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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Stocks and Bonds in New York—Grain and Provision Markets of Chicago.

New York, July 17.—Of to-day's sales 22,341 shares, 45,700 were in American Sugar, 45,245 in Distillers and 19,000 in Chicago Gas, leaving over 52,000 of the entire railway list and other securities. The feature of the market was the heaviness of Distillers, the stock dropping from 20 1/4 to 18 1/4. Considerable profit came out on the way down.

The decline was not checked until late in the afternoon, when there was a rally on a covering of shorts put out early in the day for room account. The weakness was due to Washington advices that the compromise on the distilled spirit tax will be unfavorable for the Chicago Gas dropped 2 1/2 percent to 7 1/4, on the announcement that the Chicago Common Council had given a franchise to the American Gas company, the latter to supply the city with gas at 75c per thousand feet. American Sugar first advanced 1 percent to 10 1/2, fell to 9 1/4, advanced to 10 1/4 and declined to 9 1/2, the lowest point of the day. The stock is still sensitive to Washington advices, the early rise being due to the operation of the old reports that the bill will get the protection it needs, and the weakness near the close was due to the rumored disagreement of the members. Bulls on the stock market believe that there will be no revision of the tariff failing at this time, and the company will go ahead under the tariff which is even more favorable than the proposed Senate bill. The day held well until the last hour, when a decline of 1/4 to 1 percent occurred in sympathy with the weakness in the Industrials. Pullman advanced 1/2 percent to 15 1/2 and Evansville and Terre Haute 2 to 5 1/2. The feeling on the stock market is by no means bearish and the professional operators on the short side are not inclined to follow the weakness of Distillers and Chicago Gas, but the sales of the railway issues reported formal disagreement of the board conference committee was expected in view of the wide difference between the House and the Senate over certain features of the bill, and, therefore, the bears were unable to make any capital out of the latest developments in National legislation. It is still believed by the Street that a way will be reached to dispense with the matter before long. A better buy for bonds, both Government and railroad, is having good effect on the stock market.

The closing was rather weak, owing to the heaviness of the Industrials. The net changes were losses of 1/4 to 3/4 percent. Reading and Canada Southern rose 1/4 percent, Manhattan 1/4, Baltimore and Ohio 2/4 percent. Reading was higher on rumors that the prospects for the reorganization had improved. The demand for railway and miscellaneous mortgages continues brisk, and a further advance in prices was recorded. Business was moderate.

On July 17.—Disheartened and disappointed bulls were the sellers of wheat today. Nobody wants to hold it now that the pressure of a new crop is beginning to make itself felt. How big the crop is a matter for individual preference. The Government makes the yield in the neighborhood of 385,000,000 bushels. The *Trairie Farmer* estimates it at 400,000,000 bushels. There are a number of guesses between the two. The *Trade Bulletin's* estimate of 400,000,000 bushels was a matter of gossip-to-day, probably the weakness of to-day was due to a pondering over the various statistics. With arrivals of new wheat decreasing and little if any improvement in the foreign demand, the most rampant rumor was believed to pull in his horns to-day. September wheat opened at from 77 to 78, closing at 77 1/2; bid, a net loss of 1/4 cent from yesterday.

Corn opened higher and firmer, but weakness soon overcame the market. September corn opened at 43 1/2, sold between 43 to 44 1/2 and 42 1/2, closing at 43 1/2; a net loss of 3/4 cent for the day. Cash corn was in fair supply and

the commission houses generally do business on that part of the country. There was not much excitement in the market, nor was there any change in the surrounding pits. September closed with a loss of 1/4 cent.

A deadly assault and suicide. Birmingham, Ala., July 17.—Near Knight's house on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee river, opposite this city, a man named J. E. Outler, a grocer, for some time past had been quarreling with a woman named Isom. After some words Isom threatened Isom and fired at Isom. Under the impression that Isom had fled from the scene, the police, on reaching the scene, were told by the policeman that Isom had been shot. "I've killed Outler," Isom said. He then placed the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth and shot himself through the top of his head, off the face and died. Isom is about 22 years of age and married.

DEBS IN JAIL.

PROCESS FOR CONTEMPT ISSUED AGAINST HIM.

Howard, Keliber and Rogers included in the Order.—The Case to be Heard Monday.—The Defendants Refuse to Give Bail Though Friends Present Urge Them to Do So.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The reports that additional proceedings were likely to be taken by the Federal authorities against President Debs and his associate officers of the American Railway union had the effect of bringing a big crowd to the United States Circuit court room in the Government building this morning. Judge Seamans, of Milwaukee, presided in the absence of Judge Grosscup. Debs was present at the opening of court, accompanied by W. W. Erwin, the noted criminal lawyer of St. Paul, A. Shoemaker, of St. Paul, Erwin's law associate and by S. S. Gregory, of this city, who was the leading counsel of Prendergast in the lunacy proceedings that followed the assassin's conviction and has been retained as special counsel for the union.

As soon as a few minor cases had been disposed of Mr. Gregory stepped to the bar, announced the presence of Debs and inquired whether the hearing was to go on to-day. Judge Seamans replied that the case would proceed as soon as District Attorney Milchrist was ready.

At 11 o'clock the district attorney, accompanied by Edwin Walker, special counsel for the Government, and George R. Peck, special counsel for the Santa Fe road, appeared. Special Council Walker then opened the proceedings proper with a brief statement. He said he was desirous of presenting to the court an information against certain people on behalf of the United States Government and to ask that a writ of attachment be issued for the persons named therein. In addition, another information was offered in behalf of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, this road being in the hands of the United States receivers. The information in behalf of the Government, he said, set forth that on July 2nd, Judges Wood and Grosscup issued an injunction restraining Debs and his associates from interfering with inter-State commerce or with the transportation of United States mails, or from exercising terror or violence against railroad employees engaged in their work. Personal service of this injunction was made on the defendants, but in spite of it they continue to call out men and ordered strikes on lines within the city of Chicago and the district adjacent thereto and within the jurisdiction of the court. This violation has continued daily, and it might be said hourly, and the Government desired such action and such punishment as the court might see fit.

The lengthy information was then read by District Attorney Milchrist. It sets forth the facts already stated and quoted scores of telegrams sent by Debs after the injunction had been issued. These have never been published and had evidently come into the possession of the Government within a few hours, under circumstances that counsel would not explain. Some were addressed to Phelan, the Cincinnati organizer, just sentenced for contempt by Judge Taft; others to C. McAuliffe, at Milwaukee; others to C. McLaughlin, at Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Big Four and Santa Fe roads. All urged men to go out and stay out. One dispatch read: "It will take more than injunctions to move trains. Get the men out." This was addressed to W. F. Smith, Grand Junction, Col. Many other dispatches were of the same tenor. One said: "Do not be frightened by troops, injunctions or the subsidized press. Call your men out. This is a contest of pincer against the masses, and we will win and protect our supporters."

The court interfered at this point, with the suggestion that it did not want to hear any more dispatches. Enough had been read to indicate a persistent violation of the injunction.

The district attorney proceeded to read a resume of the loss of property occasioned by the mob during the past two weeks, of assaults upon engineers, firemen and others who continued at work and of interruptions of traffic that had occurred since the injunction had gone into effect. President Debs listened with close attention. The reading of the information occupied over one hour, and at its conclusion the district attorney contended that the defendants were clearly in contempt and should be attached and punished. Mr. Peck counsel of the Santa Fe road, stepped to the bar and read another long information, charging the defendants with interfering with the operations of that road and likewise asking for a contempt attachment. The court asked the defendants if they were represented by counsel. Mr. Gregory responded. He said that Debs was in court voluntarily, although it was understood that this would be an *ex parte* application. The Government did not depend best to charge either of the four defendants with personally participating in violence, nor had a case been stated that was cognizable in a court of equity. With considerable heat he said that he did not understand that the Government's information was for the protection of the railroads or that the movement was to be used as an agency to vindicate the property rights of railroads. That seemed to be what Mr. Peck wanted but it would be very unfortunate if any action of the court gave color to that claim. The entire country was concerned in this matter and it must be kept free of mobs. Mr. Walker responded that the Government did not propose to protect railroad

A MILLION DOLLARS

VOIOTED FOR DESTRUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN CACIUS.

Amendment to Inter-State Commerce Act—The Bankruptcy Bill Passed by the House—Railway Corporations to be Made Citizens of the States—More Appropriation Bills Go to Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Senate passed the Senate bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce act of February 4, 1887. It adds to section 10 of that act these clauses: "Whenever any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, is a corporation, such corporation may be prosecuted as for a misdemeanor under any of the foregoing provisions of this section, and upon conviction shall be subject for each offence to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

"Whenever an indictment shall be found under the provisions of this act against a corporation the service of any writ or other process thereupon, or for the prosecution thereof, shall be sufficient if a copy of such writ or process be delivered to and left with any officer or agent of such corporation resident in the judicial district wherein such indictment may be found."

It also repeals so much of section 10 of the act as provides for punishment by imprisonment. The consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill was resumed and Senator Hansbrough, of Dakota, offered an amendment to insert an item appropriating \$1,000,000 for the destruction of the Russian thistle.

The amendment caused a four hours' debate. In its course Senator Cockrell moved that cockle burr and Canadian thistle be included in the extermination measures, and Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, moved to include cocoa grass. These were rejected and Senator Hansbrough's amendment was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 24.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up and went over till to-morrow. A conference was ordered on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The Senate, after a short executive session, at 5:30 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference agreed to. The Bankruptcy bill, coming over from yesterday, was passed—yeas, 127; nays, 81.

Under the call of committees, three public building bills were reported and placed on the calendar. The rest of the day's session was devoted to the consideration of bills called up by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The House bill declaring that for the purpose of jurisdiction all corporations should be deemed to be citizens of any States into which their lines extend or in which they shall do any business, was next taken up. It was amended by adding after the word "business" the following: "as to all causes which may arise in said States and Territories against all corporations."

The House then, at 4:45 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

Strikers Returning to Work. CHICAGO, July 17.—A largely attended meeting of railroad strikers was held in Ulich's hall to-day to hear the reports of the committees selected to report the condition of the strike on the roads they formerly worked for. Some of the reports were not as indicative of success as the leaders expected. A former Nickel Plate employe reported that more than half the strikers had returned to work. The majority of the strikers are now switchmen, trackmen and shop workers. A committee of Illinois Central strikers from Harvey asked for an order to return to work, but permission was refused. Vice President Howard made a speech in which he claimed that four fifths of the switchmen, trackmen and shopmen were still out, 40 per cent. of the engineers and 25 per cent. of the firemen. He declared that the roads were operating 90 per cent. of the passenger trains and 25 per cent. of the freight. He closed by saying: "Mr. Rogers and I have got to go into court now and it is possible that we may have to go to jail. We can even be kept there, though a writ of habeas corpus may liberate us. The way to end this thing is for every workman in Chicago to drop his tools, complying with the law, however."

UNABLE TO AGREE.

The Tariff Bill Conferees Make no Progress—Objections to Mississippi Treasury Warrants—To Begin Coinage of Silver Dollars—Mr. Cooley Endorses the President's Course.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The full conference committee on the Tariff bill, including the Republican conferees, met at 2 o'clock in the room of the Senate Committee on Finance. Prior to their meeting, it is said that Senator Gorman and one or two other Senators, who have achieved prominence for their "conservative" course in the construction of the Tariff bill, called the Democratic members into a committee room and warned them again that under no circumstances must they recede from the amendments the Senate had made to the House bill. Should they do so and thereby change the complexion of the Senate bill, the conferees were told that upon their shoulders must rest the responsibility for the defeat of the bill in the end.

The conference adjourned at 3:15 o'clock until 1 o'clock to-morrow, without doing anything beyond discussing the general situation. There is little likelihood of an agreement, and the general impression of those who were in the committee room is that the report when made will be a disagreement on all the essential points. It is also said that the House conferees would stand out, because the President is behind them and is insisting that the House bill and not that of the Senate shall become the tariff law of the land.

Secretary Carlisle this afternoon took action in the controversy now in progress between Governor Stone, of Mississippi, and Chief Hazen, of the secret service, as to the illegal action of the State of Mississippi in issuing warrants for \$5, \$10, and \$20, similar in general appearance to United States money. He instructed Special Agent Burns, of St. Louis, to proceed to Mississippi and confer with Governor Stone, the object being to have the objectionable warrants withdrawn from circulation and replaced by others that do not possess the objectionable characteristics of those now in circulation. In the meantime, Chief Hazen has become possessed of the plates from which the warrants were struck off.

Secretary Carlisle, it is understood, will give direction within a few days to resume, to a limited extent, the coinage of standard silver dollars at the mints of the United States. Since the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase law last November silver coinage has been virtually suspended, only about 500 silver dollars having been struck off bearing the date of 1894. This year will not probably exceed \$2,000,000. Its coinage will not effect the amount of money in circulation, as for every dollar of silver coined a \$1 silver certificate will be retired. The coinage, however, will increase the silver seigniorage now in the treasury but still uncovered. This now amounts to about \$55,000,000.

The compilation of the official data taken on the trial trip of the cruiser Minneapolis shows her to be not only the fastest ship in the American navy, if not in the world, but faster even than was supposed. When the trial was completed last Saturday the rough calculation made of her time placed her speed at 23 1/2 knots per hour, but the corrections made by naval experts show that she accomplished the wonderful average of 23.973 knots. This will be her official rating, and on it the premium for excess of speed will be allowed. At the rate of \$50,000 for each one-quarter knot of speed developed in excess of contract requirements, her builders, the Cramps, of Philadelphia, will secure \$114,600 in premiums.

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, ex-chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, whose eminent standing as an authority on constitutional law gives great value to his opinion, has written to the President as follows:

"ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 15, 1894. "PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND: "HONORED SIR:—Now that the great strike in which your official intervention became necessary has been clearly shown to be a failure, I beg to be allowed to express my unqualified satisfaction with every step you have taken in vindication of the National authority and with the restoration of law and order which has followed or is now in progress. The caution and deliberation with which you have proceeded are, I think, worthy, like the accompanying firmness of highest praise, and I am specially gratified that a great and valuable lesson in constitutional construction has been settled for all time with remarkably little bloodshed. You and the Attorney General also have won the gratitude of the country, not for this generation only, but for all time, and that God may bless you, for it is the sincere prayer of your obedient servant, THOMAS M. COOLEY."

The Strike Situation. SACRAMENTO, July 17.—"The strike is not over" said G. W. Gallatin, a strike leader, this morning. "We are firmer than at any time since the beginning of the strike."

The Vigilant Defeats the Britannia. BANGOR, Ireland, July 17.—The Vigilant acquitted herself gloriously to-day in her second contest over the Royal Ulster Yacht club's course of twelve turns for the Rear Commodore's cup, valued at \$50 and a cash prize of \$125. Some of the lustre of her victory was lost by the failure of the Britannia to finish. But nearly three-quarters of the course had been sailed when the Britannia carried away the jaws of her gaff and limped back home. The lead of the Yankee yacht was then about six minutes, and as the breeze was steady all day, she doubtless would have increased her advantage several minutes in the last three legs.

It is important to keep the liver and kidneys in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for invigorating these organs.

RAILROAD VALUATIONS

IN THREE LEADING COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

The Excursion to Canada—The News and Observer Purchased by Mr. Holding for Himself—Increasing Interest in the Senatorial Contest—Interesting Experiments at the Sta. Experiment Farm.

MESSINGHER FERRAR, RALEIGH, July 17. This morning on the vestibule train on the Seaboard Air Line fifty-five persons passed here on their way to Canada on that road's personally conducted excursion. Quite a party left here, including Rev. Drs. M. M. Marshall and Bennett Smedes, ex-Mayer and Mrs. A. M. Thompson and Mr. Charles E. Johnson. The State board of medical examiners met at Morehead City to-day. Dr. W. H. Whitehead is president; Dr. L. J. Priest, secretary.

A very fine and reasonable rains fell in this section last night. The rain fell here was an inch and a half. Two convicts arrived at the penitentiary to-day, one from Warren, the other from Orange, the latter being a female. Your correspondent was in error, it seems, in saying that Mr. J. N. Holding purchased the News and Observer for Edwards & Broughton. He made the purchase for himself, it is stated. The newspaper owed him \$2,800 for paper furnished by the Falls of Neuse mills, of which he is the president. The sale has to be confirmed within ten days. If his bid of \$6,710 is raised within that period, there will have to be a resale.

Raleigh District Methodist Episcopal conference begins at Oxford to-morrow. There is much talk about, and interest in, the Jarvis-Ransom contest for the Senatorship. There is also much talk about the Senatorial primaries, and opinion as to their propriety and merit appears quite divided.

The Railway Commission to-day completed the statements which show the valuation of railway property in the various counties. Here are the valuations in three important counties: New Hanover—Carolina Central, \$26,773; Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk, \$90,042; Wilmington and Weldon, \$151,987; Wilmington Seacoast, \$51,440; Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, \$58,752; Wilmington Bridge company, \$78,854; New Hanover Transit company, \$7,795.

Mecklenburg—Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, \$163,719; Carolina Central, \$164,609; Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio, \$133,445; Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, \$155,934; North Carolina railway, not yet known.

Wake—Durham and Northern, \$1,442; Raleigh and Gaston, \$33,549; Raleigh and Augusta Air Line, \$159,062; Interest of Southern railway in Union depot at Raleigh, \$10,000.

A Democrat who has just returned from a trip to South Carolina says he feels sure that Tillman will overwhelmingly defeat Butler. He also thinks that life in the Senate will have a civilizing and refining influence on Tillman and be of real benefit to him and his State.

At the Agricultural Experiment station some interesting experiments with cattle, as to digestion, are in progress, these being made by Professors Kilgore and Emery. The dairy at the farm is a fine one. Mention was made yesterday of the burning of fifty bales of cotton. The fire occurred at Clayton. It is said that thus far the present season no less than forty persons have been killed by lightning in this State.

The Sun's Cotton Review. NEW YORK, July 17.—The Sun's cotton review says: A rise in Liverpool, European and Southern buying, and local covering caused an advance here, though the crop news was favorable and the state of speculation was dull. There is a steady spot demand.

One firm says: "Spot sales at Liverpool are moderate—8,000 bales; but if the reduction of the world's visible supply of American, as well as all kinds, to be reported on Saturday next, is as large as it has been for two or three weeks past as compared with each previous week, it would show before the first of September that a much smaller supply than was predicted several months ago would be in sight on that date. The amount of new cotton to appear in August will have some influence, whether it is large or small, as it may indicate, as compared with last year and previous years, whether the crop is an early or a late one in Texas."

Another firm says: "We fear that a substantial and lasting improvement in prices can only be expected as a result of bad crop news, which at this moment seems decidedly scarce."

Shedding is reported in southern Texas, where rain is needed. Toting His Own Skillet. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 17.—A good deal of excitement of a quiet kind has been aroused in political circles in Alabama by the coming home of Congressman Denison, of the Seventh district. The Kolb leaders have been setting up claims to him and the Democrats have been uneasy. He disappointed both in his opening speech at Culman by ignoring State politics altogether, defending his record as purely and soundly Democratic, and endorsing Governor Jones' efforts to preserve law and order. In short, Col. Denison is here canvassing his district in his own interest and emphatically "toting his own skillet." He went only far enough on general lines to urge the people to stand by the Democrats. The whole State is watching his course with great interest.