

# The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

## THE CROWNING INFAMY

**A BURLY NEGRO FORCIBLY DETAINS MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIVES.**

8:25

**ALMOST A RIOT IN THE HOUSE!**

**Representatives of the People Affronted By a Negro Door-Keeper, Who Lays Hands On Them to Prevent Their Leaving the House of Commons--The Opening of the Door Alone Prevents Riot--What Infamous Conspiracy Has Been Spawned Now!**

A most disgraceful and desperate scene was enacted in the hall of the House of Representatives last night. A burly negro, apparently acting under the order of the Speaker, stood at the inside door and held it fast with both hands, refusing to allow either ingress or egress. He was acting as door keeper, and his purpose was to prevent Democratic members of the House from leaving the hall.

Captain R. B. Peebles, member from Northampton, and Mr. Lee, member from Haywood, came to the door, and finding their way barred by the negro, demanded to be let out. The negro refused, and a struggle ensued, which came near producing a riot. Several negroes standing by rushed to the assistance of the negro door keeper, while other by-standers took a hand in aid of Capt. Peebles and Mr. Lee. About eight or ten people became involved in a violent struggle and surged back and forth in the House, some trying to pull Capt. Peebles back in, while others tried to open the door and push him out. Fortunately the door flew open and he was released from his position. Had not the struggle terminated quickly, it is likely that a serious riot would have resulted.

Thus the record of this Legislature closes with the crowning infamy of a burly negro door-keeper using physical violence on Representatives of the people within the sacred precincts of the halls of the Legislature.

Never before has the State been brought to such depths of humiliation and infamy. Not even in the darkest night of Reconstruction was the black hand of the African laid upon the shoulder of men whom the people sent as their representatives.

What is the purpose of this infamous violence?

Is it to provoke bloodshed?

Is it to solidify the negro by degrading and insulting the whites?

Was it a conspiracy spawned in the afternoon caucus?

Why did the House refuse to have a white Confederate soldier as door-keeper and elect instead a burly negro?

Why did the General Assembly refuse to adjourn in honor of Washington and Lee and yet adjourn in honor of Frederick Douglass?

Why was a negro selected last night to use physical violence on white Representatives?

There is some infamous purpose in this diabolical record. But it cannot be accomplished.

We warn the colored people that they are being used to kindle a fire that cannot easily be extinguished.

And we warn the white men who are using them that a day of reckoning is coming.

"We will appeal to Caesar," said Mr. Ray last night. And there will be no doubt about the verdict!

### Now Homeward Bound.

CAPE HENRY, Va., March.—Mr. Cleveland finished his duck hunt at Cape Hatteras this evening and is now homeward bound. The Violet left the Cape channel about 5 o'clock and headed for Roanoke marshes. If it is a good day to-morrow Mr. Cleveland will probably hunt for a few hours in the vicinity of Currituck light, though ducks have been unusually scarce there this season.

After leaving Currituck sound the steamer will pass through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal into Elizabeth river. There to Washington will be made without stop.

## STATE CONVENTION Y. M. C. A.

Winston will be Represented and will Bring a Good Contribution. Special to the News and Observer.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., March 12. State Secretary Coulter conducted the meeting for men at the Y. M. C. A. rooms here Sunday afternoon. About \$70 in pledges were handed in to be carried down to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh. This amount will be increased by later contributions from other friends of the State work.

Some of the witnesses and attorneys in the cigarette machine case left here Saturday evening for their homes. Today Mr. W. W. Fuller, representing the American Tobacco Company, arrived here to take some further depositions in the case.

Dr. Guerrant, of Kentucky, who conducted a successful meeting at the First Presbyterian Church here for two weeks past, left this morning for Danville, Va., to visit relatives for a few days before commencing his meeting at Greensboro on Thursday. During his meetings here there were 110 conversions. At the closing service Sunday night several prominent citizens made professions.

### HE KILLED HIS BROTHER.

**Perry Coffey Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.** Special to the News and Observer.

WILKESBORO, N. C., March 12. The trial of Perry Coffey for the murder of his brother, began here on Friday. Coffey's lawyers were Benbow & Benbow. Solicitor Mott was assisted by H. L. Green. The jury went out Saturday at 3 o'clock, and gave in the verdict Sunday morning as "murder in the second degree." Judge Bryan to day sentenced him to 20 years in the penitentiary.

Roberts, who died in North Wilkesboro last week was not an important witness in the trial, as was at first reported. The doctor said no foul dealing caused his death. Judge Bryan intends to close court to-morrow.

A new enterprise is started here under the name of the "North Carolina Pin and Bracket Company." It is an enterprise which will give labor to a number of the people in the county, and one which can be run successfully only in this section where there is such an abundance of locust timber.

Chas. McKesson, of Morganton, has been secured to deliver the address at the commencement of Moravian Falls Military Academy.

May 10th Hon. Hort Bower delivers the address for Boomer High School.

Attorney Glenn, of Winston, is attending court here this week.

Representative Elledge returned home Saturday.

### MARKED OUT BY CAUCUS.

**Extreme Measures Decided Upon to Force Partisan Bills Through.**

Yesterday was another triple caucus day.

Two Fusion caucuses met, one at nine o'clock in the morning and the other at 3:30 p. m.

They realized that a crisis was at hand. The situation was discussed at length, and the caucus bills to seize two railroads, the A. and M. College, and the Penitentiary, and put them in the hands of the Fusionists were taken up. They saw that the most radical measures of the session had been put off until the last moment. After the caucuses saw fully "where they were at," extreme measures were decided upon. The impression was that if the bills failed to go through last night they would not pass at all. It was resolved to make the test last night, and force them through. And the proceedings of the House show the attempt was made.

Barely a quorum was held yesterday, and to pass the measures the rules had to be suspended. Therefore it was decided to abolish Rule 40, which required 61 members voting in the affirmative to suspend the rules; to wipe it out, allowing a bare majority of the members voting to suspend the rules.

Speaker Walsler and the Fusionists took the caucus line last night.

### FOUGHT IN THE CHURCH.

**A Polish Catholic Church Trouble Ends in a Riot and Freck Fight.**

OMAHA, Neb., March 12.—The trouble in the Polish Catholic church here culminated in a riot this morning. Just after mass about forty of the opponent of Father Kaminski, who are upheld by the bishop, entered the church armed with revolvers, axe handles and picks and began a violent attack upon the congregation.

About two dozen shots were exchanged, several men being shot, one seriously. Father Kaminski shot one man in the leg, he alleges, in self defence. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. He belongs to the Order of Franciscan Monks.

Two factions have been fighting for some time for possession of this church. The district court, a few weeks ago decided against Father Kaminski, but pending appeal to the Supreme court, his faction has retained possession.

RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, postmaster general, has accepted an invitation to attend the University of Virginia alumni banquet, which will be given here April 17th, and will respond to a toast.

## WAR IN NEW ORLEANS

**MOBS OF ARMED MEN RESENT THE IMPORTATION OF NEGRO LABORERS.**

### TEN COLORED MEN SHOT DOWN.

**Three of Them Are Dead and Another Will Probably Die--The Others Will Recover--The Shooting Took Place Early in the Morning and Without Warning to the Darkies--Much Excitement Along the Levee, But Few Arrests Are Made.**

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—Another bloody riot occurred this morning. The scene of the conflict was on the river front between St. Ann and Dumaine streets. Three men were killed almost outright, while a number were wounded.

The killing was done by a mob of white men, numbering about 200, who were armed with pistols and Winchester.

The negroes were about to start to work on board the steamer Engineer, lying at that point, when white men approached from all directions. All were armed, and many took positions behind box cars and poured volley upon volley into the negroes.

Those who were on the scene say that it reminded them of a battlefield, so fast and furious was the firing. The negroes were given no quarter and were shot down like dogs. Not only were the darkies shot down, but several innocent persons suffered.

Among those killed was Julius Clice Carabee, a shoemaker, who happened to be in the vicinity. James Bane, the purser of the Engineer, was standing on the levee near his ship when the attack was made and he received four wounds, three in the head and another in the arm. He was fired upon by several men who aimed over the heads of three policemen who were kneeling behind some freight just on the edge of the wharf. His wounds may prove fatal.

As near as can be stated the shooting occurred a few minutes after 7 o'clock this morning. There was a dense fog prevailing and this afforded the white men an excellent chance to do their bloody work.

At the time there were only six policemen on the scene and there was no arrests effected, as the police were so badly frightened as the negroes. The attackers were composed of two parties. A large number of men appeared at the corner of Dumaine street and equally as large a mob came from the corner at St. Ann street. Corporal Devany, who was in charge of the handful of policemen, ordered the mob to disperse, but no attention was paid to him and the mob began to grow larger every minute. Suddenly a shot was fired. This had a startling effect on the men. The first report was followed by five or six shots, and then the firing became general.

The smoke and the fog combined made the scene almost as dark as night. The negroes were on board of the ship and had just raised the tarpaulins off hatch number 2 when the attack was made. They were taken completely by surprise. They ran about like a lot of wild animals and their cries were pitiful. Many of them had taken refuge aboard the ship, while some ran down the wharf and made their escape. One negro, it is stated, jumped under the wharf.

It is impossible to estimate the number of shots fired, but it is said that there were about 200. After the bloody work the men hurried off as fast as they had come. The attackers fired on all sides, not caring whom they shot.

The white men came in a body, moving along the levee up town unmolested. After their departure a large number of police under command of Sergeant Day made their appearance on the scene and cleared the wharf of the large crowds which gathered.

It was known that many men had been wounded and several killed, and a place was made for these persons by the police and others.

Carabee was found dead on the banquet in front of one of the show windows of Lion's clothing store, at the corner of St. Ann and Decatur streets. Blood was gushing from a terrible wound in his head and he was quite dead. No one seemed to know how or where he was shot. He had been running back to St. Ann street and just as he reached the banquet he staggered and fell headlong to the pavement and expired a few minutes later.

Sergeant Hestron, who hurried up from the precinct to the scene had the bodies of two negroes sent to the morgue in the patrol wagon. One of the negroes was found on the levee at the head of St. Louis street. The man was dead and lay in a pool of blood which came from a wound in his head. He was running from the scene of the shooting. The other body was found some distance away from the first. He had crawled under an elevated tank and there died. He was not discovered until some time later on.

Purser Bane was not given half a chance for his life. He was on the wharf attending to business when the white men appeared and began firing. He was about to go aboard the vessel for safety when he was fired on. Three policemen were immediately in front of Bane; they knelt down and seemed terror-stricken. One man showed the barrel of a pistol in close proximity to Bane's head and fired. He pulled the trigger again twice and the purser fell bleeding. Another man shot Bane in the right arm. Captain Wood, of the Engineer, had just gotten up when the shooting occurred.

He hurriedly dressed himself and came

on deck. Captain Wood saw most of the conflict. He says that there was firing from all sides and the scene was like a battlefield. It was a wild scene, the like of which was never before witnessed.

After the shooting Capt. Wood picked up Bane and called for a cab. Bane was sent to the hospital to have his wounds dressed. Capt. Wood, while talking to a reporter, took occasion to score the police and Mayor Fitzpatrick. He said that it was an infernal outrage that the negroes were not protected.

Mayor Fitzpatrick appeared on the scene soon after the riot, and Capt. Wood paid his compliments to his Honor in unmeasured terms. His Honor was very much disappointed when told that there were no arrests made. He called the police together, and told them in a firm tone that whenever they saw a man fire a shot to get that man at all hazards.

There was only a handful of men on the scene at the time of the shooting. The wharf at this point is almost totally covered with freight and nearby are a number of box cars. The majority of the attackers concealed themselves behind these obstructions.

As much of the violence which has taken place in the past few weeks has occurred up town, and many of the cotton ships load in that portion of the city, it was expected that there would be trouble in that quarter. At an early hour this morning both white and black laborers appeared on the wharves and the feeling was running high.

The importation of negroes has increased the white element of the population and an ugly feeling was prevalent among all those interested.

It was shortly after 7 o'clock when a crowd of a dozen or more negroes appeared on the levee. There were crowds of people scattered along the river front. The negroes were proceeding toward the ship preparatory to beginning their work. If they expected any trouble they showed no evidence of their fear.

Suddenly, as they were walking across the wharf, two gangs of white men came out of Phillip and Sorapara streets, and before anybody knew what had happened there were pistols flashing in the morning sunlight, puffs of smoke came from the muzzle of several guns, and several shots rang out.

One negro among the crowd staggered and fell prone across wharf and the rest of the band ran in terror in every direction, most of them going up the levee on a dead run. The white men who had done the shooting, did not pursue the fleeing negroes. As soon as they had fired and the wounded man had fallen they quickly disappeared in the direction whence they had come.

A crowd immediately ran to the spot where the darky had fallen. It was learned that the name of the negro who had fallen wounded was William Campbell.

### RUMORED RAILROAD CHANGES.

**Officials Who Should Know Say the Truth is not in These Reports.**

Railroad rumors have been thick in the air for quite a while, and talk of changes has been rife.

One report was that the office of Vice-President of the Seaboard Air-Line would be abolished, and Vice-President E. St. John be made general manager. It was also said that Captain V. E. McBee was to leave the road, and General Manager John H. Winder was to become a division superintendent, with headquarters at Raleigh. These rumors seem to have started in Norfolk, where the Seaboard Air-Line officials were in conference several days ago.

Capt. McBee is now at his home in Columbia.

"Is there any truth in these rumors?" a NEWS AND OBSERVER reporter asked Capt. J. M. Turner, the efficient master of trains, who has his headquarters in Raleigh.

"You may say that so far as I know there is not one word of truth in those reports," replied Capt. Turner. And he is in a position to know.

Traveling Passenger Agent A. J. Cooke was just stepping on the southbound train yesterday for a trip down the G. C. and N. when a reporter asked him what was in the published rumors.

"They are all wrong," he said; "the papers seem to be publishing rumors without foundation."

Some days ago the NEWS AND OBSERVER published the rumor that Capt. James Maglen, superintendent of motive power on the Seaboard Air-Line, had resigned. This report is confirmed. It seems that a Chicago railroad man is to take his place.

Trains on both the Southern and the Seaboard are running as usual, except for the fact that they are coming in as a rule on schedule time. The effect of the boycott is seen in a somewhat increased travel over the S. A. L., caused by the out in rates, but the Southern is hauling just as many people as ever; and neither road seems to be suffering.

### Where Does Jack Winslow Come In?

Jim Young's medicine don't agree with the stomachs of certain "fusionists." A well-known Republican was yesterday lamenting the situation.

The married parties in Wake have gotten just two things," he said "Harry Roberts and Otho Wilson." The Honorable Jack Winslow, one of the Republican lights in darkness, says "this fight over the magistrates was simply a scheme to freeze me out." Jack is by virtue of fusion one of the trio, and why should Otho and Harry be given a bite of pie, while Jack is still out in the cold world?

The earthquake of a little more than a week ago made windows and doors rattle at Sparta.

## UNDER THE DOME.

"Of course we are after jobs. For what else do we make places?" was the frank avowal of a Populist, who is more Republican than Populist, yesterday.

The assistant enrolling clerks on last night presented Enrolling Clerk Brown with a handsome gold watch. The presentation occurred in the Senate Chamber during a recess of the Senate.

The resolution of Robinson, of Anson, that no member of the Legislature shall fill an office created or changed by this body went "upon the calendar." The resolution will go upon the calendar, and the officers will be gobbled up by the legislators.

Jim Young will probably be glad when the Legislature adjourns. He has had a hard time telling Bagwell and Davis how to vote, but they have been very docile and with scarcely an exception, voted as directed by their versatile sable colleague.

Representative Squires, of Camden, is in distress. He is said to have introduced but two bills this session, and both of them got lost or stolen. When he goes home it will not take him long to tell his constituents how useful he was in Raleigh.

Mr. R. B. Kinsey, of Lenoir, is the man the Populist caucus has agreed upon as the proxy of the A. & N. C. R. K. They have picked out the conductors, agents at the leading towns, firemen and engineers. The Fusionist is never backward about such things as grabbing office.

After the Senate had completed its calendar last night Senator Parsons, the poet of the Senate, sent up the following resolution in verse:

Whereas Mr. Fowler,  
Who is by no means a growler,  
Has left his seat  
The ladies to greet,

Therefore, be it resolved,  
That the sense of the Senate evolved  
Is that the Senator from Sampson,  
Leave the ladies so handsome,  
And help us to legislate.

Scene in the House at 5:40 p. m., Tuesday:

Member:—"Mr. Speaker, I move the House do adjourn."

Carried.

Mr. French: "The Republican caucus will meet in this hall immediately."

When the gavel shall fall for the last time, we expect to see some Populist or Republican, so strong is the force of habit, get up and announce a caucus to be held immediately or at night.

"I have enough of Fusion," said a Republican yesterday. "It was our understanding that the Fusionists would restore local self-government, as they promised. We, of course, understood that this would give the towns in the East to the Republicans. And yet Raleigh, Henderson and some other places are left so that the Republicans cannot carry them. By a good gerrymander, every town in the State could have been made Republican. It's an infernal shame, the way we've been treated," concluded this Reformer.

The Senators did a very worthy thing last Saturday night in presenting Lieutenant Governor Doughton with a silver service, and several of them made very nice speeches, political enemies as well as friends testifying to his uniform courtesy, consideration, impartiality and fairness. We do not recall a case during the session of exception to his ruling. In truth, Mr. Doughton is an excellent man. He is a fair minded man, a strong and level headed one, who has filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor with great credit to himself, his party and the State.—Charlotte Observer.

Mr. Ewart, discussing the proposition to turn the town over to the negroes, said he would not disguise the matter, "It is purely a party question," said he, addressing the Republicans and Populists, "will you stand by your party or by another party?" When the roll was called such Populists as Whitener, of Catawba, Johnson of Sampson, and Bryan, of Chatham, and others stepped up to the music and voted to put Goldsboro under the rule of Grant and the negroes. They had previously refused to negroize Raleigh, Henderson and other towns. Why was an exception made and Goldsboro marked out for slaughter and pillage? Because Butler lived there, and he and Grant were both on the floor of the House to see that their mandate to punish Goldsboro was carried out.

The Raleigh Press says: Representative Eldridge of Wilkes and Linney of Alexander took up their beds and walked Saturday morning. They shook the dust that had accumulated for the last sixty days from their feet before leaving. It will take something more than shaking, however, to get rid of it all. While Messrs. Eldridge and Linney did not come out and abuse their parties for the measures perpetrated by the Legislature, their actions and a few remarks made by both gentlemen would indicate that they were disgusted with the work of the Assembly. Mr. Eldridge was heard by a Democrat to remark before taking his leave that he thought Mr. Linney and himself were both tired of the whole business. Mr. Linney remarked, "Yes, my last vote is recorded with the Democrats."

## ENGAGED FOUR DAYS.

**And Then Came the Wedding--A Raleigh Girl's Little Romance.**

The materialists have put "love at first sight" in the garret of a traditional past along with many other belongings of the age of romance. But sometimes even now the calculations of the dissectors of the emotions is overturned, and a dash of color thrown on grey old life.

A Raleigh young lady, Miss Florence Love, was married in Salisbury Saturday night to Rev. H. W. S. Burton, of Castine, Maine. She met her husband only nine days before.

Miss Love left here February 28th to visit her uncle, Rev. N. S. Jones, of Salisbury. As she alighted from the train she saw a stranger standing near the cars, and their eyes met. It was a case of love at first sight. She met him that day, and they were frequently together until Saturday, when they married at 8 p. m. in the Baptist parsonage. Rev. C. B. King performed the ceremony.

The couple were engaged just four days before the wedding.

Miss Love is the daughter of Mr. E. H. Love, a merchant of this city, whose store is at 118 West Hargett street. She is about twenty years old. Mr. A. R. Love, the well-known tobacco manufacturer, is her brother. The family live at 515 Oakwood avenue.

They did not know of her marriage until Monday, when the postman brought a letter to the door with the blue special delivery stamp in the corner. It was dated at Charlotte, and in the letter Miss Love informed the family that she was already a bride and that she and her husband were for the present in Charlotte.

Saturday evening a letter had been received by the mother, saying that the daughter thought seriously of marrying Rev. Mr. Burton. A telegram regarding the matter was sent to her at nine o'clock Saturday night. At the time the telegram left Raleigh she had already been Mrs. Burton for an hour.

Mr. Burton is a New Englander, from Maine, and has been canvassing for the Encyclopedia department of the Charlotte Observer. The Salisbury papers say he is quite popular, and has many friends there.

### FIRE ON AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

**A Spanish Gun Boat Fires Four Shots at the Mail Steamer Alliance.**

NEW YORK, March 12.—The mail steamer Alliance of the New York and Colon line, which arrived to-day, was fired upon and chased by a Spanish gun boat when off the east end of Cuba on March 8th. The affair is likely to lead to international complications.

The owners of the line are very indignant at the insult, and say they will demand a reason for the attempt to stop an American mail steamship on the high seas in the time of peace. The following letter has been sent to Secretary Gresham:

"To the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State:

"The American mail steamship Alliance, under my command, while on her homeward bound voyage from Colon to New York, was, on the morning of March 8th, off the east end of Cuba. At 6:30 o'clock a barkentine rigged steamship was sighted under the land bearing directly for us. At 8:15 she set her colors, proving to be a Spanish gun-boat. I immediately ordered the American ensign hoisted on the Alliance, and saluted the Spaniard, which salute was duly returned by her. I then saluted once more and supposed the matter was at an end.

"But about five minutes later the Spaniard fired a blank cartridge and a few moments later another one, followed shortly afterwards by three solid shots, all of which fell short of the Alliance, but showing conclusively that the Spaniard was firing at us. I being fully six miles off shore, and on the high seas, paid no further attention to the Spaniard, but kept upon my course. The Spaniard kept up the chase, although gradually dropping astern, fully twenty-five miles.

"I desire to know if the Spaniard had any right to fire on my ship, with the probable chance of endangering the lives of the passengers and crew under my charge, or compel me to heave to, as he probably intended.

"I respectfully ask for information on that subject, as I did not and do not propose to heave to, thereby losing time on my voyage, to oblige Spanish gun boats or any other except in case of distress.

"Respectfully,  
"JAS. A. CROSSMAN,  
Commander."

The story told by the ship's officers is that at daylight last Friday morning, about 6:30 o'clock, while going through the windward passage from the Caribbean Sea to the Atlantic, a ship was seen coming out from under the land of Cape Maye, the eastern point of Cuba. The stranger laid her course with the evident object of intercepting the Alliance, and at 7 o'clock she hoisted the orange and crimson colors which, taken with her build and general appearance, left no doubt in the minds of those aboard the Alliance that she was a Spanish man-of-war.

Hardly had this been accomplished than the Spaniard again displayed his colors, and as a mark of extra politeness Capt. Crossman ordered the Alliance's flag to be run up and dipped again, and then left flying. Again was the salute acknowledged and then, to the utter amazement of those aboard the American steamer, two blank shots were fired in succession from one of the war vessels forward port guns and afterwards two solid shots and the vessel then gave chase for some twenty minutes.