The Chatham Record.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$1.50 Per Year
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Chatham Record.

VOL. XXXI. PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1908 NO. 2.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One Square, one insertion.....$1.00
One Square, two insertions.... 1.50
One Square, one month..... 2.00

For Larger Advertisements Liberal Contracts will be made.

BRYAN FORMALLY NOTIFIED

Accepts Democratic Nomination For the Presidency

OUTLINES HIS POLICIES

Speech of Acceptance Covers a Number of the Issues of the Present Campaign as Viewed by the Nominee.

Lincoln, Neb., Special.—On Wednesday William Jennings Bryan was, for the third time, formally notified of his nomination as the Democratic cadidate for president of the United States. The speech of notification was made by Congressman Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, chairman of the committee on notification. In response Mr. Bryan said in part:

Mr. Bryan's Address.

Mr. Clayton and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: I cannot accept the nomination which you officially tender, without first acknowledging my deep indebtedness to the Democratic party for the extraordinary honor which it has conferred upon me. Having twice before been a candidate for the presidency, in campaigns which ended in defeat, a third nomination, the result of the free and voluntary act of the voters of the party, can only be explained by a substantial and undisputed growth in the principles and policies for which I, with a multitude of others, have contended. As these principles and policies have given me whatever political strength I possess, the action of the convention not only renews my faith in them but strengthens my attachment to them.

A Platform is Binding.

I shall, in the near future, prepare a more formal reply to your notification, and in that letter of acceptance will deal with the platform in detail. It is sufficient, at this time to assure you that I am in hearty accord with both the letter and the spirit of the platform. I endorse it in whole and in part, and shall, if elected, regard its declaration as binding upon me. And, I may add, a platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains. According to the Democratic idea, the people think for themselves, and select officials to carry out their wishes. The voters are the soverigns; the officials are the servants, employed for a fixed time and at a stated salary to do what the soverigns want done, and to do it in the way the soverigns want it done. Platforms are entirely in harmony with this Democratic idea. A platform announces the party's position on the questions which are at issue; and an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal views which have not been submitted to the voters for their approval. If one is nominated upon a platform which is not satisfactory to him, he must, if candid, either decline the nomination, or in accepting it, propose an amended platform in lieu of the one adopted by the convention. No such situation, however, confronts your candidate, for the platform upon which I was nominated not only contains nothing from which I dissent, but it specifically outlines all the remedial legislation which we can hope to secure during the next four years.

Republican Challenge Accepted.

The distinguished statesman who received the Republican nomination for President said, in his notification speech: "The strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is the fact that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses, to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on."

In the name of the Democratic party, I accept the challenge, and charge that the Republican party is responsible for all the abuses which now exist in the Federal government, and that it is impotent to accomplish the reforms which are imperatively needed. Further, I cannot concur in the statement that the Republican platform unequivocally declares for the reforms that are necessary; on the contrary, I affirm that it openly and notoriously disappoints the hopes and expectations of reformers, whether those reformers be Republicans or Democrats. So far did the Republican convention fall short of its duty that the Republican candidate felt it necessary to add to his platform in several important particulars, thus rebuking the leaders of the party, upon whose co-operation he must rely for the enactment of remedical legislation.

Shall the People Rule.

Our platform declares that the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion is, "Shall the people rule?" No matter which way we turn; no matter to what subject we address ourselves, the same question confronts us: Shall the people control their own government, and use that government for the protection of their rights and for the promotion of their welfare? or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defensless public, while the offenders secure immunity from subservient officials whom they raise to power by unscroupulous methods? This is the issue raised by the "known abuses" to which Mr. Taft refers.

President's Indictment of Party.

In a message sent to Congress last January, President Roosevelt said: "The attacks by these great corporations on the administration's actions have been given a wide circulation throughout the country, in the newspapers and otherwise by those writers and speakers who consciously or unconsciously, act as the representatives of predatory wealth—of the wealth accumulated on a giant scale by all forms of iniquity, ranging from the oppression of wage earners to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition, and to defrauding the public by stock-juggling and the manipulation of securities. Certain wealthy men of this stamp whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinary decent conscience, and who commit the hideous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty, have during the last few months, made it apparent that they have banded together to work for re-election. Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them, and to secure, if possible, a freedom from all restraint wihch will permit every unscroupulous wrondoer to do what he wishes unchecked, provided he has enough money" What an arraignment of the predatory interests!

Mr. Taft Endorses the Indictment.

Mr. Taft says that these evils have crept in during the last ten years. He declares that, during this time, some "prominent and influential members of the community, spurred by financial success and in their hurry for greater wealth, became unmindful of the common rules of business honesty and fidelity, and of the limitations imposed by law upon their actions," and that "the revelations of the breaches of trusts, the disclosures as to rebates and discriminations by railroads, the acumulating evidence of the violations of the anti-trust laws by a number of corporations, and the over-issue of stocks and bonds of inter-State railroads for the unlawful enriching of directors and for the purpose of concentrating the control of the railroads under one management"—all these, he charges, "quickened the conscience of the people and brought on a moral awakening."

William J. Bryan.

During all this time, I beg to remind you, Republican officials presided in the Executive department, filled the Cabinet, dominated the Senate, controlled the House of Representatives and occupied most of the Federal judgeships. Four years ago the Republican platform boastfully declared that since 1860—with the exception of two years—the Republican party had been in control of part or of all the branches of the Federal government; that for two years only was the Democratic party in a position to either enact or repeal a law. Having drawn the salaries; having enjoyed the honors; having secured the prestige, let the Republican party accept the responsibility.

Republican Party Responsible.

Why were these "known abuses" permitted to develop? Why have they not been corrected? If existing laws are sufficient, why have they not been enforced? All of the executive machinery of the Federal government is in the hands of the Republican party. Are new laws necessary? Why have they not been enacted? With a Republican President to recommend, with a Republican Senate and House to carry out his recommendations, why does the Republican candidate plead for further time in which to do what should have been done long ago? Can Mr. Taft promise to be more strenuous in the prosecution of wrong-doers than the present Executive? Can he ask for a larger majority in the Senate than his party now has? Does he need more Republicans in the House of Representatives or a Speaker with more unlimited authority?

Why no Traiff Reform?

The President's close friends have been promising for several years that he would attack the iniquities of the tariff. We have had intimation that Mr. Taft was restive under the demands of the highly protected industries. And yet the influences of the manufacturers, who have for twenty-five years contributed to the Republican campaign fund, and who in return have framed the tariff schedules, has been sufficient to prevent tariff reform. As the present campaign approached, both the President and Mr. Taft declared in favor of tariff revision, but set no date of revision after the election. But the pressure brought to bear by the protected interests has been great enough to prevent any attempt at tariff reform before the election; and the reduction promised after the election is so hedged about with quailifying phrases that no one can estimate with accuracy the sum total of tariff reform to be expected in case of Republican success. If the past can be taken as a guide the Repulican party will be so obligated by campaign contributions from the beneficiaries of protection, as to make that party powerless to bring to the country any material relief from the present tariff burdens.

Why no Anti-Trust Legislation?

A few years ago the Republican leaders in the House of Representatives were coerced by public opinion into the support of an anti-trust law which had the endorsement of the President, but the Senate refused even to consider the measure, and since that time no effort has been made by the dominant party to secure remedical legislation upon this subject.

The Republican party is arraigned for its failure to give more power to the inter-State Commerce Commission.

On the subject of publicity of campaign contributions, Mr. Bryan comes out strongly. Among other things he says:

How can the people hope to rule if they are not able to learn until after the election what the predatory interests are doing? The Democratic party meets the issue honestly and courageously. It says:

"We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund, and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable maximum, and providing for the publication, before election of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum."

Democratic Party Defender of Honest Wealth.

We may expect those who have committed larceny by law and purchased immunity with their political influence, to attempt to raise false issues, and to employ "the livery of Heaven" to conceal their purposes but they can no longer deceive. The Democratic party is not the enemy of any legitimate industry or of honest accumulations. It is, on the contrary a friend of industry and the steadfast protector of that wealth which represents a service to society. The Democratic party does not seek to annihilate all corporations; it simply asserts that as the government creates corporations, it must retain the power to regulate and to control them.

Other Issues Will be Discussed Later.

"Shall the people rule?" I repeat, is declared by our platform to be the overshadowing question, and as the campaign progresses I shall take ocasion to discuss this question as it manifests itself in other issues; for whether we consider the tariff question, the trust question, the railroad question, the banking question, the labor question, the question of imperialism, the development of our waterways, or any other of the numerous problems which press for solution, we shall find that the real question involved in each is, whether the government shall remain a mere business asset of favor seeking corporations or be an instrument in the hands of the people for the advancement of the common weal.

Our Party's Ideal.

The platform of our party closes with a brief statement of the party's ideal. It favors "such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society."

Governments are good in proportion as they assure to each member of society, so far as governments can, a return commensurate with individual merit.

The Divine Law of Rewards.

There is a divine law of rewards. When the Creator gave us the earth, with its fruitful soil, the sunshine with its warmth and the rains with their moisture, He proclaimed, as clearly as if His voice had thundered from the clouds, "Go work, and according to your industry and your intelligence, so shall be your reward." Only where might has overthrown, cunning undermined or government suspended this law, has a different law prevailed. To conform the government to this law ought to be the ambition of the statesman; and no party can have a higher mission than to make it a reality wherever governments can legitimately operate.

Justice to All.

Recognizing that I am indebted for my nomination to the rank and file of our party and that my election must come, if it comes at all, from the unpurchased and unpurchasable suffrages of the American people, I promise, if entrusted with the responsibilities of this high office, to consecrate whatever ability I have to the one purpose of making this, in fact, a government in which the people rule—a government which will do justice to all, and offer to every one the highest possible stimulus to great and persistent effort, by assuring to each the enjoyment of his just share of the proceeds of his toil, no matter in what part of the vineyard he labors or to what ocupation, profession or calling he devotes himself.

ILLINOIS RACE RIOTS

Springfield the Scene of Serious Clash of Races

THE MILITIA ALMOST HELPLESS

The Governor Takes Steps to Induce the Fleeing Negro Residents to Return and the State Arsenal is Opened to Them.

Springfield, Ill., Special.—A threatening mob, bent on wreaking vengeance on the negro inhabitants of Springfield, because of an assault committed by a negro on a white woman, is raging through the streets, beating negroes and disregarding the soldiers of Troop B, of the First Cavalry ordered out by Governor Deneen to preserve order. The Governor by telegraph ordered two companies of militia and one troop of cavalry from Peoria a troop of calvary from Bloomington and also one from Pekin. These soldiers are rushing to Springfield on special trains to assit the local troops in maintaining order.

Springfield, Ill., Special.—At a conference in the Governor's office Sunday afternoon steps were taken to notify the negro residents of the suburban districts to come into the State arsenal for the night. The scattered settlements extending around the outskirts of the city present too great a field for even the big body of troops here now. It was the idea of the military authorities that the most effective work could be done with the danger spots restricted as much as possible. Another factor in this connection was the large number of warnings of impending trouble. At all the police stations word was received that attacks were organizing by lawless persons, who with a complete day of rest were expected to make the night the time of supreme test between the mob and the troops.

Several complaints were received from nearby villages and hamlets of the existence of threatening conditions. The most insistent came from Chatham, twelve miles south. The negroes there became frightened at the attitude of their white neighbors and asked that troops be sent. Their spokesman was told that the best plan would be for them to come to Springfield and seek protection at the arsenal. The authorities are a bit worried by the conditions in the outside sections.

Scores of negroes have left Springfield, either on foot or by trolley cars, the latter class riding as far as their means permitted and then striking across country. These tramping parties, aimless and penniless, are causing some complaint from the communities through which they pass. The whites assert that the presence of these negro paupers impose unnecessary burdens and also argue that only the shiftless and immoral elements of the Springfield negroes are represented.

Minor depredations, it is said, have increased in the farming regions because of this condition. The Springfield officers are doing all they can to reassure the negroes still here. Thus far they have been partly successful, although the number of those who have sought shelter in the arsenal is surprisingly small. Most of the refugees are advanced in years, too. The younger negroes who might be expected to add fuel to the smouldering flames by rash acts have generally refused to become wards of the State.

Sunday an alarm reached the arsenal from Spring and Edward streets, where William Donnigan was lynched Saturday night. A rapid fire squad was sent to the place on the double quick. Within five minutes the squad had cleared the streets for half a mile from the threatened corner, three companies of infantry being held under arms at the arsenal meanwhile.

Springfield, Ill., Special.—With one more victim added to the roll of fatally injured in the race riots which began here Friday night, Springfield spent the night in anxiety. Apprehension of more serious trouble was modified but not stilled by the presence of 2,500 National Guardsmen from various parts of the State under command of Major General Young, I. N. G.

Army Officer Uses Gun.

Badside, L. I., Special.—Capt. Peter Conover Hains, Jr., U. S. A., son of Brigadier General Peter Conover Hains, U. S. A., retired, fired five bullets from a revolver into William E. Annis, of New York, owner and publisher of Burr-McIntosh's Monthly and other magazines, late Saturday on the landing stage of the Bayside Yacht Club, Flushing, and Annis, whom Captain Hains had accused of having been improperly attentive to the captain's wife, died in the Flushing Hospital a few hours after the shooting.

Travelers Enjoy Outing.

New York, Special.—The delegates to the Interstate Prosperity Congress of Commercial Travelers had an outing on Manhattan Beach Saturday. At a dinner a feature was the announcement of many messages of sympathy with the movement, received from distinguished persons throughout the country. Many of these had a partisan flavor, and it was decided not to read them.

$450,000 MILL FIRE

Fine Plant of Odell Manufacturing Company at Concord, N. C., Destroyed By Fire—Heavy Loss Entailed.

Concord, N. C., Special.—Saturday just before noon cotton mill No. 4 of the Odell Manufacturing Company, located here, was set on fire by a hot box in the engine room, and within three minutes the entire mill was in flames. The operatives, 500 in number, escaped with difficulty. The other three mills were saved by hard work. The loss is $450,000, only partly covered by insurance. The mills were in the hands of a receiver and were being operated by Mr. Caesar Cone as receiver and were to be sold by court order on September 16th.

Rescuer Loses His Life.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—On Saturday Mr. Fred Alexander, a well-known and popular young man of this county, was drowned in the Catawba river, near the town of Fort Mill, S. C., while trying to rescue Miller Strong, a youth who had gone swimming with him and had gotten beyond his depth. The body of Mr. Alexander was recovered late Saturday night.

Evans Retires Tuesday.

Washington, Special.—With the retirement from active service Tuesday of Rear Admiral Robley Dunglison Evans—"Fighting Bob"—the United States navy loses one of the most picturesque figures that ever trod a quarter deck. Forty-five years have gone by since Evans, as a young ensign, received his baptism of fire at Fort Fisher during the Civil war. During that span of years he has served his country gallantly, well earning the reward of rest which a grateful people give.

Stung to Death by Bees.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—Mrs. W. T. Anderson was stung to death by bees at her home at Mountain View, several miles from here. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were en route to church and had just left their home when the mule they were driving took fright and in trying to check the animal Mr. Anderson pulled the wrong line and ran the animal into a bee hive, causing the bees to swarm out by thousands. Mrs. Anderson was badly stung and died in two hours.

Homicide on American Battleship.

Auckland, By Cable.—The American battleship fleet which started for Sydney on Saturday morning, passed Cape Maria Van Diement, the northwest extreme of North Island Sunday morning. It is reported that during the stay of the fleet at this port two negro firemen quarreled aboard one of the battleships and that one slashed the other with a razor, resulting in the man's death. It is also reported that the fireman who did the killing will be taken to the United States for trial.

Quiet Day Spent by Hitchcock and Colleagues.

Chicago, Special.—Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock and other officers of the Republican national committee spent a quiet Sunday. Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont, director of the speakers' bureau, and George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the national committee, left for New York. Mr. Hitchcock will leave for Utica, N. Y., to be present at the notification of Mr. Sherman, the Republican nominee for vice president.

Current News.

Mundji Bey, the new Turkish Minister, took charge in Washington.

Baldwin made his first official test with his balloon, making a cornfield landing for slight repairs and losing the chance to show speed.

Taft conferred at Hot Springs with Hitchcock and Vorys and a West Virginia delegation including Senator Elkins.

W. S. Gregory, the Roanoke dentist accused by Miss Theodore Irvin was put on trial and denied the charges.

Three West Virginia Congressional aspirants refused to join in the Republican factional fight.

One suspect was arrested in Portsmouth after the murder of Policeman Winningder and the assault on Mrs. Powell and the city is quieting down.

William Jenings Bryan was notified of his nomination in the presence of a great throng of Lincoln, Neb., and aroused great enthusiasm by attacking the methods of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Parkersburg had a $150,000 fire.

New York Republican leaders are united and harmonious in their opposition to Hughes, but fear the final word will come from Oyster Bay in his favor.

J. Montgomery Sears, a Boston millionaire, was killed in an automobile accident.

Ainsworth R. Spofford, chief assistant librarian of the Congressional Library, died at Holderness, N. H.

The Naval Academy visitors declared there is no hazing at Annapolis.

BOOSTING PROSPERITY

Traveling Men and Others in New York Join in Movement for Celebration of Prosperity's Return.

New York, Special.—Traveling men merchants and buyers from all over the country are swarming into the metropolis bent on celebrating the return of prosperity with a big two-day convention. The United Commercial Travelers and the Travelers' Protective Association, the two leading organizations of commercial travelers have joined with the local jobbers in booming the movement. In addition to the "drummers" it is estimated that there are 25,000 buyers in the city, many of whom will join in the convention. Sessions will be held Friday and Saturady. It is hoped by the promoters that a plan to stimulate business will be decided on in the congress that will have a national effect. The Woman's League, of New York State, of which Mrs. Lydia K. Commander, the well known writer, is chairman, has entered into the plans for boosting prosperity, and will seek to bring about the employment of all persons, particularly women, who are now out of work. Many concerns have promised the league to re-employ on Saturday some or all of those laid off when the recent panic forced a retrenchment.

To Spread News of Good Times.

New York, Special.—Five thousand commercial travelers began a two-days' session here with the sole end in view of booming prosperity. Representatives are present from every State in the Union and they believe that the meeting will have a good influence in bringing about beter conditions. They will devise ways and means for a lightning canvass of the country to spread the news that good times are here.

Negro Kills Policeman.

New Orleans, Special.—Patrolman John W. Carroll was stabbed to the heart and Frank Barroldsford, a negro dining car cook, and John Scott another negro, were fatally shot on a dining car in the Louisville & Nashville depot. The officer attempted to arrest Barroldsford in response to a call to make an arrest for an assault. As the policeman placed his hand on the negro the negro stabbed him with a butcher knife. The officer shot the negro in the arm and fell dying. The negro locked himself in the toilet room of the car and detectives broke it open, shooting him and another negro in making the arrest. There was a great excitement for a while and a riot was threatened.

Baloon Explosion.

London, By Cable.—The Franco-British exhibition grounds were rocked as by an earthquake Friday and hundreds of windows in the beautiful buildings were broken by the teriffic explosion of a huge balloon of Captain Lovelace, the American aeronaut who had been giving aerial performances. Two spectators were killed outright, a dozen persons were frightfully burned in the mass of flames that engulfed the crowd when the big gas-bag burst, and scores were injured by being trampled on in the mad rush to escape. Captain Lovelace himself was frightfully burned and is in a dangerous condition.

Variety Works at Dawson, Ga., Destroyed by Fire.

Dawson, Ga., Special.—The Variety Works, operated by Baldwin and Company, which was one of the largest enterprises in this section, was destroyed by fire, together with many hundreds of thousands of feet of rough and dressed lumber. The plant had been in operation for 65 years and was enged in the manufacture of Confederate guns during the Civil war. The total loss to the owners will probably foot up $75,000.

Bank Clerk Buys an Automobile.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Special.—Norman Fogle, a bank clerk was arrested charged with the embezzlement of $6,000. He had bought an automobile and other things that excited the suspicion of the bank officials, and an investigation was made. The arrest followed.

Rev. Dr McDaniel Refuses Call.

Richmond, Special.—Rev. Dr. Geo. McDaniel, pastor of the First Baptist church, of this city has decided not to accept the call to a church in Oklahoma City. Dr. McDaniel is widely known throughout the South.

Norfolk and Western Refuses Cut.

Roanoke, Special.—A proposition recently made by the Norfolk and Western Raiway to its employes looking to a cut in wages of 11 per cent. has been answered negatively by the different labor organizations which had the matter under consideration.

New Steamer Line Between Washington and Belhaven.

Washington, Special.—Capt. John W. Dixon left for Newbern, Elizabeth City and Norfolk for the purpose of completing arrangements for the establishment of the new steamship line between this city and Belhaven to take the place of the old Norfolk & Southern steamer Hatteras, which was recently discontinued.

GREAT SINGER DEAD

Ira D. Sankey Transferred to the Choir Celestial

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SINGER

Former Companion of Dwight L. Moody and the Greatest Hymn Writer of the Present Day Passes Away at His Home in Brooklyn.

New York, Special.—Ira David Sankey, known as an evangelist throughout the Christian world, died Thursday night at his home in Brooklyn, but the news of his passing did not become generally known until Friday. Mr. Sankey was 68 years of age. For the last five years he had been blind and had suffered from a complication of diseases, broughht on by overwork. But almost to the very last he worked at hymn writing. His tours throughout this country and Europe with Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, brought him into wide prominence.

Composer of Many Songs.

Sankey, it might be said, wrote the Gospel hymns of the world. In China, Egypt, India, Japan, in almost every language known to man, Sankey's hymns are sung. He received a large income from his publications and leaves considerable of an estate. Among Mr. Sankey's most familiar compositions are "The Ninety and Nine" and "When the Mists Have Rolled Away." His songs are said to have had a circulation of more than 50,000,000 copies.

He was a rapid composer and wrote book after book of Gospel hymns. During the last five or six years of his life he was interested in preparing and publishing the story of the Gospel hymns. At the same time he saved his wonderful voice for posterity by singing into phonographs. The records were sent all over the world.

Sankey first met Moody at a Y. M. C. A. convention in Indianapolis. Moody was so charmed with the young man's voice that he urged him to accompany him on his evangelistic tours. Sankey explained that he was married and could not give up his position. "You must come," said Moody. "I cannot get along without you."

Tours with Moody.

Sankey consulted with his wife and they cast in their lot with Mr. Moody. They visited Great Britain from 1873 to 1875, and again in 1883, and made many tours throughout the United States. When Mr. Moody died, Mr. Sankey felt keenly the loss of his friend. From that time he tried to conduct the work alone which they had hitherto shared between them, but the task was too great. In 1902 his physical condition compelled him to give up most of his evangelical engagements, although he continued for some time to compile new series of hymn books. Then came failing eyesight, which speedily developed into total blindness. With the blindness came also a nervous breakdown. After his retirement from public life the impression became general throughout the country that he was dead.

Mr. Sankey lived in Brooklyn for twenty-seven years, and it was there that most of his songs were written. He was a singer from boyhood, and his voice attracted attention in the hamlet of Edenburgh, Pa., where he was born August 28th, 1840. At the beginning of his active life Mr. Sankey was a Methodist, but for the last seven years he had been a Presbyterian. He is survived by a widow, Fanny V. Sankey, his two sons, I. Allen Sankey and Edward Sankey, and two grandchildren.

Negro Killed; Railroad Blamed.

Suffolk, Special.—John Melton, a negro painter, was killed under a train on the Norfolk and Western railroad. He was getting away from a shifting engine and was struck by an express. A coroner's jury, convened by Mayor John B. Norfleet, found that the railroad was guilty of negligence in not providing safety gates or a flagman.

Apple Crop Prospects Good.

St. Louis, Special.—That the prospects are good for a bumper crop of apples in most sections where the fruit is grown is the joyful news brought by the delegates to the sixth American Apple Growers' Congress, which convened at the South ern Hotel. Papers on all phases of the apple business will be read during the sessions by the members of the congress, including commercial orchardists, commission men, exporters, entomological experts of the agricultural departments of the nation and the various States and professors of horticulture at many colleges and experiment stations.

Bank Case Postponed Till September.

Winston-Salem, Special.—An adjournment wa staken in the Coleman bank case until September and Messrs. E. T. Cansler, of Charlotte, and W. F. Stephenson, of Columbia, S. C., who are of counsel for the plaintiffs, left for their respective homes. Mr. John W. Fries, president of the People's National Bank, and one of the defendants in the suit, was the last witness heard before J. T. Benbow, the referee.