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## A LEAP TO HIS DEATH.

Colonel James M. Winstead  
Jumps from a Clock Tower.

NO CAUSE KNOWN FOR IT.

The Banks of Which He Was President Are  
All Right—His Friends Think He Fell  
Over the Rail.

RICHMOND, Va., August 23.—Colonel James Monroe Winstead, one of the most prominent citizens of Greensboro, N. C., and president of both Piedmont and the people's banks of that city, ended his existence today by either jumping or falling from the clock tower of Richmond's new city hall.

Friends and relatives who arrived here this evening think that Colonel Winstead, who was subject to attacks of vertigo, walked out on the corridor nearly a hundred feet above the street, became dizzy and fell over the balustrade which came up to his waist. The more general impression, however, is that it is a clear case of suicide and all the circumstances bear out this idea. Colonel Winstead arrived here yesterday afternoon and retired soon after supper. He seemed to be very nervous at breakfast this morning and impressed most of those whom he met after entering the hall as being in a state of great excitement. When told it was too early to be admitted to the tower, the visitor stroked his gray beard with trembling hand and said he would not harm anything and was anxious to get a look at the city before leaving at noon.

### FELL ON THE FENCE.

Reaching the base of the tower, Colonel Winstead removed his shoes, and these, together with his hat and cane, preceded him on his fatal downward flight. Only two persons saw him fall, but many heard the thud as his lifeless body fell upon the sharp pointed fence which guards the area to the hall. The head and body hung downward inside the iron fence and over the mouth of the area. It was suspended from one of the sharp spears which had caught the left leg just at the hip joint as the body fell face downward, and the force of the fall had torn it entirely out of its socket. The head was gashed across the scalp and there were bruises upon the forehead and nose. The chest was fearfully crushed.

The right arm was broken above the elbow, the left was broken above and below the elbow joint.

The friends of Colonel Winstead are unable to assign any reason why he should have desired to take his own life. His banks are both in good condition, and his nephew, Mr. E. W. Winstead, who arrived tonight from Milton, N. C., says none of his private affairs are in condition to seriously trouble him. In an unmailed letter found in his pocket addressed to his brother, Colonel S. Winstead, of Roxboro, he used this language: "My land company business is worrying me no little, but we are likely to get it in better shape."

Colonel Winstead was a native of Person county, North Carolina, and was seventy years old. He had been in business at different times in Danville, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., and was, at the time of his death, interested in a large number of enterprises. He was president of the Henry P. Scales Tobacco Company, of Atlanta, of which his wife's son is secretary and treasurer. Among the papers found upon him were three notes of this concern for \$2,500 each, and a check for \$15,551.38 drawn by him August 18th, in favor of the tobacco company. Colonel Winstead late in life married Mrs. Scales, who survives him without issue. He was a prohibitionist, and made a good run for congress a few years ago. He was well known in Richmond, Va., banking circles, and the Piedmont bank had money to its credit here. The remains were taken to Greensboro, N. C. tonight.

Colonel James M. Winstead, who

suicided by jumping from the clock tower of the city hall in Richmond Thursday, was in Atlanta on Sunday last and was at the Markham house, where he spent the day with a number of his friends. During the afternoon he complained of feeling slightly ill and the next morning went to Lithia Springs, where he spent Monday.

In the year 1882 Col. Winstead sold his one third interest in the wholesale Drug firm of Pemberton, Iverson and Denison to Mrs. M. E. Thornton, for ten thousand dollars cash. That firm were the originators of coca-cola. Col. Winstead was a very loveable man. The writer had forgot about his residing in Greensboro.

### STATE NEWS.

It is rumored that Capt. S. A. Ashe will be taken care of by the Federal administration.

Mr. John C. Tipton is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Salisbury Watchman.

Col. J. M. Winstead, of Greensboro, president of the Piedmont and People's banks of that city, committed suicide on Friday by jumping from a clock tower of the new city hall in Richmond, Va.

The Lumberton Democratic convention nominated Hon. James A. Lockhart for Congress on the 340 ballot. Bellamy of Wilmington made a strong showing in the convention but exhausted his possibilities this side of the goal. Mr. Lockhart, the nominee, is a comparatively young man, but of a strong personality, talented and eloquent. His election is assured.

Hon. Nat. Atkinson, of Asheville, died at Salisbury at the residence of Mr. Lee S. Overman, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock a. m. He had been unwell for some time, and was on his way to Morehead. Owing to his weak condition, he stopped over there for rest. He was preparing to resume his journey, when he was taken suddenly ill and died in a few minutes. He was a brother-in-law of the late Judge A. S. Merrimon.

### Condition of Business in Congress.

Several important measures reported from the House Judiciary Committee and passed by the House remain undisposed of. Among the more important is the bill to prevent interference with the collection of State, county, and municipal taxes against corporations in the hands of receivers appointed by the Federal courts. It passed the House as a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Latimer, of South Carolina. This bill went into conference, but no agreement has been reached, and it will probably go over. The anti-lottery bill, designed to prevent the traffic in tickets of foreign lotteries and to remedy other evils of the lottery system, has passed the Senate and has been favorably reported by the committee. An attempt was made the other day to pass it under the unanimous consent rule, but objection was offered and it is now pending in the House. It will pass as soon as it can be submitted to a vote. Another important bill in a state of suspense is that reported by Mr. Lane, of Illinois, to make all contracts payable in lawful money without regard to the kind of money specified in the contract. Quite a number of important bills, including the Bailey bankruptcy bill and the bill to revise and amend the law with regard to United States court commissioners, have passed the House and are hanging fire in the Senate. Among these also is the measure for the inspection of immigrants and to exclude paupers and criminals.

### Millions in Sight.

The Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company of Douglas Island, Alaska, has declared a bonus dividend of 75 cents per share, or \$150,000. The Treadwell mine original cost the man after whom it was named \$150. About \$800,000 has been spent developing the mine; \$300,000 was spent experimenting with chlorination. About 600 tons of ore is milled daily, at an average cost of \$1.25 a ton. The company is said to have refused \$16,000,000 for the mine. It is thought that there is nearly \$25,000,000 in sight.—[Mining and Scientific Press.]

During the hot weather impurities in the blood may seriously annoy you. Expel them by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, '94.

President Cleveland will, in honor of the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, now encamped on the grounds at the foot of the Washington Monument, remain in Washington until Wednesday, and possibly until Thursday, although he is just as anxious to get away as any of the Congressmen, and the most of them were so anxious that they could not wait for the formal adjournment, tomorrow afternoon, but have already gone.

To-morrow morning in every custom house in the United States the new tariff law will be put into effect and McKinleyism will be dead—forever, unless the voters have undergone a great change of mind since the last Congressional election. The work of the new law will soon bring out its many good points, and perhaps the bad features may not prove as bad as many good democrats, including the President, fear them to be.

People who are oversmart often overreach themselves. A case in point is connected with the new tariff law. As soon as it became definitely known that playing cards were to be taxed 2 cents a pack the five or six manufacturers of them in this country were flooded with orders for the wholesale dealers, who had an idea that the tax would only have to be paid on those manufactured after the new law went into effect. They will learn better now, and the knowledge will cost them just 2 cents a pack, as the tax must be paid on every pack of cards sold. Had these wholesalers been less greedy they would have saved money, as all cards made after the law takes effect will have to have the 2 cent revenue stamp attached by the manufacturers, while the stock in the hands of dealers will have to be stamped by them.

Representative Hall, of Minnesota, has published in pamphlet form his speech giving in condensed form that Congress has done, and it will probably enjoy a wide circulation. He has had the cover of the pamphlet printed in fac simile of that blank pamphlet, first brought to the attention of Congress during the silver debate in the Senate at the extra session by a would-be wit, with its flaring title "What Congress has done." Mr. Hall shows what it really has done and as his summary discloses it has been all things considered a creditable session to the democratic party. It has made all money equally taxable; restored confidence in our currency and finances; given to the people the opportunity of living better and cheaper; shattered the protective trusts of McKinleyism; placed the burden of taxation upon the rich man's surplus as well as upon every man's needs; restored the freedom of election; placed the transactions of the government and its method of accounting upon a business basis; greatly reduced the expenditures of the government and the number of office holders, and has maintained an unrelenting fight against trusts and monopolies which protection created. At the close of the summary Mr. Hall prints the quotation—"it has fought the good fight, it has finished the course, it has kept the faith."

Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, says pertinently: "The house has passed more good bills and enacted more important legislation than any of its predecessors in ten years, or of any in which I am familiar, and I have been watching the course of legislation for 20 years." Of the new tariff bill he says: "It is not as sweeping and comprehensive as I desire, but it is the best tariff reform bill since 1857, when a democratic Congress amended the Walker tariff bill of 1846 by reducing the tariff rates to average rate of 18 per cent. The new tariff bill places wool, salt, lumber, farming machinery, cotton ties, cotton bagging binding twine, and a number of other necessary articles on the free list. The duty on woolen goods and clothing has been reduced from an average rate of 98 to 48 per cent, and millions of dollars annually will be saved to the people on clothing and woolen goods alone."

The Democratic Congressional campaign committee will now begin to rush things. The news received is growing better and better, and even the republicans are now beginning to admit that they have nothing upon which to base hopes that they will

elect a majority of the next House. They have not yet reached the stage where they are willing to concede a majority to the democrats, but let themselves down easy by expressing their belief that neither democrats nor republicans will elect a majority of the next House. This implies a belief that the populists will elect a sufficient number to enable them to control the House. The democratic committee is in constant communication with trustworthy correspondents in every Congressional district, but they have no knowledge of anything that indicates any such increase in the populist strength. On the contrary, they are confident that the next House will be democratic by a good working majority.

### EDUCATION.

Not Less for the University, but More for the Public Schools and a Better System.

Intelligence in the individual, or general education, was the principle which culminated in the Revolution and freedom. It gave us a form of self-government, based upon the idea of intelligence in the individual.

The perpetuity of this form of government, both state and national, depends upon the character, capacity, and intelligence of the whole people, and these are moulded by our educational influences, public and private. That system of education which reaches the masses as well as the classes is the proper system.

The masses receive their education at the public schools of our country. In an address at Salisbury, a short time ago, our State Superintendent said that ten out of eleven in our State receive their entire education in the public schools.

Charles W. Eliot, in an article in the Forum for December, 1892, says that more than ninety per cent. of our school children never go beyond the primary or grammar school grades.

It is clearly seen from these statements that a good system of public education is absolutely necessary for general intelligence.

In our State the average length of the public school term is about 62 days, or a little more than three months. The Constitution demands four months. The provision by our State legislature for local taxation to extend the term has proven an entire failure, in Catawba county, at least.

The average salary of public school teachers is \$23 per month, or about \$69 per term. At such rates talent seeks other fields of labor, and our public schools are botched by incompetent teachers, and faith and interest lost in the system.

Our system of public education should be such as would call into the work men and women of age and experience, instead of so many yet in their "teens," the age of levity and courtship. The teacher has much to do in forming the character and habits of the pupils.

Statistics show that we pay less per capita for our public schools than any other State in the Union. In point of illiteracy we have always been below every other State.

Hon. John H. Wheeler, in his history of North Carolina in 1854, writes that one in every seven white people could neither read nor write. It is time for a great State like North Carolina to awake from her kip Van Winkle slumber and give us a better system of public education, and thereby decrease ignorance and crime. It is stated that more than seventy-seven per cent. of all crime is committed by illiterate persons under twenty-one years of age.

Not less for the University, but more for our public schools.  
A. P. W.

Against his protest, the Democrats of the four extreme western counties, composing the thirty-fifth senatorial district, have nominated Kope Elias, Esq., for the State Senate. The nomination was unanimous and by acclamation, and, coming as it did, Mr. Elias cannot afford to decline it. It was a remarkable testimonial to him by the people who know him best, but one of which he is quite worthy. There is no better Democrat nor better party worker, and he has proved himself in the past a safe and prudent legislator. Personally, Mr. Elias is one of the most lovable of gentlemen. He is frank, genial, generous, kind, and wholly without malice.—[Charlotte Observer.]

It is very gratifying to us to publish and endorse the above complimentary notice of Hon. Kope Elias.

## THE WIND OF DEATH.

At Least a Thousand Corpses  
Strew Its Fatal Path.

SWEPT THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Fishermen Never Return Again—Whole  
Towns Were Destroyed, and the  
Desolation is Awful.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—A special cablegram to the Globe-Democrat from St. Petersburg says: A wind of death, and no other name, can describe the cyclone that swept across the sea of Azoff yesterday. It will be impossible for days yet to come to compute the damage done, but it is almost certain that at least one thousand people have perished, some of drowning, others by being crushed under falling houses and trees. The excitement is great among the American colony in this city, for it is feared that at least two parties of American tourists were on the sea of Azoff at the time the wind did its deadly work.

At Marinopole over 200 people were killed and nine-tenths of the houses destroyed. At a fishing village named Nogaik, all the men were out at sea. The town was destroyed and none of the boats returned to shore. At the hour of the latest report not one of the steamers that touch at the port of Berdainsk have arrived. Fears are expressed that every craft in the sea has gone to the bottom and that every passenger is drowned. When the wind swept over the northern end of Azoff, it took a new course, going southerly along the coast of the land of the Black Cossacks. In turn Eisk and Achuev were ravaged, each town being almost totally destroyed. Telegraphic communication with this district is suspended and it is impossible to learn the extent of the destruction, but at least 1,000 persons must have died on the two shores. The storm, as nearly as can now be learned, seemed to suddenly lose its force near Emrink and passed off, with comparative quiet, southerly over the Black Sea.

### ROARING REED.

The Maine Politician Has some Congested  
Views About Principles.

OLD ORCHARD, MAINE, Aug. 25.—Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed opened the Campaign in this State this afternoon in a speech which called forth the heartiest applause from the thousands present. Mr. Reed's main effort was to prove that "the Democratic party had shown itself incapable of ruling the country in a manner satisfactory, not only to the majority of the people but even to the large and respectable minority which helps to compose it."

He said the principal difficulty with the Democratic party today was, as it had been in the past that its great majority resided in the South. These people, he said, were incapable of appreciating the prosperity which had come to the North and to the country through the Republican government then too, the Democratic party had been a failure because it had no underlying principle on which to be united. Mr. Reed reviewed the work accomplished by the government in the past, pointing out what had been done in a slow and sloven way and in a manner of the least possible service to the country.

After the repeal of the purchasing clause, he said, it was the governments duty to pass a tariff bill that would give a reasonable assurance that the basis established would be permanent at least so long as the victorious party was to be in power. Instead they had or were about to make law a tariff bill, which even learned Democrats repudiated and one that they admitted was not a finality. In alluding to the protection furnished the sugar trust in the bill he said it would give that monopoly \$12,000,000 this year, outside of protection to refining.

There were more earthquakes in Greece last Sunday.