PRICE \$8.00 Per Year.

Charlotte

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1899.

Baily

Price & Cents.

NO JOINT DEBATE FOR BRYAN.

REFUSES TO MEET BOUBSE COCKBAN

Kicked About the Programme and Finally. After a Personal Interview With the New Yorker, Was Given His Own Way-Cocked-Bryan Would Not Abide by the Flip of a Coin-Cockran Says He is the Greatest of All Monopolists.

Chicago, Sept. 15 .- The exciting joint debate looked for to-night between Wm. J. Bryan and Bourke Cockran, on trusts, did not take place. Central Music Hall was packed with an eager audience, but the people present had publicity there will be no occasion to to content themselves without the oratory of the famous Nebraskan, who, however, occupied a seat on the platform.

Mr. Bryan reached Central Music Hall early in the evening. He went direct to a roam upstairs, where he was greated by Chairman Franklin Head, Congressman Gaines, Ralph M. Easley and other members of the programme committee of the civil federation conference on trusts. Mr. Bnyan surprised the committee by declining to speak at the night session with W. Bourke Cockran, in accordance with the programme previously arranged. He explained that he did not wish to let the impression go out that he was to enter into a debate with Mr. Cockran, For that reason, he said, he would not speak with Mr. Cockran at the same session. The committee withdrew to allow the two orators to settle the question among themselves, Mr. Cockrace wanted to talk at the same session any aid from the government. "I must with the noted Nebraskan, and offered say, that any industrial organization to flip a coin to determine who should have the privilege of delivering the closing address.

Mr. Bryan would not accept this proposition. Mr. Cockran then agreed to appear at any time the committee desired. The programme was then changed to meet Mr. Bryan's wishes. Mr. Buyan said he was anxious to address the conference, and claimed that his only reason for changing the programme was to avoid any indication of a public dollate with Mr. Gockran. Mr. Bryan will speak at to-morrow's person who has advanced that proposession.

Though disappointed in failing to see such a spectacle as Bryan and Cockran as to the laborers, and it is to their pitted against each other, the audience nevertheless enjoyed a rare treat, as Mr. Cockran was at his best and his speech was punctuated with frequent public is destined, I believe to affect and prolonged applause. When Mr. Bryan made his appearance at the entrance, it was the signal for tumultu- everybody that the great strikes of this

terference of the government would be organized labor is a trust and continuan jojury and not a benefit. There are ed: "The only practical use of the three ways, he said, in which the gov- anti-trust and inter-State commerce ernment interferes with the trade of jaws has been to take from us the right individuals in this country. One is by of trial by jury and to imprison workpatent laws, another is by tailff and the third is the favors which are exran Spoke Vesterday and Mr. Bryan Will tended to certain industries, or great Speak To Day-A Big Crowd Disappoint- corporations, injuring franchises which are none the less government agencies, because their stock is owned by private individuals. This last he considered a serious difficulty, because it is almost impossible to describe it. It is surrounded by secrets. The remedy, he said, was not in municipal ownership, but to define a practical penalty, a serious one, and then provide for publicity. If the proper statute is provided for

enforce the penalty. An officer of a corporation granting a special favor to any person who has a right to use that possession on equal terms with every body else ought to be held guilty of a serious feiony. (Applause). The speaker, at this point, devoted

some time to arguing that there was some justification for corporations. He believed also in applying the rule of publicity to these. That would be a sure way to prevent fraud. Touching the subject of government by injunction. Mr. Cockran said:

"It has always been to me a source of profound regret that the courts show so much ingenuity in devising injunctions to prevent corporations from being disturbed by their employes, they have not shown one-half that ingenuity in devising methods to prevent their being robbed by their directors. To all this, my friends, the remedy 1 repeat. is publicity. A statute, which would modify but slightly, if it all, the existing laws of every State, would make this species of fraud impossible."

Touching another branch of his subject Mr. Cockran devoted some time to arguing in favor of organizations which dominate the market without that cheapens time the cost of something I need, I regard as a benefit, and I cannot possibly bring myself to quarrel with it even you call it is a monopoly." He did not believe that the great industrial trusts have thrown anybody out of employment who deserves em-

ployment. Mr. Cockran said that one of the most hopeful signs of future prosperity is the movement of wages upward. In his judgment, there is but one test of prosperity which is absolutely infalliblethat ie, the rate of wages, paid to labor. Continuing, he said: "Labor unions do not affect the rate of wages much at all I think, perhaps, I am the first sition. And yet they are of enormous profit to the whole body of the community, quite as much as to the employees protection and in their development that we must find and hope for that industry of peace which means great industrial prosperity to which this rethe industrial conditions in the whole world. He thought that a close study of careful examination would satisfy ountry have arisen from the refusal

without favor, it would not need the American Federation of Labor, follow- CHAMBEELAIN'S BLUE BOOK. government favor. (Applause). The in- ed Secretary Hayes. He declared that men for conspiracy. I believe that instead of trusts and combinations of capital opposing and antagonising the labor movement, they should take a more comprehensive view of the situation and try to make better friends of the organized wage earners than they have in the past." Mr. Gompers was loudly applauded.

John B. Clark, of New York, spoke next. The next speaker was M. L. Lockwood, president of the American Anti-Trust League. He was followed by Mr. Edward Keasley, of New Jersey, who gave figures on the number of trusts which called New Jersey their home

Prof. E. W. Bernis, of the New York bureau of economic research; M. M. Garland, ex-president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and David Ross also spoke. At a meeting of the committee on resolutions ex-Governor Luce, of Michigan, was elected chairman, and the following sub-committee was appointed to receive resolutions: Edward Keasley, New Jersey, chairman; Cecil Smith, Texas; Attorney General Gaither, Maryland; S. H. Greeley, Illinols, and Edward Rosewater, Omaha.

Workingmen, Socialists, advocates of the single tax theory, and students of political economy were heard to-day, at the civic federation conference on trusts and combinations. A majority of the speakers vigorously opposed industrial, financial and transportation combinations. The problem in its relation to the workingman was discussed in all its phases. The committee on resolutions held its first meeting and organ-

ized by electing ex-Governor Luce, of Michigan, chairman, and Ralph Easley, secretary. It was decided to name a sub-committee of five to receive and consider resolutions that might be presouted and report to a general committee.

The morning session drew a large adience, but the programme was overshadowed by the announcement that in the evening W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, would speak from the same platform. The political prominence of the two orators gave rise to a general feeling that the night session would be more political than economic in inter-

·st. Louis F. Post, the New York advo speaker to-day. His address was enthusiastically cheered. Thomas F. Morgan, of Chicago, followed on "The Trust from the Socialist Point of View." Henry White, secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, followed, M. M. Garland, billed to speak on "An Iron and Steel Workers View of Combinations," and E. E Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, were not present when Chairman Howe called thir names, and John W. Hayes, secretary of the Knights of Labor, was called, He said: "I maintain that these great kanders and not English born. This combinations are an assault upon the inherent and constitutional rights of

TRANSVAAL DISPATCH EXPLAINED. The Imperial Government Urged to Termi-

nate the Suspense -British south Africa Prepared for Extreme Measures-The Prolongation of Acguitations Dreaded-The Commissioners' Pattence Has Reached the Ebbing Point-The British in the Trausvaal Do Not Want the Franchise-Everything Now Seems to Point to War. London, Sept. 15 .- A base book containing the last Transvaal dispatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, relating to the matters which led up to the dispatch being sent, was issued to-day. The text of Mr. Chamberlain's note is identical with the dispatch as cabled to the Associated Press on September 13th. The only important feature revealed is a telegram from the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, dated August 31st, referring to the commercial distress and saying: "I am receiving representations from many quarters to urge the imperial government to terminate the suspense. British South Africa is prepared for extreme

measures and is ready to suffer much more in order to see the vindication of British authority. It is the prolongation of the negotiations, endless and indecisive, that is dreaded. I fear seriously that there will be a strong reaction of feeling against the policy of the imperial government if matters drag. The blue book throws no new light on the situation as it is to-day, except to show that the commissioner's patience has reached the ebbing point. A published interview with President Kruger said to have taken place at Pretoria yesterday is far more important. He is quoted as saying: "I have

tried all along to place the allens ki the Transvaal on the same footing politically as the Burghers, Mr. Chamberlain says I have not kept my promises. This," thundered President Kruger, "I deny."

Continuing, President Kruger is recial rights as the Burghers and have always enjoyed_them without interfernot avail themselves of this. Roughly there are more than 50,000 allens who have been here more than seven years and have registered, thus being eligible to the franchise. Yet of the British subjects who have availed themselves of it, the chief part have been Afrishows that the British in the Trans-

He is to Have Command of the South Atlantic Squadron and Has & Pfospect of Making Himself Useful Again.

SCHLEY WILL STILL SAIL THE SEAS.

Observer.

Washington, Sept. 15 .- Some time ago Admiral Schley applied to the Navy Department for somewrites. At present he is head of the retiring board. The Navy Department has now granted the request and has notified him to hold himself in readiness for sets. He has been assigned to command the South Atlantic station, and the Department is about to take steps to make the command commensurate with his rank to increasing considerably th number of vessels on the station.

The Cincinnati probably will 8 there; the Detroit is already on her way to join, and the Marbichead is likely to be attached. Altogether there will be about five or six ships on the station when the quota is filled. It is said at the Department that with a Baltimore 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0- 2 10 7 threatened war in South Africa which Cancinnati 2 0 0 1 0 2 3 0 0- 7 12 0 is part of the station, and the disturb ed conditions in South and Contral Hawley and Kahoe. Umpire-Dwyer. America, the South Atlantic station is likely to become an important one in the near future.

No Fever in Miami.

Miami, Fia., Sept. 15 .- The following grounds, Score: bulletin has been posted by the board house-to-house inspectico and examination of every case of sickness occurring in the city of Miami, during the past ten days, which is now the time elaused since the discovery and isolation at quaractine in the bay, five miles below the city, of the one case of yellow fever imported here by refugees from Key West, we hereby authorize the statement that there is not now, tior has there been, any other suspicious case in Miami. The general health conditions are exceptionally good.

> State Health Officer. "J. M. JACKSON, JR., W. G. STIMPSON,

Hospital Service." add Trausvaal

Mr. Morley Makes a Sharp Retort.

Manchester, Sept. 15 .- The Right Parliament for Montroseburghs, while fashion toward the close. Score: addressing a peace meeting in this city. ported to have added: "The allens of this evening, at which a son of the late, the Transvaal men The same evening. This Bright, the distinguished " statesman and friend of prace, presided, was frequently interrupted by cries of "Majuba Hillt" and other anti-Boer cace. I wanted to let them have the demonstrations. In retorting to the insame political rights, but they would terruptions, Mr. Morley said: "A year or two ago the United States saw only me aspect of war, and what are they doing to-day? They are repenting. They have their yellow press and we have our yellow press. If I am asked to speak in this hall a year or two later, I will find those who now oppose nº repenting also.

Hanged for Highway Hobbery.

BASEBALL TESTERDAY.

Senators Win Easily.

Washington, Sept. 15 .- The Cleveland club played to-day as though they did not care whether they won or last, and the Senators easily took the game, Schmidt was hit hard and Collinowei placed him at the and of the third inning. Freeman made his ningteenth home run. Score:

Washington .. 1 5 5 0 0 0 8 x-14 14 1 "le" cland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 3 9 4 Batteries-Evans and McManus Schmidt, Colliflower and Sugden, Unpires-betts and Latham.

The Orioles' Fitcher Had Poor Support. Baltimore, Sept. 15 .- Wretched sup-

port of their pitcher cost the game to the Orloles, the Reds winning the ninth game out of eleven played during the season. Howelt pitched fairly well under most discouraging conditions. Hawley was in fine condition and had

the Birds hypnotized. Score: RHE Batteries-Howell and Roblison;

Boston Defeats Pittsburg. Boston, Sept. 15 .- Boston took a hard hitting game from Pittsburg to-day. Stahls' home run in the fifth was one of the longest hits ever seen on the

RHE

Pittsburg0 2'0 1 0 1 0 0 0-4 9 4 Batteries-Willis and Bergen; Chesbro and Bowerman. Umpires-Manassau and Conmolly.

St. Louis Easy for the New Yorks.

New York, Sept. 15 .- The New Yorks asily defeated St. Louis to-day by good batting and sharp fielding. Dohery, although he was a bit wild, steadied down when runs seemed imminent. The game was called on account of darkness. Score:

St. Louis 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 1-5 6 3 Batteries-Doheny and Warner; Powell and O'Conner. Umpires-Day and McDonald.

Chicago Plays Fast Ball.

Brooklyn, Sept. 15 .- Garvin was a puzzle to-day, holding the leaders down to four hits, two of which came in the last inning. Chicago played football at flon, John Morley, Liberal member of all times and touched up Dunn in lively RHE

Batteriez-Durn and McGuire; Garvin and Donahue. Umpires Swartwood and Hunt.

Captain Clarke Escorted from the Grounds Philadelphin, Sept. 15.-To-day's game was called after the eighth inning on account of darkness. Louisville won after a stubborn contest, in which there was considerable wrangling, some heavy hitting and bad errors. Captain Clarke, who was not in the game, was escorted from the grounds by a polleeman for insulting Umpire McGarr. Score:

RHE Pulaski, Va., Sept. 15 .- Noah Finley, Philadelphia 3 0 0 0 4 1 1 0- 9 10 3 a negro, was hanged here to-day. A Louisville 20103040-1016 5 Batteries-Platt, Orth and McFarland; Waddell and Steelman, Umpires -Snyder and McGarr.

[Signed] "J. L. HORDEY,

"Agent State Board of Health. Passed Assistant Surgeon, Marine

ous cheering, which lasted until the Nebraskan had taken his seat on the speaker's stand. Mr. Foulk, of Indiana, who was in the middle of an address when the outburst occurred, put the audicace in good humor by remarking. "I gress you came here to-night to hear somebody else speak." Mr. Foulk was followed by Herr. Edward Rosewater, of Cenaha, whose address received notably close attention from his hearers.

The chair then introduced Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, of New York. At the cause of his speech, the New Yorker won the hearts of his listeners by pagrig Mr. Bryan a well chosen compliment, which the Democratic leader blushingly acknowledged. Mr. Cockran likened Mr. Bryan to a monopoly, and claimed he was a bigger monopoly as the leader of the Democratic party than are financial corporation in the acid pro-trust men. The resolutions will world, Mr. Cockran spoke for about two bours, and when he concluded cries for Bryan came from all over the house. Finally Mr. Bryan arose and said that for the good of the conference all partisan feeling should be eliminated from the gathering, and although he agreed with Mr. Cockran in mary of his arguments, it was necessary that his side of the controversy should be

given to-morrow.

Mr. Cockran began his address by complimenting the representative of organized labor, who had spoken on said he believed that some recent impossible if both sides of these labor controversies understood the economic laws governing the relation of producers to consumers, as well as one side showed that it understood them this vers day. Continuing he said: "I hope to establish before I get through that there cannot be abundant production of commodities without an extensive distribution of them in the form of wages in a country wherein prosperity is based upon freedom. (Applause). But whether this distribution is not as effective and complete as we might wish we can defer consideration of that question for a moment and we can all agree that there cannot be any distributton if there is not production, and that there carnot be an extensive distribution unless there is an abundant production. We must have commodities to distribute before we can distribute them in the form of wages or of profits. If this definition of prosperity be correct, it is perfectly plain that there is no reason why a sensible man should grow excited either to the approval or resentment at a combination merely as such. A combination may be good or bad, according to its effect. Any industrial system which operates to sweep the volume of production should be commended; anything that operates to restrict it should be suppressed."

Taking up the question whether the combination of capital flourishes through government ald or without it, Mr. Cockrah said that eveny industrial enterprise which dominates the market without ald from the government, must do so through cheapening the product. or as it is commonly called, by underselling competitors. An industry which at one and the same time reduces prices and swells its own profits must accomplish that result by increasing the volume of its production. (Applause). On the other hand, an industry which dominates the market by the favor of government, direct or indirect, cannot, in the nature of things, be could dominate the market by under- dom may advise.

of the employes to discuss the question at issue between them and their conployers, with the agents that the employers select. William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana,

spoke in the early part of the evening and he was followed by Hon. Edward Rosewater.

Strong resolutions were drafted today, for presentation at a future session of the conference. They were signed by the following delegates: W. L. Grogan, of Texas, chairman; M. Lockwood, of Pennsylvania; C. Smith, of Texas; Lawson Purdy, of New York; H. V. Johnson, of Colorado; W. H laggett, of Idaho, and W. C. Mcomas, of Maryland.

It is claimed that the resolutions represent the sentiment of the anti-trust delegates to the conference, who, according to their own claims, preponderate in numbers over the conservatives, be referred to the committee on resolutions without reading or debate. They follow:

"Whereas, Trusts and industrial combinations have been formed for the pur- es at the house, to which only mempose of gratifying the greed of their promoters at the expense of the general public; they destroy competition, nullify the operation of the economic laws of supply and demand, deprive at both services. From the house to

portunity to advance; take away all incentive to invention and improvement and hold out inducements to deteriorathe biowledge of economic law, and tions and base imitation. Inspired by no other or higher motive than the inevents in our history would have been satiable greed of their promoters, they hold the small merchant, the wageearner, and consumer subject to their arbitrary dictates. They are the evil of the hour and their suppression is of momentous importance to the Ameri-

can people. Therefore, be it.

"Resolved, First, that we are unalterably opposed to all trusts and monopolles as in derogation of the common right.

"Second, That we demand of the several States and cities that they take such action as will lead to the public ownership of all public utilities and we demand of the Federal and State governments such legislation as will effectually control the railroads and prevent extortion and discrimination.

"Third, That we demand of Congress and the Legislatures of the several States that they abolish all special privileges, and take whatever action is required to destroy monopoly.

"Fourth, That in our judgment no andidate for public office is entitled to the suffrage of his fellow citizens who does not earnestly declare his hostility to all combinations in restraint of trade or the further granting of any special legislation as will suppress them.

"Fifth, That it is the duty of the people by organized effort to secure the nominations by the political parties of the opponents of trusts and who have the integrity, courage and ability to defend the rights of the people against impending industrial slavery.

"Sixth, That the growth of private industrial corporations, under the general laws, of the several States, and the advantages to persons by such laws, threaten the extinction of all natural persons, as competitors with them in every line of business.

We therefore recommend that the several States take immediate action to limit thep urposes for which such corporations may be formed and discourage their further formation by the forced to cheapen prices, because, if it adoption of such measures as their wisselling competitors in an open field | Samuel Gompers, president of the

the citizens; that the real and vital advantage to be gained is the despotic control over labor. "Violence is not the only means of making conquests and arbitration." enslaving the people, and it can be proved beyond and question that the methods of the trusts are the methods of the invader, and the ends to be accomplished by the instigators of the trusts are exactly those intended to be accomplished by arms directed by military genius. Taking this view of the trusts, I assert that they are the enemles of society and as such should be

FUNERAL OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT On the contrary it is stated that 3,000

destroyed.

Symple but Impressive Services Held at St. Bartholomew's Church-The Body Placed in the Masoleum at Newdorp.

New York, Sept. 15.-Funeral services were held to-day over the remains of Cornelius Vanderbilt in St. Batholomew's Episcopal church. The church funeral was preceded by short exercisbers of the family and close friends were admitted. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's, Officiated the young men of the country of op- the church the funeral party included Mrs. Vanderbilt and her children, Cornetius, Gladys, Reginald and Mrs. Hatry Payne Whitney; Wm. K. Frederick and George Vanderbill, brothers of the dead man, Mrs. Elliott E. Shepherd, Mr and Mrs. W. D. Sloane and their two to Cape Town. The Colonial Office has children, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay

Twombly. At the church, the casket was preceded down the aisle by Bishop Potter and Dr. Greer, the bishop reciting the first sentences of the Episcopal Delegal Acquitted of the Charge of Assault

service beginning, "I am the resurrention and the life." The first lesson was read by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of Trinity church, Newport, Dr. Greet read the burial services and the bishop performed the rite of sprinkling dust on the casket, according to the Episcopal ritual.

The services were extremely simple A choir of 60 mixed volces under the direction of the church organist, Richard Henry Warren, sang the music of the services, and Chopin's funeral

march was played as the procession moved up the aisle. The only floral tributes at the church were from the members of the family. One great cross of roses, orchids and lilles of the valley, more than six feet tall, stood near the casket. Mrs. Vanderbilt walked with her eldest son, Cornelius. At the close of the church service the casket Britain. All the commandants have was taken to the Vanderbilt mausoleum Newdorp, Staten Island.

Off to Saratoga.

Atlanta, Sept. 15 .- Atlanta's municipal committee, bound for Saratoga, N. Y., to attend the convention of municipal officers, left Atlanta to-night in a special car attached to the Southern's night train for New York.

30 New Cases at Key West.

Key West, Sept. 15 .- There have been 30 new cases of yellow fever in the past 24 hours. One death has been reported.

A large freight steamer of the Alexandria Line is reported ashore near Mississippi, held in this city, it was de-Key Largo, Fla., with a full cargo of general merchandise for Key West. Many wreckers have left Miami for, October 1. Twenty-eight millers atthe scene.

vaal do not want the franchise. In my opinion these is no cause whatever for war. Everything could be settled by

A second edition of The London Times to-day prints a special dispatch high commissioner's domand, as it says the Ultlande's, council has transmitted to the imperial government what practically amounts to a protest against further delay. The Times correspectdent adds: "There is nothing to confirm the reports that the Boer's will consider M. Chamberlain's demands. men yill be dispatched to the border.

immediately after the Transvaal reply is sent. Even thing points to the prospect of an early conflict."

The advices from Cape Town, to-day The Times' correspondent at New Boers has been stationed one hour from Ramathlabama, commanding the Pretorla and Johannesbu g roads, has created great indignation at Cape

Town.

The first battalies of the Manchester regiment arrived at Cape Town today, disembarked and marched through

the streets. The soldiers were wildly cheered. Af ter they had been reviewed by Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Walker, commander of the British troops in South Africa, the battalists re--mbasked and proceeded to Natal. These troops, forming the first installment of the re-enforeements, were sont from Gibraltar not yet received the formal reply of the Transvaal and the consul general

of the aransvaal here, Mr. Montague White, does not expect it to-night.

Guyton, Ga., Sept. 15 .- Henry Delegal, olored, was to-day acquitted in the Effingham Court of the charge of criminal assault upon a white woman in Mc-Intosh county. This was the affair out of which grew the Darien riots. Arguments of the attorneys were made at a late hour last night, and the jury remained locked up until noon to-day, when a verdict of not guilty was returned.

The cases of Edward and Malinda Delegal, charged with being accessories to the murder of Sheriff Townsend. were begun this afternoon. These are the last of the Darien riot cases.

Still Considering the Reply.

Pretoria, Sept. 15 .- The executive is still considering the final reply to Great been asked to send immediate returns of all the burghers available for milltary duty.

At the close of the discussion both Raads met in secret session to discuss the final draft of the Transvaal reply, which will be handed to Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British agent here, in the morning. It is understood the reply is courteous, urges the acceptance of the joint conference and maintains the

meeting of the flour manufacturers of make out her name. Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and cided to advance the price of flour on tended the meeting.

large crowd was present, but there was no disorder, Finley's crime was highway robbory and attempted murler, and his execution was the only in-

stance in late years in which the extieme penalty has been imposed in Virginia for this offense. He held up from New Castle, Natal, dated S-ptem- Major J. H. Daust, a merchant of Dubber 15th, which bears out the British lin, and robued him of his watch and money. He then ordered his viction to ceturn to his store for the purpose of pening the safe. Major Darst made a dash and escaped, the negro firing several shots at him, none of which took ffect.

Hung Twice.

Mobile, Ala., eSpt. 15.-Henry Gardner, a negro 18 years old was hanged here to-day, for assaulting a white girl under ten years of age. The crime was committed last June. When the trap

'ell Gardner's weight snapped the rope tend to confirm the pessimistic view of and he fell heavily to the ground. Twenty minutes later he was again led Castle: The news that a strong force of to the gallows and executed.

A Hanging in Georgia.

Hamilton, Ga., Sept. 15.-Hilliard oloted, one year ago.

day for me murder of Will Bankston, ad fever

The Joke Cost Cameron \$850, All the Same

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 15 .- Schem, a Hebrew cross roads merchant on St. horsewhipping inflicted in November, 1896, and the Beaufort county grand jury returned a verdict for \$850 in favor of the plaint.ff.

Senator Cameron was not present at the trial, but his attorney, Congressman Elliott, claimed that Schem had been selling liquors to negroes on Conceron's hunting preserves, near Coffin's Point, on St. Helena Island,

and that the alleged assault and battery was made in fun and as a joke, and was not resourced at the time

Georgia Makes War on filcomargarine.

Atlanta, Sept. 15.-In compliance with requests from farmers and dairymon in all parts of the State, the Agricultural Department of Georgia has decided to begin a vigorous campaign against the sale of oleomargarice in

this State. It is claimed by those who supply the markets of Atlanta and other cities in the State with butter, that their traffic is being destroyed by the sale of oleomargarine, which commands half the price. Butter is sold at 25 c nits per pound and eleomargarine 12% could destination of the Commonwealth is The subject of the sale of olcomargarine in the Southern States will probably be brought before the convention of State commissioners of agriculture, which convenes here next month.

A Steamer Ashore.

New Orleans, Sept. 15.-Captain Boyd, if the Morgan Line steamship Excelslor York, September 9th, reports that on September 13th, 'ten miles east of Algator Light, he passed a two-masted steamship, with black smoke stavk with

red band around it; name painted on the hull amidship in large white letters. Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 15 .- At a She was ashore on Conch reef; could not

General Heth Dying.

Washington, Sept. 15 .- General Harry Heth, the famous Confederate leader, who has been ill at his home there since last December, is reported dying. day.

		1.00 mm	
	STANDING OF THE	CLUE	38.
	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
	Brooklyn	38	.698
	Philadelphia	48	.631
1	Boster	50	.606
	Baltfmore	53	.579
	Cincirnati73	58	.557
	St. Louis	59	.553
	Chicago	63	.515
	Pittsburg62	65	.488
	Louisville	69	.467
	New York	80	370
ł	Cleveland	117	.140
	The second s		

BIG DEAL AT WINSTON.

Foreign Territory of the Winston Cigarette Mashine Co. Sold-Candidates for Superior Court Clerk of Davis.

Special to The Observer.

Wicaston-Salem, Sept. 15 .- The Winston Cigarette Machine Company to-Brooks, a negro, was hanged here to- day disposed of all foreign territory to a wealthy English syndicate for about \$150,000. The Winston company reserved the United States and Canada and machines for their trade in this territory will continue to be manufactured in this city. The deal was practically consummated in London few weeks ago by the president of the company, Mr. Helena Island, such ex-Senator Don J. R. Williams, of Fayetteville. Rep-Cameron for \$10,000 damages for a resentatives of the London company were here to-day and met the directors of the Winston company, when the finishing touches were put upon the big deal.

> A million dollar deal will be consummated in Winston in a few days.

An officer went to Charlotte to-night fter the Baptist preacher, who was prested there last night.

There are five candidates for clerk of Davie county Superior Court-A. T. Grant, James McGuire, Jr., Geo, W. Sheek, of Mocksville; C. M. Sheets, of Advance, and J. M. Furches, of Farmington. Judge Starbuck will make the appointment. McGuire and A. T. Grant, Jr., went to Camden county to-day to see him. The latter is "pulling" for his father, who held the office for 16 vears.

The Commonwealth Moves to Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 15 .- The Ruskin commonwealth, the co-operative colony which has been operating at Ruskin. Tenn., for several years, passed through Atlanta to-day on its way to south Georgia. The party consisted of 50 people and came in over the Nashville, 'hatanooga & St. Louis Railroad. The Duke, Ga., 800 acres having been purchased in that vicility for their new ome.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times, says that Captain Dragfus will shortly withdraw his appeal for a revision of the Rennes trial, which will eave the ground clear for the government to take immediate steps to par don him. This pardon will not annul the civil and military consequences of the verdict, and he will, therefore, no longer belong to the army. The same correspondent also says that the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has promised definitely to propose a pardon for Drayfus at next Tuesday's cabinet council.

Eight thousand five hundred carps ters in New York are on a strike, de-mending an increase of from \$3.50 to \$4 a day, and a half holiday every Satur-

convention of 1884. The Price of Flour to be Advanced.

Patrice