

The Wilmington Messenger

ESTABLISHED 1867.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY JULY 14, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CEN.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Cyrus W. Field died at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. —The Pennsylvania troops took possession of the Carnegie mills and the town of Homestead shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday. The arrival was so sudden and the troops took possession so quietly that the strikers were taken completely by surprise. They were, therefore, unable to give the troops the reception that had been agreed upon. The best of order prevailed. The town is now guarded in every part by the troops who have picket lines and guards all over the town. —Monday night a body of negroes, armed with Winchester rifles attacked the citizens and State troops guarding the jail at Paducah, Ky. One of the soldiers was mortally wounded and several of the negroes received wounds. The excitement was very great. —William W. Astor is not dead, but is improving. —A landslide in Savoy buries a number of houses beneath a mass of debris. Thirty dead bodies and a number of injured persons have been taken from beneath the earth and rocks. —The Governor of Idaho calls on the President for aid in quelling the riots of the Fresno mines and the Secretary of War has ordered troops to be sent to the scene of trouble. —The loss by the St. John fire is now placed at \$15,000,000. The insurance losses placed in the St. John agencies amounts to \$4,250,000. Several persons have lost their reason in consequence of the fire. —Hon. Reuben McBrayer, of Asheville, died yesterday. —The Third party convention at Fayetteville broke up in a wrangle yesterday, and the minority, composed of two negroes and nine white men, most of them Republicans, nominated F. D. Koonce, of Onslow, for Congress, and Andrew Perry, of Bladen, for elector. —The latest returns from the British elections show a Liberal gain of thirty-seven. They needed a gain of only thirty-four to overcome the Conservative majority. —Soon after Gen. Snowden had taken possession of Homestead he was waited upon by a committee representing the Amalgamated association and the citizens of the town. They went to tender the General a reception, but he declined and informed the committee that he did not recognize the Amalgamated association and all he wanted the citizens to do was to behave. The committee retired rather crestfallen. About 10 o'clock the company took possession of the mill property in a very quiet way. —The Anti-Option bill, after gaining the position before the Senate of unfinished business yesterday, was displaced and again went to the foot of the calendar. —No more trouble at Paducah, Ky., yesterday, but trouble was feared last night. Elmer Edwards, the soldier shot by the negroes has died. —The Democrats of New York city are preparing to receive Cleveland and the committee appointed to notify him of his nomination. The notification will take place in public.

PEOPLES' PARTY OR REPUBLICAN?

The Nottled Convention at Fayetteville — White Republicans and Negroes Make the Nominations.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 12.—[SPECIAL.]—The Peoples' party convention of the Third Congressional district met here to-day. Nearly all the counties were represented. The chairman, E. N. Robeson, of Bladen, called the meeting to order at 12:45 o'clock. After wrangling until 4 o'clock p. m., the convention adjourned until July 23d without making any nominations.

At 5 o'clock the minority of the convention met and nominated Frank D. Koonce, of Onslow, for Congress and Andrew J. Perry, of Bladen, for elector. They were nominated by a rising vote, just nine white men and two negroes voting. The delegates from Cumberland, Sampson and Duplin counties took no part in the nominations. Koonce and Perry are Republicans or anti-Democrats, and those who know say that a majority of the eleven men who voted are Republicans. "By their works ye shall know them."

Cotton Review.

New York, July 12.—Hubbard, Price & Co., say of cotton: Spinners in Manchester bought fairly on the Liverpool market to-day, taking 7,000 bales and the feature of the market was but one point lower at the opening than yesterday. This was a much better response than had been expected and our market opened at a slight advance of 3 points. The agitation, however, over the Hatch bill drives buyers away and the market eased, losing not only the advance but some 6 points in addition. After the decline the appearance of a prominent house as a buyer caused a steadier feeling. During the afternoon the improvement was lost, the occasion of this decline being the passage by the Senate of Senator Washburn's resolution to give the Anti-Option bill precedence every afternoon at 2 o'clock until disposed of.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Silver Coin Statistics—Information Wanted on Shipments of Rum to Africa—Amending the Chinese Exclusion Bill—The Anti-Option Bill Taken Up—The Grand Army Appropriation Settled.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Senator Palmer sent to the clerk's desk and had read a communication received by him from the director of the mint in response to questions submitted by him. The questions and answers were to the following effect:

What number of standard silver dollars are now in circulation? Answer—\$67,794,484.

What number of standard silver dollars are now in the treasury? Answer—\$357,189,251.

What number of treasury or avoirdupois pounds of silver bullion purchased with "silver coin certificates" is now in the treasury? Answer—79,933,030 troy ounces of fine silver or 2,412,545 avoirdupois pounds.

What length of time would it require with the present mint facilities to coin all the silver bullion in the Treasury into standard silver dollars? Answer—Nearly two and a half years, doing no other coinage.

What number of standard silver dollars at the present legal ratio would the silver bullion in the Treasury, purchased with silver or coin certificates, purchase if coined? Answer—\$102,085,960.

Senator Morgan objected to the printing of the correspondence in the Record. It was, he said, an argument on the silver question concocted between the Senator from Illinois and the Secretary of the Treasury, an unfair argument, and he did not wish it to go to the country without being accompanied by explanations.

After further remarks Senator Allison objected to the discussion and the matter went over.

Senator Sherman offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the several shipments of rum from Boston to Africa, with the names of the consignors, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Objection was made by Senators Chandler and Hawley to confining the inquiry to Boston and the resolution was changed so as to apply to all ports of the United States and, so modified, was agreed to.

Senator Dolph, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the bill amendatory of the last Chinese Exclusion act, the amendment being to strike out the words, "one credible white witness" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "one credible witness, not a Chinese person or of Chinese descent."

Senator Allison, seeing that the bill was going to lead to debate, objected to its consideration and called up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending question being Senator Quay's amendment requiring the Columbian exposition at Chicago to be closed on Sunday. The debate was temporarily interrupted to allow the presentation of the conference report on the District of Columbia bill and it was agreed to.

At 2 o'clock the Silk Culture bill came up as unfinished business.

Senator Washburn moved that the Anti-Option bill should take the place of the Silk Culture bill as unfinished business. The vote was taken and rejected—yeas 33; nays 15. So the anti-Option bill was taken up and became unfinished business, to come up each day at 2 o'clock. It was, however, immediately laid aside on motion of Senator Allison and consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was proceeded with.

Senator Quay's Sunday closing amendment was discussed until after 5 o'clock. Unanimous consent was then given to have the debate to-morrow on the exposition section under the five minute rule. Several amendments to the exposition section were presented and ordered printed. Among them was one by Senator Daniel prohibiting the payment of dividends on stock before repayment of the government advances.

Senator Pettigrew, chairman of the Quadro-Centennial committee, sent to the clerk's desk and had read some half a dozen telegrams received by him to-day urging persistence in the Sunday observance amendments and Senator Quay also sent up a score of notes which he had received. The uniformity of expressions in them caused much laughter as one after the other was read. They all urged Senator Quay to "hold the fort," to "stand firm" and "to make no compromise."

The subject was then laid aside and various committee amendments of a business character were offered to other portions of the bill and were agreed to.

The Senate then at 5:40 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
On motion of Mr. Catchings, from the Committee on Rules, a resolution was adopted setting apart to-day for consideration of bills called up by the Committee on Election of President, Vice President and members of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Stout, the Senate bill passed granting to the Mexican Gulf, Pacific and Puget Sound railroad the right of way through the public lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Mr. Dockery submitted a conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The report as agreed to appropriates \$90,000 to meet the expenses of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment in Washington, the appropriation to be paid entirely out of the revenues of the District of Columbia. The report was agreed to—yeas, 150; nays, 77.

Mr. Chipman, demanding the regular order, called up, under direction of the Committee on Election of President and Vice President, the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by popular vote.

Mr. Tucker, of Va., made a very able speech upon a legal line in favor of the bill. He was listened to with the greatest attention and at the conclusion of his speech received warm congratulations upon his maiden effort. He is forcible in his delivery and graceful in his gestures, in both those parts resembling his distinguished father.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Bushnell, Henderson, of Iowa, Cummings, Gantz, Doane, Robbette, Hermann, Powers, Tamm, Bryan and Chipman, the latter of whom demanded the previous question, pending which Mr. Reed moved a recess until 4:30 o'clock and a somewhat lively talk ensued between the Speaker and him, the evident purpose of Mr. Reed being to kill time and the object of the Speaker being to prevent the murder.

Finally, the Speaker, after receiving Mr. Chipman's motion, recognized the motion made by Mr. Reed.

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At 11:30 o'clock the marshal and the squads of negroes, who, when the mayor and marshal promised that no more troops would be used, were dispersing and no violence need now be feared. This the people began to do and in a few minutes the crowd was reduced to militia and about forty armed citizens.

At exactly 12 o'clock a band of seventy-five negroes suddenly appeared marching down Sixth street and opened fire upon the men collected at the jail. At the first fire Elmer Edwards, a young man of 20 years of age, fell shot through the abdomen. He is dying. He was a member of the militia company and a harness maker by trade. The fire was returned by the militia and a precipitous retreat. The militia also retreated in disorder back to the courthouse where they kept up the firing until the negroes had disappeared down the street. It is thought some of the negroes are wounded, although it is impossible, as yet, to learn the particulars. The jail and court room are now filled with militia and armed citizens. The negroes retreated back to the Odd Fellow's hall, which had been their chief headquarters during the night. The police have arrested over fifty negroes found carrying arms, and they are guarded to prevent any attempt to release them.

The mortally wounding of young Edwards has aroused a storm of indignation that is kept from breaking out with difficulty and an attempt to avenge his untimely death is almost certain to be made. Excitement runs high and at 1 o'clock this morning the street is still filled with people.

Death of Hon. Reuben McBrayer.
SHELBY, N. C., July 12.—[SPECIAL.]—Hon. Reuben McBrayer, one of the most prominent attorneys of Western Carolina, died at the residence of his brother, Dr. T. E. McBrayer, this morning, after six months' illness. Mr. McBrayer was 61 years of age and leaves a widow and six children. He was admitted to the bar soon after attaining his majority and rapidly made way to the front. In 1876 he represented Cleveland county in the Legislature. In 1884 he was Presidential elector in the Eighth district and made a brilliant campaign in every county in the district. In 1889 he moved to Asheville, where he built up a large practice. He was chairman of the Democratic Executive committee of the Ninth district in the campaign of 1890, which resulted in the election of Mr. Crawford. He was a member of the board of trustees of Wake Forest college, also a Mason and a member of the Asheville Commandery Knights Templar.

A RACE CONFLICT.
State Troops Guarding the Jail at Paducah, Ky., Attacked by Negroes—One Soldier Mortally Wounded—Great Excitement of the People.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—A Commercial-Gazette Paducah, Ky., special says: Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening, while the city council was in session the chief of police threw a bomb in their midst by announcing that a report had just reached him that two or three hundred negroes, armed with Winchester rifles had congregated in the vicinity of the jail prepared for attack. The council at once adjourned.

The mayor at once sent a dispatch to the Governor asking him to order out Company C of the State Guard located here. Every able bodied man is now on the streets and every one that can obtain arms of any kind is doing so. The sheriff has charge of a posse composed of fifty or seventy-five men armed with shot guns and revolvers, procured from the various hardware stores.

The underlying cause of the uprising is the hanging of Charles Hill, the negro who made an assault upon Lydia Satter some weeks ago. They have been secretly obtaining arms for some time and something of this kind was looked for at most any time. The immediate cause of the outbreak, as stated by a negro last night, is the arrest of a colored man named Thomas Burgess.

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TROOPS IN POSSESSION.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND STATE TROOPS AT HOMESTEAD.

The Citizens Taken by Surprise—The Entire Town Guarded by Soldiers—The Citizens Orderly—Their Interview With Gen. Snowden Not Satisfactory to the Strikers—No Reception Wanted.

HOMESTEAD, July 12.—Everybody expected the troops would invade the city by daybreak, but 7 o'clock, 8 o'clock, and 9 o'clock passed without any news from them. At a few minutes past 9 o'clock the cry suddenly went up "the troops are coming." "The troops are coming," and instantly the greatest excitement prevailed. The militia came in by rail from above the town and at once surrounded the Carnegie mills. They were received with a few cheers from the surrounding bystanders as the train rolled in and most respectful consideration was accorded them in every respect. The detachment of troops numbered at least 3,000 men and was in command of Gen. Snowden. They comprised the Second and Third brigades, First Division. The Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments from Pittsburgh are here, and battery D of the First brigade has shown up with two Gatling guns and three field pieces. Portions of the Fifth, Tenth and Fifteenth regiments are on the field and companies A, C, E and F of the Fifteenth regiment are also recognized among the blue coats. The troops came from the point of rendezvous two miles this side of Greensboro, and it is stated that the First Brigade is now at Mount Gretna, where it will remain until further orders.

Immediately on the arrival of the train there was great bustle and excitement, but the militia themselves preserved perfect order and respected the superior orders of every order of their superiors. Rapidly descending from the train the troops formed in column at the switch yards just beyond Munnalls station. One company was at once detached on picket duty and the line immediately threw out among the mill yards. Then the main body of troops marched down the streets headed by a regiment band and along what is known as "Scub hill." This is an eminence overlooking the mills and the scene of last week's hostilities, and the bluff was covered with spectators, mostly women. There was not the slightest manifestation of hostilities, although the troops had arrived so suddenly that all the leaders of the strikers were absent, it did not require their presence to maintain proper respect from the rank and file.

Once or twice there was even a little handclapping from the younger element as the jaunty militiamen bore in sight. The band was an object of great interest. The carefully prepared reception, of course, was frustrated by the sudden arrival of the militia, and it was manifest that the officers in command did not desire to be made the object of a ceremonial reception from the people, whose lawlessness they had been summoned to suppress. In twenty minutes the works were entirely surrounded and the Carnegie mills were once more in the hands of their owners.

All the surrounding streets were patrolled by pickets and a guard at every street intersection kept the crowd at a respectful distance and prevented the assembling of groups of strikers. It is due to the workmen, however, to say that no militiaman was called to exercise his authority. The strikers were uniformly good natured and peaceful and the program showing the benefits of careful training.

The citizens of Homestead were deeply disappointed that the militia should have deemed it necessary to occupy the whole town instead of merely confining themselves to the mills, but there was not a hooh or cry or a single manifestation of disrespect to show their disappointment. It was a complete acquiescence to the power of the State and as gracefully as they could the strikers philosophically accepted the inevitable. The Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Fifth and Sixteenth regiments were the corps pushed into Homestead, the Fourteenth and Tenth had, half an hour, remained in possession on the opposite bank of the Monongahela river just across from the Carnegie mills. There two batteries were planted commanding the whole of the town. Had there been any resistance to the entrance of the troops the cannon on the other side of the river could, by themselves, have made the strikers position untenable.

As soon as Gen. Snowden had established his headquarters in the school house on the hill over the iron works he was waited upon by a committee consisting of O'Donnell, Coon, Crawford, Schuckman and Clifford, representing the Amalgamated association, advisory committee and citizens. Coon was the spokesman and coming to Gen. Snowden he stated that he represented the association and citizens; that on

their part he welcomed the troops to the town and he offered the co-operation of the citizens in preserving order. Gen. Snowden said: "I thank you for your welcome, but I do not need your co-operation. The only way that good citizens can co-operate with us is to go peacefully about their business."

Coon said: "The citizens wish to know at what time they may give you a public reception."

Gen. Snowden replied: "I can accept no reception, sir, it would be most improper. I thank you for your courtesy, but a formal welcome is not needed. It would be an amazing thing if the National Guard of Pennsylvania was not welcome in any part of Pennsylvania."

O'Donnell here took up the conversation and began: "On the part of the Amalgamated association, I wish to say that after suffering an attack from illegal authority, we are glad to have legal authority of the State here."

"I do not recognize your association, sir," Gen. Snowden replied. "I recognize no one but the citizens of the city. We have come to restore law and order and they are already restored."

"But we wish to submit," O'Donnell began, when the General cut him short, saying: "Then, sir, submit to the gentleman behind you."

O'Donnell whirled around and saw Sheriff McClary standing in the group. "I do submit to him," he said. "We have never questioned the Sheriff's orders."

The General smiled rather sarcastically, and said: "I am glad to hear it, but you must understand our position. We are here to preserve peace. We represent the executive arm of the State of Pennsylvania and I have nothing to say to you further than that the sheriff must be obeyed."

"But we have obeyed the sheriff," O'Donnell said. "Haven't we, Mr. McClary?"

"No, you have not," said the sheriff. "You refused to let my deputies enter the works."

There was some further talk of this sort, in which Gen. Snowden took no part and the conference ended in an awkward silence which was finally broken by O'Donnell, who said: "Well, I believe we have nothing further to say."

Gen. Snowden bowed in silence and the committee departed for headquarters, where a very stormy discussion followed on the ground taken by the authorities.

Gen. Snowden said after the committee had left that there was to be no such thing as taking formal possession of the works or town. "As soon as we came into the town we were in possession and law and order is restored. That is all there is of it. I am not going to have any reception or any ceremonies of any sort. The mill property is already in the hands of the Carnegie committee. I understand Mr. Childs is now in the works, but with all that we have nothing to do. We are here to support the sheriff in the execution of his duties and the presence of troops was enough to settle the whole question. We will be here several days and will take advantage of the occasion to have an annual inspection."

"How many troops have you here?"

"Five thousand two hundred and fifty at the present time. We will have some more before night, but we have plenty as it is."

The strikers' guards have been withdrawn from about the mill. Their places are being taken by the provost patrol, which guards all the streets leading to the mill and about it. Representatives of the company, led by Mr. Otis Childs, took possession about 10 o'clock, but so quietly was this done that their presence was not suspected until the afternoon:

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

PROFESSOR M'IVER'S PLAN CONCERNING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

State Guard Commissioners—Blanks for Mid-Summer Crop Reports—Weekly Crop Reports—Chairman Simmons' Work—Continued Railways Work of the Railway Commission—Other Items.

MESENTER BUREAU, RALEIGH, N. C., July 12.

The Governor to-day issued the following military commissions: E. L. Gilmer, of Greensboro, Major of the Third Regiment, vice R. B. Glenn, resigned; R. E. Irvin, Captain, C. A. Penn, First Lieutenant, and W. S. Thomas, Second Lieutenant, Company G, Third Regiment, Heldville; S. B. Alexander, of Charlotte, First Lieutenant, and Adjutant Fourth Regiment.

The Wake teachers' institute is in progress, about fifty teachers attending it. The conductor is Professor McIver. He spoke to-day of the work of the county superintendents and said he favored a change in the law so that they would be superintendents of districts composed of several counties and devote their entire time to the schools. For instance, there should be a superintendent for a district composed of, say, Wake, Johnston and Harnett, with \$1,200 to \$1,500 salary. The plan is a good one, beyond question. It is progressive. In Wake the superintendent gets \$644. That is about the best pay there is in any county.

The blanks for the mid-summer crop reports, August, were sent out to-day. They will give the status of rice, corn, cotton and tobacco, present conditions and percentage of damage since last report; sweet potatoes, peanuts, turnips, late cabbage, late Irish potatoes, fruits, such as apples, peaches and grapes. Inquiries are made as to all agricultural lands, and there are blank spaces for a register of pure blooded stock. The Commissioner of Agriculture says that there are many demands for information concerning the whereabouts of all kinds of pure blooded stock, cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and that it is desired that statistics regarding first-class stock be thus collected. The idea is to make a record for reference, where farmers can depend upon finding a true statement of facts and thus encourage the extension of pure blooded stock all over the State.

The State weather report for the week ending last night shows that the week was very unfavorable. The temperature was ten degrees below the average, ranging as low as 52 degrees. The rainfall was much above the average, and kept the soil soaked and prevented cultivation. In the Eastern district too much rain and cold nights have been especially injurious to cotton, and all crops have been damaged to some extent. The situation section, the worst from that around Edenton, where the rainfall was 4.85 inches. Considerable