

The Commonwealth.

E. E. HILLIARD, - - - Editor.
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC JUDGES NOMINATED.

Following is a list of the Judges for Superior Court nominated in their respective districts and ratified by the State Democratic Convention:

First district—Geo. H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.

Second district—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth district—Thos J. Shaw of Guilford.

Sixth district—Oliver H. Allen, of Lenior.

Seventh district—Thos. A. McNeil, of Robeson.

Eleventh district—William A. Hoke, of Lincoln.

For Solicitor of Second District—W. E. Daniel, of Weldon.

HON. W. W. KITCHIN'S OPPONENT.

The Republican convention held at Graham Saturday nominated Judge Spencer B. Adams for Congress from the Fifth District.

Ex-Congressman Tom Settle, who was Mr. Kitchin's opponent two years ago, was in the contest. Adams received 13 votes and Settle 11.

Mr. Kitchin's chances for re-election seem good. There was much lack of harmony in the convention that nominated Adams.

GIVE CREDIT, BRETHREN.

The Charlotte News a few days ago made complaint in an editorial paragraph that other papers are constantly clipping from its columns without giving proper credit. It certainly is annoying to an editor to put his thoughts and the result of his research into his columns and then see such bodily clipped and printed without credit.

THE COMMONWEALTH has sometimes seen its own articles in other papers without credit at all, and sometimes credited to the wrong paper. Only last week an editorial of this paper was reprinted word for word in a North Carolina weekly as an original article.

With the Charlotte News, "we try to give our exchanges credit for everything we copy from them; and we ask from our contemporaries the same consideration."

Some editors are too careless about giving credit.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic convention of the Second Congressional District was held in Wilson Wednesday of last week. Chairman W. A. Dunn, of Scotland Neck, called the convention to order and C. B. Aycock, Esq., of Goldsboro, was made chairman of the convention. The Wilson Advance says he made a ringing speech.

The following were the committees on resolutions: F. D. Winston, of Bertie; L. V. Bassett, of Edgecombe; W. E. Daniel, of Halifax; J. W. Granger, of Lenoir; J. H. Keer, of Warren; F. A. Woodard, of Wilson, and J. B. Lane, of Wayne.

The following resolutions reported by the committee were adopted.

"RESOLVED, That we hereby endorse the principles of the Chicago platform, and pledge ourselves to secure the enactment of those principles into law; and that for the protection of our property, our liberty, our good name and our homes, we declare that the white race must administer all the laws in North Carolina.

"And that in furtherance of these principles and policies this body shall adjourn subject to the call of the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee."

Mr. W. A. Dunn made a ringing speech which was received with enthusiasm.

The convention adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

THE COSMOPOLITAN for September is an unusually interesting number. Under "Great Problems in Organizations," there is a most interesting paper on "The Modern Newspaper in War Time," by Arthur Brisbane. It is well illustrated, showing many phases of war life. "The Equipment of Gladstone" is another well illustrated and charming article, showing much of the real ground of the success of the greatest man of the century. The fourth article in the "Autobiography of Napoleon" adds to the charm of this number.

One of the best and cheapest magazines published, \$1.00 a year. Irvington, New York.

AN ENTERPRISING DRUGGIST.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than E. T. Whitehead & Co. who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all afflictions of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

MR. LEAZAR'S LETTER.

He Shows up the Radical-Populist Management of the Penitentiary.

Raleigh News and Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 24th, 1898.
To THE EDITOR:—I saw yesterday in your paper of recent date, certain letters by Chairman Dockery and ex-Superintendent Smith, in regard to penitentiary affairs, containing many gross misstatements and many petty quibbles, and doubtless designed by them as some sort of palliation to an outraged public sentiment for their management of important State business. When their management of the penitentiary has been condemned for incompetency and worse by every man fairly well acquainted with public affairs of all parties, from the chief executive down to the townships, and when driven into a corner and refusing information that every citizen is entitled to, they have been smoked out by the fire of general indignation, they have now in the eighth month of 1898 offered these feeble diatribes as information to the people as to the business of the penitentiary for the year 1897. If the business has been conducted according to law, why do they not make a report required by the statute, and give the information desired? Mr. Dockery says: "Theoretically, the law requires the report of the superintendent of the State's prison shall be made on the first day of January." I affirm that it can be done, and practically always has been done heretofore. And if a few days' delay were necessary, how does he account for a delay of eight months, and then respond only upon the demand of the chief executive forced by the public clamor?

Both of these officials affirm in this so-called report that Superintendent Smith took charge of the penitentiary April 1, 1897. The records show that he qualified on the 5th of March, 1897, and he notified me the same day, whereupon I at once turned over the whole business, and after that never contracted for a cent, never collected a cent, never paid out a cent. The statement therefore that I was responsible for any business of the penitentiary, outgoing or incoming, after the 5th day of March is without foundation.

It is stated in Mr. Dockery's letter (or report) that "Mr. Smith found all the farms in a very backward state of preparation; and indeed upon some of them very little at all had been done toward making the new crop." Mr. Dockery does not seem to recollect that in the first month of the fusion administration, between the 20th and 27th of March, a committee of his board, Mess. Clark, Perkins and Cotton, together with the superintendent, visited all the penitentiary farms, for the purpose of inspecting and receiving the property. I heard all the members of the committee, especially Mr. Clark, as also the superintendent, express astonishment and delight at the advanced and careful preparation of the lands, Mr. Clark asserting that he believed that there was no farm in the State in such good condition as that before him. This misstatement is so palpable that it vitiates all other statements made. The truth is there were not less than 7,000 acres of these lands beautifully and thoroughly prepared by the 20th of March. If nothing had been done, which I say again is absolutely false, why did the incoming administration employ my superiors to remain and make the crop? And if nothing had been done till the 1st of April, how is such a large crop made that year?

As to supplies on hand, the fusionists seem to have expected that the Democrats should have provided at least a year's ration of flour, meat, etc., for their benefit. We usually bought such things of this kind as were needed every month, and we expected them to do likewise or as they deemed best. It is admitted that there was no corn to reach corn again because as every one knows the July floods of 1896 destroyed the whole corn crop except about 20,000 barrels.

Much ado is made by these officials because they found amongst nearly 400 miles and horses a very few sick, disabled or worn out animals. We found it necessary every year to dispose of inefficient stock and to replace them with others fit for the service. We found the penitentiary in 1893 with 210 mules and horses. We added just about that number of young and vigorous animals during our term, and the average of the whole was very high to any one capable of judging and who is not determined to misrepresent.

If Mr. Smith sold \$31 bales of cotton for \$20.061.27, as he reports, then he received only about 5 cents per pound for it. Hundreds of bales were sold in February at an average of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in Norfolk, equivalent to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ at home markets, and the price was $\frac{1}{2}$ cent higher in April than in February.

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