State Library

The North Carolinian

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The Durham *Sun* began its sixth volume Monday. It is a clean, ably edited newspaper, and its columns overflow with brightly written local news. We wish editor Robinson continued success.

The friends of Hon. Thomas G. Skinner are bringing him forward as a suitable man for Collector of the Eastern District in case the appointment of Mr. Simmons fails to be confirmed by the Senate.

The Southport *Leader* is just five years old, and we wish it many more years of prosperity and usefulness. It is well edited and deserves a generous support. There is good typographical style throughout the *Leader* and its columns are filled with interesting reading matter.

The Richmond & Danville Railroad Company are out in a circular-letter offering special terms and extra liberal inducements to *bona fide* prospectors to pave the way for immigration. They are going into the enterprise with a vim and earnestness which assure success.

It seems as if the question of an appropriation to the State University will come up during the next campaign. The denominational colleges are very much opposed to the appropriation and last week an alliancerman writing to the *Progressive Farmer*, the alliance organ, asks how the order stands on the question.

The cause of woman suffrage has received a set back in New York State where it was supposed to be making rapid progress. The Legislature of 1892 passed an act conferring on women the right of suffrage at school elections, but the Supreme Court sometime ago decided that the Constitution of the State restricts the right of suffrage to male citizens, and that it cannot be extended to women by statutory enactment. The Court of Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in New York, sustained this ruling. The Court admitted that the Legislature may authorize women to vote for officers who are created by statute, and not by constitutional provision, but it decided that school officers hold constitution offices and those who vote for them must have constitutional qualifications. Illinois has a similar law and the woman suffrage cranks now propose to change the constitution of these States.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

The census puts one fact that goes a long way in rebuttal of the tirades of the sectionalists who never tire in proclaiming the cruelties practiced upon the negro population of the South by the whites. It shows that the cost of education of both white and colored children in the public schools devolves almost entirely upon the white people. And besides the legislatures of the Southern States from year to year make larger appropriations for colored schools. The following figures show the provision made for both white and colored children:

Total white enrollment in the Southern States is 2,821,551, colored 1,255,932; per cent of whites to population 21.84, colored 18.67.

And here is where our Northern critics make their mistake. The true attitude of the people of the South toward the negro population is not to be judged by the criminal records—the outrages perpetrated by negro outlaws and the lawless lynchings that swiftly follow—but rather from the steady accumulations, the better education, the improved earnings and greater thrift and temperance of the mass of negroes. As a rule the colored man is better treated, and is making more rapid progress in the Southern than in the Northern States.

A Well-Known South Carolinian Cuts His Throat.

Savage D. Trenholm, of Flat Rock, Henderson county, cut his throat and probably killed himself at that place last Thursday. The deed was done in a fit of desperation brought on by excessive drinking. His throat was horribly gashed with a case knife. Trenholm was about forty five years old, and has a wife and several children, all of whom live in Asheville. He belonged to one of the best and oldest families of South Carolina, being a nephew of the lamented George A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, and cousin of W. L. Trenholm, Comptroller under Cleveland during the latter's first term.

From Washington.

DISGRACEFUL FILIBUSTERING PREVENTS TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi has a few Words to say About Mr. Hewitt--Work on the Wilson bill Progressing in the Senate--The Bland Bill Ought to be Passed--Mr. Cleveland Gone to Eastern Carolina to Shoot Duck--North Carolinians at The National Capital.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1311 H Street, N. W.,
February 27, 1894.

The President set sail Sunday afternoon, in the midst of a heavy snow storm, for the North Carolina waters for a week's duck shooting. Secretary Gresham and Capt. Evans were his only companions on his outing. If I had known he was going to North Carolina, I would have given him a letter of introduction to my friend Pierce Hampton, of Currituck, who would have taught the President a few lessons in duck-shooting, and made his visit more profitable.

The President's trip has been in contemplation for a week or more. In private conversation with friends he has not hesitated to express openly his dissatisfaction with the present aspect of affairs in Congress and elsewhere, and his desire to get away for a time from his disagreeable environments and to go where no telegrams could reach him and no reporters could follow him. He has spoken in strong terms of the lack of unity displayed on all important party questions.

* * *

Miss Lizzie Porter, of Tarboro, is spending some time in Washington taking vocal lessons from the famous Bischoff. Miss Wright, of Tarboro, is also here to take lessons in tapestry.

* * *

Capt Wm. R. Kenan, the newly appointed Collector of Customs at Wilmington, spent Monday and Tuesday here.

* * *

I see it stated in a New York paper, said Representative Bynum, of Indiana, that a party which proposes to enact an income tax law in time of peace is a gone goose. The man who wrote that assertion does not know the temper of the people. Why, even Representative Coombs, of New York, who is opposed to the income tax, returned from Brooklyn actually astonished at the popularity of the proposition in that city. The Democrats will sweep the West like wild-fire on the income tax issue. I have a letter from a relative of mine in Illinois, and he is a man with a comfortable income, too, who says that he believes it is right, and that the people in his neighborhood are for it. No, sir; I have no hesitation about going to the country on the income tax issue, and we will win.

* * *

Deputy Third Auditor George Washington Sanderlin celebrated his birthday on Thursday, the twenty-second. Yesterday he and Mrs. Sanderlin celebrated their silver wedding. Mrs. Sanderlin was Mrs. Wooten, of North Carolina, before she married Dr. Sanderlin. Mr. Wooten, her father, was as prominent in the State as Dr. Sanderlin. When these two old families were to be happily united twenty-five years ago it was decided to have the wedding on George Washington's and Mr. Sanderlin's birthday, and the affair was to be a large one. It happened that the twenty-second of February that year came on Monday. In North Carolina one can't arrange a large wedding over Sunday. So it happened that they put it off till the next day. And thus it is that Dr. Sanderlin's family has two holidays together.—*The Capital.*

* * *

February 22d, A. D., 1894, will go down into history as having witnessed the most disgraceful proceedings ever seen in the House of Representatives. Ever since the Bland bill has been up for a hearing, the opponents have resolved that it should never come to a vote. Knowing that the majority favored the bill they have resorted to most disgraceful scenes of filibustering that culminated on Thursday in a most shameful tumult and uproar. It was nothing less than an unbridled mob led by Mr. Cummings and Gen. Sickles, of New York, both of whom had been arrested and brought into the House and had resisted arrest. They created a bedlam by their unwillingness to obey the rules, and all day long until the House adjourned the Sergeant-at-Arms was kept busy carrying the mace, seeking to restore order and bring quiet out of confusion; but it was a hopeless failure and the House was obliged to adjourn without doing any work whatever. But this is nothing new; the House has resolved itself of late into a do-nothing body, and the appearances are that it will usurp the place of the Senate in this respect, if in no other. The opponents of the Bland bill seem to be willing to go to any and every extreme in order to defeat it, and Mr. Bland and his associates have been warranted in the extraordinary steps they have taken in their determination to secure a vote on the bill. If a majority in favor of a measure can not pass it, then representative government is a failure. Of course the Republicans almost to a man refuse to vote in order to break a quorum. This is to be expected of them, but it is contrary to Democratic precedent for a small minority of the party to join with the Republicans to prevent legislation, and there is no excuse for such filibustering and such unruly methods. The Democrats have a majority of eighty in the House, and if they do not legislate, the people will legislate them out of power. Two whole weeks now have been wasted, and worse than wasted, by this unseemly filibustering, and the great majority of the Democratic party has been made to stand still because a minority have joined the Republicans to prevent action.

On Friday there was another scene, though not so uproarous as that of the previous day. Mr. Bland denounced in most scathing terms the actions of those members refusing to make a quorum. He was dramatic in the extreme. Standing in the aisle, raising his voice to the highest pitch, and trashing his arms like a wind-mill, Mr. Bland said, and said with emphasis:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to remark a little further in this connection that on yesterday a scene occurred in this House such as I have never seen before in my service. I saw in this House gentlemen disobey the orders of the House. I saw them in defiance of the Speaker of the House, refusing to obey the rules of the House when commanded by the Speaker. I saw gentlemen rise in their seats and boast that they had set at defiance the writ and order of the House. Mr. Speaker if that is not anarchy and revolution, what is anarchy and revolution? (Applause on the Democratic side). We are in this House, the fountain source of the law-making power, that makes the laws for the people of this country. If we resolve ourselves into a body of anarchists and if some one in that gallery should pour down a dynamite bomb and explode it among us, he would be no less and no more of an anarchist than members."

This was received with mingled hisses and applause, in which the hisses predominated. Mr. Bland was not disturbed and proceeded as follows:

"And if gentlemen believe that in the condition of this country at this time, if they believe, when the business interests of this country are not prospering, when millions of people are out of employment; when men are begging for bread; when they are in the throes of hunger and starvation; when they are looking to this House and this Congress for relief; when they expect we will do something in the nature of relief, we may turn ourselves into a body of filibusterers and obstructionists, and of anarchists, despise our own rules, and set at defiance the laws of our country, can we expect that these millions will not also become anarchists, and set at defiance the laws of this country? They have had an example from us. I say, Mr. Speaker, the times are not propitious for the proceedings of this House. We were sent here to do our duty. We are here and we are supposed to be doing our duty, when large masses of people are begging for bread. The people of this country do not go to their beds in comfort, in peace, and in safety, and we are teaching to the anarchist mobs in this country that mobbism is the prevailing rule in this House."

Concluding his impassioned speech, he said:

"Mr. Speaker, I thought that gentlemen on this side of the House would take no exception to my remarks. They must realize that they cannot afford to be revolutionists and anarchists in this House, and to block its proceedings. They cannot afford, when the country is in the throes of almost anarchy everywhere, to come here and block legislation in the way that they have been doing. I say that as Democrats we must either proceed to business or surrender our power. (Applause). If an outraged people, impatient at seeing in this House this indisposition to proceed, this condition of revolution and anarchy should rise in a mob and cast us down the steps of the capitol, they would exercise nothing more than the mobocracy that we are doing in this presence."

The effect of all this bedlam and filibustering has been to cause considerable talk in favor of a new rule in the House which will compel members present to act, or at least to act enough to make a quorum. A number of Democrats who opposed the Reed rules now say that the Supreme Court having decided those rules to be constitutional it is not wise to longer advocate the old Democratic policy of opposition to quorum-counting as practiced by Mr. Reed. There is a difference of opinion as to the decision of the Supreme Court, Mr. Reed holding that that decision gives the Speaker the right to count a quorum of the members present without a rule; Speaker Crisp contending that the court did not go so far, but that it only held that the House, not the Speaker, could adopt a rule to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

It is likely that a Democratic caucus will be held to determine what will be done.

* * *

On Monday morning Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, made a speech in the House in which he urged Mr. Bland to amend his bill by striking out all the provisions except that to coin the seigniorage. The other portion of the bill relates to retiring the silver certificates and coining the silver which now as bullion supports the issue. It is provided in the bill that this retiring of the silver certificates shall not go into effect for two years yet. Mr. Bland believes that this provision will obviate the necessity for a gold reserve; the Secretary of the Treasury believes that it would not obviate this necessity. In view of these differences of opinion some Democrats hold that it will be best to accept the amendment proposed by Mr. Patterson, coin the seigniorage at once, and leave the other sections of Mr. Bland's bill for future consideration, inasmuch as he does not propose that these other sections shall go into effect until two years from the passage of the bill.

The bill ought to pass in its present shape, but the coinage of the seigniorage is the vital point in the discussion, and early action ought to be taken to coin it.

* * *

There was a sensation in the House on Monday when Mr. Pence, the eloquent young silver champion from Colorado, told Mr. Hainer that he was "fuller of *beer* than ideas." The House refused to let him proceed and there was a great sensation. On Tuesday morning, Mr. Pence apologized by stating that he said Mr. Hainer was fuller of *beard* than ideas! A big difference. Mr. Pence became personal in many ways and brought down a hornet's nest on his head. Mr. Cooper, of Indiana, who is quite as smart as Mr. Pence, was very indignant because Mr. Pence had said that when the silver repeal bill was up he had "obeyed the commands and demands of the executive and traded and swapped openly before the ages of the world." Mr. Cooper denied with bitterness that he had been influenced by the executive.

"I should differ from him on any subject, under any circumstances," with the greatest degree of reluctance," said Mr. Cooper in concluding, discarding the rapier and taking up the bludgeon. "But I sincerely believe that the gentleman's utterances and conduct on this floor are prompted by an interest which has overwhelmed him, and that if he would stop and think where he has placed himself and where he is going he would speedily retrace his steps. He is interested largely in silver mines; he has stocks in silver mines, and if he will read the statutes of Congress and the laws of his country he will learn that he has no right to vote upon this question, much less to speak upon it. He has a direct personal pecuniary interest in the result of this legislation and if he would exercise that degree of caution, of modesty, of common decency that ought to commend itself to a man having a financial interest in the result of pending legislation he would hesitate before he attacked the motives of other gentlemen, honorable men, who are serving their country, as they believe, instead of their own personal, private gain."

At this juncture, Mr. Cummings jumped to his feet and brought down a laugh by shouting: "If it is in order I suggest that this is an opportune time for some one to apologize for his remarks with reference to the New York Democracy."

* * *

I tell you these are great times and you learn a great deal by dwelling in Washington. But "whether it is worth the trouble to through so much to learn so little, that is the question," as Sam Weller was wont to say on the subject of matrimony. The Democrats seem to divide upon most questions, and this division produces delay. But after action has been taken, and necessary compromises made, they will "flop together," and it may be that wisdom will come out of conflict. It is hard to think so when you are on the spot and witness time wasted and delays that are vexatious.

* * *

It is expected that Raleigh will have a Democratic Postmaster about the 7th of March. There is no change in the situation. Senators Ransom and Vance urge Busbee, and Capt. Bunn urges Stronach. It is said that the Postmaster General will recommend that the President appoint Mr. Busbee.

* * *

The Senate is down now to hard work on the tariff bill. The Democratic Senators begun on Monday to hold a caucus and to try to formulate a bill that will command the support of all the Democratic Senators. It is high time. The first sensation in the caucus was a controversy between Senators Vest and Brice. Mr. Vest took exceptions to a statement in a *World* interview in which Mr. Brice criticized the method of preparing the tariff bill, stating that the sub-committee was composed of three ex-confederates. This occasioned some rather unpleasant feeling that did not last long. It now seems certain that a tax will be levied on sugar, coal, and iron; that wool will remain on the free list; and that the income tax will be retained as a part of the bill. It is believed that the changes will produce enough revenue. I think they will produce too much and that the next Congress will find a surplus. Then there will be an attempt to repeal the tax on sugar or the income tax. In such a contest, if the Democrats control, sugar will be made free again. I am heart and soul opposed to re-imposing the tax on sugar and if the Senate listens to those who advocate this tax I think it will make a grievous mistake. There was some discussion in the Senate caucus as to whether machinery for cotton manufacturing should be placed on the free list, and the proposition carried by a good majority. The Mississippi Senators led in advocacy of this proposition, and it is a substantial gain.

From all sections of the country comes up the cry to the Senate. "Hurry up and pass the tariff bill." The solemn and grave Senators ought to "get a move on them" and pass the bill in a hurry. It ought to go into effect April 1st.

* * *

Tuesday while the Bland bill was up for discussion Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, made a speech in which he referred to Mr. Hewitt's recent speech at the Southern banquet. In his own humorous and sarcastic style the Mississippian held Mr. Hewitt up to the ridicule of the House and denounced him a common scold. He said:

I was pained beyond measure to read a few days ago in the public press that the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, did not regard me as great as Calhoun, Slidell, Soule, and some of the rest of those men who preceeded me. (Laughter.) Now, that is a revelation to me. I had never suspected that I was not as great as those men until Mr. Hewitt said so. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bryan—Maybe he does not know you personally.

Mr. Allen—That is the trouble. He does know me personally. That is where it stings. (Laughter.) It is utterly without excuse. The truth is, I regard Mr. Hewitt's remarks as somewhat personal to me, because I was to have spoken at the very dinner at which he delivered this speech. (Laughter.) Now, I have laid awake many a night trying to meet Mr. Hewitt's approval (laughter), and one of the great obstacles in my meeting the approval of Mr. Hewitt is while Mr. Hewitt is one of the best of men when he is asleep he is troubled some with insommia. (Great laughter.)

CALLED A COMMON SCOLD.

I have one consolation when I think of myself and the great majority of my colleagues from the South who have incurred his displeasure, and that consolation grows out of the fact that, having known Mr. Hewitt for some years and having talked with him freely, I have never known any man or set of men who entirely met his approval except Mr. Hewitt himself. (Laughter.) If he had lived in the days when common scolds were ducked, Mr. Hewitt would have been drowned long before this. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chairman, the people of the South have had a great deal to endure. I shall not refer to the fact that they passed through a terrible war, for I believe that has been referred to here once before. (Laughter.) But, sir, they have had a great deal to contend with since that time. They have had drought, cyclones, simoons, epizootic in the horses, tuberculosis in the cattle, cholera among the hogs and the chickens; they have had various diseases and pestilences; they have seen their crops depreciate; they have had to contend with mortgages when they had no money to pay them; but throughout all these trials and tribulations they have exhibited something of a brave and courageous spirit; and now, just to think that the one thing cherished most of others, the one sustaining prop that they had amid all these disasters, the idea, that Mr. Hewitt approved them—to think that that last prop is taken away, and that, after all, Mr. Hewitt does not approve them. (Laughter.) Why, gentlemen, rather than have had this cruel disaster come upon my people I would have paid a silver dollar out of my own pocket. (Laughter.)

SHARP THRUST FOR MR. PATTERSON.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to see that my friend from Tennessee, Col. Patterson, is not in his seat, because I want to say a word to him. He is my neighbor and my friend. He is an honest, intelligent, hard-working representative. I do not know that I would refer to the matter I am going to talk about now if it had not already been mentioned in this debate. I simply wish to repudiate, so far as I am concerned, the apology which the gentleman from Tennessee is said to have made for me and my sort in responding to ex-Mayor Hewitt's speech in New York lately. I have here what purports to be a report of Col. Patterson's speech. I will read a few extracts from it. After stating that the Southern representatives in Congress were generally opposed to the financial views of New York, he went on to make remarks. He was speaking in New York, and I confess it is right hard for a man to maintain the parity between a speech that is acceptable in New York and one that could be acceptable to his constituents in Hardiman county, Tenn. (Laughter.)

He said: "For more than twenty years every State platform has contained a plank for the free coinage of silver. These men have been brought up to believe in it without question. They believe it. They are bound to believe it, just as the Baptist, the Catholic, or the Presbyterian, without ever reading in the Bible, is one because his father was. So these doctrines have become a part of the Democratic belief there, and these fellows have followed them blindly. (Laughter.) I was in the same condition when I went to Congress. (Laughter.) I believed in free silver and lots of other things."

I suppose the gentleman has ceased to believe anything now. (Laughter.)

LAUGHTER AT CLEVELAND'S NAME.

"But I soon began to study these things and, under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, who is the only man in the country who could have piloted the ship of State through these stormy times, I learned the correct principles of sound currency. (Great laughter.) These other men of the South are true Democrats and they love their country."

I thank him for that. He says further: "They have simply followed tradition."

Ah, gentlemen, let me tell you that when you separate yourselves from the doctrines of Democracy as you have learned and held them from the time you were born up to the present, when you cut yourselves loose from the proud traditions of that party and set out to study under some new prophet, you are very liable to get tangled in your Democratic harness. (Laughter.)

I confess, Mr. Chairman, that I have been brought up to believe in some of these things by tradition, but, unlike my friend from Tennessee, Col. Patterson, I studied public questions before I came to Congress. (Laughter.) I came here because I had studied them. This is why my people selected me out and sent me here. They did not send me to Congress to school, as Col. Patterson seems to have been sent. Laughter.) They sent me here to maintain and carry out as far as I could the great Democratic principles that they had received from their fathers, and I hope, by the help of God and the constituency in the First Congressional district of Mississippi, to do it. (Laughter and applause.)

THE SILVER DEMOCRATS NOT RETREATING.

Col. Patterson says further: "Mr. Carlisle has said that he did not mind having the seigniorage coined. If that bill becomes a law it does not mean disaster. I may be a mistake. It is only the last gun of a retreating army. The men in New York who dread free silver are unnecessarily alarmed." And elsewhere he says: "If the bill to coin the seigniorage passes it is merely to let these Southerners go off the field of battle with their side arms." (Laughter.)

Mr. Chairman, we have asked no terms. We have not asked to be permitted to carry off our side arms. We have not asked to be permitted to fire the last gun of a retreating army. So far as I am concerned, I do not believe that the retreat has begun at all. I do not believe that we are yet ready to capitulate on this question.

Now, I want to say a word for Col. Patterson, as he is not here to say it for himself. I desire, so far as I am concerned, to repudiate that gentleman's apology made for me. I owe no apology to the people of New York; I do not propose to make any, and I do not propose to have any made for me. But I do not think any man ought to be held down to a very rigid account for an after-dinner speech at a banquet. Why, sir, I recollect not long ago I went to a banquet in Baltimore, where everything was so good, where I was surrounded by so many rich men that by the time it came my turn to speak I felt so well I addressed them as "fellow-capitalists." (Laughter.)

* * *

The young men of Georgetown and Columbia Colleges debated on the Income Tax proposition a few nights ago. The judges were Senator Palmer, of Illinois; Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and Judge Lamereaux, of Wisconsin. They decided that the debaters in favor of an income tax won. The same debate will be had in a larger arena—the Senate—next week, and the Senators will ratify the decision made in the House of Representatives. The income tax is here and I don't think the lobbyists can defeat it in the Senate.

* * *

The North Carolina colony was thrown into great anxiety early in the week by the announcement in the papers that Senator Vance was in a dying condition They were greatly relieved when his son and clerk, Mr. Chas. N. Vance, stated that there was no ground for the report, and that while still too unwell to return to his duties, his father's condition does not cause alarm.

* * *

Mr. J. D. Helmes has been appointed postmaster at Monroe. Both the Senators endorsed Mr. McCauley for the position, but the Postmaster General declined to appoint so old a man. Then it was that Mr. Helms was appointed Capt. Alexander had been backing him all the time.

* * *

Mr. W. C. Stronach, and his son, Alex. Stronach, Esq., of Raleigh, and Mr. J. R. Young, of Henderson, were among the visitors last week.

* * *

Mr. L. B. Eaton, of Warren, who holds a position in the Treasury Department, has been promoted to $1,600. This is his second promotion since Cleveland came in.

* * *

Mr. Paul V. Bunn, of Wilson, of the Civil Service Commission, has been promoted to $1,600. He is an uncommonly bright young man, and has been charged by the Commission with the performance of many delicate and difficult trusts which he has executed with wisdom and good judgment.

* * *

Mr. W. W. Long, of Warren, has been promoted to a higher position in the Agricultural Department, and, like all other North Carolinians here, is performing his duties efficiently.

* * *

Mr. Wm. Pippen, of Edgecombe, has been appointed to a $720 position in the Geological Survey.

* * *

It is expected that a quorum will be obtained in a day or two, and that the Bland bill will pass the House.

* * *

Mr. Thos. J. Lowry was appointed postmaster at Mt. Airy on Tuesday. He was formerly editor of the Mt. Airy *News* and was well endorsed. J. D.

HANGED BY MASKED MEN.

Slaughter, the Murderer of two Men at a Wedding, Strung up in Alleghany County.

Daniel Slaughter, the man who killed John Bart, another white man, in Alleghany county, N. C., about two weeks ago, was Saturday night taken out of the jail at Sparta by a body of masked men and hanged to a chestnut tree. The jailor attempted to protect his prisoner but was overpowered.

The murder took place at a wedding in Alleghany county. Among those present was Slaughter, of Carroll county, Va., Just after the ceremony had been performed Slaughter walked near an old man, the uncle of the bride. The old man slapped Slaughter's hand and asked if the thought he was much of a man. Slaughter replied gruffly and cursed the old man. Thereupon he was ordered to leave the house, but soon returned. He was told by the bridegroom to sit down and keep quiet, while the crowd was requested to stand back. Suddenly Slaughter drew a knife and sprang at John Bart, stabbing him to the heart. As Bart fell Slaughter tried to again stab him, but the bride seized his hand. She was cut in the arm. Slaughter dashed for the door. There he struck Ed. Long, killing him with one stroke. He fled, but was captured next morning two miles away. He said he killed the men because he was being slapped in the face. The feeling against him ran high and he narrowly escaped immediate lynching.

Two of the members of the lynching party were shot by the jailer. One of the wounded men was not able to travel and was left behind by his brother members. He is now under guard and is not expected to live. Slaughter, who was hanged, has five brothers, and it is feared they will try to avenge their brother's death. Great excitement prevails as a result of the lynching.

IN THE MATTER OF OBSTINATE CONTESTS

Over Presidential Appointments the Present Congress has Broken the Record.

Washington Post.

The Senate of the present Congress has broken the record for obstinate contests over Presidential nominations. The first fight was on the nomination of Van Alen as minister to Italy, and was won by the administration. After a protracted struggle, the nominee was confirmed October 20, only to resign later on. Next came the attack on Hornblower, resulting in his rejection on January 15. The Committee on Commerce was next supported by the Senate January 17, in the rejection of J. Scott Harrison, nominated to be surveyor of customs for Kansas City, Mo., both the Missouri Senators opposing the Executive. On the same day Kope Elias, nominated to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourth North Carolina district, against whom Senator Vance made a fight, was withdrawn, he having previously declined the appointment in order to restore harmony. His successor, Mr Carter, was promptly confirmed. Against F. M. Simmons, nominated for the other North Carolina district, Senator Vance, assisted by the Republicans, is waging a relentless war with the probability that the nominee will be rejected or forced to withdraw. On February 13, Benjamin Lenthier, nominated to be consul at Sherbrooke, Canada, was rejected, to be followed three days later by the rejection of Wheeler H. Peckham in the second bout over the Supreme Court vacancy.

The atmosphere is not yet clear in the matter of nominations. Senator Cullom is opposing confirmation of some postmasters in Illinois; Senator Call is up in arms over the batch of appointments for Florida, sent in this week, and Mr. Hill has not ceased his attack on some New York nominations, which are particularly objectionable to him.

PRENDERGAST IS TO HANG.

The Assassin of Mayor Harrison Denied a New Trial, and His Execution Set for March 23--What he had to say When Sentence Was Passed.

Prendergast, who assassinated Mayor Carter H. Harrison at his house on the evening of October 28 last, was denied a new trial by Judge Brentano and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, March 25. On that day, also, Thomas, alias "Bluff" Higgins will also suffer the penalty for murder, and unless the Supreme Court interferes, Prendergast and Higgins will march to the gallows together and drop through the trap at the same instant.

The decision of Judge Brentano overruling the motion for a new trial was clear cut in style, and when the reading was finished a motion for arrest of judgment submitted by Attorney Wade, on the ground that the proof did not correspond with the statements in the indictment, was as promptly denied.

"Patrick Eugene Prendergast, stand up!" said the Judge, and the miserable prisoner staggered to his feet. He would have fallen had not one of the bailiffs caught him by the arm and held him until he obtained a firm hold. A deathlike stillness prevailed in the court room as the prisoner drew from his breast pocket a sheet of note paper covered with pencilled memoranda, which had been prepared during the morning in his cell. He had evidently anticipated the ruling of the Court on the motion of his counsel, for, in his remarks, he dwelt upon one or two points made by the Court as lucidly as though the decision had been submitted to him in advance.

Prefacing his talk with the statement that he was not prepared at that moment to properly respond, he went on in a rambling, conversational way.

"I suppose you imagine you have done your duty in denying this motion. This plea of insanity was set up without my consent." Then, after a pause, he went on to say that it was evident that Murray, one of the jurors whose bona fides had been attacked, was anxious to become a juror, and that the same was true of another member of the body. Then, after repeating the statement that the plea of insanity was not of his own choosing, he glanced around the court room, and in a firmer voice continued:

"The question on was and is:—Did I do right or wrong at that particular time? Did I do duty or did I not? Did I do the will of God or did I not? That question has never been touched. If I did wrong I should be convicted. If I did right I should be justified. So far as concerns the doctors, they came to me without invitation. I did not ask them to come to see me in jail and say whether I was sane or insane.

They say that Harrison was a great and good man. I deny it. A great and good man is generally faithful to his friends, and he was not. Harrison was not such a man. Had he been he would not have shown such hostility to me."

"If you consent to my death or execution or killing by due process of law"—here his voice fell to a whisper, but he was understood to say—"you will keep up the grade crossing killing. I have been charged with being a vainglorious man, a notoriety seeker. This is not true. It has not been proven.

"The fact remains that if I hang their names will be infamous throughout all ages. Did I do my duty or not? Was I right or wrong when the shooting of Carter Harrison took place? That right or wrong still remains to be decided."

The prisoner ceased and slowly folded his sheet of notes.

The Judge looked at him inquiringly.

"If the Court is ready," was all that Prendergast said as he rubbed his hands across his forehead and fixed his eyes on one of the empty jury chairs.

The prisoner did not flinch when the day of his death fell from Judge Brentano's lips.

Prendergast's attorney asked for and was granted until March 22 in which to file a bill of exceptions upon which to take the case to the Supreme Court. The bill of exceptions will probably be filed within ten days.

Thomas Higgins, sentenced to be hanged March 23, with Prendergast, was disgusted when he learned the news. Higgins thoroughly detests Prendergast.

"I have a notion to commit suicide," said the murderer and burglar. "When it comes my turn to shuffle off I want Irish harps and a green shroud, but I draw the line on being compelled to pass out with Prendergast. Somehow I can't appreciate that fellow's greatness. Perhaps I am obtuse. Any way, if I am allowed any voice in the matter, I shall not line up on the scaffold with the man who killed Carter Harrison."

THE MYSTERY A BIGAMIST.

The Man who Forgot his Name and Wanted Some One to Identify Him is Found to Have Three Living Wives, one in Salem, one in Asheville and one in Bryson City, Virginia.

For some three weeks a man lay in Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., who was unable to tell his name.

He had been picked up one night unconscious, having been sandbagged and robbed. He was a great mystery. When he recovered consciousness he could not remember his name or where he was from. He offered $150 reward to any one who would identify him. On Monday last he sprang up and ran through the hospital wards shouting "Eureka! Eureka!" He had remembered his name, which he said was Draughn, and that he lived in Winston.

He was immediately taken to Winston by detective Casin. Here it was found that his name was David Draughn and that he was a bigamist.

Draughn's mother is Mrs. Frank Darr, of Centerville, a suburb of Salem. He also has a wife in Salem. Her maiden name was Ella Thomas. She is an operative in the Arista Cotton Mills, and resides only a short distance from the Wachovia Flour Mills.

Draughn also has a wife and child in Asheville, and still another wife at Bryson City, Va.

A Winston *Sentinel* reporter called at the home of Mrs. Ella Draughn, his first wife, in Salem, to learn what she knew about the matter.

She stated that she was married to Draughn on April 18th, 1888, and he lived with her three years, when he left on a horse trading expedition. After several months he returned to Salem and was arrested at Centerville for a breach of the peace. He made his escape and walked to High Point.

The morning he left, his wife saw him in Centerville, standing near Mr. Yokely's well. He told her he was going away but disliked to go with no money. His wife replied that she had none for him. He left promising to write to her and return as soon as possible. That was the last time the Salem wife has ever seen her faithless husband.

In August of last year the deserted wife learned through John Taylor, of Salem, that her husband had married another woman at Asheville.

Mrs. Daughn, No. 1, then wrote to this second wife, asking her about the report.

The reporter was shown her correspondence. The name of the lady he married in Asheville was Mattie Powell. In her reply to Mrs. Draughn, No. 1, she expressed her great sorrow and regret at learning of her supposed husband's faithlessness and told, in a simple and straight-forward way, of their courtship and subsequent marriage.

She said that Draughn came to her father's house in 1892 and engaged board, passing for a single man. A courtship followed and resulted in marriage in August of that year.

He lived with her about six months and during that time was as kind and affectionate a husband as could be wished. He promised to carry her to visit his relatives in Winston just before he left her for good.

His Salem wife showed the reporter a letter from J. J. Mackey, Register of Deeds at Asheville, in which that official stated that the marriage register showed that D. D. Draughn was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Powell on August 17th, 1822, by Rev. J. C. Troy, in the presence of W. S. and C. H. C. Powell and Fannie Goodsen.

When Draughn left his Asheville wife he went to Bryson City, Va., where he met a Miss Ella Mitchell with whom he eloped some time in the early part of last summer. The couple was followed by the enraged father and brothers of the eloping bride and were found in about two weeks stopping at a hotel in a neighboring city. Draughn, fearing the vengeance of the relations of his deluded wife, escaped from the hotel and disappeared. The young bride was carried home by her father to learn that she had been badly deceived.

The second letter from the Asheville wife told of the birth of a child last August and of her having written three different times to Draughn's mother, at Centreville, but could get no answer. The letter asked a number of questions about her. She asked especially if his mother knew of her son's base conduct, and requested Mrs. Draughn to send her a picture of herself, promising in return a photograph of herself and baby. Miss Powell is living with her parents in Asheville.

Mrs. Draughn, of Salem, is anxious that some steps be taken toward the punishment of Draughn for his base conduct. She says she has no money with which to prosecute him but can furnish all the evidence needed to convict him. Her aged mother, with whom she lives, stated that while Draughn lived with her daughter he was worthless and drank excessively. His wife and father-in-law had to support him.

MAJ. HALE'S CHARGE IS FALSE.

Mr. Daniels Denies that he ever Received Money from the Campaign Fund.

From the Salisbury Herald.

The Statesville *Landmark* contains a special from Washington, dated February 19th, in which the charges made against Josephus Daniels by the Fayetteville *Observer* are denied. While the *Herald* has seen things in Mr. Daniels that it does not admire his position in this controversy is manly and will be endorsed by all Democrats. The letter follows below:

"The statement in the Fayetteville *Observer* that Chairman Simmons had paid Mr. Josephus Daniels $100 per week during the campaign in order to start and keep his paper on its legs, was seen by Mr. Daniels to-day for the first time. He denounced it as absolutely false, and said that during the last week of the campaign the State Executive Committee furnished a large batch of names to which it desired the NORTH CAROLINIAN sent. Mr. Daniels was paid less than one-half the actual cost of the papers sent out by him for campaign purposes, and in addition contributed from his own pocket $1 00 for every $1.00 paid by the State Executive Committee. In addition to this he individually paid into the campaign fund $100.00 from his own pocket, and he has never received a dime from that or any other campaign committee during his entire experience in journalism in North Carolina. The committee also purchased papers for distribution from the *News and Observer* and the *State Chronicle*, edited by Ashe and Jernigan, respectively, and both these gentlemen furbished their papers at cost, as Mr. Daniels understands it. When the campaign closed and the committee shut up shop, it was out of cash, and a part of the money due Mr. Daniels for money actually paid out by him has never been asked for because he knew the committee did not have it. He would be perfectly willing to compare notes with the liberality of Mr. Hale towards his county committee. Mr. Daniels said that he has been charged with a great many things but it is the first time any North Carolina man ever charged him with having received money for his campaign services. During the campaign he made speeches in fifteen or more counties, and would not permit the committee to pay his expenses."

THE PEOPLE ARE STARVING.

Mexicans in Starr County, Tex., Have Lost Their Crops from Drought and Their Cattle in a Norther.

The terrible drought that has existed in the lower Grande country, the Southern portion of Texas, for the past three years, and particularly during the last three months, has resulted in a distressing condition of this section. No crops have been raised, 80 per cent. of all live stock have perished, the resources of the people have been exhausted and hundreds in Starr and neighboring counties are in great destitution and absolute want. Many are subsisting upon roots, prickly pear or the putrid flesh stripped from the carcasses of dead animals. Feeling they are no longer able to care for their starving fellow-creatures, the citizens of Paisano in mass-meeting assembled have passed resolutions setting forth the terrible condition of their section and appealing to the charity of the outside world for contributions of money or clothing or provisions.

A number of people have already died of starvation. Ranches have been deserted and not a living thing except carrion crows and coyotes is to be seen on many of them.

The country there is inhabited by Mexicans and it was not until last week that their condition became known in Corpus Christi. A supply of provisions was at once forwarded to Alice, the nearest town, for the sufferers. To add to the misery of man and beast, a cold, wet norther has been blowing for the past three days, and in some sections the prairies are literally strewn with dead cattle.