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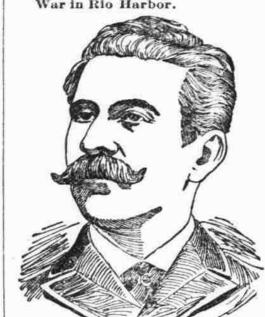
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EOOK PUB HOUSE

THE GOVERNMENT TRIUMPHS OVER ITS ENEMIES.

Admiral de Mello Surrenders to the Uruguayan Authorities - Peixoto Again Rules in Rio Grande do Sul-The Last Act at the Play at War in Rio Harbor.



ADMIRAL DE MELLO. The Brazilian rebellion has collapsed completely. The military forces of President Peixoto have driven the insurgents out of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, and the defeated and discomfited Admiral de Mello has disembarked 1500 insurgent troops on the frontier of Uruguay and surrendered himself and his command to the Uruguayan authorities, who have disarmed them. Though the state of siege at Rio de Janeiro has been extended to June 13, it is believed that Mello's surrender will enable the Brazilian Government to raise the siege within a much shorter time. The Uruguay-Government, after having been notifled by Mello of his desire to surrender, sent out a battalion of infantry to receive his submission. The commanding officer, after conferring with Mello, accepted his sword and placed him and his followers formally under arrest. Mello landed his men from the Republica. Admiral da Gama has caused the publication of a protest against the treatment he received at the hands of the commander of the Portuguese war ship.Mindello. He declares that the Portuguese Captain, after offering him an asylum on board his vessel, detained him and the other Brazilians, relusing to permit them to land, in spite of the fact, the Admiral alleges, that the Argentine authorities had signified their

willingness to receive them. A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, says: The naval revolution in Brazil came to an inglorious end March 13. Its finale was as farefal as its succession of incidents (scarcev worthy the name of events) were grotesque n the eyes of the foreigners who looked upon

them with impartial interest. President Peixoto brought nine craft, unvorthy of respectable consideration as menof-war, into the bay. At the same time Admiral Saldanha da Gama and his insurgent fellow-officers fled from their worse than useless craft, abandoned Villegagnon, Ihla das Cobras and Mocangue Islands without firing a shot, and huddled like fugitive sheep under the white Geneva cross, on Euchadas

Of the number of men who surrendered no trustworthy account can be obtained. The stories vary from 900 to 1700 but it is now proved beyond doubt, as was often asserted w the United Press, that fewer than 500 ofective lighting men remained under Da Gama's command.

Of the number killed on each side no account has been or will be made. But a reaonable estimate shows that Da Gama and Mello together carried out about 2000 men and eadets. This number was increased by volunteers who managed to reach the ships singly and in groups of two and three, until perhaps 500 men vere added. There remain all told, sick, wounded, untrained laborers, and marines, from 1200 to 1300, while Mello may have carried out of port, when he ostensibly went south for recruits, as many as 800. I s therefore guessed that the rebels lost in It is still more difficult to make an esti-

killed not far from 500 men. mate of Government losses, but it is acknowledged on all sides that the Government lest more than the insurgents did in every fight during the raids made along shore by the insurgent tugs. The Nordenfelt and Hotelikiss guns often worked great destruction to the soldiers guarding the piers, when the rebels rarely lost a man. Inde. , so bad were the marksmen on shore that the tug Captains used to sit on stools outside the pilot houses, smoking cigarettes while raiding the shore line under what the Government called "the heated persecution by the valorous and invincible defenders of the Republic."

According to Baron Cabo Frio, of the Foreign Office, it was because so many soldiers had been killed that Peixoto refused to offer Da Gama any terms worth considering at he time the rebel Admiral applied to Adniral Benham for arbitration. On the whole, frem 1006 to 1.00 soldiers were killed about the bay in the skirmishes that occurred dur-

ing the six months of warfare. While Da Gama's flight does not end the war, it ends the present danger of the republican form of Government, and in that every American can properly congratulate Brazil. A war is still on in the south, but it is not for be cause which Da Gama represented. The people of Rio Grande do Sul and of Santa Catharina have been fighting for about two years to resist such repressive and unconstitutional acts as the removal of their Governors by the central authority. Peixoto did that, and was aided and advised in it by Mello until Mello saw his own aspir-ations to become President blocked by his chief. Then he deserted Peixoto, as he had previously deserted the Emperor and the first President. He took advantage of the war in the south and of the discontent in the navy, which was grumbling "because the army had the cheese and the knife both," and created a revolt in the bay. The rebellion in the south was justified. Mello's revolt was an infamous attempt to ratily personal ambition at the expense of the lives and prosperity of Brazilians. Although he had complete control of the bay and a dozen well-armed ships. Mello failed to take failed by the end of November.

the city or arouse an insurrection there. There was a widespread passive sympathy or him, due solely to a hatred of Peixoto's lomineering policy But Mello's fight had Then came Da Gama, who, as head of the naval school on Enchados and Cobras islands, had proclaimed himself neutral. Da Gama was a monarchist. He took charge of the insurgent forces in the bay and issued a proclamation which meant that he intended to reestablished monarchy. Mello, with the men-ofwar Aquidaban and Republica left the harbor ostensibly to go south to organize helping orces there and to go north to intercept the Government fleet coming from New York. Both these objects could have been easily ac complished, but Mello turned traitor to Da Gama as he had turned traitor to all the rest Hope deferred made Da Gama's heart sick before January had ended, but he was

who had befriended him. nagged into holding on by the English, royalist and church sympathizers on shore. The Aquidaban came back for a brief interval and several small islands were taken from the Government. Then came the heroic attack on Armacao on the morning of February 9. At the head of his crew of perhaps 500 men Da Gama carried the along shore forts by storm, but when, in their enthusiasm, the sailors rushed up the streets to the public plaza, they were verwhelmed by the flood of 3000 Government soldiers that came down upon them. Da Gama did all that he had originally intended to do, but more than 200 of his men were left behind. His last fight was made. Nevertheless, he still had hope. His friends actively vaunted his cause on the canary. streets and secretly intrigued to keep the Government fleet from coming. Captain in her room and immediately fell in convul-

than half hearted. Still the fleet did come

in line of battle. It was a wretched affair, which the Aquidaban, well handled, could have destroyed in a half hour, but it wiped out the last vestige of the monarchial fleet of Da Gama, and with it the last hope of

De Mello Sails Away. The Brazilian Government is advised that Admiral Mello did not surrender himself to the Uruguayan authorities, but remained on board the Republica. It is said that it was his intention to surrender to the authorities of Uruguay, and that he offered to do so on condition that they would not turn him over to the Brazilian Government. The Uruguayans were not prepared to give him such guarantee, and he put to see in the Republica. General Salgado, with about 400 men, landed from the Republica and submitted to the Uruguayans. The men were unarmed, and were nearly all disabled from wounds, illness. and hunger. It is said that after Mello sailed way from the Uruguayan coast he returned to the State of Rio Grande do Sul and attempted to land with his men, but the Government troops drove him back, and he re-embarked and steamed away. His destination was not known. It is reported that the State of Santa Catherina has declared allegiance to the Government.

### NEW HOUSE RULE.

Members Must Answer to Name or Vote on Roll-Call.

The new quorum-counting rule was adopted and put into practical effect in the House, and the long deadlock which the opposition had forced by their refusal to vote was at last broken.

There was an unusually large attendance in the House, and few seats on either side of the Chamber were unoccupied. The galleries were thronged to overflowing in anticipation of a lively fight. General Catchings, of the Rules Committee, was recognized as soon as the House met to present the rule, which

was read. The new rule reads in full as follows. "Upon every roll-call, and before the be-ginning thereof, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side of the pending question, if practicable, who shall take their places at the Clerk's desk, to tell the names of at least enough members who are in the hall of the House during the roll-call who do not respond, when added to those responding to make a quorum. If a quorum does not respond on the roll-call, then the names of those so noted as present shall be reported to the Speaker, who shall cause the list to be called from the Clerk's desk, and recorded in the Journal, and in determining the presence of a quorum to do business, those who voted, those who answered present and those so reported present shall be considered. Members noted may, when their names are called, record their votes notwithstanding the provisions of clause 1 of this rule. 'Amend clause 1 of rule 8 by adding this to the following words, 'and on a roll-call should he not vote, he shall answer present, so as to read, 'every member shall be present within the hall of the House during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question put. unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary

interest in the event of such question, and on a roll-call should be not vote, he shall answer present." The vote was then taken on the rule after a short debate, and it was adopted by 212

#### yeas to 47 nays. SOUTHERN TRADE.

Business is Better in That Section Than Elsewhere.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record in its weekly review of business conditions in the South, says: "The two things that are now attracting most notice in Southern business affairs are the great attention that is being given to attracting settlers to the South, already resulting in bringing to this section many Northern and Western families, and in the sales of extensive tracts of Southern agricultural lands and the tendency of Western trade to seek a foreign outlet through Southern ports.

"On the latter subject the entire West seems to be aroused. Many of the new railroad combinations and projected lines that are now before the country seem to be based on the idea that there will be a heavy increase in the shipments of Western products through Southern ports, instead of through North Atlantic ports. The effect of this is already seen in the increase in the total value of foreign exports from Southern ports from \$202,900,000 for the eight months ending with February, 1893, to \$230,200,000 for the eight months ending with February. 1894, the gain being \$27,300,000, the total increase for the entire country having been \$52,000,000, more than one-half of the whole

gain being from the South. "The steady improvement in the business interests of the South is shown in the total bank clearings of the first three months of 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893. The decrease for seventy-one cities of the country was nearly thirty-three per cent., but sixteen Southern cities, including Baltimore, show a decrease of only fifteen per cent. Out of seventy-seven cities reported only five had an increase in clearings, and of these three were in the South.'

### VICTORY FOR WAITE. The Supreme Court Gives the Gov-



GOVERNOR WAITE. The Supreme Court of Colorado has granted the writ of ouster in the Denver Fire and Police Board controversy, and ordered the old board to turn over the offices

This is a complete victory for Governor Waite. The opinion reviews the history of the case, and declares that the defendants could not legally show that they had been removed for political reasons when the cause alleged was given in writing, and was upon its face a just cause for removal. The answer made by them was held to be insuffi-Adjutant-General Tarsney issued orders

#### for the dismissal of all State troops held under arms at the various armories since the beginning of this trouble. SCARED TO DEATH.

A Snake Swallows a Canary and Throws a Child Into Convulsions. Virgie Collier, aged twelve, daughter of Mrs. Irene Collier, living near Skiles, in Muhlenberg County, Ky., has been frightened to death by a back snake, which crawled into the house in the absence of the family, opened a cage and swallowed a

The child came suddenly upon the snake Baker, of the Nietheroy, says nearly all of sions, which continued with ever growing the Brazilians in the fleet were worse violence until her death during the night. The mother killed the snake and found it to be over six feet long.

# MORRILL'S BIRTHDAY.

The Senior Senator is Eighty-four Years Old.



SENATOR MORRILL. The home of Senator and Mrs. Morrill, in Thomas Circle, Washington, was the scene of a brilliant party in celebration of the Senator's eighty-fourth birthday. From 9 until

12 o'clock the drawing-rooms held a distinguished company, and the occasion was one of festive congratulations and superb floral gifts to the host and hostess. Senator and Mrs. Morrill looked extremely well, and the years are light upon both. He has not missed a day in the Senate this session, and he is always promptly on time, which cannot be said of some of his younger colleagues. Senator Morrill is the oldest man in years and in continuous service in Congress. He is in the fortieth year of straight Congressiongal service, having served twelve years in the House of Representatives and twentyseven years in the Senate. His fifth term in the Senate will expire in 1897. Should be molete it he wi thirty years. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, was the only man who ever saw a longer continuous service in the Senate. Mr Benton was in the Senate from October, 1820, to March, 1851. But he was only two years in the House, so that his whole Congressional service is short of Senator Morrill's by nearly

# SENATOR VANCE DEAD.

He Was Stricken With Apoplexy and Died Before Midnight.



ZEBULON B. VANCE. Senator Vance, of North Carolina, who had not been well since the assembling of Congress and had been confined to his home in Washington for the past month, had a turn for the worse and died at 10.45 o'clock p. m. At about noon he had a stroke of apoplexy. The stroke sent the blood to the brain, and since then he had been unconscious.

Zebulon B. Vance was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, on May 13, 1830. He was educated at Washington College, Tennessee, and at the University of North Carolina. He afterward studled law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and was elected County Attorney the same year. He was elected to the State House of Commons in 1854, and was a members of the Thirty-fifth and Thirtysixth Congresses. In May, 1861, he entered the Confederate service as Captain, and was made Colonel in August. In 1862 he was elected Governor of North Carolina, and was re-elected in 1864. He was first elected to the United States Senate in 1876, but admission was refused him, and he resigned in January, 1872. He was the Democratic nominee for the Senate the same year, but was defeated by a combination of bolting Democrats and Republicans. He was elected Governor for the third time in 1876. and was elected to the Senate and took his seat on March 18, 1879. He was re-elected in 1884 and 1890. His term will expire on March

# FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

77TH DAY .- The day was consumed by Mr. Peffer, who continued his speech on the 78TH DAY. -After some routine morning business the Senate resumed the consideration of the Further Urgent Deficiency bill. Mr. Hill proposed to count pairs to make a The matter went over. --- When the Tariff bill was taken up Mr. Peffer con-tinued his speech on the subject, the fourth installment. He was followed by Mr. Mit-

79TH DAY .- Mr. Hill reintroduced his resolution to so amend the rules as to permit pairs to be counted in making up a quorum. -The Further Urgent Deficiency bill was censorship of papers prepared by special agents of the Census Bureau, passed, with many amendments. The bill, as passed by the House, appropriated about \$1,242,000, and the amendments of the Senate increase that amount to \$1,785,000. One of the Senate amendments is \$5000 for the widow of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia. - The Tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Quay addressed the

Senate in opposition to it. 80TH DAY. - Funeral services for the late Senator Vance were held in the Senate chamber, the members of the House participating. 81st Day. -Attorney-General Olney sent a letter from George Hoadly to the Senate in reply to the Boatner Union Pacific resolutions. - Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, delivered a speech against the income tax feature of the Tariff bill. 82D Day. -Messrs. Morrill, Turple, Cameron and Quay spoke on the tariff.

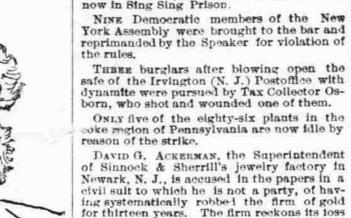
The House. 100TH DAY .- The House was in session only an hour, adjourning on account of the cau-

cus, no quorum and no business. 101sr Day .- As the Clerk began reading the journal Mr. Reed interrupted with the suggestion that the first business was the question of approving the journal of the day before. The House was again unable to obtain a quorum and, on motion, adjourned. 102n Day.-No business was done, the House adjourning out of respect to the memory of Senator Vance, whose funeral was ield in the Senate Chamber. The House before adjournment passed appropriate resolutions in honor of the memory of General Henry W. Slocum. 103D DAY .- The House adopted the quorum-counting rule by a vote of 212 to 47, the Republicans voting for it.—The Diplo-

matic and Consular Appropriation bill was 104TH DAY .- A debate on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill drifted into a general discussion of the Administration's record. —Mr. Cummings reported the Na val Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895, and the House adjourned.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States UNITED STATES JUDGE LACOMBE refused of writ of habeas corpus for John Y. McKane, the Gravesend (N. Y.) election manipulator,



at about \$25,000, and the gold was taken, so the firm says, at the rate of about \$175 or Two thousand coke strikers paraded through the disturbed region in Pennsyivania terrorizing the men who remained at STEPHEN R. Post, one of the oldest brokers

on the New York Produce Exchange, failed. ALDEN FALES, the boy murderer, of Newark, N. J., has escaped the gallows. His sentence was commuted by the New Jersey Court of Pardons to imprisonment for life. WILLIAM HIBBERT, who was in the famous charge of the Six Hunderd at Balaklava, died a few days ago in New York City.

Forest fires have again broke out in the pine forests south of Vineland, N. J. A considerable section has been burned over. GENERAL OLIVER LATHROP SHEPHERD, retired, died at his residence, in New York City. He was seventy-nine years old, and was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga County N. Y. He went to West Point in 1840. He was a veteran of the Seminole, the Mexican and the Civil Wars.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was buried among his kindred and amid the scenes of his childhood in Stockbridge, Mass. C. E. WOODRUFF, of Berlin, Conn., who recently completed a term in State prison for forgery, has settled with the banks in Hartford, New Britain, Meriden, Thompson and Middletown, which he defrauded, paving

### South and West.

them \$45,000, the amount of the forgeries.

Less than three hundred men were affected by the building trades lock out in Chicago. THE World's Fair buildings are still the property of the South Park Commissioners. The sale of the buildings to L. C. Garrett, of St. Louis, was declared off because the money was not forthcoming.

JUDGE DUNDY, of Omaha, Neb., ordered the wages of the unorganized employes of the Union Pacific restored to the basis which ruled before the reduction recently inaugurated by the receivers. GOVERNOR TILLMAN, of South Carolina,

began to disband those militia companies which refused to follow his Darlington or-Fire destroyed the business portion of

SEYMOUR NEWLIN, a colored man with a bad reputation, committed a criminal assault upon an aged woman named Mrs. Knowles, living at Rash Sylvania, Logan County, Ohio. He was taken from a calaboose by a mob and hanged to a tree. THERE was just \$249,180.76 worth of dispensary liquor seld in South Carolina during the quarter ending February 1. There were fifty-seven dispensaries in operation, and the net profits for equal division between the counties and towns were \$41,-

GENERAL JOSEPH B. KERSHAW is dead, aged seventy-two. He was born at and al ways lived at Camden, S. C., except that he served the Confederacy throughout the war, rising from Colonel to Major-General. He was Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court from 1877 until last June, when he resigned because of ill health, and then President Cleve land made him Postmaster.

THE Great Northern railroad strike spread to 1500 miles of the line. Twenty-foun buildings in the heart of Santa Cruz, Cal., were burned. Loss \$255,

A PATAL accident occurred at Huntington. Tenn., where a party of schoolboys attempted to haze a new student. The plan was to take the victim to the woods and frighten him with pistels fired from ambush. One of the shots struck a young man named H. T. Harper, who was passing along the road at the time, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours. An expert investigation of the books of

City Treasurer Mrs. E. R. Pulliam, of Fort Scott, Kan., the only female city treasurer in the State, makes it appear that she is \$1300 short in her accounts. She has been suspended pending further investigation. The stoppage of traffic by reason of strike continued over a large part of the Great Northern Railway in the West. A LONE highwayman robbed the stage near Milton, Cal., of the Wells-Fargo treasure box, containing \$2000.

# Washington.

THE Senate gave Senator Walsh, of Georgia, the following named committee assignments: Quadro-Centennial (select) Chairman; Postoffices and Post Roads, Relations with Canada (select), National Banks (select) and Private Land Claims.

The Postmaster-General talked over a long distance telephone, for the first time, with Postmaster Hessing in Chicago. The President made the following nominations: Ormond Hammond, Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, Barnes Compton, Naval Officer in the District of Baltimore; Frank T. Shaw, Collector of Customs, Baltimore: Davis Warfield, Postmaster at Baltimore; C. Ridgely Goodwin, Surveyor of Customs, Baitimore; W. L. Marbury, United States District Attorney for Maryland; William H. Harries, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Minnesota; William H. Manogue, Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C.; M. A. Frawley, Surveyor of Customs at Burlington, Iowa ; John E. Lynch, United States Marshal

Eastern District of Missouri. DIRECTOR PRESTON, of the Mint Bureau, has completed his final figures on the gold then after some more discussion as to the production of the United States during the calendar year 1893. The total product is given as 1,739,081 ounces, valued at \$35,-950,000, which is an increase for the year of 73,455 ounces, representing \$1,518,423. THE President sent to the Senate another batch of Hawaiian correspondence, which contains some information that has been before the public for several days in an unoffi-

> A DEMOCRATIC caucus of Representatives decided by a majority of almost forty to report a quorum-counting rule. SECRETARY LAMONT and party returned to Washington from a three weeks' trip of inspection to the various army posts of the

South and Southwest. All of the posts visited were found in the interest fleat condition, and the trip was a very enjoyable one. WILLIAM McGARRAHAN, one of Washington's celebrities, who, for nearly half a century, has been vainly contesting before Congress for what he claimed to be his rights, in the Rancho Panoche Grande, has at last given up his fight, broken in health. value of his claim mounted up to the mill-

THE Senate confirmed the following nominations: W. W. Rockhill, of Maryland, now Chie! Clerk of the Department of State, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State. I lward H. Strobel, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-Tiary to Ecuador. THE log book and other valuable relics of

the wrecked corvette Kearsarge were foun! and will be turned over to the Navy Depart-COMMODORE ERBEN has preferred charges of dereliction of duty against Captain Mahan.

MADELINE POLLARD wins. The jury at Washington decided that W. C. P. Breck ridge, Representative from the Lexingt-(Ky.) District, broke a bona fide promise a marry her and that he must pay her \$15,000 therefor. The jury was out less than ninety

#### minutes. The case was appealed, defendant himself arising and making the customary

motion for a new trial. THE sub-committee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs completed the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill carries an appropriation of \$6,455,866. The office of Superintendent of Indian Schools is

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN IBWIN Was placed on the retired list by the operation of law, on eaching the age of sixty-two years. hauled down his flag on the Philadelphia at Honolulu, as Admiral Benham did on the San Francisco at Curacoa five dovs ago.

THE forces of President Peixoto have reaptured Parangua from the Brazilian nsurgents. SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT announced to the House of Commons that the territory of Uganda, Africa, had been placed under a British protectorate, with a regular adminis-

THE farmers of England, France, Germany, Austria and Poland are greaty worried by the dry weather which prevails in these countries. The drought has not been

broken in more than five weeks. An explosion caused by fire damp occurred n a coal mine at Czuprija, Servia. Sixteen

ADMIRAL MELLO and his adherents have been driven out of Rio Grande, and the Brazilian revolution is apparently nearly PRESIDENT CARNOT will not be a candidate

for re-election at the French elections next RIAZ PASHA, of Egypt, who has been a horn in the British flesh, has resigned and his fellow-Ministers go out of office with him. The Khedive consulted Lord Cromer before

picking out a new Premier. NEARLY fifty houses were destroyed and eight farms were devastated by fire in Oldenburg, Germany. The flames spread rapidly, as the buildings and timber had een parched by the drought and there was little water available.

THE budget introduced into the English House of Commons provides chiefly by increased taxation for an estimated deficit of

### DEATH OF SLOCUM.

It Followed a Severe Attack of Pneumonia in Brooklyn.

General Henry W. Slocum died at his home, 456 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, a few mornings ago, at 2 o'clock of pneumonia. He had contracted a cold two weeks before while on a trip to Tarrytown to visit a country place where he thought of spending the summer with his family. His allment was complicated by a kidney trouble and a weak

General Henry W. Slocum was born at Delphi, Onondaga County, New York, September 24, 1827. He had a brilliant war career, and was numbered among the fa-"flighting Generals." Of late mous years he has been identified with many Brooklyn enterprises, more purticularly trolley street car lines, in which he has made a fortune. He began his education at the Cazenovia Academy, and at the age of twenty-one entered West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated. He was appointed Second Lieutenant, United States Army. He was promoted First Lieutenant of the First Artillery in 1856. In the same year he resigned from the army and began the practice of law at Syracuse. In 1859 General Slocum was elected to the Legislature and as Treasurer of Onondaga County, in which capacities he was serving when the war broke out. During the month of May, 1861, the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers was organized and General Slocum was placed in command. His first battle was at Bull Run, where he was severely wounded in the thigh. When he recovered he was made Brigadier-General. He served in the Army of the Potomac under McCleilan, and on July 4, 1862, was made Major-General. At the head of the Twelith Army Corps he distinguished himsel in the three great battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the fall of Richmond, General Slocum resigned his commission. He then made his home in Brooklyn, and resumed the practiced of law. In 1865 he was defeated as a candidate for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket. In 1868 he was chosen as Presidential Elector, and elected to Congress. He was re-elected Congressman in 1868, and in 1884 he was chosen as Congressman for the third time. He was one the Commissioners of the Brooklyn Bridge and was in favor of opening it free to

# LAWLESS STRIKERS KILLED. A Plucky Sheriff Quells a Mob of

Furious Poles. Trouble has been brewing between the Water Board and the Polish laborers engaged to lay the pipe extensions east of the waterworks, near Connor's Creek, four miles from Detroit, Mich., over the question of wages for some days. These men were quarrelsome, and refused to go to work themselves or allow any one else to do so, but no serious outbreak occurred. At 5 o'clock a. m. an angry looking mob began to gather at the scene, and when 7 o'clock arrived more than 500 men, carrying pickaxes and spades, were patrolling the road. Four policemen were sworn in as deputy sheriffs, and eighteen men were put to work. The strikers threatened to kill the first man who dared attempt to do any work, and when one of the men, more daring than his fellow-workmen, jumped into the ditch he was savagely assaulted. The handful of deputies were overpowered, and

the strikers were left in possession for the When Engineer Williams attempted to withdraw his men peacefully the strikers became furious and made an onslaughter on one of the men. Sheriff Collins ordered the mob to disperse, threatening to shoot if the order was not obeyed. The mob appeared maddened, however, and continued the attack. Then the sheriff ordered his posse to fire. He suited the action to the word, and fired three shots from his revolver in rapid succession. This was a signal for a voiley from the deputies, who emptied their revolvers at the advancing mob. Two strikers were shot dead, and at least fifteen others are more or less dangerously wounded. The sheriff was knocked senseless, being struck over the head repeatedly with a shovel. His injuries were considered dangerous. This had a demoralizing effect on the mob, and it

The dead are Andrea Karnetski and John Pielat. The injured are Theopil Slawinski. shot in the back, fatally ; Jack Quadupski shot in the breast, fatally ; Laurenz Kulwick shot in the hip; Fony Gerkowiaki, shot the thigh, all strikers. Sheriff Cottins, out on head and right leg and several to ty bruises, Foreman Cathey, fatally injurend a policeman, seriously out and bruised,

# BULLDOZED THE BANKER. A. Robber With Two Revolvers Grabs

All the Money in Sight.

A bold robbery was perpetrated at Craw
A bold robbery was perpetrated at Craw
for firing the great rifle All the Money in Sight. ford, Neb., the Crawford Banking Company losing about \$2300. The robbery took place | weighing more than half a ton. The target at 3.45 p. m., after banking hours, and while | was a tweive-inch nickel steel plate, and both President Whipple was alone in the bank. He was sitting at his desk at work when suddenly he was told to throw up his hands and not to call out. He looked into the muzzles of a pair of revolvers in the hands of a big man. He was told to open the money drawer, which he did, and the robber pocketed the contents. Whipple was then marched to the vault, and what cash was available there was taken.

leased a few minutes later. Owing to the defeat of the British Ministry government is predicted by the Tories.

### SUDDEN DEATH OF THE EMI-NENT JURIST.

He Peacefully Expired at His Home in New York City, Just After Returning in Apparently Vigorous Health From a Visit to England | ture was a mass of flames.

-His Distinguished Career.

David Dudley Field, the eminent lawyer and jurist, died suddenly at his home, No. 22 | the fire. Among the employes seriously in Gramercy Park, New York City, of pneumonia. He had just returned from England, where he had been visiting his daughter. LadyMusgrave, and when he landed he seemed in the best of health and spirits. Though he was eighty-nine years old, his step was as elastic, his form as erect, as that of a young man. Mr. Field was taken with a ongestive chill three days after his return home. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. David Dudley Field, Jr., summoned Dr. Stephe Burt, the family physician, who found that the patient had all the symptoms of pneumonia. The efforts of Dr. Burt proved unavailing, and Mr. Field ontinued to sink until the end finally came Justice Field was at once summoned from Washington and arrived during the day, Dr. Henry M. Field took charge of the uneral arrangements. Mr. Field's last noments were calm and peaceful He had been in a semi-conscious state all day and the end, when it finally came, was without a sound or struggle. The great lawyer seemed merely to fall into a deep sleep. His daughter-inlaw was at the bedside all the time. When the news became known in the city, Mayo Gilroy caused the flags to be raised at hal nast on the City Hall. Nearly all the court adjourned out of respect to Mr. Field's The death was aunounced the Legislature at Albany, and out of respect to his memory both Houses

idjourned. In the Assembly a committee

was appointed to take appropriate action. It

was decided that the funeral be held from

Calvary Episcopal Church and that the in-

terment be in the old family burying ground

David Dudley Field belonged to a fami

of which a single generation has set its much

deeply upon American history. Himself a

at Stockbridge, Mass.

jurist with no superior at the American bar ; Cyrus W. Field, known as the layer of the irst Atlantic cable; Stephen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Henry, preacher and editor, are brothers who have each achieved high fame and reputation. David Dudley Field began life in a very plain ashion. He was born in Haddam, Conu., o February 13, 1805, and was the eldest nine children born to his father, a minister, with an annual salary of \$500. Out of this sum the family was supported, and three o he sons received a college education. Yours Field had prepared himself for college by the time he was sixteen years old, and began a egal course at Williams in 1821. He was admitted to the bar in 1828. Soon after this ne went to New York and began the practice of his profession, taking an active part in public affairs almost from the first, Aitogether he spent more than sixty years in etive work as a lawyer, and devoted fifty cears to the codification of the laws. His irst essay on codification was published in 1839. His life was a busy one. The first in terruption to it was in 1836, when, after the leath of his wife, he went abroad and spent year in travel, many lively pictures of which appeared afterward in "Sketches Over Returning to this country in 1837, Mr. Field considered the reform of the judicial system. Two years later he obtained a nomination from the Democrats for the Assembly, with the view of introducing law reform measures into the Legislature. But he was defeated. Many lawreform tracts were published by Mr. Field. In the session of 1853 he procured the whole Code of Civil Proedure to be reported for passage by a committee of the Assembly, and during 1855 the whole Code of Criminal Procedure. The lawreform measures of Mr. Field occupied his thoughts and a large portion of his time for eighteen years. He not only received no conpensation, it is but had to pay the expense of his as sistants, amounting to over \$6000. Lord Brougham watched with great interest the progress of the movement here, and when

Mr. Field went to England sought from him the full details of this new legislation. Mr. Field next considered a "Code of International Law." His ideas met with cordial approval in England. The code was framed ipon the idea that some time or other the different nations will agree upon a general reaty concerning the subjects discussed in it. 'he first political speech ever made Mr. Field was in Tammany Hall, in 1842, on the nomination of R. H. Morris or Mayor. Deceased was a Democrat but revolted on the slavery question. He attended the Republican convention at Chicago in 1860. At the peace congres Mr. Field did all he could, as the head of the New York delegation, to prevent war. Mr. Field, though dissatisfied with the course of the Republican party in the matter of reconstruction, still followed the recent political ties so far as to vote for Mr. Hayes The Democrats, on the retirement from Congress of Smith Ely, offered Mr. Field the nomination, which he accepted, and was elected. It was early in January when he took his seat, so that he was a member of the House of Representatives but eight weeks. Mr. Field had been three times married. His first wife was Jane L. Hep kins, to whom he was welded in 1829. They had three children, Dudley Field, ern November 28, 1830; Jeanie Lucinde, October 9, 1833, and Isabella, April 3, 1835. Mrs. Field died in Stockbridge, in 1836. Mr. Field married his second wife in 1841. She was Mrs. Harriet Davidson, and died in 1864. He married again in 1866, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Carr, the widow of Dr. S J. Carr. She died in 1876. Mr. Field's surviving child, Jeanle Field, was married in 1870 Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor o British Columbia. Decease I had just returned from a visit to her in England, Among the pall bearers selected to attend the funeral of David Dudley Field were the following: Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court: John Bigelow, Joseph H. Choate, William M. Evarts, Abram body, Chancellor McCracken, R. A. Pigeons, P pair............ 35 & 50 eve. R. M. Galloway, Charles Butler, Judg

Charles Andrews, Judge A. R. Lawrence and H. H. Anderson, Mr. Field's estate is valued at between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. It consists of eleven acres of land at High Bri lice, and a large estate at Stockbridge, Mass. The property is unincumbered. The Hev. Henry M. Field, his brother, said that the bulk of the estate will be held in trust for the grandchildren until they become of age.

#### THE THIRTEEN-INCH GUN. It Sent a Half-Ton Projectile Through

a Twelve-Inch Steel Plate. Naval ordnance officers fired two shots from the big thirteen-inch gun at Indian Head proving grounds near Washington, a few days ago, which proved to their complete satisfaction that the gun is a magnifiwas to test the nickel steel projectiles, each shells went entirely through it one of them breaking to pieces and the other remaining intact after it had cleared the plate. The Carpenter shell was unburt by the operation of rushing its half-ton mass through a foot o solid stee!, which is exactly what the ordnance officials have been looking for as a means of testing the great seventeen-inch armor for the battle ships. The tests were

The robber then closed the vault door, leav heaviest armor plates yet made in this couning the bank President on the inside, and tha bolt was slipped on the prisoner, who was re-In a few days it is probable that the thirteen inch gun will be aimed at the typical battleship plates, with results that will be anxiously awaited by the Navy Department on a private bill and small majorities on other and the armor contractors. After these other measures, the downfall of the Rosebery | tests the big gun's range will be tried by long shots down the Potomac River.

# FIRE IN BUFFALO.

#### Over a Million in Property Destroyed in a Few Hours.

At 7 o'clock p. m. flames were seen bursting out of the front of the American Grape Sugar Works, on Scott and Chicago streets, Buffalo, N. Y., one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. A general alarm was promptly responded to, but when the firemen reached the scene the entire struc-

Sixty men were employed at night on the top floors of the works. How many of these escaped was not known on the morning after

jured by jumping from the windows of the eighth floor were: James Young, head bruised and badly burned; William Maurice, both legs broken, fatally hurt . William Landowski, badly out and burned; John Stern, badly cut; Lieutenant Scraeder, of Fire Company No. 1, badly hurt by falling walls; Joseph Weber, pipeman, No. 1, badly burned and leg broken. At 10,30 o'clock the fire had spread to the public fish market and the wholesale meat district, but at midnight it was under control. The loss to adjoining property, in-cluding the fish market and Klinck's wholesale meat market, will amount to about \$20,000, making the total loss about \$1,200,

000, on which there is an insurance of about All but twelve of the sixty men employed in the building at night had been accounted for at midnight. It was then feared that they were in the ruins. The fire was caused by an electric light wire on the top floor.

The main building of the grape sugar works, eight stories in height had, with its dependencies, afrontage of 225 feet on Scott street extending to the corner of Scott, and a depth of 180 feet, reaching to the banks of the Ham burg Canal, while the feed, drying establishment, warehouses, machinery and other subordinate structures occupied the south side of Scott street directly opposite the main property, and with their respective raliroad tracks and freighting facilities stretched nearly to Perry street, 300 feet to the southward.

### A PICTURESQUE STEEPLE.

The Wind Blew It Off the Church and It Stood Upon Its Apex.

At Litchfield, Conn., the gale blew over the steeple of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. It fell apex downward on the lawn in front of the church, and its point sank several feet into the ground. The steeple broke off and stood upside down, its peak in the ground and its base in the air. Efforts were made to pull the inverted steeple over by ropes without success, but its base was finally inclined to the bell tower, against which it still rests. with apex to the ground. Apart from the loss of the steeple the church was not badly

# THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country

Produce Quoted in New York. During the greater part of the past week the trade ruled slow owing to a rather light activity. The ruling price at the various milk receiving stations for platform surplus was \$1.37 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange

price, 2%c. per quart. Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals Condensed milk, gals Cream, gals	1,472,880 12,050 30,740		
BUTTER.			
Creamery-Penn., extras	=	a ±	$\frac{24}{24}$
Western, firsts.	213	0	23
Western, thirds to seconds	17	Cette	21
State-Extra	22	to	32
Firsts.	241	ser-	2.1
Seconds	1.9	Car	10
Western Im. Creamery, tirsts.	16	100	14
Seconds	12	1917	1.4
Western Factory, fresh, ax-			
tras		60	
Seconds to firsts	12	(e)	1.4
Thirds	10	160	1.1
Summer make	13	fie:	19
Rolls, fresh	-	car	
CHEESE,			

State-Full cream, white, fancy Full cream, good to prime. State Factory-Part skims, Part skims, com. to prime. 3 m Full skims..... 2 m State & Penn-Fresh ...... 12 w Southern-Fresh gathered, 11 @ 11 Western-Fresh, best ... Duck eggs-South & West .. DEANS AND PEAS. Beans-Marrow, 1893, choice. - @ 247 Medium, 1893, choice.....

Pen, 1893, choice...... 1 70 Gr 1 75 Red kidney, 1893, choice . 245 @ 275 White Kidney, 1893, choice 1 75 6 1 85 Black turtle soup, 1893. . . . 1 90 m 2 00 Lima, Cal., 1893 # 60 ths. . - 6e 2 20 Green peas, bbls, 7 bush ..... PRINTS AND BERRIES-FRESH. Apples-Russet, F bbl ... 400 @ 500 Baldwin, 7 bbl. . . . . . . 5 50 @ 0.00 Cranberries, Jersey, Phil. Strawberries, ? qt 

Pacific Const, choice .... 66 18 Common to prime ..... 11 66 17 HAY AND STRAW. Hay-Good to choice ₹ 100 lb - @ 85 Straw-Long rye ..... 50 6 65 LIVE POULTRY. Fowls, P. tb..... Chickens, ? th. Roosters, old, F th..... Western, P pair ..... S. Hewitt, Judge Charles A. Pea- Geese, Fpair ...... 75 % 125

Turkeys, F th .... Chickens, Phila, broilers.... 25 @ Fowls, # lb. .... 6 (a) Ducks, % th..... VEGETABLES.

Potatoes-State, # 180 fbs. . . 1 75 @ 2 00. Jersey, & bbl. ..... Onions-Bermuda, 7 crate.. 145 @ 175 Lettuce, Southern, it bit .... 150 @ 250 Turnips, 7 bbl ..... Sweet potatoes. 1 00 6 1 50 String beans, Fla., F crate. . 2 00 @ 5 00 Celery, & doz .... Green peas, N. C., & crate . 250 @ 300 GRAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Pate-3. . . . .

Spring Patents..... 3 75 @ 3 95 Wheat, No. 2 Red ..... - 6 6.3 ats-No. 2 White ...... 40 @ 40 Track mixed ...... 38 4 @ 39 4 Bariey-Ungraded Western 6.3 @ 67 Seeds -Clover, 2 100 ..... 8 50 @ 10 25 Timothy, ₹ 100...... 4 60 @ 5 00 Lard -City Steam ...... 7% a 1% LIVE STOCK.

therefore only preliminary to the trials for the acceptance or condemnation of the Beeves, city dressed ...... 6 4 a 3 Milch Cows, com, to good ... - @ Calves, City dressed..... Lambs, 7 100 ths ..... 4 25 @ 5 25 Hogs--Live, # 100 fbs..... 5 35 @ 585 Dressed ..... 6, 9 9