

THE CHARLOTTE MESSENGER.

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THE
Charlotte Messenger
IS PUBLISHED
Every Saturday,
AT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
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 news of the day.
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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W.C. SMITH Charlotte N C

It is claimed that there has never yet been a genuine case of hydrophobia or rabies in any of the Pacific coast States or Territories.

The last scheme for money-making from the pulp manufacture, one of Maine's most prosperous industries, is the discovery of a process by which cheap material can be used, and good paper be made by the product at the same time. The tops of pine trees are gathered after a timber cutting, and after the knots have been removed the white wood is placed in steam vats, where, after having all resinous matter removed by the steaming process, the wood is thrown into grinding mills and reduced to dry pulp.

The New York World declares that a peculiar agitation is in progress in Minnesota. Certain women in that State are attempting to have a law passed compelling a man to declare his intentions within four weeks after paying his first visit to a young woman. Such a measure would be based on injustice. A man who knows his own mind regarding a girl within a month after meeting her is rare. This is to a great extent the fault of the gentler sex. The nature of woman is secretive. A young woman cannot be weighed and labeled after a few weeks' acquaintance. She must be studied a long while before her desirability as a wife can be approximately judged. Let Minnesota legislators be careful how they deal with the subject.

A Paris philanthropist induced a number of generous merchants, manufacturers, and trades people to take into their employment, states the New York Sun, such unemployed men as he should send with letters of recommendation. They advertised for men out of work, got together a great throng, talked to them of dignity of labor, the blessings of economy, the dangers of intemperance, and then directed them to call for letters of recommendation which would put them in the way of getting work at the minimum rate of eighty cents a day. Immediately more than half of his throng of 727 unemployed men disappeared, and that was the last he saw of them. Of the remainder some took letters and never presented them; some worked half a day and then wanted the wages of that time, and at the end of three days only eighteen were at their posts, and these were all genuine artisans and laborers.

The recent investigation into the Indian troubles on the Skeena River, British Columbia, has brought to light a deeply laid plot, by which, at two secret meetings held at Katamax last winter, it was arranged among the Indian tribes in that section to massacre all the white settlers. The massacre was averted by one of the Indians, who, at the risk of his life, threatened to warn the Government unless the idea was abandoned. The Skeena Indians are described by the New York Post as of low stature and degraded morals. They are all heathens and stupidly refuse to embrace Christianity. They are all wild and lawless, with no more notion of fairness than a wolf, whose character they exactly parallel, inasmuch as when they come to the store alone they are almost vexatiously meek and lowly, but when they collect in numbers they are loud-mouthed and menacing. Their faces consist mainly of mouth and cheek-bones, with small flat noses.

HOUSE AND SENATE.

OUR BUSY LEGISLATORS.

Many Laws Introduced, But Few Passed.

MONDAY—In the House the following measures were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, to establish a camp for yellow fever refugees.
By Mr. Morrow, of California, a resolution providing for the immediate transmission to the President of enrolled bills.
By Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for the appointment of a committee of five members to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Senate upon the subject of agreeing to joint rules for the orderly proceeding or the business between the two houses.

On motion of Mr. Forney, of Alabama, a joint resolution was passed extending until October 15th existing appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government.

Mr. Clements, of Georgia, presented a memorial of farmers of Georgia for the removal of duty on jute bagging. Referred.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, presented the petition of the citizens of Bath, Me., asking Congress to pass a bill for the relief of yellow fever sufferers. Referred.

Pending discussion, Mr. McComas, of Maryland, asked unanimous consent to offer for reference a resolution fixing a day for the consideration of the Blair educational bill, but Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, objected. Referred.

In the SENATE the House bill requiring Judges of the U. S. Circuit and District courts to reduce their charges and decisions to writing was debated upon and placed upon the calendar.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Senator Stewart, to prohibit the immigration of Chinese laborers.
By Senator Plumb, offering a reward of \$100,000 to any person or persons who shall discover the cause, remedy and treatment of yellow fever.

By Senator Call, for a commission of medical experts in Jacksonville, Fla., to observe and report upon the facts relative to yellow fever and the best method of its cure, prevention and suppression.

In connection with the two latter bills Senator Harris presented a telegram from Memphis, Tenn., attributing the existence of yellow fever in Decatur, and Jackson, Miss., to the unrestrained intercourse between Cuba and Florida during the past two years and recommending a National Board of Health.

Senator Call offered an amendment appropriating for the widow of an internal revenue officer who died at Jacksonville of yellow fever the amount of his year's salary. Agreed to.

Senator Call also offered an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of a steam launch for the use of collector at Key West, Fla., to enforce quarantine laws and to prevent smuggling. Agreed to.

Senator Plumb offered an amendment inserting each of the items contained in the book of estimates, but omitted in the bill, except the items for the Pacific railroad companies. Agreed to.

Senator Teller offered an amendment appropriating \$276,000 for indemnity for outrages on the Chinese in the territories. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed, and the Senate, at 5:45, adjourned.

TUESDAY—In the House in the morning hour, Mr. Cochran, of South Carolina, from the committee on foreign affairs, called up and the House passed the joint resolution accepting the invitation of the Imperial German Government to the United States Government to become a party to an international geodetic association.

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, from the same committee, called up the joint resolution requesting the President to negotiate with the Government of Mexico for the creation of an international commission to determine all questions touching the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, where it follows the bed of the Rio Grande and Rio Colorado.

SENATE—Senator Stewart offered a resolution calling on the President for such information as he received since the 7th last as to the action of the Chinese Government on the recent treaty.

Senator Edmunds suggested that the resolution better be considered in executive session, for reasons which he would state in the executive session.

The resolution was, therefore, laid on the table temporarily, and the Senate, on motion of Senator Edmunds, proceeded to execute business with closed doors.

When the doors were again opened Senators Morgan and Dolp discussed Senator Sherman's resolution for an inquiry into the state of relations between the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

Adjourned at 5:20.

WEDNESDAY—In the House to-day, immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Forney, of Alabama, presented the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The report went over until Thursday.

Mr. McRee, of Arkansas, from the committee on public lands, reported, and the House passed without debate, the bill to forfeit certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The Senate bill changing the boundaries of the 4th collection district of Virginia was passed.

The Senate amendments to the general deficiency appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered.

Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, from the committee on appropriations, reported back, with amendments, the Senate joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the relief

of the yellow fever sufferers, and it was passed as amended. It read as follows:

"That the sum of \$100,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to be expended by the direction of the President of the United States in aid of State and municipal boards of health and otherwise, to prevent the introduction of cholera or yellow fever into the United States from foreign countries or from one State and Territory into another, or in the suppression of or preventing the spread of said disease or either of them in infected districts."

The House at 1:15 p. m. adjourned.

SENATE—Proceedings were very tame in the Senate to-day, speeches by Senators George and Daniels on the President's message were the only occurrences.

THURSDAY—The House immediately upon assembling adopted the Sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, called up a bill regulating the railway mail service, but the discussion ended without action and the House adjourned.

In the SENATE the chair was occupied to-day by Senator Manderson, by designation of the presiding officer, Mr. Ingalls.

The House amendment to the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 in aid of yellow fever sufferers, having been laid before the Senate and discussed, and Senator Edmunds said he had examined it and was very much afraid that it missed the point aimed at in the bill and asked that a conference be ordered, which was done.

In the discussion of the late Louisiana election Senator Coke of Texas was called to order for unparliamentary language directed against Senator Chandler.

Senator Coke remarked: "The Senator from New Hampshire (Chandler) seems to be anxious that somebody on this side of the chamber should kick him. I refuse to perform the operation."

Senator Coke was promptly called to order and was required to take his seat, while the presiding officer ruled that his language was not warranted by parliamentary law.

"Then," said Senator Coke, "I withdraw the language and apologize for having used it." Adjourned.

FRIDAY—In the House to-day a conference was ordered on the joint resolution in aid of the sufferers of yellow fever.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, presented the report of the special committee, which has investigated the charges against Representative Stahlmecker, of New York, connection with the new library building. The report exonerated Mr Stahlmecker.

It was ordered that when House adjourned it be to meet on Monday next.

The SENATE was not in session to-day, having agreed to postpone further sessions until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Mr. E. S. Tennent, of South Carolina, has been appointed to a thousand dollar clerkship in the office of the first assistant postmaster general.

The deficiency bill, as it has passed both houses, contains about a page and a half of names of South Carolina claimants whose claims have been reported favorably by the Court of Claims.

There has been a decrease of \$14,500,000 in the public debt since September 1st. The total amount of bonds purchased under the circular of April 17th, is \$60,186,900, of which \$41,630,700 are fours, and \$18,555,200 are fours and a half. Their cost was \$73,340,368, of which \$53,415,353 was paid for fours and \$19,924,915 for fours and a half.

Mrs. Ernestine Becker, one of the oldest and most trusted counters in the redemption division of the Treasury, was found \$944 short in her cash, and has been dismissed from the service after making good the deficiency. She was appointed in 1865 by President Johnson. Her duty was to count worn-out and mutilated notes sent to the Treasury for redemption. The matter has been laid before the United States District Attorney.

Messrs. Sherman, Allison and Hiscock, sub-committee of the committee on finance, were in conference Friday on the tariff bill in the room of the committee on finance. At a very late hour Mr Allison was asked if the bill would be reported to the full committee Tuesday. His reply was: "We shall report something at that time." Senators Vance and Harris are ready to submit the minority report.

The New York Produce Market.

BUTTER AND EGGS	
Creamery Butter,	23 to 24c
Dairy "	17 to 20c
Factory "	12 1/2 to 14c
Eggs	17 to 18c
MEATS AND POULTRY	
Live Veal Calves	7 to 8c
Calves (country dresse)	9 to 10c
Lamb	5 3/4 to 6 1/4
Sheep	4 1/2 to 5c
Hogs	9 1/4 to 9 1/2
Spring Chickens	14 to 15
Fowls, Southern,	13 to 14 1/2
Turkeys	10 to 15
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	
Apples	\$2 00 to \$2 50
Pears	2 00 to 4 00
Peaches	.75 to 1 00
Grapes	5 to 6c
Watermelons (bb)	\$7 00 to \$8 00
Beans,	\$1 75 to \$2 00
Peas (green) per bu., 1887	1 69

CHARLOTTE COTTON MARKET

Middling fair	10
Good Middling	9 3/4
Strict Middling	9 1/2
Middling	9 1/2
Tines	8 1/2
Stains	7 1/2

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISES.

The Wave of Fortune Rolling on in Spite of Yellow Fever.

Reports show that the past week has witnessed the consummation of a large number of great enterprises in railroad and industrial circles throughout the South. The faith of Northern capitalists in Southern railroad securities is shown in the placing of \$10,000,000 of bonds of the Georgia Central Railroad through Drexel, Morgan & Co., and the negotiations, now reported as closed, for the purchase at \$3,000,000 of the Kentucky Midland Road. The Plant Investment Company has subscribed for a portion of the bonds of the Alabama Midland Road, which probably insures the early building of that line from Bainbridge, Ga., to Montgomery. A number of large contracts have been let during the week for important extensions of old roads and the building of new ones, indicating great activity in railroad construction throughout the South. The Pioneer Manufacturing Company, of Birmingham, owned by the Thomas Iron Company people, of Pennsylvania, will build a duplicate furnace of the one lately completed, about a 150 ton rolling mill, at a cost of probably over \$500,000; a \$500,000 coal mining company has been organized at Gordova, Ala.; Chicago capitalists will build a \$1,000,000 central sugar refinery in Louisiana, with short railroads to adjacent plantations; St. Louis capitalists have purchased coal lands in Texas for about \$500,000 which they will develop; in Richmond a \$1,000,000 cotton seed oil mill company has been chartered; a 15,000 spindle cotton mill will be built in Georgia; Philadelphia iron bridge works have secured a location for a plant in Roanoke, Va.; \$20,000 worth of machinery has been ordered for a complete bolt and nut work in Decatur, Ala.; a contract has been made with a Texas quarry for 27,000 carloads of granite. These are but a few of the leading items reported in this week's Manufacturers' Record. There are many smaller enterprises, including electric light and water works, ice factories, flour and saw mills, &c., showing that even the yellow fever scare has had but little effect in checking the South's great industrial development, and now that the danger of the fever spreading has about died out, still greater activity may be looked for.

LONDON'S MYSTERY.

MOORE MURDERS COMMITTED.

The Police Paralyzed and the People Dismayed.

LONDON, England.—[Special.]—Sunday morning the whole city was again startled by the news that more murders were added to the list of mysterious crimes that have recently been committed in Whitechapel. At an early hour it was known that another woman was murdered, and the report was also current that there was still another victim. This report proved true. The two victims as in the former cases, were discolored women of the poorer class. That the motive of the murdered was not robbery is shown by the fact that no attempt was made to despoil the bodies.

THE TWO VICTIMS.

The first murder occurred in the narrow court off Barners street, at an early hour beneath the windows of the foreigners' socialistic club. A concert was in progress, and many members of the club were present, but no sound was heard from the victim. The same process was followed as in the other cases. The woman had been seized by the throat, her cries choked, and the murderer, with one sweeping cut, had severed her throat from ear to ear.

A club man, on entering the court, stumbled over the body, which was lying only two yards from the street. A stream of warm blood was flowing from the body into the gutter. The murderer had evidently been disturbed before he had time to mutilate his victim.

The second murder was committed three-quarters of an hour later in Mitre square, five minutes walk from the scene of the first crime. Policemen patrol the square every ten minutes. The body of the unfortunate woman had been disemboweled, her throat cut and her nose severed. The heart and lungs had been thrown aside, and the entrails twisted into the gaping wound around her neck. The incisions show rough dexterity. The work of dissection was done with the utmost haste.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.

Pending the report of the doctors it is not known whether or not a portion of the vicera was taken away. The doctors after hasty examination of the body, said they thought it must have taken five minutes to complete the work of the murderer, who then had plenty of time to escape the patrol.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

Mitre square, the scene of the second murder, is a thoroughfare. Many people pass through the square early Sunday morning on their way to prepare for market in the notorious Petticoat Lane. The publicity of the place adds to the daringness of the crime. The police, who have been severely criticised in connection with the Whitechapel murders, are paralyzed by these latest crimes. As soon as the news was received at the police headquarters, a messenger was dispatched for Sir Charles Warren, chief commissioner of police. He was called out of bed and at once visited the scene of the murders.

THE PEOPLE DISMAYED.

Inhabitants of Whitechapel are dismayed. The vigilance committees which were formed after the first crimes were committed relaxed their efforts to capture the murderer. At several meetings held at Whitechapel it was resolved to resume the work of patrolling streets in the district in which the murders occurred.

The Barners street victim was Elizabeth Stride, a native of Stockholm, who resided in a common lodging house. The name of the other victim is not yet known.

In consequence of the refusal of Home Secretary Matthews to offer a reward for the arrest of the Whitechapel murderer, the people of the East End Saturday petitioned the queen herself to authorize the offering of a reward.

Bunco Steerer Secure \$10,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—John J. Lemon, an aged and respected citizen of Allegheny, was swindled out of \$10,000 this afternoon by two bunco men. The old gentleman was enticed into a house on Pearl street and induced to play a game in which it was alleged he had won \$10,000. To get this, however, it would be necessary to produce a like amount. The victim fell into the trap at once and went to the Third National Bank where he drew out the money. Returning he placed it on the table. He then took another chance and was informed that he had lost the \$20,000. This dazed him for a moment but he quickly recovered, and drawing a revolver demanded his money. One of the swindlers knocked the pistol out of his hand and two ran out, locking the door after them and escaped.

Cotton Prices.

Liverpool opened firm but lifeless. The very small sales (only 6,000 bales) for Friday seem to show that the short time movement is meeting with some success, but futures closed a shade dearer. Considerable apprehension was felt as to the Liverpool accounts of stock, which were to have been announced but not received. The freer southern movements and offerings were offset by signal service prediction of frost in the Piedmont belt, and first quotations were finally advanced with narrow fluctuations and active business. Norfolk is steady with better demand for all grades, though white kinds alone being official figures.

A burglar, in the course of a recent examination, declared that he had committed 120 burglaries in districts of London during the present year without having before been arrested.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Winchester, Va., has turned from "dry" to "wet."

The Sovereign Grand I. O. O. F. has chosen Columbus, Ohio, for the next annual meeting.

Search for the sunken noisre ship, Brack, just outside of Delaware breakwater, has been abandoned.

Dan Shelby's circus, from Chicago, is stranded at Richmond, Va. Its effects are in the hands of the deputy sheriff.

Acme Manufacturing Company, of Wilmington, N. C., will commence at once active manufacture of pine straw bagging.

Russel, Giese & Co., cement dealers, and John Burrows, wall paper, issued deeds of trust, former for \$40,000 and latter for \$50,000.

At Bristol, Va., fire destroyed houses and stores. Loss \$30,000, insurance \$19,000. Ladies formed line and passed buckets while many men stood idly by.

The exercises attending the unveiling of the monument to the Confederate dead buried at Staunton, Va., which took place on Tuesday, were of an interesting and impressive character. There was a large turnout of people, a procession in which ex-Confederates and military companies took part, a poem by the ex-mayor, A. C. Gordon, and addresses by Governor Lee, Gen. Early, Gen. Rosser and others. An interesting feature of the occasion was the unveiling of the monument by a granddaughter of the late Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston.

WISE WORDS.

Know thyself.
One feast, one house, one happiness,
Praise undeserved is satire in disguise.

Wit is folly, unless a wise man has the keeping of it.
The reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another.

Fidelity in trifles is the ladder which leads to greatness.
Cultivate forbearance till your heart yields a fine crop of it.

If we still love those we lose, can we altogether lose those we love?
There is no courage but in innocence, no constancy but in an honest cause.

Time is never more mispent than while we disclaim against the want of it.
Agitation is the marshaling of the conscience of a nation to mold its laws.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme disrelish to be told of their duty.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit.

We are never made so ridiculous by the qualities we have, as by those we affect to have.

Knowledge without discretion is like force without direction—never useful but by accident.

Doing is the great thing. For, if resolutely, people do what is right, in time they come to like doing it.

Reason requires culture to expand. It resembles the fire concealed in the flint, which only shows itself when struck with the steel.

Mexican Flowers.

The Mexican flowers are very deeply colored. "If red, it is the most glowing and intense; if yellow or purple, the richest; if white or pink, the purest and most delicate. Fresh flowers are abundant and cheap throughout the year, including roses, pansies, sweet peas, heliotropes, camelias and magnificent poppies. "Calla lilies, the size of a fan, bloom luxuriantly in every ditch," and the geraniums are as tall as a man. The most remarkable flower is the "tree of the little hands," a native of the colder region. The bright red flowers are well-defined miniature hands. It is slow of growth, not reaching full size in 100 years. In the Valley of Mexico fifty varieties of lilies, no two alike, bloom on mountain, crag and plain.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Where Wolves are Worked with Dogs.

In Arctic Alaska the natives keep all young wolves that they catch and train them as dogs for teams. Dogs and wolves are reared together. The dogs are more than half wolf and have the characteristics of those animals. They are without affection, but obey their masters through fear. One dog in each team makes himself master and overseer. If any dog shirks he will punish him. If he cannot get at him when in harness, he will not forget to give him chastisement when released at night. They are capable of enormous endurance, like wild wolves, and can fast and work a long while.

The Same Man.

"Come here, my little Eddy," said a gentleman to a youngster of seven years of age, while sitting in the parlor, where a large company was assembled, "do you know me?" "Yes sir, I think I do." "Who am I then? Let me hear." "You are the man that kissed sister Angelina last night in the conservatory."

The third of the three heaviest sized guns ever made in this country is nearly completed at the ordnance foundry of the South Boston Iron Works. The first gun was made of cast iron, the second of cast iron hoops and tubed with steel, and the gun now in the foundry is like the second. It will be ready to be delivered in about a month.

A professional life-saver remarks that the first thing a man who has been rescued from drowning does after he regains his wits is to smile.