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## NORTH CAROLINA.

### A TRIBUTE TO HER WORTH FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS.

**The Last Public Letter Written by the Dead Statesman is One that Every North Carolinian Should Sacredly Cherish.**

BEAUVOIR, Miss., October 30, 1889.

Messrs. Wharton J. Green, James C. McRae, C. W. Broadfoot, Neill W. Ray, W. C. McDuffie, Committee:

Gentlemen:—Your letter inviting me to attend North Carolina's Centennial, to be held at Fayetteville, on the 21st of November next, was duly received; but this acknowledgement has been delayed under the hope that an improvement in my health would enable me to be present as invited. As the time approaches, I find that cherished hope unrealized, and that I must regretfully confess my inability to join you in the commemorative celebration.

It has been my sincere wish to meet the people of the "Old North State" on the occasion which will naturally cause them, with just pride, to trace the historic river of their years to its source in the colony of Albemarle.

All along that river stand monuments of fidelity to the unalienable rights of the people—even when an infant successfully resisting executive usurpation and in defence of the privileges guaranteed by charter, boldly defying Kings, Lords and Commons. Always self-reliant, yet not vainly self-asserting, she provided for her defence, while giving material aid to her neighbors, as she regarded all the British colonies of America.

Thus she sent troops, armed and equipped for service, into both Virginia and South Carolina, also dispatched a ship from the port of Wilmington, with food for the sufferers in Boston, after the closing of that port by Great Britain. In her declaration that the cause of Boston was the cause of all, there was not only the assertion of a community of rights and a purpose to defend them, but self-abnegation of the commercial advantages which would probably accrue from the closing of a rival port.

Without diminution of regard for the great and good men of the other colonies, I have been led to special veneration for the men of North Carolina, as the first to distinctly declare for State independence, and from first to last to uphold the right of a people to govern themselves.

I do not propose to discuss the vexed question of the Mecklenburg resolutions of May, 1765, which from the similarity of expression to the great Declaration of Independence of July, 1776, have created much contention, because the claim of North Carolina rests on a broader foundation than the resolves of the meeting at Mecklenburg, which deserves to be preserved as the outburst of a brave, liberty-loving people, on receipt of news of the combat at Concord, between British soldiers and citizens of Massachusetts. The broader foundation referred to are the records of events preceding and succeeding the meeting at Mecklenburg, and the proceedings of the Provincial Congress, which met at Hillsboro, in August, 1775. Before this congress convened, North Carolina, in disregard of opposition by the Governor, had sent delegates to represent her in the General Congress, to be held in Philadelphia, and had denounced the attack upon Boston, and had appointed committees of safety with such far-reaching functions as belong to revolutionary times only.

The famous Stamp Act of Parliament was openly resisted by men of highest reputation, a vessel, bringing the stamps, was seized and the commander bound not to permit them to be landed. These things were done in open day by men who wore no disguise and shunned no question.

Before the Congress of the Province had assembled the last royal Governor of North Carolina had fled to escape from the indignation of a people, who burdened but not bent by oppression, had resolved to live or die as freemen. The Congress at Hillsboro went earnestly to work, not merely to declare independence, but to provide means for maintaining it. The Congress, feeling quite equal to the occasion, proceeded to make laws for raising and organizing troops, for supplying money; and, to meet the contingency of a blockade of her seaports, offered bounties to stimulate the production of the articles most needful in time of war. On the 12th of April, 1776, the Continental Congress being in session, and with much diversity of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued under this condition of affairs, the North Carolina Congress resolved, That the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony, etc., etc.

This, I believe, was the first distinct declaration for separation from Great Britain and State independence, and there is much beside priority to evoke admiration. North Carolina had, by many acts of resistance to the British authorities, provoked their vengeance, yet she dared to lead in defiance, but no danger, however dread, in the event of her isolation, could make her accept co-operation, save with the reservation of supremacy in regard to her own constitution and laws, the sacred principle of community independence and government founded on the consent of the governed. After having done her whole duty in the war of Independence and become a free, sovereign and independent State, she entered into the Confederation with these rights and powers recognized as unabridged.

When experience proved the articles of Confederation to be inadequate to the needs of good government, she agreed to a general convention for their amendment. The convention did not limit its labors to amendment of the article, but proceeded to form a new plan of government, and adhering to the cardinal principle that governments must be derived from the consent of the governed, submitted the new plan to the people of the several States to be adopted or rejected as each by and for itself should decide.

It is to be remembered that the articles of Confederation for the "United States of America" declared that "the union shall be perpetual," and that no alteration should be made in the said articles, unless it should be "confirmed by the legislatures of every State." True to her creed of State sovereignty, North Carolina recognized the power of such States as choose to do so to withdraw from the Union, and by the same token her own unqualified right to decide whether or not she would subscribe to the proposed compact for a more perfect union, and in which it is to be observed the declaration for perpetuity was omitted. In the hard school of experience she had learned the danger to popular liberty from a government which could claim to be the final judge of its own powers.

She had fought a long and devastating war for State Independence, and was not willing to put in jeopardy the priceless jewel she had gained. After a careful examination it was concluded that the proposed constitution did not sufficiently guard against usurpation by the usual resort to implication of powers not expressly granted, and declined to act upon the general assurances that the deficiency would soon be supplied by the needful amendments. In the meantime, State after State had acceded to the new union, until the requisite number had been obtained for the establishment of the "Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

With characteristic self-reliance North Carolina confronted the prospect of isolation, and calmly resolved if so it must be to stand alone rather than subject to hazard her most prized possession, community independence.

Confiding in the security offered by the first ten amendments to the constitution, especially the 9th and 10th of the series, North Carolina voluntarily acceded to the new union. The 10th amendment restricted the functions of the Federal government to the exercise of the powers delegated to it by the States, all of which were especially stipulated.

Beyond that limit nothing could be done rightfully. If covertly done, under color of law, or by reckless usurpation of an extraneous majority, which, feeling power, should disregard right, had the State no peaceful remedy? Could she as a State in a Confederation, the bedrock of which is the consent of its members, be bound by a compact which others broke to her injury? Had her reserved rights no other than a paper barrier to protect them against invasion?

Surely the heroic patriots and wise statesmen of North Carolina by their sacrifices, utterances and deeds have shown what their answer would have been to these questions, if they had been asked, on the day when in convention they ratified the amended Constitution of the United States. Her exceptional delay in ratification marks her vigilant care for rights she had so early asserted and so steadily maintained.

Of her it may be said, as it was of Sir Walter Scott in his youth, that he was "always the first in a row and the last out of it." In the peaceful repose which followed the Revolution all her interests were progressive.

Farms, school-houses and towns rose over a subdued wilderness, and with a mother's joy she saw her sons distinguished in the public service by intelligence, energy and perseverance, and by the integrity without which all other gifts are but as tinsel. North Carolina grew apace in all which constitutes power, until in 1812 she was required as a State of the Union to resist aggressions on the high seas in the visitation of American merchant vessels and the impressment of American seamen by the armed cruisers of Great Britain.

These seamen generally belonged to the New England States; none probably were North Carolinians; but her old spirit was vital still; the cause of one was the cause of all, as she announced when Boston was under embargo.

At every roll call for the common defence she answered, "Here." When blessed peace returned she stacked her arms for which she had no prospective use. Her love for her neighbors had been tried and not found wanting in the time of their need: why should she anticipate hostility from them?

The envy, selfish jealousy and criminal hate of a Cain could not come near to her heart. If not to suspect such vice in others be indiscreet credulity, it is a knightly virtue and part of an honest nature. In many years of military and civil service it has been my good fortune to know the sons of North Carolina under circumstances of trial, and I could make a list of those deserving honorable mention which would too far extend this letter, already, I fear tediously, long.

Devotion to principle, self-reliance and inflexible adherence to resolution when adopted, accompanied by conservative caution, were the characteristics displayed by North Carolina in both her colonial and State history. All these qualities were exemplified in her action on the day of the anniversary which you commemorate. If there be any, not likely to be found with you, but possibly elsewhere, who shall ask: "How then could North Carolina consistently enact her ordinance of secession in 1861?" he is referred to the Declaration of Independence of 1776; to the Articles of Confederation of 1777, for a perpetual union of the States, and the secession of States from the union so established; to the treaty of 1782, recognizing the independence of the States severally and distinctively; to the Constitution of the United States, with its first ten amendments; to the time-honored resolutions of 1798-99; that from these one and all he may learn that the State, having won her independence by heavy sacrifices, had never surrendered it nor had ever attempted to delegate the unalienable rights of the people. How valiantly her sons bore themselves in the war between the States the lists of the killed and wounded testify. She gave them a sacrificial offering on the altar of the liberties their fathers had won and left as an inheritance to their posterity. Many sleep far from the land of their nativity. Peace to their ashes. Honor to their memory and the mother who bore them.

Faithfully,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

### Has too Much Sense.

Ex-President Cleveland has written a prominent Southern Ohio democrat that the statement that he is interfering in Ohio in favor of the nomination of Mr. Calvin S. Brice for the United States senate is an imputation on his common sense. "In no matter have I taken any part in a canvass, entirely of a local nature, between equally good men."

### A Cut at Judge Gresham.

The Western republicans say that the elevation of Judge Brewer to the supreme bench is a direct and intentional cut at Judge Gresham. It is well known that the Administration is unfriendly to Judge Gresham, and it was understood before the appointment was made that the elevation of Judge Brewer would be most distasteful to Judge Gresham, who has had unpleasant relations with him on the bench.

### Vote as You Talk.

The Boston Herald says: "The great majority of the Northern people know very well the difficulties which the South has encountered on the political side of the negro question. In their inmost hearts they do not blame them for not submitting to negro rule half as much as our Southern brethren probably think they do."

### It Paid Well.

A competent authority thinks that the Paris Exposition drew at least $250,000,000 into Paris.

## IGNORANCE OF HISTORY.

### It is Said to be Characteristic of North Carolinians.

Farmer and Scottish Chief.

Ignorance of the history of our State is an astonishing characteristic of our people. The ignorance is not confined to the masses, but is often conspicuous among our prominent men. The description be a Centennial orator at Charlotte in 1875, of the act of throwing the tea overboard in Wilmington harbor by the men of the Revolution is an instance of this stupidity among some men of high repute. While passing the Guilford Battle field two years ago the train was running slowly to give the passengers the benefit of viewing this historic spot. A Greensboro wag was showing the position of two armies and where? where? where? were heard, from the passengers who rushed to the windows. After pointin out the various interesting places, he poinied to an antiquated log house in the distance with the remark "In that house Cornwallis surrendered" Where! where! were again heard from the eager passengers. We remarked to the Greensboro man that "we thought Cornwallis surrendered at York——" "shut your mouth, Mister! You are spoiling all the enjoyment of this crowd. Let 'em alone. Let 'em enjoy the thought and carry the news to their families that they saw the house in which Cornwallis surrendered. These fools don't know anything about North Carolina history and what is the use of spoiling all their enjoyment? and then too they would think that I was a first class historian."

### Elections Committee Meets.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The house committee on elections held its first meeting and effected an organization this morning. Chester H. Rowell, of Illinois, son of the chairman, was selected as clerk. A sub-committee on rules was selected consisting of the chairman, Messrs. Houk, Cooper, Crisp and O'Ferrall. This subcommittee will be charged with the arrangement of the seventeen contested cases now awaiting settlement. The committee will meet again subject to call when the sub committee is ready to report.

### Gas Strikers.

LONDON, December 13.—The strike of the men employed in the gas house of the South Metropolitan Company was effected peaceably. Twelve hundred men who were engaged to take the strikers' places entered the works under the escort of the police. The crowd outside the works groaned at them. Pickets posted by the strikers to intercept these men were outwitted and were unable to obstruct their entrance.

### Dropped Dead on His Engine.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 13.—W. B. Allen, a well known engineer of the Georgia Pacific railroad, dropped dead on his locomotive at Leeds yesterday. He was unwell, but insisted on fulfilling his duty, and went out as usual. He got to Leeds' when he reached for the air brake, instead of grasping the handle fell in the fireman's arms with the exclamation, "Oh, my God!" and died. He was chief of Division 207 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Atlanta. He leaves a wife and children.

### Held for Wife Murder.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., December 13.—After two days preliminary examination before justice of the peace the bail bond of Rev. William F. Pettit, charged by affidavit with administering poison to his wife was fixed at $1,000. Mrs. Pettit died last June, her death indicating strichnine poisoning. An analysis of the stomach revealed over half a grain of strichnine, and her husband was arrested last week at Columbus, Ohio. The accused is a prominent Methodist minister.

### Pan-American Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13.—The Pan-American conference to-day completed the work of formulating rules and appointing committees, and adjourned until January 2nd. Meantime, the delegates will visit New York, spending all of next week, except Saturday, there. That day they will be at Wilmington, Del., enroute to Washington from New York. It is said that several of the committees expect to report upon the subjects assigned to them at the reassembling of the conference January 2nd.

### An Oyster Bill Repealed.

RICHMOND, Va., December 13.—The Senate to-day passed a bill repealing the law opening Hog island flats for planting oysters. The effect of the bill will be to abrogate the lease of Lewis which led to the recent conflict between the dredgers and the Virginia oyster navy. A joint resolution was adopted in both houses of the legislature to-day urging the Virginia senators and representatives in Congress to vote for holding the World's Fair at Washington.

### Homicide in Concord Township.

Statesville Landmark.

Thursday night, the 5th inst., in Concord township, Monroe Sharpe, colored, a tenant on the lands of Messrs. W. F. and J. M. Sharpe, stabbed and killed Aleck Watts, also colored. It appears that some time during the night, Sharpe and his household having gone to bed and being asleep, Aleck Watts, Bill Morrison and Rule Smith, all colored, and all, very probably, more or less drunk, came to the house and demanded admittance. This was refused them and they began trying to force the door and to raise the windows. After warning them away but without effect, Sharpe opened the door and the intruders at once began pushing and crowding him. He succeeded in keeping them out of the house and himself got outside, when, as appears, Watts jerked off his coat and rushed upon him. Sharpe dropped back, stumbled over a stick of wood, recovered himself, and as he and his antagonist came together, drove the blade of a knife into his heart. Watts fell or lay down by the side of the house and was dead in less time than it takes to tell it. Sharpe went to the house, told what had happened and Mr. J. M. Sharpe took him to J. H. Scroggs, Esq., who sent him to jail. Coroner Clegg held an inquest over the body the next day.

### Distinguished Dixons.

The New York Examiner says: "The Dixons continue to be in demand. The youngest of the three brothers, and for aught we know the best of them all, leaves Charleston, W. Va., the first Sunday in January to become pastor of the important church at Oakland, Cal." North Carolinians are familiar with the fact that Rev. A. C. Dixon is pastor of Immanuel Tabernacle, Baltimore. Rev. Thos. Dixon is pastor of a large and growing church in New York. Rev. Frank Dixon is the one referred to by the Examiner.

## MR. DAVIS' PASTOR

### TALKS OF THE LIFE OF THE DEAD STATESMAN.

**He has no Doubt of his Thorough and Sincere Piety—Asking Leave of Mr. Lincoln to Visit Him in Prison.**

Richmond Dispatch.

Dr. Minnigerode said that the first time he ever saw President Davis was when the latter arrived here from Montgomery and stopped at the Spotswood hotel. The acquaintance grew into friendly intercourse. Joy and sorrow joined them together. The last time the Doctor saw him was in Atlanta.

"My wife and I," said he, "went there on a visit, not knowing that it was to be the day of the unveiling of the statute of Hon. B. H. Hill, on which occasion Mr. Davis delivered the oration. We arrived too late to hear him speak, but," said Dr. Minnigerode, "I called on him in the afternoon, and upon giving my name at the door, the lady ushered me without ceremony into Mr. Davis' room. When he looked up and saw me he sprang from the sofa and clasped me in his arms."

"It was an hour never to be forgotten," said the Doctor.

Upon parting Mr. Davis expressed the fear that they would never meet again on earth.

The Doctor expressed his gratitude that he had been called upon to deliver this address. He felt sure that no flowers of rhetoric were expected from him; but only that in his humble position he should lay a wreath of loving remembrance upon his friend's tomb.

Dr. Minnigerode believed that his friend had obtained a crown brighter than earth can give, and he paid a lofty tribute to Mr. Davis' christian character, speaking especially of his purity and gentleness and his undying love to his neighbor; beginning with his own family and extending through all gradations.

People, said Dr. Minnigerode, had often misunderstood Mr. Davis very much. He had been spoken of as a "fire eater." Mr. Davis did not deserve that name, said the Doctor, unless it meant firmness, truthfulness, conscientiousness. He was no bravado. He was no demogogue. He yielded to the last necessity in consenting to secession. He was naturally gentle. Conscience ruled him supreme.

There is reason to believe, said the Doctor, that Mr. Davis's love and affection for Richmond prevented him from giving up his capital city in time successfully to meet the enemy in the open field.

Our friendship, said Dr. Minnigerode, established pleasant intercourse between us, but I never used that privilege to meddle with the affairs of the country, still less for private purposes. At the time of the second inauguration, however, said the speaker, I besought him to call upon God in good earnest. I wrote that the character of the ruler was apt to become the partner of the people. Mr. Davis never answered my letter but he did what I asked him to do.

Again, when our people were disturbed by some outrageous act of the enemy and were clamoring for retaliation, I talked with him harmoniously, and he said: "If our enemies do wrong that is no excuse for us doing wrong."

All of the following is in Dr. Minnigerode's own language:

About this time he united himself with the church. Our intercourse had become more frequent and turned more and more on the subject of religion; and his upon wife's advice I went to see him on the subject of confessing Christ. He met me more than half way, and professed his desire to do so, and unite himself with the church; that he must be a christian he felt in his inmost soul. He spoke very earnestly and most humbly of needing the cleansing blood of Jesus and the power of the Holy Spirit; but in the consciousness of his insufficiency felt some doubt whether he had the right to come.

All that was natural and right; but soon it settled this question with a man so resolute in doing what he thought his duty. I baptized him hypothetically, for he was not certain if he had ever been baptized. When the day of confirmation came it was quite in keeping with his resolute character, that when the Bishop called the candidate to the chancel he was the first to rise, and, as it were, lead the others on, among whom were General Gorgas and several others.

From that day, so far as I know and can judge, "he never looked back." He never ceased trying to come up to his baptismal vow and led a Christian life. And so he went on bravely and perseveringly, even when it became clear that hope of success was failing. He could not leave his post. He did not lose heart. The cause lost—defeated for a time—he felt sure would yet bring forth blessings upon the country. We know what followed and what was his cruel fate. Here opens a page of noble martyrdom and patient endurance which none can fully realize who have not seen it.

Soon after he was arrested and confined in Fortress Monroe I wrote to President Andrew Johnson petitioning for permission to visit Mr. Davis, as his pastor, and and minister to him.

At Bishop Johnson's advice—rather against my judgment—it was accompanied by no argument, the Bishop saying that supporting it by an argument would indicate that it was by the petitioner himself not looked upon as natural, right, and proper in itself.

Mr. Johnson deigned no answer.

In October following I received a communication of some friends that they thought the time was favorable to again make the application.

I did so, but this time gave what I thought was a full and unanswerable argument. And it proved so.

### Frederick is too Stingy.

The real objection that the Haytiens have towards Minister Fred Douglass is his exconomy. They are accustomed to seeing the representatives of foreign governments live in some style. Douglass keeps no horses, and lives in an unpretentious cottage. His wife acts as his clerk, and is daily seen walking along the street on the way to her work. Ladies of any rank never walk at Port-au-Prince. The whole thing is a revelation to the Haytiens, who freely express their contempt for the representative of the United States Government.

The smallest and daintiest prayer-book in the world is the "Finger Prayer-Book," which has just been issued by the Oxford University Press. It is printed in diamond and brilliant type on the famous Indian paper. It contains 670 pages, measures 3½ by 1 inches, and weighs only three-quarters of an ounce. It is arranged for "the chatelaine, the waistcoat pocket or the purse," and ranges in price from 38 cents to $6.50. Though the paper is exceedingly thin, it is entirely opaque and the type is beautifully clear.

## NORTH CAROLINA NOTES.

Franklin Press: The work on the new bridge has been suspended on account of the breaking down of the saw mill having the contract to furnish flooring.—Rev. P. P. McLean lost a valuable horse a few days ago by his stepping on one end of a stick about six feet long, the other end flying up and penetrating the abdomen several inches.—Mrs. Andrew Patton went to Clay to visit her daughter, who had typhoid fever, and while there contracted the disease and died last Sunday night. She was brought home for burial, the funeral taking place yesterday.

News-Observer: It is learned that the Blackwell Tobacco Company, of Durham, has made an arrangement with an English syndicate for the sale of the property for $3,500,000, and that both parties have put up a forfeit of $50,000. The syndicate proposes to pay cash.—Yesterday just as the ceremonies were beginning in the Metropolitan Hall, Mr. W. C. Stronach saw James Jones who used to be the body servant of Hon. Jefferson Davis, sitting in the gallery and he went up and escorted him down to a seat in the front of the audience.—Captain George A. Britt, one of the most prominent farmers of Hertford county, N. C., committed suicide by hanging himself from a small tree on the edge of the woods back of his residence. The deceased was sixty-three years old, and a graduate of the University of North Carolina. He delivered an able address before the Alumni of that institution last summer. He had been despondent for some time on account of short crops and fancied poverty.

Morganton Herald: Col. W. L. Hardin returned from Charlotte Tuesday, where he has been to attend the December term of the United States court. His suit which was pending in that court against the R. & D. R. R. Company for damages resulting from the sad accident to his son Edward some time ago while in the employ of the railroad company, was compromised, the plaintiff receiving $2,500 in damages, and the railroad paying all costs in both State and Federal courts.—Little John Hey, a son of Mr. L. S. and Mrs. Nannie Crow, met with a fearful accident Tuesday evening. The little fellow, who is less than four years old, was playing in a room in the second story of the house beside an open window. In some way he stepped backward and fell through the window to the ground below, striking his head first, and lying apparently dead. Mrs. Crow, who is an invalid, was sitting in the room when the accident happened, and seeing the child disappear, rushed towards the window but fell in a dead faint and was unconscious for an hour. None of the little fellow's bones were broken, but he seems to be suffering greatly with his head, and serious results are feared. Mr. Crow, who is a faithful employe in the Herald office, has the sympathy of the community in his trouble.

### Mr. Hunt's Funeral.

Durham Sun.

The remains of Mr. Walter L. Hunt arrived here to-day from Asheville on the noon train, accompanied by Mrs. Hunt. They were met by a number of relatives and friends, and were taken to Trinity church, where the funeral was held at 2 o'clock this afternyon. The pall bearers were Messrs. H. A. Reams, W. H. Rogers, T. J. Lambe, J. W. Goodson, Capt. J. F. Freeland and Capt. U. M. Wahab.

The deceased was well known here, having lived in Durham for a considerable time. He was a brother-in-law of our townsmen Messrs. J. H. Halliburton and W. S. Halliburton. A wife and one child survive him. The family have the deepest sympathy of our people in their sore bereavements.

### Railroad Excitement in Danville.

DANVILLE, Va., December 13.—There is an undercurrent of excitement here to-day because of a well authenticated rumor that the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company has obtained an option on the bonds of the Danville and New River Company, and will soon purchase that property. The Danville and New River Company is a short line from Danville to Patrick court house, and in the direction of the proposed extension of the Atlantic and Danville road westward. It is believed here that the object of the Richmond Danville Company is either to build west from this point to the coal fields, or to handicap the Atlantic and Danville Company in its proposed western extension.

### Never Saw Lincoln.

Mr. Davis said to a correspondent two years ago: "It is curious that I never met Mr. Lincoln, nor do I remember ever having seen him. I resigned from the house to go to Mexico in 1846, and Mr. Lincoln did not take his seat in that body until later. When I returned to Washington, in 1847, as Senator from Mississippi, although frequently in the house, I do not remember to have seen Mr. Lincoln, whose term expired in 1849. Douglas, more than once after his opponent had become prominent, tried to recall him to my memory, but he never could succeed in doing so."

### Important Decision Reversed.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The general supreme court has handed down a decision reversing the decision of Judge Andrew in the matter of electric wires. The decision dissolves the injunction which has hitherto prevented the city authorities from taking down the wires. Notice was immediately sent to all electric light companies whose wires have been complained of as defective, informing them that faulty wires must be removed. If the notice is not complied with in ten days the department of public works will undertake the work with the force of the bureau of incumbrances.

### "Only a Farmer's Daughter"

To be presented here in the Opera House on Wednesday next, is thus spoken of by the New York World:

It has a pronounced melodramatic tone; it is highly emotional, and, it might be said, sensational; and being skillfully constructed, it follows that there are many strong situations and plenty of life and action all through—in short, that it is a very effective acting play. In addition to this it should be said that the dialogue is as good as the plot and the process of the development, that the parts are nearly all effective and that the denouement is novel, ingenious, and highly impressive.

### Where is the Lamb?

Mary who had the little lamb is dead. Her name was Mary F. Sawyer, and she was born eighty-eight years ago in Sterling, Mass. What became of the lamb history sayeth not, but likely it is dead too.

## PROPOSED NEW BUILDING.

### To be Erected by the Free Kindergarten Society.

The Free Kindergarten society met yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. hall and the meeting was largely and fully attended. The visiting committee handed in their report of what had been done and gave a very interesting account of their labor during the past few weeks. They are prosecuting the work vigorously in their districts, so that the number of children in the kindergarten school is being constantly reinforced and the need of a larger and more commodious room grows steadily greater. The attention of the society was drawn to this fact and one committee was appointed to secure subscriptions and another to confer in regard to the erection of a suitable building. It is proposed to erect a building which will cost about $800, after the model of a Swiss cottage. There will be one main room, which will be 25 x30 feet, and separated from it by movable partitions, will be two or three smaller ones. This arrangement will permit the whole floor being thrown into one large room, whenever the occasion demands it. The society has shown the nature of the work it intends to do, and the beneficial results which have attended this movement, makes it incumbent on every one to contribute to the building fond according to their means, and supply the financial support, which if added to the energy and push of its members, will ensure a speedy and ultimate success.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. H. Longstreet Taylor, of Cincinnati, O., is at the Battery Park hotel.

Mr. J. F. Murrill, of the Hickory Press and Carolinian, is stopping at the Grand Central.

Capt. John K. Hoyt, of Engadine, and his daughter, are stopping at the Swannanoa.

Mr. B. E. Jones, who is staying at the Grand Central, represents a large music firm in Richmond.

Mr. J. F. Lotz, who represents a wholesale cigar firm in Baltimore is at the Grand Central.

Mr. D. W. Cardwell is at the Grand Central. He is an enterprising lumber dealer of Abington, Va.

Mr. J. C. Coddell, of the Raleigh News and Observer, has located at the Grand Central during his stay in this city.

Mr. Pearson, the evangelist, has returned home, after a lengthened and useful service in Kentucky and elsewhere.

Mr. Jas. Corrigan, who is connected with the Hobbie Music Company, of Lynchburg, Va., is at the Grand Central.

Mr. E. S. Bryson, who represents the wholesale shoe house of Haines, Henson & Co., of Knoxville, is at the Grand Central.

Among the guests at the Swannanoa is Mr. L. W. White, who represents W. B. Lockett & Co., wholesale grocers in Knoxville.

Mr. S. P. Conden, of Conden Bros., of Knoxville, is at the Swannanoa. He is accompanied by Mr. J. H. Edington, of the same place.

Mr. Geo. H. P. Cole, a prominent banker and leading business man of Hendersonville, is in the city and is staying at the Grand Central.

Among the guests at the Grand Central is Mr. J. S. Jarrett, a well known lumber dealer and the proprietor of a large kaolin factory at Sylva.

Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, of London, England, arrived in the city last evening and registered at Battery Park. They have come here on account of the health of Mrs. Saunders, who is unable to walk, and is accompanied by her maid.

The Rev. Mr. Cowpland, of Philadelphia, with his wife and son, are in the city and lodged at the Misses Coffin. Mr. C. is connected with Epiphany Episcopal parish, of Philadelphia, but is at present an invalid from injuries received while riding. He will be here some time.

### Demorest Medal Contest.

There was a large attendance at the contest in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening, which was held under the auspices of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The object is to promote the cause of temperance, and children who are members of a prohibition society gave recitations on temperance subjects. They all acquitted themselves with great credit, and afforded great pleasure to the audience. All had received special elocutionary training and their delivery showed a very careful and systematic study of their pieces. Col. J. M. Ray presided over the contest, which laid between Amelia Pulliam, Mabel Randolph, Daisy Sawyer, Ray Whitlock, Harold Johnson and Francis Gudger. The judges were Miss Ella Brown, Miss Yeatman and Mr. E. P. Mangum. The medal was awarded by them to Francis Gudger, who received it at the hands of the Hon. Thos. D. Johnston, who made the presentation speech. In the intervals between the recitations a select choir rendered in a very pleasing and acceptable way prohibition songs such as: "Prohibition Bugle Call," "Prohibition Chime," etc.

### Horses and Children.

The Rev. Sam Jones rather took the breath away from Kentuckians while preaching in one of the fashionable churches on "The Proper Method of Raising Children." An old Blue Grass fellow said: "We raise horses and bring up children." "Yes," retorted Sam, "you raise horses worth $50,000 apiece, and bring up children worth about $3 a head."

## GONE TO THE JURY.

### THE GREAT CRONIN TRIAL ALMOST ENDED.

**The Instructions of the Court—A Long Consideration of the Matter by the Jury Expected—No Verdict Last Night.**

CHICAGO, December 13.—Luther Laflin Mills, an eloquent lawyer who was expected to make the closing address for the prosecution in the Cronin case, was too ill to do so, and the prosecuting attorney, Longenecker, closed the case to-day.

At the close of Judge Longenecker's address, Judge McConnell read his charge to the jury.

In opening his address to the jury, Judge McConnell, after defining murder and accessory, circumstantial evidence and conspiracy, said, in regard to Beggs that it was not sufficient for them to find that the resolution was adopted for the appointment of a secret committee in Camp 20, February 8, but it must further appear beyond all reasonable doubt that such a committee was appointed by deggs, and in furtherance of a conspiracy to commit murder. If the jury believed any or all of the defendants had conspired to kill Cronin, they were guilty of murder, whether the identity of the actual murderer be established or not, or whether such defendants were present at the time of the killing or not, whether Burke rented and furnished the Carlson cottage or not; and notwithstanding that the jury might believe that Cronin was murdered in the cottage, yet they would not be justified in concluding that Burke was a party to the alleged conspiracy unless Burke's acts were intended by him to assist in the murder. The same applied to Coughlin's act in hiring Dinan's horse, and to O'Sullivan's contract. The jury could not legally convict upon the mere doctrine of chance and probability; and if, after careful consideration, they did not feel morally certain of the guilt of the defendants, it was the jury's duty to acquit them.

After the retirement of the jury, and before the prisoners were escorted back to jail, there was considerable discussion over the question of which of the articles offered in the evidence should be taken to the jury room for the inspection of the jury. This discussion lasted fifteen or twenty minutes, and, in course of it, counsel for the defence formally renewed the various motions before made against the introduction in the evidence of those specified, consisting mostly of the trunk valise in which the clothes were found, the instrument case, O'Sullivan's cards, trunk strap, the doctor's memoranda book, etc. In short, only the articles which were offered in evidence which were not taken to the jury room were the doctor's clothes; and had the State insisted, they would probably also have gone to the jury, but Longenecker did not press the point, and, as the defence objected, it was decided that the clothing should not go to the jury room, unless it was so requested by the jury later in its deliberations.

At 4.35 p. m., the court adjourned until 8 p. m., at which time the jury in the case, if it has agreed upon a verdict, will be brought into the court room.

Although there is naturally no well founded ground for the supposition, it is generally expected that the deliberations of the jury will be long, tiresome and stubborn, and no one expects a verdict before late in the night or sometime to-morrow.

Judge McConnell came into the court at 8.20, and, after waiting a few minutes, left again without opening the court, as there was no communication from the jury. He said he would return at 10 o'clock.

### Officers Royal Arcanum.

Editor Citizen:—At a meeting of the Royal Arcanum held on the 10th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. As the organist, whose name appears below, was unanimously elected by the regent, it is hoped that he will be present at the first regular meeting in January, 1890.

Regent—Dr. D. T. Millard.
Vice Regent—Dr. M. H. Fletcher.
Orator—T. W. Patton.
Secretary—S. Lipinsky.
Collector—E. I. Holmes.
Treasurer—S. Hammershlag.
Chaplain—James West.
Guide—T. L. Hyndman.
Warden—W. H. Cook.
Sentinel—S. B. Woody.
Organist—George Henderson.
Trustees—T. G. Lindsey (for two years;) J. M. Heston (for three years.)
Janitor—W. H. Cook.
Past Regent—W. Talbot Penniman.

CHAS. L. LINDSEY,
Secretary F. B. Council, 701, R. A.

We publish to-day the address of the Rev. J. L. Carroll, D. D., delivered at the memorial celebration on Wednesday; also the address on the same occasion at Richmond, Va., by the Rev. Dr. Mennigerode, long time Rector of St. Paul's church, into which Mr. Davis was admitted to membership during the period of his Presidency; and also the letter of Mr. Davis to the committee of invitation to the Fayetteville centennial celebration, probably the last written production of that immortal man.

### Spring Contesting With Winter.

Three weeks ago the mercury for several mornings in succession was below 20°, cold enough to kill any living deciduous vegetation; yet that almond tree on Bridge street, of which we spoke a month ago, continues to bloom, and the ends of the new wood of this year's growth are covered with green leaves forced up by these warm December days.

### Y. M. C. A. Notice.

There will be a song service followed by an evangelistic Bible class for men only at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. 26 Patton avenue, Sunday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock.

The subject of the Bible study will be: "What shall I do to be saved." Acts xvi: 30; iv: 12.

All men are invited to be present.

### First Presbyterian Church.

Divine Worship to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Rev. W. S. P. Bryan, pastor.

The managers in charge of the Mission Hospital for the next two weeks are Mrs. Pulliam and Mrs. Drummond.

Judge John H. Dillon, of Greensboro, formerly of the supreme court, has registered at the Grand Central.