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THE BIG SPEECH OF THE SMALLS-ELLIOTT CONTEST.

Hemphill, of South Carolina Hits the Republicans Hard, and they Get Wild—Almost a Riot on the Floor.

[Special to News and Courier.]

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Two great events occurred in Congress today. One was the formal declaration of the election of Harrison and Morton. The other was Congressman Hemphill's effective speech in behalf of his colleague, Col. Elliott. Mr. Hemphill was down to speak from half-past 12 to 1 o'clock, but at that time there was much confusion in the hall, owing to the preparations for the electoral count. It was therefore agreed that the debate on the Smalls case should be postponed until after the count was concluded and the Senate had retired to its own chamber. It was nearly 3 o'clock when Mr. Hemphill was recognized by Acting Speaker McCreary and commenced his speech. He had but thirty minutes allowed him, but so interesting were his remarks that twice the House extended his time.

Mr. Hemphill's remarks were devoid of partisanship or personal prejudice, but they so fully exposed the hypocrisy of the Republican party in dealing with the colored race that the hall rang with applause repeatedly as he poured the cold and undisputed facts into the unwilling ears of his Republican friends.

The galleries were crowded and there was a full attendance of members in their seats. They swung their chairs around and gave strict attention to the young South Carolinian. His principal argument was to show that the election laws of South Carolina are framed to give the white people the same right that the Northern people claim for the colored man.

He said he had never seen the Republicans so delighted as when they had the privilege of abusing a great section of the country. As to the registration law of South Carolina he desired to say that it had been put on the statute books by Republicans and was a fair and just law. In one district, where 82,000 colored men were claimed by the Republican party, only twenty-two were refused registration, and not one of them appealed from the decision of the registrar.

All this gabble and talk about the unfair registry law of South Carolina was the merest twaddle, and was intended to affect results different from those involved in the case. He denied that the election laws of South Carolina were intended (as had been asserted) to cheat Republicans out of their rights. He did not say that they were framed for the purpose of putting Republicans into power. The people of South Carolina believed that the white man was as good as the negro. They believed that the negro should have all his rights, but they did not believe that he should have all the rights and the whites rights, too, and they did not intend that he should have them. [Applause.]

TEARING A PASSION TO TATTERS.

Some gentlemen worked themselves into a great passion in talking about the suppression of votes in the Southern States. The gentlemen from Illinois (Mason and Rowell) had delivered philippic against the Southern people, and had declared that the people of South Carolina stood convicted, before the people of the United States of a great crime in depriving the negroes of their right to vote. The speech made by the gentleman from Illinois (Rowell) and the great passion he had worked himself into, was proof that he did not have very much faith in the strength of his case. He had resorted to the old plan of abusing the plaintiff when he had nothing in the shape of facts to present to the jury.

Referring to the charge that part of the vote in the South had been suppressed, he said that in 1884 California had cast 88.3 per cent of her vote, Alabama 89, Connecticut 77.4, and Massachusetts 97 per cent. Maine, the home of the greatest living statesman in the Union, had cast 69.1 per cent, and Tennessee 75.6 per cent.

The Southern States had cast 12.2 per cent more votes in proportion to population than 22 equal number of States in the North. Down in Florida 23,298 men to elect a member to this House but in Massachusetts, the land in which the breezes of heaven did not begin to compare in freedom with the freedom of her inhabitants, it took only 20,440 men to send a Representative to Congress.

"How many does it take in South Carolina?" queried Mr. Milliken, of Maine, amid Republican applause.

CAROLINA'S HAPPY FAMILY.

"I will answer that," responded Mr. Hemphill. I do not say we cast so many votes in South Carolina, for we have about come to that happy state, among white and black alike, that when the people get a good Democrat in they let him stay in and make no opposition to him." [Applause and laughter.]

"In Rhode Island, continued Mr. Hemphill, it took 6,330 votes to elect a Representative from the 1st district, while it took 15,630 votes to elect a Representative from the 2d district. According to Republican logic, there was a suppression of votes somewhere about here. If the people of the South were doing the same thing, the gentlemen from Massachusetts and Rhode Island could not say that they were doing any thing better. If because the people of South Carolina did not choose to cast their ballots, gentlemen were going to argue on the census that there had been suppression of the vote, let

them apply the same rule to Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

"All the people of the South asked was fair treatment. If the colored man was so dear to the people of the North, and he was not going to express any undue affection for him,) why did not some of the Northern States elect a colored man to Congress and make a living example of his fitness to make laws for the people of the United States? There were a number of States in the North which would not have glimmer of a chance of being carried by Republicans except for the colored race. The colored people had been full-fledged citizens since 1868, and yet in Northern States which had a colored vote which could keep the Republican party in or turn it out, not a single instance had there been of a man elected to Congress who had a tinge of color in his blood."

WHITE AND BLACK AT THE NORTH.

"Can you name a Northern State," broke in Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, "where the colored vote is 20 per cent of the entire vote?"

"Oh!" replied Mr. Hemphill, "then it comes to this—that unless there are in the district enough negro votes to put in a man of color he never gets there." [Applause and laughter.]

"If you want colored men to vote for a white man, and if a colored man is as good as a white man, why does not a white man occasionally vote for a colored man?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Hopkins: "Do you know of a Northern State where a colored man aspires in that direction? Do you know that white men there take care of the colored men?"

"Oh!" cried Mr. Hemphill, sarcastically, "I know that. I have never known a colored man in a district in a Northern State who had the assurance or presumption to suppose that they would elect him to office, even if he did aspire to it." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

This last remark of Mr. Hemphill aroused the Republicans and Messrs. Cheadle, Funston, Owen, Rowell and others were on the feet plying Mr. Hemphill with questions, which neither he nor anybody else was able to hear on account of the confusion in the House, the mingling of voices and the persistent demand for the "regular order."

Finally Mr. Rowell's voice was heard above the rest, declaring that in Illinois colored men had been elected to the Legislature.

"We elect them to the Legislature of South Carolina," responded Mr. Hemphill, "so commonly that I would not think about mentioning it. [Laughter.] We elect them on the Republican ticket and on the Democratic ticket, and the first time I was in the Legislature both my colleagues from my county and our Senator were colored."

Mr. Johnston, of Indiana, suggested that the county should have elected another colored man at the same time. [Laughter.]

"I do not say," continued Mr. Hemphill, "that a colored man in the North does not occasionally creep into the Legislature, but in the South he gets into the Legislature all the time, and I know that since 1868 there has not been a Legislature in South Carolina that has not contained colored men, both Democrats and Republicans."

Continuing, Mr. Hemphill said he proposed to show, from a Chicago paper, published in 1887, that the colored man had not as many rights in Chicago as in Mobile and New Orleans.

This brought Mr. Adams, of Illinois, to his feet with a demand for specifications.

Mr. Hemphill replied that he would specify, and he quoted from the paper to show that in Chicago a colored boy could not get into a trades union, and could not learn to be a mason or carpenter.

Mr. Adams: "Neither can any American boy."

"If that is so," exclaimed Mr. Hemphill, "Chicago is worse than I thought it was." [Laughter.] "It is bad enough to treat a poor darkey so, but when you treat every man that way it is worse than I thought." [Laughter.]

"I agree with you," was Mr. Adams' comment.

Continuing to show the bad treatment of the negro in the North Mr. Hemphill said he had seen it stated that in Marion, Illinois, where some colored men had recently been employed in a tobacco warehouse notice had been served on them that if they did not leave town in ten days they would receive summary punishment, and notice had been served on their employer if they were not discharged his factory would be burned down.

Mr. Adams: "Neither can any American boy."

Mr. Hemphill: "I will not yield. It is not worth while to get excited." "From what do you read?" shouted Mr. Funston through the din.

"From the New York Nation," replied Mr. Hemphill, while the Republicans indulged in derisive laughter.

"In the State of Ohio," continued Mr. Hemphill, "the State of Senator Sherman, they used to have black laws. Recently the Legislature had repealed these laws. One of those laws had kept colored children out of white schools. On their appeal an attempt had been made to put colored children into white schools, and at Oxford four hundred people had held a meeting to protest against it."

This time it was Mr. Williams, of Ohio, who was brought to his feet, and amid the confusion which attended his entry into the arena of debate, he was heard to declare that Oxford was a town with 2,400 Democratic majority. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hemphill: "So far as the North is concerned, Democrats and Republicans think the same."

Mr. Williams: "That portion of Ohio is called 'South Carolina.'"

[Laughter.] Mr. Hemphill then read a newspaper report of the meeting to show that it was composed of Republicans as well as Democrats, and that it had accomplished its object in having white and colored children kept separate.

SORRY HE SPOKE.

Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, here took a hand in the discussion by asking Mr. Hemphill if he did not know that Ohio had elected a negro as a member of the electoral college.

Mr. Hemphill replied that he knew that a negro did sometimes slip into an office that had no salary connected with it. [Applause and laughter.] But a colored man could not live on glory any more than a white man. He (Mr. Hemphill) did not know any people more interested in having a free ballot and fair count and some justification of the negro problem than the people of the South. There whites and blacks were to live together, "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish." They must live together. But it did not lie in the mouths of the people who had treated this race as the people of the North had treated them, to give the South advice on the question, and particularly on the question of honesty in elections, until they had done some missionary work among themselves. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The debate was continued by Messrs. La Follette of Wisconsin, Lodge of Massachusetts and Rowell of Illinois (Reps), and Messrs. Tarsney of Michigan and Crisp (Dems.).

Mr. Crisp, like Mr. Hemphill was frequently interrupted by questions from the Republicans. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, was one of those who endeavored to interrupt, but Mr. Crisp waved him off with the remark that the gentleman was imitating the tactics of Snalls in the State where they resorted to blocks of five. Perhaps they had better look at home before they went abroad.

This remark brought the Indiana Republicans to their feet in indignant protest, but Mr. Crisp declined to permit interruptions, and in the midst of the uproar his time expired.

Then a scene of intense tumult and confusion ensued.

During the delivery of Mr. Crisp's speech the main aisle of the House had become thronged with members of both parties, who kept up an incessant demand for the regular order, while Mr. Crisp attempted to have his time extended, while the Indiana Republicans continued their vociferous but altogether unintelligible demand for an opportunity to reply.

The Speaker pro tem, Mr. McCreary, attempted vainly to quell the tumult, which was gradually assuming the proportions of a riot, and he was finally obliged to call upon the sergeant-at-arms to assist him in preserving peace.

That officials, armed with the silver mace of authority, proceeded up the main aisle, scattering members on all sides, but even with his assistance it was many minutes before the presiding officer could bring the body to a state of comparative quiet.

Then Mr. Crisp asked leave to extend his remarks in the Record, but Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, objected unless he could be given the same permission "in answer, he said, to the being made against his State by the gentleman from Georgia.

At Mr. Rowell's suggestion, however, leave was granted to Mr. Crisp to print, and Mr. Johnson again came forward with his request, but Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, objected, which led to a remark from Mr. Owen, of Indiana, that "there is a heretofore of unanimous consent."

The vote was then taken on the minority resolution declaring Smalls entitled to the seat, and it was rejected—yeas 123, nays 143—a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, and Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts, who voted with the Republicans.

The majority resolution seating Elliott was then agreed to without a division, and the House at 6 o'clock adjourned.

No other spring medicine has won for itself such universal confidence as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful combination of vegetable alteratives ever offered to the public, and is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the best purifier.

As a toilet article, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivaled. It cleanses the scalp and removes dandruff, cures itching humors, restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and promotes its growth.

THE THREE C'S MEAN BUSINESS.

A Contract for Extending the Road from Rutherfordton to the Great Coal Fields—\$2,500,000 is the Cost of the Work.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Col. R. A. Johnson, the general manager of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, said today that the company had awarded to a Knoxville firm the contract for building the road from Rutherfordton, N. C., to the present terminus, to Pocahontas County, West Virginia. The amount of the contract is two and a half million dollars.

Col. Johnson also said that Gen. Rosser, in an interview published in the New York World yesterday, gave a correct account of what was proposed and of what had been done.

The interview with Gen. Rosser, mentioned by Col. Johnson, is as follows: "I have just seen signatures affixed," said Gen. Thomas L. Rosser yesterday, "to a construction contract which means a new trunk line across the American Continent and a new transatlantic route for freight and passengers. It means also the development by civilization of the birthright of the Cherokee Nation, the last and richest corner of this great land of ours to yield its treasures to the locomotive and the forge."

"Have you ever noticed that the great American trunk line runs from northeast to southwest, through the richest portion of the country? To the north the continent is crossed more evenly by the New York Central and Pennsylvania systems, but their general trend is from the northeast to the southwest. The Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western and the Richmond and Danville system takes their course southwest from the Atlantic coast. Hence parallelism and competition. But why not have a trunk line cutting across all these and running from the southeast Atlantic coast across the new mineral regions of the South, which is the mineral depot of the world, to the great Northwest, the grain depot of the world?"

"This has become a practically accomplished fact by the award yesterday of a two and a half million dollar construction contract by the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company, through the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company, of New York, to McDonald, Shea & Co., of Knoxville, Tenn. The entire contract for the construction of the new trunk line from Charleston, S. C., to the Northwest had been let to the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company. The latter subcontract yesterday to McDonald, Shea & Co., the building of the road from Rutherfordton, N. C., to the great oak country of West Virginia, in Pocahontas County, which may now begin to compete with the canal and coke trade of Pennsylvania for the trade of the world."

"Take a railroad map and see how uniformly the great railroads run to the Southwest from the Atlantic seaboard. Now look at Charleston, S. C., and take a bird's-eye view of the new railroad route from that southeastern port straight up to the Northwest, through Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee, Southern Virginia and Eastern Kentucky to the great grain regions of the Northwest. The Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Road proposes to run from Ashland, Ky., to Charleston, and the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company are to build it through so far. From Sumter to Charleston it uses the lines of the South Carolina Railway, which it will eventually buy.

The connections with New York are made indirectly by cutting the other great trunk systems, with which traffic arrangements are and are to be made, and directly by the Old Dominion and Bay Lines of steamers and the Seaboard Railroad system, which connects directly with the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad at Catwabs Junction. The Bay Line also gives direct connection with Baltimore and Philadelphia.

"There is a romantic interest attaching to the wonderful mineral country which will be tapped now for the first time. It is the heritage of the Cherokee Nation, and the story is that unprincipled white men bought it from the Cherokees for a consideration of pots, pans and kettles. So ignorant were the Cherokees of what they were selling, and so artful were the whites, that the latter took from the side of one hill enough iron to make all the pots, pans and kettles mentioned in the deed, and of such purity that the ore itself was beaten into the required utensils without so much as putting fire to it. I know it to be a fact that at Wilder's Forge, in that country, Gen. Wilder takes out ore so pure that it requires no treatment. The Indians undoubtedly used to make their horse-shoes out of the ore. The hard woods found in that country now are walnut, cherry, ash white oak, black walnut, red oak, white pine and poplar. Some of the poplar logs are from four to six feet in diameter."

Not Much Chance for Gov. Thompson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senators who are familiar with the intention of the committee in charge of the nominations of Ex-Governor Thompson for civil service commissioner and Mr. Stephens for district judge say there is no prospect of action on the nominations.

WANT TO BE LET ALONE.

Atlanta Business Men Think the South Needs no Special Attention.

[Telegram to the New York Herald.]

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 13.—Mr. S. M. Inman, one of the largest cotton buyers in the South and a prominent citizen, says in regard to the incoming administration and the South—"Put honest men in office. Whether Democrats or Republicans, let them be honest men, and as much as possible native to their surroundings and in sympathy with the entire people. Let the race question alone as much as possible, as we have seen under President Cleveland's administration the very rapid drift toward the friendliest relations between the whites and negroes. In any case where flagrant injustice is done to the negro the sentiment of the better people of the country will not stand in the way of the arrest and punishment of those who commit such wrongs. I believe that under the protective idea the industrial growth of the South will be very great, and that what we need above all other things is a growth in the direction that will employ our surplus low priced labor at higher prices and tend to develop the hidden resources of this section. It is becoming every day more and more apparent that our wealth of resources is simply incalculable if a proper economic policy is pursued to foster and encourage its developments."

DOING VERY WELL.

Colonel Robert F. Maddox, cotton buyer and banker, says—"We are doing very well, and I do not think they can do anything that will forward our interest more than to leave us alone. We will endorse the good and condemn the bad in the administration."

Colonel George W. Adair, one of the oldest business men in the city, says—"Let her go, Gallagher and the South will take care of herself. The South is brave, sensible and conservative, and will stand up to the Union and the enforcement of the law. The Southern people and the negroes understand one another darned sight better than the Yankees, and we will adjust matters satisfactorily to ourselves if they will let us alone."

Mr. M. C. Kiser says—"This is a government of the people in which there should be no legislation for any particular section."

Mr. A. H. McAllister says—"Congress ought to legislate for the people and not for party."

Mr. D. M. Bain, hardware merchant, says—"Let them attend to their own business and let us alone and we will work out our own salvation."

NO PECULIAR POLICY EXPECTED.

Dr. H. V. M. Miller, ex-United States Senator, says—"The South neither needs, expects nor desires any peculiar Southern or sectional policy. What is hoped of the administration is that it may be conducted in accordance with the constitution and the laws, and in the interest of the whole people of the United States."

Mr. H. W. Grady says—"Keep the hands of Chandler & Co. off and come and see us. Give us good officials and a business-like administration."

Mr. Walker P. Inman, a prominent business man, says—"I think they ought to put the very best men in office and aid the South all they can in developing her resources. The South is rich; she needs only to be let alone and encouraged. I have great faith in Mr. Harrison's policy. I think he is an exceedingly good man and will President of the whole country."

Mr. R. D. Spalding, a prominent wholesale merchant, says—"Any legislation looking to securing proper suffrage here would be passed in utter ignorance of the situation. The race question will settle itself if left alone. There is no class of citizens here that is denied its right to vote, and any legislation would only have the tendency to retard the progress of the South, which is entirely satisfactory to its own people now."

Mr. George Winship, a prominent manufacturer, says—"I think we ought to have the same showing that every other section has. If we get this we will have no cause for complaint."

OPPORTUNITY TO OBLITERATE SECTIONALISM.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 13.—South Carolina voted against Harrison, and would do it again, but she will stand by his administration if he will stand by South Carolina. If he will let her alone in the management of her domestic affairs she is quite willing that she shall make all she can out of the Presidency. I asked a number of prominent citizens, politicians and business men to-day what the new administration should do for the South. Captain Dawson, member of the National Democratic Committee, said—"It should treat the South as the North and West are treated. The Southern States have the same rights and responsibilities as other States of the Union, no more and no less. Disregard their rights and they will neglect or evade their responsibilities. This is the whole story. Put Southern whites upon their honor as American citizens and they will find a lawful, peaceful solution of the race problem; treat them as enemies and the power of conservative whites will be nullified and the influence of the heedless and reckless will become irresistible. This will be bad for the Union at large and worse for the Southern States and those who are interested in their present and future."

Dr. Andrew Simons, president of the First National Bank, said—"Let us alone. We can take care of our-

selves. Treat us like all other parts of the country, not as a section, but as an integral part of the nation."

Major W. H. Brawley, a prominent lawyer, said—"Let us alone. Appoint good men to office and trust to time."

Captain F. W. Wagener, Cleveland elector for this district and the largest grocery merchant in the State, said—"The President should be President of the whole United States. The people of the South should be considered citizens of this whole country. The States—the Southern States as well as other States of this great country—should be left alone to manage their own affairs. The federal offices should be filled by permanent residents of the State, and every state for itself, and all for the nation."

Colonel T. Pinckney Louides, broker and society leader, said—"It should do all it can. There was never such an opportunity offered to a President of good judgment and sound sense to inspire in the Southern people a national feeling."

Captain Simeon Hyde, a leading young lawyer, said—"The new administration should let the South severely alone and let it take care of itself, which is perfectly able to do. Harrison should appoint good officers and put us in a position where we shall have less politics and fewer elections."

Captain W. St. Julien Jervay, solicitor for this circuit, said—"Put decent men in the federal offices. They must come from the democracy, because the republican party as it exists in the South cannot afford them."

Captain R. W. Marshall, broker, auctioneer and member of St. Michael's vestry, said—"The new administration has the opportunity of accomplishing a great deal by a little tact. Its course should be conciliatory."

Another Letter from Mexico.

NEW LORADO, MEXICO, January 26th, 1889.

When I wrote last I told you we were having a little cold weather but that only lasted a day or two. To-day we are having delightful weather again, in fact, rather warm. This is given up to be the finest climate in the world. With the exception of a few days, we have had spring weather ever since last October, when I came here, and when a morning is cool enough for a slight frost, the people here complain of nearly freezing, and you will see them walking about wrapped in a heavy blanket. They wear no coats at all, and when the weather is cool, they throw a blanket around their shoulders, and work this way. Everything on the Mexican side is very cheap. I can buy a suit of clothes here for \$15 that will cost \$25 in the United States anywhere, and yet Mexican money is worth only 72 cents on the dollar in the United States. But you are not allowed to carry anything across the river. A man is allowed three suits of clothes, three suits of underwear, and two pair of shoes, and these all have to be worn before you can take them over, and tobacco and whiskey, after paying the duty, you have to get a permit also to carry it over. Any one caught trying to smuggle goods over stands a pretty good chance of a life time in prison. I take a trip across the Rio Grande once annually, just to get my foot on "Uncle Sam's" soil, or as they call it here, "God's country." I can, I almost imagine, feel freedom in the air I breathe. The Rio Grande River is about 250 yards wide, the banks are 25 or 30 feet high, the current is about 50 feet deep, but on the side of the current the water is shallow. The water is not muddy, as most rivers, but "kinder" blue and very cold. The Mexican National Railroad has a bridge for trains, but people have to cross in boats. Texas and Mexico are building a foot bridge that will cost several millions of dollars, but will not be completed in several months.

Well, I did not get to go back the next day to skin my tiger as I wrote you I would. I had to go out early that morning. Wish I could have got his hide to send you. Guess I will not kill any more.

Some time ago I took an extra train down to Corpus Christi, in Texas, about 161 miles from Lorado, for a load of cattle. The first 100 miles is nothing but a vast prairie of waving grass about three feet high, and had all ripened and looks something like our broom sedge, only it is finer grass, and is as smooth as if it had been cut off to a measure, and to look at it at night, unless you know what it was, you would think it was water, and as there is always a cool strong breeze from the gulf, it looks like waves on the water. The next 61 miles, that is from Corpus Christi, was nearly all under water. The country is so level that when it rains the water cannot run off, so it is under water nearly all the time, with not a tree, bush, or sprig of grass to be seen; nothing but wild geese, ducks, and pigeons, but it is matted with them. When they fly between you and the sun it looks like a cloud. There are millions and millions of them in droves. The track is a sight to see, running along through the swamps. Sometimes it sinks in the mud and water when the train rolls on it, and you cannot see the track at all. This beats all the rail roading I ever saw, but the engines on this division are very small and light, and run very slow, so there is no danger. Corpus Christi is a beautiful place, down on the coast, it reminds me very much of Charleston, and there being a strong salt breeze from the gulf, makes it very pleasant, and said to be very healthy. You talk about fish and oysters, you ought to see them come in here, great boat loads at a time. I was

only there from 8 p. m. till 8 a. m. next day, and you bet I made good use of them while there. I went down to see them open and can oysters. They can 1,000 gallons every 12 hours. The oyster shells are loaded on cars and hauled out on the railroad for ballast. I am much pleased with the place. You can buy the finest farm lands here for \$1 per acre, and can raise more corn than you care to gather. A working man with a small capital could make plenty of money here raising corn and cattle. Well, the call has come and I must close for this time. I get The Herald and News every week. It looks a little wild out here in Mexico, but I hold to it till I read every line.

D. C. DICKEBT.

A BIG EXODUS IN TROUBLE.

Fifteen Hundred Negroes at Goldsboro, N. C., Waiting for Emigrant Agents who have been Driven Away.

[Special to the News and Courier.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 12.—For the past few days things have been very lively in Wayne County, and the local military companies have been standing ready for service at their captains' command. In that part of the State the negro population is dense, and nearly every year many of them emigrate to other States, where they are made to believe milk and honey is plentiful and gold grows upon trees. It seems that this year the exodus among the negroes is greater than heretofore, and consequently the wrath of the old farmers, who depend upon them to pick their cotton and do farm work, has been wrought up to its highest pitch seeing their labor carried off by the sweet promises of emigrant agents, who are generally very numerous in the eastern portion of the State at this season of the year.

A telegram from Wayne County tonight brings news that nearly all the white citizens are armed and fully determined to stop negro emigration from that county. Two military companies are out to stop any trouble that may arise. John P. Richardson, who is the largest Southern farmer, and who has been in the county to employ negroes to go to Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi to work on his farms, has been made to leave the county alone. Other emigrant agents who have visited Wayne County in the last three days have been compelled by determined citizens to leave on the first train.

There was a very exciting scene today at Goldsboro, where there were 1,300 negroes, with their families, who had sold all their household plunder and were waiting for the emigrant agents, who had been made to leave town, to furnish them passage.

The negroes are almost riotous, and only the glittering of the militia rifles prevents bloodshed.

DISTRESS OF THE NEGROES HUDDLED AT GOLDSBORO.

CHARLOTTE, February 14.—Advices from Wayne County are to the effect that the negroes are in destitute circumstances in great numbers. At Goldsboro, many hundreds remain in hopes that the emigrant agents will come to carry them away. They have no money or food, having exhausted all their means while idle preparing to emigrate.

The railroad company now refuses to furnish cars to carry the negroes away. It is said that the cars would in all probability be burned if they stopped in that county. The mayor of Goldsboro is feeding the hungry crowd and they sleep in empty box cars and about the depot platform. There are women and children among them and it is a sad looking crowd.

A Texas Editor Killed while Trying to save his Family from the Quicksand.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 12.—At Yaleta, the former seat of this county, ten miles down the river, an accident occurred yesterday afternoon which cost five persons their lives. Dudley, Tinkey and Alice Jones, the children of B. H. Jones, editor of the Yaleta Report, whose age ranged from eight to fifteen years; a lad named Wade Hampton, ten years old, and two other children were playing in a sand cave on the bank of the Rio Grande which they had converted into a playhouse. The quicksand fell in and submerged the four first named. The others made their escape and ran screaming to the house and gave the alarm.

R. H. Jones went immediately to the cave and rushed in to save his children. The top of the cave fell in, smothering him and the four others.

A large number of people collected and soon secured the bodies of the victims, which were buried to-day near the place where they lost their lives. Jones came here a few years ago from Guadalupe county, Texas.

The Ladies' Favorite.

The newest fashion in ladies' hats will doubtless cause a flutter of pleasurable excitement among the fair sex. Ladies are always susceptible to the changes of a fashion plate; and the more startling the departure, the more earnest the gossip over the new mode. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the ills which afflict females and make their lives miserable. This sovereign panacea can be relied on in cases of displacements and all functional derangements. It builds up the poor, haggard and dragged-out victim, and gives her renewed hope and a fresh lease of life. It is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

CAROLINA IN A COEN CONTEST.

Two Prizes of \$300 Each to be Won, and the Corn Equal Dr. Parker's Two Hundred Bushels an Acre.

[Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, February 14.—The fact that the "American Agriculturist" has offered a reward of \$300 for the best yield of corn per acre made in the United States this year, and the further fact that the South Carolina Board of Agriculture has offered an additional reward of \$300, to the successful competitor if he be a planter of this State has naturally attracted much interest.

In order to inform and encourage South Carolinians, those who think of competing for the prize, the department of agriculture has had a circular printed for general distribution embracing the report of Dr. J. W. Parker, of Columbia, who, in 1887, raised the largest crop of corn ever made on one acre of ground, the report of the committee who verified that fact and the surveyor who measured the tract from which the phenomenal yield was obtained. The following is a copy of the circular, which can be profitably studied by the many agriculturists who, it is hoped, will compete for the handsome sum offered as a premium this year.