

THE MAXTON UNION

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MAXTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1889.

\$1.00 A YEAR

TOWN DIRECTORY.

B. F. McLEAN, Mayor.

ENOCH BURNS,
J. LEACH,
J. D. JOWERS,
W. J. CURRIE,
Commissioners.

J. P. SMITH, Town Marshal.

LODGES.
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, No. 1,790 meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M. **J. B. WEATHERLY**, Dictator **B. F. McLEAN**, Reporter.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE Council meets on Tuesdays after second and fourth Sundays at 7:30 P. M. **A. McL. MORRISON**, President.

Y. M. C. A., meets every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. **W. M. BLACK**, President.

MAXTON GUARDS, **WM. BLACK**. Captain. meets first Thursday nights of each month at 8 P. M.

CHOSEN FRIENDS meet on second and fourth Monday in each month. **Argus Shaw**, Chief Counselor; **S. W. Parham**, Secretary and Treasurer.

SILVER STAR BAND, **W. S. NICKERSON** Leader. meets each Monday and Thursday at 8 P. M.

MAXTON LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIANS, meets every Friday night, except first in each month, at 8 o'clock.

ROBESON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY
H. McEachern, President.
W. W. McDermid, 1st Vice President.
Dr. J. D. Croom, 2nd Vice President.
A. D. Brown, Secretary.
Wm. Black, Treasurer and Depository.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Rev. Joseph Evans, **Rev. H. G. Hill**, D. D.,
Rev. J. S. Black, **Rev. O. P. Meeks**,
Rev. J. P. Finlayson, **Jos. McCollum**,
J. P. Smith, **Duncan McKay**, Sr.,
N. B. Brown, **Dr. J. L. McMillan**.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.
J. P. Smith, **D. H. McNeill**, **J. A. Humphrey**.
Place of next meeting—Lumberton, N. C. Time of next meeting—Thursday, May 30th, 1889, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. Bibles and Testaments can be purchased of **Wm. Black**, Depository, Maxton, N. C., at cost.

All churches and Bible Societies in the county invited to send delegates.

Forward all collections to **Wm. Black**, Treasurer, Maxton, N. C.

CHURCHES.
PRESBYTERIAN, REV. DR. H. G. HILL, Pastor. Services each Sabbath at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

METHODIST, REV. W. S. HALES, Pastor. Services second Sunday at 4 P. M., and fourth at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

MAXTON LITERARY SOCIETY meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

MASONIC.
MAXTON LODGE A. F. & A. M. meets 1st Friday night in each month at 8 P. M.

GENERAL DIRECTORY OF ROBESON COUNTY.

Senator, **J. E. Purcell**.
Representatives, **J. Hamilton McMillan**,
D. C. Regan.

County Commissioners. **J. L. McLean**,
J. H. McEache,
W. J. Regan,
D. A. Bule.

C. S. C., **C. B. Townsend**.
Sheriff, **H. McEache**.
Tax Collector, **R. O. Pitman**.

Reg'r Deeds, **S. W. Bennett**.
Treasurer, **W. W. McDermid**.
Board of Education. **Rev. J. S. Ivey**,
J. S. Black,
A. J. McQueen.
Supt. Pub. Instr'n, **J. A. McAllister**.
Coroner & Supt. of Health, **Dr. R. F. Lewis**.

ANNUAL SESSION

OF SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

The Woodrow Question Again Sets the General Assembly by the Ears.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church re-convened at Chattanooga, Tenn., Monday morning. The standing committee on Sabbath observances submitted its report, denouncing the greatest foes to the Sabbath Sunday trains, Sunday saloons and Sunday newspapers.

A motion was adopted restricting each member to five minutes time on the report to be submitted on the co-operation of the Northern and Southern Assemblies.

Asheville, N. C., was selected as the next place for meeting, Charleston, West Virginia, being second choice. The Rev. E. J. Latham presented the report of the committee appointed to examine the minutes of the Synod of South Carolina. This report precipitated a warm discussion of Dr. Woodrow and evolution, which has been brewing since the beginning of the session. This committee recommended that the minutes be approved, with one exception, and this related to the Synod's action with reference to the Presbytery of Charleston.

This Presbytery, after the meeting of the last General Assembly at Baltimore, passed resolutions announcing that the Assembly had declared the views held by Dr. Woodrow as to origin of man's body to be contrary to the standard of the Church, that the decision of the Assembly was conclusive, and that all further contending against that decision should cease.

A committee appointed by the Synod of South Carolina to examine the minutes of the Charleston Presbytery reported that the action of the Presbytery is passing this resolution was "unwise, irregular and unconstitutional, being an infringement of the rights of free thought and free speech."

The report was adopted by the Synod. The committee of the General Assembly, in its report upon the minutes of the Synod-to-day recommended:

First, that the action of the Synod in regard to Charleston Presbytery be approved so far as it declares action of the Presbytery to be unwise; and, second, that its action be disapproved together with all its reasons in so far as it declares the resolution of the Presbytery to be irregular and unconstitutional.

The Rev. J. C. Whaling of South Carolina, took the stand and moved to substitute for the report the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, that the minutes of the Synod of South Carolina be approved.

This presented the two sides of the Woodrow controversy. Mr. Whaling spoke for half an hour until the time for adjournment arrived.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.—The chief business of the Presbyterian Assembly to-day was the report of the Committee on Co-operation between the Northern and Southern Assemblies. At the night session reports were received from the returned missionaries as to work in the field. The committee's report of the case of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg, versus the Synod of North Carolina, was sustained the Synod.

WEDNESDAY.—This morning, reports were submitted favoring the removal of the office of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Missions from Baltimore to Nashville. The report of the Committee on Overtures from the United States army, that the Presbyterian Church furnish a more effective service to the army, was read. Dr. Woodrow said: "Time was once when we in the South, would have felt a delicacy in dictating to the United States and I fear this is a step in that direction."

The Woodrow question was taken up and discussed several hours. The night session was devoted to a popular missionary meeting.

Four Men Killed.

Four negroes killed and five or six wounded, some of them fatally, was the result of the fights at the mines near Birmingham, Ala., in one day.

At the Champion mines, on the mineral railroad, fifteen miles north of the city, Dan Green, a negro gambler, was shooting craps with a crowd of miners. He worked off a lot of counterfeit silver dollars on the miners, and when the character of the coin was discovered a fight followed. About fifty shots were fired. George Sap and Jasper Burnett, colored miners, were killed and several other miners wounded. Green was wounded, but made his escape.

In the woods near the Coalburg mines, ten miles from Birmingham a crowd of negroes were shooting craps. A quarrel over the game ended in a fight, in which John Wesley was shot dead by some one unknown. Some of the other players were slightly wounded.

At Coalburg, Matt Rogers, an ex-convict, was shot and killed by P. J. Stith, the prison warden. Rogers had a grudge against the warden for alleged mistreatment, while he was a convict and threatened to kill him. He called Stith to one side, saying he wanted to speak to him, and as the warden started toward him, Rogers shot at him, and the warden promptly returned the fire, and shot the negro through the body, killing him almost instantly.

Over \$2,000,000 are paid annually into Philadelphia church treasuries for pew-rents in the different houses of worship.

The output for the Lake Superior iron mines during the year 1888 was 5,025,279 gross tons, the lowest ever known.

SEVEN NEGRO FIENDS.

The Military Called On to Protect Them From Mob Vengeance.

Seven negroes near Richardsville, Culpeper county, Va., went to the residence of a highly respectable educated colored man last Saturday, and bound him hand and foot, and then proceeded to outrage his wife. After partaking of whiskey they had brought, they discovered the little ten-year-old daughter in the second story of the house, to which she had fled. They brought her down stairs, and accomplished their purpose. They left the old man bound, and his wife and child in a pitiful condition, and threatened to burn the house, and threatened to cut out the tongues of their victims, if they divulged the perpetrators of the crime.

The helpless victims were soon found by a passing friend, and the alarm was given. A posse of whites and blacks started in pursuit, and captured the villains near the scene of the assaults. They were taken to the county jail, where they are guarded by a strong force. An attempt was made Saturday night to break the jail and lynch them, but guards frightened the party off. The wife is in a critical condition. She may recover, but the child is dying.

The military are now in charge of the jail, as more attempts were made to force the jail and lynch them.

John G. Calhoun's Estate.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The great Calhoun will case has virtually come to a close, although the Court has not yet rendered a decision, and the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College may be regarded as already an established fact. The State takes about \$80,000, subject to the terms of the Calhoun will. When the argument began on Saturday Chief Justice Fuller intimated that he would prefer first to hear all the contestants' counsel. It was expected that the counsel for the State would be heard Monday, but on the meeting of the Court it was passed over and another case taken up. The inference is that the Court had made up its mind, and the Chief Justice is engaged in writing out a decision in favor of the State and sustaining the Calhoun will. This decision will give the Fort Mill property, the birthplace of John C. Calhoun, to the State for the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college. The entire property is variously estimated to be worth from \$80,000 to \$100,000. Under the will there are to be seven trustees appointed by Clemson's executors and six by the State. The Legislature, at its last session, made provisions for carrying out the will.

Killed His Wife.

A frightful tragedy occurred at Chattanooga, Tenn., Monday evening that for grim devilry outdoes anything in the way of crime known. A short time ago Louis Bird, a well known colored man of bad character, induced a bright young mulatto girl, the daughter of an industrious machinist, to elope with him. After some three months of a very unhappy married life, the girl discovered the worthless character of her husband and left him, going to the house of her parents. Bird went to the house, and calling his wife to the door deliberately stabbed her to death, and then cut his own throat. The mother of the unfortunate girl appearing on the scene at that moment, the brutal murderer made an attempt on her life. From weakness he could not run after the woman, who turned, screaming to flee, but seizing a huge rock, he hurled it at her head, and immediately dropped to the ground. He will die.

A Fund for Furman University.

The executive board of the American Baptist Education Society, which concluded its work in Boston on Monday, has donated to Furman University at Greenville, S. C., the sum of \$7,500 for the additional endowment of that institution, provided South Carolina Baptists will raise \$20,000 to add to this amount given by the Society. The sum given is a part of the fund donated for distribution to such institutions by Jno. D. Rockefeller, the great Standard Oil millionaire, and out of sixty-five applications for part of the fund, Furman University was one of the eight colleges to receive a share. The trustees of the University will, no doubt, accept the offer at the next meeting, and have no hesitancy in saying the \$20,000 will be raised by the time called for, December, 1890.

Freezing Out the Small Men.

The elegant Caldwell hotel, just completed at Birmingham, Ala., at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars, is to be sold at auction within fifteen days. Dr. Caldwell, president of the company, offered to buy the hotel at once, but a number of the stockholders insisted on a public sale, and the building will be sold in a couple of weeks. The result of the sale will be the freezing out of the minority stockholders, and the hotel will then be furnished and opened. The hotel is the finest in the South, but has cost so much money, it is doubtful if it ever pays the interest on the investment.

The Musical Convention.

The eighth annual musical convention of Virginia and North Carolina was held at the conservatory of music in Petersburg, Va. Gov. Fowle, of North Carolina, with family, was in attendance. Reports of the growth of musical associations throughout the two States were favorable.

The railroad business is increasing at an almost incredible rate of speed.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Tennis dresses are made with redingotes.

Miniautres are being revived for ornaments.

There are ladies who pay \$35 for their corsets.

Ladies' boot heels should measure one inch high.

Greek drapery is driving out the Empire style.

There are 1400 Sisters of Charity in this country.

Green is decidedly the favorite color of the season.

Round and belted waists remain in fashionable favor.

Grey cashmere house dresses have vests of pale pink crape.

Lace will be just as much used as ever for summer gowns.

Wigs may be worn by some of the ladies this summer.

Striped flannel as thick as a blanket is used for bath robes.

Kid gloves come in a variety of colors or match cloth gowns.

Tea gowns are more closely fitted to the figure than formerly.

The bridal veils worn by very young ladies are always of tulle.

Mme. Clemenceau, wife of the French diplomatist, is an American.

The Connemara cloak was first adopted in London by Lady Dufferin.

Nothing looks more old-fashioned than a dress with a large bustle.

Mrs. George B. McClellan is to remain abroad for an indefinite period.

The bustle has diminished so in size that it is not worth talking about.

Ladies' walking boots are made with tops of cloth to match the costume.

Some ultra-fashionable ladies have monograms worked on their sun umbrellas.

The Geological Society of London has rejected a motion to receive ladies as members.

Miss Nellie Cushman is said to be a fine mining expert. She is known throughout Arizona.

Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer is the fairest and youngest presiding officer that Sorosis has ever had.

Spring sky is the fanciful name of a popular color. It is a dull leaden color reflecting silver lights.

Mrs. Robert Golet, of New York, has a fortune of \$3,000,000, which her husband made in hardware.

Little girls wear turned down frills of embroidered muslin in the neck and sleeves of their dresses.

Notwithstanding the encroachments of polonaises and redingotes, round and belted waists remain in favor.

The bottom of redingotes is never bordered and the trimming is always perpendicular and on the fronts.

Few entirely black costumes are now seen. As in former years, they are left to those who are in mourning.

A Belfast (Me.) woman has entered a machine-shop to learn the trade, and proves a remarkably apt apprentice.

Young Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, has just set out with his new wife and a steam yacht for a two years' bridal tour.

It is not surprising that the Princess of Wales is losing a little of the bloom of youth, considering that she is nearly forty-five.

The "woman with the iron jaw," of circus fame, is a resident of Ridgeway, Penn. She has traveled nearly all over the world.

Effective combinations of seasonable colors are chestnut brown with ecru, mordore with beige, garnet with old rose, green with white.

The Empire hat, with its broad brim in front and cut closely across at the back, bids fair to be the favorite shape the coming summer.

There are many new cotton stuffs for summer. They come in all shades of red, in blue of different tints, in pink, in gray and in lavender.

Miss Maxse, a girl of sixteen, the daughter of Admiral Maxse, of the English navy, was the first lady to ascend the Eiffel tower in Paris.

Very full frills of plaited lace or ribbon, like the Medici ruffs, will be a favorite neck finish for dressy corsages as the season advances.

It is said that it will soon be fashionable for women to wear wigs instead of curls, crimps, braids, waves and curls, "all my own hair, you know."

Black in combination with colors is still favored, but the two-tone effects now so popular have already modified the former craze somewhat.

Worth, the great Paris milliner, declares that American women know how to wear their clothes better than any nationality that comes under his hands.

One of the prettiest of new brooches represents a section of fence in bright gold, with bars half down, and at the base a bunch of daisies in white enamel.

The women of Louisville, Ky., have organized an equal rights association, the object of which is to advance the educational, industrial and legal rights of women.

The most popular colors for gloves are the golden browns, orange and grays. Of the latter there is a great variety—silver antique, spring sky, Russian gray, acier and nun's gray.

ALLEN T. RICE.

Sudden Death of the Newly Appointed Minister to Russia.

Taken Sick in New York as He Was About to Sail for Europe.



ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE.
Hon. Allen Thorndike Rice, recently appointed United States Minister to Russia, died at 4 o'clock the other morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, of oedema glottidis. The disease is a peculiar one, an aggravated form of quinsy.

Mr. Rice's death was altogether unexpected. Having been appointed United States Minister to Russia by President Harrison he was about to sail for Europe and had already engaged his passage when taken ill. He was sick only three days, and expired on the day after he was to have departed for his post at St. Petersburg.

Sketch of His Life.

Allen Thorndike Rice was best known as the editor and proprietor of the *North American Review*. He was born in Boston in 1833, of wealthy parents, and at eighteen years of age went to England and entered Oxford University, where he took his degree in 1853. Returning to the United States he entered the Columbia College Law School, but never practiced law. He purchased the *North American Review* in 1879, and has since made it one of the best known of American periodicals.

In 1879 he organized the Charnay expedition to investigate ancient civilization in Central America and Mexico. In 1884 he bought a controlling influence in *Le Matin*, a newspaper of Paris. He edited *Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln*, and contributed to "Ancient Cities of the New World." He also advocated the Australian system of voting.

In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth District of New York, against General Spinola, and received the support of the "Henry George" party. His defeat was attributed to the treachery of the party leader to whom the conduct of his campaign was entrusted. Mr. Rice exposed the treachery, and caused the expulsion of the accused leader from the party organization.

Mr. Rice was the proprietor of a large cattle ranch in Kansas, which brought him a handsome revenue. He had an extensive knowledge of literary topics, and was also an accomplished linguist, speaking fluently the French and German languages. His conversational powers were uncommonly brilliant. He had a striking personality, being tall, well built and proportioned, dark brown hair, with eyes of similar color. His manners were polite and engaging, and he was very energetic and a hard worker. A habit of speaking rapidly, especially in an animated conversation, often led to stammering.

Mr. Rice possessed an inherited fortune that was estimated at several millions. He never married. Both his parents are dead, and he had no brother or sister.

The Marine Conference.

The following countries have thus far accepted invitations to participate in an International Marine Conference to be held in Washington, beginning October 16: Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, Russia, Belgium, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hawaii, Japan, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Uruguay and Honduras.

The United States will be represented by a board of seven persons, and it is expected that the larger Powers will have about the same number of representatives. The smaller countries, it is thought, will generally be represented by their Ministers, assisted by one or more technical experts in the subjects before the Conference. The American Board has framed a programme of subjects to be considered, and this has been made public. The proceedings will be in English.

War on Gophers.

The striped and pocket gophers that abound throughout the West at present threaten to become a formidable pest to farmers in portions of Iowa. Already it has become necessary to begin a war of extermination to prevent the rapid encroachment that these little animals are making on the crops.

In a number of counties a bounty of five cents each has been placed on gopher scalps. This has resulted in the active labor of farmers' sons to secure gopher scalps for the bounty. In Boone County thus far this spring over 15,000 scalps have been presented and paid for by County Auditor Evenden, who has drawn over 3000 warrants on the county treasury, a number larger than is usually drawn during the entire year.

Squirrels Raised by a Cat.

Some few weeks ago Russell Rice, a farmer living near Scottsburg, Ind., found a nest of five young squirrels in the woods and took them home and placed them in care of the family cat. The cat at once adopted the squirrels and raised them in the same manner as she would have done her own young. The squirrels are now half-grown and deeply attached to their foster-mother, and when separated from her the other day and placed in the court-yard park, they acted almost like kittens, but are fast learning to climb the trees in the manner of their nature.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

There has been a marked decrease in the Boulanger excitement at Paris since the General's exit from the scene.

A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

Many Governments Accept the United States' Invitation.

It now seems probable that the American International Conference which is to be held in Washington in October will be a success so far as a full representation of the different countries is concerned. Already, say a dispatch to the *New York Tribune*, the following Governments have taken steps in that direction, and most of them have officially informed the State Department of their acceptance of the invitation. Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela. It is expected that Mexico will be represented by several delegates; the Argentine Republic by three delegates, Chili by two delegates, Venezuela by two delegates, and the other countries named by one delegate each. It is hardly probable that the Republic of Hayti will be represented. The conference or Congress will be composed of some forty delegates, ten of whom will represent the United States. On matters which are voted upon each country will be entitled to only one vote. The delegates from the United States are: John B. Henderson, Missouri; Cornelius N. Bliss, New York; William Pinckney Whyte, Maryland; Clement Studebaker, Indiana; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Massachusetts; William Henry Prescott, South Carolina; Andrew Carnegie, Pennsylvania; John R. G. Pitkin, Louisiana; Morris M. Estee, California, and John F. Hanson, Georgia.

The first sitting of the conference will be held on October 4, and it is expected that the sittings will continue for a number of weeks, as many important subjects are to be considered. Among them are:

First—Measures that shall tend to preserve and promote the prosperity of the several American States.

Second—Measures toward the formation of an American Customs Union, under which the trade of the American nations with each other shall, so far as possible and profitable, be promoted.

Third—The establishment of regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American States and the ports of each other.

Fourth—The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each of the independent American States to govern the mode of importation and exportation of merchandise and port dues and charges; a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of such merchandise in the ports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices, and the subject of the sanitation of ships and quarantines.

Fifth—The adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, and laws to protect the patent rights, copy-rights and trade-marks of citizens of either country in the other, and for the extradition of criminals.

Sixth—The adoption of a common silver coinage to be issued by each Government, the same to be legal-tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all of the American States.

Seventh—An agreement upon and recommendation for adoption by their respective Governments of a definite plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes and differences that may now or hereafter arise between them, to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peacefully settled and wars prevented.

Eighth—And such other subjects relating to the welfare of the several States represented as may be presented by any of said States which are specially invited to participate in said conference.

A Wide-Awake Tarheel.

One of the most extraordinary suits on record was instituted in the Superior Court at Raleigh, N. C., by W. T. Hodge, a citizen of Wake county. It seems that about twenty years ago a statute was enacted requiring all railroads operating in that State to make annual reports of business to the Governor of the State, and failure to make such reports made the railroads liable to a penalty of \$500, which should go to any citizen who should sue for it. The statute has never been observed by the railroads, and Hodge instituted suit against forty railroads to get the penalty. If successful he will gain an aggregate amount of \$20,000.

Aztec Relics.

At Painted Cave, a town of Texas, near the Southern Pacific, some Indian and Aztec relics have been found. These have been described by a correspondent of a St. Louis paper, who, among other things, speaks of a number of brass instruments and weapons, and of silver armor for the legs. On these an owl was, in each instance, carefully engraved. Gold and silver pendants were found, and bits of tin currency shaped like the letter T. Bones of the ocellot were there too, the animals used by the Aztecs in the chase.

The Texas Cotton Crop.

The present report of the Texas cotton crop embraces replies from two hundred and fifteen points in one hundred and six counties in an average date of May 18, covering the entire agricultural portion of the State, and is by far the most encouraging report ever issued at this season of the year. Never has the prospect for cotton looked better. All of the replies are extremely favorable, and if the present condition continues a very large crop will be easily made.

Floods in Missouri.

Grand River, Chillicothe, Mo., is greatly swollen and the bottom are flooded. Great damage and some loss of life is reported. Three teams and wagons were found lodged in driftwood around the bridge at Jintown, three miles southeast, and taken out, two of the teams alive. It is feared the drivers have perished. All ferry boats on Grand River have been washed away, and the bridges are unapproachable.

In 1888 the United States Manufactured.

14,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 400,000 pounds of snuff, 4,000,000,000 cigars, and 1,500,000,000 cigarettes.