

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

ARE EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS TO be proscribed in North Carolina? Are they to be placed under ban, just as they are in Kansas and declared ineligible to hold any office in North Carolina?

These questions are very strange. They certainly are startling, and just now they are very pertinent and proper.

Can it be possible that any Southern man is so anxious to please the people of Kansas that he is willing to proscribe and degrade every ex-Confederate soldier? Is it possible that any Southern man should be so anxious to bury sectionalism (as they are pleased to call respect for Confederate soldiers) that he is actually willing to bury politically every old soldier?

Yes, it would seem so. Such at least is suggested in the editorial columns of last week's issue of the Progressives. Without openly advocating it, it is suggested that paper insidiously suggests that it is time to get rid of the old soldiers. In its editorial columns is published every week an advertisement with "Zerk" bills, a mythical character, and in fact, we think the editor suggests through him the following remarkable proscription of ex-Confederate soldiers.

"I told Betsy the other day that I was going to quit with the old soldiers anyway, but if they were honest and if all through the war they had done credit for their country, and if they were not slaves and robbed widows and sold glances, I would not quit with them, they don't fit to legislate before."

Not only this, but another editorial in the same issue, very a friendly attempt to advise the progressives in the young men among the old soldiers. It alleges that both of the "old parties had abandoned" the old soldiers, and that the "young men" should be elected to office, who were too young to know anything about it.

We most emphatically deny that there has been any proscription of young men in North Carolina, and we much regret that any paper in North Carolina and especially the organ of so influential a body as the State Alliance, should stir up strife between the young men and the old soldiers. We regret that the young men themselves do not see that they have mislaid their "proscription" and we regret that they will give their own proscription of ex-Confederate soldiers as an excuse for their own proscription of young men.

The proscription of men should be elected to office in this State simply because they are ex-Confederate soldiers, nor are we willing that any man should be elected to an office simply because he is an old soldier. Competency and qualifications should be the test, and not whether a man was or was not in the war. We will say this, however, that when two men equally competent are candidates for the same office—one of them a crippled soldier and the other an able bodied man—our sympathy is naturally enlisted in favor of the man who had been disabled while risking his life in the forefront of battle. And so long as we can wear a pen or utter a word, we will ever denounce any suggestion or attempt to proscribe those old soldiers, who rushed to arms at their country's call and for four long years, from Gettysburg to Appomattox, fought as bravely and bled so freely for a cause they believed was right!

THE STRIKE of the colored cotton pickers has been a failure thus far, or rather the attempt to make them strike has failed. But although this attempt has failed, yet the attempt itself is very significant and should cause all good citizens to feel some apprehension for the future.

As stated in our last issue, an order had been issued by Col. Humphreys, the white president of the Colored Alliance, directing all the members of that body not to pick any cotton after the 12th day of this month unless they were paid a dollar for every 100 pounds. No confident was President Humphreys that his anti-bound followers would obey his orders that, on the day the strike was to begin, he boastfully said, "I have the names of 1,000,000 pickers in all portions of the South who stopped picking last night until they

get a dollar per hundred pounds. These men are under oath to pick no man's cotton save their own and the 1st of November." He was, however, badly mistaken and sadly disappointed, for the colored all-around had better sense than to be guilty of such folly.

The sending of such an order was a very serious matter and was so regarded by the business of the white Alliance in this State. President Butler had a conference on the subject last week at Raleigh with other influential Alliance men, and all the Alliance papers were requested to publish editorials strongly disapproving the threatened strike. If such a strike had been attempted in this State, it would have produced the most serious results. Of course our cotton pickers could not afford to pay a dollar a hundred—a cent a pound—for picking cotton. Unless all the present prices of cotton it hardly pays to pick it at all.

No man can tell what would have been the result of the colored Alliance had obeyed the order of its President. Such a condition of conflict between the White Alliance and the colored Alliance would have been extremely unfortunate for both, and very disastrous to the whole country. A rupture between two such powerful social and political organizations would be a child's play, and would shake this country from centre to circumference.

No Third Party.

If the conservative views of the President of the State Alliance, Mr. William Butler, represent the intelligent members of the Alliance, we are satisfied that the "third party" in North Carolina is a phantom or interview. The "third party" is a name given to the "third party" by the "old parties" and is not a real party. It is a name given to the "third party" by the "old parties" and is not a real party. It is a name given to the "third party" by the "old parties" and is not a real party.

It would seem, however, that President Butler entertains an opinion different from President Butler, and thinks that it will be impossible to prevent the third party in the South. Perhaps the work is better to be thought.

The following program from Kansas is a good one. It is a program for the young men among the old soldiers. It is a program for the young men among the old soldiers. It is a program for the young men among the old soldiers. It is a program for the young men among the old soldiers. It is a program for the young men among the old soldiers.

Gov. Scales' Condition.

Your correspondent had a short interview with ex-Gov. Scales yesterday afternoon. He had just been laid down stairs into the front porch, and he seemed greatly exhausted. He spoke of the privilege of getting out into "God's common sunlight" as he expressed it, and seemed to enjoy being in the open air. The governor did not show any signs whatever to confirm the report of brain disease. He is the same conscientious, kind hearted, Christian gentleman we have always known him.

Wannamaker's Partisanship.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Postmaster General Wannamaker has removed Miss Lottie Hooley, the faithful little postmistress at Cloropoli, Ky., for no other reason than that she was appointed by President Cleveland upon the recommendation of Democratic friends, and that the office is now wanted by the Republicans of the district, who threatened that unless a Republican postmistress, backed by Republican friends, could have the Cloropoli post office. President Hooley could not hope to get any delegates in Breckinridge county.

Deadly Diphtheria.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—A special from Shelbyville, Ind., says: Diphtheria is epidemic in this city. Public schools are closed and a general quarantine established. Thirty deaths occurred within the past forty-eight hours, adults being attacked as well as children. This disease is now in every portion of the city, and physicians are alarmed at its virulence.

Washington Letter.

From our London Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1891.

The administration has through Secretary Tamm and Attorney General Miller, with a diplomatic strategy, and which Secretary Blaine will doubtless be very glad that he had nothing to do with. They have not only prevented the new Chinese government from demanding damages for the seizure of the steamer Data, which was released in the opinion of the strength of their opposition, and against Mr. Blaine's advice, but they have proposed upon representatives of the government, whom they precisely submitted a few weeks ago, to pay the expenses of the long and foolish trip of the steamer Charleston in return for leaving the case against the State of Louisiana our neutrality laws, which also prevents any good was to be done at all, and pressed in the courts. This was part of diplomatic strategy, and the plan of this strategy, but it is now for which they should be held responsible. They have simply taken advantage of the desire of a young and weak government to obtain the friendship of an older and stronger government to compel the acceptance of their proposition. Mr. Blaine with all his faults, would hardly have been guilty of such a trick as this.

Representative Mills has just spoken at Chicago. He made his first speech last week. Representative Mills is a member of the House of Representatives from Illinois, and he is a member of the House of Representatives from Illinois.

Mr. Harrison will have a referendum as well as a referendum to point to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as he had been so completely Judge Cooley to resign.

Representative Carlisle of Mississippi, thinks the extreme severity of the tariff on the cotton crop, is the work of a conspiracy of the cotton growers to make trouble between the farmers and the laborer. He says for price proposed is excessive and unreasonable, being equal to about one sixth of the value of the cotton. "The tariff of a strike," said Mr. Carlisle, "is a terrible thing, and it is a terrible thing to be done to the farmers and the laborer. The tariff is a terrible thing, and it is a terrible thing to be done to the farmers and the laborer."

Secretary Foster has no opportunity in that of there being plenty of money in the Treasury, to meet all demands, but in almost half low should be to play the cards to prevent a strike. Every accounting officer of the Treasury was some how to be understood that the Treasury is a very important part of the government, and it is a very important part of the government.

Eaten by Sharks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—Capt. Spring, of the schooner "Gen. Banning," which arrived here yesterday from the Florida island with a cargo of coconuts, reports that while loading his cargo the vessel was twice blown out to sea by severe storms. On the first occasion a hundred natives were on board and they fastened ashore in canoes.

Two Suicides at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Sept. 12.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon an unknown woman, well dressed and about 25 years of age, threw herself into the rapids, a short distance above Prospect Park. A man named Gehlein of Philadelphia, sprang into the water and made a brave attempt to save the woman, but she resisted his efforts, and the struggle only ceased when they were near the brink of the falls, and Gehlein was only able to save himself by grasping some hanging branches.

A Fatal Duel.

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 12.—Jesse Moore and R. P. Fletcher fought a duel here recently during which Moore was so badly wounded that he died yesterday. There has been bad blood between the men and when they met the other day they agreed to fight with bare fists. After a few rounds their hatred of each other became too intense and they drew their revolvers. When five shots had been exchanged Moore fell to the ground mortally wounded. Fletcher was also wounded, but not seriously, and fled from the State without delay.

A New Alliance.

St. Louis, Sept. 14.—Delegates to the Farmers Alliance Anti-Slavery and Anti-Third Party Convention, to be held here tomorrow, are already arriving from the South and Minnesota, and there will probably be four to six hundred of them in attendance. The meeting will be open to the public.

A Wonderful Snake.

From the King's Mountain News.

Andrew Smith was an eccentric old man who led a long and lonely life in an isolated and dilapidated old house on his plantation on Muddy Fork creek in this county. He was born in 1741 and died in 1816—seventy five years ago—aged 75. For years before his death some old men who were boys at the time say that Mr. Smith's constant companion was a pet king snake. When the old man died he was buried in a "thicket" near his spring, and the legend, handed down from that time to this, says that this pet snake took up its abode in a hole in the earth covering the old man's bones, and has lived there ever since. Twenty years ago, Mr. J. S. Manney & Bro., and Manney Bros. & Pook, then a boy was plowing in the "Smith lot," a tract of land lying contiguous to the jungle, when he saw the snake and stepped upon it, thinking it was a log. It moved suddenly throwing him down. He tried to kill it with stones but it escaped. Some three years ago Mr. Robert R. Lyne, of the firm of Hurd, Rhyne & Co., of this place, saw the serpent. He was in the act of stepping over it, thinking it was a log lying across the road, when it began to coil. He says it was as large around as a barrel, and when it had thrown itself partially into a coil higher than his head, the tail was sailing long distance up the hill. When it hissed, he says it sounded like a horse snorting. At this juncture Mr. Rhyne and Mr. David Hurlstetter, fled. Those who have seen this serpent say that it is a king snake, thus confirming the theory that it is the pet king snake of old man Smith, and it is this theory is fully correct, the serpent is about a hundred years old. There are numbers of reliable persons who will attest the existence of the snake and testify to its enormous size.

Convicts Make a Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Nearly two hundred convicts in the jail mill at San Quentin threw down their tools yesterday and defied the officers to make them work. They demanded more and better food and more tobacco and they wanted less favoritism shown. They also demanded to be taken before the Board of Prison Directors, where they might state their case. The guards were quickly summoned and every avenue of escape was covered, while armed men filed the doors of the jail mill where the insurrection started. The convicts finally resumed work, after obtaining permission to appoint a committee of five to appear before the Prison Directors. After listening to the complaints from the committee the Prison Directors informed the men that the next time there was an outbreak it would be punished by solitary confinement.

One Hundred Drowned.

ARMOR, Sept. 11.—A collision has taken place off Cape Cod, the most southerly point of Africa, between an Italian steamer, the Taormina, of the Italian Messageries Company, and a Greek steamer, the Thessalon. The Taormina sank soon after the accident, drowning her captain and about a hundred of the passengers and crew.

A Fatal Accident.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 14.—A horrible accident occurred this evening in front of the R. & D. passenger depot. Two negroes were playing in the water, when one of them trying to escape ran out of the entrance door straight into the track just in time to be run into by a stopping train. The body was knocked off partially and the train ran over the right leg, crushing the same flat to six inches above the knee. His body was otherwise unharmed.

A Forger Arrested.

RENO, Va., Sept. 12.—J. D. Austin, merchant, residing near Salisbury, N. C., was arrested here today, charged with raising a check of \$30 to \$3000, and attempting to pass it upon the wholesale grocery firm of B. A. Saunders & Co. The check was drawn on Davis & Wiley's bank, of Salisbury. The work of raising it was poorly executed. Austin was jailed.

Cotton Pickers Strike.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 14.—The President of the Colored Alliance in Florence county says that Humphreys' circular has been received and distributed to his Alliance, and that the members of the Cotton Pickers' Alliance of that county stopped work on Saturday last.

A Plowing Match.

BUTTSVILLE, Sept. 14.—Frank Brown, the Democratic candidate for governor will accept the challenge of Col. Van Nort the Republican candidate to a plowing match. Mr. Brown is confident that he can beat his opponent, although he says he has not touched a plow in 10 years.

Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

CENTRAL OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., September 11, 1891.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service for the week ending Friday, September 11th, 1891, show a still further decrease in the percentage of cotton in the staple crops, although the weather has not been decidedly unfavorable during the past week. Very little rain has fallen, which was favorable for all kinds of farm work. The first part of the week was slight above the normal in temperature, the latter part decidedly below covering the average, with unfavorable effect on cotton and tobacco, which have both deteriorated since last report. The condition of cotton is probably as low as it has been at any time this season. Shading continues and frost is doing considerable damage. Opening very slowly and picking as yet only going on at a few places. A correspondent at Dan, Harnett county, reports first new bale sold on September 9th. Cotton is in best condition in the southern portion of the Central District in Union, Richmond, Harnett and perhaps a few other counties, where its condition is reported as high as 75 per cent. An early frost would inflict serious injury to the cotton crop. Tobacco has been considerably damaged by previous rains and is not curing so well, curings will be light. In many counties the crop is reported poor. The cotton crop has been the stand-by of the farmer this year. Seeding of oats and wheat in progress. The prospects are for more rain the early part of the week, becoming slightly warmer. The present condition of crops is as follows: For the State—Cotton, 72 per cent; tobacco, 80; 100 reports received, representing 65 counties.

San Salvador's Earthquake.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Herald's San Salvador dispatch says that about fifty persons were killed and sixty more or less injured in the earthquake which occurred early Wednesday morning. Reports from outside the city come more slowly but it is likely the list will reach into the hundreds. The panic has now nearly subsided, but earthquakes by turn feeble and violent continue at irregular intervals. It is expected the rains will come on September 21st on account of the equinox, as experience shows that the phenomenon exerts a great influence on local earthquakes. It is not unlikely that the city will be made a total wreck. The details of the ruin of towns in the axis of the earthquake are very meagre. Out of 320 houses at Comagosa only eight remain standing. The loss of life is great.

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W. L. LONDON HAS GONE NORTH TO BUY OUR MAMMOT STOCK OF Fall & Winter GOODS. W. L. LONDON & SON, September, 10, 1891.

Sergeant Horse Power. Strong, Simple, Durable and Cheap. For 15 to 20 years they have Run Well, Work Well, and Gave Satisfaction. SERGEANT MFG CO., Greensboro, N. C. ESTABLISHED 1850.

H. MAHLER, RALEIGH, N. C. Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, STERLING SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES, CLOCKS, BRONZEN and NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL TRADE. A SPECIALTY—Wedding and Engagement Rings made to order in any design. For obtaining correct size for ring send for patent ring card. Watches and Jewelry Promptly and Carefully Repaired Dec. 25, 1890.

FURNITURE. One of the very best uses man can make of money is to expend it in beautifying his home. MORE NEW STYLES. HANDSOMER SELECTIONS. AND CHOICE NOVELTIES THAN EVER BEFORE.

W. L. DOUGLAS. WHY IS THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY? For the best quality of goods. For the best quality of goods. For the best quality of goods.

A. G. Rhodes & Co., RALEIGH, N. C. Such fine goods you never saw sold so low. The very best in Artistic Styles at our features. Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Dining-Room Furniture, Library Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Single Pieces.

Edward Fasnach, RALEIGH, N. C. THE LEADING JEWELRY STORE, ALSO Practical Optician. April 2, 1891.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION. Notice is hereby given that the incorporation of the W. L. LONDON & SON, a corporation of North Carolina, is hereby made.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE. PATENTS. C. A. SNOW & CO. B. JONESBORO, N. C.