

# The Wilmington Messenger.

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## THE MESSAGE MOCKED

### SHERMAN'S CAPTIOUS CRITICISMS REBUKED BY VOORHEES.

A Field Day in the Senate Yesterday in Which the First Guns of the Campaign were Fired—The Indiana Senator's Strong Reply to the Ohio Demagogue.

By Associated Press to the Messenger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Among the papers presented to the Senate was a letter from Allen & Co., publishers of Augusta, Me., urging the necessity of the issue of fractional currency. Mr. Fry who presented it, stated as a fact amounting to him that this form often received in its business \$1,000 a day in payment of fractions of dollars, also by Mr. Hale, a petition against any change in the fishery treaties; and in favor of the rights of American fishermen under existing treaties and legislation; also by Mr. Voorhees, in favor of the present tariff on lumber; also by Mr. Callom, several petitions of the Illinois State Grange, endorsing the Interstate Commerce law, favoring government ownership of telegraph lines, denouncing gambling in futures, favoring the restriction of immigration as proposed in the Reagan bill, opposing the abolition of the whiskey and tobacco tax, and favoring the placing of salt, lumber, sugar, etc., on the free list.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr. Callom, amendments to his postal telegraph bill; by Mr. Blair, to encourage the holding of a national industrial exposition of arts, machinery and the productions of the colored race throughout the United States, in Atlanta, Ga., in 1888 and 1889. Mr. Brown offered a resolution declaring that the practice of the government was correct for the first three-quarters of a century of its existence, when it collected the necessary revenues at ports or other boundaries by tariff, except in cases of war or other great emergencies, when internal revenue or direct tax laws were imposed, but which were repealed as soon as the emergency ceased; also that present internal revenue laws were enacted as a war measure, and that it has now become the imperative duty of Congress to enact appropriate legislation for their repeal at the earliest day practicable. He asked that the resolution be laid on the table, and said that next Monday he would submit some remarks upon it. The Senate then took up the resolution for the distribution of the President's annual message and was addressed by Senator Sherman.

Sherman criticized the message for its failure of all reference to foreign relations and to interesting questions on national affairs, and for postponing all things celestial or terrestrial until the surplus revenue should be disposed of. It was an extraordinary message. There was nothing new or strange about the Treasury surplus; President Jefferson and President Jackson had met it in their day, and the Republican administrations had on many occasions since the war grappled with it, either by payment of the public debt or by the reduction of taxes. The Democratic party had had control of the House of Representatives for many years and had not originated or proposed a reduction of taxes. Only a Republican Congress in ten years had by the act of March, 1883, largely reduced both internal taxes and customs. Why had not the President followed the example of his predecessors by using the powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, and applying the surplus to the reduction of the public debt? If the President had regarded the surplus as a danger, why had he not brought his influence to bear upon Congress to provide a reduction of taxation, and why had not Congress applied the remedy? The only answer was that the controlling majority of the Democratic party would not allow a bill to be reported unless it contained provisions which would greatly injure or destroy domestic production.

If it had been the desire to reduce taxes without reducing American production, the task was easy; but the Speaker of the House used his enormous power (with the hearty support of the President) to prevent even the reporting of such a bill. Even without a reduction of taxation, the surplus revenue might have been applied for great national objects, but for the vetoes of the President and the failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the plain discretionary powers conferred upon him by law, and for the failure of the Democratic House of Representatives to make appropriations for some of the highest national objects. (Among these Mr. Sherman mentioned the Blair education bill, defeated pension bill, river and harbor bill and other legislative projects.) If the appropriations had been made for these purposes, and for a co-terminus of the present condition of the treasury, which now so alarmed the President, would not have existed. Mr. Sherman was willing to correct the irregularities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as would relieve the tax payer without injuring the laborer or great productive interest of the country. He preferred that policy which looked to the interest of the American people, rather than to those of foreign nations. He preferred a policy of reducing prices by home competition rather than by foreign competition; of the opening raw materials by increased production; by improvement of rivers and harbors, and by railroad competition. Whatever might be said of other nations, protection to home industries, (as embodied in the tariff laws) was best for this country, and he for one, proposed to maintain it ever against the advice of the President.

Mr. Voorhees then addressed the Senate on the same subject. The subject of taxation, he said, was old as

the government itself, and yet it was as fresh, and full of interest to-day to the laboring classes of mankind as ever at any former period of the world's history. A contraction of the volume of currency had always been a policy marked by disaster and suffering, and accused by every friend of the general welfare of the country. But when that abominable policy was still further aided and executed by snatching, as it were, money of the people from their very hands, at often millions a month without necessity, excuse or palliation, every honest mind had to revolt against such wanton robbery. It was a crime against every house, every fireside and every living man and woman in the United States. It was a crime national in its proportions, gigantic in its strength, omnipresent in its visitation and brutal in its rapacity. And yet, the day before the recess, the Senator from Colorado (Teller) had sneered at the idea of the surplus being of any consequence, and the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) had also declared, not by cable from Paris, but on the floor of the Senate, that it was fortunate for the country that there was a surplus of fifty-five millions in the treasury. It would be for that Senator, if he should become the Republican candidate for the presidency next summer to explain to the people why it was gathered into the treasury in excess of all uses, prescriptions and wants of the government, instead of remaining in the pockets of the people. There was in the Republican press and among Republican politicians a determined, persistent and brazen campaign of mendacity on this subject, and it would continue in the councils and field work of the Republican party, day by day, morning, noon and night, until the frosts of next November came to wither and blast alike their falsehoods and their hopes.

He denied that the President had departed one jot or tittle from the declaration of the last Democratic platform on the subject of taxation. That declaration had been bold, explicit and preemptory. It was made in a few, plain, strong words, the meaning of which it was impossible to pervert or misunderstand. Incidental protection to home manufacturers had always been the policy of the Democratic party. It was recognized in the last Democratic National platform. He rejoiced in every element of American success; he was proud of the inventive genius of the country, and of its vast establishments where skilled labor abounded; he looked with delight on cotton mills, coal mines, blast furnaces and rolling mills of the South, as well as on those of New England, Pennsylvania and many western States; he would encourage them in their gigantic career of development and usefulness; and he held that the policy of the Democratic party had been always ample for their prosperity and progress. That was the only safe policy for the American manufacturers themselves. If it were once clearly understood that manufacturers as a class, demanded that they be enriched by means of fraudulent taxes, that they accept the guidance of the leaders of a Republican party and join in their praise, then indeed perils would envelop the manufacturing interests of the country such as was never known before. If the Democratic party with its record of more than fifty years in the administration of the Government, and its frank and constant declaration of principles was to be charged with the policy of free trade every time an attempt was made to modify the tariff, the people would very soon, and very clearly find out that such assaults were only made to divert public attention from the evil designs and schemes of plunder, of which they were the victims. He could not believe, however, that the sagacious and patriotic business men of the country, who controlled manufacturing industries would permit themselves, for political purposes, to be put in an attitude of unjust, selfish, overweening avarice, and of unfairness toward the great mass of his countrymen. Proceeding to discuss the message of the President, he said that it was a pleasure to him to declare that this remarkable State paper was true to the principles and teachings of the Democratic party from its foundation by Jefferson years ago to the present day; and that the thanks of the laboring and business classes of the country were due to the executive for seizing on that vital issue with the grasp of a strong, honest man, and for presenting it to his countrymen in such shape and light that it never would disappear until the wrongs therein presented were exposed and redressed, and until the outrages of overtaxation ceased. In the present age of swollen pretences, of shallow aristocracy and of gilded vulgarity, the splendid utterances of the President's message fell on the minds of the people as a token, as a promise of relief, reform and redemption, from one who had never broken a pledge or forgotten public duty. The President had declared for the lowly and oppressed. Since the matchless and immortal inaugurations of Jefferson, on the 4th of March, 1801, no communication had ever emanated from a chief magistrate of this government more able, more elevated in statesmanship, more humane and benevolent in its purpose, or more conducive to the general welfare and good government, than the message under consideration.

At the close of Mr. Voorhees' speech Mr. Sherman moved that the message be referred to the finance committee; but action on that motion was withheld to give Mr. Teller an opportunity to make some remarks.

Mr. Teller spoke briefly in reply to Mr. Voorhees' criticism of his (Teller's) former statements.

The resolution to refer the President's message to the finance committee was not acted upon.

The Senate, at 3:05, went into secret session. The nominations of Interstate Commerce commissioners were referred, upon motion of Mr. Callom,

to the Inter-State Commerce committee, of which he is chairman, and at 3:50 the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, stating that the Speaker would not announce the committee's to-day, asked unanimous consent that members be permitted to introduce bills for reference. Consent was granted and the Speaker proceeded to call the States in their alphabetical order.

Under a call of the States a great many bills and resolutions were introduced, and referred, among them the following: By Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, to regulate the jurisdiction of circuit court commissioners; by Mr. Wheeler, to provide for the reduction of customs duties; also to establish a court of appeals; also to amend the civil service act; also granting pensions to survivors of the Indian wars who have attained the age of seventy years; also to establish signal stations on the West Indian Islands; also for the temporary support of common schools; also for the refunding of the cotton tax; also to remove the tax from tobacco and spirits made from fruits.

By Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to provide for the organization of the territory of Oklahoma. The bill provides for creation of a new territory out of the public land strip and all that part of the Indian territory west of the five civilized tribes, covering an area about as large as the State of Ohio. It provides all the machinery for a territorial government like other territories, but does not assume any jurisdiction over the Indian tribes, except in conformity to treaty stipulations. Section four opens the public land strip to settlement for homesteads only, and sections five and six provide for the settlement of the Cherokee outlet and Oklahoma lands by actual settlers, through a commission to be appointed by the President to negotiate with the Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles, so far as such negotiations may be necessary; section seven contains stringent provisions to prevent fraudulent entries, and requires three years actual residence before any patent shall issue to settlers; all sales, assignments, transfers or mortgages of lands prior to the issue of patents are prohibited and declared null and void. A provision is made for the settlement of other unoccupied Indian lands, but in all cases said lands are to be reserved for actual settlers only and at a price not to exceed \$1.25 per acre; cattle cases are declared void and contrary to public policy, and it is made the duty of the President to remove lessees from said lands; all grants heretofore made to railroads are forfeited and the power to create any public indebtedness by voting bonds or subscribing for stock in railroad companies or other corporations, by territorial legislature or by townships, cities or counties, is strictly prohibited.

By Mr. Adams, of Illinois, for the removal of dangerous aliens from the territory of the United States.

By Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, placing jute on the free list; to reimburse depositors in Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

By Mr. Rowland, of North Carolina, to repeal the tax on tobacco. Similar bills were introduced by Mr. Johnston and Henderson of North Carolina, Mr. Payne, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, and others.

Several other Postal Telegraph bills were introduced; also bills to reduce letter postage to one cent an ounce; affecting national banks; authorizing the issue of coin certificate; amending Pacific railroad acts; affecting fisheries; concerning warehousing of distilled spirits; regulating immigration; pension bills; woman suffrage amendments; for the purchase by the treasury of outstanding bonds; for a national quarantine; repealing duties on sugar and molasses; for the 11th census; extending the eight hour law to letter carriers; prohibiting convict labor on public works; for a uniform system of bankruptcy; repealing the civil service law; amending the civil service law; for international arbitration tribunals; calling for information from about all of the executive departments upon various topics; changing the time for the convening of Congress; authorizing the President to veto single items in appropriation bills. Nine hundred and two public bills were introduced covering every conceivable subject of legislation. Included in this number were bills for public buildings in every State in the Union and territories; among those in the South are the following: By Mr. Davidson, of Florida, at Tallahassee; by Mr. Grimes, of Georgia, at Columbus, Ga.; by Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, at Vicksburg, Miss.; by Mr. Johnston, of North Carolina, at Asheville, N. C.; by Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, at Statesville, N. C.; by Mr. Bowden, of Virginia, at Norfolk, Va.; by Mr. Boone, of Virginia, at Fredericksburg, Va.; by Mr. Yost, of Virginia, at Staunton, Va. Adjourned.

The House Committees not yet Completed

By Associated Press to the Messenger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Speaker Carlisle expected to announce the House committees to-day, but owing to the necessity for consulting a few members whom he wished to re-assign to other committees than those upon which he had originally placed them, and to the fact that some of them are not present at the capital to-day, he was unable to carry out his intentions. He spent the morning hours before the assembling of the House to-day in his private room at work on committee lists, but he was so besieged by members, who had learned of his intentions to change their assignments that he was unable to make any appreciable headway in adding the finishing touches to his work. It is his present expectation, however, that the list will be finished to-night and announced to the House to-morrow.

## FIGHTING WARRIORS.

### DEADLY COMBAT BETWEEN UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

A Cheerful Row in St. Louis Between White and Black Troops, in Which the Latter Fought Nobly and Carried Off All the Honors—New Yorkers Routed.

By Associated Press to the Messenger.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—A revolt occurred at Jefferson barracks yesterday evening, between white and colored U. S. soldiers, that resulted in the injury of many men, and probably will cost three their lives. At this time there are many recruits at this station, and yesterday they drew their first pay and made an onslaught on the sutler. Numerous brawls resulted and a crowd from New York resented the familiarity of the colored troops and a fight followed. The guard house was filled with disorderlies and still the rows were kept up. Late in the afternoon a drunken colored trooper was seen pursuing a fourteen year old white girl, and a party of white troopers were soon after him, and in due time handed him over to the officer of the day. This seemed to enrage a number of his comrades, and they forthwith left the barracks, starting for Carondelet. On their way they fell in with a squad of white troopers and proceeded to take vengeance. The white soldiers made their escape with a few bruises and made their way to the barracks, where they soon made up a party to handle the colored men. Armed with revolvers and carbines they started in good order for Carondelet, but before they had gone far they were ordered to return and disarm by the officer of the day. They refused to return to their quarters, but laid down their arms at once and then proceeded after the enemy. At River Des Peres bridge they met the colored troopers returning. An encounter immediately followed, and knives, clubs and rocks were used. The fight was one of desperation and the white men's superior force was offset by the discipline of the colored troops, who had entered a second term of service. For half an hour the battle was waged without advantage to either side, and on the bridge and road and river-bend men lay exhausted and beaten. Finally the beigeerents, blinded and played out, withdrew. A colored trooper reported the affray at Carondelet station. He was locked up by the white patrol, and a wagon was sent to the scene to gather up the injured. In the meantime white soldiers had gathered in force and marching to the station, demanded that the colored trooper be given to them. The officers refused and prepared for the assault. By this time news of the battle had reached the barracks and four troops of cavalry were ordered out and arrived in Carondelet in time to save the police from attack. The mutineers dispersed, but they were arrested in detachments on a general order to arrest all troopers. The barracks at Carondelet and intervening country assumed a military aspect, and all night the soldiers' tread and demand of "Halt!" rang out. The disturbance was quelled, and to day there is peace, though bruises, black eyes and gashes on half a hundred heads still tell the tale of the struggle, while in the hospital at the point of death lie troopers Livingstone, Peterson and Krummknocker, all white. At one time in the afternoon over 300 men were looking for a row.

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## A SEVERE VISITATION.

### A Considerable Portion of the Business Part of Beaufort is Swept Away by Fire—The Loss Estimated at About Sixty Thousand Dollars, Partially Covered by Insurance.

Special Telegram to the Messenger.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Jan. 4.—The fire alarm was sounded at 2 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in Tyre Moore's store. The losses are as follows: John D. Guthrie & Co., dry goods and millinery, lost store and stock; Tyre Moore, about half the stock lost; Taylor & Buckman, two stores and over half the stock lost; Charles Clauson, bakery and fixtures with family wearing apparel lost; Dr. T. B. Delamar lost a portion of his drugs; Wm. Sabiston, two stores, fixtures and the greater portion of stock lost; S. W. Gabriel, dry goods and clothing lost store but saved half of the stock; Chadwick & Jones, wholesale dry goods and groceries, lost store and probably quarter of the stock; Captain Thomas Thomas, four stores and about quarter of the stock lost; Robert Roberson & Bro., store and probably quarter of the stock lost; W. F. Dill & Co. lost store and a small amount of stock. Very nearly all were insured. All were wooden buildings. Many merchants on the opposite side of the street moved, and their goods were damaged in hauling. Fortunately all through the fire it was calm. The citizens, both white and black, worked hard to save the property. It was seen that to save the balance of the row it was necessary to pull down the town hall, which was done and by that means the fire was stopped. The loss is estimated at between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

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## MOVING FORWARD.

### NORTH CAROLINA'S BIG DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Henderson Offers Three Bills Relating to the Repeal of Internal Revenue Taxes—Mr. Henderson's Bill for the National Cemetery at Salisbury.

Special Dispatch to the Messenger.

MESSANGER BUREAU, 515 FOURTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.

North Carolina went in strong today in the House for a repeal of the internal revenue taxes. Mr. Henderson introduced a bill for a total repeal of the tax on tobacco and its products; one for repeal of the tax on fruit brandy and one for the total repeal of all internal taxes; Mr. Johnston one for the repeal of internal revenue; Mr. Nichols one for the repeal of the tax on brandy, another for the repeal of that on tobacco and a third for the repeal of the whole internal duties. The latter also introduced a bill to aid common schools; Mr. Johnston, one to erect a public building at Asheville, one to pay mail carriers in North Carolina and some other States prior to May, 1881, also one to pension soldiers of the Indian wars; Mr. Henderson introduced a bill which helps to puncture the infamous lie of the Ionia, Michigan correspondent. It provides for an appropriation of \$20,000 for the improvement of the National Cemetery at Salisbury. He also introduced a bill to erect a monument on the battle field of Guilford Court House. Maj. Latham has a bill providing for life saving stations at Cape Lookout and Ocracoke inlet.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed Geo. Blow custodian of the Government property at the discontinued light at Pamlico Point.

Senators Ransom and Vance, and Representatives Latham, Simmons, Rowland, Nichols, Brown, Henderson and Johnston were in their seats today.

Another Railroad Collision.

By Associated Press to the Messenger.

GALVESTON, Jan. 4.—The north-bound passenger train on the Missouri Pacific railroad, which left Galveston at 6:30 o'clock this morning, when within four miles of Houston, near Harrisburg Station, collided with a section of the St. Louis south-bound express. Both locomotives were badly wrecked. None of the passengers were killed or injured. Engineer Ward, of the north bound train, and a mail agent whose name is unknown are the only ones reported injured, but neither of them are seriously hurt.

## VIOLENT HURRICANE.

### Great Damage Done to Shipping and Property in the Irish Channel—American Mails Delayed.

By Cable to the Messenger.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A violent hurricane is raging in the Irish channel, and great damage has been done to property and shipping. The steamship Ohio, which had stormy weather after leaving Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown this evening. She was unable to take on board the American mails owing to bad weather, and will be obliged to postpone her departure until to-morrow morning. A portion of Fastnet Rock has tumbled into the sea. The light keepers are terrified, fearing that the sea will undermine the rock. It is impossible for boats to approach. A large vessel has been wrecked off Duncannon, and all hands are believed to be lost.

By Cable to the Messenger.

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MANCHESTER, Jan. 4.—The Guardian says: "Business opens quiet, partly owing to the holidays and partly to the wide divergence between sellers and buyers. There are very few orders for Indian staples. The China demand is quite small, the buyers' wants being already satisfied at lower rates. For minor foreign markets sales are moderate. Home sales are very few. In several departments the production is well and sometimes fully engaged, and in view of the continued firmness of cotton much confidence is felt in the maintenance of full rates of cloth departments, the advance does not suffice to cover the rise in cotton yarn and consequently manufacturers are not willing to engage important forward contracts until margins improve. Export yarns are exceedingly firm, but there is poor inquiry and very little business. Cloth is quiet throughout. Producers met with poor success in trying to establish higher quotations. Heavy goods are steady. There is some business, chiefly in small quantities.

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