

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 strikers were taken completely by surprise. They were, therefore, unable to get 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.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

PROFESSOR MIVERS'S PLAN CONCERNING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

State Guard Commission—Blanks for Mid-Summer Crop Reports—Work of the Crop Reports—Chairman Simmons' Work—Continued Rain—Work of the Railway Commission—MESSENGER 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; F. E. Irvin, Captain, C. A. Fox, First Lieutenant, and W. S. Thomas, Second Lieutenant, Company G, Third Regiment, Reidsville; S. B. Alexander, of Charlotte, First Lieutenant, and Adjutant Fourth Regiment, Greensboro. The Governor also issued commissions to five teachers in progress, about fifty teachers attending it. The conductor is Professor Miverson. He spoke to-day of the work of the State Board of Education 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 good one, beyond question. It is progressive. In Wake the superintendent gets \$600, that is about the best pay any superintendent in any county.

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 assuming 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, ordered a bare 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, which is 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 Elvira, a white woman, some weeks ago. They were secretly obtaining arms for some time and something of this kind was looked for at 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. At 11:30 o'clock the marshal and mayor returned to the jail from among the squads of negroes, who, when the mayor and marshal promised that no violence should be done to the prisoner in jail, promised to disperse and began to do so. The marshal addressed the crowd of white people and told them to go to their homes as the negroes were dispersing and no violence need be feared. This the people began to do and in a minute 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 armed citizens and the negroes beat a precipitous retreat. The militia also retreated in disorder back to the courthouse where they kept up the fire until the negroes had disappeared down the street. It is thought some of the negroes are wounded, although it is impossible to learn the particulars. The jail and court room are now filled with militia and armed citizens. The negroes retreated back to the mill yards, where they were headed by 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 3 o'clock this morning the streets were still filled with people.

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 Violence Prevalent. HOMESTEAD, July 12.—Everybody expected the troops would invade the city by daylight, but 7 o'clock, 8 o'clock, and 9 o'clock passed without any news from them. At 10 o'clock, about past 9 o'clock the cry suddenly went up "the troops are coming." "The troops are coming," and instantly the streets were filled with armed citizens. The militia came in by rail from above the town and at once surrounded the Carnegie mills. They were received with great enthusiasm by the strikers and most respectful consideration was accorded them in every respect. The militia consisted of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth 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 and E of the Eleventh regiment are also recognized among the blue coats. The troops came from the point of rendezvous two miles this side of Greensburg, and it is stated that the First Brigade is now at Mount Getz, 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 responded promptly to every ordering of their superiors. Rapidly descending from the train the troops formed in column at the switch yards just beyond the Carnegie mills. They were met at once detached on picket duty and the line immediately thrown out among the mill yards. Then the main body of 4,000 men marched down the street headed by a regiment band and along what is known as "Scab hill." This is an eminence overlooking the mills and the scene of last week's hostilities, and its bluff was covered with spectators, mostly women. There was not the slightest manifestation of hostilities toward the militia, and the strikers' presence to maintain proper order and to prevent any disturbance. Once or twice there was even a little handclapping from the younger element of the militia, but the strikers were the jaunty militiamen were in the front ranks, and they were much interested. The carefully prepared reception, of course, was frustrated by the sudden arrival of the militia, and it was not until the militia had been ordered to disperse that the strikers did not desire to be made the object of a ceremonial reception from the people, whose lawlessness they had shown in the past. The strikers were surrounded and the Carnegie mills were once more in the hands of their owner. The following are the chief sums held by different insurance companies: Phoenix, of London, \$750,000; Manufacturers \$300,000; Royal, \$500,000; The London and Lancashire, \$2,000,000; Sun, \$150,000; General, \$120,000; Atlas, \$100,000; Lion, \$50,000; London Assurance, \$50,000; City of London, \$200,000; Northern, \$200,000; Norwich Union, \$45,000; Fire and Marine, \$35,000; Lancashire, \$28,000; Citizens, \$20,000.

"We have never questioned the Sheriff's orders."

General snarled rather sarcastically, and said: "If you are 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 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. McCleary?" "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. A 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 strikers. Gen. Snowden said after the committee had left that there was to be no violence on either side. "As soon as we came into the town we were in possession and law and order is restored. The strikers are now in possession of the town, but we are not going to have any reception or any ceremonies of any sort. The mill property is already in the hands of the law. Nearly two hundred men stand Mr. Childs is now in the works, but with all that we have nothing to do. We are here to support the sheriff. The Carnegie mills are now in possession of the law. We will be here for 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. There are some more before night, but we have plenty as it is." The strikers' guards have been withdrawn about the mill. Their places are being taken by the provost marshal, which guards all the streets leading to the mill and about it. Representatives of the company, led by Mr. Oils Childs, took possession about 10 o'clock, but so quietly was this done that their presence was not suspected until the afternoon.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Silver Coin Statistics—Information Wanted on Shipments of Run to Africa—Amending the Chinese Exclusion Bill—The Anti-Option Bill Taken Up Under Grand Committee 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—\$66,779,484. What number of standard silver dollars are now in the treasury? Answer—\$37,189,251. What number of troy ounces or avoirdupois pounds of silver bullion purchased by the Government since the beginning of the fiscal year? Answer—70,939,000 troy ounces of fine silver or 5,412,545 avoirdupois pounds. What length of time must 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 purchase with silver or coin certificates, produce if coined? Answer—\$102,970,000. Senator Morgan objected to the printing of the correspondence in the Record. It was, he said, an argument on the silver question connected with the bill from Senator Hill and the Secretary of the Treasury, an unfair argument, and he did not wish to go to the floor without being accompanied by explanations. After further remarks Senator Allison objected to the discussion and the matter was over. Senator Sherman offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the several shipments of run 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.

New Advertisements.

A. DAVID & COMPANY'S Specials For This Week!

Don't Miss This Sale. THIS WEEK. MEN'S SUITS. The Choice of any of Our \$15, \$16.50, \$18, and some \$20.00. Men's Sack and Frock Suits THIS WEEK \$11.98. CHILDREN'S SUITS! THIS WEEK. PROFITS FIGURED—Costs Considered. THIS WEEK. \$2.98. CHILDREN'S SUITS! THIS WEEK. \$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.00. \$4.50 and some \$5.

A. DAVID & COMPANY, Men's Furnishers.

WILL RECEIVE NEXT WEEK.

50 DOZEN BEST QUALITY CLEVELAND BEAVERS.

TO BE SOLD AT 75 CENTS EACH.

S. H. FISHBLATE, King Clothier.

TABLE DAMASK.

A COMPLETE LINE OF TABLE LINEN TABLE LINEN

TOWELS. Bath Towels 12 1/2 cts to 50 cts. You can buy of us the best 55 cts Towel in the market.

MOSQUITO NETTING. In white and colored 50 cts a piece of 8 yards, 100 inch Netting 60 cts a piece of 11 yards. Lace Netting 80 cts to 45 cts a yard.

WHITE QUILTS. A full assortment of Quilts from \$1 to \$6. Some remarkable good values.

WINDSOR TIES. A new lot just in for 35 cts and 35 cts.

CHAMOIS GLOVES in White and Tan \$1 a pair. BICYCLE HOSE in Black and Navy. BLAZERS and SHAWLS—For these call up stairs.

BROWN & RODDICK, NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET.

BALANCE Suitings and Trouserings

MADE TO ORDER

At Greatly Reduced Prices. Call and Leave Your Measure.

MUNSON & CO., Merchant Tailors.

BIG LOT

BANISTER'S \$5 SHOES

JUST RECEIVED.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.

105 North Front St., between Princess and Chestnut.

PEOPLES' PARTY OR REPUBLICAN!

The Nottled Convention at Fayetteville—White Republicans and Negroes Make the Nomination. 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. Hobson, of Bladen, called the meeting to order at 12:45 o'clock. After wrangling until 1 o'clock p. m., the convention adjourned until July 23d without making any nominations.

PEOPLES' PARTY OR REPUBLICAN!

Rain continued to-day and there is very little prospect of the part of people to go anywhere in such weather. The result must certainly be had on the coast resorts. Perhaps the hot weather will be broken by a storm of rain. The mountain people will get the benefit of travel. So far, there have been only a few days of summer weather. The State tax is expected to be next week for a long trip on foot through the mountain section, accompanied by Professor Kilgore of the experiment station.

PEOPLES' PARTY OR REPUBLICAN!

The Railway Commission's savior to the people of the State by its work this far is certainly one of the ablest railway officials in the State at \$400,000. On two railways alone the saving in passenger fares is \$50,000, by estimates, and the saving in telegraph charges is \$10,000 a year. The increase in railway property for taxation is \$7,000,000. On this \$1,627,000 is in dispute, but the State courts say it is liable. The State tax is thus increased \$20,000 and county and municipal taxes \$200,000 as a whole, making \$1,827,000 a year.

PEOPLES' PARTY OR REPUBLICAN!

The applications for admission to the normal and industrial school for girls came all the way from Clay to Carteret, Professor McIver says. It is evident that the buildings as at present planned are not large enough. Mr. Josephus Daniels tells me he is arranging to publish a weekly paper here, but has not yet quite perfected the arrangements. He was asked if it would be better to publish the paper and Mechanic, and replied "No."

PEOPLES' PARTY OR REPUBLICAN!

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The following games of baseball will play to-day: Cleveland—Cleveland; New York 6; Chicago—Chicago; Philadelphia 5; Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh; Boston 1; Birmingham—Five innings—Birmingham 1; Macon 0; Louisville—Louisville; 1; Washington 0. Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn 4. Chattanooga—Called at of thirteen innings; darkness—Chattanooga, 5; St. Louis 4. First game—St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 3. St. Louis—Second game—St. Louis, 13; Baltimore, 1. New Orleans—New Orleans, 5; Memphis, 6.

PEOPLES' PARTY OR REPUBLICAN!

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 result than had been expected and the market closed at a slight advance of 3 points. The speculation, however, over the high bid 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 created a despondent feeling. During the afternoon the improvement was lost, the market closed at a 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.

PEOPLES' PARTY OR REPUBLICAN!

WASHINGTON, July 12.—By direct action of the President, Gen. Schofield, acting Secretary of War, has directed Gen. Dyer and Gen. Merrill to send troops to the scene of the miners' trouble in Idaho.

PEOPLES' PARTY OR REPUBLICAN!

LONDON, July 12.—Up to this evening the Conservatives have elected 210 members to the new House of Commons; the Liberals, 178; the anti-Parnellites, 35; the Parpellites, 5; and the Unionists, 31. This is a net Liberal gain of 27, while the party only wanted \$1 in order to extinguish the Government majority.

PEOPLES' PARTY OR REPUBLICAN!

So say in its case, harmless and effectual in relieving its Simons Liver Regulator.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEMANDED.

The Governor of Idaho Calls for Federal Troops to Quell the Idaho Mine Riots. BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 12.—The following message was sent by Governor Wiley to President Harrison last night: "This morning riot and bloodshed by miners in Cour d'Alene district commenced. The riot was blown up and many men killed and injured. Inspector General Curtis, I. N. G., informs me that 400 or 500 armed men are in the mine and that the riot is not in the mine and cannot be promptly quelled. The civil authorities of the county and State are wholly inadequate to maintain the peace and immediate available military force of the Idaho National Guard number only 196 men, which is, in my opinion, not sufficient to suppress the rioting mob, though I will order it at once into the field in this emergency. I deem it necessary to call for the assistance of Federal troops. I therefore request that sufficient troops be detailed from Sherman or elsewhere to act in concert with the State authorities in maintaining public order."

FEDERAL TROOPS DEMANDED.

The citizens of Homestead were deeply disappointed to learn that the militia had deemed it necessary to occupy the whole town instead of merely confining themselves to the mills, but they were not at all surprised at this manifestation of disrespect to show their disappointment. It was a complete acquiescence to the power of the strikers, and a gratifying proof that the strikers philosophically accepted the inevitable. The Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Fifth and Sixteenth regiments were ordered to march to the town. The Fourteenth and Tenth had already been placed commanding the whole of the town. Had there been any resistance to the advance of the troops the militia on the other side of the river could, by themselves, have made the strikers' position untenable.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEMANDED.

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 the speakers, Crawford, Stockman and Gilford, representing the Amalgamated association, and citizens. Gen. Snowden was asked 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.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEMANDED.

Gen. Snowden said: "I thank you for your welcome, but I do not need your co-operation. The only way that God's citizens can cooperate with us is to go peacefully about their business." Gen. Snowden replied: "I can accept no reception, sir, it would be most improper. I thank you for your courtesy, but I do not wish to be troubled with an unnecessary thing." The National Guard of Pennsylvania was not "come in any part of Pennsylvania." "Don't you look up this conversation and begin to talk about the Amalgamated association, I wish to say that after suffering an attack from illegal authority of the State here."

FEDERAL TROOPS DEMANDED.

"I do not recognize your association," Gen. Snowden replied. "I recognize no one but the citizens of the State, 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, who had stood and saw Sheriff McCleary standing in the street up. "I do submit to him," he said.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEMANDED.

Several persons have been sent to the town to look after their minds. The list was unbalanced owing to their losses by the fire.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEMANDED.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Notwithstanding the plethora of funds awaiting investment in the city, securities still are in the market and had a steady support. The silver agitation is in all probability the most important of the influences in creating this state of affairs, but the market has been somewhat affected by the Anti Option bill also have their effect in deterring the operations of a speculative or investment nature. The covering of the market against the limited pressure brought to bear in the absence of any special demand. The advance of the market from the association had no apparent effect upon the market, but there was a steady demand during the afternoon from short sellers, with a smattering of purchases of long stocks, prices steadily though slowly mounting, while fluctuations were in most cases of no special significance. The market finally closed very dull but fair to strong at the best prices of the day, though, with the exception of Tennessee coal, gains were made in London, Liverpool and fractional amounts. Only Tennessee coal closed higher. Sales of listed stocks amounted to 108,000 shares, unlisted \$5,000.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEMANDED.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The ill-repent centered today in provisions. Prices for this report opened about 50 higher in light receipts and higher prices of hog. On the bulge market was from legitimate selling and a good deal of bluster in trying to break the market. A most curious market encouraged the selling. Pork market was strong at the opening figure and lard and ribs 50 to 75. There then was a halt; there showed an attempt to buy back there about 10 o'clock, but the market was the scalpers and shorts and raiders turned in to buy they found the bull clique, including Wright, Cudahy and Armour prepared to help the bulge along. Pork never stopped until there was an advance of 40c from the low price of the bulge yesterday. Lard advanced, all the while, and closed at 10c higher. Lard was less active and closed but 5c higher. Steuborough characterized the grain market. Trading was not large. Wheat was forced off early, but recovered at the close. Corn broke 1c, but also rebounded. Oats show a little change.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEMANDED.

Precautions Against Cholera. (Baltimore Sun) NEW YORK, July 11.—While the health officials of this city say they are not much alarmed as to the probability of cholera coming here from European countries, yet they do not intend being taken by surprise, as they were at the time of the typhus outbreak. Orders have been lately issued to examine carefully the death certificates, and to investigate all deaths caused by cholera morbus. As the germs can only be introduced into the system through the mouth the worst danger is that the germs might get into the Croton water supply. Every precaution will be taken to prevent such a calamity.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEMANDED.

Perfectly sure, perfectly pure, perfectly harmless is Simons Liver Regulator.

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