

# THE MAXTON UNION.

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL—THE PEOPLE AND THEIR INTEREST.

VOL. IV. NO. 41.

MAXTON, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890.

\$1.00 A YEAR

## TOWN DIRECTORY.

**B. F. McLEAN**, Mayor.  
**H. W. McNATT**,  
**H. H. BLOCKER**,  
**W. S. BYRNES**,  
**W. J. CURRIE**,  
Commissioners.  
**A. BURCK**, Town Marshal.  
**LODGES.**  
**KNIGHTS OF HONOR**, No. 1,720 meets on second and fourth Wednesday's at 7:30 P. M. J. B. WEATHERLY, Dictator. B. F. McLEAN, Reporter.  
**Y. M. C. A.**, meets every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. W. M. BLACK, President.  
**MAXTON GUARDS**, W. M. 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.  
**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. McDiarmid, 1st Vice President. Dr. J. C. C. M., 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. F. 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, 1890, at 1:30 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.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### FROM ALL OVER THE SOUTHLAND.

#### Accidents, Calamities, Pleasant News and Notes of Industry.

**VIRGINIA.**  
Wets were victorious in the local option election at Wytheville.

The construction department of the Navy Yard is now rushing work on the Baltimore, in order to get her ready for sea by the first of May.

Seventeen thousand dollars have been raised by subscription to establish a military school at Danville. Twenty-five thousand dollars is the amount required, and it will doubtless be raised in a few days.

Major Edward McMahon, the newly appointed postmaster for Staunton, will take charge of the office at once. It is regarded as a Mahone appointment.

The Norfolk Chamber of Commerce entertained the visiting Pan-American Congress Saturday by driving them through the principal thoroughfares. In the afternoon the Congress were conveyed to Virginia Beach on a special train, and witnessed a drill by the life-saving crew. They then returned to Norfolk and visited the Navy Yard, and then went to Old Point, where they remained over Sunday.

Messrs. F. Stultz & Co., of Baltimore, are the proprietors of a new cannery at Middleton, and are now engaged in the erection of their buildings. The main building will be 21x80 feet, besides smaller buildings and sheds. The capacity of this packing establishment will be from 7 to 10 tons of fruit and vegetables per day, and will work, when running at its full capacity, from 75 to 90 hands.

Dr. W. W. Rowan, formerly of Charleston, W. Va., has been re-elected mayor of Ouray, Colorado, by 180 majority out of 614.

Telephone communication was established Tuesday afternoon between Richmond and Hanover Courthouse. A charge of 25 cents is made for five minutes' conversation.

The bodies of three Federal soldiers were moved last Tuesday, from the Randolph-Macon college campus and buried in the soldiers' section at Woodland. They had evidently fallen in battle, as they were buried with their boots on, and several musket caps were found in the grave. The one grave in which all three were buried was not over eighteen inches deep.

### TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee Medicine Company has been organized in Morristown with J. E. Harris, President; S. H. Johnston, Vice-President, and J. W. Donaldson, Secretary and Treasurer.

The great business activity of Tennessee is indicated by a recent transaction. A Memphis grocery house has just given an order to the Louisiana Sugar Refinery for 1,000 barrels of granulated sugar. This is the largest single order of the kind ever received at New Orleans from Memphis. It will require one solid freight train to transport the goods.

It is reported that the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad is to be extended to the seacoast, the necessary financial arrangements having been made. Such extension will be of incalculable benefit to Memphis.

The Merchants and Traders' Produce Exchange, of Nashville, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Liability estimated at \$100,000. The Exchange hopes to pay in full. The failure was caused by the recent rise in wheat and pork, and the fall in Tennessee Coal and Louisville and Nashville Railroad stocks.

A suit for \$10,000 damages was filed at Nashville by Mrs. Mary E. Sayden against Drs. W. A. Harrison and Duncan and Paul F. Eve, on account of the accidental death of her husband in March, 1889. In her bill of complaint Mrs. Sayden alleges that her husband was slain by a dose of chloroform administered by the defendants in the suit. She claims that her husband at first refused to be placed under the influence of any anesthetic, he being subject to heart disease, and that the medicine was administered despite his protest. Sayden had placed himself in the physician's hands and a delicate surgical operation was to be performed on him.

He died from the effects of an anesthetic before the physicians began the operation.

The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia stockholders met at Knoxville. Five hundred thousand shares were represented, or 75 per cent. of the stock, all by proxy. The stockholders approved of the Queen & Crockett proposition, and conferred full power on the directors to act in the matter, as well as to issue \$6,000,000 in bonds for improvement and similar purposes. The directors were also authorized to act on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad matter.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

W. O. Reddick, of Gatesville, has been appointed a cadet at West Point. The Episcopalians of Hickory, Charlotte, and Morganton will soon begin the erection of a handsome brick church in each of those places.

The fund of \$300,000 has been made up to build a paid hotel in Winston and improve the city property.

The North Carolina Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, recently organized at Asheville, has regularly opened an office at that place, and the Secretary of the society is daily on

duty there to transact such business as comes before the society.

The Winston Electric railroad will be in operation by June 1st. The people are greatly encouraged and believe that a big future is before Winston, which now has fifty-five tobacco factories, shipping over fifteen millions of plug every year.

Members of the Eastern Field Trial Club, a party of Northerners who hold annual meetings in this State for sporting and the trial of dogs, will build a handsome club house near Lexington, and have also prepared to build an elegant hotel in the town.

The R. & D. R. R. Wilkesboro extension has but recently reached the thirty little mountain town of Elkin.

Three military companies have already given notice of their intention to enter the competitive drill at the Charlotte 20th of May Celebration—the Monroe Light Infantry, the Cabarrus Black Boys, and the Hornets' Nest Rifl. Invitations have been sent to North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The Aberdeen and West End Railroad has reached Candor, in Montgomery county, and is now 25 miles long. This gives Montgomery county its first train.

The Board of Granville County Commissioners have made an annual appropriation of \$300 to the Granville Grays. The Linebach peach orchard, of twenty-seven acres, just west of Salem, has just been sold for \$14,000.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The royalty due the State on phosphate rocks mined in March is \$11,828.35, the figures also showing the number of tons mined.

L. A. Cullter, who has acted as State Secretary for the Y. M. C. A. of the two Carolinas for the last year, has resigned as State Secretary for South Carolina, and will now devote all his time to the work in the North State.

The Summerton Cottonseed Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with Thomas Wilson, president.

Ex-Mayor John T. Rhett was elected city attorney of Columbia over four other aspirants.

District Attorney Lathrop has received a communication from Deaufort relative to the proposed arrest and prosecution of the supervisor of registration for that county on a charge of not having his office open at the proper time for the registration of voters.

In one place in Charleston the Stars and Stripes were exposed to public view without molestation all through the war. This was in a family vault in Magnolia Cemetery, the flag that enshrouded the coffin of Mississippi, Vanderhorst, of the United States navy, showing plainly through the plate-glass doors of the vault.

A meeting of the committee representing the Berkeley landowners in their transactions with the authorities of the Mount Pleasant, Santee and Little River Railroad was held at the office of Gen. T. A. Huguenin, at the City Hall, Charleston. The prospects of the road are now very bright, and there is no further doubt that it will be a through line. Arrangements have been made for the route between Mount Pleasant and Wilmington, and beyond Wilmington nearly half way to Norfolk. To make the through line to New York something over ninety miles shorter it will be necessary to construct about four hundred miles of road.

The South Carolina Melon Growers' Association met at Blackville last Thursday. They have secured a reduction of rates from 43-10 cents per hundred to 38 cents. This makes the cost of transporting a carload to New York \$86 against \$108.95 last year. The South Carolina crop will be small this year. Well informed gentlemen say that the acreage will not be more than half what it was last year. Those who do make good melons will be likely to get high prices, as the failure of the fruit crop will make the demand for melons strong up North.

### GEORGIA.

Chas. E. McGregor, who has been on trial for the past week at Warrenton, for the murder of J. M. Cudy several months ago, was acquitted.

Johnson & Harr of Madison, have bought the Lower and Tyler cotton compresses at Savannah. They went through the fire of last fall. One will be taken to Madison, the other to Dawson.

The Ocmulgee river valley land owners, representing 50,000 acres had an important meeting at the Hotel Lanier, Macon. The owners have applied for a charter, and expect to organize with capital to drain the swamp land, reclaim the land for agricultural purposes, and put the timber on the market for manufacturing purposes.

Twenty-seven years ago, Mr. Jordan Johnson bought a tract of 415 acres just over the DeKalb county line near Atlanta. He paid for it in Confederate money, \$18,000. Messrs. Harris & Nutting have recently completed a deal for the property, selling it to the Kirkwood Land company for \$83,000 cash.

Speaking for Laurens county, the Dublin, Ga., Post asserts that the alliance has been the pecuniary salvation of the farmers of that county. In the purchase of guano a one, it has saved the people from two to ten dollars per ton. In this one purchase it has saved the farmers of Laurens county, this year, over ten thousand dollars.

The State Weekly Press association convenes at Fort Valley on July 8th, instead of July 4th.

It has been suggested that Cherokee, Forsyth and Milton hold a joint fair next fall.

## SAM'L J. RANDALL.

### THE FAMOUS DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN BREATHES HIS LAST.

A Sad and Pathetic Scene at the Death-Bed.



SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL.

Samuel Jackson Randall is dead. The great Democratic leader and statesman died at 5:04 o'clock in the morning at his home in Washington City. The end came peacefully while the distinguished sufferer was surrounded by his wife and children, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and his medical attendants.

Mr. Randall was a victim of cancer of the bowels. The malady seized him nearly two years ago, and his sufferings have been intense. On many occasions his death was thought to have been a question of hours, but his splendid physique enabled him to ward off the inevitable.

The story of the sick-room and the death-bed scene is a peculiarly pathetic one. There was not a moment in the last three days, before his death, when it was not believed that Mr. Randall was at the point of death. All of the last night the patient was attacked frequently by strong spells. His life of hiccoughing followed. Though unconscious a great part of the time he was able to whisper his wants. Plum preserves appeared to relieve him. Just after 1 o'clock A. M. he was seized with a violent choking spasm. Postmaster-General Wanamaker sat at the bedside at the time, and Dr. Mallen hastened to his aid. The physician removed a large piece of phlegm from the throat with his fingers, after which the patient breathed more freely. From that hour on Mr. Randall's strength gradually failed.

Mrs. Randall, her two sisters, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Swann, the ex-Speaker's brother, Robert Randall, his daughters, Mrs. Lancaster and Miss Susie Randall, his son, Samuel J. Randall, Jr., and his son-in-law, C. C. Lancaster, and the Postmaster-General gathered about the death-bed just before 5 o'clock A. M. The patient convulsively seized Mr. Wanamaker's hand and pressed it with all the strength he possessed. Mrs. Randall completely overcame, knelt at the bedside and sobbed as if her heart would break. Suddenly Mr. Randall gasped. His devoted wife looked up. The dying husband and father for the last time recognized her, whispering the single word, "Mother," and as he uttered the word his spirit had fled. Mrs. Randall fell back into the arms of the Postmaster-General and had to be carried from the room.

As soon as the sad news reached the Capitol the Stars and Stripes were placed at half mast on the roof of the House.

Early in the morning the President and Mrs. Harrison drove to the Randall residence. Both did what they could to comfort the afflicted family. Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Sherman, members of the Cabinet, as well as Senators and Representatives, flocked to the house, but few were admitted, and those who were not simply left messages of sympathy.

Mr. Randall came to Washington early in last November a sick man, but with hopes of improvement. He expected to be able to take his seat in the House when Congress met in December, but when Congress convened he was unable to leave his home. Subsequently the call of office as Representative was administered at his residence by Speaker Reed, and Mr. Randall was made a member of the Committee on Rules and Appropriations, the two important committees he had served for so many years.

Mr. Randall joined the Presbyterian Church about two months ago. Mr. Wanamaker spoke to him on this subject, and Mr. Randall replied that he had been thinking of this matter for some time and would like to become a member of the church. Arrangements were made by which he entered the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, on Capitol Hill, Dr. Chester, pastor.

The news of the ex-Speaker's death spread rapidly about Washington, though it was Sunday morning, and general grief and sympathy were expressed both in and out of political circles. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at once took charge of the body and of the funeral arrangements.

### Sketch of Mr. Randall's Career.

Samuel Jackson Randall was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 10, 1828. He had no public life at a very early age as a Democrat, and has never since been re-elected even temporarily. He served four years in the Common Council of his native city, and one term—1855-56—in the Pennsylvania Legislature as a State Senator. Mr. Randall was first elected to Congress in 1852. He commenced his Congressional life in December, 1853, in the Thirty-eighth Congress in which the Hon. James G. Blaine served his first term. Only two years after he became a friend, but political opponent of thirty years standing the late William D. Kelley, and commenced a career in Congress that lasted nearly thirty years. Mr. Randall was returned at every succeeding election, and at the time of his death had served twenty-six years in Congress, or through thirteen Congresses. He was elected for a fourth time in 1887, but though he took the oath and qualified as a member, he was not able, because of failing health, to take his seat in the present Congress.

Mr. Randall was a candidate for Speaker of the Forty-fourth Congress in 1875, but was defeated by the Hon. Joseph C. Kerr, by whom he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. At the second session of the same Congress Mr. Randall was chosen for Speaker—Mr. Kerr having died during the recess. Mr. Randall was re-elected Speaker in the Forty-fifth Congress by the House's vote in 1877. By reason of long service and close attention to his duties Mr. Randall became the most expert parliamentarian on the Democratic side of the House. In familiarity with the rules and all branches of parliamentary law, he perhaps had no superior in either

party, and as far back as 1875, when the great contest over the Force bill took place at the close of the Forty-third Congress, Mr. Randall was, by common consent, assigned the leadership of the Democratic minority.

Perhaps the domestic side of Mr. Randall's life was the most attractive. While yet young he married a daughter of General Aaron Ward of Sing Sing, N. Y., a member of Congress at intervals from 1827 to 1843. She was, in every sense of the word, a model wife. No man ever had a more faithful or devoted helpmeet.

Two men were more successful than he in carrying a debate through to a satisfactory conclusion, but his strength lay more in the dogged perseverance with which he piled up indisputable facts and statistics than in any charm of manner or grace of oratory.

Though so many years in the public service he was one of the poorest men in Congress. His worldly possessions consisted of a very plain residence on C street, near First street, Capitol Hill, Washington.

Mr. Randall entered the Civil War as a private and rose to the rank of Sergeant.

United States Minister to France, Whitehall Reed, has recently officially received the monument to Lafayette that is to be erected by Americans. An international contest for the execution of this was opened in 1886, and resulted in the work being awarded to MM. Falguere and Mercier, sculptors, and M. Pujoil, architect. The monument will be about



THE LAFAYETTE STATUE.

thirty-two feet high. The pedestal of white Italian marble will rest upon a granite foundation, and will be surmounted by a statue of Lafayette in bronze over ten feet high. The General is represented at the age of twenty, which was about his age when he first set out for this country. He is standing, the left hand resting on his unsheathed sword, the right hand half extended. His cloak, hanging over his left arm, falls to the ground behind him. He wears on his breast the decorations of the Society of the Cincinnati. A large cartouche ornaments the face of the pedestal, and encloses the inscription:

"A Lafayette a ses compagnons d'armes, l'Amérique reconnaissante."  
The sculpture also includes two groups in bronze about ten feet high, Rochambeau and de Grasse on the right, and Dupont, officer of the engineers, and Admiral d'Estaing, all companions of Lafayette on the left.

Under the cartouche there is an allegorical figure of a woman lifting a sword toward Lafayette, a reminder of the sword which was offered to him by the Americans.

### The Lepers Got Even.

An interesting story concerning the lepers of Tonking is brought by Dr. Hocquard, who recently returned to France from that far-away Asiatic country. The lepers there are kept in large settlements near the larger towns. A Mandarin of high rank some time ago sent invitations to all the members of his family to come together to celebrate an anniversary and to offer up sacrifices to their ancestors. The chief of the adjacent leper settlement, who had heard of the coming ceremony and family party, called upon the Mandarin, and asked that the gathering be made the occasion for giving alms to the leper village. The Mandarin, in a brutal manner, refused to grant the request, and without a word the leper retired from his presence. When the Mandarin's guests had all assembled they started for the pagoda to attend the religious exercises. While they were gone, however, a throng of lepers stole out of the disease-stricken village, and going to the Mandarin's house, installed themselves before the tables set for the banquet. The guests of the Mandarin, on returning from the pagoda, were surprised and horrified to find the lepers in the places set for them, and at once abandoned all thought of feasting upon what had been already defiled by the touch of the lepers. The latter accordingly had the banquet all to themselves. For some time afterward, in consequence of this act, they were confined to a closely shut up to the village allotted to them.—New York Sun.

### Presbyterian Progress.

The New York Independent of this week gives returns of the vote of one hundred and twenty six Presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church on the proposed revision of the Confession of Faith. These returns show that eighty-two Presbyteries have voted in favor of revision, forty against revision, and four have refused to vote. There are yet sixty-six Presbyteries to be heard from, and the indications are, says the Independent, that the vote in favor of revision will be nearly, if not quite, two-thirds of all the Presbyteries.

### Seventeen Girls Killed.

Rome, Cablegram.—A fatal accident occurred at Bergamo, Italy. The roof of a weaving mill, in which 800 girls were at work, fell in, and seventeen of the girls were killed.

### European Disarmament.

Berlin, Cablegram.—The Volksblatt says that probably the question of a general European disarmament will be brought before the Reichstag at the coming session.

## COTTON SEED OIL.

### Domestic Uses for the Fluid Extracted From the Little Seed.

NEW IBERIA, LA., April 13, 1890.

I have consulted those of my own household whose business it is to provide for the inner man, and find that in almost every case they use refined cotton-seed oil instead of lard. The only lard we use is that made by ourselves. But for all frying purposes cotton seed oil is preferred, because it is pure, clean and healthy. It cannot come from diseased sources; because it is cheaper by far than the cheapest lard. Two-thirds of a gallon of oil at 35 cents will do more work than one gallon of lard at 70 cents; and then, strange to say, the same oil in which you fry fish is strained off and used to fry strataz chips and potatoes, then again strained off and used to fry steak, or beef stew or mutton stew, yet leaves no taste of one in the other. Anything cooked with this oil has a nutty flavor which no other grease will give.

Some of our lady friends here use the oil for making bread, biscuit and pastry, but my wife don't like it for that purpose, and therefore don't use it. I have seen cake made of it and found it good, but the ladies say that my taste is blunted by my interest in my oil mill. However that may be, the oil is used by our confectioners here for that purpose, and they do a good business.

No v secret of using this oil is to have it just as hot as fire can make it without burning before you put anything in it to fry, and, if you wish to replenish, don't do so until you have taken out of the pan whatever you are cooking, then put the fresh in and let it get hot; never put anything to cook in cold oil.

Our Jewish friends here use the oil altogether. Their mode of preparing it for cooking purposes and for salad oil is to put it on the fire, say a gallon at a time, let it get pretty hot, just simmering, and then take a raw onion about the size of a pigeon's egg, peel it and drop it into the oil. Take the oil off the fire, let it cool with the onion in it, then draw off and bottle for use. This process gives the oil very much the flavor of olive oil.

I would like to tell you of a circumstance that took place at my mill. It sounds very much like a fish story, yet on my word it is true. A physician friend of mine living in a town some 40 miles from here sent a young man to me with a note requesting that I would give him a quantity of oil where he could get as much oil as he wanted. He stated that he had done all in his line for the boy without avail, and as a last resort sent him to me with instructions to live on cotton-seed oil. The boy was to my mind pretty far gone with lung and throat disease. He was feeble, had a bad cough, and expectorated freely. In fact, he was consumptive, and I didn't think would live six months. I put him in the mill at some light work, and told him to eat all the oil he wanted. In the course of a few weeks I noticed a great change in him. His cough had left him. He had brightened up wonderfully, and gained strength enough to begin to do heavier work. He had increased in weight so that he began to fill his clothes which were hanging on him as a pole. In a word, that boy worked with me the season through, and was at that time all appearance a well man. I saw him about a year later, strong and healthy. For over eight months he had eaten nothing but baker's bread and cotton seed oil. This is a fact which Dr. Taylor, of Opelousas, who sent him to me, will corroborate. This is rather a longer letter than I intended to write, and I have gone somewhat out of the track of your enquiry. However, if you wish to make use of this, and the boy's story is irrelevant, cut it out to suit yourself.

FRED. GATES.

### Mummified Alligators.

A rich mine of nitrates in the form of mummified alligators has been found at Matfeh, Egypt. The recent transaction in Egyptian cats was so profitable that Colonel North, the nitrate king, has announced his willingness to interest himself in the alligators, in which case Lord Randolph Churchill and the Prince of Wales will take shares in the undertaking. The crocodiles are wrapped in cloth and are packed like sardines in crates, with palm leaves between them and countless eggs to fill up the interstices.

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