

# THE PRESS-VISITOR.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1896.

\$3.00 PER YEAR.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

### Annual Report of President Pogue Submitted.

### ELECTION OFFICERS.

That Which has Been Accomplished During the Past Year Through the Chamber's Efforts is Given in Mr. Pogue's Report.

The Chamber of Commerce was very largely attended last evening and the meeting was one of the best of the year.

The annual election of officers was gone into and Mr. Joseph E. Pogue, the present progressive President of the Chamber, was re-elected. Vice-Presidents were elected as follows: First, W. H. Williamson; second, J. C. Drewry; third, L. D. Howell.

Mr. George Allen was elected Secretary and Mr. John Wilbur Jenkins, assistant. Mr. F. T. Ward was re-elected Treasurer.

The report of the Treasurer showed that there was \$55.61 in hand. The Secretary's report showed 149 members enrolled.

President Pogue's annual address reviewing the work of the past year was attentively listened to. Mr. Frank Stronach was called to the chair by President Pogue while he delivered his address. Mr. Pogue said in part:

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry:

In submitting the annual report of the work of this Chamber, it is to be regretted that I cannot enter upon the task with that degree of enthusiasm which finds its expression in recounting a long list of brilliant achievements such as were promised at the beginning of this administration—much of which might have been accomplished had you heeded the admonition of your chairman, and selected a better executive head at the annual meeting twelve months ago.

There is much for this chamber to do. Important work has been mapped out during the past year in your organized capacity. A bill is pending in Congress, before the House committee on military affairs, carrying an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars to establish at this capital a permanent government army post.

Twenty-five hundred dollars in good subscription notes are now held by the committee for the establishment of a free tendered public library, also the need of several valuable private libraries, representing hundreds of useful books to the friends of the enterprise.

Joint steps were promptly taken by the Mayor and this Chamber in the matter of rebuilding the Seaboard Air Line shops, and is having the attention of the importance of the subject demands at the present.

Through the recent action of the Chamber material aid was extended to the patriotic editor of the Southport Leader, in securing additional funds with which a magnificent gift has been secured for the cruiser Raleigh.

Largely by the intelligent and aggressive action of this body, telephone rates have been reduced about 40 per cent in this city, thus saving annually to subscribers about \$60,000.

### Factories.

Diversified small or "infant" industries are what we most need, located, strictly within the corporate lines, to furnish employment to our large surplus of different classes of labor of both sexes, who must find employment somewhere. The manufacture of tobacco, plug and smoking, cigars, pants, canned goods, etc., offer the most inviting field of certain profit. These are the charities to be provided and the solution of our greatest social problem.

During the past year an organization of the South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, has been effected with the previous endorsement of this Chamber, and the charter has been accepted. It now remains for the citizens of Raleigh to say, whether it shall be put in operation in Raleigh or whether it shall go to another city. If left here, it means the investment of a large amount of money. Loaning capital means the increase of industrial enterprises and the employment of labor. This matter should receive the attention of the Chamber and citizens. It is gratifying to report, the final open-

ing of West Morgan street, that is to say, the railroad has built an excellent bridge, and the committee on assessment of the property beyond (I am informed by the mayor) will file its report (now practically completed) in the next few days. When the street will at once be opened through to the county line, certainly by fair week. The mayor and board of aldermen are to be commended for their enterprise in this connection. And to the authorities of the Seaboard Air Line are due the thanks of the community for prompt action in constructing the bridge in response to able correspondence conducted by Mr. Jno. C. Drewry chairman of the street committee. In this connection, it is most encouraging to note that the Board of Aldermen has adopted a policy of permanent street and sidewalk improvements so vigorously advocated by this chamber for several years past, and it is not to be doubted, that a rigid adherence to the general plan of street improvement as now laid down by our excellent street committee will rapidly outlive the criticism of the croaker as well as the unstudied objections of those who are ready to fairly consider and value economical and practical results when fully understood. A reasonable Bond Issue was lately endorsed by this Chamber, with which to aid in the better prosecution of this important branch of public improvement. Another matter that must of necessity engage the attention of our citizens, at an early date, is the extension of the corporate limits, so as to cover in the legitimate growth of the city, which is estimated to be about one third of the population, with which large increase this city can never get credit before the world until it is put where it rightly belongs within the corporate lines, where it can be counted by the next census takers.

It is earnestly recommended that this Chamber take immediate steps to have our North Carolina woods, granites, etc., represented at the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, upon the advisory committee of which organization this Chamber is duly represented by Mr. Wm. E. Ashley and your chairman.

Another public question of pressing importance to our city, one in which, perhaps no other Capital City in the country has been so derelict and improvident, is the matter of an adequate and suitable Auditorium for the accommodation of political conventions and other large gatherings of the people, and if it is not provided our city may lose a large revenue by the loss of these conventions, already loud in their threats to go elsewhere, where they can find suitable accommodations. In the matter of our State Fair, Raleigh cannot escape the duty and responsibility of extending its liberal support and patronage by showing to the world our spirit of progress, through the medium of individual exhibits. As long as Raleigh dodges the issue, how can we expect others at a distance to make exhibits.

Our manufacturers, merchants, and stock raisers must themselves help to make the Fair, if we hope to retain the benefits. Of course there are a few notable exceptions, who have always patronized the Fair and found it profitable to themselves. In referring to the Raleigh tobacco market it is my pleasure to say, that no time in its history has the outlook been so flattering for the rapid and profitable development of this important branch of local industry as the present. It has been demonstrated that Wake county tobacco lands afford those peculiar elements of soil to a rare degree essential to produce the best paying types of high grade lemon and bright tobaccos. The acreage of cultivation, in this section has been greatly extended in recent years, and our business interest can, if they will, reap a rich harvest by investing money and push in the Raleigh tobacco market.

Many other matters of public interest ought to be considered by this Chamber and all could be successfully handled through patriotic co-operation. But I must not transcend the limit of your kind indulgence and will now bring this rambling and imperfect report to a close by expressing my sincere and grateful appreciation of your thoughtful forbearance, and the very courteous treatment I have uniformly received at your hands during the past year. And invoking the blessings of temperance, health and success, seasoned with a little more public spirit, I beg to remain  
Your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH E. POGUE

## NO IMPROVEMENT

In the Crop Report—Drought Unbroken. Crops Spoiled.

The 53rd Weekly Crop Bulletin says: The week ending Saturday, September 5th, 1896, was comparatively warm, with two or three days slightly below the normal in temperature, and scattered showers on the 3rd, 4th and 5th, poorly distributed, however, except in the western portion of the State, where the rain-fall was more general; over other portions the drought in many places is unbroken. But little improvement is now possible in the crop conditions.

Central District.—Several thunder-storms occurred this week and the rain-fall was beneficial to late corn, turnips, peas, etc., but was poorly distributed. At a few points amounts over an inch fell and the ground was softened enough for plowing. Cotton will soon be open; many fields already look as bare and brown as if ruined by frost; lint is being picked out rapidly under favorable conditions. Old corn nearly dry in the fields. Tobacco cures continue poor in quality; most of the crop has been housed. Some oats were planted. The absence of a general rain-fall will cut short all late crops.

## TODAY'S MARKETS.

Cotton Market Closed 13 to 15 Points Lower than Yesterday.

New York, Sept. 9.

Cotton quotations furnished by E. B. Cuthbert & Co., 56 Broadway, New York, and 395 Wilmington street, Raleigh, over their special wire:

MONTHS.	OPEN- ING.	HIGH- EST.	LOW- EST.	CLOS- ING.
January,	8 57	8 73	8 57	8 68
February,	8 71	8 77	8 61	8 55
March,	8 71	8 77	8 65	8 77
April,	8 68	8 86	8 68	8 80
May,	.....	.....	.....	.....
June,	.....	.....	.....	.....
July,	.....	.....	.....	.....
August,	.....	.....	.....	.....
September,	8 35	8 85	8 35	8 46
October,	8 51	8 60	8 46	8 55
November,	8 54	8 63	8 47	8 55
December,	8 61	8 68	8 54	8 49

New York futures opened steady at a decline of 10 to 13 points, continued very steady all day with very slight change in prices, finally closed at a net decline of 13 to 14 points as compared with yesterday's closing prices.

### New York Stock Market.

The following were the closing quotations on the New York Stock Exchange today:

Missouri Pacific.....	194
Union Pacific.....	—
Rock Island.....	—
St. Paul.....	201
General Electric.....	79
Tennessee Coal and Iron.....	214
Madhattan.....	844
American Tobacco.....	652
Burlington and Quincy.....	67.
Western Union.....	814
Louisville and Nashville.....	404
United States Leather.....	49
Southern Railroad.....	74
Southern Preferred.....	28
Chicago Gas.....	59
Sugar.....	1152
Reading.....	—
Des. and Gr. Feed.....	—
Atchafalpa.....	—
D. L. & W.....	151
Jersey Central.....	102
Eric.....	—
Silver.....	—

### Liverpool Cotton Market.

September.....	4.43 1/2
September-October.....	4.37 1/2
October-November.....	4.26
November-December.....	4.24 1/2
December-January.....	4.24
January-February.....	4.24
February-March.....	4.25 1/2

### Chicago Grain and Provision Market.

The following were the closing quotations on the Chicago Grain and Provision market today:

Wheat—September, 54; December, 58.
Corn—September 19; December, 20.
Oats—September, 15; December 16.
Pork—September, 5.75; December 6.70
Lard—September, 3.25; Dec. 3.42.
Clear Rib Sides—September, 3.17; January 3.35.

### Continued Fair Weather.

The pressure continues high over the eastern portion of the country, the center of high pressure being over the Southern States. This accounts for the continued fair and pleasant weather here. Nearly all stations east of the Mississippi report clear weather this morning.

There is a "low" central over Kansas which is causing unsettled weather, with some rain in the west. But this will not affect the eastern States during the next 36 hours, if at all; except probably to cause a little rise in temperature.

## LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

### In Which Bryan Sets Forth His Views.

### ENDORSES PLATFORM

of the Chicago Convention—Speaks on Finance and Says the Tariff is not an Issue—Friendly to Free Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Press-Visitor.

LINCOLN, Sept. 9.—Bryan today made public his letter accepting the Democratic nomination. In opening it says: "I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party. In so doing I appreciate the high honor and grave responsibilities and am so deeply impressed with the magnitude of powers vested in an enormous influence which can be wielded for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office if elected free from any personal desire except to prove worthy of the confidence of the country." He says humane judgment is fallible enough when unbiassed by selfish consideration, and in order not to lose patronage of office to advance a personal ambition, he announces emphatically under no circumstances if elected will be a candidate for re-election. He unequivocally endorses every plank of the platform.

The Government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors and it must therefore prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific Railroads. The people of the United States are happy in the enjoyment of free government and feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy when respecting all treaty obligations is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggling of neighboring peoples, who like the Cubans are near enough to observe the workings of our government, which derives all its authority from consent of the governed. Territorial government should give way soon as territory is sufficiently advanced to take a place among the States. The policy in improving great waterways is justified by the national character of these waterways. It is not necessary to discuss tariff now. It is not an issue in this campaign and must be settled by the people after gold and silver are settled.

He opposes the immigration of criminals and contract labor. "Recent abuses" which have grown out of injunction proceedings are so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the Senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases meets with general approval from those opposed to trusts. He favors the inter-state commerce.

The present attempt of National Banks to force the retirement of United States Treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium, national bank notes being redeemable and lawful money, and no better than United States notes, which stands behind it. Yet banks persistently demand U. S. notes which draw no interest, and shall give place to interest drawing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now have, which is granting a valuable privilege to the favored class to surrender to private corporations control over a volume of paper money. Build up the class which will claim the vested interest in the national financial policy. United States notes being redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the government is safer and cheaper than bank notes based on interest bearing bonds. He favors the Monroe doctrine, just pensions, says the laboring and producing class should be protected and makes special reference to the plank referring to arbitration.

The tax-payers should be consoling regarding what appropriations are necessary for the administration of the government, rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public money to increase the bonded debt of the United States now entirely without excuse. The issuance of interest bearing bonds in the last few years is defended on the ground that it is necessary to secure the gold with which to redeem treasury notes. This imaginary rather than real. Instead of exer-

cising the vested legal right to redeem bonds either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed the precedent established by a former administration, surrendered the option to the holder of obligations, leaving the government at the mercy of those who find pecuniary benefit in bond issues. The fact that dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims show how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the treasury department. The government when administered by the people is able to establish and maintain its own financial policy, not only without the aid of syndicates, but in spite of any opposition the syndicates may exert.

## YOUNG'S MINSTRELS

Successful Performance Last Evening at Metropolitan Hall.

The Republican rally last evening at Metropolitan hall was a success in point of attendance and the speeches were received with wild delight by the greater part of the audience, which was anything but lilly-white. One Republican dubbed the lay out "Young's minstrel." Leading lights in the G. O. P. from constable to United States Senator occupied seats on the platform, forming a circle. At one end of the circle sat Clerk of the Court Dan H. Young and the other end was occupied by Jim Young. Both were capital end men and the interlocutor, Bailey, of North Carolina, performed the duties of the office with all the grace and ease of a Chesterfield.

Senator Pritchard was the first of the old star artists to perform. He was interrupted every few minutes by Peter Cobb, the Apache shouter who was imported for the occasion by Jim Young. Cobb came from the jungles of Oberlin.

Senator Pritchard's speech was not very long. He touched on the financial question at length, decrying free silver and a "dishonest dollar" and lauding McKinley and his course. He said that if the Democrats were honestly for free silver they would support the Populist nominees, as the Populists were original free silver advocates. He predicted McKinley's triumph in North Carolina, as well as his own. Senator Pritchard declared that the crisis was as great in 96 as in 60.

"Then it was a question of human emancipation; now it is a question of industrial emancipation," he said. He referred to Col. Dockery's Wadesboro effort, saying that he regretted to see Col. Dockery take the stand he did and he expressed the belief that he would regret it some day.

"Marsh" Mott's song and dance was a hot number. Russell's savages headed by Peter Cobb, whose voice can cope with a steam rallope made the young man feel good by keeping up a constant din. Mott's speech was more demagogical than anything else, but it was not without some good points. He took the position that silver must come through the Republican party or result in disaster to the country. Mott declared that a vote for Guthrie was half a vote for Watson.

Judge Russell, in his hoochie koochie specialty was loudly applauded. He denounced ballot box stuffing as of old. He said that he would never come off the ticket and that the 150,000 Republicans in the State were going to make him Governor of North Carolina. He said he wasn't afraid of Watson and that Watson wasn't afraid of him, but he did not propose to draw crowds for Watson to speak to. Judge Russell said there were no joint discussions in '92 or '94, and he saw no necessity for them now.

### Important Developments Expected.

Some important developments in the rate war in the south are expected this week. The Seaboard Air Line is awaiting the ruling of the Inter-State Commerce commission on the charge that the new schedule of freight rates filed by the southern violates the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State commerce act. If the commission absolves the Southern from violation of the act, the Seaboard, it is generally understood, has determined to apply for an injunction to restrain the Southern from carrying the new schedule into effect.

It is also stated that the Seaboard is after the Pennsylvania road, which it charges with violating the law by allowing lower rates from New York and Philadelphia to Richmond than from Baltimore and Washington to that point. This question, of course, would be involved in the ruling on the long and short haul charges against the Southern.

## ANNUAL SQUIRREL HUNT.

Dr. Blacknall the Host—Happy Young People the Guests.

We started yesterday on our annual squirrel hunt, a hunt which we have promised to take each and every year from our early boyhood, but in this instance something like it generally does happen just at the start to change the program and to turn the squirrel hunt into something just as dissimilar as would be a country dance from a camp meeting.

Yes, we were quietly jogging on the road meditating on the number of little bunnies and how and when we should cook 'em and who we should have to help us enjoy eating 'em; just then a picnic wagon loaded with merry little children dashed by, then another, another and another until it seemed that all of a hundred or more merry little angels had flown by. What does all of this mean we enquired of our comrade, but found him like ourself ignorant of what was out and in the way of fun ahead. Tighten up the reins and crack up racket and let us trail 'em to their destiny and see for ourselves what's out, and it well we did, for had we not—we should have gone clean to Swift Creek the home of the bunnies before we had missed our dog, and found out that we had left our gun at Walker's where we had taken it early in the morning to have it oiled up. Yes, to hunt squirrels without dog or gun, puts one in a comical position. Soon all turned from the road to the left and halted under the massive oaks, the beautiful grove at Dr. Blacknall's country home, a place too cool and lovely for us to attempt a description. "Uncle" Peyton, his faithful old colored man, was on hand as usual to do the honors, but we found the old man was, as he called it, "non plused." He said Mr. George, the Doctor's son, from Connecticut, had invited the Latta, Barbee and Whitehead children, members of the family, to spend an outing day with his little boy George, and have a good time eating one of the Doctor's little Berkshire pigs barbecued, and twenty nice fat Plymouth Rocks made into a Brunswick stew.

"But," said Uncle Peyton, "the children have brought with them their friends, and what I have fixed for the twenty will not run this crowd ten minutes." About this time a carriage came in sight and the old man's eyes flashed with delight when he exclaimed, "the Doctor and Miss Mary arriving." The Doctor at once took in the situation—"kill another pig, thirty more chickens, make the big pot full of Brunswick stew, and by 2 o'clock all shall be fed and fed plentifully; bring out five bushels of potatoes, place them near the barbecue, cover them with sand and then build over them a big fire, take the well-rope and make a swing, put Johnnie in the wagon and let him go to town for twenty-five more loaves of bread; turn the children all loose on the grape vines and in the apple orchard and they will keep quiet until the potatoes are done, and the potatoes will settle them until dinner gets ready." In ten minutes the organization was perfect and all working like magic and as pre-arranged at 2 o'clock a dinner that would have done credit to Li Chang was on the boards and all seemed to eat, and to say they enjoyed it, is but a faint way of expressing it. We fail to have language to say what Mrs. and Dr. Blacknall had in the way of good things. So ended our squirrel hunt.

Mr. Geo. Blacknall left Raleigh a few years ago a mere boy, he has now grown to be a large looking man and is foreman in one of the departments in Randolph and Clows extensive brass and copper works in Waterbury, Conn. Long may he live and prosper, and glad we are that our dog left us and that we had left our gun.

By Cable to the Press-Visitor.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 9.—The American liner St. Louis, from New York, passed the Needles at 5:30 this morning. She left New York Wednesday last and made the run in six days, two and a half hours, and forty-two minutes, better than her previous best eastward time.

Regular meeting Raleigh Council, No. 1, J. O. U. A. M., tonight at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. Initiation of candidates and other very important business.

J. E. BRIDGES,  
Councilor.

### Reduced Rates by the S. S. F. A.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 8.—Rates have been issued by the Southern States Freight Association reducing rates from the East. First-class rates from New York are cut from \$1.14 per hundred pounds to 65 cents per hundred. First-class from Boston and Providence will be 81 cents and from Philadelphia 63 cents. These rates go into effect on Saturday. Macon and Columbus will probably be charged ten cents above the Atlanta rate. As the Georgia railroad commission is to take up on Thursday the question of reducing local rates to correspond with the cut through rates, the lines will not announce readiness to Georgia points other than Atlanta, Athens and Elberton until after the commission acts.

## FAIL TO AGREE AGAIN

### Ayer's Ultrapotato to Republicans' Proposition.

### HINGES ON RUSSELL

Says the Populist Chairman Republican and Populist Sub-Committees' Confered Today in an Attempt to Effect Fusion.

The leading Populists and Republicans in the State have been hobnobbing and consulting at the Park hotel today in an effort to give birth to a new fusion ticket, which shall supersede both of their present ill constructed affairs.

The fusion question was sprung rather suddenly last night, and it must be said that it is meeting with some degree of success.

The politicians are hung up on the question of retiring either Russell or Guthrie as they have been out before during the past year.

The Republican Executive Committee started at a gay clip this morning by appointing a sub-committee consisting of chairman Holton, Marshall Mott and R. O. Patterson to confer with a like committee from the Populists for the purpose of effecting a fusion ticket.

Chairman Ayer appointed Sheriff Simms of Cabarrus and Nat Garrett of Vance, in addition to himself, a committee to consult with the Populists. The two committees got together in one of the rooms of the Park Hotel about noon and remained in session for some time. The committees have not the power to act, but were appointed for the purpose of consulting and using their efforts to reach an agreement.

Of course the Republicans would like to have Guthrie retire, but they expressed a willingness to let Guthrie and Russell fight it out and simply have co-operation on the other State offices.

Chairman Hal Ayer did not even give the proposition a respectful consideration.

"Gentlemen" he said, "one thing essential to our co-operation with Republicans is the retirement of Judge Russell in favor of Maj. Guthrie."

"Judge Russell will never come down," spoke up Marshall Mott, "and if he does I shall take his place and make the canvass from every stump."

Chairman Ayer had taken his hat and was arising from his chair as if to leave the room when Mr. Patterson stated something about Russell's not being averse to coming off the ticket.

Chairman Ayer stated his ultrapotato, which was in substance that Judge Russell must pull himself out of Russell's way.

The above is in substance what transpired in the conference between the committees today.

Both the Executive Committees meet this afternoon at five o'clock and it is possible that the sub-committees may have another session. A leading Republican said today that there was going to be fusion all along the line. Zeb Walsler says that three-fourths of the Populist committee favor fusion.

P. T. Massey, who is here says he will begin his canvass in Nash county next week.

Chairman Holton and chairman Ayer both refused to make any statement about the conference. Mr. Ayer said that nothing had been done.

Among the arrivals today were Senator Marion Butler, L. C. Caldwell of Statesville, Dr. J. J. Mott, State Senator Westmoreland, A. S. Peace.

Jr. O. U. A. M.

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