

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1890

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

Bill Reported in Senate Giving the Several States Power to Control the Introductions of Imported Liquors-The Discussion of the Silver Bill Continued-House Insists on its Amendment to the Senate Dependent Pension Bill-Tariff Bill Discussed.

> By Telegraph to the Morning Star. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- The Senate bill with amendment subjecting imported liquors to provisions of the laws of the several States was reported from thd committee and placed on the calendar. The amendment is practically a new bill, and provides that no State 76 to 91. shall be held to be limited or restrained in its power to prohibit, regulate, control or tax the sale or transportation (to be delivered within its own limits) of uny distilled, fermented or other intoxicating liquors, by reason of the fact that the liquors have been imported into any State from beyond its limits, whether there shall or shall not have been paid thereon any tax, duty or import to the United States.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, submitted a report from the Judiciary Committee on the bill in which it was stated that the purpose of it is to grant permission to the several States to execute their laws to protect society and promote its best interests. This bill, the report says, is clearly within the suggestions of the decision recently rendered by the U.S. Supreme Court, and therefore the committee recommends the passage of the Dill.

The Silver bill was taken up and Mr. Teller addressed the Senate. He spoke of the bill as relating to perhaps the most important question that had been presented to the Senate since the demonetization of silver in 1873, if it could be truthfully said that that question had ever been presented to the Senate. Discussing the Windom bill, Mr. Teller said that even if he was convinced that that bill would put the price of silver up, not to \$1.29 an ounce, but to \$1.50 an ounce, it would never receive his support. It was clear to him that silver, without its full recognition as a money, would not remain at the price at which cratic side, but met with no success. it might be put. In further dis-cussion of that bill he said that nothing would suit the Secretary of the Treasury duty on lamp chimneys at 45 per cent. but a treasury note, payable in a commodity. It was the first time that the "store system," which prevailed in mining and in manufacturing regions, was proposed to be applied to the Treasury Department of the United States. Mr. Teller was equally emphatic in his condemnation of the bill as reported from the Finance Committee, for the reason that bullion to be purchased under it was not to be coined absolute-N, but was to be used as the basis for the issue of paper money. His speech was an argument for unrestricted coinage of silver. Without concluding his speech. Mr. Teller at 2.30, yielded to a motion to go into executive session. The doors were reopened at 3.05, the Silver bill was laid aside informally till to-morrow, and the Senate proceeded to business on the calendar.

tation manners. The gentleman was now giving an exhibition of manufacturing manners. The members of the House were told that the gentleman as a manufacturer did not desire to promote the interest of his class. He rose above party and self-interest; he became

a philanthropist, and represented. not imself, but the interest of labor. His heart was swollen with devotion to the workingman. He said that the tariff was intended to enable the manufacturers to pay wages to laborers. The manufacturer paid \$1 25 to labor for producing a ton of pig iron. The government the gave manufacturer \$672 to enable him to pay that \$1 25. The manufacturer paid the laborer \$3 for producing a ton of steel rails. The government gave him \$17 to enable him to pay it. Why did not the manufacturer give \$17 to the workingmen instead of turning them out of work and going on tally-ho rides through the mountains of Scotland. Mr. Bynum's motion was defeated-66 to 86.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, moved to reduce the duty on china, porcelain, &c., from 55 to 35 per cent. ad valorem. He thought that the time had come in the history of pottery manufacture when a reduction of duty might be made. Mr. Dunnell's motion was lost-

Mr. McMillen moved to reduce the duty on decorated china ware from 60 to 45 per cent, stating that the 60 per cent. duty proposed, taken in connection with the package clause of the administrative customs bill, amounted to a conaderable increase from existing rates. Mr. McKinley denied that the inrease that would result from the package clause would be material. There might be an increase of about 5 per cent., out that increase was necessary to continue the existence of that industry in this country. He held up a handsome piece of decorated ware and said that we could not make such ware in this country before the tariff of 1883. Poor people did not use that kind of ware, but he promised that under protection it would soon be placed within their reach.

Mr. Bynum. of Indiana, said that nothing better illustrated the difference betwee., parties on this question than the fine ware exhibited by the gentleman, as compared with the old fashioned blue-rimmed plate, saucer aud cup. He Bynum) had used in the last Congress to illustrate his argument that warethe poor man's ware. It paid sixty per cent., although it was worth but onetenth of the cost of fine ware. Mr. McKinley-It is getting lower all

the time.

Mr. Bynum-Yes; the poor man has ust discarded tin plates and begun to ise common ware.

Mr. McMillen's motion was defeated. Various other amendments looking to a reduction of the duty on leather and glassware were made on the Demo-Mr. Candler, of Massachusetts, offerA STRANGE STORY.

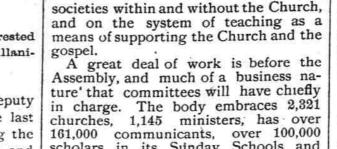
The Mayor of Key West, Fla., Arrested on Charges Preferred by the Pusillanimous Collector of Customs. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CEDAR KEYS, May 14 .- Four deputy U. S, marshals arrived here late last night for the purpose of arresting the mayor of the city, W. W. Cottrell, and his city marshal, Mitchell, on the charge of assaulting custom collector Pinkerton and interfering with him in the prosecution of government business. This action of the government authorities is the result of a long series of outrages porpetrated by Cottrell, in most of which he had been aided and abetted by marshal Mitchell. A genuine reign or terror has existed here, the full details of which will probably never be known until Cottrell is safe behind the bars, for people do not dare to speak against him so long as he is at liberty. The U. S. officers succeeded in arresting

Mitchell this morning. Cottrell was apprised of their coming, and is now in hiding. They are on his trail, however, and hope to take hlm before morning. The recent condition of affairs here seems hardly possible in a land of liberty, but investigation proves the following story to be strictly true: Cottrell, besides the office of Mayor, has been inspector of customs under the Democratic collector. He had charges preferred against him at the Treasury Department in Washington, and was forced to resign his position as customs inspector. This was after the appointment of collector Pinkerton by President Harrison. One day last week Cottrell met Pinkerton and asked the collector to open the custom house for him, as he wanted to get some things belonging to him which were stored in the building. It was after office hours and Pinkerton refused. Cottrell "cursed him out" and threatened his life. The collector went home, but he was given notice that if he appeared on the streets of Cedar Keys he would be sent into eternity on Cottrell's shot-gun schedule. The family naturally objected to having Pinkerton leaving the house. Then

Cottrell tried to persuade a negro to go inside and drag the collector out. The negro refused and was thereupon beaten most unmercifully by Cottrell. Pinkerton was kept from going to his office by the fact that Cottrell was gunning for him on the streets, and the business of the United States was thus seriously interfered with. Pinkerton was forced to leave his house secretly and to wade through the waters of the bay up to his waist, in order to avoid meeting Cottrell. For a year past Cottrell has held this city by the throat. No one has dared interfere with him.

He goes armed constantly; he has compelled'a negro to beat a telegraph operator; has threatened to thrash women whose husbands had incurred his displeasure; has kept men locked up in jail for days at a time for no cause whatever; has paraded the streets with That part of the report offering a prize was adopted. The Committee on Temperance reported in favor of infermented wine for the Sacrament whenever practicable, and approved resolutions introduced last week by Messrs. East, Wall and Haynes, opposing all laws licensing or permitting the manufacturing or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, because such laws provide for continuance of traffic and furnish no protection against its ravages; that the proper attitude of Christians toward drink traffic should be uncompromising opposition, and that voluntary total abstinence is the sole and true ground of personal temperance, and complete legal prohibition of the traffic is the duty of the government. The report went to the calendar, and will no doubt cause much debate when it comes up for consideration.



scholars in its Sunday Schools and Bible classes, and gave during the last year for all purposes, congregational and benevolent, \$1,612,865. The commissioners will be entertain-

ed by the citizens of Asheville, and a reception banquet will be given to-morrow evening.



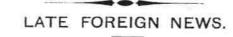
A New Candidate Placed in the Field as a Gentleman and Poor Man-Speculations as to the Nomination.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. FRANKFORT, Ky., May 14 .- In addition to the names mentioned last night as presented for votes for United States Senator in caucus, that of Hon. Evan E. Settle, of Owen county, was put forward. The gentleman who nominated him provoked roars of laughter by describing him as a "gentleman from end to end," and by saying that the Senator should be a poor man, as Mr. Settle was, as he 'owns nothing but a wife and four small children.'

The vote on adjournment stood 66 to 46. The opposition is thought to represent Carlisle's first choice strength. The opinion that Mr. Lindsay will be Mr. Carlisle's chief rival has gained supporters.

The first ballot in the Senatorship contest resulted as follows: Carlisle 34, Lindsay 26. Knott 27, McCreary 10, Moore 12, Settle 5. Second ballot-Carlisle 32, Knott 24,

Moore 13, Lindsay 28, McCrary 12, Settle 6.



Enthusiastic Reception of the German Emperor and Empress at Koenigsburg-Riotous Demonstrations by Strikers in Hamburg and Prague.

By Cable to the Morning Star. BERLIN, May 14.-The Emperor and Empress arrived at Koenigsburg this morning. Dr. Von Schlieckmann, Governor of the Province of East Prussia, General Pronsart, Von Schelleniorf. commander of the First Army Corps, with headquarters at Koenigsburg, and the Burgomaster of the city, received their Majesties at the railway station. There was also a guard of honor at the station. When their Majesties alighted from the train the band played "Watch on Rheine." The day was observed as a holiday at Koenigsburg, and the streets were decorated with flags. Bouquets and addresses were presented to the Empyror and Empress. The people gave their Majesties an enthusiastic reception. ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.-The International Prisons Congress will open in this city Monday, June 16th. BILBOA, May 14.-The strike of nine thousand miners in this district is for an increase of wages and a reduction in their working hours.



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The following bills, among others, were passed:

Senate bill for the relief of Maj. Goodloe, paymaster of the United States Marine Corps, crediting him with sums lost through the defalcation of his clerk.

. Senate bill for the relief of the Norfolk County Ferry Co .- refunding \$42,300 for tolls withheld by the Commissary Department of the Army during the war. Many of the bills that were reached on the calendar were laid aside, on the suggestion of Mr. Ingalls that the Senators who reported tham were not present. Frequent repetition of this formula, with the point of sarcasm that marked its delivery, created some amusement in the Chamber.

Finally, on his motion, the Senate adjourned at 4.30 till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, the House insisted on its amendment to the Senate Dependent Pension bill, and a conference was ordered.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Grosvenor in the chair, on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, moved to reduce the duty on common earthenware from 25 to 15 per cent. ad valorem. He argued that taking this clause in connection with the Customs Administrative bill, it would be found that the duty on earthenware would be increased from 10 to 50 per cent.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, contended that the effect of the tariff was to reduce the price of articles to the consumer.

This contention was denied by Mr. Mills, of Texas, who ridiculed the idea that if the tariff reduced prices, manufacturers would come to Congress asking that the tariff be advanced for their benefit.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, said that in making that statement that was not true. A man might be perfectly truthful so far as he himself were concerned, and he might not. There was not one word of truth in what the gentleman from Texas said about manufacturers coming before the Committee asking that the duty might be put up for their protection. He did not mean by that that the gentleman was saying what was not true. He supposed that the gentleman believed it. No manufacturer had come before the Ways and Means Committee and asked that duties be put up or down on his own account. Manufacturers came and that paying the wages they did the tariff should be this, that or the other. The working man got every dollar of the increase of price on account of the tariff. As a manufactun : be hurled back the insult which deor insted granufacturers as robber Applause on the Republican 125. SEL a. HE Mr. Outhwalte, of Ohio, ridiculed Mr. Walker's position, and quoted from the testimony of a manufacturer before the committee, to the effect that he wanted a higher tariff in order to compensate himself

ed an amendment fixing the rate of ad valorem. Lost-55 to 77. Having considered sixteen of the 156

pages of the bill, the Committee rose and the House at 6 o'clock adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HON. RICHARD VAUX.

He Accepts the Nomination as Mr. Randall's Successor in a Patriotic Speech. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14 .- Hon. Richard Vaux, nominee of the Democratic Convention of the Third District for Congress, was officially notified of his nomination this morning, and he graciously accepted both by a speech and a letter.

In replying to the speech of the chairman of the Notification Committee, Mr. Vaux spoke as follows : Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee : The announcement you have made of my unanimous nomination for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District, surprises and gratifies me-respecting the favor and unanimity of judgment, I cheerfully accept the nomination on the platform adopted by the nominating convention. If elected I will not fail to remember that my predecessor-(as he spoke of Mr. Randall the speaker's voice sounded full of tears, and he was compelled to pause in his address. Recovering himself he continued, "that my predecessor held a prominent place in the confidence of the people of his district, because of his high integrity and the zeal he manifested for the interests committed to his charge. The welfare of the citizens of this district. and indeed of those of this city, in which I was born, will receive my careful attention and support. What has been established should not be needlessly destroyed, but the rights of individuals must be zealously protected. The agency of legislation should be invoked

for the commonwealth. Its prosperity is assured if all the laws afforded an equal, exact justice to all men and interests.



The Senate has confirmed the nomination of W. L. Person, postmaster at Rocky Mount, N. C.

A severe wind and rain storm visited Augusta, Ga., yesterday afternoon, partially unroofing several houses and blowing down trees and fences.

CHARLESTON, May 14 .- Spirits turpentine quiet at 35c. Rosin quiet; good strained \$1 25.

SAVANNAH, May 14 .- Spirits turpentine firm at 341/2c. Rosin firm at \$1 30 | street; has cut onother man with a jack-@1 35.



The remainder of the session was devoted to routine matters.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS. General Conference at St. Louis-Yester

day's Proceedings. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. St. LOUIS, May 14 .- The General Conference of the M. E. Church South entered upon its second week to-day. After religious exercises F. M. Bristol, of Chicago, ex-Governor Robert E. Patteson, of Philadelphia, fraternal delegates from the Northern Church, and Mr. Stone, from the Methodist Church of Canada, were introduced to the Conference. The report of the Committee on Re-

visals recommended that various changes be made in the Discipline for the benefit of the Spanish speaking Methodists of Mexico. The Committee on Publishing Inter-

ests made a report which caused a long and animated discussion. It recommended that a premium be offered for a series of catechisms for use in the Church. This was opposed by one delegate as being in the nature of a lottery. Another opposed it because he thought the Church had good enough catechisms now. Secretary Harrison said he had one hundred and forty catechisms in his library, and the Church would not be able to improve on them by offering \$100 for the most difficult book in the world. He said the College of Bishops had been instructed four years ago to prepare a series of graded catechisms, but had not done it. He did not know why.

loaded shot-gun, threatening to kill any body who came in his way; has kept men in their houses for whole days under a threat of killing them on sight; has shot at the lighthouse keeper in the knife, and has actually forced his reelection as Mayor because it was worth a man's life to vote against him. There

is no politics in the affair, simply a reign of terror under the domination of a brute.

will never be taken alive, and it is rumored to-night that he will come to

PRAGUE, May 14.- The strike here is extending. The strikers are riotous, and soldiers are patrolling the streets to preserve order. HAMBURG, May 14.-The striking gas

workers, aided by a large number of idle persons, continued their riotous demonstrations to-day. Several conflicts have occurred between the police and the mob, and many of the latter were injured. Several of the ringleaders in the disorders have been arrested.

CHICAGO REVIEW.

Fluctuations in Prices of Grain and Provisions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star, CHICAGO, May 14.-An easier feeling in wheat existed and prices were lower all around. The opening was are lower for July than yesterday's closing, and declined % c more, then rallied 78c. again cased off, ruled irregular, and closed 1@118c lower than yesterday. May closed ¹/₂c lower and June about ¹/₄c lower. Within established range fluctuations were quite free and quiet, but with all a steadier feeling existed at the decline than has been noted for several days. Only fair business was transacted. All kinds of crop news was received, good and bad, but the market

ports as for some days past. There was a weaker feeling in corn and lower prices were the rule on futures. The chief influence on values was fine weather and the decline in wheat. The temper of the local crowd was "bearish" from the opening, which was 1/4c under yesterday's closing prices, and under free efferings it sold off 14c; later ruled weaker and declined another 1/4c, and final quotations were 1/2@3/4c lower than yesterday.

There was fair amination noted in oats and a weaker feeling developed and price changes were confined to 7ac. range. The weakness in wheat and corn and fine weather had a depressing effect, and induced free selling by several operators, but free buying by another heavy operator absorbed most of the offerings but failed to prevent a decline.

Trading was only moderate in pork, and the feeling was unsettled. Offerings were fair early and prices receded 15@30c. again, and closed quiet at outslde figures.

Only fafr trade was reported in lardprices rulsd 21/2c lower, but rallied again and closed steady.

Trading was more active in short ribs Those who know Cottrell best say he than for several days past. The early feeling was easy and prices receded 2½@5c. Later the market was strongtown and attempt the rescue of Marshal er and prices rallied again, closing

Mr. Mills regretted that the gentleman from Massachusetts had become so indignant. He (Mills) had been charged the other day with an exhibition ot plan-

Absolutely Pure. A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of a in leavening strength .- U. S. Government Repor Aug. 17, 1889. Wholesale by ADRIAN & VOLLERS. feb2-D&W1y nrm toc or frm



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