

# The Weekly Messenger.

ESTABLISHED 1867

WILMINGTON, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

## THE CASES DISMISSED.

The Parties Charged With Firing Into a Train at Darlington During the Dispensary Riots Discharged.

(Special to the Messenger.)

FLORENCE, S. C., Aug. 21.—The preliminary hearing against C. S. McCall, C. S. Nates, J. C. Wilcox, L. W. Norment, J. H. Edwards, W. C. Byrd, S. H. Wilds and McIver Williamson, for conspiracy and shooting into the train of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern railway at Darlington during the trouble with Tillman's spies last April, was held at Darlington to-day before Trial Justice Floyd, and the parties were all dismissed. Detective W. H. Newbold, of Texas, was three months working up this case which was today thrown out. He raked Darlington with a fine tooth comb for evidence. Floyd is a Tillmanite and every one thought they would be bound over. Boyd & Brown were the attorneys for the defendants and W. F. Clayton for the State.

## A General Jail Delivery.

(Special to the Messenger.)

GREENVILLE, N. C., Aug. 21.—Pitt county jail had a complete delivery to-day in broad daylight. Five prisoners were there at breakfast, but when the sheriff's assistant went to take dinner to them he found no one there. The prisoners, who were given the liberty of the upper corridor during the day, had cut through a brick wall separating their cages from the passage, had gone down to the front door, easily removed the lock and taken their departure. All were colored and in for minor offences.

## They Died Together.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—At 7 o'clock this morning Park Officer Thomas Flynn, while patrolling in the Ramble in Central Park between the east and west driveways and opposite Seventy-eighth street, discovered the bodies of a young man and young woman lying dead on the grass near the pathway. The man was Julius D. Marcus, who is supposed to live at No. 52 East Broadway. The woman was Juliette Fournier, of No. 31 South Fourth street, Brooklyn. Marcus had a bullet wound through the center of his forehead. He was lying prostrate across the woman who was shot directly in the center of the breast. Marcus held a revolver in his hand. Two of the chambers were empty and three were still loaded. The blood from his head had run down and stained the face and clothes of the woman, whose body was still warm. It was evident that the man had first shot the woman and then killed himself. The man was about 30 years old and the woman 17. She had married her uncle and was unhappy with him. She and Marcus had been lovers previous to her marriage, so they met directly in the center of the breast. Letters found on their bodies showed that their act had been carefully planned to the last detail.

## From the Seat of War.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.—The Times has received the following dispatch from Shanghai, dated August 21: Gen. Tio, commander of the Feng Tein division of the Chinese forces, telegraphs as follows:

"The Chinese on Friday attacked the Japanese forces at Ping Yang, driving their back with a heavy loss, a distance of eleven miles to Claung Ho. The Chinese made a second attack on Saturday and drove the Japanese from Claung Ho, which is now in Chinese hands. The Japanese again lost heavily in Saturday's fighting. Another great battle is expected to-day."

Admiral Fremantle, the British commander, has established the headquarters of his fleet, provisionally, at Chee Foo, where the British, Russian and Italian Ministers now are. The Chinese fleet is sharing full possession of the Gulf of Pechili.

The Japanese are re-embarking large numbers of troops at Fusan. Nothing is known regarding their destination. The Chinese force which occupied Yashan has retreated that place and has marched westward in the direction of Seoul. The heavy loss is under Gen. Yeh, who was killed, is reported to have been killed in a recent battle, has been augmented by the admission of numbers of sympathizing Chinese. The Chinese forces are concentrating on Ping Yang. The telegraph line at that latter point remains in the possession of the Chinese. Nine thousand Japanese troops have left Seoul and are marching in the direction of Ping Yang. The German fathers of the Catholic mission at Ning Chou, in the southern province of Shan Tung, have been captured by bandits and held for ransom.

## Two Thousand Barrels of Oil Burned by Lightning.

WILMINGTON, Fla., Aug. 21.—A terrible electric storm raged here about 1 o'clock this morning. The Western Union Telegraph company's wires were cut and for several hours the city was cut off from communication with the outside world. During the storm lightning struck the warehouse of the Standard Oil company, situated on the river front and set it on fire. There were about 2,000 barrels of oil in the warehouse and not one was saved. The warehouse, which had been recently completed, and the pier were also totally destroyed. After becoming ignited, many of the barrels of oil rolled into the river and floated past the city in flames, causing no little danger to shipping. At intervals the barrels would explode with a tremendous report that awakened every person within five miles of the scene. The total loss is placed at \$20,000, with no insurance.

## NEW ENGLAND STRIKES.

THE UNSETTLED CONDITION EXPECTED TO CONTINUE.

The Howland Yarn Plants Concede the Demands of the Operatives—Difference in Position of Yarn and Cloth Mills—Ten Mills at Fall River Shut Down and Nineteen Partially Running.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 21.—The pleasant visions of some that the strike of textile operatives would prove a huge fizzle and only a temporary ripple on the surface of the industrial sea, by the developments of today are shown to be based upon a most superficial and hollow view of the conditions, and not of the actual situation. The conclusion was jumped at by some that inasmuch as the mills known as the Howland plants had conceded the old schedule of wages to their employees, the other cotton manufacturing establishments in this city would hasten to follow their lead. Such a view has taken this view seem to have lost sight of a very important circumstance in connection with the complication. At the time of the meeting of the mill men for the purpose of arranging for the cut down Wm. D. Howland was not in the city and no representative of the Rutch or Howland corporations or of the New Bedford manufacturing company was present. There are not a few who do not hesitate to say that this was not a coincidence.

After a long consideration of the situation and with a reasonable assurance that the operatives would show fight, regardless of what Mr. Howland's views of course might be, the mills decided to post notice of a cut down.

Without positive knowledge of what Mr. Howland might do in regard to enforcing the notices, the operatives generally, from the first, felt that he would make his employees the concessions they desired, rather than see the pleasant relations which had existed between them ruptured. It is not to be supposed for a minute that the other manufacturers were not as well informed in this regard as the operatives. Yet in view of all the conditions, the notices were posted.

The conditions in the yarn and cloth mills are widely dissimilar. It is generally agreed that those mills producing yarn alone are finding a much better market for their goods than is found for cloth. In the case of manufacturers of yarn it is a serious matter to lose a buyer, as the identity of their product is completely unknown to the general public, who purchase it under the brands of other manufacturers who make it into cloth. This is not, of course, the case with the product of the cloth mills. When there is any movement in cloth the opportunity to dispose of goods is always open to cloth producing mills. It is a common thing for a retail buyer who is favorably impressed with a particular brand of cloth to call for it over the counter of the retail store and thus the mills are constantly brought face to face with the consumers. In the case of the yarn mill, trade once diverted may never be regained. Consequently it is of the utmost importance that it should fill all its orders. It is hardly possible for a mill to be closed several weeks and still regain its trade. No doubt these considerations have been given weight.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 21.—To-day the mill situation is not improved. A canvass of the mills in the city shows the following conditions:

Shut down—Barnard, Narragansett, Sagamore, Stafford, Stevens, Wampanoag, Weetamoe, Flint, Anawan, Fall River Manufacturing.

Running on full time—American, Lincoln, Iron works, Metacomb, Globe, yarn; Sanford, spinning; King Phillip, Kerr, thread.

Partially running—Border City, a few looms; Bourne, same as yesterday; Chase, 60 looms; Cornell, 400; Davol, 300; Durfee, a few, not over 60; Grantie, 200; Hargraves, 95; Laurel Lake, not any looms; Mechanies, 200; Merchants, 160; Crescent, 600; Pocasset, 1,424; Richard Borden, 350; Seacomet, 550; Shove, 400; Slade, 150; Tecumseh, 100; Troy, 500.

In general the mills in the center of the city have gained in the number of looms running, while those on the outskirts have not been doing so well.

The weavers met in the South park to-day and listened to addresses made by the officers of the union and others.

Arnold B. Sanford, treasurer of the Globe yarn mills and K. C. Kerr, treasurer of the Kerr thread mill, notified their help this morning that they would be obliged to work under the reduction agreed upon by the manufacturers two weeks ago. The help accepted the offer and will work. Manufacturers in general believe to-day that things will be in a very unsettled condition here for three or four weeks and some of them have decided to forestall any serious difficulty by shutting down.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 21.—Five more mills shut down to-day—total of 10 of the strike and there is a decrease of fully 1,300 looms in the mills yet running.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 21.—A feeling prevails that all of the mills in the city whose production is yarn exclusively are likely to follow the Rutch and the Howland corporations and the New Bedford Manufacturing company in conceding the old schedule of wages to their employees, but that the mills producing cloth intend to fight the matter to a conclusion. If this should prove to be the case the strike would prove to be concerned, but there would still be about 7,000 of the operatives in idleness.

The loom fixers met at Spinner's hall early this morning. There was not one of the 210 loom fixers in the city unaccounted for. The meeting was immensely enthusiastic and the sentiment was unanimous not to return to work until an assurance is received that the old

schedule of wages is restored. The loom fixers are vehement in their assertions that the cut down is more unjust in their case than in that of any of the other operatives. They claim to be the most poorly paid of any of the help, taken into consideration the amount of responsibility they are called upon to assume and the fact that they are compelled to furnish their own tools. Inasmuch as they did not see any probability of a settlement of the difficulty during the present week, it was voted to adjourn until Saturday. In the meantime, should there be any unexpected developments they will be called together by their committee of conference, which daily consult with the representative of other organizations.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The stock market to-day showed further signs of the heavy liquidation which has been going on ever since the Tariff bill passed the Senate, and the Burlington and Quincy directors decided it wise to declare the usual rate of dividend on the stock. London sold another batch of stocks and this added to the feverishness which characterized the trading in the railway list. The Industrials were not affected at the start; on the contrary, American Sugar and Distillers sold at even higher figures than on yesterday. Sugar reached the highest point since the recent upward movement set in, and sold at 114 7/8. The rise brought out long stock and the price reacted to 113 and closed at 113 1/4. Distillers cut quite a prominent figure in the dealings, opening 1/2 per cent higher at 19 1/2, after which it jumped to 20 1/2 and then fell to 18 1/2 to 18 3/4. So far as the street is concerned, the alleged \$5,000,000 loan of the company is just as much of a mystery as ever. The general list, after a decline early, became firmer in sympathy with the rise in Sugar and Distillers, but in the afternoon a drive was made against the list on a rumor that the President had or would veto the Gorman Tariff bill. The market happening to be weak at the time the rumor was put in circulation, it received some evidence from the small traders, who would have pooh-poohed it yesterday when stocks were booming. St. Paul fell to 63 1/2, Burlington and Quincy to 76 1/2, Rock Island to 67 1/2, Northwestern to 106 1/2, Missouri Pacific to 29 1/2, Louisville and Nashville to 52 1/2, Northern Pacific, preferred, to 16, Richmond Terminal to 17 1/2, Western Union to 88 1/2, General Electric to 61 1/2, Lead to 44, Chicago Gas to 76 1/2, and Cordage to 21 1/2. The market closed weaker. Net changes in the active list show losses of 1/4 to 3/4 per cent. General Electric leading. In the inactive stocks Manhattan advanced 1/4 per cent, to 119 1/2 and receded to 118 1/2. Pullman advanced 1/4 per cent, to 165 and closed at the top figure. Wheeling and Lake Erie, preferred, jumped 2 per cent to 43 1/2 and Chicago Junction and Union Stock yards 2 to 94. DesMoines and Fort Dodge, preferred, brought 34, against 28 the last previously reported sale. The bond market was lower. Sales of listed stocks aggregated 188,000 shares; unlisted, 67,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Wheat kept the speculators guessing to-day. If a trader got started right he fared well, but a bad beginning resulted in a bad ending and a generally unsatisfactory day all the way through. The range was not an extraordinary one, but there was plenty of irregular action within the limits. The opening was weak and the close strong. September wheat opened from 55 to 54 1/2¢, declined to 54 1/2 to 54 1/4¢, advanced to 55 1/2¢ closing at 55 1/2 to 55 1/4¢ higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was in moderate demand and strong. Prices were 1/4 to 1¢ higher than yesterday.

Corn was firm to strong all through to day's session. The country trade is harder to shake out than it was assumed to be by the professional talent. The only recessions in prices to-day came when the demand temporarily ceased, but when the buying was resumed the crowd found it difficult to keep prices down. May corn opened from 52 1/2 to 53¢, sold between 52 1/2 and 53 1/2¢, closing at 53 1/2 to 53 1/4¢ higher than yesterday. Cash corn was strong and 1/4 to 1¢ higher than yesterday.

Oats were strong, chiefly through sympathy with wheat and corn. September closed 1/4 higher than yesterday. Cash oats were 1/4 to 1/2 higher than yesterday.

Provisions—With a small run of hogs at the yards in mind, the operators and traders in product started the market firm and higher to day, but were forced to recede from their position in the face of heavy offerings by the packers, particularly in the concern that took a prominent part in yesterday's buying. Not much activity was seen in the market after the early business was transacted. The close was 1/2 lower than yesterday for January pork, 2 1/2 to 3¢ higher for January lard and unchanged for January ribs.

His Wife Dead and Children Starving.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21.—Thos. Harris, of Esplenborough, returned to-day from Mount Clements, where he had been for his health. He found his home close, and after considerable trouble broke in. He found the dead and decomposed body of his wife on the bed and by her side slept their two children, aged 2 and 4 years respectively. The woman died last Thursday from hemorrhages and the bed was saturated with blood. The neighbors supposed that the family was away. The children are in a precarious condition from lack of food and breathing the contaminated atmosphere so long.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 21.—The Delaware Republican State convention met here to-day. Joshua H. Marvel was renominated for Governor by acclamation as was also Jonathan S. Willis for Con-

## PECULIAR DISTINCTION

BETWEEN REDUCTION AND ABOLITION OF DUTIES.

Goods Under Former Class Now in Bonded Warehouses to Pay the New Duties, Those Under the Latter, the Old—Chairman Wilson Thinks the President Will Not Sign the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means committee, will probably make a flying trip to Europe after the adjournment of Congress. He will take one of the fast liners and remain a week in London, returning to the United States about twenty days after his departure. He said this morning that he felt more fatigued to-day than he has at any time for two months. The excitement attending his work on the conference committee buoyed him up to some extent, and now that this excitement has passed a reaction has set in. It is his purpose to enter the campaign in his district immediately upon his return from Europe. He may speak in other districts, but he does not expect to go outside of the State.

Mr. Wilson was asked to-day what action the President would take regarding the Tariff bill. He replied that he had not seen Mr. Cleveland for some days, but, in his opinion, the bill would probably become a law without the Executive signature. Should Mr. Wilson's surmise be correct, an adjournment of Congress will not occur before Tuesday of next week.

The President is anxious to get back to Washington on Thursday, as he has much to attend to before he lets Congress adjourn, and he expects to have little or no rest for the next week or ten days. He has no idea of staying in Washington longer than that. Congress is scheduled to adjourn next week and the President will probably return at once to Gray Gables and spend the month of September there. He will not allow any but the most urgent public business to interfere with his month of vacation and will insist that the privacy of his seashore cottage be respected during that time. Office seekers and people with any sort of axes to grind will be expected to keep away from Buzzard's Bay and save their energies for fall campaigning at the White House, to which the President's family will return the second week of October. Such matters pertaining to the official action of the President during his vacation as are of public interest will be transmitted to and given out from the White House.

Imported goods now in bonded warehouses and placed on the free list by the new Tariff bill, are to be assessed at the rates prescribed by the McKinley law. While goods in bonded warehouses on which the duty is lessened by the Senate's bill, but which are not placed on the free list are to have the lower rates. This seemingly inconsistent construction of the Tariff bill has been made at the Treasury Department as the result of conferences between Secretary Carlisle and Attorney General Olney. The bill provides that goods imported under the McKinley act and placed in bonded warehouses may be withdrawn for consumption at the lower rates of the Senate measure. The benefit thus conferred was undoubtedly intended to apply to the free list, but, unfortunately for the importers, a direct provision of that character is not in the bill. The intent of Congress in the matter is so plain that it is believed the courts would construe the benefits of the Tariff bill to apply to the importers, but the Treasury Department is anxious to avoid legal complications. In view of the decision of the Secretary, however, it appears that this will not be possible. Goods now in bonded warehouses and placed on the free list by the new bill will be assessed on their withdrawal under the rates imposed by the McKinley law and the importers will naturally protest and sue the Government for a refund of duties. Importers, however, may avoid embarrassing complications by withdrawing their goods without payment of duty, exporting them to some near by foreign port, and then re-import them under the free list after the new law becomes operative.

Sensational Developments.

ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 21.—The affairs of the Second National bank, where Examiner Miller committed suicide, are furnishing a new crop of sensations. Yesterday Mayberry Miller, one of the clerks, was arrested, charged with falsifying the books of the bank. To-day Harry Claybaugh, assistant cashier, was arrested on a similar charge and to-night a despatch received from a Pittsburgh detective agency says that Gardner, the absconded cashier, was seen in Pittsburgh to-day and asking for authority for his arrest. It was seen at once, but as yet Gardner's arrest has not been reported. Other arrests among the bank employees are threatened.

Claybaugh, upon being approached after his arrest, refused to make any statement, except that he would make startling revelations when his case came up for trial, and the impression was given that these revelations would implicate Bank Examiner Miller, the suicide.

To Run on Full Time.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The mills of the Amoskeag Manufacturing company, at Manchester, N. H., will be started Monday, August 27th, on full time. They are now being run two-thirds full, or forty hours a week. The mill employs about 8,000 operatives. This action is taken so as to be ready to handle the spring trade and there is slightly increased demand for its goods which is expected to continue.

## THE STRIKE INVESTIGATION

Impartial Work of the Federal Commission—Synopsis of the Testimony—The Starving People at Pullman—Governor Altgeld to Their Relief.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Officials of the American Railway union and local labor leaders are much pleased with the methods of the National strike commission so far. Several of them have expressed themselves as satisfied that both sides of the question will receive a fair and impartial hearing.

The first witness put upon the stand this morning was Michael J. Carroll, editor of the *Eight Hour Herald*. He believed the Government ownership of railroads to be the true solution of the labor problem. He cited the situation in Australia, where the Government owns the telegraph lines, as proof that his ideas were practicable. Malcolm McDowell, a reporter for a morning paper, testified next. He had seen cars overturned and other overt acts, but could not say whether the work had been done by members of the American Railway union or not. He did not believe that many railroad men were engaged in these acts.

Thomas W. Heathcote, chairman of the Pullman strike committee, was recalled. He declared the Pullman employees had no other alternative but to strike.

Rev. M. H. Wickman, the Swedish minister at Pullman, told of the reduction of his parishioners' wages. He said the Swedish laborers at Pullman were made to pay more rent at Pullman than at Roseland and other places in the neighborhood.

"Why, then?" asked Chairman Wright, "do the men not live in Roseland or vicinity?"

"They are commanded to live in Pullman, on pain of dismissal. Even where men own homes outside of Pullman if work becomes slack, these men are the first laid off."

Mr. Wickman told of the case of an employe who was injured in the Pullman shops and obliged to stay at the hospital for nine weeks. During this time the company charged him rent for his house in Pullman, refused to pay him any damages and cut down his wages when he returned from the hospital, because his injury prevented his doing as much work as formerly.

H. I. Cleveland, a reporter for a morning paper, gave his experience during the strike. He had seen rioting in several places, but thought those engaged in overt acts were roughs and rowdies and that few or none of them were railroad men. He joined with the two reporters who preceded him in scoring the United States deputy marshals.

Herman E. Dutton gave his observations as a reporter for two morning papers at different times during the strike. He had seen but few railroad men engaged in rioting.

Other reporters gave similar views.

Governor Altgeld this morning sent a letter to George M. Pullman, in which he outlined the desperate condition of affairs among the strikers at Pullman, and invited Mr. Pullman to call on him and devise means of relief for the 1,600 starving families in his town. As yet the Governor has received no reply. The Pullman relief committee was informed by the Governor that immediate aid was at hand for the sufferers, but he declined to name its source. "While I can say that relief will be at hand at once," said he, "I cannot at present define what shall be done to afford substantial help. There are three ways of securing the assistance which must be had at once. There is the Governor's fund, which will not permit of any considerable draft, and there is also a possibility of convening the Legislature for the purpose of making an appropriation, but that plan would take too long. Then, the way is open for me to issue a proclamation to the people of the State, asking them to make charitable contributions."

It is thought the Governor will make a personal contribution and then issue the proclamation referred to.

## To Make Her Mile in 2:03.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Alix, Monroe Salisbury's wonderful little mare, created a sensation at Washington Park this afternoon by turning the track in 2:05 1/2 in an attempt to beat the record of the course—2:06; made by Nancy Hanks in 1892. The consensus of opinion among well known horsemen after the race was that the performance was the grandest ever accomplished by a trotter, as the track was fully two seconds slow and the day hardly well adapted for record smashing. The weather was bright and clear, but a chilly wind blew from the northeast, although it died out almost entirely before the mare was brought out. After two attempts to get Alix going right, McDowell nodded for the word and went to first quarter in 31 1/4. When the time was shown from the timers' stand it was conceded that little better than 2:07 would be done. At the half, made in 1:03 1/2, the mare was joined by a running mate and finished out, seemingly well within herself, an even second better than Nancy Hanks' record for the track. Great enthusiasm was displayed at the finish. McDowell stated afterwards that the back stretch was cuppy and that the far turns too loose and holding. He is certain the Alix will do 2:03 or better before the season is over.

## Nothing Strange.

Intelligent people, who realize the important part the blood holds in keeping the body in a normal condition, find nothing strange in the number of diseases Hood's Sarsaparilla is able to cure. So many troubles result from impure blood, the best way to treat them is through the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla vitalizes the blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

## DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

THE ASSOCIATION IN THIS STATE TO BE REORGANIZED.

President Holladay to Address the New Englanders on the Resources of Our State—Executive Rewards—Mrs. Lyman's Divorce Suit—Albemarle Presbytery—Farmers' Alliance Matters.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, Aug. 21.

The North Carolina Association of Democratic Clubs is to be at once reorganized, by Col. Julian S. Carr, its president, and B. C. Beckwith, its secretary. For some years these clubs have done good work and have cooperated fully with the State Democratic committee.

Col. A. Q. Holladay, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, left here to-day for Boston. He is to speak there or at Pittsfield, Mass., on "North Carolina's Resources," at the request of the Southern Development association. He will also speak on the same subject at Albany and may perhaps also do so at Hartford. He expects to be absent eight days.

To-day an executive reward of \$200 each, was paid for two brothers, James and Louis Suvall, who are charged with the murder of George W. Curran, in Moore county. The reward was paid by T. C. Cain and W. J. Allen, who made the capture.

Quite a number of persons went from here to Durham to-day, to attend the State Sunday School convention, which began this evening and at which Bishop W. W. Duncan delivered the opening address.

To-day the body of J. G. Cright, of Onslow county, was brought here. Mr. Cright died at Mt. Airy yesterday, of consumption.

The divorce suit of Mrs. Lyman, of Asheville, is on the docket for this week in Buncombe county, lawyers tell us. Maj. Charles Stringfield, of Richmond, is counsel for Mrs. Lyman. She was a Miss Cunningham, of Richmond, Va., and was quite English in her manner and tastes. The case has naturally attracted a good deal of attention, divorces in "high life" being rare in this State. The records of the courts for ten years past, however, will show that there is a great increase in divorce suits in North Carolina.

Mrs. C. C. Newton, who with her husband and daughter, was engaged in missionary work at Lagos, Africa, has died there. It is said that her husband was when last heard from dangerously sick and he may, ere this, be dead.

Albemarle presbytery has been in session at Nutbush church, in Granville county. Rev. Dr. Eugene Daniel, of Raleigh, preached the opening sermon. Rev. F. D. Thomas, of Rocky Mount, was moderator and R. C. Brown, clerk. R. A. Harris was granted license to preach. The presbytery unanimously declined to approve the constitutional changes regarding licensure and ordination. The next meeting will be held in April, 1895, at Newbern.

The Raleigh Chamber of Commerce appointed six delegates to represent it at the Southern business men's meeting at Washington City.

The State Farmers' Alliance has authorized the organization of the "Alliance manufacturing company," for the purpose of manufacturing shoes, clothing and hats, tanning leather, etc.

The Alliance has cut down salaries: president from \$3 to \$2 a day when traveling; state business agent from \$1,500 to \$1,200; secretary-treasurer from \$1,000 to \$700; trustee of business fund from \$500 to \$700.

Next week Governor Carr will accompany Superintendent Lessor, of the penitentiary, on a visit to the farms on the Roanoke. Several of the directors will be with them. The crops on these great farms now present a striking spectacle. So large an acreage in corn has never before been seen on one farm as is now to be seen on one of these farms.

## Shoots His Wife's Escort.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Ned White, a writer in the sporting department on a Chicago paper, shot John K. Haines in the groin, at Cass and Brists streets last night. White and his wife were arrested and taken to the East Chicago police station. Last evening Mrs. White called on friends near her home and returned to her boarding house at No. 113 Cass street in company with Haines. Her husband ran to meet the couple and a quarrel ensued. Few words passed between the men before White is said to have knocked his antagonist down and to have kicked at his prostrate form. Police Officer Thompson saw the encounter and hurried to the men. Haines jumped to his feet and started to run. Thompson says White fired at the fugitive and Haines fell to the sidewalk. Haines is about 33 years of age and is connected with the *Iron Age* in an editorial capacity. White came recently from Richmond, Va.

Mrs. White is a handsome woman of 30 years, three years younger than her husband. She was married in New York city May 28th last.

## Deliberate Murder in the Ring.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Aug. 21.—The preliminary examination of "Sandy" Griswold, the Omaha sporting editor and referee, and James Lindsey, the pugilist charged with the murder of Fletcher Robbins in the prize fight here, was concluded yesterday, the men being bound over under heavy bail. Fred O'Neill, Lindsey's second, was the most important witness. He said that Lindsey intended to kill Robbins if he could not whip him and that Referee Griswold understood the scheme evidently. The feeling against the two men is very bitter.