Charlotte Daily Observer.

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THE SITUATION IS ACUTE.

SKELETONS IN THE CLOSETS.

Neither Side, It is Said, is Making Public All That Exists Behind the Scenes—Charges and Counter-Charges Stir the Political World—Chairman Cortelyou May Make a Statement—Money in the Democratic Barrel—The Betting Heavier on Broad Street Curb.

By W. A. HILDEBRAND.

Special to The Observer.

New York, Nov. 4.—The specific charge made by Judge Parker that the Standard Oil Company has espoused the Republican cause, the counter charge that Judge Parker was himself mixed up in the shipbuilding trust, together with the general crimination and recrimination have projected a situation of much delicacy into the political world. Neither side is telling all that exists behind the scenes in this trust business, and if somebody should squeal, some Thomas W. Lawson should come to the front, the resultant disclosures would put the publicity bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor out of business.

Men in a position to know declare that Judge Parker is speaking advisedly when he talks about trusts and corporations being allied to the Republican organization. Some of these corporations, it is believed by everybody hereabouts, were friendly to Judge Parker when he was trying to secure the nomination, and after the St. Louis convention promised to contribute to his campaign. When J. Pierpont Morgan changed front the lesser financial lights followed, but not until after some of them made a very clear explanation to the supporters of Judge Parker. Many believe that Judge Parker is familiar with all the details that led up to the altogether amicable understanding which now exists between the administration and Mr. Morgan and it is this knowledge which Democrats have of the nature of the deal which renders the situation acute.

CORTELYOU MAY TALK.

The writer spent half an hour to-day in the surcharged atmosphere at Republican headquarters and talked with a Republican who came over to-day from Washington. This Republican, who recently had a talk with President Roosevelt, said the President was as "cool as could be expected under the circumstances," but that the executive had been heard to execrate the fates and Chairman Cortelyou who had decreed that he could not "challenge Judge Parker to joint debate." Senator Lodge does not hesitate to say that Chairman Cortelyou should talk and the first thing heard at headquarters this morning was that he would do so. It is a known fact that the verbiage of the statement was agreed upon yesterday, but it was said at noon that it was not ready for release, if any such statement had been designed for publication. It was denied emphatically that the committee had received any contributions from the Standard Oil Company, and the allegation was made that the Democratic committee had just received a liberal contribution from President Baer, of the Reading Railroad Company, a gentleman who has never accepted the Morgan theory that President Roosevelt, while very unsafe last summer, is now wholly sane and safe.

MONEY IN PARKER BARREL.

This may or may not be true, but it is certain that a change has come over the spirit of the Democratic dreams and whereas there were days during September when the committee could hardly pay for clerk hire, there now appears to be an abundance of funds for all legitimate expenses. The committee has shown that it has money, very considerable sums of money, to burn in fireworks. All the recent and very marked activity shown in Democratic circles would not have been possible without funds to meet the numerous expenses incurred.

Secretary Urey Woodson to-day put Rhode Island in the Democratic column. He thinks there is no doubt that Parker will get "Little Rhody's" three votes. He also says that Judge Parker is pleased with his Connecticut trip and that everything is in good shape.

THE BETTING HEAVIER.

There was heavier betting on Broad street curb to-day than at any time since the beginning of the campaign. From different parts of the crowd there were continued cries of "$5,000 to $1,000 on Roosevelt." "$5,000 to $8,000 Parker carries New York State." "$3,500 to $5,000 on Higgins." "Even soney Parker carries New York city by 100,000 majority," and frequent responses from others of, "I'll take it." "Will you split the bet?" and various other propositions, all making the crowd the centre of a large assemblage or spectators. "Matty" Kiernan bet early in the day $5,000 against $9,000 that Parker will carry the State, reducing the odds from the 2 to 1 terms prevailing until this afternoon. Bunnel & Buchanan placed $40,000 in different wagers and about $150,000 in all was placed during the day. F. J. Brooks had large sums to place on Higgins and made several heavy wagers. The betting on the general result ruled at 5 to 1 on Roosevelt. The odds on the presidential vote in New York State was stated early in the day at 2 to 1, but Parker money came into the crowd in such large amounts that 5 to 8 was freely offered without finding takers from the Republican backers.

Body of Murdered Girl Found in a Pasture.

Marshall, Mo., Nov. 4.—The dead body of Miss Rosa Butts, aged 23 years, a white servant girl of this city, was found to-day in the suburbs of South Marshall in a pasture. The girl had evidently been murdered. Her throat had been cut with a starp stick, a piece of which still remained in the flesh; her left ear had been cut off and there was a bullet hole in her head. There was evidence that the girl had made a struggle for her life. A cigarette near the body and bloody tracks leading away from the spot are the only tangible clews.

NEW YORK SUFFERS FROM FOG.

Ferry Boat Columbia Sunk and Other Harbor Vessels Have Narrow Escapes—No Loss of Life—Surface and Eelevated Cars Seriously Delayed.

New York, Nov. 4.—The ferry boat Columbia, of the Wall street line, was run into and sunk to-day by the Norwich liner, City of Lowell. There was no loss of life. There was a heavy fog on the river at the time of the collision. There were about 150 passengers and seventeen teams on board the Columbia at the time of the accident. All of the passengers were taken off in safety, but eight or ten horses were drowned. The City of Lowell was coming down the river, and in the dense fog struck the Columbia amidships just clear of the paddle wheel. The Columbia floated around for a while and began to settle. A hawser was thrown from the City of Lowell and the Columbia made fast and all the passengers were taken on board the steamboat. Later, the hawser parted in some unaccountable manner and the Columbia finally sank. The Garden City, a ferry boat plying between Long Island City and New York, had many narrow escapes from serious damage during one of her trips through the dense fog. Seven times she collided with various craft before she reached her slip in this city. The only serious damage sustained by the Garden City was when she bumped into the big sound steamer Maine. A hole was stove in the ferry boat's side and a portion of her guard rail was carried away. The hole was far above the water line, however, and the ferry boat did not sink. The Garden City had 100 passengers.

The ferry boat Somerset was one of the boats in collision with the Garden City. She was not seriously damaged.

The new steamer General Johnson, of the Federal Quartermaster's Department, went ashore on Governor's Island during the fog. In the city the elevated and surface cars suffered serious delay and schedules were practically abandoned. On the elevated lines the dense fog made it impossible for the engineers to distinguish signals at any distance, and as a consequence the trains which usually make fast time during the rush hours were driven very slowly and thousands of persons were late in reaching their downtown districts.

STEAMBOAT LINE EMBARRASSED

Judge Moore Grants a Temporary Receivership for the Cape Fear & People's Steamboat Company at Wilmington.

Special to The Observer.

Wilmington, Nov. 4.—In chambers at Kenansville to-day, before Judge Fred Moore, Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, counsel for H. L. Vollers and other creditors, secured the appointment of D. McEachern as temporary receiver for the Cape Fear and People's Steamboat Company, which operates the steamers Hurt and Hawes between this port and Fayetteville. It is alleged in the complaint that the company is indebted to various and sundry creditors in the sum of $5,000 which it is unable to pay. The defendants are cited to appear before Judge Moore in chambers at Kinston, November 17th, and show cause why the receivership should not be made permanent.

REV. DR. BENJ. DE COSTA DEAD.

Prominent New York Episcopal Clergyman, Who Became a Catholic Convert Passes Away at 74 Years

New York, Nov. 4.—The Rev. Benjamin De Costa, the Episcopal clergyman who, about five years ago, became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church and a year ago was ordained a priest, died to-day in St. Vincent's Hospital. He was 74 years old and had been in poor health for more than a year.

Before entering the Catholic Church, Dr. DeCosta was for 48 years pastor of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, holding a prominent place in the religious ranks of this city.

Last fall while in Rome, he was ordained a deacon, and on November 29 last was ordained a priest. He returned to this city to engage in parish work, but his health failed and he has been in the hospital for several months.

A RALLY AT WILMINGTON.

Congressman Patterson and Mr. H. L. Godwin the Speakers—Rain Has Little Effect on the Size of the Crowd.

Special to The Observer.

Wilmington, Nov. 4.—In spite of the rain, the largest and most representative political gathering of the campaign was held here to-night, the occasion being a county Democratic rally, at which speeches were made by Hon. G. B. Patterson, Congressman from this district, and H. L. Godwin, Esq., Democratic nominee for elector. The addresses were able and were listened to with enthusiasm by the large crowd inattendance. Both State and national issues were vigorously discussed by the speakers, who are very popular in Wilmington.

Fairbanks in South Indiana.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 4.—Senator Fairbanks to-day covered the territory in South Indiana, lying between Terre Haute and Evansville. The Senator made 15 speeches during the day's trip. The evening meeting here was notably large and enthusiastic. The day's tour was mostly through the coal mining region of Indiana, and the miners in many instances formed a large part of the Senator's audiences. To them he emphasized the desirability of a continuance of Republican rule because, he said, it was under Republican administration that all the prosperity had come to the mines, the farms and the factories during the last seven years. A large portion of the country through which Senator Fairbanks passed to-day is regarded as the Democratic stronghold of Indiana and there were occasional cheers for Parker, but in the main the receptions accorded the Senator were cordial and enthusiastic.

100 Drowned on Algerian Coast.

Bona, Algeria, Nov. 4.—A hundred persons were drowned last night by the sinking of the French steamer Gironde, after having been in collision with the French steamer A. Schieffino, near Herbillon, 23 miles from Bona. The Gironde left Bona with 110 passengers, of whom 100 were Algerian natives.

ROOSEVELT ENTERS DENIAL

PARKER'S CHARGES NOT TRUE.

The President Issues a Signed Statement in Which He Denounces the Democratic Candidate's Statements Regarding Cortelyou as "Unqualifiedly and Atrociously False"—If Elected, He Declares He Will Go Into the Presidency Unhampered by Any Pledge Save That Made Openly to the American People.

Washington, Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt to-night made the following signed statement to the American people in answer to the charges made against himself and Mr. Cortelyou in public speech by Mr. Parker, the Democratic candidate for the presidency:

White House, Washington, Nov. 4.

Certain clanderous accusations as to Mr. Cortelyou and myself have been repeated time and again by Judge Parker, the candidate of his party for the office of president. He has neither produced nor can produce any proof of their truth; yet he has not withdrawn them; and as his position gives them wide currency I can speak now lest the silence of self-respect be misunderstood.

Mr. Parker's charges are in effect that the President of the United States and Mr. Cortelyou, formerly Mr. Cleveland's executive clerk, then Mr. McKinley's and my secretary, then Secretary of Commerce and Labor and now chairman of the Republican national committee, have been in a conspiracy to blackmail corporations. Mr. Cortelyou using his knowledge gained while he was Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor to extort money in corporations, and I, the President, having appointed him for this especial purpose. The gravamen of these charges lies in the assertion that the corporations have been blackmailed into contributing and in the implication which in one or two of Mr. Parker's speeches has taken the form practically of an assertion that they have been promised certain immunities or favors or have been assured that they would receive some kind of improper consideration in view of their contributions.

That contributions have been made to the Republican committee as contributions have been made to the Democratic committee is not the question at issue. Mr. Parker's assertion is in effect that cush contributions have been made for improper motives, either in consequence of threats or in consequence of improper promises, direct or indirect, on the part of the recipients. Mr. Parker knows best whether this is true of the contributions to his campaign fund which have come through his trusted friends and advisers who represent the great corporate interests that stand behind him. But there is not one particle of truth in the statement as regards anything that has gone in the management of the Republican campaign. Mr. Parker's accusations against Mr. Cortelyou and me are monstrous. If true, they would brand both of us forever with infamy, and inasmuch as they are false heavy must be the condemnation of the man making them. I chose Mr. Cortelyou as chairman of the national committee after having failed successively to persuade Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. W. Murray Crane and Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss to accept the position. I chose him with extreme reluctance, because I could ill spare him from the cabinet. But I felt that he possessed the high integrity which I demanded in the man who was to manage my campaign. I am content that Mr. Parker and I should be judged by the public on the characters of the two men whom we chose to manage our campaigns; he by the characters of his nominee, Mr. Thomas Taggart, and I by the character of Mr. Cortelyou. The assertion that Mr. Cortelyou had any knowledge gained while in any official position whereby he was enabled to secure and did secure any contribution from any corporation is a falsehood. The assertion that there has been any blackmail, direct or indirect, by Mr. Cortelyou or by me is a falsehood. The assertion that there has been made in my behalf and by my authority by Mr. Cortelyou or by any one else, any pledge or promise or that there has been any understanding as to future immunities or benefits, in recognition of any contribution from any source is a wicked falsehood.

That Mr. Parker should desire to avoid the discussion of principles, I can well understand; for it is but the bare truth to say that he has not attacked us on any matter of principle or upon any action of the government save after first misstating that principle or that action. But I cannot understand how any honorable man, a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, can take refuge not merely in personalities, but in such base and unworthy personalities. If I deemed it necessary to support my flat denial by any evidence I would ask all men of common sense to ponder well what has been done in this campaign by Mr. Courtelyou and to compare it with what Mr. Parker himself did when he was managing Mr. Hill's campaign for Governor and to compare what has been done as regards the great corporations and monied interests under this administration with what was done under the last Democratic administration while Mr. Olney was Attorney General. I would ask all men whether they seriously deem it possible that the course this administration has taken in every matter from the Northern Securities suit to the settlement of the anthracite coal strike is compatible with any theory of public behavior save the theory of doing exact justice to all men without fear and without favoritism; I would ask all honest and fair minded men to remember that the agents through whom I have worked are Mr. Knox and Mr. Moody, in the Department of Justice; Mr. Courtelyou in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and Mr. Garfield in the Bureau of Corporations, and that no such act of infamy as Mr. Parker charges could have been done without all these men being parties to it.

The statements made by Mr. Parker are unqualifiedly and atrociously false. As Mr. Courtelyou has said to me more than once, during this campaign, if elected, I shall go into the presidency unhampered by any pledge, promise, or understanding of any kind, sort or description, save my promise, made openly to the American people, that so far as in my power lies I shall see to it that every man has a square deal, no less and no more.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHOLE JAP LINE FORTIFIED.

Concentration Opposite the Western Center Continues—Cossack Charge Fails Ignominiously.

Mukden, Nov. 4.—There was a brisk exchange of artillery fire here yesterday, extending from the village of Linchtau, eastward on both sides of the railroad, but the firing ceased at noon.

The Japanese are continuing their concentration opposite the Russian center. The Japanese positions along their whole line are strongly fortified, and they are entrenching along the Hun river to the westward.

On Monday, on the Russian extreme right, a squadron of Don Cossacks charged a battery of Japanese artillery near Lidantoun. The Cossacks went forward at a gallop through a field of uncut millet, against the fire of the battery, and had almost reached the guns when a couple of companies of Japanese infantry rose up and poured in several volleys, compelling the cavalrymen to ride out of the field at an even faster pace than they went in. The Cossacks lost about 25 men.

MANY JAPANESE WOUNDED.

Fresh Troops Going to the Front at Port Arthur to Replace Them.

Chefoo, Nov. 4.—Chinese who left Dalny yesterday evening report that batches of wounded were passing through Dalny. They report also that during the recent battle many soldiers passed, going to the front. It is said the Japanese killed or wounded in front of Port Arthur during the last three months approximate 40,000.

There are persistent rumors that the Japanese have occupied the forts of Rihlung Mountain and certain forts of the Keekwan Mountain group, but well-informed Japanese consider these rumors as untrue. The Japanese, however, are confident that the end of the Russian occupation of Port Arthur is fast approaching.

WARSHIPS MAY RALLY AGAIN.

Situation at Port Arthur According to Shanghai Advices.

Shanghai, Nov. 4.—Advices reaching Shanghai to-day say that the Japanese assault on Port Arthur continues with unabated vigor and that the Russian defense is dogged and determined.

The northern portion of East Keewan Mountain has been captured by the Japanese, who hold it under a furious fire. A fort on the inner line of defense was destroyed by the explosion of a magazine on Nov. 2. The casualties of the Japanese are reported to be enormous. A belief prevails that the Russian warships will make another attempt to escape.

Cause of the Delay.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—The delay in the final ratification of the convention for an inquiry into the North Sea incident is over the formulation of the questions which the international commission is to decide. The Russian authorities are understood to desire to acquaint themselves with the detailed report of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, which was brought here by Capt. Clado and his three brother officers to-day in order to ascertain whether any new new questions raised by the report should be included. Both Captain Clado and his comrades upon their arrival at the railroad station this afternoon informed a representative of the Associated Press that they had nothing to say for publication.

May Have Fired Through Misunderstanding Signals.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.—The possibility that there may have been some misunderstanding of signals during the trawler incident in the North Sea is suggested by a fact made public in an order of the day issued by Vice Admiral Choukin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, which records the fact that officers of the latter fleet are so unfamiliar with the new code system adopted by the admiralty that during the recent maneouveres that not a single ship understood or obeyed the admiral's signals.

Russian Troops Charge Polish Parade, Killing Six.

Breslau, Prussian Silesia, Nov. 4.—Three thousand Poles marched through the streets of Czestochowa,, Russian Poland, Wednesday, as a protest against the mobolization. The chief of police and gendarmes ordered the paraders to disperse, but they refused to do so and continued to sing Polish songs. A detachment of infantry then charged the mob with bayonets, with the result that six persons were killed and 20 wounded.

Assault Ended Wednesday.

Cheefoo, Nov. 4.—Information has been brought by Chinese that the six days of bombardment, and desperate efforts on the part of the besiegers to take the fortress of Port Arthur ceased Wednesday. The Japanese took Fort No. 3, but were unable to hold it. The Japanese losses are reported to be enormous.

Will Sail From Tangier To-Day.

Tangier, Nov. 4.—The ships of the Russian Baltic squadron sail at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Their destination has not been diclosed.

PARKER RESERVES COMMENT.

His Answer to Roosevelt and Odell Will be Made in a Speech To-Night.

New York, Nov. 4.—The statement issued by President Roosevelt in Washington and the speech of Governor Odell in New York to-night, in which the Governor makes certain charges against the Democratic candidate for President, were shown to Judge Parker at a late hour.

The Judge had decided not to make any more speeches during this campaign, but after reading the President's statement and the Governor's speech he announced that he would make a reply, which will be delivered before the King's County Democratic Club to-morrow night. Judge Parker would make no comment on the statement and speech to-night.

V. M. I. Defeats Davidson.

Special to The Observer.

Lexington, Va., Nov. 4.—The Virginia Military Institute football team this afternoon defeated the eleven from Davidson College by the score of 6 to 0.

The game was one of the fastest and most spectacular ever seen on the V. M. I. field. The feature of the contest was admitted to be the brilliant and powerful line-bucking of the cadets.

M'CUE TRIAL NOT ENDED.

STATE'S COUNSEL CALLED DOWN.

John Lee, Chief Counsel for the Accused, Moves for Discharge of Prisoner and Jury in View of Statement of Capt. Woods That He Had Refused a Large Fee, but is Overruled—Mr. Lee Concludes for the Defense and the State Will Conclude To-Morrow Morning.

Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 4.—Judge Morris warned the crowd which packed the court room when the trial of ex-Mayor McCue was resumed to-day that the first persons who might make a demonstration of approval or disapproval would be sent to jail and kept there long enough to make him regret his action. John Lee, chief counsel for the accused, then began the closing argument to the jury for the defense.

Mr. Lee's appeal for his client gave full scope to his power of oratory, and command of rhetoric. His conclusions were forcefully presented, and at times he was severely critical. Mr. Lee offered an additional batch of letters passing between Mr. and Mrs. McCue, but they were not admitted. He closed shortly after 1 o'clock with a peroration marked by eloquence and touching references which brought tears to the eyes of the accused and some of the relatives present. This concluded the arguments for the defense. A recess was then taken.

When court convened for the afternoon session, Capt. Woods, of counsel for the Commonwealth, arose to make an explanation, in view of statements made by Mr. Lee. He had not proceeded far when he said he had refused a large fee.

Mr. Lee immediately objected to this statement and moved for the discharge of the jury and the accused. The court over-ruled the motion and declined to allow Capt. Woods to continue his explanation.

The court room was jammed at both sessions, many more seeking admission than could be admitted. Again the section reserved for women was filled to its utmost capacity all day long and again some who had favored positions did not leave during the midday recess, eating their lunches in their seats. The defendant, in addition to a large number of relatives who surrounded him, had his two youngest children immediately at his side, with first one and then the other on his lap. His little daughter, Ruby, frequently gave way to tears. The accused was under a severe strain throughout the afternoon session, but preserved his composure.

Commonwealth Attorney Gilmer will conclude to-morrow forenoon, when the case will be given to the jury after a three weeks' trial.

DAVIS TO FELLOW-TOWNSMEN.

Tumultuous Applause Greets Personal Appeal to "Home Folks" at Elkins—Two Sons of Senator Elkins on the Platform.

Elkins, W. Va., Nov. 4.—Henry G. Davis appealed to his fellow-townsmen to-night to support him as the Democratic nominee for the vice presidency. The appeal was responded to by tumultuous applause by as many of the citizens of Elkins as could get into the local opera house. Among those who sat behind the Senator on the stage were Blaine and Davis Elkins, sons of Senator Elkins. The meeting here was the culmination of a day of campaigning on a special train. The train reached Elkins at 1 o'clock.

The appeal of Mr. Davis to his "home folks," as he stated it, was his masterpiece of the campaign. He reviewed the development of this section of the country, in connection with which he frequently mentioned the name of Senator Elkins, who was with him, he said, except politically. The candidate read a telegram he received to-night from Vice President Fairbanks, of the Wabash system, a Republican, he explained, but a staunch supporter of Mr. Davis. Mr. Landstreet said he was now on a tour of the lines of his road in West Virginia in behalf of Mr. Davis. During the day Mr. Davis subordinated national political discussion to personal appeals to his neighbors for endorsement.

To-morrow night Mr. Davis will speak at Belington, which will conclude his work in the campaign. His address to-night was supplemented by a comprehensive discussion of the issues by C. Woods Daly.

PARKER WINDS UP TO-NIGHT.

He Will Attend a Reception by the Kings County Democratic Club, Returning to Esopus To-Morrow Morning.

New York, Nov. 4.—Judge Parker's active campaign will close to-morrow night, when he will meet the Democrats of Brooklyn at a reception to be held in the Kings County Democratic Club. His speaking programme is already at an end. He has no plans for further addresses, and it is not likely that he will participate in any more political meetings. Upon his return from Connecticut to-day he went to his rooms at the Hotel Seville, attended to his correspondence, and received a few callers.

Immediately after luncheon he took a walk with John D. Crimmins, made a social call and took an automobile ride in Central Park. In the evening he dined informally with a close friend.

Judge Parker expects to return to Esopus Sunday morning and remain there until after election. No engagements have been made to receive visitors to Esopus on Monday.

ARBITRATION WITH GERMANY.

Ambassador Sternberg, Upon Advices From His Government, Responds Favorably to a Proposition of the President.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Negotiations have been initiated for a treaty of arbitration between Germany and the United States. Several days ago President Roosevelt suggested to Baron Sternberg, the German ambassador, that a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Germany would, in his judgment, be very desirable. Ambassador Sternberg coincided in this view and told the President that he would inquire from his government what steps, if any, it desired to take in the matter. Late this afternoon Ambassador Sternberg called upon President Roosevelt and informed him that the German government had expressed itself as entirely agreeable to the President's proposition, and that he had been directed to open formal negotiations for such a treaty.

MILL MEN FAVOR ARBITRATION.

Another Conference May be Held at Fall River and Statements as to Costs Submitted.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 4.—It is understood that steps have been taken to bring about another conference between representatives of the striking cotton mill operatives and the manufacturers to discuss a proposition to submit the strike issue to arbitration. It is said that in answer to repeated claims by the operatives that figures to prove the manufacturers' statement as to costs have never been presented to the unions, the mill men have indicated a willingness to submit such figures for the consideration of disinterested persons or person, who will pass upon their correctness, both sides agreeing to abide by the findings.

A RAINY DAY AT RALEIGH.

It Helps the Farmers, but Mars the Circus—New Enterprise Chartered—Other Living Parents of Confederate Veterans—News Notes of the State Capital.

Observer Bureau,
17 West Cabarrus Street,
Raleigh, Nov. 4.

Sells Brothers' circus was here today and it was a day marked by rain from beginning to end—rain which some of the crops need, but which the circus people did not like at all, and the general public was equally dissatisfied.

A charter is granted the Southern Trading Stamp Company of Greensboro, with $25,000 capital stock, E. M. Andrews and others being the stockholders.

The following new rural free delivery routes are established: Curry, W. C. Bell, carrier; Garner, N. W. Powell; Goldsboro, E. F. Edgerton; Kenley, J. W. Watson, Jr.

On the 22 instant, Miss Lila Gray, daughter of Robert T. Gray, Esq., of this city, is to be married to Mr. C. F. Fish, who last year was an instructor in mechanical engineering at the Agricultural & Mechanical College here.

The inquiry as to whether any man was living in this State who had sons in the Confederate army is eliciting replies which are in some cases of an astonishing character. A letter from Hillsboro states that James D. Daniel, of Orange county, now 97 years old, had five sons in the Confederate army, that three of these, John Leonard, and Drewry are now living. In the same township W. G. Wright is still living, 88 years of age, and his son, J. B. Wright, was in the Confederate army and is still living. At the Soldier's Home, one of the inmates named Bunn, served in the same company with his two sons. Answers are yet coming in and it is expected that there will be some remarkable reports from the extreme western part of the State. In one of the counties there a father and seven of his sons were in the army, it is said. It is not known whether he is yet living. There is at the Soldier's Home a veteran who served in the Indian war of 1835, the war with Mexico and the Civil war, and who never received a wound in all that time. He is 93 years old and is very active indeed, and interested in everything. He keeps closely up with the news of the Russo-Japanese war.

The Hall of the House of Commons in the capitol has been repainted and made much more attractive than before. The walls are cream-colored and the ceiling white. The remainder of the building on the second ond third floors, is in great need of attention, this particularly to the rotunda. An effort is to be made to induce the Legislature to make an appropriation for frescoing, as colors would greatly aid in bringing out the beautiful lines of the dome.

MR. GLENN AT CONCORD.

He is Given an Ovation and Makes a Great Speech—A Big Rally to be Held To-Day—Mr. Bigger Fires Another Gun.

Special to The Observer.

Concord, Nov. 4.—Cabarrus Democracy was out en masse last night to hear Capt. Robt. B. Glenn. The court house was packed to its utmost capacity. Several hundred chairs had been placed in the room and every nook and corner held a man. It was a gathering of Democracy aroused and enthused, and by the time Mr. Glenn had finished his two hours' speech the greatest of enthusiasm abounded. The great throng rose as one man and cheered. The crowd surged around the speaker and for near a half hour it was an eager, surging mass of men getting in touch with the man who had so stirred them. With both hands Mr. Glenn clasped the extended hands and spoke from his heart a word of thanks for the demonstration thus accorded the next Governor of the State. A half hour before the hour for the speaking, there was a room full and those who came later appeared to be but the last that could crowd in. The appearance of the speaker provoked a long cheering which was hushed only after Mr. Glenn arose and held up both hands for silence. It was the most spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm and the more sincere in the history of recent years in the city.

Mr. Hartsell, the county chairman, presented Mr. Glenn as the next Governor and the cheering broke out again with intense enthusiasm. Without much preliminary talk, Mr. Glenn got down to the talk he had come to give Cabarrus voters and with exceeding earnestness the entire house paid close attention. Mr. Glenn was a bit hoarse and stated that he was a tired man. He looked it, but not after he began to talk and became earnest in his message of truth and strength. The speech was largely on State issues and was just such a one as one would expect to fall from the energetic Glenn.

Mr. Glenn said that he was already elected, but he now wanted to elect other Democrats. He spoke the name of Newland, and the applause was deafening. He paid his respects to E. Spencer, and there was no doubting the opinion Mr. Glenn has of the "drummer boy." He ridiculed the idea of Blackburn "doing things for us," and told of how he had done some things for some portions of the State, while he was a member of Congress There was calls of Newland all over the house, and the speaker was for a moment interrupted by the enthusiasm created by reference to the Democratic congressional nominee. Mr. Glenn went for Blackburn with gloves off and the crowd thoroughly endorsed every word of it.

Mr. Glenn closed by making a strong appeal for the ticket from Parker to township constable. It was a great speech and was thoroughly enjoyed The people had longed for Glenn and they were extensive in their praise of him and his Democratic doctrine.

To-morrow will be rally day here and despite the bad weather it is expected that the town will be full of people.

Mr. Robert Bigger, who wrote a letter some weeks ago denouncing the Republicans and coming out for Democracy, has another letter in to-day's Times. Mr. Bigger has done the party good and this second letter is a reply to some talk his former allies have been having over his change of faith.

Clarence Forbes, of Chicago, and Harry Cobb, of Detroit, fought ten rounds to a draw at the Detroit Athletic Club last night.

CLEVELAND AT NEWARK.

ENTHUSIASM ALMOST FRENZIED.

Eight Thousand People Jam the Riding Academy, Where the Meeting Was Held, Cheering Madly Upon the Appearance of the Ex-President and at Every Climax During His Speech—Street Filled With People Unable to Gain Entrance—Republican Tariff Policy Denounced in Strong Terms—High Praise for Parker—Former Comptroller Eckels Also Speaks.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 4.—With a tribute to the strength and enthusiasm of the first voter, former President Grover Cleveland, in this city to-night, began his second speech of the present campaign. He waited ten minutes for the cessation of the cheering and noise that his appearance brought forth and for 35 minutes after he began his address 8,000 persons, crowded together on the tanbark of the riding academy.

The occasion was the closing Democratic rally of the campaign, a rally under the auspices of a club of "first voters."

The meeting was scheduled for 8:30 o'clock, and the former President was the permanent chairman, but as early as 6 o'clock the crowds swarmed around the building, and, extending across the stret, blocked the thoroughfare.

Upon Mr. Cleveland's appearance on the platform, cheer after cheer rolled from one end of the armory to the other. Men stood upon chairs twirling hats upon canes, women waved handkerchiefs and clapped their gloved fingers, while occasionally, as though in the distance, the strains of a patriotic air from the band could be heard. For ten minutes the former President stood bowing and smiling in acknowledgement and repeatedly attempting to address the crowd. A half-way quiet was then restored, and the speech was begun, only to be interrupted by another outburst that lasted for three minutes more. It was only when the audience was drowned into silence by the hisses of those desirous of having the former President proceed that Mr. Cleveland could go on. Mr. Cleveland's address in full follows:

"It was twenty years ago almost to day that I appeared before a Newark audience charged with the responsibility of the party's presidential candidacy. The Democratic platform in that campaign denounced the Republican party having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes, and declared that unnecessary taxation was unjust taxtation. This platform also promised that, if entrusted with control of the government, the Democracy would purify the administration from corruption, restore economy, revive respect for law, and revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interested. It was in support of such a platform and in obedience to the promptings of Democratic impulse that I said on that occasion: 'The right of the government to exact tribute from the citizen is limited by its actual necessities; and every cent taken from the people beyond that required for their protection by the government is no better than robbery.'

TARIFF REFORMED BY ITS FRIENDS.

"We had then just been favored with a demonstration of the manner in which tariff was reformed by its friends. In 1882 tariff abuses had become so apparent, and the amount exacted from the people by taxation of imports was so much beyond any necessity or justification, that the Republican party in Congress felt obliged to make a movement which would at least appear to be in the direction of reducing tariff rates. A commission, in the absolute control of Republican protectionists, was thereupon constituted to manage the affair. Notwithstanding the manner in which this commission was constituted, its members were constrained by fear or shame, or by both, to recommend a reduction in tariff rates of from 20 to 25 per cent. Thereupon certain selfish interests which had such control of the party in power that they had become accustomed to demand and receive from its hands the tremendous profits arising from inordinate protection, were aroused to the most vicious activity and made a demonstration of their control, alike humiliating to American patriotism, discrediting to our scheme of popular rule, and disgraceful to the party which surrendered to their dictation. The recommendations of the commission were spurned; and in the bill finally passed it is computed that the average rate of duty on imports were actually increased, instead of being diminished. That the consumers of the land who then asked for bread were given a stone, is proof of the futility of any hope for tariff reformation by a party tied hand and foot in the bonds of sordiness and reckless greed. Upon the evidence supplied by this incident, it is incomprehensible that the pretense should longer be tolerated that none can be trusted to justly relieve the people by tariff revision except the friends of radical protection.

THE BATTLE OF 1884.

"It was under the operation of this disgraceful outcome, a delusive show of tariff reformation by its friends, that the battle of 1884 was fought. The average rate of duty on imports then prevailing was something over forty-five per cent; and this rate the people by their verdict at the polls condemned as unnecessary and unjust, and denounced its exactions as no better than robbery. I have ventured to remind you of these incidents for an especial purpose. I desire to direct your attention to the fact that in the contest of twenty years ago the tariff then existing was condemned because in and of itself, without accomplices or vicious associates, it was guilty of despoiling our people in their homes. Trusts and combinations did not then appear as its confederates. If they existed at all, they were infant industries too few and too young to be mentioned in the platform of either of the great political parties, and too newly born to be the companions of such other infant industries