

The ROANOKE NEWS.

VOL. XXI.

WELDON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1890.

NO. 14.

FIRST CAMPAIGN GUN.

NORTHAMPTON DEMOCRATS INSTRUCT FOR PEEBLES—THE GOVERNOR ASKED TO DEFEND PERSONS INDICTED IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

Pursuant to a call of County Democratic Executive Committee, the Democrats of Northampton county met in convention on June 18th. It was called to order by Hon. T. W. Mason, chairman Executive committee.

Dr. R. H. Stancell was elected permanent chairman and A. J. Conner, secretary.

A large delegation was present, every township being represented.

The following resolution was offered by W. C. Bowen, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved that whereas at the last gubernatorial election there were cast at Rich Square precinct, one hundred and sixty-seven votes for Daniel G. Fowle and said votes were not counted by the board of county and State canvassers, and that if said votes had been included in the count Northampton would have been entitled to thirty seven votes in the judicial and congressional conventions therefore it is resolved further that Northampton county appoint the full number of delegates to which she is entitled, and request the judicial, congressional and State conventions to admit said delegates.

The convention then elected delegates to the judicial, congressional and State conventions.

The following resolution was offered by S. J. Calvert, Esq., and adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, For partizan purposes, and in gross violation of the right of the State of North Carolina to hold free and fair elections by her officers, and according to her laws, the leaders of the Republican party have caused to be indicted by the Circuit court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina sitting at Raleigh, the following all holders who held and conducted the election in West Roanoke township, Northampton county, on the first Tuesday in November 1888, to-wit: Jas. H. Wood, J. Grant, R. S. Barham, Henry Jackson, and Alex. Boone, and whereas the said defendants acted conscientiously in the discharge of their duty and held the election at their voting place and made returns thereof according to the election law of the State; Therefore be it resolved by the Democratic party of Northampton county in convention assembled,

1st, That the Governor be requested to cause the Attorney General of the State to defend the aforesaid defendants from the indictment or indictments aforesaid.

2nd, That the Democrats of Northampton county should subscribe a reasonable sum of money to defray the expenses of the defendants in the premises and that the chairman of this convention appoint a committee of twelve members to solicit and raise funds for the purpose.

3rd, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor and be published in the Raleigh daily papers.

Dr. J. N. Ramsay offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

Be it resolved, that the Democratic party of Northampton county in convention assembled, presents the name of their fellow countryman R. B. Peebles, Esq., to the convention of our District to be held in Weldon on the 23rd of July, as one eminently qualified to adorn the bench of our State and hereby instruct our delegates to said convention to cast the vote of the county for him, and request them to use all honorable means to secure his nomination for the office of Judge of the 2nd Judicial district, assuring our fellow-citizens of the other counties that his nomination would be but the recognition of his worth and fitness as a lawyer and a citizen and an expression of our appreciation of his great services to the Democratic party in the most trying days of its history.

On motion the chair appointed a committee of three to draft suitable resolutions thanking W. A. Dunn, Esq., of Halifax, for his kindness in offering his services to defend our countymen and the committee reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the Democratic party of Northampton county in convention assembled, that the thanks of the party are hereby tendered to W. A. Dunn, Esq., for the kind and patriotic tender of his professional services in behalf of our fellow-citizens who have recently been indicted in the Federal court sitting in Raleigh and we gratefully accept the same with our highest appreciation of his kind offer.

T. W. MASON,
W. C. BOWEN, } Committee.
B. S. GAY, }

The chair appointed as committee to raise fund to help defray expenses of our indicted countymen: Dr. D. B. Zollicoffer, Dr. A. J. Ellis, Jas. Scull, J. W. Weaver, J. O. Flythe, W. P. Vick, H. L. Joyner, S. J. Calvert, P. T. Hicks, R. J. Ricks, J. E. Blanchard and H. C. Lassiter.

On motion the convention adjourned.

DELEGATES TO JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Gaston township—J. W. Grant, Dr. D. B. Zollicoffer, E. S. Rook, M. J. Squire. Alternates, J. A. Vincent, J. T. Pope, W. E. Bradley, J. R. Lee.

Oconee township—C. L. Stevenson, B. E. Stevenson, W. D. Ellis, L. M. Long. Alternates, John Ellis, F. J. Harding, Wm. Vassar, W. T. Joyner.

Jackson township—W. C. Bowen, G. P. Burgwyn, Dr. H. W. Lewis. Alternates, S. J. Calvert, J. A. Burgwyn, R. J. Burnett.

Roanoke township—Jas. H. Wood, Jr., R. S. Barham, J. L. Newsum, A. W. Fittrell. Alternates, J. M. Grant, A. Grant, Jas. Scull, E. A. Vaughan.

Rich Square township—J. A. Griffin, J. W. Weaver, Geo. Bishop, Jno. W. Buxton. Alternates, E. Baum, E. L. Bishop, C. Hall, W. R. Baughman.

Kirby township—K. R. Madfrey, J. O. Flythe, B. F. Martin, J. B. Stevenson. Alternates, J. F. Garriss, W. P. Sykes, B. K. White, R. M. Edwards.

Seaboard township—R. T. Stevenson, Dr. J. N. Ramsay, M. D. L. Harris, J. G. L. Crockett. Alternates, Dr. M. R. Stevenson, T. W. Jordan, M. F. Stancell, J. L. Harris.

Wicaccaw township—Dr. R. H. Stancell, J. T. Archer, T. A. Lanier, W. P. Vick. Alternates, J. F. Deberry, I. P. Parker, H. C. Lassiter, W. H. Ivey.

Delegates at Large—T. W. Mason, J. S. Grant, Jas. McGee, S. P. Boone, J. R. Mason, Sr., W. F. Grubbs. Alternates, S. E. Long, J. L. Suiter, C. S. Gay, Geo. W. Davis, Dr. A. J. Ellis, Faison Calvert.

BERTIE.

THE POORHOUSE—WAYLAI, BEATEN AND ROBBED—WATERMELONS—B. B. PEEBLES FOR JUDGE—FISHED EVERY DAY AND MADE A GOOD CROP—M. L. WOOD FOR SENATOR—LARGE EAGLE—PICKED UP IN THE SOUND.

WINDSOR—Col. J. T. Extel has recently had built four new double room houses on the poorhouse lot near town, and had a nice plank wall built around it. Since he has had the poorhouse in charge he has made it almost self sustaining. He has over sixty acres in corn which will more than feed the inmates and the team which is used upon the place. He has about twenty acres in cotton, which in a good season will produce twelve hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre. The Col. has been in charge twelve years and has improved it very much. Before he took charge of it the inmates were dirty, ragged and half starved, and the place was in very bad condition. Now the premises and inmates will compare favorably with any in the State.

Mr. W. J. Myers while returning home last week from town, where he had been to receive a large sum of money, was waylaid on the road, beaten very badly and robbed of over three hundred dollars. There is no clue to the robbers as he could not recognize any of them as they were all disguised. A good many self appointed detectives have been pretty busy hunting for clues but nothing has yet been found that will enable him to recover his money or identify the robbers.

Mr. Jesse B. Stokes, one of the leading farmers in this community, has ten acres in watermelons. He thinks he will be able to ship a load in a few days, as a good many of them are as large as a man's head.

Iley Williams, a negro living on J. R. Smallwood's land in the "Indian Woods" section, worked a mule last year. He fished every day in the week and only worked his crop nights and Sundays and made the finest crop that was made on the plantation last year by those who pretended to work all the time.

The Rev. Bythel Leggett on Tuesday of last week killed a bald-headed eagle that measured seven feet three inches between the tips of his wings.

Capt. R. B. Peebles, of Northampton county, will be endorsed by the county convention for Judge of this district.

M. L. Wood, Esq., formerly of Palmyra, N. C., but for the last eighteen years a resident of this county is prominently mentioned as a suitable candidate to represent this county and Northampton as senator in the next General Assembly. Mr. Wood would make a good senator and would poll a large vote. He is extremely popular in the upper part of the county where he resides and would receive more than the party vote.

Little George Alger who was lost when the "Algerine" was shipwrecked a few weeks ago was picked up in the Albenarle Sound by the steam tug G. H. Reeves and brought home last Wednesday.

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by W. M. Cohen, druggist.

SELLING HER CHILD.

A MASSACHUSETTS MOTHER GIVES HER FOUR-YEAR-OLD BOY TO A CIRCUS AGENT FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

A dispatch from Fall River, Mass., says: The police are investigating a queer case of child selling, a mother having bartered her 4-year-old boy for \$25 to a circus agent, who wanted the little fellow to appear in an Arab scene. In addition to the sum paid the boy was guaranteed a salary of four dollars per week.

A woman named Monez, in company with a brother, visited the circus grounds and had with her a son, Michael, four years old; and an infant in her arms. A man asked her if the children were hers. When she said "yes," the stranger introduced himself and said he belonged to the circus. Thereupon he offered to take the children, and promised the mother a good sum of money for them. At first she would not listen to the proposal, but by adroit promises the woman was led to hear what the agent was saying. She sold him the boy then for \$25.

The stranger then seemed eager to possess the black-eyed little girl. He offered \$15 for her and drew out from his pocket a tempting roll of greenbacks. The mother would not yield. The price was gradually raised, a dollar or two at a time until \$30 were offered. The mother hesitated. Thirty dollars was a big sum to her, and as the man began to pocket the bills her eyes dilated with eagerness but the mother's love for the infant took possession of her and she refused. At length the mother is alleged to have agreed to part with her offspring for \$5 more, or \$35 in all, but he wouldn't listen to that price. He paid over the \$25 for the boy and walked away, leading the little fellow into the dressing-room tent.

MUCH MIXED RELATIONSHIP.

A YOUNG MAN BECOMES HIS OWN FATHER'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

The laws of the State prohibit the marriage of relatives nearer than first cousins, says a Cattlesburg, Ky., dispatch. Yet the law does not prohibit a son from becoming the step-father in law of his father. Such a state of affairs exists in Knott county, Ky., near Hindman. For some time past there have lived as near neighbors a widower by the name of Johnston and his son, aged 22 years and a Mrs. Snow and daughter. Mrs. Snow lost her husband some years ago. The elder Johnston wanted a wife, and his choice fell upon Miss Snow, while the younger Johnston concluded to propose to Mrs. Snow.

The proposal was made and accepted. Hurrying home to inure the good news to his father he was informed that a new mother would soon fill the vacant chair.

Two days later marriage licenses were secured, and a double wedding occurred in the meantime, the like of which, perhaps, has never been recorded. The widow became the bride of the young man and the young lady filled the same position to the widower. After the ceremony was over the elder Mr. Johnston found himself to be the son-in-law of his own son and the son-in-law of his daughter-in-law. The younger Mr. Johnston found himself to be the step-father of his step-mother and the father-in-law of his own father. The two brides were equally related. The widow the daughter-in-law of her own daughter and daughter-in-law to her son-in-law. The young bride was the mother-in-law to her own mother and the step-mother to her step-father.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker-Mouth. For sale at W. M. Cohen's drugstore.

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure. For sale at W. M. Cohen's drugstore."

ELECTION BILL.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MEASURE WHICH THE REPUBLICANS PROPOSE TO FORCE THROUGH CONGRESS.

A caucus of Republican members of the house of representatives was held Monday evening, at which a federal election bill was substantially agreed upon.

The principal features of the measure, compendiously stated, are as follows: Chief supervisors of election in judicial districts are charged with the execution of the law, which is to apply to federal elections in cities of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards, and in entire congressional districts, exclusive of such cities, upon application to the supervisor of 100 voters, or in counties and parishes forming a part of a congressional district upon application from fifty voters. The supervisors are to guard, scrutinize and supervise registration and every act or incident connected with registration and plans for ascertaining who are legal voters. Upon notice from the chief supervisors the United States circuit courts are required to open for the purpose of transacting registration and election matters. The supervisors are to be appointed by the circuit courts, three in each election district or voting precinct, but two of whom are to be of the same political party. These supervisors are to attend to all registrations in their districts and copy the original registration books and papers, attend elections and detect and expose the improper or wrongful manipulation of the lists. In case of failure of local election officers to put the status, or oath to a challenged voter and to pass at once upon his qualifications, then the supervisors are to apply the test and receive and deposit the vote, making a list of all such challenges. They are also to personally inspect ballot-boxes before elections, keep independent poll lists and inclose rejected votes (indorsed with the name of the voter) in envelopes. In addition to these duties the supervisors are required to make in towns of 20,000 people and upwards a thorough house-to-house canvass before election to inform voters upon inquiry where and in what box to deposit their ballots, and to scrutinize naturalizations.

In canvassing the votes the State laws are to govern, except all ballots are to be counted by tens, first by inspector of elections, and second by a supervisor the local election officers and the supervisors keeping separate tally-sheets, which are to be compared and the result publicly announced. Ballots deposited in the wrong box are to be counted. Returns are to be made by the supervisors in duplicate to the clerks of the United States circuit courts and to the chief supervisor, who is to tabulate and refer them to the United States board of canvassers of the congressional vote, which is to be appointed by the United States circuit court, and consisting of three citizens of the State and persons of good repute, not more than two of whom are of the same political party. The board is to convene on November 15 each even year, and is to declare and certify the result of the election and send one return to the clerk of the House of Representatives, one to the Governor of the State and one to the proper chief supervisor of election. The clerk of the House is to place upon the roll of members elected the names of the persons declared elected by the United States canvassers in case there is a difference in the result reached by them and by the State election officers. A penalty of between \$1,000 and \$5,000 is provided in case the clerk neglects this duty. All ballot-boxes are to be clearly inscribed with its nature, and boxes are to be kept in plain sight and open to inspection. Bribery or attempted bribery of voters or election officers is made punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. Like severe penalties are provided for registration and voting, repeating, coercion of supervisors or voters, improper conduct of election officers, false canvassing, ballot-box stuffing, fraudulent distribution, resistance to a supervisor's lawful commands, breach of the peace at registration or election, intimidation and almost every kind of election fraud.

THE W. & W. ROAD.

THE PROPOSITION MADE TO THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE BY IT ACCEPTED.

The Railroad Committee has accepted the proposition made by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad with regard to its taxes and made public the proposition as accepted which is substantially as follows:

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company hereby propose to voluntarily submit the roadbed of its main line extending from Wilmington to Weldon in this State, as well as of all the branches to the same now constructed, or which may hereafter be constructed, as well as its locomotive engines, cars and other rolling stock, to taxation by the State of North Carolina for State and county purposes only, as hereinafter set forth, the valuation of the said property to be ascertained as provided by law for the assessment of the property of other railroad companies in this State for taxation by the State and the counties, provided that the said roadbed, as to the main line, shall not be assessed at more than \$8,000 per mile, and as to the said branches at not more than \$4,000 per mile; and provided further, that the State and county taxes combined to which the said railroad company shall in any way be liable, shall never exceed the rate of \$2 on every \$300 of the property assessed against the said railroad company, and that in no case shall the said railroad company or its property be liable to any special tax that may be at any time hereafter levied by any county in this State under any special act or approval of the General Assembly for any purpose whatsoever, or to any tax beyond the general limitation of 66 2/3 cents on every \$100 worth of property assessed against the said company for both State and county tax combined.

But this proposition is upon the condition that in consideration of such qualified surrender of its exemption from taxation, the State of North Carolina shall grant to the said company certain rights, powers and privileges in addition to those already held and enjoyed by said company as set forth in the following bill, which is hereby submitted as a part of this proposition.

Whereas the laws of 1834 "the property of the said company and the shares therein shall be exempt from any public charge or tax whatsoever."

(Laws 1855) That "the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company shall hereafter be known by the corporate name of Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company."

And whereas the said company by virtue of the hereinbefore recited provision in its charter of incorporation, as the same has been interpreted by the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States, has always been exempt from all taxation, and the said company has by a communication in writing, bearing date the 17th day of June, A. D., 1890, addressed to the committee of the General Assembly of North Carolina, appointed under a resolution ratified on the first day of March, 1889, entitled "Resolution," etc. (Resolution appears above.)

The first section provides for the increase of the capital stock "not to exceed ten million dollars, and to be in all respects the same as the common stock of the said company at any time heretofore issued."

The second section gives them the right to consolidate or buy any other railroad company, to buy and hold the stock of other railroad companies, to connect with other roads, to "enter into any traffic or other agreement with any such railroad."

Section three gives them the right to purchase rolling stock or equipment and to "lease the cars or other equipment to any other railroad company."

Section four ratifies the contract submitted by the road, and closes thus: "But nothing in this act or in the said proposition submitted by the said railroad company shall be so construed as to destroy, diminish, impair or in any way injuriously affect the chartered exemption

of the stock and property of the company from all taxation, State, county and municipal, nor any other chartered right, franchise, privilege or immunity of said company except to the extent and in the manner hereinbefore provided for State and county purposes only."

Section five gives them the right to change the name of the W. & W. to the Atlantic Coast Line.

Section 6. That the acceptance of this act by the said company or the exercise by it of any of the privileges herein granted shall constitute a contract between the State of North Carolina and said W. & W. Railroad Company.

Section 7. That all laws and clauses of laws now existing relating to taxation under which any town, city or municipal corporation might claim the right to tax said company are hereby repealed so far only as they can be held to authorize the taxation of the W. & W. Railroad Company by any city, town or other municipality for any purpose whatever, and nothing in this act contained is to be construed as a waiver on the part of said railroad company of its exemptions from all taxation by any town, city or municipal corporation in this State.

Section 8. If the W. & W. R. Co., by judicial sentence or legislative action or in any matter whatever shall be held not to be entitled to or shall be deprived of the enjoyment of all the benefits and advantages, powers and privileges intended to be conferred by this act, and the contract herein embodied, then the said company shall have the right to rescind the said contract and such rescission when made shall be equivalent to a repeal of this act, and both parties shall thereupon be remitted to their respective rights as they existed prior to the passage of this act.

Section 9 is the ratification clause.

EMBARRASSING.

DELICATE ATTENTION SHOWN TO MALE GUESTS BY THE LADIES OF ICELAND.

There is an old ceremony in Iceland of showing civilities to strangers prevalent in remote rural districts. It is that the ladies of the house shall pull off the trousers of the fatigued and disconsolate travelers. The theory is that, as the rain may be expected to be always falling, the trousers must be wet at bedtime, and as the regular day's pony ride is about forty miles the adventurer from other lands should be exceedingly weary, and in need of gentle encouragement and assistance. It is thought, therefore, that it is nothing but an act of politeness and true concern for the welfare of the traveler that the most agreeable person in the house shall undress his legs. I may add that there is not among the Icelanders who perform this solemn rite the remotest suspicion that there is any indelicacy in the performance. It is related of the most pious and famous missionary who ever visited the island, Henderson, who contributed Bibles throughout the island fifty years ago, that this business of pulling off his trousers was a sad embarrassment to him, and somewhat prevented the development of his vital piety. He could not refuse to accept the hospitality of the good people among whom he distributed the good work, for which they were grateful in the extreme, and he finally managed a compromise and systematized it. He insisted upon first rolling himself in a blanket and then upon unbuttoning himself as to suspenders and waistbands, and then, and not until then, he allowed the ladies to seize the offending garment by the straps (which he uniformly wore to keep his trousers' legs down when riding) and pull them off. So while they took the trousers in triumph he spared his modesty all the rudeness of the terrible shocks that would otherwise have been inflicted. This philosophical and ingenious minister published a large volume about his troubles in Iceland, and the story he tells about his trouble with his trousers is very droll, and in fact is quite pathetic, and properly garnished with pious reflections.—New York Ledger.