

The Daily State Chronicle.

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RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1890.

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THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A DULL DAY IN THE SENATE.

The Railroad Land Forfeiture Bill--The Tariff Bill as Amended Submitted to the House.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—In the Senate this morning at the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds it was agreed that one hour be given each day after the routine morning business to bills on the calendar unobjectioned to.

Mr. Quay gave notice that to-morrow after reading the Journal, he would ask the Senate to consider the resolution in respect to the memory of Mr. Sam'l J. Randall.

The calendar was then taken up. The hour assigned to the calendar having expired, the conference report on the railroad land forfeiture bill was taken up, and Mr. Morgan continued his argument in opposition to it.

During the argument Mr. Gorman presented a telegram received by him from Senator McPherson, stating that he was indisposed, and would not be able to act as a member of the conference committee on the tariff bill, and asked to be excused from service.

The request was complied with, and Mr. Voorhees was appointed a conferee in place of McPherson.

Mr. Morgan finished his argument at 2:45 p. m., and Mr. Sanders then spoke in favor of the conference report.

Mr. Hearst took the contrary view and insisted that the mineral lands were especially reserved by the original grant.

Mr. Sanders said that in the courts of his own State of California and in the Supreme Court of the United States the term "mineral lands" had been held to mean lands commercially valued for mining purposes. Without concluding his argument Mr. Sanders yielded for a motion to proceed to executive business and at 6 p. m. the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

HOUSE.

When the House met to-day Speaker Reed directed the clerk to call the roll on the question of ordering the previous question on the approval of the Journal of last Tuesday's proceedings. During the roll call a message from the Senate announced the passage of the tariff bill with amendments, and by direction of the Speaker it was referred to the committee on ways and means.

The previous question was ordered—yeas 115; nays 51, the clerk noting a quorum; and the question occurred on the approval of the Journal. On this a quorum disappeared and a call of the house was ordered. One hundred and seventy-five members responded to their names, but on the approval of the Journal these had dwindled to 143. No quorum, and on motion of Mr. McKinley at 1:55 the House adjourned.

THE RAUM INVESTIGATION.

The Committee Dazed by the Number of Witnesses Among the Clerks in the Pension Office.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The special House committee investigating the charges against Commissioner of Pensions Raum, met at the pension office this morning with the intention of examining the remainder of the clerks of the office promoted by Mr. Raum (132 in number) as to whether or not they held stock in the refrigerator company, and if they received their promotion as a reward for taking stock in the company. The committee met in Commissioner Raum's office, but the number of clerks that put in an appearance to be examined dazed them, and after a brief consultation they decided to allow a notary public to take the affidavits of the clerks and submit them to the committee for consultation. The committee meet again Monday.

ANOTHER MINE HORROR.

Gas Explosion Kills Five Men and More supposed to be in the Mine.

[By United Press.]

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Sept. 12.—An explosion of gas occurred at two o'clock this afternoon in the South Wilkes Barre shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkes Barre Coal Co. Five men are reported to have been killed and several injured. The officials at the office of the company say they have little information as yet, but that there were only five men in the mine at the time and only one was killed. It is currently reported by parties near the opening that twelve men are in the mine and that a fire is raging similar to that of last March. If this should be the case there is slim hope of any one at work when the explosion occurred escaping alive.

FOREIGN NOTES.

[By United Press.]

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 12.—The rivers in this section are high and much damage to crops has resulted.

PRAGUE, Sept. 12.—The facade of the exhibition building has collapsed, having been undermined by the floods.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 12.—There is a feeling of uneasiness prevailing in the provinces and the cabinet are holding meetings daily.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The minister of commerce has informed a deputation of Rhenish manufacturers that the reprisals proposed by them for the McKinley bill could not safely be adopted.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Times says: "The McKinley bill in its stages has shown public opinion in America, in respect to economical principles to be in retrograde rather than a progressive condition. Great Britain regrets that its unselfish parliament is most unlikely to retaliate."

JOHNSTON'S SENATOR.

Mr. Pou Declines to Allow his Name Used and is Made Chairman of the County Committee.

[Special to the State Chronicle.]

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 12.—At the county convention called to nominate a candidate for the State Senate in place of Mr. J. H. Pou, who withdrew from the legislative ticket, Mr. W. N. Rose, Jr. was nominated. He is a good man, a staunch Democrat, a successful farmer and will poll a tremendous vote. His nomination meets with general satisfaction throughout the county.

Mr. J. H. Pou declined to allow his name go before the convention and he was made chairman of the county Democratic committee.

FOR VANCE.

The McDowell Democratic Convention Endorses the Great Tribune of the People.

(Condensed from Herald.)

The Democratic Convention of McDowell in session at Marion, have nominated the following ticket:

J. W. Biddix, Esq., was nominated for the Legislature.

B. B. Price, Superior Court Clerk.

William McCurry, Register of Deeds.

Capt. George H. Gardin, Sheriff.

J. B. Burgin, Surveyor.

J. L. McCoy, Coroner.

The ticket is a good one, and will harmoniously unite all conflicting elements in the party.

Mr. Biddix, who heads the ticket, is one of McDowell's most highly respected and intelligent farmers and will make an aggressive, vigorous campaign in the interests of the Democratic party.

The convention was unanimous in enthusiasm for Senator Zeb Vance. Mr. Biddix is an Alliance man, but will stand by and cast his vote for the re-election of Senator Vance.

A PROSPEROUS BROTHERHOOD.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen Propose to Build a \$150,000 Building for Its Grand Lodge.

[By United Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen held a long session yesterday. The reports of the grand officers were read and approved.

Among the recommendations made by Grand Master Sargent is one that the brotherhood erect in some central city a building for offices of the Grand Lodge, to cost \$150,000. The report of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer shows a membership of 19,000, and \$63,000 in the insurance fund. The report also states that the brotherhood raised by assessment \$149,000 to support the great "Q" strike between February, 1888, and January, 1889.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

A Passenger Train Runs into a Freight Train on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Road.

[By United Press.]

VICKSBURG, Michigan, Sept. 12.—A Chicago and Grand Trunk passenger train ran into a freight train at Schoolcraft at 3 o'clock this morning while the freight was taking the siding. Two freight cars and the caboose of the freight train were reduced to kindlings. The engine of the passenger train, the baggage car and the smoking car were badly wrecked. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train were badly injured and it is thought the engineer will die.

Two brakemen were injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

RAPISTS HANGED.

Two Negro Rapists Taken From the Same Jail and Hanged by One Hundred Undisguised Men.

[By United Press.]

ABERDEEN, Miss., Sept. 12.—Steve Crump, a negro, who, recently attempted to outrage an estimable white woman near Amory, in Monroe county, was, on Tuesday afternoon, taken from the jail at Amory, where he was confined by 100 undisguised men and hanged. The same party took from the Amory jail a negro who, on Tuesday last, assaulted Miss Mary Jane Hathcock and hanged him also.

THE NEW STATE WYOMING.

Elected a Democratic Governor, Congressman and Legislature---This is Good News.

[By United Press.]

DENVER, Col., Sept. 12.—Telegrams received by the Rocky Mountain News from various points in Wyoming this morning indicate that the Democrats have carried the State by a safe majority, electing Governor Baxter, Congressman Beck and the State Legislature, which would also mean a Democratic United States Senator. The Republican State committee refuses, however, to admit the defeat of their ticket, and claim a small majority.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Ladies are specially invited to visit our carpet and furniture room this week. It will be well worth a visit just to see the new things in these departments.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

(Senator Vance.)

The great bulk of the Alliance men are Democrats and they should not be wounded by any hard words.

For Tobacco Curers.

The melancholy days have come Of which the poet speaks. When the negro goes to sleep at the barn, And the barn goes up in smoke.

A NEW MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE FOR THE TWIN CITY.

C. H. Moore, the Colored Congressional Candidate is Above the Average Republican: He Can Not be Bought--Col. W. H. H. Cowles in Winston.

(Special Cor. State Chronicle.)

WINSTON, N. C., Sept. 12.—Yesterday a mammoth ice manufacturing establishment was added to the long list of the twin-city's enterprises. Several members of the Sprague Electric Light and Motor Power Company, of New York, which put down and owns the electric plant here have organized a stock company consisting wholly of Northern parties to manufacture ice on an extensive scale.

The cash capital is \$25,000 which may seem small, but, taking into consideration the fact that the building which is a costly one is already owned by the company as part of the electric plant and that their large engines can run the factory machinery, it is found to be sufficient. This company will sink an artesian well, so as to get an unlimited supply of good water, and will put in the very best machinery manufactured for the purpose. They will not retail the ice, wholesale trade being their object. When asked when they would commence, Mr. E. L. Hawks, one of the company, informed me that everything would be ready for manufacturing by the opening of spring. This will be a good thing for our magic Twin-City, not only because it gives us another industry, but because also it brings some more Northern money in our midst.

C. H. MOORE, THE COLORED MAN'S CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT, HAS BEEN HERE THE PAST FEW DAYS TALKING TO HIS COLORED BRETHREN AND DISTRIBUTING LITERATURE AMONG THEM. A PHYSICIAN (OR RATHER ONE WHO THINKS HE IS) SAID THE OTHER DAY THAT A PERSON COULD SEE BY THE FACE THAT MOORE WAS AN HONESTER AND PLUCKIER MAN THAN THE Czar OF RUSSIA, ALTHOUGH IT WAS GOING BACK ON HIS OWN RACE. YOUR CORRESPONDENT ASKED THE MOST INFLUENTIAL COLORED REPUBLICAN HERE YESTERDAY AS TO THE VOTE MOORE AND BROWER WOULD EACH CARRY IN THE COLORED PRECINCTS. HE REPLIED THAT WHILE THERE WERE A GOOD MANY NEGROES THAT WOULD VOTE FOR BROWER, THERE WERE ALSO A GREAT MANY THAT WILL SUPPORT MOORE. HE WAS CONFIDENT ANYHOW THAT FORTY-SIX COUNTY WOULD PILE UP A GOOD MAJORITY AGAINST THE PRESENT MISREPRESENTATIVE. WHEN ASKED IF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE HAD ATTEMPTED TO BUY MOORE OUT OF THE RACE, HE REPLIED: "I HAVE HEARD THAT IT CAME FROM HIM THAT QUAY OFFERED MOORE A \$2,000 POSITION IF HE WOULD WITHDRAW IN FAVOR OF BROWER, AND I BELIEVE THEIR IS TRUTH IN IT. BUT MOORE CAN'T BE BOUGHT. IF THE DEMOCRATS WILL DO THEIR DUTY BROWER WILL NEVER GO BACK TO CONGRESS."

Col. W. H. H. Cowles, Congressman and candidate for re-election from the Eighth district, was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington. His many friends here were seen about him all day shaking his hand. He looks somewhat better than he did when he returned to North Carolina some two months ago, and I hope he will be able to stand up to the awful racket in the turbulent House until the adjournment. He seems exceedingly hopeful of re-election.

Rails have been ordered to extend the track of the Electric Street Railway to the hotel grounds in the West End. We will then have about six miles of track. A ramble will be made by your correspondent over the new lands that are undergoing improvements and the Davis Military School campus this afternoon, and the CHRONICLE given the result of his observations.

Our Winston people are patiently awaiting the invitation from Raleigh to go and shake hands with Grover Cleveland, the peoples' man, and the next President of the republic. We see it stated that either Cleveland or Hill will be present on Democratic Club day and our people are anxious to know which. If it is Cleveland then we will all be there, but when you get to comparing the two up this way Hill doesn't stand much of a showing.

To-morrow the Democratic county convention will be held here. The nominees will be wired the CHRONICLE, which is here recognized as the champion of North Carolina Democracy.

M. VICTOR.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Col. Evan P. Howell, editor-in-chief of the Atlanta Constitution, and a lifelong friend of the late Henry W. Grady, is quoted as saying that the brilliant young editor left his widow and family in comfortable circumstances. His estate has all passed into her hands, and is valued at about \$175,000.

Mr. Chas. F. Ferrell, of Chatham, has invented a knife to cut tobacco. It combines knife and ax, the stalk at the ground being cut by the ax. All who have tried it pronounce it far superior to any other knife in use. Mr. Ferrell has applied for a patent. He is a natural born genius—Durham Recorder.

Mr. R. P. Allen (Dick), recently nominated by the Democratic convention of the Senatorial district composed of Bladen and Brunswick counties, was a visitor at the Star office yesterday. "Dick" has had very little experience in politics, but he is a man of fine practical sense and unbounded popularity. There is not a man in the District who can beat him, and you may just as well call him Senator Allen right now.—Wilmington Star.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

To close out, we have reduced the prices on a line of gents' summer shirts. You can afford to buy now even if you do not use them much before next summer.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

A GREAT SPEECH.

SENATOR VANCE CLOSES THE TARIFF DEBATE.

He Expresses the Injustices and Iniquities of the Tariff Bill--His Argument is Unanswerable.

The acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in the Senate upon the Tariff question, SENATOR VANCE, closed the long debate in the Senate in a strong and able speech. He said that he knew his speech would not prevent the passage of the bill, but that he believed it was his duty to expose its iniquities, its inequalities, and its injustices as much as possible in order that the people whom it is to effect may judge it. The bill is contrary to all the principles of public finance. The Treasury has not been considered in the preparation of the bill. It is intended to increase taxation and divert money from the Treasury into the pockets of individuals. There was no call for this legislation. The people demanded a decrease of taxation. The Republicans have sought in this bill to reduce the supplies in the Treasury by increasing the duties upon manufactured articles and the necessities of life so high as to make them prohibitory.

SENATOR VANCE then exposed the Republican party's dishonesty. He quoted from their platform promising to reduce the surplus and relieve the people. They have asked "How shall I add on taxes to those things which will most benefit a class?" and "How shall I give less to the Treasury and more to the manufacturers?" They have now asked: "On what shall I begin to reduce that will furnish the most benefit to the people and do the least injury to the Treasury?" He then presented a list which he had made from the official report of the committee showing the scale on which duties had been increased and the amount of the increase in each case, and protested that this and the manner of discriminating against the necessities of life was wrong—from the standpoint of justice and humanity and from policy also. We quote his own words:

Mr. President, God has so arranged the moral world that natural laws vindicate themselves and avenge their own violation. It is established to my satisfaction, and I believe to the satisfaction of every fair-minded man in America, that in this country we have the highest wage-rate and the lowest cost of production of any country in the world. Therefore, the only thing that is requisite for us to be able to compete with all the world in manufactures is the equalization of the raw material which the manufacturers of this country have to use. If that equalization were to take place, I do not believe that there is a people upon the face of the earth who could compete with us in manufactures, as there certainly are none who can compete with us in agriculture.

The cost of material, Mr. Edward Atkinson says, on a rough calculation, is from one-half to three-fourths of the finished articles. The duty which prohibits the iron and steel and the manufactures of the iron and steel of Europe from coming into this country serves only to keep down the price of that iron and steel in Europe, the country with which we have to compete, for he it is known that we consume 40 per cent. of all the iron and steel made in the world. We consume more than the product of all the furnaces, foundries, and mines of Great Britain in any one year.

Therefore, when we impose a tax which prohibits the importation of iron and steel into this country for the use of our manufacturers we glut the market of Europe by shutting it out from its greatest market in America, and we make the material still cheaper in Europe and give to the workshops, and the foundries, and the furnaces, and the forges of Europe a still greater advantage over those in America. The consequence is that no odds how high you place the tariff there are still a number of those articles imported from the Old World, for we do not make our own supplies; and can there be a worse policy than that provided in this bill, which forces up the price of an article which the country itself can not furnish and has not been able to furnish a full supply of it?

Mr. President, the same authority which I have quoted, Mr. Edward Atkinson, says that the amount of duty we have paid on iron and steel in America is certainly not less than \$50,000,000 per annum, and that in the last ten years we have paid \$500,000,000. He says that that sum ranges all the way from \$500,000 to \$800,000, which has been levied for the purpose of keeping out the iron and steel from America and affording this advantage to their rivals in Europe.

Now, sir, it is the same way with wool. We use more wool than any other people in the world. America is the greatest wool market in the world. The duty which keeps it out of the United States for the same reason that I have assigned in the case of iron, keeps the price of wool down in Europe. I am told, as a matter of public information, that when the Mills bill passed the House of Representatives placing wool upon the free list, there was a material advance in the price of wool in London. Beyond any doubt of dispute it has been established in the course of this debate, and in the course of other debates upon tariff questions, that the only advantage the manufacturer of wool in Europe has over the manufacturer of wool in America is the difference in the raw material. Therefore, when we keep wool down in Europe by prohibiting its coming to America by high duties we cheapen the price of the raw material there, and the manufacturers of Europe take advantage of it.

Again the folly is disclosed of this high duty on wool. We use about 600,000,000 pounds. We furnish our own

own supplies but a little over one-half that sum, and the balance for the supply of our people is either imported directly or in the shape of yarns and clothing. That will always be so. Notwithstanding the fact that the duty is more than 50 per cent. upon wools, and notwithstanding the fact that this bill will make it about 90 per cent. upon clothing made of wool, yet inasmuch as we do not furnish the necessary supply for our own people, the foreign article will come in at an enormous price. I have no exact means of telling the difference that the American people pay in consequence of these enormous duties and the amount that they would have to pay for their clothing if the duties were not in existence.

SENATOR VANCE went on to say that he believed that woollen duties cost the American people not less than \$100,000,000 per year. He declared that this tax and all other tax not necessary was inflicted on the American people ostensibly for the sake of 2,000,000 men, but really for the private profits of 150,000 capitalists who are engaged in manufacturing. We quote again:

It does not stop there, Mr. President. I would that it did. We are taxed by this bill likewise in advance for manufactures which are yet unborn; taxed not to support them, not to help their infant struggle into manhood, but taxed to bring them into existence, and that most enormously. You will remember, Mr. President, that in the discussion on tin-plate it was shown that the increased duty imposed upon that article would make a duty of \$15,000,000 per annum, and that it would take at least five years to start mills enough to make one-half of our supply, and that therefore we should pay a tax without a particle of benefit in anticipation of a pauper industry for five years amounting in the total to \$75,000,000.

At the same time, sir, that the tax on tin plate was doubled the duty upon cotton ties was trebled, or very nearly trebled, and if the manufacture of cotton-ties was as difficult to start as the tin-plate industry, and it had to endure that present tax of 105 per cent. for five years in order to get the manufacture of ties started here, it would cost the people of the South, who alone use this article, over \$4,000,000, and after it was started they would have to pay still higher prices than they now pay for the European article. Where is the statesmanship in that? Where is the justice in it? Where is the policy, where is the common sense in reaching out and taxing ourselves beforehand in the hope that, though there be none here now, preadventure, perhaps, please God, some day there may be such a manufacturing started?

Why, Mr. President, common sense says "No; do not subject yourselves to such a tax as this. You have got wheat that is rotting in the barns and begging to go abroad for sale. You have got a surplus of cotton, you have got a surplus of meats, and the European men who make the tin plate are hungering for your products. Why not exchange them at once and be done with it?" But the policy of this bill says, "No; do not do that; let your wheat rot, burn your corn in your stoves, and keep your cotton at home for the purpose of depressing the price of that which you have to sell abroad; do anything and everything except depend upon foreigners if you please, or establish by taxation the factory for these things at home by paying two pounds of cotton where you now pay one, or two bushels of wheat where you now pay one. That is the policy of this bill."

Mr. President, another objection to this bill and I will have done—that is, I will quit. It is intensely and scandalously sectional in character. There can be no doubt about that by any one who looks at the bill. Sugar is made free. It is a Southern product. The machinery for manufacturing sugar from beets in the Northwest, in your country, sir [Mr. Ingalls in the chair], is made free; and not only so, but all that has been bought from the 1st of January up to this time, and the duties paid thereon shall be refunded, but the machinery for the sugar that is made in the low country of Louisiana is taxed heavily as usual.

Rice is a Southern product, and the duty is reduced. Binding twine is made free for the Western fields, but the duty on cotton ties is trebled, and the duty on jute bagging remains at a high rate still upon the dutiable list. That is the way it goes.

Mr. President, I heard of a Dutchman once who was describing a horse race, in which the best horse was beaten, and there was a universal suspicion of foul play, that the owner of that horse had hedged up his description by saying, "I tell you, my dear friend, he may have made some money, but I would not give my house and lot for the cussin' what dot man takes." I would not have given my house and lot to have cast a vote over there for free binding-twine and turn right around and vote to put a high tax upon jute bagging.

I believe, sir, that the Western farmer, as he sweats in the harvest-field and gathers his golden grain and binds it with free twine, will be ashamed to look in the face of his brother farmer of the South. I think he would blush through all the dust and grime of that harvest-field, and he would not endure to be told by his Southern brother, "My Senators voted to give you free binding-twine, but your Senators as soon as they had received that favor turned round and doubled and trebled the duty on the ties that bind our cotton." I believe there is manhood enough left in that Western country to make you all hear of that vote yet. I hope so.

The Senator from North Dakota got up and undertook to defend it, but the first word he said was that there was a very wide difference between binding twine and cotton ties. So there was, Mr. President, in the language of Scripture "as far as the North is from the South," not so far has he "removed our sins" from us, for the sin is still with you. Tell me of it if ever I give such a vote. You carry your prejudices into legislation. For the purposes of plunder you do indeed behold one great com-

mon country, but when it comes to distributing the benefits of legislation you see only your own section.

This is the worst bill, Mr. President, that ever passed the Senate in a financial point of view; it is the most unjust and iniquitous, and it will prove—for such is the compensation provided by the law of God—most injurious to those whom it is intended to benefit. It has but one redeeming feature, and that is its intense and naked iniquity, for it will be the means of arousing the public conscience of the American people, and that will be the means of repealing this bill. This is the last high tariff bill that ever will disgrace the American statute book, and mark what I say; it will come upon you in the future, for no force in the moral world is wasted. We are told sir, by philosophers, that the air which we set in motion by the first words spoken by our forefathers in the garden of Eden will continue to vibrate until the first trumpet sounds and the earth is blotted out of existence. No force is wasted either in the physical world. The man who threw a stone at a dog and missed the dog and hit his mother-in-law said he was sorry he had missed the dog but, thank God, the stone was not wasted. [Laughter.]

After the Senators had finished laughing, the gavel of the President fell and he said that the Senator's time had expired. SENATOR VANCE finished with this happy "hit."

Mr. Weller, when superintending Sam's writing of his first love letter said when he stopped, "Well, Samivel, my son, ain't that rather a sudden pull up?" [Laughter.] I will observe the admonition of the Chair and close.

INSTRUCTED FOR VANCE.

Person County Democrats Instruct Their Nominee to the House to Vote for Vance.

(Condensed from Roxboro Courier.)

Capt. R. A. Williams was chairman, J. A. Noell and June Parker secretaries.

Maj. J. T. Yancey was nominated for the Legislature by acclamation. The following county ticket was nominated:

For Sheriff—S. P. Williams.

For Clerk—D. W. Bradsher.

For Register—C. A. Whitfield.

For Treasurer—C. B. Brooks.

For Coroner—Dr. J. A. Wise.

For Surveyor—J. H. Howard.

Instructed for Vance.

The following resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote:

That we have, as ever, the warmest love for, and greatest confidence in, our truly great patriot and statesman, the Hon. Z. B. Vance, and that he is the choice of Person county democracy, to be his own successor as United States Senator, and that her representatives in the next General Assembly cast their vote for him.

A Good Ticket.

The Convention was a large one, and composed almost entirely of farmers, and the ticket nominated were mostly Alliance men. The ticket nominated was a good one, and every Democrat in the county should go to work for it.

Mr. W. W. Kitchin was elected Chairman of the County Executive Committee.

Maj. Yancey, the Nominee For the House.

Maj. Yancey is a man of sterling character, of integrity, of judgment. He has none of the tricks of the demagogue, and it reflects honor on the county as well as on himself that he should be so popular. He was faithful before. He will faithfully serve us again.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

There will be a big Alliance picnic at Monroe, October 3d. Capt. S. B. Alexander and Auditor Sanderlin will speak.

The county of Watauga is said to contain more latent wealth than any territory of equal size in the Union. These mountains are filled with iron, copper, gold, asbestos and mica, and covered with poplar, cherry and walnut trees. A few miles from Boone, the county seat, is the Elk copper mines which was developed some years ago by Baltimore capitalists. It is said that a round half million dollars were spent in the development of the property, and then the company was compelled to shut down for the lack of shipping facilities.—Asheville citizen.

Many years ago Jefferson, Ashe county, was the center of learning and culture of Western North Carolina, the Athens of the mountains. The people are just as cultured and refined now as they were then, but the famous institutions of learning have ceased to exist. Jefferson is a great mail distributing point, no less than a dozen star routes diverging in as many different directions, but she needs a railroad. Two great systems, the Norfolk & Western and Richmond & Danville, are surveying routes through the county, and there is no doubt of one or both building at an early day.—Asheville Citizen.

Deservedly Growing in Popularity.

(Scotland Neck Democrat.)

The STATE CHRONICLE is six months old as a daily paper, and it has made a fine record for its first half year's work. It is a live and progressive paper, and is fast growing into popular favor, and deservedly so.

Dropped Dead.

[By United Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12.—William Brockie, President of the Maritime Exchange, and well known in shipping and mercantile circles in this city, dropped dead on Chestnut street this morning from heart disease.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 12.—Journals special from Hallock, Minn., says the rain which has been falling since Wednesday night turned to snow this morning. Farmers are afraid that wheat will sprout in the shock. An inch of snow is reported at St. Vincent. Threshing is not over and much wheat will be destroyed in the river valley.