

# The State Chronicle.

Equal and Exact Justice to All Men, of Whatever State or Persuasion, Religious or Political.--Thos. Jefferson.

Raleigh, N. C., Saturday Morning, December 5, 1891.

Price Five Cents.

No. 76.

WEEK A  
TURE EVERY YEAR.

Illustration  
Wilmington's Real  
Enterprise.

M. C. A. BUILDING.

of the Flight of Cashier  
Reached Wilmington  
Way of the State  
Chronicle.

to state Chronicle.

W. C. C., Dec. 4, 1891.

Welcome Week ended

By far the greater part of

left last night and this

not a heavy rain soaked

early in the day. To-

were pigeon-shooting

and races, and to-night a car-

riage parade was a very

of a gay week.

correspondent this evening

interview with Bank

regarding the wreck-

bank here. Alden

will cover the amount in-

appears to be \$20,000

of checks drawn against

various banks, and

perhaps included in the

All the bank's credi-

the date of its assess-

and these checks are

including the statement

of the cash cannot be made

week. Cashier Bowden,

his endorsed paper in

Alden says, to an amount

\$10,000. No attempt

to find out where

Alden says nothing

against him has as yet been

Reports to-day are

at San Francisco.

say they have had

from him. It is

persons had hints

difficulties and drew

the county taking out

eight days before the sus-

Bowden was a leading

and led the choir

at Jones meeting. No one

his flight which is alike

for his reputation that

link, having greatly increas-

ed. Your correspondent

ed that Bowden had good

for his flight. The bank

reported collections for

before the suspension.

to state Chronicle.

Nov. 3, 1891.

repeat the "Welcome

being such a success as to

in most expectations. It

an affair in which every-

taken part; young and old,

black, and the heartiness

has given it a genuine

to go which acts alike upon

the visitors. It is a

prerogative for the town.

has the great day, and the

have been already touched

some parts of the procession

able illustration of Wil-

larger enterprises. Sprunt

to load at once five steam-

and cotton compress, had

employees in line, and

of the handling of cotton

to the foreign steamer

loaded with 6,000 to 8,000 bales. The industrial display was a larger one than I have ever seen attempted in a place the size of this. There were 65 floats and certainly 2,000 men in line.

Bless these North Carolina crowds nowadays; how orderly they are! The chief of police, Col. E. C. Hall, told me he had made only one arrest for drunkenness this entire day. In the old times, they say, there were fights at all gatherings. What a happy change there is.

They tell me people from sixty counties were here to-day, and this goes to prove that something novel will attract the North Carolinian and make him travel though times are hard. Yet there is a large class of people who never go anywhere. These live in various parts of the State.

The negro preponderates in Wilmington, and that largely. He is not arrogant, but polite. One thing strikes people, and that is that the poorer class of negroes dress more neatly than do the poorer whites. The negro's chance in this country is not in standing still, but in progress. Twenty years ago the negroes were a menace here. Now they are acquiring land and ceasing to barely exist.

Why do people go to Florida and pass an enervating winter, when they can come here and get the advantages of a soft yet bracing climate? After awhile, perhaps, they will discover what the season called winter here is. Take to-day, with Christmas only three weeks away. It was just like a day in early April. Up-country people, with memories of recent snow, reveled in the weather.

Wilmington needs an electric railway. As yet it is "in the future," and some people tell me they do not believe it will be built for quite a while. The sand in most of the streets is very heavy and the poor horses have a hard time. A company has a franchise for an electric road, but people say they will believe in the road only when they see active work in progress.

North Carolina building stones ought to be used far more largely at home. If any one doubts their beauty and utility, a glance at the new postoffice here, unquestionably the most beautiful public building in the State, will remove them. Sandstone is the material used and the treatment is very effective. There is too little permanency in the construction of houses in the State. There are far more brick houses here than elsewhere.

Raleigh has no Y. M. C. A., save on paper. Why? State Secretary Coulter tells us it is because the charity feature used to be in it, and that this drives away the young men. Charlotte and Wilmington have admirable Y. M. C. A. buildings; big structures of brick and brownstone. The one here is really not quite complete. It was put in such shape that this week a bazaar on a really large scale could be held there. Every church is represented; the picked people of the place are members. Mr. G. M. Bussey entertained me pleasantly this afternoon at the building with an account of its erection. In 1888 evangelist R. E. Pearson raised \$8,000 for it at his meeting here. The young men fell to work and got \$4,000 more. In 1889 they canvassed the town and got \$11,500, mainly from leading business men, two of these giving \$1,000 each. For \$7,200 a site 167x60 feet was bought on the principal street. On this now stands a really imposing and modern building, which cost \$32,000, a mortgage being given for the balance due. The first floor is rented, save the central portion, which is the gymnasium. Above is a music hall with 525 opera chairs, a kitchen, dining room, reading room and library,

parlor, general reception room, offices and directors' room, and an assembly room and three class rooms. The latter will be used for instruction in practical business studies, the charge for this to be merely nominal. There will be a literary society. A feature this season will be a well selected course of lectures and musicales. President George T. Winston is booked for a lecture. It may be mentioned that there are bath rooms and a bowling alley. Full membership tickets cost only \$10 yearly. The building, three stories high, is an ornament to the place. It shows enterprise and liberality. The bazaar is a success, and has proved a public attraction and convenience.

People ask the question, Is Wilmington growing? Yes, and there is considerable building. Some industries fall off; but others take their place. Good streets and roads are necessities. Now the turnpike to Wrightsville is the only real road, and on that it costs to ride.

A pleasant party of Wilmington people will be at Raleigh Tuesday, attend the marriage of Miss Rosabelle Englehard and Mr. Hat Worth.

This county was said to have had \$30,000 in the smashed First National bank, but it was withdrawn before the smash. It is not known by the general public where it is now deposited; if deposited at all.

This is not an excitable community, and this bank business has clearly proved this. The flight of Cashier Bowden, the news of which reached here by way of the STATE CHRONICLE, caused no excited crowds to gather on the streets. Another curious thing is that so far no effort has been made to find out where Bowden is. Some of the depositors talk rather angrily, and say they propose to make a stir.

F. A. OLDS.

## AT THE FAIR.

North Carolina Will Have a Splendid Exhibit.

At their meeting yesterday the Board of Agriculture decided to make an exhibit worthy of North Carolina at the Chicago World's Fair. This was expected and the Board is to be commended upon its action. With the amount appropriated and the nucleus, they already have (the articles in State Museum and the exhibit shown at the Exposition) a very creditable exhibit may be made at Chicago. Of course the Board alone does not expect to make the State exhibit, but it expects the co-operation of men in all pursuits all over the State in the work of making North Carolina favorably known to the world. Every manufacturer should have a good show of his products in the exhibit, and men of every calling should do what they can to promote the cause. We are still the people!

## Presidential Postoffices.

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. The following postoffices will become Presidential on January 1st, 1892: Ozark, Ala., Rockingham, N. C., Florence, S. C., Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Princess Anne, Md. The President will not appoint postmasters to these offices until after the first of the year.

The jury in the case against Dr. Thatcher Graves, at Denver, Col., has been selected. He is charged with sending a bottle of poisoned brandy in the mails from Boston to a lady in Denver which resulted in her death. Her will left him \$25,000.

Rockingham, N. C., is to be a third class postoffice.

## THE STATEMENT DENOUNCED.

Dr. Roan's Brother Says The Report is False.

### THE STEPHENS MURDER.

Robert Roan Says His Brother Had No Hand in the "Chicken" Stephens Murder.

Special to STATE CHRONICLE.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., Dec. 4. Mr. Robert Roan, a brother of Dr. Felix Roan, denounces as unqualifiedly false the statement in to-day's CHRONICLE that his brother had confessed on his death bed that he was one of the three men who murdered Stephens. Of his own personal knowledge he states that Dr. Felix Roan was not in Yanceyville the day Stephens was murdered and hence could have no hand in his death.

J. R. WEBSTER.

[The CHRONICLE yesterday printed the story on excellent authority, that of Mr. Joseph Harris, editor of the Hillsboro Observer, and cited its authority.—ED.]

## DOM PEDRO DEAD.

The Ex-Emperor of Brazil Expires in Paris--Wanted to Die in His Native Land.

By C. O. E.

PARIS, Dec. 4. Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, died to-day. The complaint was diabetes, and for the past forty-eight hours his life had been dispaired of. The princess Isabella was at her father's bedside at the time of his demise, and was overwhelmed with grief to such an extent that it is feared that she too may be seriously ill. It is said that almost the last, if not the last, conscious words of the ex-Emperor were an expression of his deep affection for Brazil and his regret that he could not go back there to die. Dom Pedro bitterly felt his exile and intimate friends assert that his physical ailments were greatly aggravated by the pain of absence from his native land and that this might be called the primary cause of his death, as his health had been generally good before his deposition in Nov. 1889.

Dom Pedro always cherished the hope of being recalled to his native land, and when the revolution broke out against Da Fonseca's dictatorship the ex-Emperor was persuaded by the court D'Eu and others that, if he should make a public offer to return the Brazilians might accept it. This manifesto appears to have attracted no attention whatever in Brazil and this seems to have been a final blow. The disease which had for some time troubled him was aggravated by his mental suffering, and he took to his bed, gradually growing worse, until the ending of to-day.

Dom Pedro's 66th birthday anniversary was on December 2d. He was a native of Rio de Janeiro, where he was born on December 2d, 1825, being a descendant of the two great royal houses of Braganza and Hapsberg. His father having abdicated in April, 1831, Dom Pedro became Emperor at the age of about five years.

He was finely educated having an extensive knowledge of modern languages and was a liberal patron of literature. The principal domestic event of his reign was the gradual abolition of slavery in Brazil by the advocacy of which he is said to have incurred the ill will of many of the slaveholders. The principal foreign events were the aid which he gave in the overthrow of the Argentine tyrant and his alliance with the Argentines against the Paraguayan tyrant Lopez.

Dr. Battle Interviewed in Regard to the Sun's Criticism.

We copied yesterday from the Durham Sun some strictures on the State chemist's office. At our request Mr. Battle has shown us the correspondence relating to the complaint. August 10th, Mr. B. L. Duke wrote and said he forwarded by express "samples of ores taken from my Cherokee and Durham county properties which I would thank you to analyze and report at your earliest pleasure. I would thank you to give me name and address of another good chemist." Dr. Battle replied: "We are so busy in the laboratory with more pressing work that it will be impossible to make the examination of the samples for some little time." He also gave Dr. Ledoux's address.

In the second letter, Mr. Duke wrote Nov. 21st: "I have taken some nice samples of pyrites one from my place near here and it is important that I should have an assay at once. If you can have it done for me I will forward the ore Monday." Dr. Battle wrote that he could not promise an early analysis as other work was very urgent, and he could not finish it within a week or ten days.

The CHRONICLE asked Mr. Battle what was the scope of the work undertaken in his department and he replied:

The United States gives to the Experiment Station the Hatch fund for the purpose of instituting and carrying on experimental research in agriculture. Most of the funds of the Station come from this source. Formerly when the station received its appropriation entirely from the State funds, it became the custom as a matter of accommodation to analyze all samples which were sent to it by everybody. The opinion thus became prevalent in some quarters that this was one of the duties for which the Experiment Station was established. Since the State funds were in a large measure withdrawn and the general government funds substituted, it became more the duty of the station to carry on chemical investigations in connection with the agricultural experimental work referred to in the Hatch Act. It became necessary, therefore, to curtail the quantity of the general work done for citizens of the State. This was done by limiting it to samples from the sender's own land, and not ordinarily attempting very extended examinations of such samples. This excluded speculators, prospectors and promoters from using the station for their private purposes and limited this work so that it would assist farmers and land-owners who wished merely to know whether their lands possessed extraordinary value. The station does not even try to do this work when it may come in conflict with or be detrimental to the experimental work being carried on. At the time that Mr. Duke wrote, the chemical work embraced researches upon the comparative digestibility of cotton seed hulls and cotton seed meal by practical tests, investigation of the composition of native wild grasses of the State, and the comparative value of the old stalk cure and modern leaf cure for curing tobacco, as well as others.

## A Receiver Appointed.

By United Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4. In the United States court in this city to-day on the complaint of the Central Trust company of New York and other creditors the Richmond, Nicholasville and Beattyville railroad was placed in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities aggregate nearly \$3,000,000.

## A BANKER'S OFFICE BLOWN UP.

A Crank Attempts to Kill Russell Sage

WITH DYNAMITE.

Sensation of the Day in New York--

The Cranks Killed in the Explosion.

By the United Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4. A crank exploded a dynamite bomb in Russell Sage's office to-day, and as a result the crank and two other men were killed outright. Half a dozen others were badly injured, among them Mr. Sage, and the building was badly wrecked. Two men, one of them carrying a satchel, entered Mr. Sage's office at 711, Broadway, about noon to-day, and one of them demanded a private interview with Mr. Sage. He was told that Mr. Sage was busy and could not be seen, but he persisted in having an interview. Mr. Sage was informed of the men's wishes and was at the time talking to Col. H. W. Slocum, of Brooklyn.

He told the clerk to get the name of the men. One of the strangers, carrying a grip with him, handed him a card inscribed with the name of Wilson. He presented the card to Mr. Sage with "let him enter." The two men came in together. At this point however reports differ. Some say that only one man entered, while others have it that the two men entered. Mr. Sage asked the men their business and the man with the satchel said, very slowly, "We want \$1,500,000 and we want it right now." Mr. Sage started but said that it was a great deal of money and that he would have to think about it. He knew that he was dealing with a crank and was sparring for time. The crank said he had no time to wait; the money is wanted now. He went on "In this satchel I have 500 pounds of dynamite and unless you hand over the money up she goes." Mr. Sage made one attempt to temporize.

He had not the money he said. His visitor must come again. At the word the man made an angry gesture and raised the satchel at arm's length. "You will not?" he shouted. "Then here she goes." The men in the outside office heard a deafening crash, walls and ceiling fell around and upon them, the windows were blown clean across the street into Trinity cemetery and with them a man mangled and torn. The entire building was badly shaken. Sage was taken to a drug store where it was found that his injuries were not serious. His face and hands were cut and hair singed. Soon afterwards three other victims were brought in the store, one of them was the man who exploded the bomb. He was nearly dead when brought in and expired shortly afterwards.

## Rebels Beheaded.

By Cable.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4. The situation of affairs in the districts are overrun by rebels and shows no signs of improvement. Mongolian princes have been murdered by the rebels and ten more villages have been looted. In all cases the Christians have been massacred. The murderers style themselves members of the league. The government has not been entirely inactive, a number of rebels having been captured and beheaded.