

A GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

Hon. John W. Daniel Makes a Great Speech.

The Opera House Filled to Overflowing. Candidates Marshall and Thomas Address the People—Daniel's Speech Received With Great Enthusiasm—The News of the Campaign in Other States.

The Opera House could not hold the people who wanted to hear Senator John W. Daniel, "Cyclone Jim" Marshall and the other Democratic leaders speak last night. Long before 8 o'clock every available space was filled with good old Jeffersonian Democrats.

Senator Daniel came in from Lynchburg on the 6 o'clock train and was met at the depot by Messrs. Waller P. Huff, W. O. Hardaway and W. E. Thomas. He was escorted to the Ponce de Leon Hotel, where the members of the Democratic Club were waiting to meet him.

Preceded by the Roanoke Machine Works Band the march to the Opera House was begun and all the way along Salem avenue the distinguished statesman was greeted with the wildest applause. Just before the Opera House was reached the band struck up Dixie and marched upstairs playing this popular air. The enthusiasm on the street sank into insignificance compared with that in the hall when the beloved form of John W. Daniel was perceived. Every man in the building tried to outdo his neighbor in shouting and the roof fairly trembled under the salvos of applause.

When order had been restored Waller P. Huff called the meeting to order and in a few words introduced M. C. Thomas, candidate for the house of delegates. Mr. Thomas was heartily received and his speech, though brief, was effective. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he retired after introducing Judge Marshall, the applause was very generous.

"Cyclone Jim" Marshall does not have to say a word to please his audience. His very presence on the platform is sufficient to awaken enthusiasm. His address last night was very witty and kept the large crowd in a constant roar of laughter. In speaking of his nomination he said:

"My friends, the convention at Salem gave me, against my protest, against my desire, against my wish, the special commission of a unanimous nomination for the Senate in this district. I have been long enough in the legislature of Virginia, in both branches of it, to know just exactly what it is, how much glory there is in it, and how much of everything else there is in it. To you people who do not know let me tell you that there is \$360; whether they are the dollars of the daddies or not I do not know nor do I care; \$37.50 mileage, and when you get home about \$10,500 worth of cussing. So you see the books do not square and as I was born poor and have to live and die poor, I am getting the worse off the longer I serve, but my friends you gave me this nomination, you placed this banner into my hands and I do not intend to let it trail in the dust."

In speaking of Mr. Heermans, the Republican candidate for the Senate, Judge Marshall said he had only the kindest feelings for this gentleman. He said that he had warned him, the Sabbath before he was nominated, to keep out of the cyclone, for if he did not he would be wiped off the face of the earth, and if he did get in its way he would make the handsomest corpse of the crowd.

He spoke of the work of the coming Legislature, and of the election of a United States Senator. He thought the Salem convention had expressed a preference for John W. Daniel, and he would take great pride in voting for that talented and noble man. He thought that the criminal law and road law should be revised, as also should the oyster law.

The speaker gave a very humorous description of his canvass through the mountains, and closed with a strong appeal for support next Tuesday for both himself and Mr. Thomas.

The vast audience had been holding in its enthusiasm for Senator Daniel, and when that distinguished statesman was introduced by Mr. Hardaway the applause which greeted him was terrific. The Senator was compelled to wait a moment until the cheers ceased before he could commence his speech. Throughout he was followed with the closest attention and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. Daniel did not indulge in his usual efforts at oratory, but made a plain, business-like address that carried conviction with every word. He spoke for two hours and yet so interested were his listeners he could probably have spoken for many more if he had been so disposed.

"It almost takes the breath away from me," he said, "to stand before so vast an audience as this in the glare of the footlights and to look around upon this sea of upturned faces, and as I gaze upon the great assemblage that is before me I am tempted to pinch myself to realize whether or not it is a dream, when I remember the little band of Democrats with whom I assembléd here just ten years ago when the city of Roanoke was a rural hamlet and when the Democratic bretheran were few and far between."

"It seems to me, my fellow citizens, that Roanoke is a real typical American town and it is just as natural for Roanoke to be Democratic as it is for sun to rise in the east in the morning and for the world to move to the right and better things as time rolls around."

"The Democratic party was organized a century ago, at a time when the world was filled with the greatest movement of freedom and independence that has ever been recorded. It was then more than in any other age that men studied the fundamental principles of social organization. It was then, more than in any other age, that they investigated the rights of man. It was then, more than in any other age, that it was realized by the human conscience that there is no such thing as the divine right of kings; or of one man to rule another, but that all men were born free and equal."

"On the other hand, the Republican party of this country was organized to meet a temporary issue. It was a party organized upon the idea of the prosperity of the Union and of the perfect harmony of our local institutions, and when the Confederate States gave their last gasp and the flag of Lee was lowered at Appomattox, when the prosperity of this Union became a fact, and when all of our institutions from California to Virginia and from Maine to Louisiana were harmonized, then the Republican party had fulfilled its mission and its days upon this earth were numbered."

The speaker discussed the force bill very minutely and arraigned the Republican party for fostering this obnoxious measure. He paid a high tribute to the generalship of Senator Gorman in defeating this measure and also to the Republican Senators of the West who loved their country and the constitution of this great Republic more than they loved partisan legislation.

Senator Daniel declared himself in favor of free coinage of silver and said that he wished the very dew that falls upon the grass might be silver, he wished that the icicles that form under the eaves of the house might be of silver, he wished that it would drizzle silver, that it would hail silver, that the very flood gates of Heaven might be opened and that it would rain down silver.

The Senator spoke at some length on the platform of the Farmer's Alliance adopted at a convention held in Lynchburg about a year ago, which he considered the most scathing indictment of Republican rule he had ever read. He advocated a railroad commission which he thought would be wise and just to the people of every city in the State and also spoke of the mechanics' lien law.

He closed his speech by calling on all Democrats in this district to vote for Marshall and Thomas and to vote as often as circumstances would permit. Chairman Hardaway announced that there would be another meeting Saturday night at the courthouse.

Both Parties in Massachusetts Filling the Air With Charges. BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Both parties are now making use of desperate means to win. The Republicans are doing their best to secure the liquor vote of this city, and its attendant strength. A prominent liquor dealer said to-day that he had always been a Democrat, but that he had been obliged this year to subscribe \$2,000 to the Republican campaign fund, under threat of losing his license, and that he knew of many others who had received the same treatment.

The Democrats made a sensation to-day by showing up an alleged club in this city in which the liquor and gambling laws are openly violated. The place is under the protection of the Republican police commission, and here a few nights ago a meeting in the interest of Candidate Allen was held.

The Democrats to-day also made another very serious charge. This was to the effect that the Republican State committee is sending out many thousands of circulars in which there is a charge that the Pope of Rome and the Catholic clergy are in a conspiracy against the American public school system. The public school question is thus brought up again in its most dangerous form. The Republican committee has neither denied or admitted this charge.

The Republicans have raised a counter charge of equal seriousness. They claim that the Democrats are making an attempt to solidify the Catholic vote for Russell by offering to pledge themselves to pass, if possible, in the next legislature, a law providing for full text books for parochial schools. This movement, it is asserted, started in New Bedford, and here the Democratic candidates for the senate and lower branch publicly expressed themselves as favorable to the movement, and pledged themselves to support any such measure if they were elected. Those two charges have created any amount of talk.

The members of the long-term endorsement orders have jumped into the fight in earnest. They held a mass meeting to-day which was very enthusiastic and very largely attended. At this meeting it was declared that they had 36,000 votes in the State, and it was decided to stand together and vote only for those candidates who were in favor of these orders.

To-day the Republicans appear to be more confident, although not giving their reason for such feeling. A great deal of betting on the result is going on, especially at the stock exchange, and odds of ten to nine are being given on Allen's election. The Democrats are working night and day. Gov. Russell has practically given up his official duties for the nonce, and is making five and six speeches a day.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK. Candidate Fassett Writes an Unfortunate Letter. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The letter signed by Candidate Fassett, which was read by Governor Hill at the Madison Square Garden meeting last night has made trouble for the Republicans. In this letter Fassett asserts that the County Democracy organization desires the defeat of the Democratic State ticket as the best means of overthrowing Tammany Hall. The Counties had a meeting this afternoon and repudiated Fassett's statement and reaffirmed their "loyalty" to the Democratic State ticket.

On the heels of this comes the announcement that John H. Goff, who was the candidate on the fusion ticket last fall for district attorney, and one of the influential members of the County Democracy, has come out openly for Flower. Ex-Mayor Grace, who has been classed as lukewarm, has also declared for Flower. The friends of Mr. Flower are elated, and claim now that they will get the bulk of the County Democracy vote.

The Republicans say that the desperate efforts of Flower men to bring the County Democracy into line is itself a favorite sign. They claim it shows that Tammany is hard pressed. But this will not help the Republicans much if Flower gets the votes of the "Counties."

There are signs that the Warner Miller Republicans are not working very hard to elect Fassett. Several of Miller's old lieutenants have been here recently and their conversation shows an indifference bordering on hostility. Miller himself has made two speeches for Fassett, but his interviews on the situation are far from satisfactory to Fassett's friends. It is admitted by close observers that Fassett's greatest danger is in the lukewarm support of the Miller contingent.

The Republicans are making extraordinary efforts to hold the Democratic vote down in this city. A close friend of Mr. Platt said to-night that every avenue of fraud was guarded, and he thought there would be less illegal voting here next Tuesday than in any year. The Republican State committee has 500 special detectives at work locating colonizers and repeaters.

A report was circulated yesterday that some prominent Republicans had made up a purse of \$50,000 to bet on Fassett with a view of changing the odds in his favor for effect in the country. It has not materialized yet. The Democrats say that they are ready to gobble it and much more.

THE CAMPAIGN IN IOWA. Republican Anti-Prohibitionists Issue a Significant Address. DES MOINES, Oct. 29.—An address to the Republican anti-Prohibitionists of Iowa has just been given to the public, and is attracting wide attention. It calls upon Republicans not to be misled by the "local issue" campaign, which Democrats have so far waged, and declares that there is abundant evidence to show that if successful, what is now called in anticipation merely an anti-prohibition victory will be used to further the ends of the National Democracy.

The significance of the address is the signatures. It is signed exclusively by those who as delegates in the Republican State convention voted against the Prohibition plank, and denounced it in the strongest terms. At the time they threatened to bolt, and many openly declared they would. With unimportant exceptions all of them have signed the present address. Great importance is attached by the Republican leaders to this action of these representative anti-Prohibitionists, and it is believed it will keep many in line. The signers reside for the most part in the eastern or river counties, which have been disgruntled on prohibition.

The campaign has become one of great bitterness, and all sorts of charges and counter charges fill the papers. Governor Boies is now making three speeches a day and is covering a great amount of territory. H. C. Wheeler, the Republican candidate, makes no speeches whatever, but is shaking a great many hands at what he calls "receptions."

An organization has come to light in the shape of a railroad employes' club, which ramifies all over the State. In this city they are reported to have 900 members, composed of both parties. Their executive committee has made requests on the quiet of both candidates to sign certain papers pledging the use of the veto against any further railroad legislation. Wheeler is stated to have refused to sign anything, although declaring he is in practical accord with their ideas. The Republicans greatly fear Boies will yield, as it is an open secret that he received the greater part of the railroad vote two years ago.

FOLK ON THE STUMP. He Says the Alliance is in Politics to Stay. NORFOLK, Oct. 29.—[Special]—Col. L. L. Polk, president Farmer's Alliance, in speaking at Elizabeth City to-day, said in part: "I have known the farmers to leave their crons knee deep in grass to go to courthouse and for hours sit in a hot room to hear a pothouse politician speak and tell them to stick to the party. They stick and the dance of death goes on after election day. Sticke said, 'All is darkness down here. What of the night?' and the answer comes, 'All is well; plow on.'"

"They talk about politics. The Alliance is as full of politics as the egg is full of meat. Yes, sir; we are into politics and in there to stay. They talk about party, what is party? It is a nice little collar with a chain. I don't care who is nominated I will vote as I please. Who has a patent right on politics? It depended on whether either party recognized the farmers as balance of power, whether there would be a third party. The people have risen in their might and assert that they have a right to help rule this country and they are going to do it."

Polk then advocated the Sub-treasury bill and when he called for pledges to support it nearly every hand went up. He said eighteen States were pledged to his scheme.

Lynched By Negroes. COVINGTON, La., Oct. 29.—[Special]—Jack Parker, colored, has been confined in jail since October 10, for murdering John Handy, colored; at Abita Springs. At the preliminary examination yesterday witnesses testified that Parker was freely and voluntarily admitted his crime. At a late hour last night a mob of negroes surrounded the jail, took Parker out and hanged him to the limb of a tree in the jail yard.

CHILI DEFIANT.

A Saucy Reply to Uncle Sam's Demands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—[Special]—There was no little excitement in official circles here this morning over the Santiago press cablegram announcing the receipt of the unsatisfactory response from the Junta to the representatives of the United States and saying that the Baltimore's crew were practically "boycotted" at Valparaiso. The naval officials discredit the latter statement and believe its foundation lies in the prudent course adopted by Commodore Schley respecting the granting of liberty to his sailors during the present condition of excitement.

No word has been received at the Navy Department from the commodore reporting any new phase in the situation at the Department of State. A cipher cablegram was received this morning from Minister Egan.

The cablegram was translated and laid before the President about noon. Secretaries Blaine and Tracy were immediately summoned and there was a long conference.

At six o'clock the following official statement of the contents of Minister Egan's despatch was made public: The Department of State received this morning a telegram from Minister Egan, dated Santiago, Oct. 28, in which he gives the following as the reply of the Chilean government to the President's telegram of Oct. 23, asking reparation for the recent murder of American sailors in the streets of Valparaiso.

The minister of foreign affairs replies that the Government of the United States formulates demands and advances threats that, without being cast back with acrimony, are not acceptable, nor could they be accepted in the present case or in any other of like nature.

He does not doubt the sincerity, rectitude or expertise of the investigation on board the Baltimore, but will recognize only the jurisdiction and authority of his country to judge and punish the guilty in Chilean territory. He says the administration and judicial authorities have been investigating affairs. Judicial investigation under the Chilean law is secret and the time is not yet arrived to make known the result.

When that time does arrive, he will communicate the result, although he does not recognize any other authority competent to judge criminal cases than that established by the Chilean people. Until the time arrives to disclose the result of the investigation he cannot admit that the disorders in Valparaiso or the silence of his department should appear as the expression of unfriendliness toward the government of the United States which might put in peril the friendly relations between two countries.

No reply has been made to this dispatch as yet. What will be its nature is altogether conjecture. The most plausible theory advanced is that the suggestions courteously and diplomatically advanced in Acting Secretary Wharton's dispatch that his government had no doubt the investigation would now be renewed in the shape of a stern and formal demand for some immediate assurance of proper action on the part of the Junta, and that if these are not forthcoming Minister Egan will take passage on the Baltimore for the United States, thus severing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

MARRIAGES IN STAUNTON. Manager Leech Wedded to Miss Haines, and Mr. Beard to Miss Hedges. STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 29.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Trinity church, Miss Nettie Haines, daughter of Mrs. Evie S. Haines, was married to Mr. Wilson Leech, the popular manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office in this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Q. Hullen. The attendants were the following gentlemen, who acted as ushers: Messrs. Robert Tileman, G. Frank Garber, J. C. Carpenter and J. A. Alexander. The best man was Mr. Stuart Leitch. The bride couple took the west-bound Chesapeake and Ohio train.

Miss Mary Lou Hedges, a daughter of the late Thomas A. Hedges, was married at the First Presbyterian Church this evening to Mr. Beard, of Florida.

Injured in a Burning Steamer. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—[Special]—The steamer Berne was completely destroyed by fire to-day.

Fire was discovered in the cotton in the hold early this morning, and the flames spread so rapidly that many of the crew and passengers had very narrow escapes.

The dead are the daughter of J. D. Adams, of Omaha, Mrs. Frazer's nurse, five cabin boys and two colored chambermaids. A number of roustabouts are also missing.

The Berne left here about a week ago and carried 7.8 bales of cotton and 100 tons of other freight. She was one of the finest and largest boats on the river.

A Monument to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29.—A meeting of the veteran cavalrymen of the Army of Northern Virginia was held here to-night, and a movement inaugurated for the erection of a monument and statue to the memory of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

THE N. & W. Statement. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—[Special]—The statement of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company for September, 1891, shows an increase of \$18,281 in gross and \$10,777 in net earnings.

The Weather. Forecast: For Virginia, fair and warm till Saturday, southerly winds.

AT THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

The Situation Explained to the Jury.

Many Witnesses Examined by the State in the Feagles-Caddall Murder Trial. The Evidence Mostly Descriptive of the Murder Scene and the Search for Tracks—The Finding of the Purse.

NEWBERN, Va., Oct. 29.—[Special]—The jury in the Feagles-Caddall murder trial was taken out to the scene of the murder this morning and Rev. Amos Akers explained the situation to the jury as he found it when he discovered the body of Caddall. He pointed out the spot where the body was found, where the man's and dog's tracks were seen, where the large red pocket book was found and also where the small purse was found. When court reassembled Mr. Akers related the above.

For the Commonwealth the names of fifty-two witnesses were called and of forty-four for the defense. All present were instructed by the court to retire and remain within easy call of the sheriff when wanted. The sheriff was also instructed to give orders to all witnesses not to enter the courthouse until called.

A recess of an hour and a quarter was then taken. In the afternoon Joseph L. Anderson was the first witness. He testified that on the Friday evening following the death of Mr. Caddall he found the red pocketbook in the corner of a fence, on the west side of the road, about 310 yards away from the spot where Caddall was killed. A chunk of partially decayed wood was found resting on the pocketbook. With Mr. Fitzhugh and his son, and his own son, witness had visited the spot. While there J. B. Caddall, King E. Harmon and J. B. Painter, rode up, and he called them and told them he had found John's pocketbook. He knew it to be his, because they could see the tax tickets in it. He met Feagles in the road. C. S. Fitzhugh talked with Feagles about finding the pocketbook.

Cross-examined he said: I walked ahead of Fitzhugh and his and my son; they were on the crown of the hill when I informed them that I had found the pocketbook; it was in the middle of the road. Witness picked up the pocketbook and handed it to Mr. Painter, who opened it and then brought it to Newbern, Caddall and Harmon waiting there until his return. Saw Feagles sitting on his horse in the middle of the road. Wyson and Feagles went together toward the spot where Caddall was killed; saw nothing else but the pocketbook on that trip.

James B. Caddall was the next witness. Being sworn, he testified that the pocketbook shown in court was similar to one he had seen his brother carry the memorandum book within. The writing in it was his brother's handwriting. Witness was shown the small purse. He came up when the large pocketbook was found behind the log. Anderson had it in his hand when he rode up and identified it.

M. J. Wyson was the next witness called. Being sworn, he testified that he was near the scene where John H. Caddall was murdered when a bottle of medicine was found. It was about fifty yards from where he was killed, within the fence, in the woods. Saw Mr. Caddall buy the "spavin cure," a cigar and a toothbrush.

I found the little purse 235 yards from where he was killed, on the west side of the road. The large pocketbook was found before I found the purse. Witness hollered and said he had found the purse. Mr. Caddall bought the spavin cure, a cigar and a tooth brush. He paid for the cigar—not for the spavin cure and tooth brush.

Here a controversy arose between counsel as to the admission as testimony of conversation between Barker, the village druggist, and John W. Caddall the afternoon of the day he was killed.

Mr. Williams, of prisoner's counsel, claimed that it was part of the res gestae, and that they were entitled to draw it out from the witness.

General Walker claimed that they could; that the witness on cross examination could only be questioned as to what had already been drawn out on direct testimony.

Mr. Williams said you cannot segregate one part of a transaction and expect to connect it with other transactions of a condemnatory character.

Mr. Pollock, the commonwealth's attorney, said the testimony the counsel on the other side sought to draw out was not relevant. They may prove it an independent fact. The matter we are investigating is the murder of Mr. Caddall, not a bargain made by him and Barkley, the druggist, concerning the purchase of a medicine.

Judge Brown, of prisoner's counsel, addressed the court in support of the claim made by Mr. Williams. Some sharp words passed between General Walker and Mr. Williams, the latter suggesting that they cease fooling and the former replying that they had been fooling with men like Mr. Williams too long.

The witness was allowed to resume his answers on cross-examination. He testified that the bottle of spavin cure was found the same day that the murder was committed. Leonard Wall, Mr. Hicks and some one else was with him when it was found. It was about fifty yards away from where the body of Caddall lay—that is to say, where he saw blood in the road, which he had been told came from Caddall's body. He did not himself see the body of the murdered man in the road.

He did not go to the spot the day of the murder, as he was informed that Mr. Caddall was dead.

To Mr. Learew, of counsel for the prisoner, witness said he saw Caddall open a purse like the one shown in

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PEOPLE DON'T READ ADVERTISEMENTS You must admit that you are reading this one, and does it not follow that if we can attract your attention you can prepare an advertisement that will have a like effect upon others? If you do not advertise try it, and if you are unable to decide just what you want or how to get it up to attract attention, ADDRESS OR CALL ON The Roanoke Times.

TROUBLE IN SAMOA. Von Pilsach Resigns Because He Could Not be Dictator.

APIA, Samoa, Oct. 15.—[Special]—Baron Senft von Pilsach, president of the municipal council and advisor to King Maliteo, has resigned. The reason he assigns is that certain white residents of Samoa have been writing letters to the king about German currency and other matters, and that the king wrote direct to them in reply. Pilsach claimed that no one should either write or speak to King Maliteo before first securing the president's permission, thereby actually assuming the position of dictator of the islands.

Before he resigned a memorial to three powers had already been prepared by the consuls of three treaty powers and will be forwarded. The memorial petitions the three governments for the recall of Baron Pilsach on account of inexperience and reckless behavior in office. It is also signed by Robert Louis Stevenson and by nearly all the residents of Apia, with the exception of some Germans.

Sudden Death of a City Official. FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Oct. 29.—Capt. Robert W. Adams, treasurer of this city, died here suddenly of heart disease, while driving home from his office. He had been complaining for several weeks, but nothing serious was feared. He was also clerk of the city council, and has held both positions for over twenty years. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, a member of the firm of A. K. Phillips & Co., and was a popular and highly esteemed citizen. He was about seventy years of age.

To Erect a Jeff. Davis Monument. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 29.—[Special]—Representations to the colleges of South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee met here to-day for the purpose of organizing a Southern Monumental College Association to erect a monument to Jeff Davis.