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THE NEGROIZED EAST.

The Deplorable Condition Revealed.

CRY FOR DELIVERANCE

The White Man's Convention at Goldsboro Yesterday Appealed to the White Men of the State to Be Rescued From Domination By the Ethiopian. Powerful Speech on the Situation by Major Guthrie the Populist Nominee for Governor Two Years Ago—Democrats and Populists Present the Case in Burning Words—Strong Resolutions Adopted

The cry of the East has gone up for deliverance from negro domination. The true condition of the political situation of this part of North Carolina was laid before the white men of the state yesterday at a great white man's convention held at Goldsboro. The disgrace and domination of a fair land was revealed in burning words of eloquence and strong resolutions.

Some days ago the Hon. F. M. Simmons, chairman of the state democratic executive committee, called a white man's convention to assemble at Goldsboro to discuss the situation in Eastern North Carolina and let the state know what "fusion" has done to negroize this part of Carolina and blacken and blast its social and political affairs, ruin its business and imperil the peace and good order of a once prosperous and promising part of the state.

Chairman Simmons invited white men from all the counties of the state to attend this convention, and most all the counties of the East and many of the counties of the West sent their representative men to meet together to consider the grave situation and devise a remedy for relief from the Nemesis of destruction and ruin that spreads its black pall over a large portion of the good Old North State.

Reduced rates were allowed and special trains were run to all the railroads in order to accommodate all who desired to attend.

Early yesterday morning the highways leading to Goldsboro were lined with buggies, carriages, wagons and all manner of vehicles bearing white men to the convention, and as the special and regular trains arrived they brought in others from the surrounding and more distant counties. Besides the special trains on the other railroads and the upper branches of the Atlantic Coast Line, a special train was run over the Wilmington and Weldon railroad from Wilmington, leaving here at 8 a. m. A number of the citizens of Wilmington went up on this train and others followed on the regular train, which left here at 8:30 a. m. All along the route men got aboard and the enthusiasm of the occasion was manifested by the cheering crowds at the various stations. When the trains reached Goldsboro the streets were thronged with men, and bands of music were playing, and the crowds greeted every arrival with cheers. Many distinguished sons of Carolina from the East and West were there, and they made their headquarters at the Hotel Kennon.

Three bands were on hand to furnish music for the great rally. Two of the bands were from Wilson and New Bern and the other was Wilmington's Second Regiment Band, which went up with President James W. Monroe on Thursday evening. At 11:30 a. m., headed by the Second Regiment band, the distinguished men headed a procession, and the thousands fell in and moved to the court house to the strains of marshal music. In front of the court house a stand had been erected and around it assembled a throng of men and women estimated in numbers at 8,000. On the stand were about thirty of the leading men and statesmen of the democratic and populist parties, including the Hon. F. M. Simmons, of Raleigh, chairman of the democratic party in North Carolina; Major W. A. Guthrie, of Durham, the populist nominee for governor two years ago; Hon. W. E. Fountain, of Tarboro, chairman of the populist party in the Second congressional district, and for a while acting state chairman of his party; Ex-Senator E. J. Jarvis, of Greenville, the Hon. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, Hon. Walter H. Neal, of Laurinburg; Hon. E. W. Pou, of Smithfield; Hon. Donnell Gilliam, of Tarboro, chairman of the democratic party in Edgecombe; Hon. C. B. Aycock, of Goldsboro; Ex-Congressman F. A. Woodward, of Tarboro; Hon. Cyrus Watson, of Winston, democratic nominee for governor two years ago; the Rev. N. M. Jurney, and many others. The following newspaper representatives were also on the stand: F. B. Arendell, of The Raleigh News and Observer; Andrew Joyner, of The Winston Journal; H. S. C. Bryant, of The Charlotte Observer; T. J. Pence, of The Raleigh Post; C. L. Stevens, of The New Bern Journal; Joe Robinson, of The Goldsboro Argus; J. E. Thompson, of The Wilmington Star, and T. W. Clawson, of The Messenger.

THE CONVENTION.

At 12 m., after inspiring music by the Second Regiment Band and cheered by the multitude, the Hon. F. M. Simmons, democratic state chairman, arose amid the acclaim of the throng and called the convention to order. He said he was gratified to see this great mass meeting of the white men of the East and West. He stated that some ten or twelve days ago he issued a call for the white people of North Carolina to assemble at Goldsboro, and he deemed it proper, as chairman of the democratic party in North Carolina, to state the object and purpose of the convention. He announced that the purpose was to discuss and make known the deplorable condition of the Eastern counties and to consider and devise plans for averting and overthrowing negro domination. There is negro domination in the state. In the Second congressional district of North Carolina there is a negro running for congress as the regular nominee of the republican party. In the Second district a negro is the regular nominee of the republican party for solicitor. In Wilmington, the largest city in the state, there is a negro collector of customs, drawing a salary of $4,000, and his deputies are chiefly negroes. In Wilson, with a population of 6,000, there is a negro postmaster. In the town of Rocky Mount, one of the leading towns of Eastern North Carolina, with a population of 5,000, a negro postmaster. There are in eastern North Carolina, appointed by McKinley, with the consent of Senator Pritchard, twenty or thirty negro postmasters. In the city of New Bern and Craven county there is a negro register of deeds. In Wilmington there were fourteen negro policemen up to a few days ago when a great uprising of the people caused the republicans to take them down and put white men in their place, as it was too much of a good thing and likely to bring the white people together. In New Bern there are negro policemen, negro aldermen, negro constables, negro deputy sheriffs, a negro register of deeds, a negro coroner and twenty-seven negro magistrates. In Edgecombe county there are thirty-one negro magistrates and a score of negro constables. In Halifax county there are twenty-seven negro magistrates and a score of negro constables. In Bertie county there are seventeen negro magistrates and negro constables galore. In Caswell county there are negro magistrates. In New Hanover county there are forty negro magistrates and a negro register of deeds. In North Carolina today there are 300 negro magistrates and half as many constables. In North Carolina, all told, there are nearly 1,000 negro office-holders, beginning with congressmen, solicitors, coroners, legislators, senators, magistrates, school committeemen, etc. Yet Senator Pritchard, as the leader of the republican party in North Carolina; Mr. Holton, as the head of the republican organization, and the fusion press, have asserted that there are but few negroes holding offices in eastern North Carolina, and only a few insignificant and unimportant offices were filled by negroes. Senator Pritchard has recently asked the president of the United States to send troops to North Carolina to intimidate the white people because they were determined to rid themselves of negro domination. This representative of the republican party, Pritchard, a few days ago, said only a few negroes are holding office in North Carolina! The people of eastern North Carolina and the press have asserted and do assert, and I as chairman of the state democratic organization, do assert, and solemnly assert that there is negro rule and negro domination in eastern North Carolina. Pritchard, Holton and the fusion press have denied the proposition. What constitutes negro rule? It is not a question of opinion, but a question of fact. The fact shows that there is negro domination. In view of this fact, I have called this convention so the people of eastern North Carolina can set forth the facts concerning negro domination and negro rule so the people of the state can see the conditions themselves and determine as a jury whether there is negro domination in the east. I called this convention to show in a calm, dispassionate way whether there is negro domination or not in North Carolina, believing that if the people of the central and western portions of the state are truly satisfied and convinced of the fact that we are actually living under the shadow of negro rule in North Carolina, they will rise in their might and make that awful calamity a matter of impossibility. (Applause.)

Mr. Simmons added: The white people of North Carolina, in my judgment, have made up their minds that negro rule must and shall stop. (Applause, and cries of "it shall stop.") The republican speakers have said the democratic party is the negro party, that the democratic party has appointed negroes to office. I say that is a lie. (Applause.) But whether or not, the white people of North Carolina, irrespective of party, have determined that this negro business has got to be stopped in North Carolina. (Applause; cries of "That's so," "we will stop it," etc.) The democratic party of North Carolina is not the enemy of the negro. In his place it will treat him fairly. I declare to you that the democratic party has made up its mind that the white man shall rule, (applause) and if it succeeds white men shall make the laws and white men will administer all the laws on every hand! (Immense applause, and cries of "That is so.") I will say to the negroes that the democratic party does not intend to take away the negro's right to vote, but for the protection of the intelligence and property holders of the state, it has determined that the negro shall not rule over white men. (Wild applause.) Warfare has been waged on our helpless and innocent women. The editor of a negro paper at Wilmington has insulted and assailed the purity of the white women of North Carolina. (Shouts, "Lynch him!" "Lynch him!") The democratic party has determined to make such an outrage impossible. It has gotten so that a white woman cannot go safely alone through a piece of woods 300 yards in length. This must stop! (Cries, "It will!" "We'll put a stop to it!") The situation is this: The white men of North Carolina, irrespective of party, are coming together to put a stop to it. (The democratic party has determined to put a stop to insolence and outrages wherever found. (Applause.) We say we will protect our women with our ballots, but if we can't protect them from insults and slander, and aggression and lust, we will protect them with our strong arms. (Great demonstration and cheering.) It has come to this in North Carolina: If the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE WHOLE TRUTH

The Court of Cassation Urged to Make Searching Investigation Into the Dreyfus Trial

Paris, October 28.—At today's session of the court of cassation in the palace of justice, M. Bard, the reporter, concluded his report of the Dreyfus case, the first part of which was presented yesterday, as detailed in these dispatches. He said this morning that the court should make every investigation necessary to enlighten them and place the whole truth in evidence. It was for the court to decide what remained to be done. The task was a delicate one, but that was no motive to avoid it. He concluded: "You have a great duty to fulfill. Do what your conscience dictates."

M. Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, urged that an investigation be ordered concerning the divergency of the testimony of the experts who examined the borbereau in 1894 and 1897, and also to ascertain whether secret documents were communicated to the members of the court-martial.

The court was less crowded than yesterday, but the same stringent precautions were taken. There was no excitement outside the place of justice.

The public prosecutor, M. Manau, followed M. Mornard. Addressing the judges, he said:

"Nobody can now take the Dreyfus affair out of your hands; nor can you relinquish it without dereliction of duty. Your decision must constitute for everybody the exposition of truth and justice. Revise the trial then, gentlemen, or at least prepare the road for its revision."

M. Manau declared the court could not annul the sentence imposed upon Dreyfus without a retrial of the prisoner. He added: "You must fix the responsibility. If Dreyfus is innocent, the culprit must not go unpunished."

The public prosecutor, continuing, proceeded to argue on the same lines as M. Bard, the reporter of the case, urging a revision of the trial and dwelling upon the falibility of the writing experts. He also suggested that Major Esterhazy should testify on the subject of the bordereau.

At this stage of the proceedings M. Bard read a letter from General Gonze to the president of the court of cassation in which the general said: "I have just heard of a memorandum introduced in court yesterday in which Picquart accused me of a dishonorable action. I have never previously heard of this memorandum and I wish to deny most formally Picquart's allegation. I think my word is of greater value than that of a man imprisoned on the suspicion of forgery."

The reading of the last statement called forth loud protests in court. The reporter added that as Colonel Picquart's memorandum was publicly read, it was only justice to read General Gonze's denial.

The president of the court ordered that the general's letter be added to the documents in the case and the court adjourned.

THANKSGIVING

The President Issues a Proclamation Appointing November 24th

Washington, October 28.—The president after the cabinet meeting today issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

By the President of the United States—

A Proclamation.

The approaching November brings to mind the custom of our ancestors, hallowed by time and rooted in our most sacred traditions of giving thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings he has vouchsafed to us during the past year.

Few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving as this. We have been blessed by abundant harvests; our trade and commerce have been wonderfully increased; our public credit has been improved and strengthened; all sections of our common country have been brought together and united into closer bonds of national purpose and unity.

The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war, but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity, we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of brief duration and the losses we have had to mourn, though grievous and important, have been so few, considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of Hosts. We may laud and magnify His holy name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon as to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war.

I do, therefore, invite all my fellow citizens, as well those at home, as those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving, to come together in their several places of worship, for a service of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for all the blessings of the year; for the mildness of seasons and the fruitfulness of the soil; for the continued prosperity of the people; for the devotion and valor of our countrymen, for the glory of our victory and the hope of a righteous peace, and to pray that the Divine guidance which has brought us heretofore to safety and honor, may be graciously continued in the years to come.

In witness whereof, etc.,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the president,

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

THE SECOND REGIMENT

Renewed Efforts to Regain It in the Service

(Special to the Messenger.)

Washington, D. C., October 28.—As a step towards the final settlement of the dispute over the order mustering out of the service the Second regiment, North Carolina volunteers, Governor Russell wired the secretary of war, asking that the matter be settled by a vote of the enlisted men. His telegram was referred to Adjutant General Corbin, who forwarded instructions to Captain Gilbert Todd, chief mustering officer at Raleigh. Captain Todd is to investigate the advisability of the department taking such a course and report his findings to General Corbin.

This is a result of the unsatisfactory visit of Colonel Burgwyn to the secretary on Tuesday of this week, when he requested the retention of the regiment and received no encouragement from Secretary Alger.

THE PLUG TOBACCO TRUST

The New Syndicate Organized—The Concerns that Have Been Purchased

New York, October 28.—A news bureau says: A syndicate has been organized for financiering the proposed organization of a capital to be called the Continental Tobacco Company, which company will acquire the following concerns:

John Fosner & Bros., Louisville, Ky.; P. H. Mayo & Bro., (incorporated), Richmond, Va.; Daniel Scotten & Co., Detroit, Mich.; The P. J. Sorg Company, Middletown, Ohio; The Hardy Wessinger Tobacco Company, Louisville, Ky.; The P. Lorillard Company, Jersey City, N. J.; The Drummond Tobacco Company, St. Louis, and the plug tobacco business of the American Tobacco Company of New Jersey.

All the properties, rights, assests, etc., of the various companies will be taken, except in the case of the P. Lorillard Company, where all the common stock, consisting of the par value of $3,000,000 is purchased, thus giving the Continental Company control of that Company, its organization being made, and in the case of the American Tobacco Company, the Continental Company purchases from that company the plug tobacco business of manufacturing plug tobacco.

The new company will issue $30,000,000 of preferred 7 per cent non cumulative stock and $30,000,000,000 common stock. The manufacturers accept in payment for their properties common and preferred stock to the amount of about $46,000,000, leaving 6,020,000 to be raised for making certain cash payments and providing additional working capacity.

TO RAISE THE MAINE

A Wrecking Company Asks Permission of the Government to Do So

Washington, October 28.—The Acme Wrecking Company, of San Francisco, has made a request on the navy department for authority to raise the battleship Maine. The company has had experience in raising vessels on the Pacific coast and representations have been made to the department as to its ability to accomplish the task in Havana harbor. It proposes to blow the mud from under the wreck by means of streams of water and then to pass chains under and attach them to framework connected with a system of steel barrels. These barrels will also be placed in the wreck and utilized wherever they can be made available. The company simply asks authority to raise the Maine and bring her to this country. If the government wants the ship after she reaches the United States, the company will want to be paid salvage money through condemnation proceedings. It is probable in case the government did not want the ship, the company would exhibit her in different large sea coast cities of the United States. No money is demanded from the government by the company. It is stated at the department unofficially that in case the company is found reliable the authority will no doubt be given.

A Steamer Lost in a Storm

Chicago, October 28.—The loss of the steamer L. R. Doty, with her entire crew of 16 men during the gale of Tuesday is now conceded. Wreckage brought here has been fully identified by Captain Ellison, of the steamer Geo. Williams, which belongs to the same line, as having come from the Doty.

The Olive Jeannette, which the Doty had in tow was towed into Chicago today. Her crew confirmed the loss of the steamer.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. R. R. Bellamy.

Officers Honorably Discharged

Washington, October 28.—By direction of the president the following named officers of the volunteer army are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, their service being no longer required: Captain James G. Blaine, assistant adjutant general, son of Ex-Secretary Blaine; Captain Edward Murphy, second assistant adjutant general, son of Senator Murphy of New York.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

Oliver H. Dockery Using Language to Negroes Calculated to Incite Them to Lawlessness and Probable Bloodshed.

Personally appeared before me, Preston Cumming, a Notary Public of the City of Wilmington, State of North Carolina, W. B. Troy, formerly of Columbus county, North Carolina, now of 303 East North Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, who being duly sworn says:

That on the 24th day of October, 1898 I was on the Carolina Central railroad train at Laurinburg, North Carolina, and heard O. H. Dockery say to a negro man who got on the train at Laurinburg "My old pistol has not been loaded for twenty years but it is loaded now. We are going to have trouble. Arm yourself and go armed."

W. B. TROY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of October, A. D., 1898.

PRESTON CUMMING,
Notary Public.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. De Witt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure Sick Headache, Billiousness, Inactive Liver and clear the complexion. Small, sugar coated, don't gripe or cause nausea. R. R. Bellamy.

A San Domingo Annexation Scheme.

Charleston, S. C., October 28.—The cruiser Montgomery arrived off Charleston harbor about 3 o'clock yesterday and after a very brief pause at quarantine came up to the city and anchored off the custom house wharf. Commander George A. Converse and his crew had a rough passage from Nassau, encountering head winds and high seas, but the ship took it all without any trouble. Some weeks ago the Montgomery was ordered to Charleston to be present during the fall festival, but a little later the vessel was given special orders to proceed to San Domingo, carrying a party of commissioners from New York. The cruiser was expected to bring President Heureaux, Mr. Smith, Mr. Weed, of New York, and other commisioners back with her, but the colored executive of San Domingo left the warship for a private yacht and went back home.

Mr. Weed is still on board and may have interesting information to give about the San Domingo question. It is thought by some people that the syndicate of which Mr. Weed is a representative, has been over on the island projecting an annexation scheme but of course this is not by any means a surety.

When you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of piles being cured by this, than all others combined. R. R. Bellamy.

A LUNATIC AND HIS RAZOR

He Kills One Man and Wounds Two Others

Atlanta, Ga., October 28.—W. Shockley, an insane farmer of Auburn county, Georgia, cut the throat of J. D. Bishop and wounded Police Captain John Thompson, on a street car here today. Robert McCoy, an ex-policeman, in effecting a capture of the demented murderer, was seriously, but not fatally, stabbed. Bishop died instantly.

Shockley called at the police station during the morning and asked to be locked up as he was going insane; but was thrown out of the station. Shockley then called on Governor Atkinson and asked for protection, and while the governor was telephoning the police the insane man departed.

Shockley was sitting next to Mr. Bishop in the street car and without a word drew a razor, reached around and nearly severed the head from the body. Shockley is under arrest.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectually with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all ages and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. R. R. Bellamy.

McKinley to Register in Canton

Cleveland, Ohio, October 28.—A special from Canton, Ohio, says: Affidavit for registration has been received from President McKinley by Thomas F. Turner, of the city's board of elections. In answering the usual questions as to age, resident, etc. Mr. McKinley states that his temporary residence is in Washington, but gives 815 West Tuscarara street as his real residence. This is the old McKinley homestead. The president swears it is impossible for him to be in Canton on any registration day.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. R. R. Bellamy.

AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Commission Inspecting Camp Thomas.

THE CAUSES OF SICKNESS

Gone Into Thoroughly by the Commissioners—They Look at the Source of Water Supply, the Crowding of the Regimental Camps and the Nature of the Sinks—No Opinions Expressed by Any of the Inspectors—House-Flies as Disease Producers

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 28.—The war investigating commission spent the entire day in inspecting the site of Camp Thomas in Chickamauga park, under the guidance of General Boynton, General Stewart, a member of the Chickamauga park commission, and Mr. E. E. Betts, engineer of the park commission. The inspection began at Lyttle station and covered all points of interest in the park and near its borders, which have been in any way involved in the controversy concerning the sanitation of the camp, including Sternberg and Leiter hospitals, the various springs from which water was secured by the troops, including the famous Crawfish springs, and the point on Chickamauga creek at which the water of the pipe line supply was taken out.

Special attention was given to this latter place, because of the criticisms that have been made upon this source for the camp's water supply. They found the intake pipe submerged about twenty feet above the mouth of a tributary creek, locally known as Cave Spring creek, which drained the camp. The charge has been made that the water from the tributary stream had contaminated the pipe water, being carried back into it by means of eddies and in one case by an overflowing freshet.

General Boynton and Mr. Betts, both of whom had been concerned in the location of the pipe line, admitted that there had been one occasion when Cave Springs creek had overflowed and broken a dam, thus throwing its water into the main stream above the intake; but they explained that this freshet had occurred at night when the pumps were shut down and no water was being taken in. They called attention to the rapidity of the flow and the depth of the stream and urged the impossibility of infection from this source. The inspectors listened attentively to all that was said, but naturally they were conservative in their expressions.

General Wilson gave especial attention to the question as an engineering problem, and, while he refused to allow himself to be quoted, it was evident from the interest he manifested and the expressions he dropped that he was impressed with the strong improbability, if not the impossibility of infection from this source. It was also equally evident that a majority of the committee formed the same opinion.

There were expressions of commendation of the methods of the work at Sternberg hospital, and General Dodge was heard to remark that it was a pity to have to leave an institution so well equipped. Major Griffin, in command of the hospital, said it would soon be abandoned.

The commission also gave attention to the proximity of the various camps to one another and the depth and location of the sinks. The conclusion seemed quite general that many of the regiments were thrown more closely together than they should have been, and that this fault could have been avoided by moving, as there was, in the opinion of at least some of the committee, sufficient space that was not occupied, for the accommodation of many thousands more of troops than were ever present there. Many of the sinks were also found to have been nearer to the tents than proper ideas of sanitation encourage, and in some cases the character of the surface was found to be such as to warrant the conviction that the sinks were shallower than should be, but this was true only of parts of the camps.

After concluding the inspection of the camp, Major Griffin, who had been before the commission before, was asked to make a statement concerning criticisms of hospital physicians. He denied that any dying men had been neglected.

Dr. Craig expressed the decided opinion that common houseflies are capable of providing a decided source of disease infection and he detailed bacteriological tests showing that they carried typhoid germs upon their feet. He said that he had macerated a number of flies which had been placed in sugar impregnated with the germ and had produced from them a pure typhoid bacillus culture.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Made from pure cream of tartar.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.