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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

ELOQUENT TOM MASON

HE CHARMED THE VISITORS, AND ALUMNI OF WAKE FOREST YESTERDAY.

WHAT SHALL WE MAKE THE STATE.

The Theme of the Hour—"Let Us Make it the Home of Virtue"—Messrs. Broughton, Dowd and Boone Elected Trustees of Wake Forest College--The New Officers of the Alumni Association--To-Day is Commencement Day Proper.

Special to the News and Observer.

WAKE FOREST, N. C., June 12.

Col. Thomas W. Mason to-day delivered the annual address before the literary societies of Wake Forest College. Wingate Memorial Hall was filled by the large and cultured assemblage who gathered to hear this favorite son of North Carolina.

President Taylor presided. Rev. Dr. Blackwell, of Elizabeth City, offered the opening prayer, after which the orchestra played the beautiful Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Seated on the platform were: Col. Thomas W. Mason, Capt. O. M. Cooke, State Superintendent John C. Scarborough, W. N. Jones, Esq., Rev. Dr. A. M. Sims, Rev. Dr. Wright, of Richmond; Rev. Dr. Columbus Durham, Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Rev. Dr. T. E. Skinner, Carey J. Hunter, J. N. Holding, Noah Biggs, H. C. Dockery, Prof. F. P. Hobgood, N. B. Broughton, Rev. G. M. Dudley and Treasurer Briggs.

When Col. Mason and Capt. Cooke came down the aisle, leaning on the arms of the chief marshal and his assistant, there was enthusiastic applause.

President Taylor, in introducing the orator of the occasion, said the literary societies of Wake Forest College had learned to obey one scriptural injunction, to "covet earnestly the best gifts," and has also learned that to find the best they did not have to go outside of North Carolina.

"What will you make of North Carolina, gentlemen?" Col. Mason asked; "what shall we make of our State? The question is my theme. It has come to me and has taken hold of me as the inspiration of this hour. You have honored me as your guest. By your invitation I have come to see some of you put off the gown of the collegian, and put on the toga virilis of the citizen; and the question springs to the lips: what shall we make of our State?"

"Our care of the State is our talent of which the coming years will reckon with us."

The good name of the State is in our keeping. Shall I point you to some happy household where, all that is false and mean and selfish dies upon the threshold; where the household gods are truth and honor; where the cricket on the hearth sings its lullaby to those who sleep in the arms of virtue; where the morn with the coming sunlight calls to prayer and thanksgiving for another day in which to do good. So also will the State be true and noble and generous and peaceful and God-fearing and beneficent, if we choose to make it so. It is our household. Our venerated mother sits at the hearthstone. Is there a spot upon her garments? We put it there. Is there a line of sorrow on her brow? We gave the pain that wrote it there. Is there a downward glance where some fond sister looks her in the eye? Some deed of ours has caused her cheek to burn with shame. Are her garments unspotted, is her brow serene, is her eye lustrous with conscious worth when she greets her sisters? Then we have been true to each other, and true to her.

"The State is our inheritance. It gives to us whatever of rank, whatever of privilege, whatever of safety we enjoy in the citizenship of the world."

"The sentiment of the people constitutes the State. States ministered to by wealth and members and learning have perished from the fullness of safety."

He quoted the words of the historian Froude on the last days of the Roman Republic and said we might write upon this picture of the dying State "Our Warning."

"Let us take no thought for the things that minister to the pride of life; rather let us be careful of its purity and health. We must make no mistake in our standards of merit. God intention, generous impulse, unselfish purpose, sense of duty, faith in God as the source of good: are not these the lineaments of those who are the only safe guardians of the State? These may be homely virtues, but with them alone abide peace and honor and length of days."

He spoke of the many "good men and true" who had been, and are now, faithful to their trust; but unhappily for us we have had bad men as the guardians of the State. I will not pain you by saying that we have them now. Nor need I call the names of those whose vacant chairs are their best gifts to us.

"We have marked days in our calendar where the State rose to some high occasion; where some great deed was done, the memory of which makes us truer to each other. So it is we have marked the 20th day of May in this calendar as our Independence Day. Nor do I ask whether it was wise in the men of Mecklenburg to resolve on that day in the year of 1775 to be an independent State. We know this deed was done for the honor and happiness of our household. These men of 1775 did not count results. They felt the honor of their household demanded that they should no longer remain the subjects of King George. They left results to Him in

whom they trusted for deliverance; and in His providence victory came to them.

"And so it was that on this 20th day of May, our day of liberty, we met to remember those who, in 1861, put on the gray uniform, nor did these men of 1861 count results. They too were moved to this great act by the motives that transform the man into the hero. They too left results to Him in whom they trusted for deliverance; and in His providence victory did not come to them. And yet we love and cherish them the more tenderly; we reverence them none the less because they died so well for a cause they could not win.

"How little care we for the things that perish when imperishable honor is our inheritance.

"We must not think of the State as something apart from ourselves. One writer says: 'The true conception of the State is that of an organism in which each part is at once a means and an end to every other part. Whatever benefits one member benefits every other, and whatever injures one member injures every other member. The State is the organic brotherhood of man.'

"What, then, shall we make of our household? Let us not make out of it the house of the plutocrat and his hirelings. We have put away African slavery at great cost of treasure and blood; let us not bind our free limbs with fetters, though they be of gold.

"Our Republic is in danger. Now men's hearts fail them, not for the life of the Union, but for the life of the Republic. There is wide spread distrust of the guardians of the State. It is taking hold of the very life of our people.

"First, let us make our household the home of virtue. Let us teach our youth that they must wear always upon their breasts the white flowers of duty and honor.

"We shall have need to raise our standards higher. There is so much now to be done. The cares of the State will increase as the years go by. The education of the people will continue to be of larger concern; the supervision of those industries which the State has called into being for our welfare and happiness brings added cares. More and more we shall appeal to our sovereign to settle our differences and tell us what is right and just. Our old civilization with its individualism and simplicity is passing away. When it has gone out with the century, those of us who once gathered flowers in its gardens of beauty may be pardoned for coming, in the dawn of another era, to its tomb, bringing our wreaths of grateful memories and giving our tribute to the dead old years.

"Gentlemen, you will enter into the life of another century, into the larger life of the State. Your *alma mater* will clothe you for your household duties, and follow you with anxious, longing eyes. We have need of your young, glorious manhood. In the name of the State, I welcome you. Be careful of your health, of your muscle and strength. But, more than all, be careful of your moral fibre. Train your sense of duty. Let no selfish, ignoble purpose mar the purity of your motives. Make our household stronger and happier by your presence. Cherish its honored name in your heart of hearts. Make it the home of virtue, I pray you, and its colors will adorn you when you enter into the citizenship of the world."

This limited summary hardly gives an accurate conception of Col. Mason's fine address. It was punctuated with applause, and at the end an enthusiastic ovation was tendered the orator.

Rev. Dr. Columbus Durham pronounced the benediction.

Three New Trustees.

The Board of Trustees was called upon to elect to three vacancies in the ranks of the trustees. They elected N. B. Broughton, the prominent business man and Sunday-school worker of Raleigh; State Senator W. C. Dowd, of Charlotte, editor of the Daily News and the Mecklenburg Times, and one of the leading members of the late Legislature; and Rev. J. B. Boone, of Windsor, a prominent Baptist minister, and founder of the first graded school in the State.

New Officers of the Alumni.

After the alumni address by Prof. W. L. Poteat last night, the Alumni Association held its annual business meeting. The new officers elected were: President, Rev. W. B. Morton, of Louisville; Vice-President, J. N. Holding, of Raleigh; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest.

Mass Meetings of the Societies.

This afternoon at three o'clock mass meetings were held in the halls of the two societies. There were present the students and a large number of former members of the societies. In the Philomathean Society hall Rev. W. L. Wright, pastor of the Lee Street Baptist church, Richmond, Va., and Rev. J. W. Millard, of the Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., delivered the leading addresses. In the meeting of the Enzelean Society Messrs. J. F. Spainhour, Solicitor of the Eleventh district, and Walter Pickett, prominent North Carolina alumni, made the opening addresses.

The Baccalaureate Sermon.

Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, of Baltimore, one of the most popular Baptist ministers in the country, preached the annual sermon at eight o'clock this evening. An extended account of the sermon will appear later.

To-morrow is commencement day proper. The graduating exercises are to be held in Wingate Memorial Hall, beginning at 11 o'clock.

In the evening at 8 o'clock occurs the annual promenade concert, one of the most pleasant social features of commencements at Wake Forest.

SHOUTING FOR SILVER

CHAMPIONS OF THE WHITE METAL NOW IN SESSION AT MEMPHIS.

MORE THAN 2,000 DELEGATES.

Senator Turpie Made Permanent Chairman and a Platform Committee Appointed--The Convention one of Great Enthusiasm--Sibley Abuses Cleveland and Carlisle and an Attempt Will be Made to Endorse Him for President--Butler Present.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 12.—When the committee on resolutions appointed at to-day's session of the Southern and Western States Silver Convention makes its report to-morrow there may be a lively time. The committee went out at five o'clock and it is thought will be ready to read the platform at an early hour to-morrow.

The plank which may make all the trouble is the one which endorses Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania for President. Mr. Sibley is a man of brilliant attainments, a fervid friend of the free silver idea and a cordial hater of the administration policy. In his speech to-night at the auditorium, he did not spare either Cleveland or Carlisle. It is somewhat doubtful at present whether the plank will ever get through the committee. If it does it is almost certain it will never get through the convention. The more conservative members of the delegations do not believe it would be good policy to introduce a Presidential boom for even so popular a friend of the free silver movement as Mr. Sibley into a platform which was originally intended to show nothing but the feeling of the convention on the money question.

From the standpoint of the white money enthusiast nothing was left to be desired by to-day's convention. Two thousand delegates braved the torrid skies to be present, and every State, with few exceptions, sent its most prominent and representative men with instructions to shout for silver, vote for silver and tolerate no discussion of anything else but silver. The delegations varied greatly in size, the largest coming from Mississippi and Tennessee and the smallest from some of the far Western or so called silver States. The small representation from the silver States was explained to the convention by Gov. L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, on the ground that all these States had recently attended the convention at Salt Lake City. Nevertheless, said Gov. Prince, not one of these States was unrepresented. A committee had been appointed at the Salt Lake Convention to represent all the States, and this committee would arrive to-morrow.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock. W. N. Brown, of Memphis, chairman of the Central Bi-Metallic League in Shelby county, Tenn., which sent out the call for the convention, rapped the assemblage to order.

On the platform were the following: Thos. Scott Adams, Secretary of State of Louisiana; M. J. Cunningham, Attorney General of Louisiana; John Fitzpatrick, Mayor of New Orleans; A. J. Warner, President of the American Bi-Metallic League; Gov. J. P. Clarke, editor of the Omaha World Herald; Senator James H. Berry, of Arkansas; Senator Stewart, of Nevada; Senator Wolcott, of Indiana; Sen. or J. G. Harris, of Tennessee; Alex. Delmar, of California; Representative H. D. Money, of Mississippi; Senator J. K. Jones, of Arkansas; Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina; Senator J. Z. George, of Mississippi; Senator David Turpie, of Indiana; ex Gov. E. C. Egan, of Arkansas; Gov. L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico; ex Gov. Benj. Tillman and Gov. John Gary Evans, of South Carolina.

From start to finish, the convention was one of great enthusiasm. Every pronounced free silver utterance was the signal for prolonged applause, and when the various persons, well known in public life, appeared on the rostrum, each received an ovation. When Chairman Brown had called the convention to order, L. D. Estes, of Louisiana, prayed. He implored divine guidance for the delegates, and hoped they might be led into adoption of "Honest Money" as their platform. This created a bit of a sensation until it was learned that he meant free silver.

Col. Casey Young, of Memphis, Tenn., delivered the address of welcome. Senator Harris arose to introduce the permanent chairman. He made a short speech, explaining the object of the convention and the call. It was strictly non-partisan and was called for one purpose only—to consider the rehabilitation of silver.

"Democrats can be here in this convention," said Mr. Harris, "without impairing in the slightest degree their allegiance to their party. So may Populists and Republicans."

Senator Harris then introduced Senator Turpie as permanent chairman in the following words: "There is no more able or truer bi-metallicist in the United States of America than David Turpie, of Indiana."

Mr. Turpie addressed the convention in part as follows: "Bi-metallicists are not against gold. We are for silver and for justice. Much has been written on the stability of the value of silver and gold, concerning which it may be said both these metals are variable in value. Each changes in value from time to time like other commodities, but they vary in value infinitely less than any other commodity.

"It is said that if we restore silver to free coinage, gold will leave us. This is

asserted as a principle under what is called 'The Gresham law or rule' where two or more kinds of money circulated together, the inferior will drive out the better currency. This rule, save in very rare instances, has no application in coin. But what party in our country is seeking to debase its coin?"

"The loss of our gold, the departure of our gold, will, as some opponents say, bring about depression. Yet gold stayed with us from the beginning in usual quality and proportion until 1873, when we ceased coining silver. From 1873 until 1878, while silver was not coined, gold touched a low ebb. When, in 1878, we began to coin silver again, gold returned in larger sums than ever, and stayed and increased with us. Since we ceased the coining of silver in 1893, during 1894-95, gold has left us again.

"The faith of the advocate of a single gold standard is compounded of one truth and one pernicious error; that coined standard dollars should be of equal legal value is true, but that the metal in them must be of equal bullion value is a fallacy; contrary to our common sense and experience that it cannot be much aided by prophecy."

The nomination of E. B. Wade, of Tennessee, for secretary, followed, and at the suggestion of Senator Harris, all the newspaper men present were made assistant secretaries.

Resolutions were passed that each State should name a vice-president and a member of the committee on resolutions. A roll call of the States resulted in the following being named:

Alabama—State Treasurer Frank Smith, vice-president; James Bankhead, committee on resolutions.

Arkansas—Senator James H. Berry, vice-president; Senator J. K. Jones, committee on resolutions.

Colorado—Alva Adams, vice-president; Charles S. Thomas, committee on resolutions.

Florida—Delegation delayed; will arrive to-morrow.

Georgia—Judge F. M. Langley, vice president; Henry Jones, resolutions.

Indiana—David Turpie, vice-president and member of committee.

Kentucky—J. Randall, vice president; Joe A. Martin, chairman of committee.

Louisiana—M. J. Cunningham, vice-president; Gilbert L. Dupres, resolutions.

Mississippi—W. G. Yergler, vice president; J. Z. George, resolutions.

Nebraska—W. J. Bryan, vice-president and member of committee.

Montana—Paul A. Fuse, vice-president; Charles S. Hartman, resolutions.

Nevada—W. M. Stewart, vice-president and member of committee.

North Carolina—T. F. Heath, vice-president; Marion Butler, committee.

Ohio—A. J. Warner, vice president, and member of committee.

Pennsylvania—Joseph C. Sibley, vice-president and member of committee.

South Carolina—John Gary Evans, vice-president; ex-Gov. Tillman, resolutions.

Tennessee—Wm. D. Bate, vice-president; Edgar Carmack, resolutions.

Virginia—P. F. Weaver, vice president; E. O. Treadway, resolutions.

New Mexico—Rev. J. D. Bush, vice-president; L. Bradford Prince, resolutions.

Amid enthusiastic applause Senator Harris was then named delegate at large from the United States.

J. H. McDarrower, of Tennessee, a well known State Populist leader, in an impassioned speech, demanded that the Third party men be given better representation on the committee on resolutions. Only one Populist, he declared, Marion Butler, of North Carolina, was now on the committee. The Populists had been assured by those in charge of the convention that if they handed a list of names to the secretary they would be placed on the committee. This list was now in the hands of the secretary but had not been read. Were the Third party men to be ignored, the convention ordered that the Populists be placed on the committee.

Alex. Delmar, of California, then addressed the convention.

At the conclusion of Mr. Delmar's speech, the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, presided at to night's session.

MUST KEEP HANDS OFF

AMERICANS ADMONISHED TO TAKE NO PART IN THE CUBAN REBELLION.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Cleveland Declares That the United States Desires to Remain on Terms of Peace and Amity With Spain, and, therefore, Admonishes All Persons to Abstain From Violating the Neutrality Laws by Taking Any Part in the Civil Disturbances.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The President to-day issued the following proclamation: "WHEREAS, the Island of Cuba is now the seat of serious civil disturbances accompanied by armed resistance to the authority of the established government of Spain, a power with which the United States are and desire to remain on the terms of peace and amity; and, WHEREAS, the laws of the United States prohibit their citizens, as well as all others being within and subject to their jurisdiction, from taking part in such disturbances adversely to such established government, by accepting or exercising for war-like service against it, by enlisting or procuring others to enlist for such service, by fitting out, or arming, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, ships of war for such service, by augmenting the force of any ship of war, engaged in such service and arriving in a port of the United States, and by setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for such enterprises to be carried on from the United States against the territory of such government."

"Now, therefore, in recognition of the laws aforesaid and in discharge of the obligations of the United States towards a friendly power, and as a measure of precaution, and to the end that citizens of the United States and all others within its jurisdiction may be deterred from subjecting themselves to legal forfeitures and penalties.

"I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby admonish all such citizens and other persons to abstain from every violation of the laws herein before referred to, and do hereby warn them that all violation of such laws will be rigorously prosecuted; and I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of said laws, the utmost diligence in preventing violations thereof in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunder set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and nineteenth.

"Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND, Secretary of State."

Neutrality Laws Will be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The Secretary of State has sent formal communications to the Attorney General and Secretaries of the Treasury and the Navy directing them to take all necessary steps to enforce the neutrality laws, in view of the increased activity of the insurrectionists in Cuba and their sympathizers in this country.

THE INSURRECTION GROWING.

Gen. Campos has Asked for Additional Troops to Suppress It.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 12.—Maximo Gomez has reached Puerto Principe and crossed the frontier. He has about 2,000 men with him, and has succeeded in evading the government troops sent to head him off.

The invasion of Puerto Principe means that the Insurrection which has so far been confined to the Santiago province is extending westward. In Puerto Principe province hundreds of Cubans are joining Gomez.

The Marquis de Santa Lucia has again taken up arms, and with him are several deputies and young men of good families. Gen. Campos has asked for additional troops to suppress this new uprising.

CIVIL SERVICE EXTENDED.

Employees of Government Printing Office Under Classified Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Arrangements have about been perfected to place the employees of the government printing office under the classified service.

Rules will have to be formulated in regard to the force to be employed with every session of Congress upon the Congressional Record. Upon the adjournment of Congress the compositors on the Record will be dropped. They will continue on the eligible list for one year and upon the re-assembling of Congress can apply for re-instatement within that time.

Miss Frances Willard to be Married.

LONDON, June 12.—The Mascot says it is rumored that Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who is now in England, is about to be married to an English gentleman of wealth and position and of prominence in reform work. This is a revival of a rumor which was in circulation about a month ago.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

At Brooklyn: Brooklyn, 1 0 7 0 5 0 0 0 x—13
St. Louis, 0 2 0 2 0 0 4 0—8
Batteries: Gumbert, McDougal and Grim; Kissinger and Peitz.
Base Hits: Brooklyn 13; St. Louis 12.
Errors: Brooklyn 3; St. Louis 2.

At New York: New York, 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—3
Cleveland, 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 3 x—8
Batteries: German and Wilson; Young and Zimmer.
Base Hits: New York 9; Cleveland 13.
Errors: New York 5; Cleveland 1.

At Boston: Boston, 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 x—5
Chicago, 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2
Batteries: Nichols and Ganzel; Griffith and Kittridge.

At Baltimore: Baltimore, 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Pittsburg, 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4—5
Batteries: Esper and Clark; Killen and Kinslow.

At Washington: Washington, 0 1 0—1
Cincinnati, 3 2 0—5
Batteries: Anderson and McGuire; Haynes and Merritt.

Game called at end of third inning on account of wet grounds.
At Philadelphia: Philadelphia-Louisville game postponed on account of wet grounds.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The executive board of the Olneyville strikers authorize a denial of the story that the strike has been declared off.

The fire in the Antorienhutte mine, in Prussian Silesia, has been extinguished. All of the imprisoned miners except twenty six were saved.

Frederick Ohl, one of the Princeton students who was shot Saturday night by the negro Collins, died at the hospital early yesterday morning.

The annual commencement of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College took place yesterday at Auburn. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Hon. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy.

Morganfield, one of the Aquia Creek train robbers now in the penitentiary at Richmond, is able to walk about on crutches. He will be a cripple for life, as he will never be able to bear the weight of his body on his injured limb.

The President has directed that Paymaster H. R. Smith, of the Navy, be dismissed from the service, approving the record, findings and sentence of a court-martial which two months ago tried him on charges of drunkenness, absence without leave and scandalous conduct, on the China station. Smith has already been turned adrift in Japan.

The trial of Captain Jos. B. Eakins, of the Mercer Street Station was begun before the Police Commissioners yesterday morning on charges preferred by the Parkhurst Society. He has asked to be retired but the police board denied his application in view of the charges made against him. He has been on the force since 1866 and a Captain since 1876.

The jury in the cases of the Councilmen P. B. Canfield and Thomas Halrick, of New Orleans, charged with attempting to extort bribe for certain track privileges from the Louisville and Nashville Railway, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty. Appeal will be taken to the Supreme court. This makes four councilmen at present in the Parish prison convicted of municipal corruption.

Town Wiped Out by Fire.

GENEVA, Ind., June 12.—Last night fire was discovered in A. J. Judy's grocery store and the flames spread with fury. In three hours all the stores and dwellings between the Shamrock Hotel and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, both sides of the streets were reduced to ashes, entailing a loss of over \$100,000 with about \$35,000 insurance. The entire street was swept clean. Thirty residences and stores were sent skyward in flames and smoke. The Grand Rapids depot and all the telegraph communications were destroyed.

FRANK BLAIR DISMISSED.

But His Wife Was Fined for Cruelty to His Children.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 12.—A special to the Citizen from Los Angeles, says: Attorney for Mrs. Claudia Blair charged with excessive cruelty to her step-children, withdrew her plea of not guilty and substituted the plea of guilty. The court fined the defendant \$400, which her father paid. Complaint against J. F. Blair, father of the abused children, was dismissed as he was only a passive accomplice.

KILLED WHILE HUNTING.

John Cairnes, Jr., Accidentally Shoots Himself on Black Mountain.

Special to the News and Observer.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 12. John Cairnes, Jr., son of the proprietor of the Weaversville woolen mills went with a party on a fishing trip to Black Mountain, left the party and wandered into the woods in search of game and didn't return. Friends searched for him and finally found his dead body. Cairnes had in some manner shot himself accidentally. He was 25 years old, a mason and a good citizen. He leaves a wife and two children.