The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXI,---THIRD SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1890. NO. 33.

GENERAL DIRECTORY

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Clerk Superior Court, J M Horah.
Sheriff, C C Krider.
Register of Deeds, H N Woodson.
Treasurer, J Sam'l McCubbins.
Surveyor, B C Arey.
Coroner, D A Atwell.
Commissioners, T J Sumner chairman, W L Kluttz, C F Baker, Dr L W Coleman, Cornelius Kestler.
Sup't Public Schools, T C Linn.
Sup't of Health, Dr J J Summerell.
Overseer of Poor, A M Brown.

TOWN.

Mayor, Chas D Crawford.
Clerk, D R Julian.
Treasurer, I H Foust.
Police, R W Price, chief, J F Pace, C W Pool, R M Barringer, Benj Cauble.
Commissioners—North ward, J A Rendleman, D M Miller; South ward, D R Julian, J A Barrett; East ward, J B Gordon, T A Coughenour; West ward, R J Holmes, J W Rumple.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 6½ p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6½ p m. Rev T W Guthrie, pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. J W Mauney, sup't.

Presbyterian—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 8:30 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8:30 p m. Rev J Rumple, D D, pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 4 p m. J Rumple, sup't.

Lutheran—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 7 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7 p m. Rev Chas B King, pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p m. R G Kizer, sup't.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 6:30 p m and Wednesday at 6:30 p m. Rev F J Murdoch, rector.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p m. Capt Theo Parker, sup't.

Baptist—Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Rev ——— pastor.
Sunday school, every Sunday at 9½ a.m. Thos L Swink, sup't.

Catholic—Services every second Sunday at 10½ a m and 7 p m. Rev Francis Meyer, pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a m.

Y M C A—Devotional services at Hall every Sunday at 10 a m. Business meeting first Thursday night in every month. I H Foust, pres't.

LODGES.

Fulton Lodge No 99 A F & AM, meets every first and third Friday night in each month. E B Neave, W M.

Salisbury Lodge, No 24, K of P, meets every Tuesday night. A H Boyden, C C.

Salisbury Lodge, No 775, K of H, meets every 1st and 3d Monday night in each month. ———, Dictator.

Salisbury Council, No 272, Royal Arcanum, meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month. J A Ramsay, Regent.

POST OFFICE.

Office hours from 7:30 a m to 5:30 p m. Money order hours 9 a m to 5 p m. Sunday hours 11:30 a m to 12:30 p m. J H Ramsay, P M.

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NATURE'S NOBLEMAN

Honored at the City on the James by Gallant Southerners.

GEN. LEE'S STATUE UNVEILED.

OLD VETERANS, SOLDIER BOYS, AND THE BELLES OF THE LAND WE LOVE HONOR THE DEAD CHIEFTAIN.

RICHMOND, May 29.—With blare of trumpet, beat of drum, and the booming of cannon, the monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee, erected by the ladies of the South, was unveiled to-day in the presence of a great multitude of people.

The early trains from north and south brought many additions to the enormous crowd which filled the city last night.

The streets of the city had been decorated very elaborately and tastefully for the occasion. From all the business buildings were swung streamers in which the colors of the Confederacy blended with the national emblem. The State colors of Maryland and Virginia were liberally displayed.

The gathering of militia began at an early hour in preparation for the parade. The head of the procession formed on Braid street, facing north, the left resting on Adams street. First came a squad of mounted police, then the Stonewall Band, and following was the Chief Marshal, ex-Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, wearing his broad yellow sash as his badge of office; his Chief of Staff, Gen. John R. Cooke, wearing a white sash, and the chief marshal's aids, among whom were Senator Bate, of Tennessee, Senator Colquit, of Georgia, Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, Col. Basil W. Dune, of Kentucky, Gov. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, ex-Gov. Scales, of North Carolina, Gen. Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, and many other distinguished southern soldiers.

Following the marshals were the carriages containing the invited guests, in charge of Capt. A. W. Garber; the veteran cavalry, under command of Gen. Wade Hampton, and the Farmers' Alliance mounted.

On the other side of Broad street under the command of Gen. Heth, were the veterans of North Carolina, followed by the Society of the Army and Navy in Maryland; the Frederick county, Maryland Veterans of the District of Columbia. Beyond them, and on the side streets, were formed the other militia, and civil organizations, which were to follow in the parade. Among them were veterans from Louisiana and Virginia and other of the southern States; militia companies from every State in the South, students from the universities of Virginia; Catholic Union societies; the city fire department of Richmond, and firemen from New Berne, N. C.

It was nearly 1:30 when the word was brought to Gen. Lee that the parade was ready to move. Turning to marshals, he gave the command to move, and the head of the procession moved down Broad street.

As the veteran cavalry passed the volunteer troops, infantry, artillery and cavalry fell into line behind them, followed by the Farmers' Alliance. The State troops were arranged in the order of the secession of the southern States. South Carolina being in the lead, and Virginia bringing up the rear. Each of the State contiugents carried a destination banner, but of far more interest to the throng which filled the streets and looked down from the windows and house-tops, were the tattered and smoke-begrimmed flags carried by the veterans. Waving handkerchiefs and ringing cheers from thousands of throats greeted them as they passed.

At the head of the procession rode ex-Gov. Lee, mounted on a spirited iron-gray horse. In the first carriage were Gov. McKinney, Col. Archer Anderson, the orator of the day; Gen. J. A. Early, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. In some of the other carriages were Capt. R. E. Lee, Miss Meldred Lee, Miss Mary Lee, Senator Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General of the Confederacy; Gen. H. Walker, of Morristown, N. J.; Senators Butler, Barbous, Daniels, Kenna and Pasco; Governors Fowle of North Carolina, Fleming of Florida, Fleming of West Virginia, Richardson of South Carolina, Gen. W. H. F. Lee, wife and sons, Capt. Dan Lee, wife and children. As the leading carriages passed down Broad street, it was greeted with wild demonstrations by the enormous crowd.

The passage of the processional column through the principal streets of the city was a continued ovation. Its progress was much impeled by the crowd that filled the streets, and it was nearly two o'clock when the monument was reached.

An enormous crowd was in waiting there. A large stand erected in front of the monument had been reserved fos the distinguished guests, the orator of the day and ladies. It was well filled when the process'on arrived, and the grand marshal, dismounting, offered his arm to Gen. Johnson, to escort him to the seat reserved for him. When Gov. McKinney, Col. Anderson, and the other distinguished guests and officers of the occasion had taken position on the front of the stand, the procession passed in review before them, the veteran infantry leading, and the veteran cavalry and volunteer infantry bringing up the rear. The infantry organizations were massed as rapidly as possible in front of the grand stand, the mounted veterans on the left of the monument. The artillery took position in line west of the infantry, and facing the statue. The volunteer cavalry formed facing the grand stand.

The arrangement of the mass of people occupied full half an hour.

When the organization was complete and something like quiet could be had, Gov. McKinney, as President of the Lee Monument Association, arose and called the assemblage to order. After a brief invocation by Rev. Chas. Minnigerode, of the Episcopal church, Gov. McKinney introduced Gen. Early as chairman of the meeting. He was greeted with prolonged applause and cheering. Taking the gavel from Gov. McKinney's hand, Gen. Early announced in a few well chosen words the orator of the occasion, Col. Archer Anderson.

Every point in Col. Anderson's address was greeted with warm applause, and several times he was obliged to suspend his remarks while the crowd cheered again and again. At the conclusion of his address, a wave of applause swept over the crowd and rippled out again and again, until hands were tired and throats were hoarse.

When in a measure silence had been restored, Gen. Joseph E. Johnson arose from his seat behind the orator's stand, and leaving the platform, walked toward the monument. On the other side walked a veteran ex-Confederate from the soldier's Home, Joe Marion White, and J. J. O'Niell. His progress was greeted with continuous cheering. Reaching the foot of the monument, he took in his hands the end of the rope which held the great white veil about the statue. A gentle pressure, and the veil parted, and falling on either side disclosed the beautiful outlines of the statue.

As they came into view a shout went up from the assemblage in volume so great that it almost drowned the boom of the cannon. In a minute, the whole assemblage had broken from the ranks, and was flocking about the base of the statue, cheering and tossing hats, canes—anything, into the air. The crowd on the platform responded with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and flags.

It was a long time before the crowd quieted down, and offered Gov. McKinney and the other distinguished people on the platform an opportunity to regain their seats in the carriages which were to bear them back to the city.

To-night the city is celebrating the unveiling of the Lee monument with banquets, receptions and pyrotechnic displays. At the Governor's Mansion a reception is being given to distinguished guests from other States.

THE VETERANS.

The veteran regiments that were in the procession were: Fourth Cavalry, Wickman's Brigade; Pegram's Battalion Association; Company G Third Battalion L. D. T.; Sturdevant's Battery, Mexican veterans; Grand Commandery of Virginia; R. E. Lee, camp of confederate veterans; Geo. E. Pickett camp of confederate veterans; Otey Battery; Parker Battery; Wise Brigade; Tenth Virginia Cavalry; Army of North Virginia Benevolent Association, Louisiana Div.; Rowan County, N. C., Veteran Regiment; Clinton—Hatcher camp of confederate veterans; John Bowie Strange camp of confederate veterans, Stonewall camp of confederate veterans, Mauray camp of confederate veterans, A. P. Hill camp of confederate veterans, R. E. Lee camp of confederate veterans, members of the army and navy of the Confederate States from Maryland, confederate veterans camp of New York; camp Garnett confederate veterans, Ewell camp confederate veterans, Winchester camp confederate veterans, Louisa county, Va., confederate veterans, Frederick county, Md., camp. Thirtieth Virginia Infantry, with old flag, Washington, D. C., confederate veterans, Randolph's 31st Virginia Infantry, ex-Confederates; Person county, N. C., veteran association, Cabell Graves camp confederate veterans, the Ninth Virgina cavalry (mounted), Henderson, N. C., confederate veterans, Shepherdstown camp confederate veterans, Stuart Hairston camp confederate veterans.

OUR VETERANS.

A New York *Herald* special of the 27th inst. has the following:

Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay, of the Rowan county (N. C.) Veteran Regiment, said to me to-night: "None of our old comrades shall go to the poor house. When one of us is in financial trouble we levy an assessment on the rest. It costs about twenty-five cents a year. You see, we get no pensions." His regiment parades about one hundred and fifty men.

WASHINGTON'S STATUE AND "REBEL" FLAGS.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—Some one climbed up the statue of George Washington in the State House grounds this morning and put Confederate flags in the hands of the figure. Several protests have been entered against leaving the flags there, but the authorities refused to take them down, and at noon they are still there.

GEN. LEE'S BIRTHPLACE.

Robert Edward Lee, the fourth child of General Henry Lee, was born at Stanford the old manor house of the Lee family, in Westmoreland county, Va., on the 19th of January, 1807.

THE ANCIENT FAMILY.

We are indebted to the "Memoirs of Robert E. Lee," by his military secretary, A. L. Long, for interesting facts in the history of the Lees. The subject of this sketch comes of a family illustrious in both England and America—one "as history attests, worthy of him as he was worthy of it. But his renown is due mainly to the part he himself played both in peace and war, which has at once reflected honor on the memory of his ancestors and added to his own name a noble distinction of which his descendants may be justly proud." Lee's ancestry can be easly traced to the Norman conquest in the eleventh century. The founder of the family, Launcelot Lee, came originally from London, France. He entered England with William the Conqueror, distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, and acquired an estate at Essex. A later member of the family, Lionel Lee, was with Richard Cœar de-Lion in Palestine in the Third Crusade at the head of a band of "gentlemen cavaliers." This same Lionel Lee displayed great valor at the seige of Acre, and in return for his services was made Earl of Litchfield; while another estate, afterwards called "Ditchly," was bestowed upon the family. The armor worn by this gallant cavalier may now be seen in the Horse Armory of the Tower of London.

THE DIRECT LINE.

The line of descent of Gen. Lee is traced directly from Richard Lee, a younger son of the Earl of Litchfield. This Richard Lee came to America in 1642 as colonial secretary under Sir William Berkeley. He was a remarkably handsome man, and was very talented. The Washington Fairfaxes and Lees were attracted to Westmoreland county, and here they evinced many of the traits and customs of English society. Gen. Lee often related with enthusiasm how as a boy he had followed the hunt (sometimes on foot) for hours without fatigue. This helped to develop the athletic man which enabled him to indure the hardships of war.

Richard Lee, second son of the Richard named above, was born in Virginia in 1846. He was educated in law and returned to Virginia, where he was Prominent in Colonial legislation. His fourth son, Thos. Lee, was one of the first of the family to settle in Westmoreland. He was a man of great distinction, and having been president of the Council and Governor of the Colony, was known in Colonal Annals as "President Lee."

Returning to Richard Lee, of the second generation of the family in America the father of Thomas Lee, we must now consider the descent of his fifth son, Henry, the direct ancestor of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

LEE'S GRANDFATHER AND FATHER.

Henry Lee married a Miss Bland, and had three children, the second whom was Henry. This Henry became a member of the House of Burgesses, and took an active part in all the exciting events of the time. He was married in 1753 to Lucy Grimes, said to have been a descendant of Gen. Thos. Grymes, of Cromwell's army. The oldest of whom, born in 1756, near Dumfries, on the Potomac, bore the name of his father, and in addition to the part he played in the Revolutionary war, bore the greater distinction of being the father of Robert E. Lee—"the noblest figure of a long and illustrious line."

Gen. Lee's name was taken from those of his material uncle, Robert, and Edward Carter, of Shirley.

ROBERT E. LEE'S EARLY LIFE.

"In order to avail himself," says General Long, "of better opportunities for the education of his children, Gen. Henry Lee left Stratford when his son Robert was four years old and removed to Alexandria. In this city the family lived successively on Cameron street, on Orinoco street, and in the house known as the Parsonage. Persons are yet living who remember Robert Lee in these days of childhood and who have an abiding recollection of his thoughtfulness of character and of his earnestness in the performance of every duty."

Robert was only eleven years old when his father died, but he was old beyond his years and had a sense of filial obligation that aided him to accept responsibilities and perform duties "of which few boys of his age would have been capable."

All that is known of his youth redounds to his credit. His mother's lessons bore an important part in forming his character. She taught him to practice self-denial and self-control His mother was long a confirmed invalid and his tender treatment of her was singularly touching.

THE MILITARY PROFESSION.

Robert E. Lee himself early selected the military profession, and decided to apply at the proper age for admission to the Academy at West Point. During his whole course at West Point he had never received a demerit mark for any breach of regulation or neglect of duty. He never used profane or immoral language. He never drank whiskey or brandy. From West Point he entered the engineer corps of the army a second lieutenant.

Robert E. Lee married the daughter of G. W. Custit, of Arlington, while he was stationed in Washington. He went to Arlington to reside, riding his horse to town every morning in time for the opening of the office at 9 o'clock.

He served the Government with distinction in the various duties and commands to which he was assigned, including the Mexican war.

RESIGNS HIS COMMISSION.

The Virginia convention having on April 17, 1561, passed an ordinance of secession, Lee on the 20th of that month resigned his commisson in a letter to General Scott, in which he said: "Save in defence of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword." He wrote to his sister on the same day that the whole South was in a State of revolution, "into which Virginia, after a long struggle, had been drawn." He said he recognized no necessity for this state of things, and would have "forborne to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question whether I should take part against my native State." Early in May Virginia joined the Confederacy, and the Confederate capital was removed to Richmond. The Confederate Congress passed a law appointing five generals. Commissions were made out in the following order: S. Cooper, A. S. Johnston, R. E. Lee, J. E. Johnston and P. T. Beauregard. Gen. Joe. Johnston was a brigadier general in the old army, and this being so, he remonstrated against Lee ranking him. On this account General Johnston was placed in command of Virginia, and for a year Lee occupied no very prominent position. He was merely nominal in charge of fortifications at Richmond. During this time he performed many duties in connection with the office of Secretary of war. Gen. Joe. Johnston, was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, May 1862. Albert Sidney Johnson had been killed at Shiloh, April 6, and G. W. Smith, who was commanding the Army of Northern Virginia in the place of Joe. Johnston, having been attacked with a paralytic stroke, on June 3, was appointed to command. Gen. Lee augmented the army, and on June 26 began that series of operations known as the seven days' battles. The result was that after the concluding battle at Malvern Hill, McClellan fell back to Harrison's Landing, and the seige of Richmond was virtually raised. Meanwhile the scattered Federal troops had been reunited under Gen. Pope, and to prevent these from aiding McClellan, Lee moved against them. The result was the second battle of Manasas, August 29 and 30, in which Pope was terribly defeated.

While McClellan was preparing to attack Lee he was superseded by Burnside, who proposed a new plan of operations. When Burnside reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, he found that the bridges had been destroyed, and before pontoons could be brought up Lee had arrived and taken up a position on the opposite bank. Burnside at length crossed the Rappahannock, attacked Lee in his position December 13th, and was signally defeated. Hooker, Burnside's successor, instead of assailing Lee in front, turned his left flank and gained his rear. Then came the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863, in which Hooker was badly whipped. Lee gathered all the available forces in Virginia and invaded Pennsylvania. The northern army was now commanded by Meade. The encounter took place at Gettysburg July 1-3, 1863. The Confederates gained decided advantages on the first day. On the second day they had the best of it. On the third day they were defeated, and Lee retreated in good order to the Potomac, intending to cross into Virginia, but the river was swollen and was unfordable. He finally crossed, the river having receded, and he fell back to Rapidan. The northern army was being rapidly augmented, while the Army of Northern Virginia was steadily decreasing in numerical strength.

In October Lee undertook a movement on Washington, apparently threatening Washington, and to counteract this Meade fell back to a point near Manassas, where he made a stand. Late in November Meade undertook an offensive operation, directed against Lee's right. But Meade was unsuccessful and this closed the operations in Virginia during the winter of 1863-64.

THE WILDERNESS.

Grant having been made commander in chief, undertook a campaign in Virginia. He had about 150,000 men and Lee about 50,000 or 60,000. Grant, crossing the Rapidan, headed his army southward. The line of march was through the western verge of the Wilderness. Lee resolved to attack the enemy through this wooded region, the attack was boldly executed. The result was the bloody, but indecisive battle of the Wilderness—May 5 and 6. Each army threw up intrenchments. Grant undertook to outflank Lee by marching upon Spottsylvania Court-house. But Lee reached that point first. Here was fought a bloody but indecisive battle. Grant moved southward from Spottsylvania, proposing to outflank Lee's right, thus compelling him to fall back on Richmond. On June 3 Lee gained a signal victory over Grant on the Chicahominy. On June 12 Grant broke from this position, marched down the Chickahominy to the James, which he crossed, and took up a position near Petersburg, from which Richmond could be assailed on the south. Lee undertook the defence of Richmond. The capital was so strongly fortified that no direct attack upon it was feasible. The subsequent operations in Virginia resolved themselves mainly into the seige and defence of Petersburg. This lasted until April, 1865, when Grant, having passed around the extreme right of the Confederate defences, and having broken through the lines, Lee abandoned Petersburg and Richmond April 2. Lee's forces were reduced to perhaps less than 40,000. But he hoped to reach the mountain regions and keep up the contest indefinitely. But Grant with his large army kept up pursuit, and at Appomattox Courthouse Lee surrendered on the 9th of April.

Lee had been made general and chief of the Confederate army in February. At the surrender the list of paroled prisoners of the Army on Northern Virginia contained 27,805 names, but only a small portion of these had arms.

OVERPOWERED BY NUMBERS.

In this condensed sketch only the merest outlines of the battles are indicated. We haven't attempted even to mention all of Lee's brilliant victories. With anything like an equal number of men Lee would never have been forced to surrender. With Lee's handfuls as compared with Grant's legions, the remarkable thing is that the Confederacy held out as long as it did. This of itself proves to the world the matchless genius of Lee and the valor of his men.

GRAND IN DEFEAT.

When the war began Gen. Lee was unaged and erect. When the war closed he had begun to age very much. His own fortune had been swept away by the war, and in October, 1865, he accepted the presidency of Washington College, now Washington and Lee, at Lexington, where, in a short time he had hundreds of students. He was a noble Christian; and the manner in which he bore defeat made him even greater after Appomattox than on the field of victory. He was stricken with paralysis in September, 1870, and died in two weeks deeply mourned by the whole South. His wife, Mary Custis, great granddaughter of Martha Custis (afterwards the wife of Washington), died at Lexington in 1873. One of his daughters died during the war. Miss Mildred Lee and all of his sons survive—G. W. Custis Lee, president of Washington and Lee University; Congressman W. H. F. Lee, and Robert E. Lee, the youngest. The sons are all gallant men. The oldest was a commander of cavalry, and the third was on the cavalry staff.

In Richmond.

New York Herald.

This is the day set apart for unveiling the statue of General Robert E. Lee in Richmond, Va. The city will be gay with banners and alive with enthusiasm.

Some of our contemporaries are trying to make the country believe that a monument to Lee means disloyalty to the union. If their object is to make political capital out of the event they are beneath the dignity of contempt.

If they are honestly timid they are simply ill informed.

No one can travel through that section without being impressed by the fact that North and South are knitted together by bonds of enterprise, capital and manufactures beyond the possibility of fracture.

While slavery existed the government rested on three strong corner stones and a weak one. The weak one has been removed, and the fourth corner stone is now as strong as the other three.

There is the same rivalry between the North and the South as between the East and the West. It is based on commercial prosperity, products and money making. We are all hunting for dollars, the southerner in his mines and mill streams, the West in its wheat fields, the East in its looms. All parts of the country are interdependent and homogeneous.

There is a thousand times more to be feared at this present moment from party intrigue and political corruption that from sectional differences.

An Invisible Flea in Tomato Plants--A Successful Remedy.

DUNNSVILLE, Va., May 11, 1890.—A fresh enemy has commenced a raid upon the tomato plants in some places here. It is invisible and does its work apparently at night. A plant looking fresh and green about sundown will be found next morning as if punctured with hundreds of cambric needles, and soon dries up. The only remedy—rather, preventive—I have so far been able to discover is the sweeping of a chimney. Just over a fire there are found soot and some fine ashes mixed, sprinkle this lightly over the plants just before dark, when the dew will settle it in the plants, doubtless making a lye, which will keep the fly, flea, or whatever it is, off. A few evenings ago I had a bed of beautiful plants, and a friend calling went to look at it and remarked upon its luxuriance. This morning there are not a dozen healthy plants in the bed.

Are the Rpublicans Communists.

N. Y. Herald.

The warehousing and Sub-Treasury scheme of the Farmers' Alliance has had a prolonged hearing before the Ways and Means Committee, by which the Alliance people are greatly encouraged. Mr. Livingston, the head of the organization, in his address said, very fairly, "I want the committee to report the bill to the House, either favorably or favorably, and let it be ventilated, in the House."

If the Alliance can force the committee to report the bill there will be some curious squirming among the legislators. In the committe hearing Mr. Flower and McMillin, both democrats, were the only members who, by question and discussion, showed up the absurdity of the bill. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, also a democrat, has come out in opposition to the Alliance programme in his State.

On the other hand, Senators Stanford and Cullom, both Republicans, have bills in the Senate directing the government to lend money to farmers on their land, and Mr. Stanford made an elaborate speech in favor of his communistic measure.

Mr. Livingston, the head of the Alliance, is evidently a man capable of drawing a local conclusion. Being asked whether his measure was not "paternalism," he replied—having in view evidently the McKinley bill the, River and Harbor bill and other things of that kind—"If this is not a paternal government to day I want some man to tell me what paternalism is." To Mr. Flower's question, "Why not put pork, lumber, cheese, butter, cattle and sheep, swine and horses in the bill to be warehoused?" Mr. Livingston replied, "Because they are protected already"—in the McKinley bill, of course.

Mr. Flower exposed very clearly and fully the results sure to come from the Alliance bill, but Mr. Livingston's reply to all that was that the farmers have been paying the bill long enough and now want to be included with the rest of the country in what ever good things are going.

The Alliance fills the minds of the republicans with terror. It is strong and self-asserting in many republican districts, and its leaders have the shrewdness to preach the doctrine that if high tariffs are right to protect the favored manufacturers and if the McKinley bill is right, which greatly increases this favoritism, then the farmers, who have borne the load of high tariffs for many years, have a right to their share also of the general plunder.

If the Alliance leaders are wise they will not consent to have their bill smothered in the Ways and Means Committee, but will demand that it be reported to the House for debate. It is an absurd and communistic measure, but not a bit worse or more unreasable than the McKinley Tariff bill, and the Alliance has as much right as the favored manufacturers to have its measure considered by the House.

The Matter of the Mayor of Cedar Keys, Florida.

Statesville Landmark.

The southern press, I am sorry to say, has been representing Mayor Cottrell, of Cedar Keys, Fla., as a desperado, a terrorizer, a cowardly threatener of women, etc., without taking into consideration that everything from a northern source about the South ought to be carefully sifted before publishing. I have just received reliable information from the Keys, representing Mayor C.'s action toward Pinkerton in a very different light from what the papers would have us believe. Moreover, that the articles about him were written by Pinkerton and scattered throughout the United States. In addition to this, the sympathies of the inhabitants of Cedar Keys are with Mayor Cottrell, and that from their own confession, "Lieut. Carden and sixteen seamen, who are searching the swamps for Mayor Cottrell, are meeting with great hardships, as the people, strangely enough, are opposing them."

I have written this to vindicate a brave, gallant and persecuted man.

Very respectfully,

SOUTHERN LADY.

Salisbury, N. C., May 23, 1890.

[Mayor Cottrell, above referred to, of Cedar Keys, Fla., is represented as our correspondent states. It is alleged that he has terrorized the town of which he is mayor, insulted the Episcopal minister and his wife, threatened the lives of various people, and behaved most extraordinarily and outrageously, in consequence of which he is now a fugitive in the swamps, with officers after him and the town covered by the guns of a United States revenue cutter the presence of which was secured by the influence of one Pinkerton, the collector of the port. They say that Cottrell's whole record is bad. And yet he had served one term as mayor of Cedar Keys and was re-elected in April. There is something mysterious about the case. Cottrell was married a few months ago to a Salisbury lady.—EDITOR.]

Col. W. W. Dudley has been so prospered, since he opened his pension office in Washington that he now has fifteen clerks, equal to three "blocks of five," and will make large additions as the new laws are passed.—*St. Paul Globe.*