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SENATORIAL CONTEST.

SIMMONS, POU AND WARD ATTORNEYS FOR TRUSTS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

MR. WEBSTER ON THE SENATORSHIP.

[Why Vance Opposed Mr. Simmons for the Collectorship of Internal Revenue; Why Should not Sen. Vance's Friends Oppose Him for Senator? A Pertinent Question.

Webster's Weekly, (Democrat.)

The people of North Carolina, for the first time in their history, are to pass directly upon the question of who shall represent them in the United States Senate. It is axiomatic that the great body of the people are honest and patriotic and want to do right. If they go wrong, it is because they are mistaken and not because they want to bring evil upon the country. When they see their error they have the courage and manhood to correct it. We believe the people are less liable to make a mistake in the selection of a public officer than a convention party caucus or legislature. Our reason for thinking so is that influences can be brought to bear upon conventions, caucuses and legislatures that could not mislead the great bulk of the people. There are too many of the latter to bribe with patronage or intimidate with power. A delegate's or representative's ambition or cupidity may be appealed to, and office or the hope of office may be used to induce him to vote for the wrong man. The Senatorial contest in 1897 affords a striking object lesson of this. Senator Pritchard was re-elected by the power of Federal patronage. The promise of a postoffice to one, a deputy's place to another, a storekeeper's job to a third—these outweighed the sense of duty of fifteen Populist members of the legislature to the people and they joined with the Republicans in electing a friend of Mark Hanna to the Senate. This would have been impossible had the election of Senator been left to the popular vote, or to the rank and file of the Populists.

Since the people are to choose their Senator, they are entitled to know the record of every man who solicits their support. If any one knows any good reason why General Carr, Mr. Simmons, Gov Jarvis or Col. Waddell should not be Senator; if there is anything wrong with their Democracy; if they have ever faltered in their devotion to the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Bryan; if either of them wavered or was an uncertain quantity when Mr. Cleveland tried to lead the party into the enemy's camp in 1893, now is the time to speak. It is not a question of supporting the nominee. The party has no candidate for the Senate, as Chairman Simmons informed Senator Butler last summer when challenged by the Populist Senator for a joint discussion of the issues. The whole matter has been turned over to the people. Whoever they select will receive the support of every Democratic member of the legislature and will be Senator for the term beginning March 4th, 1901.

We discussed in our last issue the claims of Mr Simmons upon the Senatorship, as set forth by Judge Womack, of Raleigh. Judge Womack gave eleven reasons why he thought Mr. Simmons should have the place. His fourth reason was what the newspaper craft would call a "scoop" a piece of important "news" given to the public for the first time. We beg to quote:

"4. In 1894 and 1896 he boldly and publicly, in the State convention and elsewhere, advocated policies opposed by the President, declaring he would surrender his office before he would surrender his principles."

As stated last week, we were a member of the conventions of 1894 and 1896, but do not recall that Mr Simmons was conspicuous for his opposition to Mr. Cleveland's policies. The North Carolinian, a Raleigh paper, gave a full report of the proceedings of the convention of 1894, a copy of which we have preserved, and we do not find a line or sentence showing that Mr. Simmons opened his mouth upon silver or the Senatorial primary, which were the leading questions before the convention. His speech in calling the convention to order gave no indication of his position upon these questions, being purely formal. How different from this year, when he made a ringing speech in opening the convention, declaring his position upon both State and national issues. Gov. Jarvis' request for a primary to settle the Senatorship was defeated by a large majority, and that meant that Senator Ransom, who followed Mr. Cleveland off the platform, was to go back to the Senate if a Democratic legislature was elected, of which there seemed to be no doubt at that time. The convention adopted a free silver platform, but the campaign was not waged upon that line. The whole power of the Federal patronage was used to re elect a Cleveland ite to the Senate. Our speakers talked tariff and '68 and did not enlarge upon 16 to 1. Mr. Simmons had a discussion with Mr. Marion Butler in Wayne county in October of that year and in an extended report of the debate found in one of our exchanges, and which we have preserved, he is credited with having said:

"I am in favor of bimetalism; I am in favor of putting silver on an equal footing with gold. And if England, Germany and other foreign countries would agree to it we could have free coinage here right away, but the time is not yet ripe for free silver, if it had been Cleveland and the last Congress would have given it to you."

There was not a Clevelandite in the State who could have found fault with that. Mr. Simmons was in no danger of losing his job for uttering such sentiments. He continued:

"My friends, we are all in a good fix if we only knew it. We have got more money today than any other country except France. * * * Free silver can't do much for you any way, for Col. Polk said it would only increase the circulation at thirty cents a head.

So, in Mr. Simmons' opinion the time was not ripe for free silver; the people were in a good fix if they only knew it; and besides, there was not much in free silver anyway. Yet the Democratic party of North Carolina in convention assembled August 2 1894, had solemnly declared:

"Resolved 1 That we reaffirm the doctrine of the party as enunciated by the Chicago convention of 1892; and desire to signify as follows what is the construction placed by us upon the section thereof relating to silver, viz:

"We hold that it is the duty of the law-making department of the government, now in the hands of the Democracy, to take immediate steps to restore by legislation the equal privileges of silver with gold at the mints, by the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, such being the ratio of coinage which heretofore has held in the United States."

We do not say that Mr. Simmons is not for independent bimetalism now. A man ought to learn a great deal in six years. Judge Womack having urged his opposition to Cleveland's policy in 1894 as well as in 1896 as one of the reasons why he should be Senator, we submit that the people are entitled to know all the facts. The truth of the matter is that Mr Simmons was regarded as a fast and firm friend of Senator Ransom in 1894, and was indebted to him for the collectorship. He will no deny that whatever influence he possessed was given to re-elect Senator Ransom, who stood by Cleveland on the money question.

Senator Vance opposed the confirmation of Mr. Simmons as collector of internal revenue in 1893. Now the ex-collector's friends are repeating the saying of the old Roman that the horse that pulls the plow should have the fodder. If Senator Vance had a reason for opposing him for collector, it is incumbent upon Mr Simmons to show that it would not be sufficient for Vance's friends to urge against his election to the Senate.

The Weekly thought in 1893 that Mr Simmons' services as chairman entitled him to the collectorship and advocated his cause. We did not see the matter from Senator Vance's standpoint. He saw more clearly than any man in North Carolina that Cleveland had determined to crush out the silver sentiment in the party. He saw in Mr. Simmons a shrewd manager and a remarkable organizer and thought him a dangerous man for Cleveland and Ransom to have on their side. Time has shown that Senator Vance did not misjudge Cleveland's intentions in trying to convert the party to the creed of John Sherman. Mr. Simmons can tell better than any one else whether the patronage of the collector's office was given to Vance men or Ransom men; to Democrats who believed in the free coinage of silver by this country alone or to those who favored waiting for Europe to come to our relief.

Mr. Simmons in an open letter published in the Raleigh papers Tuesday denies that he was a lobbyist for any corporation or interest during the session of the Legislature in 1899. He is unfortunate in being yoked together with "unbelievers" in this particular. It is a notorious fact that the law firm of Simmons, Pou & Ward, of which he is a member, did a large business in representing trust clients who were interested in bills before the Legislature of 1899. At one time, it is said, the Raleigh office had more work of this character than could be handled and it was necessary to bring the Newbern member, Mr Ward, up to relieve the pressure.

We recall that Mr Jas. H. Pou was represented by the News and Observer as having antagonized certain features of the Stevens anti-trust bill before the Senate committee and being reminded by the author that he was satisfied with them at the other end of the Capitol, answered that it was true, but he was asking for his clients. That was the day Senator Glenn, of Forsyth, asked if the declaration of the party in this State against trusts was not a "mere echo" of the national platform. The dictionary defines an "echo" as a "reflected sound."

The following from the News and Observer report of the Senate Committee's hearing shows that Mr Pou was a star performer on that interesting occasion:

Senator Fields: "With the amendment whom would the bill reach?"

Mr. Pou: "Any trust in the State."

Mr. Stevens: "That would make the bill a nullity, would it not, Mr. Rountree?"

Mr Rountree: "It looks very much like it."

Mr. Hicks: "The bill looks like it was aimed at foreign trusts, but lets in State trusts"

Mr Pou: "I do not think there are any trusts in the State"

We will quote again from the same report:

Mr Stevens said he was surprised that Mr. Pou should oppose the bill, because he had agreed to the bill as it passed the House. Mr. Pou said he was acting in behalf of clients.

Mr. Simmons has not yet disavowed the "client" plea of his partner for urging and, with Senator Glenn's help, securing the adoption of amendments to the Stevens' anti-trust bill which in the opinion of Mr. Rountree, of New Hanover, an able lawyer, made it a nullity. His attention has been called to it by the Weekly more than once, but he has remained dumb as an oyster. He had influence with the Legislature, which he tells us he exerted in behalf of the amendment and the election law. Why did he not urge the Legislature to enact a stringent anti-trust law?

The people of North Carolina would like to know what fellowship hath light with darkness; what agreement hath Democracy with attorneys who mock at the complaint of the people against trusts, saying there are none in the State, yet declaring the bill they amended to death will reach them every one; what concord hath the Democratic State Chairman and candidate for the Senate with a firm that lobbies for corporations before the State Legislature? Can two walk together except they be agreed?

Let us be understood in this matter. Our only motive is to see that a man goes to the United States Senate from this upon whom Mr. Bryan, if he is elected—and we pray God he may be—can rely in any and all emergencies."

Federal pensions have been granted the following residents of North Carolina: Weight Hammond, New Berne, $8 per month; William L. Thurber, Addie, $8 per month.

A large amount of ship-building is reported as going on at Newport News. The steamship Main, recently damaged in the Hoboken fire, will be rebuilt at that port at an expense of $600,000.

TO BUILD NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Many New Firms to Put in Bids—Active Competition Among Ship Builders.

Washington, D. C.—There promises to be a live competition for building the new battleships and cruisers, and several of the ship building industries already have their representatives here securing the specifications for the ships preparatory to submitting bids. These include some yards which have not thus far done any government work. The present low price of steel is expected by naval officials to result in giving the government the advantage of low bids. The builders state that steel shape and frames can be bought now for 1.7 cent per pound as against 2¼ a short time ago, and this, in the aggregate, makes a very large item of cost.

NINE HUNDRED CLERKS TO RETIRE.

Electricity to Take Their Place in the Census Office.

Washington, D. C.—During November nine hundred of the temporary clerks employed in the census bureau will go out of office. These clerks were mostly engaged in tabulating work in connection with the population division, and the introduction of electric machinery in verifying the reports makes the work much shorter than has been required in past censuses. The full census report will be ready to submit to Congress in December, after which the entire force will be gradually reduced.

THE PARTY RESPONSIBLE.

Why Didn't You Condemn It Before the August Election.

Hickory Times-Mercury.

You hear good men admitting that it was wrong for drunken Democrat roughs to go around and try to terrorize the people, but say the Democratic party is not responsible for it. When they escort the Democratic candidate for Governor around from place to place, when the fact was advertised by the Democratic papers, and when it was not condemned by a single Democratic paper in the State, and received the approval of Chairman Simmons and his State candidates, even Rev. Dixon, their candidate for Auditor, no one can say truthfully that the party is not and ought not to be held responsible for it.

Killed by the Crew.

Norfolk, Va.—Capt. Evans, of the oyster schooner "Graham," of Crisfield, Maryland, was murdered yesterday in the harbor by eight negroes composing the crew of the vessel, who mutinied and killed him, and then deserted:

Evans had trouble with the crew Wednesday, after he had advanced them a portion of their wages.

Another member of the crew had been sent ashore to make purchases and when he returned saw Captain Evans lying on the deck, his head crushed, his pockets rifled and the eight mutinous members gone. Evans had considerable money on his person.

Goes Too Far.

Philadelphia Record.

In the benevolent view of Bishop Morrison, of the Methodist church South, China should be dismembered by the holy armies of the Christian world From which it would appear that there are religious fanatics in civilized as well as in heathen lands. When Simon De Montfort informed the bishop of Toulouse that he had a number of prisoners, some of whom might be of the true faith, the pious ecclesiastic is related to have replied: Burn them all; the Lord will know His own!"

Heavy Shipments of Gold.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 10—Heavy shipments of gold from Dahlonega are being made to the government mint at Charlotte, N. C., through this city. One pig sent through this week weighed eighteen pounds and was worth $5 000 A portion of the stamps in the 120 stamp mill are now steadily in operation and the clean ups show that the percentage of gold to the ton is greater than had been expected.

His Indiscretion.

In one of Chauncy Depew's stories he tells of meeting a man as funny as himself.

"One day," said Mr. Depew, "I met a man who had been wounded in the face. He was a Union man, and I asked him in which battle he had been injured."

"'In the last battle of Bull Run, sir,' he replied

"'But how could you get hit in the face at Bull Run?' I asked

"'Well, sir,' said the man, half apologetically, 'after I had run a mile or two I got careless and looked back.'"—Youth's Companion

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We are of the opinion that the Carolina farmer's wife ought to share some of the prosperity of ten cent cotton. During all these years of low prices she has economized and worked hard and done more than her part to keep the wolves of debt and poverty from the door. She has worked and waited patiently for better times, and now that they have come she is entitled to have some of her desires granted.

Too Far Behind.

Milly—I understand that Miss Elderly is getting to be very fast.

Willy—Yes; but she'll never make up the time she has lost.—Smart Set.

Says the Virginian-Pilot: "We infer from the sundry exchanges that a little Judas Iscariating is being done in the Tar Heel Senatorial race."

WHY HE OPPOSES MR. SIMMONS

The Editor of the Herald Evidently Doesn't Know Very Far.

[Davie Record.

We were surprised to hear a Democrat say on our street yesterday that he was against Simmons for Senator because he had carried the last election by "trickery." The election was fair and honest as far as we know. This is a slander, not upon Mr. Simmons, but upon every registrar and poll holder in the State. It is but an echo of the Mount Holly speech.—Herald

The above was clipped from the Herald, edited by W. X. Coley, formerly of this place. Mr Coley is devoting a great deal of his space to the cause of F. M. Simmons, the arch perpetrator of the gigantic steal and rape of the ballot box in August. This Democrat who is opposed to Simmons on account of his trickery, is too honest to be in such a crowd, and is to be commended for expressing his honest convictions. The shame of the whole matter is, that so many registrars and poll holders would be the pliant tools of this arch conspirator, F. M. Simmons, against the rights and liberties of the people. The Democrat who has the honesty and manhood to denounce the rascality of his party should not be denounced as a slanderer, for he told the truth and nothing but the truth. No honest man who will express his honest views on the recent election will say that the election was honest and fair. If it was honest and fair in the east, and especially in such counties as Halifax, New Hanover, Craven and Edgecombe, why is it necessary to disfrancise the negroes? The Democrats got their majority in the negro counties, and they either got it by the negro voting the Democratic ticket, or by fraud. If the negro votes the Democratic ticket, then North Carolina, according to Democratic contentions, will have negro Democratic domination for the next four years. If you take the other horn of the dilemma, the State will be governed by a set of men who were not fairly elected, but whose certificates wreak with fraud and infamy. Which?

A RIOT AT MANTANZAS.

A Cuban Policeman Interfered With a Cavalryman—General Fight Ensued.

Havana, Oct 11—At Matanzas yesterday a Cuban policeman interfered with two members of the Second United States cavalry. The quarrel culminated in a general fight between the police and soldiers, who arrived upon the scene simultaneously. After the police had shot Trooper Turey, of Troop D, one other soldier and one civilian, a number of troopers of Troop D, tried to break into the gun room to get their weapons, but the quick action of Captain Foltz of Troop D, in forming Troops I and M in order made it impossible for the excited cavalrymen to pass.

Lieutenant Willard is said to have been slightly hurt while endeavoring to quiet the men.

The troopers declare that they will have revenge and Colonel Noyos has ordered all confined to barracks. The feeling is very strong between the Cubans and cavalrymen.

Interesting Exhibit.

One of the most interesting of the exhibits in the rotunda of the hall at the recent meeting in Cincinnati of the American Baptist Missionary Union was in charge of Rev. T. G. Fields, of Elyria, O., the secretary of that union for the States of Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia. The field of action of this body of missionaries is in the following countries: Burma, Assam, India, Siam, China, Japan, Africa, Sweeden, Norway, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Finland, Denmark, France, Spain, Bulgaria, Roumania, Belgium and Switzerland. There are over 200,000 living converts scattered throughout 21 countries, the union having made 12,021 baptisms in 1899. Their converts, in turn, become missionaries. They contribute (including our mission churches in Europe) $400,000 annually. There are more than 1,500 Sunday schools, in which over 100,000 children are taught. It has today 472 American missionaries, 3,480 native preachers and other workers, 596 self-supporting native churches, 1,507 out-stations, 206,746 church members, 1,436 mission schools, 36,317 pupils, 1,500 Sunday schools and 100 scholars.

To Control Price of Cotton Seed.

A Jackson Miss., dispatch states that numerous conferences are being held by the cotton oil manufacturers of Mississippi with a view to controling prices to be paid for seed. The mills are now paying $16 per ton and as the crop is fifty per cent short, it is the general belief that the prices will advance to at least $18 within the next few weeks.

The manufacturers say, however, they cannot afford to pay more than the present price and that they are losing money on seed products at the prevailing figures. Many of the mills are holding their oil in the expectation of an advance. It is thought two-thirds of the mills will be closed down by Christmas on account of the seed shortage.

Waddell in Charlotte.

[Charlotte People's Paper.

The acting mayor of Wilmington, one Waddell, who made a reputation two years ago that none of us want, thank God, harrangued a few people in the court house here on the night of the 2nd. He was not introduced notwithstanding the acting mayor of this city was present. It did not set well on the old fellow's stomach to have to introduce himself, but he got there in some style, and then told them how he had fought, bled and was often mortally scared for the dear old party and everything else in sight. He failed to tell about the negroes that were shot in the back and under houses in Wilmington two years ago, but they were just negroes you know and would not vote right. Nothing wrong in killing them. All in all, he did not cut much of a figure here and will cut less at the primary.

Of the awards at the Paris Exposition the United States received 2,775; Germany, 1,826; Great Britain, 1,725, and Russia, 1,493 The United States leads not only in the grand total, but also in all grades of awards from grand prize to merely honorable mention.

IMPERIALISM AT HOME.

GOVERNMENT WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

THEY ARE OWNING UP PUBLICLY.

Charlotte Observer Says the Negroes did Not Vote to Disfranchise Themselves—Democrats Have Nullified the Principle of Government in North Carolina—Halifax the Banner Democratic County, Has Three Negroes to one White.

The following was the leading editorial in the Charlotte Observer of the 5th inst.

"We don't intend to get in the attitude of defending this thing which, for lack of a more formidable name, is called "imperialism." We are in favor of giving the Filipinos an independent government of their own as soon as they are ready for it, just as we promised the Cubans we would them. But it is impossible for us to keep eyes on just one phase of this question. We hold that this government cannot, with any sort of regard to its obligations, with any degree of self-respect, or with any hope of maintaining the respect of the world, withdraw from the Philippines until the islands are pacified, and that after that we must, as a matter of Christian civilization, govern them, as we have Cuba, until they are able to govern themselves. We are told that this would be government without the consent of the governed and that this is at varience with every American principle; and yet we have not been able to see that this has not been the practice of the United States in its dealings with the American Indians, the Alaskans and Hawaiians, and that this is not now the practice of the Southern States with regard to the negroes. Our valued contemporary, The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, while dumb as to the Indians, Alaskans and Hawaiians, does not at all see as we do, that the Filipinos and our negroes are in the same boat, but reasons out the difference thus:

"There is no promise whatever held out to the Filipino, and no means provided, that he may become an American citizen, with a citizen's rights and privileges; every Southern negro who can read and write intelligently is an American citizen, with all a citizen's rights and privileges. If the Southern negro can't read and write, he has but to learn in States where the suffrage is qualified, to have all a citizen's rights. Schools are provided by the State where the negro children can fit themselves to comply with the law qualifying suffrage, which is the only limitation on the negro's rights as a citizen. The Filipino, though learned as Socrates, can't be a citizen. The door of opportunity shut in the faces of all alike? Not much. There is but one Filipino who is an American citizen; there are forty thousand negroes in North Carolina who can vote under the new amendment."

As a matter of theory these propositions are unexceptionable; as a matter of fact we of North Carolina know that the theory does not work out. We grant that every Southern negro who can read and write intelligently is nominally an American citizen, with all a citizen's rights and privileges, but of what value are these rights and privileges if he can't exercise them—and he can't. In New Hanover county, embracing the city of Wilmington, at the last election, even when the suffrage amendment was being voted on, there were cast only three Republican votes, yet New Hanover has many more negro than white voters. In Halifax county, which is credited with three negroes to one white man, the Democratic majority at the August election was 5,741. It is certain that the New Hanover and Halifax negroes did not vote to disfranchise themselves; it is equally certain that they did not abstain from voting in order that they might with the more certainty be disfranchised by the white men. Our contemporary could not see one of these negroes to say that his ignorance is "the only limitation" on his rights as a citizen," for neither ignorance nor intelligence cut any figure, under the law, in that election. To the concluding assertion of our contemporary that "there are 40,000 negroes in North Carolina who can vote under the new amendment," we reply in its own language, "not much."

The consent of the governed argument is good in some parts of the United States but it will not go in North Carolina. For the good of all concerned we have nullified that principle of government down here and have made no concealment about it. It is true we have gone about it by indirection, but the end has been accomplished just the same, and we cannot, with any face, be heard to apply an argument in behalf of the Filipinos which we have reversed in our own practice."

The Charlotte Observer might include in the above a number of white men in North Carolina who were deprived of their right to vote in the August election.

Behind Time.

Atlanta Constitution.

"What! two days after the polls have closed, and still counting votes?"

"Yes; we hain't got our man in yet!"

North Carolina apples took first premium at the Paris exposition. This favorable recognition of merit will give our apples a good name in the general markets, and ought to encourage farmers to plant larger orchards.

Registration in New York is reported to be unusually large.

TRYING TO RIDICULE POPULISTS.

Yet They are Better Posted on Politics Than the Average Democrat.

Hickory Times-Mercury.

The Spartanburg Herald, a Democratic paper, says: "Populists in North Carolina who are opposed to Stevenson will vote for Bryan for President and McKinley for Vice-President; that Populists know as little about government as they do about politics; that its reported that some are still voting for Jeff Davis and Abe Lincoln."

Democrat—so called—papers quote the above with a smile of approval. The Charlotte News and its several waste-basket, pie-counter papers quote it, and add: "That's hard to believe, but some around here have no choice in the matter."

Now that's the way these "wise" and "Christian" papers talk. It's easier for them to misrepresent and belittle, that it is to answer facts. The Populists of North Carolina are not fools. They are better posted on politics than the average Democrat. And their leaders are so well posted that the leaders in the Democratic party dare not meet them in joint discussion. Aycock was afraid to meet Thompson. Democrats were asked to do so and backed down.

The only way Democrats could meet Populists in North Carolina was with rotten eggs, and organized bands of drunken red shirts and by threats of murder; and they were so afraid of Populist argument that they would, with drunken roughs, pull their speakers down off the platform, go into their bed rooms, armed, and take them by force out of town under threat of death, etc.

FOUND SEARCHING FOR HIS CAP.

Leaped From a Train Moving at the Rate of 60 Miles an Hour Without Receiving any Serious Injury.

LEBANON, Pa.,—Charles Rosenberger, aged twenty years, member of the Rescue Fire Company, of York, this morning leaped from a Reading express train, running a mile a minute, midway between Annville and Lebanon, and was only slightly hurt. He leaped after his cap, which had been blown away, and his absence from the train was not noticed until it got here. Then a special train was sent back for his body. Rosenberger was found searching for his cap. His injuries were three slight scalp wounds

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First Large Shipment of Florida Oranges

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., October 10—The first solid car of oranges for the season was shipped from Florida to-day in a decorated car consigned to a Chicago house. The oranges were shipped from Kissimee, in Osceola county, and were grown in groves that had entirely recuperated from the freeze of 1894. The car contained three hundred boxes.

Brayton Medlin Will not Hang.

Gov. Russell has commuted the death sentence in the case of Brayton Medlin, of Gaston county, to life imprisonment.

Medlin, who is a white man, killed William Brown, who was floor manager of a cotton mill at Gastonia, N. C. The prisoner and his little daughter were employed there. On the evening before the homicide the prisoner and Brown had a quarrel over the number of days the girl had worked and approbrious epithets were interchanged. The next day the prisoner armed himself with a pistol and went to the factory They exchanged shots at sight, the prisoner shooting first.

After he withdrew deceased fired on prisoner who fired in return, killing Brown.

Petition for the commutation were signed by nine of the jury which convicted Medlin, by eight or ten hundred citizens, of Gaston county, by two of the State's witnesses and by several ministers of the Gospel.

Five Boy Babies at Once.

LaCross, Wis., Oct. 12.—Mrs. St. Charles, residing here, gave birth to five boys today. She has had sixteen children in seven years. Triplets and twins predominate.

Herself to Blame.

Lena—I didn't think you'd let a man kiss you on such short acquaintance.

Maude—Well, he thoroughly convinced me that it was all my own fault that I hadn't met him sooner.—Smart Set.

The Prisoner's Construction.

Atlanta Constitution.]

"I have to report," said the sheriff, "that the jury is hung."

"I knowed, from the looks of 'em," whispered the prisoner, "that they orter be!"

Alas, Too True!

Little Willie—Papa, who is the best man at a wedding?

Mr. Hennypeck—The best man is the chap who sees the other fellow get the worst of it, my son.—Smart Set.

State Mine Inspector J. DeB. Hooper, of Birmingham, estimates that the coal output of Alabama for this year will approximate 9,000,000 tons, an increase over last year's production of 1,250,000 tons.

The fair at Greensboro last week was attended by large crowds. The exhibits of live stock, cereals, fruits and vegetables were large. The races were equal to the average North Carolina horse trot. The fair was in every way a success.

Dr. N. E R Mager, of Wayne county, made eight bales of cotton on four acres this year.

CUT OFF OUR SOLDIER'S EARS.

The Story of a Filipino's Vengeance Because of the Killing of His Son.

N. Y. Sun

Friends of Sergeant Fowler, of the Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, stationed in the Philippines with headquarters at Legaspi, have received news of him through the return to the United States of Sergeants Barton and Zimmerman to Fowler's regiment. Mr. Fowler is the son of George O. Fowler, of Whitestone, L. I. He served as a volunteer through the Spanish-American war and re-enlisted in the United States service Sept 15, 1899. Because of his experience and marksmanship he was appointed sergeant and assigned to company C. Barton and Zimmerman say that Sergeant Fowler has distinguished himself in battle. He shot and killed a young native lieutenant named Marcus and captured his sword.

Lieutenant Marcus' father, Marcellus Marcus, a man of wealth, on receiving news of his son's death, organized a troop of three thousand men and offered to pay $100 for the left ear of any member of the Forty seventh Regiment. Since then every American killed near where the Forty-seventh is stationed has been found with the left ear missing.

BRIDECROOM SHOOTS SERENADERS.

Groom Twenty-Seven Bride Seventy-four Deaf and Nearly Blind.

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 11.—John White, of Kingston, shot and painfully injured Thomas Sullivan and William Logan last night while they, with a number of others, were tendering him a mock serenade. White, who is twenty-seven years old, left town a few days ago with Mrs. Mary Tice, seventy-four years old, with the avowed intention of marrying her. All the ministers and justices of the peace in New Brunswick had refused to marry the couple. The couple returned last night and said the ceremony had been performed. A crowd surrounded their house and jeered unmercifully. White loaded a shotgun with tacks and nails and fired into the crowd. Sullivan's body and arms were badly torn by the tacks and nails. Logan was hit in the head, and his nose and one of his ears were badly lacerated. The injured men were attended by a physician

The crowd scattered for the time being, but when White left his house later he was attacked by a crowd of townspeople, who handled him roughly. He finally managed to escape and fled from the town. In addition to being seventy-four years old, Mrs Tice or White is said to be deaf and partly blind.

SHUFORD NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Populists Meet at Salisbury and Nominate a Congressional Ticket.

The Populists of the Seventh District met in convention at Salisbury on the 5th inst., and nominated Hon. A. C. Shuford, of Catawba county, for member of Congress. Reporting the convention, the Hickory Times-Mercury says:

"Mr. Shuford has the confidence of the Populists of the district. He has represented this district in Congress two terms, and so far as learned his official acts have never been questioned.

"Capt. James H. Sherrill was elected chairman of the district. It was also agreed to send delegates, or recommend to the counties in the district, to send delegates to the Middle-of-the-Road State convention in Raleigh, and assist in putting out a full electoral ticket, provided it did not interfere with our present State organization.

"It was urged that Populists of the district stand by Mr. Shuford and thereby show their faith by their ballots."

Life Sentence for Tom Smith.

Tom Smith, who on December 26, 1898, killed Lewis Cawthorn, and murderously assaulted Graham Garner, in a drunken row, near Selma, Johnston county, and who has been tried and convicted of the crime with which he is charged and sentenced to pay the extreme penalty of the law at two trials in different counties, has had his sentence changed by the Governor to life imprisonment He was taken to the penitentiary on Saturday, where he will serve out his life term. The Supreme Court sided with the prisoner, virtually recommending to the Governor that he exercise executive clemency in the case.

For Practicing "Medicine" Without License.

NEW BERN, N. C., October 12th—The grand jury to-day made a presentment against Miss Hatcher Harrison, the Christian Scientist, for employing the "Healing art," or practicing medicine in this State without a license. The matter grew out of the death of Harry Parsons, whose taking off has caused wide discussion of the Christian Science claims and dogmas. As the matter now stands the presentment goes to the grand jury of the February term of the criminal court, and it will rest with them whether or not they shall find a true bill and the case be tried at the February term of court.

A Wilmington paper reports that cotton in unprecedented quantities has been pouring into Wilmington, the receipts each day being far in excess of what they were last year. All the compresses are working steadily, but they are making only slight headway. There are about thirteen hundred cars of cotton on the railroad waiting. The glut of cotton interferes with the receipts of naval stores, as many packages of the latter are stored away among the cotton in the unloaded cars.

Several large factories have been permanently closed by the trusts at Findlay, Ohio., throwing 1,750 men out of employment.

BOERS STILL FIGHTING.

HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES IN THE TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER REPUBLIC.

HOPES THAT SOME FOREIGN NATION WILL INTERFERE.

De Wet Gives the British a Three Days' Fight and Then Retreats—Cape Town Dutch Defiant—British Making Cowardly War on Women and Children.

Notwithstanding the fact that most of the war news from South Africa comes from British sources, and it is evident that the British War Department is doing its best to suppress all information unfavorable to the British, enough reliable news leaks through the censors' office to show that the Boers are still fighting bravely and persistently for independence, and that the South African war is far from being over. The capture of the Boers on Oct 31 of a convoy of British wagons and its escort of sixty mounted men in the southeastern part of the Transvaal, the derailing of a train near Pretoria causing considerable loss of life and the battle with Gen. Kelly-Kenny near Bullfontein, in which five British officers were wounded, while one is missing, displays the determination of the Boers to carry on the fight to the last ditch. It is stated on good authority that it is not now safe for a Britisher in any part of the Tranvaal or Orange Free State. In the latter country the British have evacuated two thirds of the towns they occupied early in the season, and Boer raiding parties have again appeared in the northern districts of Cape Colony.

London special dated Oct. 11th states that the Boer General De Wet had a three days' fight with the British mounted infantry at Reitsberg, and made a safe retreat across the Vaal river.

Gen. Roberts reports there are several large forces of Boers, both in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and that they have thus far foiled the British in every attempt made to surround and capture them.

A train conveying British supplies was recently derailed near Kaap river and three men were killed and fifteen injured. An engine conveying two royal engineer officers and fifteen men from the Pilakfontein garrison proceeded to ascertain the nature of the damages. The Boers were lying in wait for the party and opened fire. On hearing of the attack, Capt. Stewart and forty men of the Rifle Brigade, went to the support of the engineers. Stewart and one private were killed, two officers and five men were seriously wounded, and one officer and ten men were imprisoned.

The Boers still infest the vicinity of Johannesburg, and are constantly "sniping" the British outposts. For weeks Delarey has been harassing the British west of Pretoria. General Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, has been ill, and General Viljoen temporarily in command of the Federal army. Botha's army has gone north and is preparing for an active campaign.

BRITISH "OFFICIAL" LOSSES.

The British report of casualties in the Boer war up to Sept. 15 shows that the list is growing large, even upon official admission which is far below the actual count. The total losses are given at 40,075, of which 28,199 are persons sent home as invalids, 285 officers and 2,718 men killed in action, 86 officers and 797 men died of wounds, 149 officers and 5,582 men died of disease, 3 officers and 809 men are "missing" or in captivity and 3 officers and 107 men were killed in accidents. Every week uses up nearly half a regiment. In the week ended Sept 15, for example, there were 24 officers and 440 men killed, wounded, died of disease or invalided home As many as 110 died in South Africa of disease during the week mentioned. There were 1,073 officers and 13,001 men wounded during the war. The British taken prisoners, or missing, were 284 officers and 7,339 men, of whom 269 officers and 6,444 men have been released or have escaped. These were losses of an army aggregating about 230,000 men, including colonials. The total of 40,075 casualties, it will be observed, about equals the aggregate of Boer soldiers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Dispondent Man Shoots his son and Then Commits Suicide.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Alexander Howard, an insurance agent, forty-nine years old, shot and killed his son Leigh, eight years old, and then committed suicide at his home in Brooklyn to-day. Howard had been very despondent of late because of ill health and poor business, and this morning he said to his wife that he was tired of working. Later in the day he sent her to the house of a friend, and when she was gone he killed the boy and himself.

Howard was the inventor of a child's toy from which he expected to gain a fortune, and disappointment over the failure of these hopes added to his disappointment.

Early Snow in Texas.

Austin, Tex, Oct. 12—Parties who arrived here to-day from Sanderson, Texas, located southwest of here about three hundred miles, report that the section was visited by a heavy fall of snow yesterday and the night previous. The weather was remarkably cold and the snow remained on the ground for some time It is the earliest fall of snow ever known in that region.