

THE MESSENGER
Is Published in Three Editions:
The DAILY MESSENGER,
WEEKLY MESSENGER,
AND
The TRANSCRIPT-MESSENGER
at Goldsboro, N. C.
All Three are Attractive
Light Page Papers.

The Wilmington Messenger.

TO ADVERTISERS:
THE MESSENGER has a Larger
Circulation than any other
paper in the State.
THE BEST
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
in the South.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The cholera is still raging in Arabia.—The Democrats of Wisconsin yesterday completed their State ticket.—Salvator made his mile record in 1:35 1/2 in his race against time.—The Democrats of Pitt county yesterday announced their legislative and county tickets. A resolution endorsing Senator Vance was unanimously adopted.—The switchmen in Chicago on the Lake Shore road struck Wednesday night and the road was at a stand still yesterday. A good many of the engineers and mechanics left the engines in the yards.—The Democrat of Indiana yesterday nominated Charles Matthews, the most extensive farmer in the State, for Secretary of State.—Hon. Geo. T. Barnes, of Georgia, was yesterday defeated for a re-nomination to Congress.—The Governor of Arizona has resigned at the request of the Secretary of the Interior. No reason is given to the public for this request.—Yesterday was the last regular day of the Saratoga races.—The Republican State convention met yesterday.—E. E. Smith, colored, was made temporary chairman, but the colored man Leary was defeated for permanent chairman. There were many lively scenes during the day and the white Republicans got much abuse from their colored friends. Charles Price was nominated for Chief Justice and W. T. Faircloth for Associate Justice. Eaves was elected chairman of the Executive Committee.—The Richmond, Va., paper mills were burned last night. This is the third time these mills have been burned in the last eight years.—A Young Men's Democratic club was organized in Raleigh last night.—The Democrats of Pitt county have renominated Senator Williams and also nominated Col. Harry Skinner for the House.—Colonel Oats, of Alabama, was yesterday renominated for his sixth term in Congress.—The State Board of Arbitration of New York has notified both sides that it will investigate the strike on the Central road.—The National Greenback convention met in Indianapolis Wednesday. About fifty people were present.

PISTOL-GRAPHS.

On September 1st, Arkansas elects Governor, Legislature and State officers.

Force Bill Lodge is speaking in Maine trying to keep Fat Tom from the fire.

Roanoke Alliance has warmly endorsed Senator Vance for re-election. Bah! Roll on the ball.

The St. Louis Globe—leading Radical sheet—says "the Force bill was a blunder." It is worse—it is a crime.

Walter Besant is called in England Yesterday, says the New York Tribune. It rymes with "crescent."

When honest Grover Cleveland was President you heard no cry of an exhausted Treasury and partisan Force bills.

Muscular Christianity extends. The latest performance is the thrashing of a rich young man at Montreal by Rev. Mr. Bartley.

Boaton is classical you know—a "huk" of "culchaw." A grocer has a banner hung out on it painted—Speetunur Agendo.

It is suggested that the old cry of the Radical party has been abandoned and the new slogan adopted runs—"The Gag and an Appropriation."

The Pacific States have 333,570 square miles—equal to all New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North and South Carolina combined.

The editor of the Semeville Journal has evidently "been there." He writes thoughtfully:

"There is no conceivable thing in this world more miserable than a fisherman without hope, unless perhaps it might be some fisherman without a jug."

The Texas Advocate, discussing long-winded talks, says this and it properly speaks the subject:

"Some people never know that a thing overdone is not well done. When people are bored to death they are not likely to praise the auger."

Senators Frye and Hale, Maine Senators, endorse Blaine's plan of reciprocity. Frye—cantankerous tariff for Monopoly advocate—says:

"I have for years been favorable to reciprocity with the countries south of us."

Hurray! for free trade!

The Savannah News makes a point worth reproducing. It says:

"During Mr. Cleveland's administration it was not uncommon to hear disgruntled Democrats say that they saw no difference between it and a Republican administration. Possibly these soreheads see now what they did not see then."

A correspondent of the Tribune makes a good suggestion as the new design for the American flag. He says to make a big central star out of thirteen stars and have small stars representing the other States dotted over the field. New stars could afterward be added without spoiling the effect of the design.

CONGRESS.

THE LARD BILL PASSES THE HOUSE AND IS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Senator Aldrich's Reciprocity Amendment to the Tariff Bill—Duty on Rice and Oranges Reduced by the Senate—Mr. Cannon's Resolution Again the Subject of Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—[SENATE.]—The resolution heretofore offered by Senator Bate for suspension of the work in erecting the Lafayette statue on the site selected in Lafayette square was taken up and after discussion Senator Bate modified the resolution so as to direct selection of another site for the statue and it was adopted.

The Tariff bill was taken up and Senator Aldrich, from the finance committee, gave notice of two amendments he wanted to offer to the bill and which were read for information. One of the amendments is in the shape of a new section stating the exemption from duty sugar, molasses, tea and hides are made with the view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing those articles and it authorizes the President to suspend by proclamation the provisions of the law for free introduction of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the product of the countries whose laws may be reciprocally unequal and unjust. The duties on sugar are to be fixed as under existing law, the duty on coffee is to be 3 cents per pound on tea 10 cents per pound and on hides 14 cents per pound. The second amendment is a proviso to the fish paragraph and it subjects fish to a duty of only 14 cents per pound when exported from the product of any country whenever and only so long as American fishing vessels shall be admitted into all parts of such country to purchase supplies (including bait) and to land fish for shipment in bond to the United States without restriction.

Consideration of the bill was resumed at paragraph 246 (page 56) relating to rice, the amendment reported by the Finance committee, being to reduce the duty on cleaned rice from 2 to 14 cents per pound and on uncleaned rice from 14 to 1 cent per pound and on rice flour, rice meal and broken rice from 4 to 1 cent per pound.

Senator Gibson offered a substitute for the rice paragraph fixing the duty on clean rice at 2 cents per pound, on uncleaned at 14 cents, on paddy at 1 cent and on rice flour, rice meal and broken rice at 1 cent per pound.

The paragraph was amended by making the duty on cleaned rice 2 cents; uncleaned, 14; paddy, 1 and on rice flour, rice meal and broken rice 1 cent per pound, this being a modification of the committee's amendment.

The shot gun paragraph, which had been passed over was taken up and the committee amendment agreed to after being modified to make the duty \$1.50 instead of \$2 on guns valued at not over \$6.

The substitute of the Finance committee for paragraph 288, as to oranges, lemons and limes was opposed by Senators Call and Penco in the interest of Florida orange growers, but was agreed to. It reduces the duty from \$2.50 as fixed by the House, to \$1.50 per thousand. Party lines were entirely disregarded in this vote, many Republican Senators voting against the committee amendment and many Democratic Senators for it.

When salt was reached Senator McPherson moved to strike out the whole paragraph, thus leaving salt on the free list. The vote on this was yeas 13, nays 22. The bill was laid aside, but voting on it and eleven pages had been disposed of to-day.

The House Lard bill was presented to the Senate and referred to the committee on agriculture. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No objection was made to reading the journal in the usual form. The Speaker stated that the pending question was a vote on sustaining the decision of the chair, ruling that the Lard bill was unfinished business.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, made the point of order that to-day had been assigned to the Labor committee. The hog had knocked out the negro, now he wanted to see whether he would knock out the workingman.

The speaker declined to rule on point of order, stating that the very question which the House was about to decide was whether the Lard bill was unfinished business.

Notwithstanding the protests of Messrs. Turner, of New York, and McClammy, of North Carolina, the Speaker directed the clerk to proceed with the roll call.

THE REPUBLICAN POW-WOW.

A Colored Man Temporary Chairman—Much Confusion—Bitter Speeches—Negroes Abusing White Republicans.

RALEIGH, Aug. 28.—[SPECIAL.]—The Republican State convention met at Metropolitan hall at 12:20 with a larger attendance than was at first expected. The whites were more numerous than the negroes, and by an evidently preconcerted arrangement they turned out in force. There were many speculators and altogether a good deal of interest was shown in the convention.

John B. Eaves, the chairman, called the convention to order, and J. C. L. Harris read the call. E. E. Smith, the colored ex-Minister to Liberia, was made temporary chairman. This was a little sop to the blacks. While the committee on credentials was out several speeches were made. J. P. Pritchard, a noted white Radical, (candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1888,) of Mitchell county, made a fiery speech, attacking the Democrats, and alleged that the farmers opposed Vance while the Democrats were trying to bolster him up. He said the negro and the white men, and said Tillman's campaign in South Carolina was on that line. [Cheers for Tillman.] "There is no color question in North Carolina, either," shouted the speaker. Charles A. Cooke, of Warren, the United States attorney for this district, said that in the coming campaign the Republican party was to achieve that success of which Democratic fraud and rascality and false counts had heretofore deprived it. He asserted that in 1888 Dockery was really elected Governor. He accused the Democrats of passing a vile election law, which was intended to defeat the will of the people and to encourage perjury and fraud, but declared that the Republicans would shake hands with all other good men and put this down. He eulogized Harrison in the strongest terms, as a political light and god. Charles F. McKesson, of Burke, got on the stage and tried to speak. He was not in a condition to, but wearied the audience for five minutes and then subsided. He was followed by James H. Harris, the black orator, (whose speech was noted day before yesterday.) Harris is a demagogue, of course, and lauded Harrison, the apology for a President, even more than Cooke did. He said the Republican party was not dead, and that so was bossism. He renewed his assertion that no civil service rules (he is in the postoffice) could stop him from making Republican speeches. He said the Democratic leaders dealt fairly with the negroes on all questions save one—politics—and that the negroes went with the Democrats on all questions save one—politics. He declared that no longer can the Democrats frighten the voters of the western counties with their talk about negro equality. He made many demands for the black man, saying white men must give him office. V. S. Lusk, white Republican, of Asheville, was the next speaker. He made a most bitter and outrageous speech in support of the Lodge bill. He declared that he wished to see a man-of-war in every Southern harbor and bayonet at every voting place.

John S. Leary, Charles Price, Marshall L. Motte and Rev. R. H. W. Leak also spoke. The committee on credentials reported that eighty-five counties were represented. The convention then began lively work and soon got very hot indeed over the selection of a permanent chairman. The color line was drawn boldly. The following nominations were made: C. A. Cook; John S. Leary, colored; A. E. Holton; Virgil S. Lusk, M. L. Motte, J. C. L. Harris nominated Leary, made a fiery speech, saying the nomination of Leary was due the negroes. The white Republicans should be men enough to do justice to the negroes who did the work and who had stood by the party in all dangers. [At this the negroes cheered wildly.] A negro named Henderson, who is Eaves' clerk, said he favored Holton as there was no black or white in the Republican party. He attacked J. C. L. Harris, saying the latter could only recognize the negro after twenty-five years, and said this plan of putting up a negro for chairman was a trick. He declared that the Radical bosses were backed by the Richmond and Danville Railroad company, but that they could no longer use the negro as a tool. He intimated that Harris might be one of the white Republicans who went to Washington to bring about a complete reorganization of the National Greenback party throughout the whole country.

John H. Williamson took the floor and said if it was not stopped the convention had better quit. Henderson continued his speech and said there was a clique and deal in this affair by which Eaves was to be continued as the committee chairman and Leary made permanent president of the convention.

Jas. H. Young poured shot into Henderson saying that two days ago he was in a caucus of the Leary men and there tried to get Eaves' endorsed. A rough scene followed; twenty men were on their feet at once and the color line was drawn powerfully. A Western white man said the white Republicans demanded a white chairman. There were open charges by the negroes that the convention was packed by white Republican bosses. Marshal Mott charged Eaves with being traitor to an agreement made last night. Eaves, who was on the stage denied any knowledge of any compact between him and Dr. Mott.

J. P. Pritchard endorsed Cook as chairman and said there was no contract between Mott and Eaves but the friends of these had tried to harmonize matters. Loge Harris and others said there was a compact.

The names of Lusk, Mott and Cook

[Continued on fourth page.]

MORE RAILROAD STRIKERS

THE SWITCHMEN OF THE LAKE SHORE ROAD AT CHICAGO STRIKE.

Twenty-Seven Men go out and Completely Tie up the Road's Business in Chicago—Crews Abandon Their Trains—The Strikers Hold a Meeting—Some of Them Agree to go Back to Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Twenty-seven switchmen in the employ of the Lake Shore road went out on strike last night, completely tying up all the business of the road as far as Chicago was concerned. The trouble grew out of the stock yards difficulty. Superintendent Amsden took a crew of men down to the stock yards yesterday afternoon. Just before reaching there the men quit and left their engines standing on the track. Some time afterwards another crew was started, but abandoned the engines at Forty-third street. When the night shift came to go to work they learned that Superintendent Amsden had discharged all the men who had left their engines. They immediately called a meeting and the men in the yards at Twelfth street, Forty-third street and Englewood walked out in a body. A general meeting was called at the corner of Sixty-third street and Indiana avenue and a communication was drawn up and addressed to Superintendent Amsden, in which it was stated that the men would return to work when those who had been discharged were reinstated. To this communication Superintendent Amsden replied that the men had been discharged for refusing to perform their duties. On receipt of this news the strike was declared. There are altogether about eighty switchmen employed on the Lake Shore road, this morning, half of which number the superintendent thinks will hold their work. The night and day switchmen are about equally divided and only the night men have struck thus far.

The day men have left their engines to attend the meetings in progress at Sixty-third street and Wentworth avenue, the result of which is not yet known and out of twenty-three engines, three are at work. The conference at Sixty-third street and Wentworth avenue was attended by about sixty switchmen belonging to both the night and day forces. They were met by Superintendent Amsden, who explained to them the circumstances under which the night force struck last night and asked them whether they intended to stand by the company or the strikers. Thirty-four of the sixty present signed a paper agreeing to stand by the company and to go and do their work when the company sent for them. The remainder decided to side with the strikers. Two engines were then sent to "packing town" to do work needed there and the remainder are at work in the Lake Shore yards.

Greenbackers Have a Love Feast.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 28.—The National Greenback convention convened yesterday, but the number present was only about enough to fill a country school house. About fifty people assembled, and, outside of Indiana, New York sent the largest delegation—sixteen in number. The remainder were scattered pretty evenly over the United States. Col. Jones took charge of the convention and said he could see no reason why so large a hall had been rented unless it was to show those members present that Indianapolis had a hall large enough to hold the National convention, which will very likely be held here in 1892. He said the business of the convention was to prepare a series of questions to put to candidates of the old parties in districts where the Greenback party had none, and lastly to bring about a complete reorganization of the National Greenback party throughout the whole country.

Yesterday's Gazes.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn 10, Cleveland 6. (Brotherhood.)
New York—New York 9, Chicago 4. (Brotherhood.)
Philadelphia—Philadelphia 15, Buffalo 2. (Brotherhood.)
Boston—Boston 3, Pittsburg 5. (Brotherhood.)
Syracuse—Stars 1, Louisville 11.
Rochester—Rochester 3, Toledo 5.
Baltimore—Baltimore 6, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia—Athletic 2, Columbus 21.
New York—New York 9, Pittsburg 1. (League.)
Philadelphia—Philadelphia 3, Chicago 13. (League.)
Boston—Cincinnati 7, Boston 0. (League.)
Brooklyn—Cleveland 2, Brooklyn 6. (League.)

Pitt County Democracy.

GREENSVILLE, N. C., Aug. 28.—[SPECIAL.]—Pitt had an enthusiastic Democratic convention to-day. The following nominations were made: Senate—W. R. Williams; House, Col. Harry Skinner; J. C. Cox, clerk; E. A. Moxley, sheriff; J. A. K. Tucker; register, D. H. Jones; treasurer, John Flanagan. Senator Williams on accepting the nomination said: I am a Zeb. Vance man; he will put such amendments to the sub-Treasury bill as to make it constitutional; then we will all be for him; we are for him anyhow. A resolution endorsing Vance was unanimously adopted.

The Strike to Be Investigated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Notice was to-day served upon Vice President Webb, of the New York Central road, and Master Workman Lee, of the Knights of Labor, that the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration would inquire into the causes of the strike. The inquiry will begin in New York next Tuesday.

THE RECORD BEATEN.

Salvator Runs Against Time and Reduces the Record to 1:35 1/2—Murphy not Reinstated by the Executive Committee.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Salvator has smashed the record for a mile. An announcement appeared on the blackboard that Salvator would carry 110 pounds in his race against time. This meant that the executive committee had refused to reinstate Murphy and that Hoggins had been persuaded to start his horse. Right after the third race he was brought on the track, and, in company with Rosetta, was given his warming up gallop. Then there was a delay, but finally Salvator appeared followed by Rosetta and another horse, who were to act as pacemakers. F. Hall, J. J. Galloway, F. Littlefield, D. D. Withers and Trainer Rogers acted as time-keepers. The first pacemaker carried him along at a rapid pace to the head of the stretch, when he was joined by Rosetta. He helped him along, running easily in the meanwhile until the last furlong, when Bergen set down to ride and he passed the winning post like a steam engine. For a few moments there was silence, then 1:35 1/2 went up and cheer after cheer rent the air.

The fractional time was quarter, 0.23; half, 0.45; three-quarters, 1.11; mile, 1.35 1/2. The second pacemaker was Namon, a four year old. She got ten lengths the best of Salvator at the start and he beat her twenty lengths by the half. The track was in good shape, but not especially fast.

First race, free handicap sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, six furlongs—Lady Reel won, Worth second, Blue Rock third; time 1:13.

Second, Carteret handicap sweepstakes for two year olds, \$5,000 added, six furlongs—Montana won, Russell second, Sorcerer third; time 1:12.

Third race, free handicap sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, Senorita won, Tulla Blackburn second; Stockton third; time 1:24.

Fourth race, Salvator against time. Fifth race, Jersey handicap for 3 year olds, \$5,000 added, mile and a quarter—Sinaloa won, Demthi second, Banquet third; time 2:04.

Sixth race, free handicap sweepstakes, \$1,500 added, mile and a quarter—Firenz won, Tristan second, Montague third; time 2:10.

Seventh race, sweepstakes for 3 year olds, \$750 added, seven furlongs—Louise won, Teddy Venture second, Emete, filly, third; time 1:26 3/8.

Old North Street Chaps.

Col. W. H. Lucas, of Hyde, and W. R. Chesnut, of Washington, are the Democratic nominees of the Second Senatorial district.

The High Point Canning company are running nearly all the time and are packing 50 to 60 barrels of tomatoes per day, besides apples and other fruits.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, November 11, 12, 13 and 14 were agreed upon as the dates for holding the Fayetteville fair this year.

The Bladen county Democratic convention meets at Elizabethtown on Saturday, September 6, for nomination of county officers and members of the General Assembly.

Wisconsin Democratic Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 28.—The Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated Mayor Geo. W. Peck, of Milwaukee, for Governor and Carl Jonas for Lieutenant Governor. To-day the tickets were completed as follows: Thomas Cunningham, Secretary of State; John Hunter, State Treasurer; J. L. O'Conner, Attorney General; E. E. Wells, Superintendent of Public Instructions; Thomas Thompson, Railroad Commissioner; Will Root, Insurance Commissioner.

Richmond Paper Mill Burned.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 28.—The Richmond paper mill was almost entirely destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at \$35,000; insurance unknown. The mill was the property of the Richmond Paper Manufacturing Company, E. D. Christian, president. This is the third time the mill has been burned within the past eight years.

Indiana Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—The Indiana Democratic State convention met in Indianapolis to-day. Thirteen hundred and three delegates were present. The platform, which is very long, was received with great enthusiasm. Claude Matthews, the most extensive farmer in the State, was nominated for Secretary of State.

Another Congressman Goes by the Board.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 28.—Thos. E. Watson was to-day nominated by the Democratic convention of the Tenth district to succeed George T. Barnes in Congress. A resolution condemning the Sub-Treasury bill as undemocratic was tabled.

Young Men's Democratic Club.

RALEIGH, Aug. 28.—[SPECIAL.]—A Young Men's Democratic club was organized here this evening amid much enthusiasm. H. W. Ayer was elected president and H. H. Roberts secretary. It is proposed to hold a convention here of all such clubs in the State and make it a grand affair.

Accused of Smuggling Cigars.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 28.—Mr. John S. Scanlan, a Brooklyn railway official who landed from the Teutonic yesterday, was charged before the Magistrate with smuggling cigars and spirits into this country, and, the charge having been proved, he was fined.

The Cholera.

CAIRO, Aug. 28.—From Saturday until yesterday there were twenty-two new cases of cholera and seven deaths from the disease at Eltor.

DR. MOTT VANQUISHED.

HE SAYS HIS RETIREMENT IS IN THE INTEREST OF HARMONY.

Friends of Mott and Eaves Make a Compromise by Which the Latter Will Continue to be Chairman of the Executive Committee—Alex. Melver Nominated for Congress in the Fourth District.

MESSENGER BUREAU, (RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 28, 1890.) The Republican Congressional convention of this the Fourth district, which met here yesterday, but could do no business by reason of the absence of a quorum, met again to-day. There were two factions, one favoring the nomination of Alex. Melver for Congress, the other opposing any nomination at all. J. C. L. Harris presided and very little interest was shown. John H. Williamson, colored, nominated Melver, saying he was an honest and intelligent man, such as the Republicans must have as candidates. Williamson said the party had made some terrible mistakes in the choice of men. He declared that no color line could be drawn, or would be, in this campaign, by the Democrats, for they were afraid of the idea. C. L. Harris said he opposed Melver's nomination, or any nomination at this juncture. Upon a ballot Melver was nominated, only Harris voting against him. Melver thanked the convention for his nomination. He is an old man, with snowy hair, and is a farmer.

After the convention J. C. L. Harris, its chairman, told me he was bitterly opposed to any nomination, as it was fatal to Melver's success. He wanted Melver to run as an independent. Some of the Alliance men, opposed to Bunn, the Democratic nominee, would in that case have voted for Melver. Now they will not and the campaign will be about on the old party lines, which means Bunn's election by say 1,500 majority.

Harris idea was to have run for independence, so as to control the next House of Representatives, and he says that no men of either party, subject to caucus rules, can effect the reforms desired.

The Mott and Eaves factions of the Republican party caucused here last night until 11 o'clock. A current report that Mott and Eaves had made friends was not true. Eaves is the victor. Mott retires from the fight, so long waged. He says his retirement is in the interest of harmony. He acknowledges his defeat, and says he is satisfied. He is not the kind of a man to shake hands with Eaves or any other enemy. An agreement was made by friends of these men: Eaves, in consideration of re-election as Chairman of the State committee will recommend a man from the Ninth district as Col. Eaves' successor, and a committee will go to Washington to recommend the appointment of the man he designates.

But Eaves is playing a sharp game. He believes that if he gets the prestige of re-election he can get the President to assign his name to the Senate for Collector. Harrison will do this, Eaves and his friends believe, because Harrison told Loge Harris that he was very much outraged at the refusal of the Senate to confirm Eaves. The latter is under no pledge to Mott not to press his own claims. Mott simply does not believe that Eaves' attempt in this direction amounts to anything.

This morning your correspondent visited the Governor's mansion to see how the work thereon was progressing. The first and second floors are being furnished in yellow pine, from Moore county, and the work is very dainty. The ornamental portions, which are extensive, are being hand-carved, by skilled workmen. The grand hallway and staircase are very handsome and their treatment effective. The wainscoting and the paneling are all in pine. This is being oiled and varnished. The mantels, which are very large, are also of pine. They will also be oiled. The handwork on these is perhaps the finest in the State and follows accurately Mr. Sloan's designs, though he intended the mantels to be of hard woods, such as oak, cherry and walnut. The steps at the main entrance will be of variegated marble. These are already carved.

The executive department is sending out the blanks to the various railway companies, for the annual reports which are by law required to be made by November 15th each year.

D. P. Meacham will not get any Alliance support in his race for Congress as an Independent. He will not get the support of the Progressive Farmer. An Alliance man told me he would not get a dozen votes of members of that order.

Two convicts were brought here to-day from Person county. Manager Young, of the Western Union Telegraph office here, has gone to New Bern to repair the telegraph cable under the Trent river.

The negroes are more defiant than usual. They show this to their white confederates in the convention very plainly. There was a pressure last night for the selection of John T. Leary, colored, for permanent chairman, and the colored caucus endorsed him. The negroes let it be understood that they would demand that a negro be given that place. This morning it was learned that there was a compromise. A negro was to be given the temporary chairmanship, while the permanent chairmanship was to go to A. E. Holton, a white man, of Yadkin county. It was openly stated that some of the white delegates could not stand a negro as permanent chairman. Some negroes told me that they should stand up to their demand for a negro. They claim that the white Republicans played a trick on them by giving them comparatively few places as delegates to the State convention, but gave them many to the Congressional convention. The negroes could not see through this.