

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

A visit to Judge Parker was much enjoyed on last Thursday by three or four hundred editors from several States, among them being the editor of THE RECORD.

The editors left the city of New York at 8:45 o'clock on a special train, and, after a ride of two hours, arrived at a small station on the Hudson river, where a large steambot was awaiting them and on which they went up the river about three miles to Judge Parker's home.

As soon as the cheering ceased Mr. Josephus Daniels, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, introduced editor Knapp of St. Louis, who made an appropriate speech to Judge Parker in behalf of the editors.

When he finished Judge Parker made a splendid speech and proved that he was an orator as well as a learned jurist. He spoke with feeling and emphasis and was frequently cheered. After the speaking every editor was introduced to Judge Parker, who gave each a hearty handshake and spoke most pleasantly and affably to every one.

After being introduced to Judge Parker every editor was introduced to his wife and married daughter, his only child, who were as cordial and affable in their greetings as he was.

Knowing that our farmer readers would like to know what sort of a farmer Judge Parker is we went to the barn lot and saw his fine hogs, cattle, sheep and horses. They were equal to almost any that we had ever seen at a State Fair, especially his hogs and cows.

The first thing that attracted our attention near the gate was a yoke of the largest oxen that we ever saw hauling a wagon load of ensilage to be packed away in a sixty-ton silo for winter feed. The farm was well cultivated and showed that its owner was as good a farmer as he was a Judge.

Every editor was most favorably impressed with Judge Parker, and so would be any respectable man, regardless of politics, who could see him in the simplicity of his happy home life. He is a man of splendid physique, six feet in height and of symmetrical figure, and with a charming personality.

His residence is on a high bluff commanding an extended and beautiful view of the Hudson river. A grove of shady trees surrounds it, among them being a very large walnut tree, and a green sward extends down the hill to the water's edge. It is so lovely a place that several editors remarked that they would rather live there than in the White House, and it was suggested that this was the reason why Judge Parker had declared in favor of only one term as President.

The conference of Democratic editors, held last week at New York, was greatly enjoyed by all who were so fortunate as to be present. Among them were sixteen from North Carolina, and they were all highly gratified at the many deserved compliments paid their fellow Tarheel, Mr. Josephus Daniels, who was the chairman of the committee of arrangements and to whose untiring efforts is chiefly due the success of the conference.

A magnificent banquet was given to the editors at the celebrated Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, at which speeches were made by Henry Watterson and other distinguished editors from different States. An excursion was given to the editors to Coney Island, where they saw the sights of "Dreamland" which they will never forget.

The federal government has expended nearly a million dollars in the military maneuvers and mimic battle near Manassas. Nearly 30,000 troops (militia and regulars) were assembled there last week from many States and carried on a mimic war. The only result of this vast expenditure of money was a sort of picnic for our holiday soldiers.

In travelling to and from Manassas some of the soldiers committed gross outrages on inoffensive persons. At Charlotte and Greensboro some troops from Georgia and South Carolina committed open robberies, forcibly robbing the shops near the depot. At Reidsville on their way home some of our North Carolina soldiers were guilty of similar outrages, for which every one of them should be severely punished.

The Japanese-Russian War.

From The Charlotte Observer, Sept. 12th.

What will likely prove the greatest battle of the campaign in Manchuria has been fought, and the soldiers of both Czar and Mikado are now resting from the great fatigue which their almost unopposed fighting occasioned. The result was an overwhelming victory to the Japs, but it makes one shudder to calmly contemplate the awful cost of the capture of Liao Yang. The casualties are now placed at a total of about 60,000, and the fact that the hospital corps and the Red Cross with the Russian forces were entirely overwhelmed by the work laid out for them by the Japanese bullets shows the magnitude of the slaughter.

The fact that 25,000 Russians who had been cut off from the main body and were in danger of annihilation or capture at the hands of the Japanese made their escape, and the failure of the Japs to overhaul Kuropatkin before he reached Mukden, is not surprising and detracts nothing from the sweeping triumph of the Japanese arms. As the situation now presents itself, the Russian forces have halted in the vicinity of Mukden, about 75 miles north of Liao Yang, with the Japanese not far away, but there seems no immediate danger of another general engagement, and in fact late dispatches indicate that the present campaign may be considered practically ended, and the armies are likely to establish winter quarters and merely strengthen themselves for the second year's warfare.

It may be that the Russians will remain at Mukden, but it has been indicated in recent dispatches that Harbin would be made headquarters. The latter place is some 300 miles north of Mukden and should Kuropatkin withdraw thither, Russian evacuation of the entire southern portion of Manchuria would be complete. But whatever the decision of the Russians on this point, the recent operations have emphasized the steady victory of the Japanese, and made Kuropatkin's alleged strategic movements appear in the light of retreats that became in some instances almost panics.

\$2 Wheat Predicted.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—"Wheat at \$2 a bushel before next May" was roared by the bulls today on the board of trade. At the opening there was an excited demand for wheat, for few traders venturing to sell. Those who wished to buy shouted bids of 2 cents a bushel above the prices prevailing at the close of the market Saturday and the quantity that any order would sell even at such a tempting advance was extremely limited.

Of winter and spring wheat produced this year in the United States it was contended there is barely enough for bread and seed if every bushel of it was available which is not possible, and the country is therefore face to face with the necessity of bringing in foreign wheat to help keep the wolf from the door till another harvest shall have been raised.

The University of North Carolina formally opened and began work last Thursday with the largest number of students in attendance for the time in the history of the institution.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Sept. 8, 1904.

Since my last letter great activity has manifested itself at the Congressional headquarters of the Democratic party in this city. Instead of leaving here and joining the national committee in New York City, as was contemplated a month ago, it has been decided that the most of the effort for the recovery of Congress to the Democratic party will be made here. In the suite of rooms at the Riggs House is a large diagram on which are marked the close districts in the different states which are to be earnestly contested prior to November 8th.

Two editions of the Democratic campaign book will soon be issued. One will appear next week. The proofs have been revised and corrected. The first edition will make about five hundred printed pages, and will be in larger type and better paper than the Republican text-book. The second edition will contain the letters of acceptance and discussions of the tariff trust, and wage questions.

Senator Paris Gibson was in town yesterday and he reports that there is liable to be trouble out West. In Montana Senator Clark's son threatens to run for Congress, and if he does so it will introduce a financial element which, added to his personal popularity, will be very likely to elect him and carry the State for Parker. It is believed that a very heavy Democratic vote will be cast in the cities if the Clarks become personally interested. Then there are troublesome times foreshadowed in Colorado and Washington while Nevada is confidently set in the Democratic column.

Very little money will come out of the Democratic campaign in an effort to even reduce the Republican majority in Pennsylvania. But Democratic leaders there are determined to diminish the names on the assessors' lists, and it is asserted that every fictitious name on the list is known to Democratic workers, and that the assessors will be asked to strike off these names under threats of arrest and prosecution. In many wards in Philadelphia assessors have been more discreet than usual because of the presence of detectives and in some instances they have refused to pad the lists in obedience to orders from Republican leaders, declaring that they would not take the chances.

One of the most notable gatherings of the United States has ever known is that of the eighth International Geographic Congress which meets today in this city. It is true that very few of the Universities or colleges of this country maintain chairs of geography, though geographical instruction is in the curriculum of almost every institution for higher education in Europe. But geographical science has made a wonderful advance on this continent and the assembly of the Congress here is doubtless a recognition of that fact. The most prominent Americans in connection with the Congress are W. J. McGee, Chief of Anthropology at the World's Fair, Grove K. Gilbert, and Henry Gannett of this city, and Professor Wm. M. Davis, of Harvard. It will be a movable congress, holding its sessions from city to city throughout the United States and Mexico.

An interesting incident which will attract the attention of this Congress is the discovery this summer of a great mass of masonry on Capitol Hill within 300 feet of the Capitol itself, indicating the existence of a buried city quite unknown to archaeology. The discovery has been made by the extensive excavations on the site of the new palace to be erected for the offices of the members of Congress. This site has been covered with buildings erected on virgin soil since the beginning of the last century, yet how far below the foundations of these houses have been unearthed fragments of other edifices unknown to history or tradition. As the North American Indians did not build cities of masonry, the question arises whether there was a people upon the Potomac coeval with the Aztecs and Toltecs, and if so, what was their name and station, age and race?

It is called mimic war—this marching and countermarching of battalions, regiments and brigades across a hundred square miles of Virginia this week; but it is hoped that something more important than diversion will result from the expenditure of the million and a half of money appropriated to the manoeuvres by Congress. Thirty thousand men are there and their officers are trying to solve the problem of handling large bodies of soldiers over the diversified surface of an actual battle-field. The Browns and the Blues have doubtless indulged in some complicated movements in the effort to force each other in different directions without any display of force. The Blues, numbering 15,000 under General Fred Grant marched from the Potomac westward against the Browns of 15,000, under General Franklin Bell, operating in the Shenandoah Valley. They have precipitated themselves upon each other and cut each other up fearfully, like the angels in Paradise Lost, that annihilated each other without the slightest damage.

Terrible Wreck on S. A. L.

Special to Charlotte Observer.

Catawba Junction, S. C., Sept. 9.—Five dead and several in a dying condition is the result of the catastrophe which took place at six minutes past 1 o'clock this morning, when the Seaboard passenger train No. 41 sped across a sinking bridge 300 yards south of the Catawba river and two miles from Catawba Junction, and then plunged from the tracks down a steep embankment about 30 feet high, only to be followed by an extra freight engine, with a caboose attached, mingling the two flyers in a mass of wood, steel and iron with about 40 pieces of human cargo. There was not a single soul among them that escaped unhurt.

It was said by trammels of long experience that a more complete demolition of railroad equipment could scarcely be imagined. So thoroughly ruined were the engines and the coaches that the trammels were on the point of setting fire to the debris, but the authorities of York county stopped them. The scene at the bridge beggars description. The engines were overturned—huge, shapeless monsters of iron, with their helmet-shaped sand boxes and other parts scattered within a radius of 100 feet. The coaches are like crushed wooden shells, with their red plush seats in indescribable confusion; trucks, wrenched loose from the bottom of the cars, are scattered around; about the only part or parcel of the railroad equipment remaining intact are the two red lanterns swinging from the rear of the Pullman.

There were many theories advanced today as to the cause of the accident. The railroad men fell in line with the opinion of Mr. George S. Fitzwater, chief detective of the Seaboard Air Line, that the collapse of the bridge and the tearing loose of the right hand rails, were the result of the work of some malicious person or persons. Mr. Fitzwater showed six spikes and several angle-bars which he picked up near the wreck and said that they bore the marks of having been tampered with.

No. 41 left Monroe with an express car, a mail car, two day coaches and a Pullman. Starting 15 minutes behind was light engine, No. 646. The wreck at the bridge was 28 miles distant from Monroe. After No. 41 had rushed across the bridge and fell, coining, the engineer said, at 40 miles an hour, she became engulfed in total darkness. The engine plunged and rolled from the track, carrying the entire train with it, so that there was not a single bit of it upon the rails. Every sign of it was below the level of the track.

The engineer of No. 646, following about six minutes behind, according to an eye witness, could not, consequently, have had the slightest intimation of any trouble ahead. The freight's search-light was an oil burner which did not cast its rays very far. No. 646 took the front of the bridge with a rush and then sailed through the empty space above the collapsed part of the structure, grazing the top of the Pullman and crashing into the side of the rear passenger coach with frightful force, haying its iron nose full in the middle of the coach.

Interviews with a number of the survivors were ghastly. They, one and all, concurred in the essentials of the affair. Most of them were sleeping. There were 16 negro laborers in the first passenger coach, next to the mail car. In the smoking compartment of the second passenger coach there was no one except Mr. C. S. Coleman. In the coach itself there were Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mrs. McManus, and several others. The Pullman were Mrs. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Silvey, Mrs. Clay, with her six-months-old baby and two or three men. The crash over the embankment killed the fireman, who was a negro named Edward Roberts, and Mrs. Black, Engineer G. H. Meares said this morning that he felt the bridge sinking beneath the engine as it neared the farther side; then came the plunge downwards. He says the engine turned completely over and half way again, but this impression was probably due to the horror of the moment. His escape with a few minor injuries was marvelous. To use his own words, "I managed to live and crawl from a place where I do not understand how a little snow bird could have got out."

Mrs. Flagler loses \$30,000. Special to Charlotte Observer.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 12.—Mrs. H. M. Flagler reported today that she had been robbed of money and jewels valued at \$30,000 at a brilliant society fete here. Mrs. Flagler, who has attained an enviable social position in exclusive society, attended a charity bazaar recently and wore a chateleine at her belt containing money and jewels. After purchasing tickets in a raffle she reached for her purse to pay and found that the chateleine had been slipped from her belt. This is the last of a series of daring robberies here. In other cases the loot was mysteriously returned to the owner. It is supposed to be the work of a wealthy kleptomaniac and it is expected the Flagler valuables will be recovered.

Editors Visit Judge Parker.

Special to News and Observer.

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Judge Parker today received pledges of loyal support from editors of more than 200 Democratic newspapers representing chiefly the Middle West and the South. They came on a special train from New York to Hyde Park, crossing thence in the excursion steamer St. Johns, on which they afterward had luncheon and returned to New York. The speeches were delivered at the edge of Rosemount veranda. After the speeches an informal reception was held.

Upon the arrival of the boat the editors marched up Rosemount headed by the Seventh New York Regiment band which played "Hail to the Chief" as they reached the house.

Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C., introduced Charles W. Knapp, of St. Louis, as spokesman for the editors. Applause greeted Mr. Daniels' introduction of Mr. Knapp, and during the latter's speech there were many shouts of "good for you!" and expressions of appreciation. Judge Parker's speech was listened to with the closest attention by the editors, few of whom had ever heard him speak. Judge Parker read most of his speech and made no departure from the written text. He read with great care and deliberation using few gestures. The editors frequently applauded and several times broke into cheers and laughter at the speaker's attacks upon the Republican administration. The highest pitch of enthusiasm was reached toward the close when he deprecated attacks on others within the party.

Cries of "Good!" "that's right," and the like broke from various parts of the audience and for several moments the speaker had to wait for quiet.

At the conclusion of Judge Parker's splendid address Mr. Daniels took his stand by the side of the Democratic candidate and presented each individual in the party. Mr. Daniels, in a word, told Judge Parker where every editor came from, giving town and county. All those from New York, New Jersey, Indiana and other doubtful States lingered a moment at the request of Judge Parker, who inquired about the organization in the various States whence the visitors came.

After he had been introduced to about thirty North Carolinians, Judge Parker turned to Mr. Daniels and remarked that he was glad the election was not being held in North Carolina today, as in view of the fact that all these voters were in Esopus, he would certainly get beat. To Mr. Henry London Judge Parker said: "The pleasure of this meeting is all mine. You gentlemen have come a long distance to see me."

Picnic Party Drowned.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—The Delaware river steamer, Columbia, on its way from this city to Bristol, Pa., tonight crashed into a steam launch about 10 miles north of here, grinding it to pieces and causing the drowning of eight of the dozen occupants of the small boat. All of the party were Philadelphians.

Deputy sheriff Joe Nichols, of Orange county, was killed on last Friday by a man named Nap Horner, whom he was trying to arrest.

In Praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"Allow me to give you a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. John Hamlet, of Eagle Pass, Texas. "I suffered one week with bowel trouble and took all kinds of medicine without getting any relief, when my friend, Mr. C. Johnson, a merchant here, advised me to take this remedy. After taking one dose I felt greatly relieved and when I had taken the third dose was entirely cured. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for putting this great remedy in the hands of mankind." For sale by G. R. Pilkington.

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WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO. MAY—NOVEMBER, 1904. SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Account the above occasion, Southern Railway now has on sale daily tickets at extremely low rates, to St. Louis, Mo., and return. Following rates applying from principal points in State of North Carolina:

Table with columns: Station, 5 Day, 10 Day, 15 Day. Rows include Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Gastonia, Goldsboro, Hendersonville, Hickory, Marion, Morganton, Mt. Airy, Newton, Raleigh, Rutherfordton, Salisbury, Sanford, Selma, Statesville, Wilkesboro, Winston-Salem.

Southern Railway operates Through Pullman Sleeping Car between Greensboro, N. C., and St. Louis, Mo., via Salisbury, Asheville, Knoxville, Lexington and Louisville; leaving Greensboro daily at 7:20 P. M.

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Littleton Female College. This institution with a patronage of more than 200 pupils from five different States, covering an area of 1000 miles in diameter, desires immediate correspondence with any young lady who wishes to go off to school. A postal card of inquiry will bring immediate reply and interesting information. The 23rd Annual Session will begin on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1904. J. M. RHODES, President, Littleton, N. C.

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