

The Weekly Messenger.

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GRANTING OF BOUNTIES

Declared to be Unconstitutional—Secretary Herbert's Order as to Pilots on Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia affirms the decision of Judge McComas in the District Circuit court, refusing to grant the application of the Miles Planting and Manufacturing company, of Louisiana for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue to make an examination of the sugar produced by the company, preliminary to the payment of the sugar bounty for 1894, which Secretary Carlisle refuses to pay on the ground that the new Tariff law repealed the bounty provision of the McKinley act. The case is an important one, involving the constitutionality of bounties and of the new Tariff law. The most interesting feature of the court's opinion is its practical declaration that the granting of bounties is unconstitutional.

Upon the question of constitutionality the court says: "The power of Congress to pay bounties to manufacturers or producers in order to encourage the manufacture or production of any article has never been passed upon by the courts, but the principle which underlies the question and upon which its solution depends has, in the opinion of the court, been time and again asserted and applied in the court of last resort in such cases, particularly in the celebrated opinion of Justice Miller, holding that the Government cannot take property from citizens to bestow it on favored individuals. The power to give the bounty to producers of sugar must, as we have seen, be referred to, and determined by the general grant of the first clause of section 8 of article 1, of the Constitution.

"Is the grant of a bounty to producers of sugar a constitutional exercise of the power of taxation as so understood? The court thinks that authorities cited establish beyond question that the power of taxation, in all free Governments like ours, is limited to public objects and purposes governmental in their nature. No amount of incidental public good or benefit will render valid taxation, or the appropriation of revenue to be derived therefrom for a private purpose.

"If it may be for the general welfare of the United States to encourage the production of sugar by the grant of a bounty, it is hard to conceive why the producers of corn, wheat, cotton, wool, coal, iron, silver, or, etc., might not be paid a bounty also."

Secretary Herbert to-day issued general orders to naval officers reversing the former practice of the department regarding the responsibility of pilots on board war ships, which will render it impossible hereafter to shift the blame for injury to a vessel on the pilot, as was attempted in the cases of the Columbia last spring and the Cincinnati last November. The order says a pilot is to be considered merely as an adviser to the commanding officer, and his presence on board a naval vessel shall not relieve the commanding officer of his full responsibility for the proper performance of the duties with which they, or any of them, may be charged concerning the navigation of the vessel.

THE RENOWNED CHEMIST.
W. H. Morse, M. D., F. B. S. Sc., also Editor of the Westfield Leader of New Jersey.
Prof. Morse, who is also author of a medical work entitled "New Therapeutic Agents," writes: Pe-ru-na, manufactured by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company of Columbus, Ohio, has commended itself to medical men and their patients as a specific for la grippe and its sequelae. It fully approves itself for this purpose, and is remedial for all bronchial troubles. Its action is both local and constitutional, and it is entirely harmless. The distinction accorded to it belongs to no other remedy of which we know.

PROF. W. H. MORSE.
WESTFIELD, N. D., Dec. 29, 1893.
No matter at what part of the mucous membrane the irritation of acute catarrh is located, Pe-ru-na is the only remedy that will, under all circumstances, effect a cure. In acute catarrh the dose of Pe-ru-na is a teaspoonful every two hours during the day, which will invariably effect a cure in from seven to ten days. In chronic catarrh Pe-ru-na should be taken, a teaspoonful before each meal and at bedtime. This dose should be gradually increased to two tablespoonfuls at each dose. If not cured by end of one month write Dr. Hartman. Answer free.

Every one should have a free copy of the latest book on catarrh: Sent to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Fifty Thousand Destitute People.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 8.—I. N. Coleman and J. G. Riley, having proper credentials and representing the miners of sub-district No. 1, composed of the counties of Perry, Athens, Hocking and Muskingum, called upon Governor McKinley this morning and presented a petition, picturing the destitution among the 10,000 miners there, 6,000 of whom have not had any work for months, and asking the Governor to appeal to the people of the State for aid. The result of the conference was that a call will be issued to the people asking for contributions. There are 50,000 destitute people in the district who are without food or fuel. The wages paid at the best mines do not average \$1 a day and the work is so divided that no man makes more than \$3 a week. This is done so that all can earn a little each week to keep the wolf from the door.

SENATOR RANSOM

ELECTED PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE.

Senator Peffer Argues His Service Pension Bill—The Lodge Hawaiian Resolution—The Nicaragua Canal Bill—Mr. Foster and the China Peace Negotiations—The Death of Congressman Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the absence of Vice President Stevenson and of Senator Harris, President pro tem. of the Senate, the secretary called the Senate to order and asked what its further pleasure was. Thereupon Senator Gorman offered a resolution declaring that "in the absence of the Vice President and the President pro tem., Senator M. W. Ransom, from the State of North Carolina be, and he hereby is, chosen President pro tem. of the Senate. The resolution was agreed to, and Senator Ransom, escorted by Senator Blackburn, walked to the secretary's desk where the oath of office was administered to him by Senator Morrill, the oldest member of the Senate.

In taking the chair Senator Ransom said: "Senators, I thank you sincerely for this expression of your confidence. But it is due to myself to say that on the return of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, who has been elected President pro tem. of the Senate, I shall ask to be relieved from this position and that that Senator, who has discharged his duties as presiding officer with so much ability and with so much satisfaction to the Senate and country, shall be returned to the place."

Senator Bate stated that his colleague, Senator Harris, was necessarily absent and would be back in Washington in a few days. Senator Ransom left the chair in a few minutes and called Senator Manderson to it. Senator Peffer, having been recognized in virtue of the notice given by him last week of his intention to address the Senate on his bill for "service pensions," was asked by Senator Lodge to yield for a motion to take up the resolution in reference to the removal of vessels of war from the Hawaiian islands, and the motion to take up the resolution from the calendar was made by Senator Lodge.

The presiding officer put the question of Senator Lodge's motion and the motion was agreed to. Senator Palmer rose to address the Senate, but offered to yield the floor to Senator Peffer.

The presiding officer.—The Senate, by its action, has taken up the resolution, and it is now the Senate's duty to consider the bill. Does he yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Senator Palmer—I do.

The presiding officer.—The Senator from Kansas is recognized on the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts, now before the Senate, Senator Lodge's Hawaiian resolution. [Laughter.] Senator Peffer thereupon proceeded to read to the Senate an elaborate argument in advocacy of his bill for service pensions.

At the close of Senator Peffer's remarks the Lodge resolution went over until to-morrow.

Hawaiian islands was laid before the Senate. Senator Palmer took the floor to oppose the resolution and his speech bristled with sharp and pointed sayings. Thus, after arguing that it was absurd for the Senate to demand reasons for the President's action, unless it had also the right to compel an answer, he declared that organized curiosity was often simply organized impertinence, and he asserted that the President was maintaining the most rigorous policy of non-intervention in the affairs of the Hawaiian islands. As to the existing Government in those islands, he said that it was a piece of infinite impudence to characterize it as a republic. It was an aristocracy based on wealth.

Just as Senator Aldrich got the floor to criticize the President's recent utterances on the interview furnished to the Southern Associated Press, the morning hour expired and the resolution lost its place of precedence, and was again remitted to the calendar.

Resolutions were offered by Senator Pugh expressing the Senate's profound sorrow at the death (last session) of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, and suspending the business of the Senate to enable Senators to pay proper tribute of regard to his high character and distinguished public services.

Eulogies were pronounced by Senators Gordon, Turpie, Hill, Mills and Walsh, the resolutions were adopted, and as a further mark of respect to Senator Colquitt's memory, the Senate at 3:40 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Currency bill, and Mr. Sibley, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, opened the debate with a sensational speech in opposition to the bill. He spoke of the passage of the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and its failure to improve the financial and commercial conditions, despite the assurance to the contrary of its advocates, and expressed his belief that the pending bill would likewise prove a failure.

Referring to the published reports that the Executive Department of the Government, in the person of the Secretary of the Treasury, was using its power to influence votes in favor of the bill, Mr. Sibley said:

"Mr. Chairman, if I have read the constitution of the United States correctly, it defines the powers and duties of the Chief Executive and the powers and duties of the membership of the House and I tell you if ever a rebuke was needed to one who has trampled down the prerogatives of the people it is to that man who has used his influence, or attempted to use it, to create in himself the sole governing power of this nation. It has come to a time when to be the Government of this people requires something more than a combination of brains, belly and brass."

Mr. Sibley continued, at some length, to assail the administration for its attitude toward and action upon financial measures. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, he asserted, had been secured by the improper influence of the administration, and that if the padlocks were taken off the mouths of the Representatives four out of five would confirm his statements.

The question of the length of time he was to speak having been raised, Mr. Sibley said that every agent of the big gold trust had spoken all he had to say. When pressed by Mr. Outwaite to tell who put a padlock upon his lips, Mr. Sibley said:

OR SPEAKER.

A DAY OF SURPRISES FOR FUSION OFFICE SEEKERS.

Joint Caucus Advocates Carry Their Point After a Stormy Caucus—The Joint Caucus Then Meets and Nominates a Straight-Out for Speaker—A Badly Mixed State of Political Affairs—Butler's Triumph.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8.—Ewart, Walser, Holton, Settle and other Republicans who are classed as straight-outs are beaten. Such is the result of the caucuses this afternoon. It is an exciting story. There were two caucuses at the same time. One was of the Republicans of the House. To this Republican Senators demanded admission and crowded right in. Ewart presided over the Republican caucus. He thought he had a sure thing for Walser. His caucus appointed a committee composed of Ewart, Peatree, Sharp, Snipes, Campbell, Meyes and James H. Young.

This committee met a Populist committee, composed of Mewborne and Johnson and agreed on a division of officers half and half. The Republican committee returned and made two reports. The majority report, signed by Ewart, Snipes, Peachtree and Sharp was against holding a joint caucus for Speaker. The minority favored letting the Populists vote with the Republicans for Speaker.

The Senators took a hand and there was a debate—so hot that Marion Butler had to be sent for from his caucus. Ewart made a heated speech and took ground that there must be no such thing as an amalgamation of Populists and Republicans in the next campaign, and that there was no half way ground.

Walsler made a speech on the same line, and so did a few more. The Senators, who did a queer thing in thus going into the House caucus, nearly all spoke against the majority report, saying there must be a joint caucus.

Senator Fortune, of Cleveland, said he wanted the word "Republican" after his name marked out and Co-operationist written in its place; that fusion must continue in North Carolina politics and that Populists and Republicans had learned by experience that they could not do without each other.

A vote was taken on the committee reports, and that of the minority was adopted. The vote was rita voce, but it is claimed two-thirds voted that way. This is regarded by the Pritchard, Mott and Dockery element as a great victory. They are jubilant. Pritchard's friends say that he and Butler will certainly be the Senators and that Settle, Holton and others who were trying to break up co-operation are defeated in their purpose to put in Holton for the Senate; that Mott is a rainbow chaser, and that the effort to break up coalition has failed. Mott considers it a big victory over Settle.

Republicans say to-night that they positively have eight more votes than the Populists. To-night a joint caucus, which at 5 o'clock this afternoon seemed impossible, is in progress. Some of the Republicans who were thus beaten are very sore and say there may be reaction. It is improbable. Butler was another victory. He said Sunday that the Speaker would be nominated by a joint caucus.

Surprise number three of this day occurred late to-night in the joint caucus when Walser was elected Speaker. Lusk's election had been conceded, but his supporters did not show up at the caucus. The vote was Walser, 36; Lusk, 26; French, 6. There were many more Populists than Republicans at the caucus and it was noticeable that some of them took no part in the election. Walser accepted the speakership. George Z. French was chairman of the joint caucus. This gives Pritchard a hard hit.

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

The Hundred and Eighty Annual Session—Good Report on Oxford Asylum—Mr. Duke's Generous Offer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8.—The Grand Lodge of Masons met to-day in its 108th annual session. The officers present were: John Cotten, Grand Master; Francis Moyer, Deputy Grand Master; Richard J. Noble and Walter E. Moore, Grand Wardens; William Simpson, Grand Treasurer; William Bain, Grand Secretary; James A. Leach and Henry I. Clark, Grand Deacons; E. F. Lamb, Grand Marshal; P. M. Pearsall, Grand Sword Bearer; L. N. Tatten, Grand Purveyor; R. J. Safford and E. M. Koonce, Grand Stewards; Robert H. Bradley, Grand Tiler; Past Grand Masters present: John Nichols, George W. Blount and Samuel H. Rountree.

One hundred and seventeen out of 275 lodges are represented. The Grand Master made a good report. The report on the Oxford orphan asylum shows receipts of \$24,600, and \$3,300 on hand. The contributions have been larger than for many years past. The number of children has increased and improvements have been made. There is no indebtedness. B. N. Duke, of Durham offers, \$5,000 to the asylum provided the Masons raise a like amount, all to be expended in erection and improvement of buildings.

A Horrible Infanticide.
RALEIGH, Jan. 8.—Edward Barham, colored, was jailed here to-day, charged with burning his own child. Amanda Branch recently had Barham arrested, charging him with the paternity of her child. She charged that he attempted to perform a criminal operation and that he put the child in the fire and burned it. The child's bones have been found in a fireplace. Barham says the woman killed the child. She has now made confession that she killed it and that he being present burned the body.

Exchange of Courts Ordered.
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8.—Governor Carr authorizes an exchange of courts, whereby Judge Brown holds Tyrrell April 12th and Judge Boykin Cabarrus January 21st.

CAUGHT AT LAST.
The Richmond Gold Brick Swindler Recognized—Hunted for Six Years—Member of an Organized Band—Another Bold Rascal.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 8.—Thomas H. Parker, alias G. W. Carden the gold brick swindler in Richmond jail on the charge of fleecing A. W. Withers out of \$5,000 here last Friday, was positively identified to-day by John T. Norris, a private detective from Springfield, Ohio. Norris says he has been hunting these bunco-steerers and gold bar operators for six years and has picked up several of them only to see them break jail or be released by the authorities. He has with him a number of photographs of Parker alias Smith, also several letters written by him, and these absolutely connect the prisoner with swindles perpetrated all over the country. The detective says that seven or eight others are in the brick gang and that he will take no chances of allowing Parker to escape again. In one case the band put up \$16,000 in cash as bail for Parker and forfeited the entire sum.

Norris, the alleged detective, who produced credentials bearing the signatures of Governor McKinley, ex-Governor Campbell and other prominent Ohioians was himself arrested to-night just after midnight. The charge of being a suspicious character was entered against him and it is understood to have grown out of an indirect attempt to bribe the Commonwealth's attorney.

The Seaboard Air Line to Enter Birmingham.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 8.—President Caldwell, of the Elyton Land company, has returned from New York where he closed a deal for the sale of the Highland Avenue and Belt railroad, and the East Birmingham railroad suburban lines, to the Columbian Equipment company, of New York, for \$350,000. The company will secure the East and West railroad, extend it from Pell City to Birmingham, thirty miles, and use the property purchased here for terminals. It is said that the Seaboard Air Line will then come into Birmingham over the East and West road.

A Card From Hon. J. E. Massey.
NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 8.—The Hon. John E. Massey arrived in this city to-night and gave out the following to the reporters:

"Official engagements made before the publication of the scurrilous and false charges contained in the Pilot of a recent date have required my attention until the present time.

"I am now in Norfolk for the purpose of instituting legal proceedings against my libelers and intend to prosecute them to the full extent of the law. I pronounce every statement of the Pilot, charging me with fraud, corruption or bribery utterly false and without the shadow of foundation. These charges shall be fully and thoroughly investigated and my friends need have no fear of the result.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

IT AGREES TO THE PASSAGE OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Caucus Action Not Binding on the Members Present—A Provision for Collage of Silver Dollars for the States Defeated by a Small Majority—Different Views as to the Fate of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Three hours were spent in caucus this afternoon by the Democrats of the House. The purpose of the caucus was to secure an exchange of views regarding the Carlisle Banking bill, which is before the House. Mr. Holman presided and 152 members answered to their names at roll call.

Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, made a motion that all those present should be bound by the action of the caucus. The chamber meanwhile had been rapidly filling up with members and at the time the Livingston motion was made fully 175 Democrats were in their seats. There was an instant chorus of "no's" and a point of order was made against it.

The chair sustained the point of order, stating to effect that the uniform practice of thirty years was that caucuses are advisory and not binding in their character.

Speaker Crisp took the floor and said that the Democratic party in Congress had kept its pledges. It has reformer the tariff, repealed the Federal election laws, and practiced economy in appropriations. The party has differed in matters affecting currency and finances. The Secretary of the Treasury has formulated a bill. The question is, can the party agree upon something at this short session. He believed legislation should be had and that Congress should respond to the call of the treasury and of the country. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the Carlisle Currency bill should be passed by the House of Representatives substantially as presented in the substitute which has been printed in the record and which will be offered at the proper time by the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and that the Committee on Rules be requested to report an order to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal, which shall provide for its consideration for one more day for general debate and thereafter under the 5-minute rule and a final vote thereon at the earliest time practicable during this week.

Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut, moved that the pending resolution be so amended as to read that it is the sense of the caucus that the bill introduced by him shall be passed by the House.

Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, offered an amendment, authorizing each State Treasurer to buy silver bullion sufficient in amount to coin a dollar for every inhabitant of the State, to present it to the United States Treasurer, the latter to coin it into dollars and in turn present it to the State Treasurer.

Mr. Crisp demanded the previous question on the resolution in which was contained the amendment which was ordered. The Terry amendment was first considered. It was defeated—yeas, 54; nays, 64. The Sperry amendment was then rejected by an overwhelming majority, there being but thirteen votes in its favor.

Mr. Crisp's resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 81 to 59. The vote showed that seventy-five Democratic members of the House were not present at the caucus.

This vote and the speeches for and against the bill seemed to be differently interpreted. Mr. Springer, for example, believes that many of those who opposed the Crisp resolution to-day will support the Carlisle bill in the end, the more especially as some of them are constrained to believe it will be amended so as to be more in conformity with their sentiments. He says that to argue that the fifty-nine gentlemen who opposed the resolution will also oppose the bill would be to say that the caucus has no persuasive power, a fact which he is inclined strongly to dispute. He believes that a majority of the seventy-five absentees will also support the bill and that it will carry by a fair majority.

Other gentlemen regarded the spirit displayed at the caucus as indicating the death of the measure. They say that the speeches in opposition to the bill show that the extreme silver men, as well as the opponents of free silver, with but few exceptions, have joined hands in opposition to the measure and that their opposition will be supplemented by the solid vote of the Republicans and Populists, and that as a result the measure cannot pass the House.

One of the curious incidents of the caucus was the meagre support accorded to the amendment offered by Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut, the purpose of which was to commit the caucus to an indorsement of the bill introduced by him last week to fund the greenbacks and the treasury notes and bonds. An analysis of the vote given for this amendment shows that four of its thirteen supporters are Western men, and that the remaining nine are from the East.

Equally surprising was the large vote given to the Terry amendment, which authorized the collage by the Secretary of the Treasury of a silver dollar of 4194 grains for each inhabitant of the forty-four States and the Territories.

A Town Destroyed by Fire.
DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 8.—Telegrams received this morning by insurance concerns of Dallas announce that the town of Decatur, the county seat of Wise county, is being destroyed by fire. Already the county court house and half the business buildings of the town have been burned and the fire is still raging.