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Roanoke

Patron.

D. M. BEALE, Editor.

"In Essentials: Unity—In Non-Essentials: Liberty—In All Things Charity."

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 Per Year.

VOL. XIII.

POTECASI, NORTHAMPTON CO., N. C., JUNE 4, 1891,

NO. 5.

LATE SOUTHERN BRIEFS.

Knowing That Variety Is The Spice Of Life,

We Present to Our Readers All the Home News, Fresh, Spicy And Condensed.

VIRGINIA.

The contract for Danville's new hundred-thousand-dollar hotel has been awarded.

The Episcopal Council Thursday voted in favor of dividing the diocese of Virginia.

A tramp was run over and killed near St. Paul, Wise county, by a passing train. He was asleep on the track. His body was severed in twain.

Resident Southerners are now contributing toward the erection at Luray, Va., of a monument to the unnamed Confederate dead. It is to be a bronze statue of heroic size and the cost of the work will be \$5,000.

The Norfolk Council accepted the proposition of the Norfolk and Western railroad to erect a union passenger depot, freight and car shops and make other improvements.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Charlotte electric street cars commenced running on Mecklenburg Independence Day.

Prof. George H. Winston of the chair of English of the State University, was elected President of that institution to succeed Hon. Kemp P. Battle, who resigned.

A stock company is being organized at Charlotte to erect a weaving mill. A new tannery is to be built there also.

A desperate fight occurred at Greenville Thursday between J. J. Perkins, the postmaster, and editor D. J. Whichard, of the Reflector.

Late in July the new telegraph line of the Seaboard Air Line will be completed to Charlotte. It is now finished from Portsmouth to Hoffman.

A terrible accident happened to the eastbound passenger train on the Western North Carolina railroad Thursday. The train was going down from Red Marble Gap, where the grade is 256 feet to the mile, when a wheel of the baggage car broke, throwing the whole train from the track. Express Messenger J. W. Rictor was killed by a sample trunk that fell on him. Postal Clerk J. D. Craven had his leg broken in two places. Two passengers were badly hurt, but their wounds are not known.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The value of the precious metal product of South Carolina in 1890 was \$100,177.64, being an increase of over \$53,000 over that of the preceding year.

The corner-stone of the new building of the Aiken Institute was laid with Masonic honors under the direction of Grand Master L. T. Izlar, Wednesday, May 27. Ex-Governor Thompson, Senator Butler and State Supt. of Education Mayfield made addresses.

The Coosaw Mining Co. has moved to Chisolm's Island and is mining phosphates there, paying the Pacific Guano Co. a royalty.

It is reported that the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad proposes to build an independent line into Charleston from Eutawville through Summerville, thus shortening the distance from Darlington and Bennettsville. It is proposed by parties in Florence to urge the building of a line to the main line, and thus give Florence a competing line to Charleston and a connection with the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley at Bennettsville.

TENNESSEE.

Gov. Buchanan continues to maintain profound silence as to the extra session. A cotton compress is to be erected at Decatur.

The widow of James K. Polk is 88 years old, but appeared as sprightly as a young woman at the wedding of a grandniece of hers in Nashville the other morning.

The People's bank at Knoxville, one of the oldest banks in East Tennessee, closed its doors Thursday. The capital was too small.

Late advices from Nashville state that movement is on foot to redeem about 50 acres of wheat of what is known as Oak Bottom for the purpose of a public park, at a cost of \$300,000.

Statement that Sam Jones had been a Tennessee editor has been officially denied. Sam merely dined with favorabundant him to listen while he they dressing on the Tennessee beef, pretty good.

Some farm-mox, convicted at Baining in spots, dering his wife, was on rapidly. doing well. very good, bu

sentenced to be publicly hanged on Friday, June 6, 1891.

Newton county now has a county court. The first session of the court will be held on the first Wednesday in June, with Judge Capers Dickson presiding.

The eighth annual session of the State Bar Association closed at Columbus, after being entertained by a grand banquet at the Rankin house. Macon was selected as the next place of meeting.

Twenty-six years ago Charlie Edwards was killed in Cherokee county. George Pierce who did the killing was arrested Friday in Texas, and will be brought back to Georgia for trial.

Thursday morning Mados L. Verdery, a well-known Savannah citizen, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a shotgun.

FLORIDA.

The Florida Horticultural Society met at Interlachen last week with 200 enthusiastic members present.

A \$150,000 large company has been organized in Florida for the shipment of phosphate from Punta Gorda to deep water at Bocca Grand Pass.

John Hosmer, of Battery G, Fourth United States artillery, stationed at St. Augustine, committed suicide Tuesday by taking laudanum. He made a similar attempt on Sunday, but was relieved by stomach pumps.

The Ocala and Blue River Phosphate Company, of Ocala, have increased the capital stock to \$3,000,000, and incorporated into their holdings 18,000 acres of phosphate lands situated in Suwanee and Lafayette counties. The company now owns 22,000 acres in Citrus, Marion, Levy, Suwanee and Lafayette counties. The company is in active operation, and is now shipping its second cargo of phosphate to Hamburg, Germany, and is very much encouraged by the average analysis of the first shipments, which have just arrived at Gottenburg and Hamburg. Average analysis was 81.59 tribasic phosphate of lime, with less than 5:10 per cent. of alumina and iron.

OTHER STATES.

Capt. Whitehead is erecting a handsome Federal monument at Jackson Miss. Cemetery, over the grave of the late Gen. George C. McKee.

Texas is promised the largest wheat and oat crops ever produced in the State, and it is estimated that they will aggregate in value \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Dr. H. C. Dubose, of South Carolina, has been chosen moderator of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly at Birmingham.

JACKSONVILLE IN FLAMES.

The Metropolis of Florida Badly Damaged.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., [Special].—A few minutes before 12 o'clock Monday night a fire broke out in the third floor of the Mohawk block, on the corner of Bay and Market streets. It was bursting through the roof when discovered, and though the progress of the flames was slow during the first half hour, the firemen found it impossible to control them. For the first half hour the flames were confined to this building, but they soon spread in every direction and were not checked until several surrounding buildings were burned.

The owners of the Mohawk block, which was entirely destroyed, are R. H. Shoemaker, M. M. Shoemaker and Mrs. Frances Shoemaker, all of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Judge R. H. Putman, of Saratoga, N. Y. The total loss on this property is \$500,000.

HE HAS TWO WIVES

And Felt Uncomfortable in the Neighborhood of Both.

SAVANNAH, GA., [Special].—There is a queer case of bigamy here. The wife of Oliver Law, a white watchman, left him because he had become intensely jealous. While consulting with a justice about the matter, he jokingly suggested that Law get another wife. Acting on this advice Law hunted up a young girl, Maude Estell, aged eighteen, of Jacksonville, visiting here, proposed to her, was accepted and took out a license and married her at once. After two days of bliss with his new wife, Law suddenly awakened to a consciousness of his unpleasant position with two wives in one small city, and stepped out, leaving a note for each. He is thought to have gone to Columbus.

Poisoned by Bad Whiskey.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—At Vincent, late Tuesday afternoon, D. C. Hand was seized with convulsions. He stated that he had taken a drink of what he supposed was whiskey from a bitters bottle, but was poisoned. He died in an hour. A man named Chancellor has been arrested on suspicion of poisoning the liquor.

"THE PEOPLE'S PARTY."

The Work of The Cincinnati Convention.

The Delegates Close Their Labors Amid Excitement and Adjourn.

CINCINNATI, O., [Special].—In talking with the delegates to this conference, the chief impression received is that they are terribly in earnest. When the public learned that the gates had been thrown open to the socialists and anarchists, a rough crowd was expected. The result is very different from what was anticipated. Though the mass of the delegates is permeated with revolutionary ideas, it was by no means an assemblage of hoodlums. The largest delegation, that from Kansas, was principally composed of sturdy farmers, who are intelligent enough to give a reason for the faith that is in them.

MR. LIVINGSTON'S VIEWS.

Congressman Livingston, who is fighting hard to make this conference a nullity, except as to an endorsement of the Ocala platform, is of necessity dumb as to the future. He only presents the fact that the alliance of seventeen states to the south are not ready to go into a third party. When the western men demand of him to say when the south will be ready, he will not say. Of course he knows that so long as the race problem remains and dominates all issues, the south will not be ready to leave its old moorings, and that no class, urban or rural, will contribute largely to a third party. But that fact has to be left in the background in dealing with people who cannot bear to hear any one speak of allegiance to old parties. Their fundamental idea is change. That is the thing in which they are most agreed. This is the general assembly of the dissatisfied. In spite of what appears to be an overwhelming sentiment for immediate and independent action, the conservative leaders have an advantage in the integrating influence of so many and so diverse views, all pronounced and all radical.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

When the convention got together Wednesday morning a chorus from the Farmer's Alliance songbook preceded prayer by Rev. Gilbert Delamater. Greenback ex-Congressman Delamater was roundly applauded when he arose to pray.

Frequent and earnest amens from the audience punctuated the invocation, and when the Kansas Glee Club regaled them with a humorous ditty.

Reports from the committees of arrangements and credentials now helped to kill time, pending the exciting developments that many looked for when the platform committee was ready to report.

A collection was taken to reimburse Chairman Power, of the arrangements committee, \$365, which he had expended and on account of which he had received only \$36.

The report of the credentials committee showed 1,417 delegates present. The largest delegations were—Kansas, 407; Ohio, 317; Indiana, 154.

CHIPPING IN FOR THE NEGROES.

An appeal was made from the platform for funds to pay the home fare of the colored alliance delegates from South Carolina. Delegate Savage, by name, came forward personally, and in a clever speech said the reason so few of the colored organizations were represented was that colored people were too poor.

It was perhaps as well for the convention, he added, eyeing the hats that being passed around for his benefit, that so few of the colored delegates came. He was handed a hat full of small change, and retired amid great cheering for the colored alliance. A proposition to adopt a unit rule was overwhelmingly defeated on the ground that every man that came to the convention should have a vote and have it counted. A five minute rule for speeches was adopted. Recess was taken until 2 p. m.

A LETTER FROM POLK.

When the convention reassembled, a letter from L. L. Polk, which was read, advising this conference to issue an address and defer action on the third party until 1892, caused a breeze, and when a motion to refer it to a committee on resolutions was declared carried, there was loud demand—notably from the Minnesota delegation—that the negative be put more forcibly by the chair. The demand was renewed and continued from time to time during the reading of a number of miscellaneous telegrams. Ignatius Donnelly, chairman of the committee on resolutions, climbed up on the rostrum at this juncture amid a whirlwind of excitement, and announced that he was there to report that the committee on the platform was a unit for the organization of the third party.

He gave way to Robert Schilling, of Wisconsin, secretary of the committee, who read the platform as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reported the following platform:

1. That in view of a great social, industrial and economical revolution now dawning on the civilized world and the living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for the crystallization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the People's Party of the United States of America.

2. That we most heartily endorse the demands of the platforms as adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1889, Ocala, Fla., in

1890, and Omaha, Neb., in 1891, by the industrial organizations there represented, summarized as follows:

(a.) The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit, hence we demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue and as a

substitute for the national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis; without damage or an especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and such notes, when

demand by the people, shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent. per annum upon non-perishable products as indicated in the sub-treasury plan, and also upon real estate, with the proper limitation upon the quantity of land and the amount of money.

(b.) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

(c.) We demand a passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates, and that all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government and the actual settlers only.

(d.) Believing the doctrine of equal rights to apply to all and a special privilege to none, we demand that taxation—national, State or municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense another.

(e.) We demand that revenues—national, State or county—shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

(f.) We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on income.

(g.) We demand most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision of means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove abuses now existing we demand government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

(h.) We demand the election of the President, the vice-President and the United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

3. That we urge the united action of all progressive organizations in attending the conference called for February 22, 1892, by six of the leading reform organizations.

4. That a national central committee be appointed by this conference to be composed of a chairman, to be elected by this body, and of three members from each state represented, to be named by each states delegation.

5. That this central committee shall represent this body, to attend the national conference, on February 22, 1892, and, if possible, unite with that and all other reform organizations there assembled. If no satisfactory arrangement can be effected, this committee shall call a national convention, not later than June 1, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president.

6. That the members of the central committee for each state, where there is no independent political organization conduct an acting system of political agitation in their respective states.

Additional resolutions, not part of the

platform, were presented. They recommended a favorable consideration of universal suffrage, demanded that the treasury notes paid soldiers be made equivalent to coin, favored eight hours a day and condemned the action of the world's fair commission with reference to wages.

THEY CHEERED EACH PLANK.

The name of the new party, "People's Party of the United States," elicited a magnificent outburst of applause, and as each plank was read the cheering was renewed so frequently that the great hall seemed to reverberate continuously. When resolutions recommending universal suffrage to a favorable consideration, and demanding payment of bounties on a gold

basis, were read, the former met with a rather chilly reception, but the latter was cheered.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

An extraordinary spectacle followed. Wadsworth, of Indiana, an ex-union soldier, rushed up to ex-confederate Davis in full view of the convention and the two one-time mortal foes grasped hands.

R. W. Humphrey, of Texas, organizer of the colored alliance, seized with the inspiration of the moment, suddenly joined the ex-soldiers, and amid a perfect cyclone of enthusiasm the delegates moved the adoption of the platform as read.

The convention went wild and the delegates mounted tables and chairs, shouting and yelling like Comanches. A portion of the convention in thunderous chorus sang to the tune of "Good-bye, My Lover, Good-bye" the words "Good-bye, Old Parties, Good-bye," and then the doxology.

In a forest of flags and state banners that had been gathered with their bearers around the trio, a Kansas man on the shoulders of two colleagues standing on chairs, raised the Kansas banner and held it aloft above all others. The tumult surpassed in its remarkable suddenness and vigor anything that had previously taken place in the convention and lasted a full quarter of an hour, till it ceased from sheer exhaustion of the delegates.

The platform was then adopted by a rising vote.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

A few moments of confused preparation for adjournment sine die ensued, the chairman's gavel fell and the first convention of the People's Party of the United States had passed into history.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

A Committee Proceeds to Europe to Investigate it:

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special].—Secretary Foster appointed a commission composed of Ex-Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, Dr. Walter Kemster, the noted expert on insanity, and Mr. Powderly, a brother of T. V. Powderly, to proceed to Europe and investigate the immigration problem. The commission will sail about the middle of June. Prior to their departure the commission will devote some time to studying the character of emigrants who come to this country and land at the port of New York.

The commission is instructed to devote special attention to the countries of Southern Europe and to ascertain the reason of the outpouring of people from Southern Europe to the United States; the character of the emigrants; the financial aid furnished them by municipalities; whether criminals and emigrants are sent here by sanction of State or municipalities and all information on the subject as will enable the United States to frame laws to prevent undesirable immigration into the country or to stop entirely through diplomatic intercession.

DR. GRIFFIN'S HEAD FALLS OFF.

The Superintendent of S. C. Insane Asylum Removed.

COLUMBIA, S. C.,—Down comes the guillotin and off rolls the head of Superintendent Griffin! As was foreshadowed Dr. Griffin refused to resign the superintendency of the State Insane Asylum. He forwarded to the Governor a lengthy communication, in which he stated this determination, and gave his reasons therefor. In less than two minutes after his letter had been received two letters were written, both brief and formal, one removing Dr. Griffin from office and the other placing in temporary control of the Institute Dr. Griffin's first assistant Dr. J. L. Thompson. Dr. Griffin for months past, it is understood, has been anxious to resign and had fully expected to do so. When the investigation proceedings were instituted, however, he felt that he could do nothing but remain and await the issue.

Catholics in Indian Schools.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special].—The Secretary of the Interior has directed that the Catholic Sisters Angelia, O'Colobau and Vincentia Coughlin, teachers who were dismissed from the Government school on the Menominee reservation, in Wisconsin, by Agent Kelsey, be restored to their positions. This action was taken on the recommendation of Inspector Cisey, who made a full investigation of the case.

Prisoners for Siberia.

LONDON, [Cablegram].—There are five thousand prisoners in Russia awaiting suitable weather for their transportation to Siberia. The prisoners will be voluntarily accompanied by their wives and families, numbering ten thousand persons.