

# 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 General News of the day.  
This 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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It is only sixty years ago that the first stage carrying the United States mail westward passed over the Allegheny Mountains. The road taken by the stage was from Cumberland, Md., to Wheeling, a distance of 130 miles.

The gossiping Paris correspondent of London *Truth* reports that the French are elated over the Czar's persistency in talking French to the German Emperor on every public occasion, and at his proposing his imperial guest's health in that tongue at a State banquet, William, the story goes on, attempted an answer in Russian, but his memory failed him and he had to wind up abruptly.

The Steel Car Company is said to be constructing a fire-proof steel car at Boston, which will contain nothing that can burn except the upholstery, and even that is constructed of unflammable material. Not only immunity from fire, but an increase in strength, a decrease in the liability to telescope, and diminished dead weight are expected to be some of the good features of the new car.

According to a recent writer, what Napoleon did with the enormous fortune he left somewhere when sent to St. Helena, has since remained a mystery. In 1812 he told Marshal Berthier, and also Bourrienne, his private secretary, that he had nearly 100,000,000 francs, or \$20,000,000 in our money, to his personal fortune. That he did not expend it is certain, for there was no occasion to do so. Then, as Emperor, the national exchequer received and honored his drafts. In 1805, Napoleon, after having enriched all his family, had \$15,000,000 of his own. The money received from the United States for the Louisiana purchase he used in re-equipping the grand army that fought and won at Austerlitz and Wagram. At least \$7,000,000 of that money was never accounted for by the Emperor. Where did he hide this enormous sum? He was by far the richest man in Europe in 1814, and not a trace of the money was left behind him. The French Government thinks it has a clew. The result will be watched for with the greatest interest.

All the city editors of the New York morning papers declare, according to the *Knock*, with one accord their readiness to go to prison, if necessary, to vindicate the journalistic right to publish details of executions. This is apropos of the statement by Commodore Gerry that when the new law requiring the indication of capital punishment by electricity goes into effect, the editor who gives a description of the act will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to imprisonment. Considering that the death penalty will be dealt out, under the new law, without notice, and without the presence of witnesses other than the officials of the jail, it is difficult to see what occasion the City editors or their representatives will have to court martyrdom. The bare official announcement of the fact that the criminal has had life extinguished by an electric current is about all they can receive, inasmuch as the very last moments, with all their horrible concomitants, which are now so faithfully reported, will have, under the new system, nothing particular to distinguish them. And then, there is the further reflection that, after all, if anybody should be sent to prison for too copious reporting, it would probably be the responsible publisher or proprietor of the newspaper and not the daring City editor.

## HOUSE AND SENATE.

### OUR BUSY LEGISLATORS.

Many Laws Introduced, But Few Passed.

MONDAY—HOUSE—Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, to-day reported favorably to the House from the committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department, the bill appropriating \$500,000 to establish camps for yellow fever refugees. The bill authorizes the President to establish camps for refugees in designated localities; to furnish supplies to camps and to destroy camp equipment after the disappearance of the epidemic.

Incidentally the question of adjournment was discussed and the conclusion was reached that it would not be politic, under present conditions, for the Democrats in the House to send any question of adjournment to the Senate.

SENATE—The tariff debate in the Senate was inaugurated to-day by the speeches of Senator Allison and Senator Vance for the Republican and Democratic sides respectively. But the tariff has already been discussed so much this session that very little interest was manifested by the general public, and the galleries, as usual, were almost deserted. On the floor, however, there were more members present than have shown up for some weeks, but they did not remain very long. The two speeches consumed the entire day, and as there are more than thirty Senators who have already asked President Ingalls for recognition, it is presumed the debate cannot even be concluded by the first of November.

TUESDAY—HOUSE—The House did no business to-day, every effort at legislation being met by points of order, or "no quorum."

SENATE—In the Senate to-day Mr. Edmunds made several ineffectual efforts to pass the bill for the relief of Mrs. Waite, widow of the late Chief Justice, Mr. Berry objecting.

Mr. Hiseock made an extended speech on the tariff.

WEDNESDAY—HOUSE—In the morning Mr. Post, of Arkansas, representing the committee on Indian affairs, which was entitled to the floor, asked if the objections made yesterday to the bill bill to settle the claims of the Old Settler band of Indiana would be withdrawn. After a great deal of diplomatic wrangling the report was finally agreed to.

The House then, at 1:40, adjourned until Friday.

SENATE—Senator Hale to-day presented the report of the select committee on the operation of the civil service law and said that the minority report would be presented hereafter. Ordered printed.

Several bills were introduced, but the Chamber being without a quorum none were passed.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY—SENATE—The Senate chamber presented this morning, after the reading of the Journal, a depressingly deserted aspect, there being but five Senators on the Democratic side and but fifteen on the Republican side. Subsequently, however, half a dozen more Democrats put in their appearance.

The House bill appropriating \$50,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act was reported by Senator Allison and passed.

Senator Mitchell then proceeded to address the Senate in advocacy of the bill heretofore introduced by him to reduce letter postage to one cent. The bill was referred.

The Senate then resumed consideration of its Tariff bill until 4:40 when it adjourned.

FRIDAY—In the Senate after the transaction of some routine business, discussion of the Senate tariff bill was resumed.

Mr. Call deplored the doctrine on which the Senate bill is based.

Mr. Hawley thought the Senate bill the best draft of a tariff bill ever submitted to Congress.

Mr. Reagan said he would not agree to vote for every item in the House bill, nor against every item in the Senate bill.

The conference reports on the 6th of July claim the bill, and the bill to retire General Pleasanton were agreed to, and after a short Executive session the Senate adjourned.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Senator Vance's tariff speech in the Senate Thursday was well received.

The event in Washington last week was the visit of Judge Thurman.

The Senate Wednesday confirmed the nomination of Jas. P. Sessions, of South Carolina, to be Consul General at Melbourne, Australia.

### Newspapers Come High.

Fireman Moore, of the National Transit company of Colville, Pennsylvania, received a package Wednesday morning which should have contained \$1,750, but instead, only contained several copies of the Pittsburg Dispatch.

It had been sent from the company's headquarters at Oil City, Pa., and was robbed on the way. An investigation is being made.

### A Rise in the Price of Crackers.

At a joint meeting of all the cracker bakers between Pittsburg and the Rocky mountains, they unanimously voted to advance the price of crackers. The advance ranges from one half a cent to one and a half cents per pound on the various kinds manufactured.

## WHOLESALE MAIL ROBBERY.

### A Postoffice Clerk in Buffalo Engaged in Robbing the Mail.

An extensive and bold mail robbery was perpetrated at Buffalo, N. Y., by which most of the arriving mail in that city from all points, were plundered, and papers, documents and money extracted.

An examination revealed the fact that the robbery had been general in character, and covered letters from Canada, Pennsylvania, New York State, New Orleans, Boston and nearly every point east, west, north and south. There were in the basket checks, drafts, mercantile orders, and the usual miscellany which goes to make up a business mail.

Among other things were Louisiana lottery tickets. There was a check found in which its amount \$319.90 alone remained intact, bank drafts, a letter notifying the enclosure of a draft for \$1,464.24, the draft being missing, and numerous letters notifying of the enclosure of cash.

The thieves had evidently disregarded everything but cash, and checks and drafts were thrown aside after being mutilated.

Soon after the banks opened a man named John Shields, a night stamping clerk in the postoffice, presented a check at one of the banks and upon the request to identify himself, establishing his connection with the postoffice, he was promptly handed over to the police.

Shields did not attempt to deny the charge of robbing the mail, and is now in custody. Shields was intoxicated when captured. The check which he presented to the German American Bank, was payable to Jacob Dold, and Shields had endorsed it with his own name. The police have not been able to get any information from Shields as yet, but they suspect that he had accomplices, as no money was found on him.

### Record Growing Smaller.

Dr. Neal Mitchell, president of the Jacksonville board of health, reports seventy-five new cases of yellow fever Thursday; deaths, one; total cases to date, 2,971; total deaths to date, 271.

Physicians report a decidedly milder form of the disease, and the death rate plainly indicates this.

All the physicians are engaged in private practice. About 225 patients were reported discharged today. The day has been very warm, and it has consequently been a good one for convalescents.

### THE SUNNY STREET CORNER

have all contained groups of them conversing upon their different experiences during their fight with "yellow jack." They can be detected at once. They invariably have on overcoats and a two or three weeks growth of beard, carry stout canes and display hands from which the dead skin is just beginning to peel off. The mustard bath treatment and the severe course of "sweating," to which the yellow fever patients are subjected, is a terribly trying one to the system. One man who weighs 196 pounds when well is reported to have lost 40 pounds, and he was only taken sick a week.

### Political News.

The Republican committee of the first Louisiana district nominated P. B. S. Pritchard for congress.

The Republicans of the third Louisiana district have nominated R. C. Jelly for Congress.

By the fall of a platform erected for a display of fireworks in Quincy, Ill., Friday night, 150 persons were hurt. Some of them will die.

Jeter C. Pritchard, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, spoke Wednesday in Charlotte.

The Republicans of N. Y. city made the following nominations: Joel B. Erhardt for mayor, John W. Jacobus for sheriff, Colonel Henry B. Perley for county clerk.

Mayor Hewitt has accepted the county Democracy and city nominations for the majority of New York city. He announced that he would vote for President Cleveland.

The Upper Iowa Methodist Conference adjourned at Vinton, after adopting a protest against the third party movement, praising the Republican party in Iowa, and resolving to maintain a non-political relation to all political parties.

### A Small Girl's Essay.

"A cow is an animal with four legs on the under side. The tail is longer than the legs, but it is not used to stand on. The cow kills flies with her tail. A cow has big years that wriggles on hinges; so does her tail. The cow is bigger than the calf, but not so big as an elephant. She is made so small that she can go into the barn when nobody is looking. Some cows are black and some hook. A dog was hooked once. She tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat. Black cows give white milk; so do other cows. Milkmen sell milk to buy the little girls dresses, which they put water in and chalk. Cows chew cud and each feeds its own chew. That is all there is about cows."

### Good News from Jacksonville.

Friday morning was clear and bracing. Two of the telegraph operators—Turner and O'Driscoll—have relapsed. T. T. Stockton is doing well this noon. All the other sick are reported in fair condition. Twenty-three cases up to noon, but no deaths.

A French Ministerial organ confesses that the country runs into debt at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year.

## FIFTY-FIVE KILLED.

### TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT

In Pennsylvania—A Young Lady's Leg Amputated with an Axe.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—The Father Matthew celebration at Hazelton, Pa., Wednesday, ended in a most frightful disaster, the like of which has never been seen before on the Lehigh Valley road, or, indeed, in the country. The wreck occurred at Mud Run, about midway between White Haven and Penn Haven Junction.

The first section, while standing still, was run into by the second section. The last three cars of the first section filled to overflowing, were totally wrecked, and all the passengers in the rear car were killed. The last two cars were telescoped, and the passengers were

CRUSHED TO DEATH, packed against the boiler. The scene was heart-rending. It was nearly six hours before the first section was able to reach Wilkesbarre, the wounded being conveyed in ambulances from Mill creek to the city hospital.

### HORRIBLE INCIDENTS.

Passengers on the several sections of the train tell tales too horrible for belief under any other circumstances. They relate that the third section of the excursion train stood in the track a few hundred yards from Mud Run, waiting for the sections ahead to get out of the way. A brakeman, so they said, had been sent back with a lantern to guard the train in the rear. Suddenly they saw a train approaching from the rear at a high rate of speed. Several who were on the rear platform jumped off and escaped. One young woman sprang, but seeing two little boys who were in her charge, yet on the platform, she climbed back to rescue them and lost her life by her daring. In one instant the flash of a headlight illuminated the interior of the ill-fated car. There was a frightful crash, and the engine plunged her full length into the crowded mass of humanity. The shock drove the rear car through the next one for two-thirds of its length, and the second into the third. It is not likely that a single person escaped in the rear car. The second was crowded with maimed and bleeding bodies, and the third car had but few passengers who escaped. The passengers in both trains were terribly shaken up and bruised. They soon swarmed upon the track, and the

### FULL HORROR OF THE ACCIDENT

dawned upon them. The throng from the two trains gathered beside the telescoped engine and car, and there witnessed the most fearful sight of their lives.

The shattered engine was pouring forth clouds of scalding steam and streams of water which partly hid from human eyes many horrible scenes.

The hissing of steam deadened the shrieks and groans of those involved in the ruin.

Ghastly, white faces peered in the windows to be greeted by faces more ghastly. The already dead, gripped in the broken timbers, sat, some erect as in life, staring, open-eye, as if aware of the horrible surroundings.

Here a youth, stone dead, held his little brother, whose feet were pinioned. A father was crushed and mangled, and lay at full length upon the prostrate form of his son, badly injured.

As the steam and smoke cleared from the car, its

### GHASTLY SIGHTS WERE BETTER REVEALED

The timbers were crushed and wrenched into all sorts of shapes, while in every part hung mangled bodies and limbs. It was a slaughter pen, bloodier than butcher shambles. A few unmangled bodies were burned and scalded by the steam, and little remained in the cars which bore human resemblance.

### AIDING THE UNFORTUNATES.

When the first shock subsided the unhurt passengers began to do what they could for the unfortunates. The few light tools on the train were called into requisition, but proved feeble instruments, indeed.

The windows of the cars were smashed, and brave men entered, and released those least hurt or least entangled.

In one car they found John Lynch, brother-in-law of Policeman Guiney, hanging from the roof by one leg. His cries brought friends, who, to relieve him, stood on the wreck and held his weight upon their backs for two long hours. Finally axes affected his release. His leg was fractured.

### LEG CUT OFF WITH AN AXE.

A young lady was found caught by the legs, one of them nearly severed. One leg was quickly released. The other could not be freed, and a blow of an axe severed it from her body. She saw the blow struck and never flinched. Taking out her gold watch, she handed it to an acquaintance as a gift to a friend at home. She was put on one of the trains, and given all possible care. She conversed freely and cheerfully with friends. Suddenly she gasped and fell back a corpse.

The killed are placed at 55 and the injured at 75.

### The Young Man With the Sash.

First Old Party (on hotel piazza).—"What has that young man got that big sash around his waist for?"

Second Old Party.—"Dunno, unless he has got a pane in his stomach."

London Bulletin.

## SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS

Are Denied Representation by Governor Richardson.

At a recent meeting of the State Republican Executive Committee, a committee of five was appointed to wait upon Governor Richardson and present a preamble and resolution adopted by the committee, and in the name of the Republican party, demanding representation in the management of the general election in the State. The documents set forth that in but one county in the State the commissioner and managers of elections were all Democrats; that this tended to prevent a fair vote and honest count. It intimated that the elections for Electors and Congressmen are now very corrupt in the State, and spoke of the Seventh District have been fraudulently taken from the Republicans.

In conclusion, Governor Richardson was requested, in the name of a hundred and fifty thousand voters, representing over seven hundred thousand people, a large majority of the inhabitants of the State, to give the people Republican representation on the basis of election. This they requested as simple justice, and for the sake of an honest vote and fair count.

Governor Richardson has sent the committee his reply. It was in substance that the elections in this State were now the fairest in the world and were only corrupt under Republican rule. He would make no change in the present order of things, for he considered to accede to the requests of the Republicans would not result in a fair and peaceful election. He proposed appointing as commissioners of election men of standing whose patriotism and honesty could be doubted by none. In conclusion, he said that the committee could not make their demands in the name of any organized party, as the Republican party has been so dead in the State for years past that their non-recognition is a party was justifiable.

### The Condition of Cotton.

The October returns of the Department of Agriculture make a decline in the condition of cotton. The heavy rains of the latter part of August have been continued during the larger part of the last month, causing sprouting of seed in the bolls, rotting of the lower and shedding of the top bolls and foliage. Ruins and winds have interfered with picking and discolored the fibre and reduced the grade. Recently the weather has been more favorable, and the quality has somewhat improved. Some correspondents report a short staple.

The crop is everywhere late, and light frosts threaten the early destruction of the plant; yet killing frosts are still in the future, and the length of the season therefore uncertain. The average of reported condition is 78.9, a decline from 83.8 in September.

Louisiana and South Carolina show the greatest reduction, and Texas, Florida and North Carolina the least.

The State estimates are as follows: Virginia, 50; North Carolina, 81; South Carolina, 75; Georgia, 79; Florida, 88; Alabama, 82; Mississippi, 81; Louisiana, 70; Texas, 75; Arkansas, 82; Tennessee, 91.

The caterpillar and boll worm have been present in all except the Northern tier of States, and have wrought some damage.

Paris green and London purple have been used less effectively than usual, the heavy rains washing off the poisonous powders.

### The New York Produce Market.

BUTTER AND EGGS—  
Creamery Butter, 23 to 24c  
Dairy " 17 to 20c  
Eggs 12 1/2 to 14c

MEATS AND POULTRY—  
Live Veal Calves 7 to 8c  
Calves (country dressed) 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 .50 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 8 3/4  
Good Middling 9  
Strict Middling 9 1/8  
Middling 9 1/2  
Stains 7 1/8

Murdered His Father.  
Saturday afternoon, in Alamance county, N. C., a young white man named Ripple shot and instantly killed his father. Three weeks ago a relative died and left young Ripple considerable property and he had been on a spree ever since. Saturday he went to his father's house and turned his horn into his father's corn field. His father expostulated. The son became violently angry, and cried out:

"Wait until I come back, and I will fix you!"

In a little while young Ripple returned with a shot gun, which he pointed at his father. The father was not frightened.

"You can't scare me in that way."

In an instant he fell dead, shot through the heart. His son had fired both barrels, aiming directly at his breast. The murderer rode to town, and gave himself up to the sheriff, holding out his hands in readiness for the handcuffs.

It is said that 1000 bushels of grain are killed by heat in the West where one is injured by frost.

## THE TWIN STATES.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

There are 206 students at Wake Forest College.

Plans are on foot for the erection of two cotton factories at Durham.

The new Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh is beginning to loom up into a most imposing building.

The freshets have greatly damaged the road beds of the Oxford and Durham Railroad.

Quite recently, while Mr. Jessie Gentry was out hunting near Jefferson, Ashe county, he accidentally shot himself, dying instantly.

The city authorities of Asheville, N. C., have closed a contract for sixty thousand feet of sewer pipe for that city at \$16,827.55. Eight bids were received from that many different manufacturers of pipe, ranging from \$32,283.56, to the sum first above given.

The saw mill, cotton gin, engine and six bales of cotton, belonging to C. I. Hamrick & Sons, eight miles from Shelby, were burned at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. The loss is twenty-five hundred dollars, upon which there is no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A corps of engineers which has been running experimental lines for the Carolina, Cumberland Cumberland Gap and Chicago railway, has completed the survey to Asheville. The route chosen is said to be an admirable one. It will cross the Blue Ridge mountains at a grade of not exceeding eighty feet to the mile, and without any tunneling or difficult curves.

A year ago a man named McMahon shot and instantly killed a young man named Buchanan, in Jackson county. Both parties were white. The crime created considerable excitement, and McMahon, under the plea that he could not get justice in Jackson, secured removal of his case to Macon county. The trial occupied several days, and resulted in the conviction of the murderer. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

A two-headed snake is a curiosity at a Darlington drug store.

A County Farmers' Alliance has been organized in Anderson.

The Aiken County Loan and Savings Bank will soon erect a handsome three-story building.

Mr. C. R. Spencer, of Bishopville, is now a student at Leipsic University in Germany.

The water works for the use of the Atlantic Coast Line at Florence have been completed.

A county colored Farmers' Alliance has been organized at Darlington, with a membership of 265.

The County Commissioners think it will take \$10,000 to rebuild Abbeville's bridges on the most economical scale.

William Thomas, who lately died in Lexington, Mississippi, left a fortune of \$150,000, which will go to heirs in Pickens county.

The Baptists of Pickens are making strong efforts to buy the buildings of the Piedmont Institute for a denominational school.

A most brutal and outrageous murder was committed near Branchville. The victim was Cesar Stevens, an offensive negro. His murderers, McFall, Crumpler and Richardson, three white men, accompanied by others, entered a garden in which Stevens was at work and shot the man down in cold blood, literally riddling him with bullets and shot, after which they deliberately rode away. They made no attempt to hide their identity.

The cause for the murder is not known. It was not politics, for the victim was well known and liked by the white people. The most disgraceful part of this outrage is the fact that no arrests have been made, and so far as known no attempt made to arrest them.

### Telegraphic News.

Mr. Powderly, of the K. of L., has been studying law and will ask for admission to the bar.

The grand vicer of Turkey has issued a decree forbidding the publication of morning papers.

The wheat market is now quiet. "Old Hutch," having made another small fortune in the deal last week, is content to allow the cereal to have a rest.

Recorder Smith in the court of general sessions in New York City, sentenced Adolph Becher, the wife-murderer, to be hanged on Friday, November 30th.

The Southern Association of Homeopaths, in Louisville, has adopted resolutions protesting against the alleged efforts of the allopathic school to gain possession of the practice of all medicine.

Twenty thousand Yorkshire England colliers have given notice to their employers that they will go on strike unless they are conceded ten per cent. advance in wages. It is expected that fifty thousand colliers will give notice to the same effect before the end of the week.

Chas. Dickson, colored, was run over and killed by a freight train on the Mineral railroad, Alabama, Wednesday afternoon, at Smith mines, eight miles from Birmingham. Her mangled body was thrown into a ditch with snovels by the train crew, and this so angered the negro miners who witnessed it, that they attempted to lynch the train crew. The latter escaped on their train, which left immediately.