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Fisherman and Farmer.

ELIZABETH CITY N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900.

ONE DOLLAR per Year, in Advance.) The Official Paper of PASQUOTANK and CAMDEN Counties. (ESTABLISHED 1886.

CITY DIRECTORY.

Mayor. T. B. Wilson.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

J. B. Flora, M. N. Sawyer,
J. C. Commander, J. L. Sawyer,
B. F. Spence, W. H. Weatherly
Bryant Freeman.

POLICEMEN.

W. C. Dawson, Chief,
A. C. Bell, P. H. Ives.
Health Officer, Dr. H. T Aydlett.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

COMMISSIONERS.

G. M. Scott, Chairman,
S. N. Morgan, Elisha Lister.

SHERIFF.

N. G. Grandy.

C. S. C.

W. H. Jennings.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

W. B. Culpepper.

TREASURER.

W. A. Foster.

Norfolk & Southern R. R.

In effect Sept. 24th, 1900.

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND

Lv. Eliz. City daily (ex. Sun) 2:45, p.m
Ar. Norfolk, " " 4.25, p.m
Lv Eliz.City, Tue.Thur.&Sat 9:30, a.m
Ar Norfolk " " " 11:00, a m.

SOUTHOUND

Lv. Eliz. City daily (ex Sun) 11 40, a.m
Ar Edenton " " 12:40, p.m
Ar. Belhaven " " 5:20, p.m
Lv Eliz. City Tue Thu & Sat. 5:55, p.m
Ar. Edenton 6:55 p.m

☞ Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 12:45 p. m. for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor.

Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45 p. m. for Chowan River landings; and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and New Berne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00 p m: connect with A & N.C. R. R and W. & W. R R. for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c.

For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00 noon and Friday for Pasquotank River landings 12:30 p.m.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday for Washington, N.C., and 5 a. m., Tuesday Thursday and Saturday for Aurora south Creek Makleyville etc.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the N. & S. R R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen. M'g'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Ft.&Pass.Agt

Hon. C. L. Abernethy Democratic Presidential Elector,

Will Address The People Of The First Congressional DISTRICT,

At the following times and places:

Edenton, Chowan Co., Monday October 1st, 1 p. m.

Currituch C. H, Currituck county, Tuesday October 2nd 1 p m.

South Mills, Camden county, Wednesday October 3rd 11 a m.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county Wednesday October 3rd, 8 p. m.

Ahoskie, Hertford county. Thursday, October 4th, 7. p. m.

Gatesville, Gates county Friday, October 5th, 12 p. m.

Columbia, Tyrrell county Monday, 8th, 7 p m.

Creswell, Washington county Tuesday, October 9th, 11, a. m

Roper, Washington county Wednesday, 10th, 12.

Belhaven, Beaufort county Wednesday, 10th, 8 p. m.

Lake Landing, Hyde county Friday 12th, 11 a. m.

Aurora, Beaufort county Saturday 13th, 3 p. m.

Manteo, Dare county Tuesday 17th.

Some benevolent friends of Littleton Female College have made it possible for us to take a few bright, dependent orphans at a cost to them of $50 for the scholastic year for board, laundry and full literary tuition. For particulars address J. M. Rhodes, Littleton, N. C. tf

AMERICAN BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION CONVENED IN ANNUAL SESSION.

Governor Tyler Welcomes the Financiers to the State—The Governor Urges a Broader Basis of Security in the Lending of Money—Brief Synopsis of President Walker Hill's Address—The Annual Reports on "Education," "Uniform Laws" and "Fidelity Insurance."

Richmond, Va., October 2.—The American Bankers' Association convened in annual session here this morning at 10 o'clock and was in session until after 3 p. m.

On the stage during the opening session were President Walker Hill, of St. Louis; Secretary James R. Branch, of New York; Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States; Governor J. Hoge Tyler, Mayor Richard M. Taylor, Colonel John B. Purcell and others. After the association had been called to order and an invocation offered by Rev. Carey Morgan, Mayor Taylor delivered a short address of welcome on behalf of the city. This was followed by the reading of the address of welcome by Mr. Virginius Newton on behalf of the bankers of Richmond, and graceful response by President Walker Hill, of the association.

In the course of his address President Walker Hill said:

I think that all the members of this association will agree with me that a variable standard of value is to be deplored and avoided if possible, though we may not agree as to what would constitute such a standard and how it could be best avoided. Furthermore, few dispute the proposition that gold is the most unvarying money standard, though some contend that it is not the only or best standard to be had. Mr. Bryan says he first desires to preserve "greenbacks" from legislative destruction, and that he will then consider whether they should ever be paid, and if so, how. I would firmly establish gold as the only standard money of this country, as the past and present both teach that it is the best standard. I am always in favor of improvement, but I do not believe that everything so called is properly named.

Since our last meeting a step—though not as long a one as I had hoped for—has been taken toward fixing gold in the monetary scheme of this country. I refer, of course, to the Act of Congress approved March 14, 1900. It authorizes an increase in the national bank circulation, and leaves undisturbed our ten different kinds of money, and it should, therefore, not offend, though it may not satisfy, the monetary expansionist. This action leaves the standard silver dollar a legal tender to any amount in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated by contract. It provides that nothing in it shall be construed to affect the legal tender qualities "as now provided by law, of the silver dollar, or of any other money coined or issued by the United States." Therefore, all private contracts merely providing for the payment of silver dollars, Sherman certificates, and greenbacks; that is, it has not affected the standard of private contracts. It has, however, provided that something over $839,000,000 out of about $1,026,000,000 of Government bonds bearing 3, 4 and 5 per cent. interest, and payable in "coin," may be refunded into 2 per cent. gold bonds. That is, to be assured of gold in payment of the interest and principal of these bonds, they must be readjusted, as it were, into 2 per cent. obligations on a 16 to 1 or 50 per cent. basis, as you may say, so far as interest is concerned. In other words, the act declares that "coin" in the bonds referred to shall mean "gold," if the holder will accept in exchange for his present 3, 4 and 5 per cent. bonds, others bearing, on the average, less than half the interest he is now receiving, and if he will not accept such readjusted bonds he may still be paid, both as to principal and interest, in silver.

There still remains unfunded into these 2 per cent. bonds about $550,000,000 of the $839,000,000 that may be exchanged for 2 per cent. "gold" bonds. Having provided for the possible issue of $839,000,000 of gold bonds, common prudence demanded that our gold reserve should be strengthened, and this the act has done, but it falls far short of establishing the gold standard in this country, and does not secure it against the policy of a President and Secretary of the Treasury hostile to gold. The passage of this act means, in my judgment, one thing which we should realize if we would understand the sentiment of this country on the question of currency legislation, and that is, that there is no hope in the near future, if at all, in the lifetime of this generation of any elaborate currency enactment along the lines of the "Baltimore Plan" or any other which contemplates the issue of money by the banks. Before we can hope for any legislation of that kind the people at large, the masses, must be made to understand the necessity of it, and the justice and wisdom of its specific provisions. And I care not how the value of this bank money may be secured, nor how fair may be the compensation paid by the banks for the privilege, it will be difficult work, and take a long time to persuade the people that the bankers are not getting an undue advantage and profit through their right to issue money. The unreasonable hostility with which so many people still view the right of national banks in this respect should convince the most sanguine of how almost hopeless will be the task of reconciling the people to anything worth attempting of the kind under consideration. And is anything along these lines worth attempting? Everything of the kind which has been suggested involves a greater or less abandonment of the most essential features of true or redemption money, namely: Intrinsic and fixed value. And the closer we keep to true money and the few substitutes for it we have, the better.

The industry, capacity, commerce and wealth of the people are all proper elements of their credit; but credit, which means after all hope, relief, expectancy, should be eliminated as far as possible from money. For a thousand years before coins were invented money passed by weight alone, and during that period the only confidence needed with respect to it was as to the purity of the metal, which was weighed out before him to whom it was paid. Therefore, nothing should induce the adoption or emission of representative money. Its very name shows that it is a substitute for something which is conceded to be better than the substitute.

That some of the leaders of the people should find it to their advantage to decry the patriotism of bankers is, I am sure, a source of regret to all the members of this association; but I may venture to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that no other single class of men are so dependent on "good times" as bankers, and none do more to make times good or stand more bravely in the breach and sacrifice more to stem a panic and avert the untold evils that follow in its trail, than bankers. And no one class of men, from the days of Robert Morris to the present time, have made more personal sacrifices and ventured their fortunes more freely for their country than American bankers; and yet some who must know this hesitate not to induce many to believe that bankers are the enemies of their country. Let us hope that the ever-increasing intelligence of the people will soon make them impervious to such unjustifiable misrepresentation and such unmitigated demagoguery as now misleads them to the injury of their most important interests. Let us, the bankers of the country, in the meantime go steadily along the pathway that conservative but progressive commercial methods marks out for us, working in the future, as we have in the past, for the prosperity of the people in times of peace, and the honor and safety of our country in the troublous times of war, which, let us pray, may not come upon us again in our generation.

Governor Tyler then made an address of welcome on behalf of the State, in which he urged a broader basis of security in the lending of money. "I believe I will speak my mind on one or two subjects," he said. "In the first place, you have heard of the word collateral? Well, my friends, its meaning needs to be enlarged.

"It usually means, in all of our American cities, the securities that are listed on the stock exchange, and unless a man can present to the great trust companies, savings banks and national banks, those so-called 'listed' securities, he is unable to borrow from them. Who lists these securities? The company of men who do this are themselves usually large holders of these listed securities and are, therefore, little inclined to enlarge the limits of this favored circle. You may have lands and houses and cattle, manufacturing plants, municipal bonds, and a hundred kinds of property whose interest-earning capacity is assured, yet you cannot tap with ever so small a pipe these great reservoirs. Even the small country banks themselves cannot provide the right sort of collateral and so rediscount their notes.

"A better system ought to prevail, a man is not discontented with our American system because it will not lend its money on worthless and precarious risks; he is not discontented because you refuse to go into speculations of a doubtful issue, but he is discontented because so many men with income-bringing property cannot always be accommodated with a loan upon it; not these call loans which will allow you on a moment's notice to dump the securities of the market whenever panicky tremor runs through the street, but time loans, when a man can prepare to meet them, both principal and interest, and pay back the money that he has borrowed. A better system should be devised either through branch banks or bureaus of information or a closer union and inspection should be made among the different banks of the different States so that a surplus in one could help to make up a deficit in another. City methods can never be applied to country ways."

The annual reports of the president, the secretary and the treasurer were then read, and just before the hour of adjournment were also read the reports on "Education," "Uniform Laws" and "Fidelity Insurance." An informal report was made on express company taxation and the report of the detective committee was submitted and all of them were briefly discussed.

To-night the visiting bankers were given a reception at the Jefferson Hotel, and at 10:30 o'clock sat down to an elegant banquet.

FILIPINO LETTERS CAPTURED.

The Writer Advocates the Continuance of the Struggle Until After the Presidential Election.

Washington, October 2.—The War Department has just received from General MacArthur by mail another batch of insurgent papers captured by the American troops. Among them is a letter from Theodore Sandio, agent for the Filipino junta at Hong-Kong, to Lieutenant-Colonel Carmairlo Tinio The writer says in part:

"The present campaign and some other circumstances have created in America a political situation which may perhaps produce the downfall of McKinley, which will signify the triumph of our ideal. For the same reasons the disastrous war in the Transvaal and especially the fierce revolution in China has created a political atmosphere sufficiently critical to cause the birth of a disturbance of the armed peace of the great powers that may result favorably to our aspirations; because America may prefer to sacrifice some of her plans with respect to the Philippine islands accepting our independence under her protectorate, rather than sustain two wars and run the risk of losing the whole archipelago. I believe, then, that under the condition so favorably colored by the present circumstances it is necessary that we continue the struggle and only accept peace on a base of independence, although under an American protectorate. * * * If the re-election of Mr. McKinley is accomplished and a revolution in China be wiped out and the war in the Transvaal take no new complications, then will I be the first to accept the peace that I believe to be necessary, though it be at the cost of acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States, since I consider that our forces are now impotent to defend our sacred and legitimate rights."

General MacArthur in transmitting these papers says: "Possibly Sandio is as close to Aguinaldo as any of the leaders who continue in open hostilities."

THE VATICAN ROBBED.

Rome, October 2.—It became known to the public to-day that thieves had entered the Vatican, forced a safe and carried off securities worth 357,000 lires and 3000 lires in silver. The safe, situated on the second floor, belongs to the management of the Apostolic Palace, which looks after the horses and carriages and the decoration of St. Peter's Cathedral.

THE CHINESE HORRORS.

CHINESE EMPEROR'S MESSAGE TO EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY

China's Ruler Deplores and Regrets the Murder of the German Minister and is Anxious to Expiate the Crime Germany's Emperor Demands that the Guilty Chinese Officials Must be Punished for the Murder of Christians of all Faiths Which Will Satisfy the Nations of Christendom.

Berlin, October 2.—Following is the text of the Chinese Emperor's message to Emperor William of Germany:

"Greeting—That Your Majesty's Minister has fallen a victim to the rising which suddenly broke out in China without our officials being able to prevent it, whereby our friendly relations were disturbed is deeply deplored and regretted. By decree we order that sacrifices be made on an altar for the deceased and Chief Secretary Kung Yung has been instructed to pour libations on the altar. The commercial superintendents of the northern and southern ports have been ordered to take the needful measures concerning the conveyance of the coffin of the deceased. When it reaches Germany a second offering shall be made on an altar.

"Germany has always maintained the friendliest relations with China. We therefore entertain the hope that Your Majesty will renounce all resentment so that peace may be arranged as soon as possible and that universal harmony be rendered possible for all time. This is our most anxious hope and our most ardent wish."

Emperor William replied September 30th, as follows:

"To the Emperor of China—I, the German Emperor, have received the telegram of Your Majesty, the Emperor of China. I have observed with satisfaction that Your Majesty is anxious to expiate according to the custom and precept of your religion the shameful murder of my Minister, which set at naught all civilization, yet as the German Emperor and a Christian I cannot regard that abominable crime as atoned for by a libation. Besides my murdered Minister, there have gone before the throne of God a large number of our brethren of Christian faith, bishops and missionaries, women and children, who for the sake of their faith, which is also mine, have died the violent death of martyrs and are accusers of Your Majesty. Do the libations commanded by Your Majesty suffice for all these innocent ones? I do not make Your Majesty personally responsible for the outrage against the legations, which are held inviolable among all nations, nor for the grievous wrongs done so many nations and faiths and to the subjects of Your Majesty of my Christian belief. But, the advisers of Your Majesty's throne and the officials on whose heads rests the blood guilt of a crime which fills all Christian nations with horror, must expiate their abominable deeds. When Your Majesty brings them to the punishment they have deserved, that I will regard as an expiation which will satisfy the nations of Christendom.

"If Your Majesty will use your imperial power for this purpose, accepting to that end the support of all the injured nations, I, for my part, declare myself agreed on that point. I should also gladly welcome the return of Your Majesty to Pekin. For this, my General, Field Marshal Von Waldersee, will be instructed not only to receive Your Majesty with the honors due Your rank, but he will also afford Your Majesty the military protection you may desire and which you may need against the rebels.

"I also long for peace which atones for the guilt which makes good wrongs done and which offers to all foreigners in China security for life and property, and, above all, for the free service of their religion.

"WILLIAM I. R."

GERMAN TROOPS KILL FORTY BOXERS.

(Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.)

Pekin, September 28, via Taku, September 29, and Shanghai, October 2.—The German column, consisting of 1700 men under General Von Hoopfner, encountered a small Boxer force south of the imperial deer park yesterday and killed forty of the Chinese during a fight which followed. The Chinese were put to flight and scattered. Four Germans were wounded.

Chi Hsit, a member of the Tsung Li Yamen, of notorious anti-foreign tendencies, and a patron of the Boxers, has been captured in the Imperial City by the Japanese. His fate has not been determined upon.

LI ABANDONS HIS TRIP TO PEKIN

(Copyright, 1900, the Associated Press.)

Tien Tsin, September 29, via Taku, September 29, via Shanghai, October 2.—Li Hung Chang has abandoned his decision to proceed to Pekin and will, it is announced, begin negotiations with the Russian Minister to China, M. de Giers, upon the latter's arrival at Tien Tsin.

General Chaffee estimates that it will take a month to get the American troops out of China.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IN CHINA.

Washington, October 2.—The War Department has made public General Order No. 2, issued by General Chaffee in China. The order refers especially to the conduct of the soldiers and calls attention to the articles of war which bear especially upon protection of citizens. The order was designed to prevent looting, abuse of the Chinese, and to enforce the same discipline in China as is maintained in the United States.

THE EXPEDITION POSTPONED.

Taku, September 29.—The expedition to Pao Ting Fu has been postponed, and the start will not be made until October 6th. General Gaselee and the German General will command the Pekin and Tien Tsin columns, respectively. The Russians have occupied Tong Shan without opposition. The New South Wales contingent of the British troops will Winter in Pekin.

THE POWERS IN ACCORD

WITH THE PROPOSITION LAID DOWN BY THE UNITED STATES.

News from the European Chancelleries Indicate that a Complete Agreement as to China is Within Sight—Germany Finds Nothing Inconsistent in the American Plans With Her Aspirations—The Prospects for an Adjustment of the Difficulty Without a Resort to War Much Brighter.

Washington, October 2.—Favorable news has reached Washington from the European Chancelleries indicating that a complete agreement as to China is within sight and that, too, on the basis of the propositions laid down by Secretary Hay in his note of July 3d and the subsequent notes treating of that subject. The accord of Russia with the United States is more complete than was anticipated at first and the reports show that all of the European nations probably are placing themselves in position to take advantage of the opening made by the United States and will soon be ready to begin negotiations for a settlement with the Chinese Government. The Russians have given notice of such purpose, and while the text of the French note on this subject referred to in to-day's press dispatches has not reached the State Department, the officials are satisfied that this is correctly reported and that France, like Russia, is ready to negotiate at once.

As for Germany, either the position of that government has been misunderstood or it has sustained a change of mind. Possibly the former is the case; but, however, that may be, it is quite certain from the advices which have reached Washington to-day that the German Government, upon careful inspection of the plans for a settlement projected by the United States, finds therein nothing inconsistent with the German aspirations. Therefore, it may be expected that Germany, too, will be prepared soon to join in this common movement toward a settlement. It may be stated that altogether the prospects of an adjustment of the Chinese difficulty without resort to formal war are very much brighter than they were one week ago.

The Chinese Minister has delivered to the State Department official confirmation of the degradation of Prince Tuan and many other Chinese leaders. The official statement is made as to Minister Wu's dispatch:

"A cablegram received from Director-General Sheng, at Shanghai, states that by imperial edict, issued on September 25th, Prince Chwang, Prince Yih, secondary princes Tsai Lien and Tsai Ying, are deprived of all their respective ranks and offices; that Prince Tuan is deprived of office and is handed over to the Imperial Clan Court, which shall consult and decide upon a severe penalty, and his salary is to be stopped; that Duke Tsai Lan and the president of the Censorate, Ying Nien, are handed over to the said board, who shall consult and decide upon a severe penalty; and that Kang Yi, assistant grand secretary and president of the Civil Board, and Chao Su Chiao, president of the Board of Punishment, are handed over to the Board of Censors, who shall consult and decide upon a penalty."

The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister Conger formally announcing the withdrawal and departure of the Russian legation from Pekin.

NO BREAK AMONG THE STRIKERS.

Additional Offers of an Increase of Wages Operators Must Recognize the National Organization.

Philadelphia, October 2.—No break has yet occurred in the ranks of the striking workers, though additional offers of an increase of 10 per cent. in wages were posted throughout the region. In fact there were many indications to-day of an intention on the part of the strikers to insist on other concessions and to remain out until the operators give recognition to their national organization.

The feature of the day was the parade and mass-meeting of mine-workers at Wilkesbarre, arranged with the object of demonstrating the strength of the United Mine Workers.

President Mitchell was expected to indicate in his speech to the miners his views on the 10 per cent. increase conceded by the operators, but beyond noting it as a victory he had nothing to say on that point.

Neither did he intimate anything as to the probability of an early convention of miners, and after the meeting, when questioned on that subject, he said that not a local union had requested the calling of a convention.

A significant move in this direction, however, developed to-night at Shenandoah, where all the branches of the United Mine Workers held meetings and selected delegates to a convention to be called later by President Mitchell. This is the first announcement of the selection of convention delegates. The entire region was quiet to-day and very few mines were in operation.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

London, October 3.—3:30 a. m.—Yesterday's pollings in the parliamentary election gave the state of parties at present as follows: Ministerialists, 178; Liberals, 35; Nationalists, 19. Of the 232 seats thus disposed of the Ministerialists, or rather the Conservatives, have gained six. Increased Conservative majorities are especially noticeable in London and Lancashire. Almost all the London divisions were polled yesterday, showing heavy Unionist increases. The representation of Manchester is not changed in any of the five districts, but all the Conservative candidates secured big majorities. On the other hand, the Liberal majority for Charles E. Schwann, in the Ninth division of Manchester, was reduced from 455, the figures of 1895, to 26.

So far from Henry Labouchere losing his seat is concerned is in consequence of his correspondence with Mr. Kruger, Northampton is now represented by two Liberals. Mr. Labouchere, however, did not head the poll, although he secured a heavy vote. Dr. Shippman, who received the greatest number of votes cast, is a Liberal Imperialist.

A REPUBLICAN FORECAST.

The National Committee Claims 266 Votes Certain in the Electoral College for Mr. McKinley.

New York, October 2.—In a statement issued from Republican National headquarters, through Committeeman Manley, the National Committee claims 266 votes certain in the electoral college for McKinley, 112 for Bryan and fifty-four were put down as in doubt. The States conceded to Bryan are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

In the doubtful column is put Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Nebraska and Utah. Everything else is put down for McKinley but Indiana, which, with its fifteen votes, is admitted to be in doubt.

When shown this Republican claim Mr. Richardson, for the Democrats, characterized it as only "so much boasting." He said that the Democrats also had a poll, which was very different from the Republican one, but that it would not be made public.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON TO TAKE THE STUMP.

New York, October 2.—Concerning the report that ex-President Harrison, who came to the city last night with his family from the mountains, would make a few speeches during the campaign, it was learned to-day that the National Campaign Committee wrote him about a month ago asking him to take some active part in the campaign. Mr. Harrison replied, asking the committee not to press him to make any speeches early in the campaign. It is now said on the highest authority that General Harrison will not be asked to make any speeches until nearly the close of the campaign—till after Governor Roosevelt has made his tour of New York State. Then he will take the stump and make several speeches, at least two of which are to be delivered in this city.

Senator Scott called on ex-President Harrison at the latter's hotel to-day and said afterward that Mr. Harrison will remain here ten or eleven days and will be able to speak, probably within that time. If he should not be able to deliver an address, said Senator Scott, he will write a letter giving his views and showing his position, and the letter will favor McKinley.

GOV. ROOSEVELT MOBBED BY ENTHUSIASTIC ADMIRERS.

Lincoln, Neb., October 2.—Governor Roosevelt was accorded a magnificent demonstration this afternoon by the citizens of Lincoln. Nothing equal to it has yet been seen during the progress of the Governor's journey through the West. Along the line of march from the station to Capital House square the streets, windows and balconies were filled with cheering people. In many streets the crowds were so dense as to impede the passage of the carriages and the mounted escort.

Arriving at Capitol square Governor Roosevelt was conducted to a reviewing stand, before which the long procession passed in review, occupying more than an hour. There were many unique and amusing features in the parade.

Governor Roosevelt was conducted to a speaker's stand, where he spoke for three-quarters of an hour, going over the same ground in his remarks as he has travelled over before on the issues of expansion, militarism and patriotism.

On his way from the stand to his carriage he was fairly mobbed by a wildly eager crowd, who wished to shake his hand or to get a word or look of recognition. He reached his carriage somewhat battered in appearance, but in fine spirits.

MR. BRYAN'S ITINERARY FOR THE EAST.

Chicago, October 2.—Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to-day announced the following itinerary for the Eastern campaign of W. J. Bryan: Madison Square Garden, New York city, October 16th; at other points in the State of New York, October 17th to 20th, inclusive; West Virginia, October 22d; Maryland, October 23d; Delaware, October 24th; New Jersey, October 25th and 26th; New York City, October 27th. On the latter date Mr. Bryan will address a meeting of Bryan clubs on the Atlantic Coast States.

It has not been decided whether Mr. Bryan will make any speeches in Illinois after closing the Eastern tour.

MR. BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN TOUR.

LaCrosse, Wis., October 2.—When William J. Bryan concluded his last speech here to-night he had made eighteen addresses and had covered about fifteen hours' of time during the day. Beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning, he talked at intervals until 11 o'clock to-night, putting in, all told, fully six solid hours of speech-making. The region traversed to-day is a rich agricultural section and Mr. Bryan's remarks were addressed especially to farmers, the trust question receiving a greater share of attention than usual.

A NEGRO DEMOCRAT MOBBED.

Canton, Ill., October 1.—Samuel Taylor, a colored orator of Peoria, attempted to make a Democratic speech at St. David, a mining town five miles from Canton, but was mobbed by negroes and his life threatened. Only quick aid from the authorities saved him from personal injury at the hands of the infuriated negroes. The Democratic County Committee will have the leaders of the mob arrested.—Baltimore Sun.

THE GEORGIA STATE ELECTION.

Atlanta, Ga., October 2.—Sixty thousand majority is the vote the Democratic party of Georgia expects to obtain at the general State election tomorrow. The Populists, who have a State ticket in the field, do not expect to elect it, but in many of the doubtful counties of the State they claim they will name the local officers and the members of the General Assembly. The Republican organization has no State ticket to be voted upon.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON SPINNERS.

Philadelphia, October 2.—The session of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association began here to-day, representatives from about fifty North Carolina and South Carolina mills being present. Only routine business was transacted. To-morrow the question of fixing a new schedule of prices will be taken up for discussion, and if not then agreed upon the meeting may be extended until Thursday.

A NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Winfield Townsend, Taken by a Mob to the Scene of His Crime, and There Reduced to Ashes.

Wetumpka, Ala., October 2.—Winfield Townsend, alias Floyd, a negro, was burned at the stake in the little town of Eclectic, fifteen miles from this place, a half hour after midnight this morning. The negro's crime was an attempted assault upon Mrs. Lennie Harrington, whose husband set fire to the brands which reduced Townsend's body to ashes. Yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock, the negro, a nephew of negro Floyd, who was hung in the Wetumpka jail week before last, for attempted assault, attempted to assault Mrs. Harrington. Mrs. Harrington was engaged at a cotton gin in Eclectic and lives one mile out of town. The negro came to the house and told Mrs. Harrington that her husband had sent him to get twenty cents from her. She told him she had no change. Then the negro left, but returned in about ten minutes. The woman's screams were heard by Bob Nichols, another negro, who was passing along the road at the time. He ran to the house in time to see the negro escape. As soon as Mrs. Harrington was brought back to consciousness Nichols gave the alarm.

The news spread rapidly. All the stores in Eclectic were closed, all the gins and saw-mills shut down; the people left their wagons in the road and their plows in the fields and gathered for a pursuit of the negro. The crowd divided, some scouring the woods near the scene of the crime and others went to the pen for blood hounds.

The dogs were not brought to the scene until nearly dark. They were taken where the negro's tracks disappeared and an exciting chase ensued. The dogs stopped finally at a tree in front of Odion's store, on the outskirts of the town. The crowd coming up soon discovered the negro sitting on a limb. He was brought down at once and taken to the scene of his crime. There he was confronted by his victim, who positively identified him. Word was sent to the other searching parties that the negro had been found, and about 11 o'clock a crowd of several hundred were in the little village. The negro was then taken to the edge of the village and surrounded by the mob, shivering with fear. The preparations for death were quickly arranged. A rope was flung over the limb of a big oak and a hundred men stood ready to lend a hand at the rope.

Then a halt was called and the manner of death discussed by the mob. To decide the matter a vote was taken, and the balloting showed a majority of the crowd to favor death at the stake. The stake was prepared and the negro was bound to it with chains. Pine knots were piled about him and the flames were fired by the husband of the negro's victim. As they leaped to the wretch's flesh his wild cries upon God for mercy and help could be heard for miles. The crowd looked on, deaf to his cries and in an hour the negro was reduced to ashes.

Townsend, before being bound confessed the crime, and said he was also implicated with Alexander Floyd, who was hung a couple of weeks ago for an attempted assault on Miss Kate Pearson in the attempt at that time. He said he and Floyd had planned for other crimes of like character, but that Floyd's being hung put a stop to them.

BOTH DUELLISTS FATALLY WOUNDED.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., October 2.—Rodney Lowry, nephew of ex-Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, fought a duel this morning at Moundsville, Ala., fifteen miles from here, with W. H. White, foreman of the section. Both, it is believed, were fatally wounded. Lowry is the agent for the railroad company at Moundsville. This morning he had some words with Section Foreman White over the moving of a car of cotton seed. White, it is alleged, threatened Lowry and Lowry procured a pistol out of his office. White was already armed, and as Lowry returned to the platform the men began shooting at each other, advancing as they fired. Lowry was shot four times, in the leg, right side, right forearm and chest. Each man fired five times, but Lowry's last ball was the only one that struck White. This last shot was fired within five feet of him and struck White in the abdomen. Lowry, with his right forearm shot, then clubbed White into insensibility with the butt end of his pistol. White has a wife and three children, Lowry is 33 years old and single.

AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A DAM.

Tampa, Fla., October 2.—An attempt was made yesterday to blow up the immense dam of the Tampa Electric Company, six miles from this city, the unexploded dynamite being found this morning. This work cost $300,000, and was destroyed by people in the neighborhood two years ago. It backs water over a large territory in securing power to run an electric plant. People living in the neighborhood are opposed to its maintenance. An extra body of guards was this morning placed on duty about the place.

A BIG FIRE AT WILLIAMSPORT

Williamsport, Pa., October 3.—2 a. m.—Shortly after midnight fire broke out in the large shoe factory of J. E. Dayton & Co., and at 2 o'clock this morning was not under control. The plant will be a total loss. The factory and contents are valued at $300,000, partially covered by insurance.

TO GET AN OPTION ON THE RICE CROP.

Beaumont, Tex., October 2.—A meeting of leading rice farmers, millers and all others who are interested in the culture of rice was held in this city yesterday to consider a proposition which is practically to control the domestic rice market of the United States. The meeting was held at the instance of Anderson Herd, of New York, and C. C. Duzen, of Crowley, La. Mr. Herd represents a syndicate of New York capitalists which he claims has a capital of $7,500,000. Mr. Herd in explaining his purpose said the purpose of the company is to contract with the rice farmer for all his rice for four years to come, with an option to extend four years more if desired by the company and to pay a stated price for the rice during the existence of the contract.

The farmers are inclined to sign the contract, and Mr. Herd says that already over 90 per cent. of the rice-growers of South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana have agreed to the plan.

FILED A PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

New York, October 2.—Charles R.