

# THE CENTRAL TIMES.

G. K. GRANTHAM, Editor

Render Unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's, Unto God, God's.

\$1.00 Per Annum, in Advance

VOL. II.

DUNN, HARNETT CO., N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1892.

NO. 18.

## HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

### A SALAD OF LENTILS.

Have the lentils cooked in buttered, salted water, and drain; rub a bowl with onion, and stir in also a tablespoonful of chopped parsley to a quart of lentils; add some chopped egg and finely shredded lettuce head; season with salt, white pepper, oil, and vinegar, and decorate with little lettuce leaves or parsley.—New York Recorder.

### TIPS ON LAYING LINOLEUM.

While it is difficult to follow a system in fitting oilcloths and linoleums, a few cardinal rules must be observed, and we venture to suggest them. In cutting linoleum from a diagram allow an inch at the ends. If it is not to be laid at once allow also a fraction on the width, for shrinkage is probable both ways. Get the diagram correct to the fraction of an inch, so that if cutting must be done for centre pieces or register holes it can be done before the cloth is laid on the room. Tack linoleum after butting the edges evenly within an invisible brad, say four inches apart, and if possible line the edges with an adhesive paste. Get the floor smooth by dressing the planks. Do not try to even it up by laying strips of paper lining over sinks in the floor. Nothing but a jack plane will serve. The future service of the cloth will depend upon the floor being perfectly smooth. A nicely laid linoleum needs no binding, but should binding be desired for sake of appearance, use one-half inch brass binding. Let linoleum, like oilcloth, lay face down several days in the store before fitting it. Another reason for having the cloth made perfectly ready for the apartment is to avoid scratching the baseboard with surplus cloth, and the certainty of cutting the ends under. The balance of the detail must be left to the skill of the layer. We offer no antidote for blisters and puffs which appear in the centre of sheets of linoleum or oilcloth. The manufacturer comes in there. The seller had better lie low and hope that Mrs. Jones will not put much stress on that "little swell," for his powerlessness to help it.—Carpet and Upholstery.

### STRAWBERRIES.

"Some one has truly said," writes Mrs. E. R. Parker, in the Courier-Journal, "the sight of strawberries in the market is one of the most delightful suggestions of the fulness and perfection of spring, and taste of them is our most delicious and complete realization." While nothing can be daintier than strawberries and cream, or strawberries dipped in sugar, yet a variety in serving all fruits renders them more appetizing. The following recipes will therefore be useful.

**Strawberries and Whipped Cream.**—Stem ripe strawberries, place a layer in a glass dish, cover with pulverized sugar, and put another layer of berries and sugar. Cover the top with a pint of thick cream, the white of two eggs and a teaspoon of sugar, whipped together. Set on ice until chilled.

**Food Strawberries.**—Put ripe strawberries, after capping, in a bowl, cover with powdered sugar and the juice of three or four large oranges. Let stand one hour. When ready to serve, sprinkle with powdered ice.

**Strawberry Pyramids.**—Crush a pint of ripe strawberries with a pint of sugar; beat the whites of four eggs; beat altogether until it stands in a pyramid.

**Strawberry Tapioca.**—Wash a cup of tapioca, cover with cold water and soak overnight. In the morning put on the fire with a pint of boiling water and let simmer until clear. Stem a quart of ripe strawberries with a pint of sugar; beat the whites of four eggs; beat altogether until it stands in a pyramid.

**Strawberry Bavarian Cream.**—Cover half a box of gelatine with half a cup of cold water and soak half an hour. Wash a quart of ripe strawberries and press through a fine sieve; add a cup of sugar and stir until dissolved. Stand the gelatine over boiling water, and thin with the strawberry juice; mix well, pour in a tin pan, set on ice, stir until it thickens, add a pint of whipped cream, mix carefully. Pour in a mold and set in a cool place to harden.

**Strawberry Sponges.**—Dissolve half a box of gelatine in working half an hour, and then pouring over half a pint of boiling water, and a cup of sugar and a pint of strawberry juice, strain in a tin pan, set on ice until thick. Beat to a froth, add the stiffly whipped white of four eggs, beat smooth, pour in a pudding mold, and set on ice to harden. Serve with vanilla sauce.

**Strawberry Shortcake.**—Stem two quarts of strawberries and sweeten, mash slightly with a wooden spoon. Rub two ounces of butter into a quart of sifted flour, add a teaspoonful of salt and two of baking powder, with sufficient sweet milk to make soft dough. Mix quickly, roll thin, put in a greased pan, and bake in a very quick oven. When done take from the oven, split into halves and spread each lightly with butter. Place the lower half in a large, flat dish, put half the berries over this, cover with the other half of the shortcake. Spread the remaining berries on it, pour whipped cream around and serve.

**Strawberry Puff.**—Whip a quart of cream to a froth and sweeten, add a pint of mashed strawberries, mix carefully, put into an ice cream mold, press the lid down tightly, pack in salt and ice, and freeze three hours.

**Strawberry Water Ice.**—Stem a quart of strawberries, add a pound of sugar and the juice of two lemons, mash, and stand aside one hour, strain, add a quart of ice water, pour in a freezer and freeze.

**Frozen Strawberries.**—Stem a quart of ripe strawberries, add half a pint of sugar, let stand one hour, squeeze in the juice of three oranges and a quart of this syrup, stir, turn in a freezer and freeze.

Teak timber is now being used so extensively that in less than ten years the forests of Burmah and Siam will be practically exhausted.

## TO RELIEVE DEPRESSION.

### A Plan For Converting Land Into Bankable Security

Edward Atkinson, the Boston Political Economist, Weaves a New Scheme For Getting Money.

The following interesting communication from Edward Atkinson to the Manufacturers' Record presents a novel plan for increasing the value of real estate as security for loans:

Boston, Mass.

Editor Manufacturers' Record: I observe that an article which I lately wrote in the Century magazine upon the Torrens system of registering land titles has attracted the attention of General Alexander and other of my Southern friends. I may venture to call attention to a matter whereby land may be converted into a security on which money can be borrowed without the necessity of conveying the land as security for each loan. It is a plan which has not yet been adopted, and to which there may be objections unknown to me, but in all but one respect the suggestions that I make are a part of the common practice in many places, especially in Philadelphia and Baltimore. What I suggest is this:

The conveyance of land by the ordinary method is by registry of deed, under the guarantee of a title insurance company and on condition of the payment of a ground rent without any promise to pay a principal lump sum secured in part by mortgage in the usual way. I do not promise perpetual ground rents, but ground rents terminable at the option of the buyer or lessee on given notice, not terminable at the option of the seller or lessor. It is the common practice, notably in Philadelphia, to sell and convey land subject to a terminable rent under an insured title to capable men, who, being in good health, also get their lives insured for an amount equal to the valuation of the land. The lessee then join a building society, and thus procure the means for building a house on the leased lot, becoming ultimately their own landlords by paying up their assessments in the building society and by ultimately converting the rent by payment at a valuation in one sum either in installments or in one payment.

The plan which I suggest is to add one single element to this method, namely, that the obligation to pay rent upon the land should be represented by what may be called rent or rental certificates, to be registered at the office of the title insurance company, containing provisions both in the conveyance and in the rental certificate that on a given notice at a certain period in advance of a payment of rent at such office of registry the lessee of the land may become entitled to purchase each of all the rent certificates by depositing at such office of registry a given sum of money for each certificate.

Example: Let it be assumed that John Brown buys or leases from James Brown a lot of land of which the valuation is \$1,000, upon which he builds a house of \$600 a year. This rent is represented by ten registered certificates of rent, each of \$60 per annum, provision being made that at any period three months in advance of any part of the rent becoming due, John Smith may file a written notice at the registry that, on the payment of \$100, together with the rent then due, he desires to become the owner by purchase of rent certificate No. 1, and so on through Nos. 2, 3, 4 up to 10. When he has purchased all the rent certificates at \$100 each he will have become his own landlord. These rent certificates constitute a lien upon the land as good to the original holder, and he need not cancel them.

Or let us suppose that John Smith, being the owner of land free of encumbrance, upon which his house stands and which constitutes his farm, executes rent certificates recorded upon that farm with himself being the possessor of such certificates, would not these become the first lien upon the land, not as a mortgage, but as a lien, subject to foreclosure if the rent is not paid. Would not these transferable rent certificates then become available to be deposited with banks, bankers or trust companies as security for temporary loans from season to season?

I am not a lawyer and cannot tell what technical difficulties there may be in the way, but this seems to me to be the easiest way, under our present form of registry of title by deed, to put land into a form in which it can be assigned as security for temporary loans without going through an examination of title, and without execution of papers of conveyance and mortgage each time that a loan is made.

In presenting this subject, permit me to call attention to the fact that the craze for more depreciated money in the form of depreciated silver notes for government paper of far government loans has about run its short and dangerous course. The South, of all sections of this country, being dependent upon the sale of its excess of product for foreign export, has a greater interest in maintaining the present standard of value on the unit of a gold dollar than any other section of this country. Its lack has not been want of money, but want of credit—want of banking institutions, and want of facilities for borrowing money even on good security. The South, of all sections of this country, can least afford the discredit of debasing its money.

The surest control over the gold of the world, if it chooses to maintain the standard of value. It, therefore, seems probable that the movement which is now being made for taking the tax off the circulation of State banks, supplemented by methods which may render it easy to borrow true money of the best kind on the best kind of security, will presently place the Southern States again on the road to progress and to greater and greater development. In this with this end in view that I present these somewhat crude suggestions for readily converting land into a bankable security on which loans may be negotiated, payable in standard coin of the best kind; that is to say, in coin which is worth as much after it is melted as it

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### Telegrams and News of Importance From Everywhere.

Some Remarkable Events Happening Within and Without the State.

### Now Comes the June Rise.

The Mississippi Levees Are Crumbling Away.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The river Monday morning reached the highest point known here for the past 45 years, and in consequence New Orleans is to-day, literally speaking, an island. Crevasse above crevasse, the raging river in front and the rapidly rising Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, have hemmed the city in and traffic on three roads has been suspended. At midnight the gauge read 18 feet above high water mark. People who knew well what this rise meant hoped that by morning there would be a decline, but when daybreak came and the gauge was scanned old-timers were staggered when they read 18.2 10.

At six o'clock the first break was reported. It happened at Belmont place, about twenty miles above the city on the Mississippi Valley road; 75 feet of the levee gave way at one clip and the water within an hour's time had dug a channel twelve feet deep. The Valley tracks were quickly under two feet of water and all traffic was stopped.

Following closely on the reports from Belmont came the news of three breaks eleven miles below the city, all within one mile of each other. The first break occurred at Stoney's near where a crevasse occurred a month ago but now closed. It started at a fifty foot race, but widened so rapidly that by noon it was one hundred feet wide and ten feet deep and still breaking. The second break was at Villers's plantation, a half mile away. Fifty feet was its width. Two hours after the levee gave way. The third break is at the Merriek place, a mile below Villers. It was twenty feet wide and hoped to be closed by closing it. The three crevasse have tied up the Southern Railroad, which runs from the city to the Gulf.

Hardly had the engineers recovered from this disastrous news when a telephone message was received from Wagon, thirteen miles up on the other side of the river, stating that the entire levee at that point several hundred yards in length, had toppled into the rushing waters. The Texas and Pacific trains are just behind the levee and the swish of the water washed the tracks up for a considerable distance. The Texas and Pacific people have shut down on traffic. The last break occurred on the Sanitary Prospect plantation on the Valley road a few miles below Belmont. It is twenty-five feet deep and five wide and will assist in widening the Belmont break and also worry the Valley officials. All of these crevasse following so closely on each other has occasioned considerable alarm throughout the city.

The daily mortality from cholera at Meshed, Persia, is now 400. The strictest sanitary regulations have been established, and the Ameer threatens to behead anyone who does not comply with them.

The Newberry Cotton Mills at Newberry, S. C., earned last year \$4 per spindle, the largest earnings with one exception among the mills of the State. A reserve fund is being accumulated with a view to doubling the capacity of the mill.

The Russian government has approved the proposal of Baron Hirsch providing for the immigration from Russia of 3,500,000 within the next twenty-five years. The exodus for 1892 has been limited to 35,000, but the number will be increased annually.

Elias Carr, candidate for Governor; R. A. Doughton, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; ex-Congressman W. R. Cox and H. A. Gudgeon, of Asheville, will participate in the St. John's day exercises at the Oxford, N. C. Orphan Asylum and all of them excepting Mr. Carr will make speeches.

James H. Woodrow, son of Dr. James Woodrow, and proprietor of the Presbyterian Publishing House in Columbia, S. C., died last Saturday of typhoid fever. He was thirty-two years of age and leaves a widow and two children.

Senator Ransom had first one son and then another for private secretary in Washington. The second one looks so much like the first that most twenty-five to discover the substitution. The Senator's oldest son is now practicing law in Asheville, N. C.

The following are widows, living in the South, of Revolutionary soldiers: Mary Brown, Knoxville, Tenn.; Nancy Cloud, St. Paul, Va.; Nancy Jones, Jonesboro, Tenn.; Rebecca Mayo, Newbern, Va.; Nancy Smith, Raleigh, N. C.; Mary Meridith Smith, Newman, Ga.; Mary Snead, Parkley, Va. They all draw pensions.

An offer to finish a room in the Virginia State building has been received from the North Carolina Pine Lumber Co., of Norfolk. It is the desire of the company to finish the room in an artistic manner for the purpose of displaying the beauty and skill with which North Carolina pine can be used in various kinds of trimmings.

John Smith, a prosperous farmer living eight miles east of Anniston, Ala., was stung to death by bees Monday. He was having a swarm of bees when the limb on which they had swarmed broke, falling upon them. In a moment he was covered with the bees and stung so badly that he died within a few hours, despite all the efforts of two physicians who were called in to attend him.

### Probable Cabinet Changes.

BALTIMORE, Md.—One of the most prominent Republicans in the city has received a communication from President Harrison which speaks in glowing terms of General Felix Agnès' services to the administration during the past four years. The gentleman who received this letter said: "The President finds it necessary to place a Southern man in his cabinet. It is an expedient and wise move, but I think it is a mistake to place a Southern man in the South to be created Secretary of State. The final arrangement will be found to be that Secretary Tracy will be given the portfolio of State, Secretary Elkins will be put in charge of the Navy Department, and General Agnès will be created Secretary of War."

### Restricting the Turpentine Output.

SAYANNAH, Ga.—The committee from the sub-associations of the Georgia Turpentine Operators Association of Georgia, Florida and Alabama met the factors in private session here, and decided that in view of the present prices being so low that operations were conducted at a loss, each operator should reduce the working of the yearlings and old boxes at least 2 per cent. They believe that this will soon have the desired effect on the receipts and a beneficial result on prices.

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## THREW A BOTTLE IN THE YARD.

### For that Reason Mr. Sullivan Killed Mr. Gilreath.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—J. M. Sullivan, a native of this place and a son-in-law of the late John W. Stokes, shot and killed He man G. Gilreath, a member of the City Council and a prominent citizen.

The killing occurred on the southwestern corner of Main and Coffee streets, and was witnessed by many persons. The cause which led up to the murder were of a trivial character.

Mr. Gilreath was a member of the Buncombe Street Methodist Church. He was in the garden of the parsonage with the pastor, the Rev. J. Thomas Pate; Mr. Gilreath's coachman was doing some ploughing for the minister.

While walking around on the freshly ploughed ground Mr. Gilreath kicked up an old bottle and carelessly tossed it into the street yard, owned by Sullivan's nephew-in-law, and where Sullivan resides with his wife and three children.

This act of Mr. Gilreath caused the killing. The men met Monday and Mr. Sullivan became abusive, and it is said, told Gilreath to "fix himself," that "the game is down" and will stay down between us."

They met again in the morning, and Sullivan told Gilreath he was no gentleman. Gilreath replied with the same expression. Sullivan told him to go away, and the Alderman, being a peaceable man, turned to walk away. Sullivan followed him, and as he was about to step in his buggy, shot him in the back, and fired again before Gilreath fell to the ground. Both balls took effect, the last one in the head, and the first in the body.

Gilreath never spoke again. He was a half brother of Major W. W. Gilreath, and a first cousin of the Sheriff. Sullivan is well connected, but once got into a difficulty with his father and shot him. He is in jail, and will be closely guarded. He is about 51 years old. Gilreath was 40 years old and was well to do.

BLOODSHED IN EDGEFIELD. Result of the Actions of a "White Cap" Mob.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—About 12 o'clock Monday night several white men went to a negro house in town where several negroes were, and knocked at the door. One of the white men, John E. Paul, pushed open the door, and as he was cutting the room he was shot and killed by one of the inmates.

One of the negroes has been arrested and a posse are looking for the others. This is the legitimate result of the actions of a mob calling themselves "White Caps."

LYNCHING THREATENED. CHARLESTON, S. C.—About 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night, Governor Tillman received the following telegram:

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—Gov. B. H. Tillman: There are threats of lynching Henry Griffin, who killed John E. Paul. The friends of Paul live here, and it will require a guard, possibly until court, to prevent it. It will be best to move him to some other jail. W. S. Oozers, Sheriff.

The Governor replied, instructing Sheriff Oozers to protect the prisoner at all hazards.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The coroner's jury, investigating the killing of H. G. Gilreath by J. M. Sullivan, this morning rendered a verdict of felonious and willful murder. Some of the jurors desired to express the verdict in stronger words.

### LOOKS LIVELY FOR OMAHA.

The Third Party Convention May Be More Than She Can Chamber.

OMAHA, NEB.—V. O. Strickler, who has been deputized for the present in the place of H. E. Taubenecker, president of the national executive committee of the People's Party, is preparing for the convention to be held here July 24. He said: "The people of Omaha must do some active hustling in the next three weeks, or there is grief in store for us. We have secured accommodations for a little over 6,000 people, and there will be 10,000 here from this State alone."

"Every State will send big delegations, and Kansas and Iowa will pour immense crowds in upon us. Mr. Wilkins, chairman of the State committee, says that they will have ninety-two delegations, and will bring an army of sightseers. They want to arrange for a small hotel for their exclusive use."

"Indiana is in the same fix. A gentleman was here last week from Jerry Simpson's district in Kansas, and engaged fifty rooms at the hotels for visitors from that congressional district alone. This convention will bring from 30,000 to 50,000 people to Omaha, and they must be provided for."

### BETTIE THOMAS-LEWIS CASE.

An Important Suit by Which a Mulatto Woman Receives a Fortune.

A special from Wytheville, Va., says: The famous Bettie Thomas-Lewis case was decided in the Court of Appeals, Judge Leake's decision in favor of the defendant being sustained. Judge Lacy dissenting. The opinion was delivered by Judge Pauntner, and was fully concurred in by three of the other judges.

The estate is valued at \$225,000, and it is said that Bettie Lewis will receive about \$90,000 as her share after the expenses of the trial have been paid. Each of the lawyers will receive \$10,000 with the exception of Mr. Edgell Allan, whose portion, it is said, will be \$50,000. Nearly \$18,000 goes to the heirs-at-law. Bettie Lewis is a mulatto and is the illegitimate daughter of the late Mrs. W. A. Thomas, who was a well known resident of Richmond. The case has been in the courts since the spring of 1890 and has attracted great interest throughout the entire country.

### Sockless Jerry Renominated.

WICHITA, KAN.—Jerry Simpson was re-nominated for Congress here by acclamation by the People's party convention.

## COL. POLK'S FUNERAL.

### The Alliance Chieftain Laid Away at Raleigh.

Impressive Ceremonies at the Grave. Senators Peffer and Irby Present.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The largest private funeral ever held here was that of L. C. Polk. The First Baptist church, in which the services were held, could not contain half the people. And yet it was a city funeral. There were very few Alliance men present. The news did not reach them soon enough. Many of them thought the body, if brought here at all, would be brought later.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the special car from Washington arrived. In this was the body and the following ladies and gentlemen: Senators Peffer and Irby; Representatives E. T. Stackhouse, South Carolina; J. G. Otis, of Kansas; W. A. McKeighen, of Nebraska; W. A. Brand, and S. B. Alexander, of North Carolina; O. M. Kerr, C. W. Macune, C. S. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baker, W. F. Wynne, J. H. Turner, Hugh Smith, Dr. W. C. Murphy, Mrs. Jerry Simpson, Mrs. Ben Terrell, Mrs. N. A. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Albritton, Mrs. E. A. Dwyer and Mrs. G. Otis. There were fully 500 people at the station. A procession was formed. The pall-bearers were of the Washington party. The remains were at once taken to the First Baptist church. During the passage of the procession through the streets the bell of the city hall was tolled. At the church the casket was opened and was banked with flowers, many of which were brought from Washington. In the audience was Gov. Holt and the officers of the State Alliance, (save President Marion Butler who could not reach here in time), the mayor of Raleigh; Vice President A. B. Andrews, of the Richmond & Danville Railroad; Grand Sire Busbee, of the Odd Fellows, etc. Rev. Dr. J. W. Carter, pastor of the church, read a passage of Scripture, Rev. Dr. T. E. Skinner prayed, and Rev. Dr. J. J. Hall, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, read another selection. A short sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Carter, from the text: "Thou knowest not what a day may bring forth," in the course of which he alluded to Polk's earnest work for the church in the State and country. A quartette choir sang, "Abide with me," and Dr. Carter announced that the body could be viewed. A thousand people passed in single file by the casket, and took a last look at the face of the dead. The expression was calm and natural. The pallbearers took the body out of the church, and it was then taken in charge by other pallbearers appointed here. The body was placed in a hearse, and was taken to the cemetery. The burial place was on the slope of a hill and when the procession arrived there more than a thousand people were found on the spot. The three preachers took their positions at the head of the grave. Rev. Dr. Carter made some remarks, Rev. Dr. Hill prayed, and Rev. Dr. Atkinson pronounced the benediction. The party which came from Washington left at 6:15 on its return. There was much curiosity to see Peffer and Macune, particularly. There were no Alliance ceremonies whatever, although the order has an impressive burial service.

Already there are, of course, speculations as to who will take up the work which Polk was doing for the Third party. It is said it is not yet known what will be done with the Progressive Farmer. He left no fortune. He was a member of no order save the Royal Arcanum and the Alliance.

At a meeting of a number of friends of the late Col. Polk, held here in the evening, it was determined to call a public meeting here June 22nd for the purpose of organizing the Polk Memorial Association, looking to the erection of a suitable monument to his memory.

### A Receiver for the Railroad.

A special from Atlanta, Ga., says: "Upon the petition of W. P. Clyde, T. C. Maden and W. A. Goadly, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, Judge Bond has appointed F. W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster of Baltimore, receivers of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, and all its leased and operated lines of rail and steamboats. Mr. Huidekoper is now in Atlanta and has received possession from President Oakman. Orders will be immediately issued appointing the receivers, and the railroad will be controlled. This movement has been taken in anticipation of possible adverse action by Judge Speer, upon the Georgia Central petition now before him, for the protection of the property in the interest of all security holders."

Orders have been issued by the receivers for the transfer of the offices of the company from Atlanta, to Washington where the headquarters will be re-established.

The operation of the various lines of this great system will continue, at least for the present, without change, and so the general public the condition of receivership will make no difference.

### A Murder Followed by a Lynching.

SEBOD, WASH.—A report of the brutal murder of the foreman of the Smith Brothers camp by four Italians, followed by the lynching of the murderers, was brought here. John A. Nelson was the victim. The white men at the camp, numbering about 60, became so enraged that they seized the Italians and lynched them.

### Chain-Gang for Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—At a special meeting of the city council the chain-gang bill was ratified and became an ordinance. The following compose the board of commissioners, who will have the matter in charge: Alderman J. D. Murphy and A. A. Kroeg and Messrs. J. H. Manis, Jr. Gadsden Phillips and Henry Sahl.

## THE ALLIANCE TICKET.

### Talk of Nominating Senator Stewart of Nevada for President.

OMAHA, NEB.—The news of the death of L. L. Polk, President of the Farmers' Alliance, was received with many manifestations of regret among the party leaders. It seemed assumed that Polk would be later first or second at the Omaha Convention. It was apparently generally understood that the independent nominees should be selected with a view to concentrate the West and South, as the latter section should receive the second place.

To-day a new plan developed which seems to meet with much favor among the leaders of the new party in this section. It is proposed to nominate United States Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada for President and Thomas E. Watson, Representative in Congress from Georgia, for Vice President. It is now said that Gen