

THE CHARLOTTE MESSENGER.

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THE
Charlotte Messenger
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Every Saturday,
AT
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In the Interests of the Colored People
of the Country.

Able and well-known writers will contribute to its columns from different parts of the country, and it will contain the latest General News of the

The MESSENGER is a first-class newspaper and will not allow personal abuse in its columns. It is not sectarian or partisan, but independent—dealing fairly by all. It reserves the right to criticize the shortcomings of all public officials—commending the worthy, and recommending for election such men as in its opinion are best suited to serve the interests of the people.

It is intended to supply the long felt need of a newspaper to advocate the rights and defend the interests of the Negro-American, especially in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas.

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Address,

W. C. SMITH Charlotte N. C.

We are to have, says the New Orleans *Fieryone*, a tobacco and cigar exhibition, with all the tobacco and cigar-making machinery invented during the past two years, and specimens of all styles of pipes produced since 1788. There will be a machine from France that makes, sorts, counts and packs cigarettes without a hand being placed on them.

The New York *Telegram* is authority for this: "The Fire Marshal of Boston says he has from sworn evidence that there exist in Boston men who make a business of setting fires for other people, who have actually adopted incendiarism as a profession, charging for their services a commission on the amount of insurance received."

Truly the world moves, philosophizes the New York *Graphic*, and even Lo, the poor Indian, moves right a'long with it. The Cherokee Indian Council, which has been in session for a week past at Tahlequah in the Territory, is dickering with gigantic stock companies who offer from \$150,000 to \$200,000 per annum for the grazing privileges in a portion of the Cherokee reservation. The progenitors of these very Cherokees would have sold twice as much land outright for fifty barrels of whisky and a cartload of miserable muskets.

A British medical journal calls attention to an electric prostration recently discussed at a meeting of the Paris Surgical Society. It was the case of workmen at Creusot, where an electric furnace is used for quickly melting metals. The men suffer greatly from the effects of the intense light, which exceeds a hundred thousand candle power. After one or two hours the workers have a painful sensation in the throat, face, and temples, while the skin becomes copper red in hue, and an eye irritation lasts 48 hours, the discharge of tears being copious. After five days the skin peels off. All these effects are produced by light alone, no heat being felt. Dark-colored glass mitigates the effects somewhat, but do not entirely prevent them.

Sixty-two of the Indian students who have spent five or more years at the Carlisle Indian School at Carlisle, Penn., were sent to their homes in the West a few weeks ago. Some went to Montana, some to Idaho, others to Arizona, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Nebraska and Dakota, representing fifteen different Indian agencies. This party of Indian youth was the brightest crowd of boys and girls ever sent out by the Carlisle School. In fact, so much confidence was placed in them that they were allowed to return to their Western homes without an escort, something never before done in the history of the school. The party consisted of thirty-five large boys, six small ones and twenty-one girls. Some of them were very glad to return to their relatives, from whom they have been separated so long, but others appreciated the fact that there is no salvation for them from the Indian ways when once brought in contact with them again at their homes, and much preferred to remain in the East. The demand of the parents, of course, overthrows the desire of the young Indians, and the Government, living up to its obligation to return all students at the expiration of their time, sends them back.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

What Our Lawmakers are doing at the National Capital.

TUESDAY.—The treaty between Great Britain and the United States negotiated last winter by Secretary Bayard and Messrs Angell and Putnam on the one side and by Messrs Chamberlain, Tupper and West on the other side, for the purpose of settling the troubles that had arisen between Canadians and citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in the waters off the Canadian and New England coast, was rejected by the United States Senate after an earnest party discussion lasting nearly two months. The vote was a strict party one—27 against 30—the Democrats voting for ratification, while the Republicans voted solidly against ratification. Senator Voorhees was out of the chamber when the vote was taken, or the figures would have stood 28 to 30.

WEDNESDAY.—HOUSE.—Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, presented the conference report, the army appropriation bill. When the bill passed the House it carried \$24,628,000. The Senate increased it to \$31,531,000, and in conference this sum had been reduced to \$29,381,000. The increase was chiefly due to the Senate amendments providing for a gun factory at Watertown Arsenal, N. Y., and for the purchase of steel for heavy guns. Further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

The Navy bill was then taken up, and provided for three unarmored and one armored cruisers and three gun boats. The House at 5 p. m. adjourned.

SENATE.—The bill granting a pension of \$3,500 a year to the widow of General Sheridan was reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Chandler called up the resolution relating to fraud and violence in the late Louisiana election. Pending the conclusion of Mr. Chandler's speech, the Senate, at 5:15 p. m. adjourned.

THURSDAY.—The feature in the House to-day was the reading of the President's Message on the fisheries.

The army appropriation bill was thoroughly discussed, and then Mr. Wilson of Minnesota, offered the following bill, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. "An act to empower the President more effectually to carry out the purpose of an act to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels. American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases and for other purposes." The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY.—The message from the President on the subject of the rejection of the fisheries treaty was laid before the Senate, and was read in full.

Mr. Sherman moved that it be printed and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Senator Edmunds spoke at length on the message and was followed by Senator Hoar, both criticizing the President. Senator Morgan spoke in defense of the message.

The conference report on the bill for a custom house and appraisers warehouse in New York city was presented and adopted, the Senate at 5:40 adjourned until Monday.

North, East and West.

It is stated that a \$100,000 stock company has been formed to build a rolling mill at Cartersville, Ga.

The Monongahela and Youghiohony rivers, in Pennsylvania, are rising fifteen inches an hour. In all towns along the rivers hundreds of houses are flooded, compelling the families to vacate, and a number of buildings have been swept away.

At Richmond, Va., the James River Valley Immigration Society has been organized, with Randolph Harrison as president, to encourage immigration, the establishment of manufacturers, etc. The capital stock is to be not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000.

A Duel in Virginia.

A report from Lee county, Virginia, says a duel to the death took place between Morgan Burke and Nathan Edwards. A feud had existed between them for several months. They met in the road and drawing their pistols simultaneously commenced firing on each other. Several shots were exchanged one of which passed through Burke's abdomen causing instant death. His opponent received several wounds which are fatal.

Mr. Blaine's California Trip.

Mr. Blaine said that he would start on a transcontinental stumping tour one week after the Maine election. He will leave all arrangements in the hands of the National committee, and will probably speak on the Pacific coast the last week of the campaign. All the speeches, with one exception, will be short, for his strength will not permit him to undertake the task of a long series of two-hour open-air speeches.

That unsightly excrescence commonly called a wart can be removed by touching it several times a day with castor oil. This is the simplest known remedy.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

What the Farmers Did in Raleigh.

The following resolution was adopted: Whereas, Diversified agriculture is the true theory for successful farming, and Whereas, Diversified agriculture is dependent on diversified manufacture for its development;

Resolved, That it should be the policy of the Southern farmers to encourage manufacturing enterprises.

The committee on legislation announced the following resolution: Whereas, Combinations have been made and are being made by corporations and individuals so that many articles of general use by the people of the United States are increased beyond their fair market value, and thus all consumers are taxed to add to the wealth of these great combinations and capitalists, and thus keeping large numbers of our fellow citizens in poverty; therefore

Resolved, That we call on our representatives in Congress assembled to use all the power given them by their constituents, and the law to destroy their existence and power to prevent the formation of such trusts and combinations.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of Senator Regan, of Texas, for timely action in introducing a bill looking to the breaking up of all trusts and the punishment of those engaged in them.

Resolved, That Congress is hereby memorialized to immediately repeal the tax upon jute and jute bagging with a view to defeat the combination of capitalists known as the bagging trust.

The report of the special committee on bagging trusts was announced ready to report. The committee read its report as follows:

Your committee to whom was referred the bagging question and trust companies generally beg leave to endorse the action of the Mt. Holly Fair Association, and the action of the State Farmers' Alliance. They recommend further that our representatives in Congress use their best efforts to place jute and jute bagging on the free list.

The report of the committee was adopted.

A resolution recommending the repeal of the present system of National banking laws oppression to the farmer was adopted.

The following resolution recommending the fostering of sheep industry was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the legislators of these Southern States that laws be enacted to protect and encourage the sheep industry in the following respect, to wit: to reimburse owners of sheep for those killed by dogs.

Heavy Floods.

Heavy rains have fallen all over Mississippi Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, during the past three days. All streams have overflowed and flooded valuable farming lands. The telegraph wires between Memphis and New Orleans have been prostrated, and only very meager news can be obtained.

A local storm of unusual severity swept over Coffeeville, Miss., doing considerable damage, and very serious damage was sustained by the cotton crops. Reports coming in show that the rains have been general and disastrous in their nature. Last week a drouth was threatened in many localities, but new floods are feared and more serious injury will follow.

The Western Union Telegraph company reports all wires down leading to New Orleans, which city is cut off from any telegraphic communication with Memphis.

In the vicinity of Vicksburg and Yazoo valley the rainfall has been unprecedented, and serious injury to cotton and corn has resulted.

Durham Destroyed.

Last Monday night fire broke out at Durham, N. C., in an unoccupied tobacco factory of E. H. Pogue. The local fire department had abandoned Saturday night, in consequence of a dispute with the town authorities. A high wind was blowing, and the fire spread rapidly. After destroying Pogue's factory the fire next burned another old tobacco factory, occupied by W. Y. Whited. It next swept away two tobacco houses owned by Robert Jones and William Osborne, in which were three hundred thousand pounds of leaf tobacco, owned by Jones and Osborne. After burning several small buildings, the fire destroyed Dr. Johnston's livery stables and residence. In all twelve buildings were burned. It is the belief that the fire was of incendiary origin. The loss is about \$40,000.

Fugitive Murderers.

Governor Scales, of North Carolina, received a telegram from Wadesboro, the county seat of Anson county, which informed him of the escape of all the prisoners in the jail there. They overpowered the jailer when he went to give them supper, and took away his revolver. The hue and cry was raised and a number of citizens turned out in pursuit. The prisoner who had the revolver faced the pursuers defiantly and dared them to advance. They did so, and he shot two of them, one mortally. All the fugitives then made their escape. The Governor will offer a liberal reward for them, particularly for John Morton, the man who fired the shots.

Fifty cents' worth of land in Lenola County, N. C., has already occasioned \$20 of costs in a suit over a variation of eighteen inches in an old boundary line.

Political News.

Lockport, N. Y., has raised a Belva Lockwood pole, the only one in the country.

The Republican Congressional convention of the 1st Dist. N. C., has nominated Mr. Elisha O. White, of Belvidere, for Congress.

On Friday last the declaration of the Magnetic iron and steel manufacturing company, at Black's was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and a commission was issued. The capital stock proposed is \$10,000, and the company will have the privilege of increasing it to \$100,000.

The National Democratic Committee has issued an address, printed in Spanish, to the Cuban citizens of the United States. It sets forth that during the Cuban struggles for independence the Republican party was in power and that it manifested a criminal indifference with regard to the progress and result of the popular uprising.

Dr. D. W. H. Harrison, a homeopathic physician of Baton Rouge, La., will be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Louisiana District, now represented by Representative Robertson. Dr. Harrison is a first cousin of the Republican nominee for President.

World's Convention, Y. M. C. A.

At Stockholm, Sweden, a second farewell Y. M. C. A. meeting was held Monday. The address was delivered by the Bishop of Visby, and replies were made by Mr. R. C. Morse, of New York, and delegates from Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Spain and Italy.

The King and Queen, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, and other members of the royal family have not only shown their deep interest in the work the associations are doing for young men by their liberal subscriptions to ward meeting the expenses of the convention but they invited all the delegates to a reception at the royal palace of Drolingham, where recently the Emperor of Germany and his suite were so handsomely entertained. The royal palace is six miles from the city. At 11 o'clock the delegates left on three steamers provided for the occasion. The visitors enjoyed a ramble about the palace and elegant grounds of the royal gardens, and at 3 o'clock luncheon was served. In the absence of the King, who was in Christiania, the Crown Prince presided and welcomed his guests, expressing his pleasure at meeting them at the palace, and his interest in the work they are doing. The Rev. Gustave Toppel, of Geneva, spoke for the conference.

At 4 o'clock the party returned to the city much pleased with their reception by royalty. Delegates were at the Convention from every quarter of the globe.

Shark Fishing Around New York.

Fishing for shark is not considered a very great sport, but nevertheless there are a dozen or more men in New York harbor who are not adverse to angling for sharks. A big hook with a small chain attached is used for catching sharks. A piece of pork or other meat serves for bait. A stout hemp line is attached to the chain, the end of the line being made fast to the boat. When a shark is hooked he comes to the surface of the water as gently as a sunfish. It is only when he gets close to the boat that the fight begins. The fishermen keep pulling him in and letting him out again until he is tired out. Then they watch their chance, and when his head is lifted out of the water by a pull of the line they club him to death. Sometimes they row ashore and beach them. The biggest shark caught in these waters is long time was beached at Rossville, S. I., last week. It was a species of ground shark, and measured 8 1/2 feet. It was caught by Francis Endicott of *Outing*, Harry C. Jones, and the boatkeeper, Edward Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald hooked him, the other two fishermen disdaining to indulge in such sport. When they found out what a big catch he had made, however, they were as eager as he was to capture it. It dragged the anchor, and so they hauled the anchor in and took the oars to prevent the shark from running off with them. In its struggles it bit off a piece of one of the oars. Mr. Endicott says he has fished and hunted for years, but never had anything so exciting as that encounter. After they had killed it they cut its heart out. The heart continued to beat for fully a minute afterward. The sharks found hereabouts are not dangerous, being by no means as large or ferocious as the man-eaters of southern waters.—*New York Sun*.

A Curious Instrument.

It is a curious thing that the Italian ocarina, or earth-flute, has not received more attention from music lovers in this country. Of course it is sold in the stores here, and you occasionally hear it in a minstrel show, but not one man in a hundred knows anything about it. I have heard it played in Italy, and the music from a quartette of the instruments is exquisite. Its range is limited, but the quality of its tone when skillfully played is pure and queer. It has a pastoral flavor, reminding one of piping shepherds, and a classical environment. The ocarina is very simple. In shape it is something like a pear or a small gourd. It is made of baked clay. Its range is about twelve notes. No instrument can be more easily learned, for it always plays itself when one has mastered the scale, and there are no keys nor any elaborate fingering to embarrass one. The North Italian peasants use it constantly in the field, and when you hear one of their peculiar melodies such simple means can produce so beautiful a result.—*Chicago News*.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

One pound of mercury converted into fulminate is sufficient to charge fifty thousand percussion caps.

Nashville, Tenn., has a canning factory that is turning out ten thousand cans of fruit and vegetables every day in the week.

Well-supported is said to be the theory that many deaths were caused by suffocation in last winter's blizzard in the Northwest.

The fabric known as Chinese grass-cloth is made from the fiber of nettles. The cloth is peculiarly glossy and transparent, and, as belting for machinery, has double the strength of leather.

Two German experimenters find that the illuminating power of naphtha gas is reduced one-half by twenty per cent. of air. The mixture becomes explosive when it contains from about five to eighteen volumes of air to one of gas.

A Milltown (Me.) mechanic has invented a log-sawing apparatus which has an upward as well as a downward motion. The scheme has not been fully tested yet, but, if successful, will be a great time-saving invention to lumber dealers.

Portable electric lights, arranged to hang on a button of one's coat, and with a parabolic reflector to concentrate the light, with storage batteries weighing one and a half pounds each, are made to enable persons to read in railroad cars by night.

An excellent new use for the telephone is proposed in the infectious wards of the French hospitals, so as to enable the sick people isolated in their sufferings to have the comfort of hearing their relatives' voices without any risk of conveying infection by an interview.

While the most rapid cannon shots scarcely attain a velocity of 600 yards a second, over 1500 knots per hour, meteorites are known to penetrate the air with a velocity of 40,000 or even 60,000 yards per second, a velocity which raises the air at once to a temperature of 4000 to 6000 centigrade.

The new mill of the Holyoke (Mass.) Envelope Company is nearly completed. The boilers have a capacity of 200 horse power. There are sixty-four envelope machines, with a producing capacity of about 3,000,000 envelopes a day, where the greatest amount of work turned out in one day was 1,800,000 envelopes. The building has 900 water sprinklers and eighteen stands of pipe, together with a huge water tank holding 6000 gallons.

The force equivalent to the working steam engines represents in the United States 7,500,000 horse power, in England 7,000,000 horse power, in Germany 4,500,000, in France 3,000,000, in Austria 1,500,000. In these the motive power of the locomotives is not included, whose number in all the world amounts to 105,000, and represents a total of 3,000,000 horse power. Adding this amount to the other figures we obtain the total of 46,000,000 horse power.

The British consul at Ningpo, China, calls the attention of British manufacturers to spinning machines used in his district that were imported from Japan, and which he thinks will eventually be adopted in cotton producing countries. The advantages claimed for them, as compared with the method of spinning used in America, are that the staple is less injured and that the seeds are better cleaned. This is attained by drawing the cotton between straight steel edges or knives, instead of using saws.

Instead of using solid iron plates or massive walls of wood and iron for war ships, it is proposed to use a new material known as woodite. This is an elastic material not unlike india rubber, but unlike that material, it is not sticky, and resists oils and heat. It is a compound of caoutchouc, and was patented a few years ago. Experiments at Dartford in 1896 gave promise of great things, for the hole made in the woodite by the passage of a shot closed up at once, not even allowing a drop of water to go in. Two torpedo catchers are now building at Elbing, and the inner skin of these vessels is formed of a layer of woodite two and a half inches thick.

The Diamond Wouldn't Polish.

A remarkable diamond was exhibited at a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences by Mr. George F. Knapp. It was a compound of multiple crystal, containing a large number of twinnings. It is of the class, termed "extreme durate" by the French. It had been cut into the general shape of a brilliant, and its main face or table was then placed on the polishing wheel in the establishment of Tiffany & Co. It was kept there for 100 days, the wheel revolving at the rate of 2800 revolutions per minute. The diamond was held upon the rotating surface at a distance of about fifteen inches from the center. Based on these figures, a calculation shows that the surface passed over by the diamond amounted to 75,000 miles, or nearly three times the circumference of the earth. Yet it was all futile, as the stone would not acquire a polish. The ordinary weight placed on a diamond, while on the wheel, is from two and a quarter pounds to two and a half pounds. This was increased by four pounds and eight pounds without effect, and finally forty pounds was used. The wheel was badly damaged, the diamond plowing into it and throwing scintillations in all directions. The diamond, even under these conditions, could not be given a commercial polish, and the wheel had to be replaced.—*Iron*.

Foreign Notes.

The Pope is suffering from rheumatism. He was able however to give audience to several Cardinals Sunday.

General Boulanger has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the department of Charente and Nord, France, by majorities respectively 15,040 and 3,585.

THE 'TWIN STATES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Walter Alvis Thompson, who during the war with Mexico was color sergeant of Jeff Davis' regiment, the Mississippi Rifles, died at his home near Hillsboro, N. C. His age was 78.

There was a terrific storm at Raleigh Sunday night. The wind blew a gale, the rain fell in torrents and the electric display was brilliant and fearful.

Two prisoners broke jail at Pittsboro Friday night. Their names are Mack Miken and William Minter. One of them had been carried there from Alamance a few days before to escape lynching. He was in jail on the charge of rape.

Dixie Edwards, white, went to the house of Ben Glasgow, colored, in Vance county, calling him to the door, shot him with a shotgun, breaking his legs. The negro had incurred Edward's displeasure because he held information against him that would probably convict him of violation of the revenue laws. Edwards has fled. One of Glasgow's legs will have to be amputated.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The opening of the 3C's road to Rock Hill was celebrated by the people of that town on Thursday, an excursion train was run from Charleston to Rock Hill.

Bogus Horse Tails.

A well known wigmaker was standing at Broad and Walnut streets talking to a Philadelphia *Times* reporter as a stylish barouche passed.

"Do you see that team?" said the wigmaker. "Well, do you see what beautiful flowing tails they've got? They're bogus."

The little wigmaker laughed aloud and then said: "I made these tails. I make tails for a good many stylish houses. You know that a horse without a handsome tail isn't handsome at all. He may have a beautiful mane and hold his head high and step and prance, and bite his bit, showing all the traits of a full-blooded animal, but if he hasn't got a long flowing tail, all the other characteristics go for nothing."

"There are a great many stylish step-pers driven in the park every day that have false tails that sweep the ground. The horses get accustomed to false tails just as a man becomes accustomed to wearing a wig. The false tails are fastened on to the horse's own tail so nicely that you can't detect the deception. The tails don't have to be removed at night when the horse is put in his stall. The bogus tails can be washed and brushed and combed on the horse just as well as off of him."

"The bogus tails cost from \$10 to \$15. I generally furnish a pair for \$25. They will last as long as the horse. I buy dead horses' tails and manes just as I buy human hair. The practice of shocking horses' tails is shocking." Here the little wigmaker laughed violently at the joke and then continued: "The practice is dying out; but a tail will never grow in like it was before it was cut short. The way to cultivate a horse's tail is to clip it about an inch once a month."

Autumn's Sere and Yellow Leaf.

A botanist thus describes in the *Chicago Herald* how the leaves change their color in autumn. He ridicules the belief that frost has anything to do with it: "The green matter in the tissue of a leaf is composed of two colors—red and blue. When the sap ceases to flow in the autumn, and the natural growth of the tree ceases, oxidation of the tissues takes place. Under certain conditions the green of the leaf turns red; under different conditions it takes on a yellow or brown tint. This difference in color is due to the difference in combination of the original constituents of the green tissue, and to the varying conditions of climate, exposure and soil. A dry, cold climate produces more brilliant foliage than one that is damp and warm. This is the reason that our American autumns are so much more gorgeous than those of England."

Negroes Mobbed.

News is received of the killing of two negroes by a mob at Sylvanville jail in Smith county, Miss., last Friday night. Four negroes were under arrest for killing a white man named Lee. The mob broke into the jail but were unable to get into the cage where the accused negroes were confined, so they thrust their guns through the bars and shot two of them to death.

Yellow Fever Cases.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 27.—Four new cases up to noon but no deaths. At a meeting of the sanitary association protests was made regarding the board of health's action yesterday in refusing to give the names of the new cases, and it is said the board will promptly recede from its discussion at to-day's meeting.

Attempted Jail Devery.

Saturday two negroes were lodged in jail at Fayetteville, N. C., charged with an assault on a young white lady Monday night. The jailer discovered three squads of negroes around the jail armed with guns, pistols, dirks, etc. He sent for help and the few citizens on the streets at that hour, 1:30 o'clock, and the police went to his assistance. The negroes fled but three were captured and lodged in the prison.

Shallow things are capable only of the mystery of darkness. The most genuine and profound things you may bring forth into the fullest light, and let the sunshine batter them through and through.