

ESTABLISHED 1867.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PISTOL-GRAPHS.

Some of the Democratic papers in Ohio are going for Chairman Brice.

We regret to see it announced that Lord Tennyson is again seriously ill.

Preacher Dale, of Seventh Baptist Church, Atlanta, has been dismissed.

Twenty thousand copies of Tennyson's new volume have been sold within a week in England.

"Lies upon this side, lies upon that side, truthless violence mourned by the wise, thousands of voters growing his own in a popular torrent of lies upon lies," Tennyson.

It is not believed by Mr. Samuel J. Randall's friends that he will ever be able to sit in the House again.

Rev. James T. McKay, of the Episcopal Church, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, says that prohibition in that city is "a miserable farce."

Here is a striking couplet from Keats not in his published volume:

"Beauty that must die, and Joy,
Whose hand is ever at his lips."

They were found in a letter.

Our article on "Educated farmers" was copied in one exchange and yesterday we received a letter from a worthy, educated farmer of Vance county concerning it.

On 1st January three miles from Chattanooga there was a big strawberry festival—the berries large and luscious. It is very wrong to crowd the season in that way.

The Pittsburg Chronicle, Rep., notes the fact that in all Republican calculations as to the next Presidential candidate Benny Harrison is never once thought of.

Peace Institute, Raleigh, issues a neat monthly called *Voices of Peace*. It is published six times a year, terms \$1. It contains a sketch of Mrs. M. A. E. Ewell and a fine portrait of her.

It is worthy of special mention that in the South Carolina Legislature there were but nine votes in favor of withdrawing the support of the State from Claflin College, for the negroes. There were 99 against withdrawing and all whites at that.

Speaking of the important question of ballot reform the N. Y. *Saturday Globe* says this:

"It has been made a Democratic issue, not only by the platforms of late Democratic conventions, but by the timely and aggressive presentation of it by ex-President Cleveland in his Boston speech."

The Nashville *American* replies to a letter of Cable and says:

"As Mr. Cable has signified his preference for the society of negroes by meeting and mingling with them in a special way, it will hereafter be expected of him that he abide the consequence of his own choice. In the South a man must choose between white and black, and Mr. Cable has chosen. That is all the 'public resent' there is in the case."

Magazine editors are well paid in the North. The *Century* pays Glider \$10,000. *Harper* pays Alden about the same. *Burlingame* gets a fat salary from *Scrivener*. The editor of *Littell's Home Journal* receives \$10,000. *Metcalf* gets a large salary from the *Forum*. The business managers of *Scrivener*, *Century*, *Harper* and *Cassells* receive from \$10,000 to \$100,000 a year.

Harrison has done a very mean act and all for spite. Judge Gresham was a formidable opponent for nomination in 1888. Harrison has proscribed all Gresham men. The latest was to turn out of the office of Chief of Division of the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington, Maj. Thomas McGrain, a gray haired Union soldier, and an accomplished man. His offence was being the brother of Mrs. Gresham.

In Harris county, Ala., an outlaw in jail for his crimes was rescued by a large body of masked men. He is known to have committed one murder and is suspected of many others. It is most disgraceful procedure. Walden, the fellow rescued, was the head band that terrorized the negroes Summer. It is believed that the also killed a negro prisoner whom he took out with them.

His war on Cleveland is provoking a deal of very pointed criticism at the New York Governor. Cleveland (Ohio) *Plain Dealer* for instance:

"The rumors that Gov. Hill is laying siege to Cleveland's popularity, impeach his intelligence. If he is true Gov. Hill is a political Quixote. As long as Cleveland is as sagacious as he has thus far proved himself his popularity will be impregnable. Moreover, New will not be the pivotal State in

THE BAPTIST COLLEGE

THE COMMITTEE ON LOCATION LOOKING FOR A SITE.

Farmers' Institute—More Negroes Going West—Farmers Losing Their Meat—Raleigh's Sewerage—Few Northerners at Kittrell—Col. Polk Out Again—Another Case Against Cross and White Called and Continued.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 8, 1890.

Commissioner of Agriculture Robinson will hold a farmers' institute for Wayne county, at Goldsboro, on the 30th and 31st instant. He will be assisted by Professors Massey and Chamberlain of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

There is very little sickness. The superlatively fine weather gives the "grippe" uphill work to make any progress. Yet there are a good many cases. None are severe.

The temperature to-day was from 65 to 70 degrees. Fires were not needed. People led an outdoor life. The promised cold wave must have again glanced off.

The sheriff of Granville county, Mr. Bullock, was here to-day and made a full settlement of his taxes.

A lot of exodusters passed here last night, bound to Mississippi. Many more are coming from the Goldsboro and Selma sections.

The Parrish case was the subject of some interest to-day. The Governor has had this case presented to him scores of times in the past few days.

Capt. S. B. Alexander, of the executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance, arrived here to-day. That committee, which has three members, at once began its session, to elect a new Secretary.

The farmers say they are very greatly concerned about their meat. They ought to cure it as pickled pork. They keep up the old plan of trying to cure it by smoking. Much joint meat has been lost this winter. Complaints of such loss are quite numerous.

Associate Justice Davis was here to-day and paid his respects to the Governor.

A committee on location of the Baptist college was at Oxford to-day and will visit Durham to-morrow. Early in February the committee will report and will make its recommendations as to site.

More extensions of the water mains are in progress. The making of sewer connections will soon begin actively. The employees on the sewer system are now doing the finishing work. The contractors are very well pleased with the work and have done very well. In four months they have not had over ten days of bad weather.

Rev. L. L. Nash is not very sanguine now as to the speedy resumption of work on the Central M. E. Church. Though its exterior aspect leads most people to think it a small church, yet its seating capacity will be as great as that of any church in the city.

Mr. Charles W. Raney, of Kittrell, said to-day that there are very few visitors at that well known winter resort. The hotel people as a result are blue. The Northern people have no need so far this winter to come south in search of mild weather.

Col. L. L. Polk, whose sickness was noted Monday, is out again. His departure for Washington has been delayed.

More exodusters began to gather here to-day. They are from the northern part of this country. An inventory of the "plunder" which these people take away with them would be a very curious thing.

Judge Seymour, who has been here for a day or two, hearing some arguments at chambers in cases in the Federal court, returned to New Bern to-day afternoon. Court was adjourned until February 4th.

Another of the Cross and White cases was called in the Superior court. It was continued, both men giving bail in \$10,000.

The Pullman sleeping car case, involving the State's right to tax the sleeping cars of that company, will be heard in the Federal court, February 4th. In case the parties are not ready for trial it will come up in March. It will be remembered that the State seized the car "Saluda," which by an undertaking is not to be taken out of the State until the matter is settled.

Jackson Day Celebrations.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8.—Jackson Day was celebrated here to-day with a procession, participated in by the military of the State and hundreds of citizens. After the parade a meeting was held at the State capitol, and a National Jackson Club permanently organized. The following officers were elected: President, A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania; Vice Presidents, Jerré Baxter of Tennessee, Dewitt C. Creger of Illinois, and Joseph F. Johnson of Alabama; Secretary, L. D. McDord of Tennessee; Treasurer, Wm. H. Duncan of Tennessee, and an Executive Committee of five.

The club will meet annually at Nashville. The festivities of the day wound up with an historic costume reception at the Maxwell House given by the ladies Home Page Association and the Annual Ball of the Hermitage Club. In the afternoon the first Tennessee regiment and many invited guests were banqueted by Jerré Baxter, colonel of the regiment. Covers were laid for 450. One hundred thousand people witnessed the parade.

MOBILE, Jan. 8.—Jackson day was celebrated here to night by a brilliant street display of the Order of Druids. There were seven floats illustrative of episodes in the history of our country, including Indian fighting in New England, the battle of New Orleans and the reception of Lafayette in Mobile. After the parade, a ball took place in Princess theatre.

THE MILD WINTER.

Change in the Gulf Stream not the Cause—Other Reasons Given for It.

WOLLASTON, Mass., Jan. 8.—Captain Henry F. Peckin, the hydrographer of the Navy Department at Washington, writing of the remarkable change in the climate in reply to a communication from a resident of Wollaston summarily disposes of the Gulf Stream theory. He says: "We have no reports of observations to show that the course of the Gulf Stream has, for a considerable length of time, differed greatly from its mean position, and we should have received such reports had there been such a change. This direct evidence that the mild weather along the coast is not caused by a change in the course of the Gulf Stream is supported by the fact that continuous mild weather has prevailed far in the interior to the westward of the Alleghenies, where the effect on the weather of even a considerable change in the course of the Gulf Stream must be inappreciable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In connection with the subject of the present mild-winter weather, it may not be out of place to say that the chief of the signal service, Gen. Greely, gives a very interesting explanation of the peculiar atmospheric conditions which have made this winter remarkable over so great an extent of our country. The eccentricity of the weather is not due, he holds, to a permanent change in the American winter climate, or to any change in the course of the gulf stream. Abnormally high temperature has prevailed all over the country, the average being about ten degrees. Coincident with this excess of heat there has been a marked decrease in the rainfall in most parts of the United States during the past six weeks. High temperature and lack of rainfall were, therefore, widespread, for which Gen. Greely says there must be some far-reaching cause. This cause he discovers in great storms passing across the continent from west to east and north of the fortieth parallel of latitude and beyond the great lakes. "The passage of these storms," he says, "in the direction of the Gulf St. Lawrence caused a steady current of air from the south and southwest across the continent toward the disturbed areas in Canada." He adds: "The December winds blow usually from the north and northwest, and are much colder of course, than currents from lower latitudes. The general circulation being from parts of the country least affected by rainfall, the winds were not only warm, but dry, and all conditions consequently were favorable to high temperature up as far as the Canadian border."

Telegraph Building Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Shortly before 7 o'clock this morning fire started in the basement of the Western Union Telegraph building, corner of Olive and Third streets. The fire soon ascended through the air shaft from the first to the top floor, and is now burning fiercely. The wires are a total wreck. The firemen were greatly hindered by the mass of sled laden wires. It is thought the fire, the origin of which is at present unknown, will be confined to the building.

The building was an old one, and in addition to the Western Union was occupied by offices of the Associated Press, the Darby Printing Company, Allen & Ginter's Cigar Company, the Bradley Printing Scroll Company and one or two other offices. At 9:30 o'clock the fire was brought under complete control, but the building is gutted; all the Western Union wires were burned out, but active efforts are being made to restore communication. They are receiving messages at East St. Louis. The fire started in the basement and spread upward so quickly that all the inmates of the operating room had to fly for their lives, and many of them had a narrow escape.

A narrow escape. The work of wires led into the building by way of the roof. The storm of yesterday loaded down the telegraph, and telephone wires as well, with a heavy coating of ice. During yesterday and last night many breaks occurred and the service was badly interrupted.

At 6 o'clock this morning a wire leading to the basement of the building came in contact with a broken electric light wire, and at once the building was on fire. The basement has but few people in it, and the trouble being anticipated from the wires on the roof, if at all, little attention was given to the basement, and the fire had gotten beyond control when discovered. The fire department made a hard fight, but the mass of wires which almost shut the light out of the streets, prevented successful work, and the firemen would not risk their lives in cutting them until the electric light currents were turned off.

The Associated Press office on the second floor was totally destroyed.

Maryland Democrats.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 8.—The Democrats of the Legislature held a caucus here to-night, Dr. Shaw, chairman, on the nomination for treasurer of Maryland and police commissioner of Baltimore city. Treasurer Archer and Commissioner Gill were unanimously re-nominated. The caucus adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. It was decided that the House and Senate meet to-morrow in joint session for the purpose of electing Archer and Gill. A Democratic caucus to nominate a Senator will meet to-morrow. It is said Governor Jackson's friends have forced the fight, but it appears, nevertheless, that Senator Wilson will be nominated.

Killed by the Explosion of an Emery Wheel.

ATLANTA, Jan. 8. Frank Davis a 16 year old white boy, was killed by the explosion of an emery wheel at the Georgia range and stove works this morning.

CONGRESS.

W. W. DUDLEY AND HIS BLOCKS OF FIVE LETTER.

Senator Voorhees Wants to Know Why Dudley was not Indicted—He Addresses the Senate on the Subject—He is Severe Upon Senator Quay and the President—His Resolution Amended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—[SENATE.]—After some routine morning business Senator Voorhees called up the resolution, offered yesterday, in relation to the charges that Mr. Chambers, the United States District Attorney at Indianapolis, had interfered in his official capacity to prevent the arrest of W. W. Dudley on the charge of feloniously violating election laws of Indiana at the last presidential election, and directing the Attorney General to report what instructions the Department of Justice had issued to Chambers on the subject, and to furnish copies of the correspondence and proceeded to address the Senate. He spoke of the crime as having inflicted an indelible stain on that memorable election and impeached the integrity of the political result that followed. The crime, he said, was open, universally known and practically confessed by its perpetrator and his co-adjuvants, and yet, by constant vigilance in obstructing the law and in denying and preventing justice, the crime had thus far gone unpunished. The beneficiary of the polluted ballot box, now in high place, had felt compelled to shield the culprit instrument of that success from penalties due to such notorious guilt. It was high time that that most disgraceful and most alarming episode in the presidential election should be fully understood by the whole people and that a proper degree of responsibility should be assigned to the instrument, by whom it was perpetrated, and to those who tried to hide the offence. He should "nothing extenuate, nor ought set down in malice," but forbearance on the subject had long ceased to be a virtue in the estimation of all honest people in Indiana, and for those alone he spoke.

Senator Voorhees sent to the clerk's desk a card read the notorious "block-of-five" letter, and went on to say that the days and weeks which immediately followed the publication of that polluted and polluting campaign document would always be remembered for the rapidity and audacity and fecundity with which the most self-evident falsehoods were conceived and put forth by the Republican press, in order to avert odium and escape the legal penalties of an organized attempt at wholesale bribery. This document, emanating officially from the National Republican Committee, and never disavowed, had pointed out, he said, that an ample supply of money was ready in hand, and gave explicit directions for its use by agents selected for their skill in rascality.

He spoke of Dudley as an immediate personal representative in the National Republican committee of Benjamin Harrison, then a candidate for the Presidency, and how President of the United States. He had been put up in that committee at the earnest request of Mr. Harrison, and between them there were most confidential and intimate personal relations. They had been political Siamese twins in the State of Indiana. When, therefore, the scheme of bribery and corruption was exposed on the thirty-first of October, was it to be supposed that Dudley was left without advice, instruction and assistance. Senator Quay, chairman of the National Republican Committee and Senator from the State of Pennsylvania arrived at Indianapolis, and held repeated and protracted conferences with those who held fate and interest of the Republican party in the hollow of their hands. It was not for him, Voorhees, to presume to determine the precise character of the men or subject.

Senator Quay—"I state to the Senator from Indiana that it is not true that in Indianapolis I conferred with those who held the Republican party in the hollow of their hand or conferred with any one in regard to the case of Dudley."

Senator Voorhees—"Certainly you did. The Senator will not blame me if I draw a big inference that he wanted the prosecution of Dudley stopped and that he went to Indianapolis to see him; and that he said certain things in the quarter that would do most good and with an emphasis which was not forgotten."

In view of the indignity, injustice and open outrage inflicted on the people of Indiana, in the name and by the authority of the Republican national committee, aided and abetted by the sanction of the Federal court, it would not seem strange that as a representative of that insulted people, he should like to know by whose instructions and by what authority of law a responsible law officer of the government, in Indianapolis, selected and appointed by the administration, felt himself warranted a few weeks ago, in ordering a United States Commissioner not to issue a warrant for Dudley's arrest when he ventured to return to Indianapolis for the first time in more than a year, characterizing at the same time the Dudley letter as an honorable and patriotic public document.

In behalf of the people of Indiana he desired the Attorney General of the United States to inform the Senate whether the action of his official subordinate, in interfering with the United

FROM ABROAD.

An Oil Ship on Fire—A Riot Feared—The Dead Empress—A Water Spout—Banquet to Stanley.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A ship loaded with petroleum, caught fire at Sunderland this morning. The burning oil escaped from the ship and, floating tide-way, set fire to three other vessels. Great damage was done by the fire. A fireman fell overboard and was drowned.

BERNE, Jan. 8.—The authorities are fearful that the striking compositors here will endeavor to incite a riot. Two companies of military are parading the streets for the purpose of suppressing any disorderly demonstration that the strikers may make.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—At the opening of the Reichstag this morning the President formally announced the death of Dowager Empress Augusta, and paid a high tribute to her memory. The House adopted a resolution, requesting the President to convey its sympathy to Emperor William, and then adjourned as a mark of respect. The Emperor has ordered that the Court go into mourning for three months, and he has fixed the period for general mourning at six weeks. He has also ordered that the theatres and other places of amusement be closed for a week. The body of the Empress will be taken to the Schloss at midnight to-morrow. It will be placed on a bier in the chapel. The funeral will probably take place Saturday.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—Official returns show that not less than 500,000 persons in this city and suburbs, amounting to 42 per cent. of the population, have suffered from the influenza.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8.—A waterspout is reported at Nanking. Hundreds of people were drowned. Numerous boats were destroyed and great damage was done.

Fatal Fall of a Wall.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 8.—The north wall of the old machine shops in the yard of the Long Island Railroad depot in this city fell with a loud crash about nine o'clock this morning, burying three men under several tons of brick. The men were dead when taken out, nearly every bone in their bodies having been broken. They were Charles Rooman-fogel, of Rockville Centre; Christopher Meyers, of Greenpoint, and Jasper Schufeldt, of Brooklyn. Rooman-fogel was foreman for Henry Lotz, who purchased the building from the railroad company and was having it torn down. Wm. Van Allen, Edward S. Beatty and Michael Kane were badly wounded about the legs.

The dead bodies were removed to the morgue, and the coroner will begin an inquiry to-day. It appears that the collapsed wall was the last one standing, and was 20 feet high and 50 feet long. It is said that the dead foreman neglected proper precaution to prevent the wall from falling.

Contractor Lotz was arrested on Coroner Robinson's warrant charging him with manslaughter and brought from Rockville Centre. He was released on bail, as he is sick with pneumonia.

Lockwood Pearsall, who represented Lotz the contractor, says that he warned the foreman to put stays up, but that he did not heed the warning. The men who were killed were pulling the bricks near the base of the wall when it fell. Pearsall has been committed to jail.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Extending its Line.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 8.—The following railroad bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day: "To incorporate the Potomac and Piedmont Railway, and to authorize counties, cities or towns to aid in the construction of the road, and for that purpose to subscribe to its capital stock and to acquire its bonds." "To authorize the C. & O. Railway Company to construct, construct, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to maintain and operate and mortgage a branch of its railroad from any point on its line east of the Blue Ridge mountains to Alexandria or Quantico, or any other point on the Potomac river by such route as the company may select.

Mr. Hoy is the patron of these bills and the object is to give the Chesapeake and Ohio its outline to Washington.

The Montana Legislature.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—The *Journal's* Helena, Montana, special says: When the Senate met this morning none of the Democratic Senators were present. A call of the House was ordered and the Sergeant-at-Arms sent out in search of the absent members. Mr. Parberry was found, but he refused to come, stating that there was no authority for taking him. Secretary of State Rowitt will not sign the certificates of the Democratic Senators-elect at any hazard.

Lieut. Governor Richards has ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring the absentees before the bar of the Senate, even if he has to invoke aid from civil authorities. The latter is out trying to enforce the order. Governor Toole has recognized the organization of the Senate by sending in his message.

A Building Collapses.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Jan. 8.—[SPECIAL.]—The walls of the racket store fell to day, caused by a gale that was being blowing all day. The owner, J. A. Robinson, was preparing to repair the building since the fire, but it is now a complete wreck and a clear loss of eight thousand dollars. The falling of the wall much reminded the people of the earthquakes of 1887.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Bond offerings to-day aggregated \$114,500; accepted \$83,500, figures at 1.25 and 1.04 1/2 for four and half.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TOBACCO MEN FORM A TRADE-MARK ASSOCIATION.

The Ways and Means Committee Hear Arguments by Men Interested in Tobacco, Liquors and Rice—Interesting Statements in Regard to Home and Foreign Production of Rice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In response to a call issued some two weeks ago, representatives of many of the leading tobacco manufacturer of the country met here to-day and organized a Trade Mark Association, having for its object the protection of its members in the use of their legitimate trade marks. Geo. W. Gall, of Gall and Ax, Baltimore, was elected president; P. Lorillard, Jr., of P. Lorillard & Co., New York, treasurer and Thos. E. Allen of New York secretary.

An executive committee was elected as follows: Geo. W. Gall, Baltimore; P. Lorillard, Jr., New York; F. P. Adams, of the Adams Tobacco Company, Milwaukee; Mr. Hopkins of J. J. Bagley & Co., Detroit and Daniel Catlin, of the Catlin Tobacco Company of St. Louis. A series of by-laws were adopted, after which an adjournment was taken, subject to the call of the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The ways and means committee to-day continued hearing the tobacco men. A New York tobacco packer protested against the advantages which the existing law and treasury rulings give to the manufacturer of foreign tobacco. For this, he said, there were two remedies: First, to regulate the tax so that the manufacturer of foreign tobacco shall have no advantage from the cost of foreign cigars; then he would drop foreign tobacco; second, to raise the tax on all tobacco that comes into competition with domestic tobacco.

Mr. Flower; And that is what you are here for? Witness—Yes, sir. The witness thought the imported wrapper tobacco ought to pay a duty of from three to five dollars a pound. The duty on fillers, he thought, should remain as at present—35 cents per pound.

S. G. Hubbard, president of the New England Tobacco Growers Association was next heard. He claimed that there was no adequate protection at present for the tobacco grower. His Association had for several years petitioned to have the Internal Revenue tax on tobacco repealed.

Jonathan Wychoff, representing the New York State Tobacco Growers Association, also asked protection for the farmer. He did not see why the cigar maker should be protected three times as much as the producer of tobacco.

At the afternoon session, arguments were heard from the wine and spirits interests. Geo. T. Stagg, of Kentucky, read a prepared statement full of statistics, exhibiting the importance of the distillery interests. He said that the distillers do not ask for the repeal of the Internal Revenue law, as it would, while increasing the business temporarily, result in over production and consequent depression. They would like to have the tax reduced from ninety to fifty cents a gallon, but did not care to have it entirely wiped out, as they recognized the fact that whiskey is used as a beverage and should bear its share of taxation. There were other matters in which distillers sought relief, and they were connected with the administration of the law.

Co. John Sereven, of Savannah, Ga., appeared in behalf of the rice industry. Rice growers had been alarmed by statements repeatedly made that the duty on rice was excessive. He proposed to show that this is not so, and that in all fairness the duty should be raised. He did not intend to ask that, however, because he did not presume that a higher duty could be secured.

He desired to contradict the statements, which had been made in the House of Representatives, to the effect that twice as much rice was produced in this country as before the war. The reverse of this was true. Before the war, with slave labor, twice as much rice was produced in this country as at present. We imported very little rice then and exported great quantities. With slave labor, our rice growers were in a position to defy the world. They had most effective labor. No protection was needed, and the duty laid then benefited neither the Government nor the producer. Since the war the situation had entirely changed, and protection was now necessary. The war placed the industry in its infancy again.

The changed commercial conditions were also to the disadvantage of the American producer and he now found Asiatic rice meeting him in competition, almost in his own fields. The treasury reports showed that the bulk of the rice sent here from China was brought in at less than two cent per pound, while the cost to the American producer was considerably more than three cents. The reduction of duty he asserted would result in destroying American rice fields, and give a monopoly to the foreign producer, which would be followed by greatly enhanced prices, as was shown during the war, when the value of rice was higher than ever known before.

F. C. Ely, of New Orleans, representing the rice millers, asked that, in the new tariff bill, the definitions of the various kinds of rice be made more exact. Large quantities of pates or "really cleaned" rice was being imported as "uncleaned" rice, at a rate of duty three-fourths of a cent a pound below proper rate. Rice men could not stand any further cut in the duty on rice.

I. B. Bissell, of Charleston, said there were considerable quantities of abandoned land in South Carolina which might be again reclaimed, but for the constant fear that the duty would be taken off.