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All Three are Attractive
Eight Page Papers.

The Wilmington Messenger

TO ADVERTISERS:
THE MESSENGER has a Larger
Circulation than any other News-
paper in the State.
**THE BEST
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
in the South.**

ESTABLISHED 1867.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Three masked men tie a bank watchman in
attempts to rob the vaults but
unable to open the time locks.—The men
and St. Catherine docks have
under a strike by the Union.—The
committee in charge of the river and
the bill is anxious to have that bill consid-
ered as early as possible.—Governor Flem-
ing declines to be a candidate for
the United States Senate.—No
can be sent out from San Salvador except
the steamer Egypt have been
at Dover.—The striking cloakmakers
coming violent.—A gigantic railroad
is on in Kentucky. The situation is be-
ing serious.—The citizens of Wyoming
State's admission into the
There is said to be a cyclone north-
of the Alabama Islands.—The Secretary
yesterday accepted the offer of
million dollars worth of government
Senators Spooner and Hoar have
their revision of the Lodge bill. It
submitted to their colleagues to-day.—
Brewer has been re-nominated in
—Hon. B. H. Bunn was nomi-
Congress by the Democrats of the
district on the first ballot yesterday.
also endorsed Senator Vance's
The second reading of the Anglo-
bill is moved in the House of
Gladstone approves the cession
but he does not wish to estab-
as a precedent, so will take no part in
The business men of Atlanta
meeting and adopt resolutions on force
There is a washout on the Colorado
railroad twenty miles long. The dam-
age is estimated at \$250,000.—
The publisher of the Boston "World" has been
to two years' imprisonment for send-
ing a matter through the mails.—The
of the street cleaning department of
New York has struck.—The latest news
of the cloakmakers' strike is that it has
and the men will return to work to-day.

PISTOL GRAPHS.

in the Southside Virginia sec-
are burning up.
whitewash destroys the cholera
Do not forget that.
New York has secured 100 gallons of
water for each individual every
Cleveland county all the candid-
for the Legislature announced
themselves for Vance for the Senate.
The Radicals wish to put a tax of
per cent. on tinplate, that goes into
household in the land, in order to
the tin industry that does not exist.
the entertaining burglars cease to burg-
the crankiness is gone from Francis
the merry mountain brooklet fails to
Ingalis may to Congress go again.
— Chicago Mail.

REV. THOMAS DIXON

**PURCHASES A HANDSOME HOME ON
STATEN ISLAND.**
Editors Going to the Press Convention—A
Convict Pardoned—The Force Bill Dis-
cussed—The Juvenile Circus—Premium
for the First Bale of Cotton—The Grape
Crop Enormous—Crop Report.
MESSINGER BUREAU,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 24.
The western bound trains yesterday
were filled to overflowing with editors
on their way to Durham to attend the
Press convention. The number of visi-
tors to Durham will be largely in-
creased to-day by the delegates to the
Fourth Congressional District conven-
tion. The candidates in the field are
Hon. J. C. Scarborough, of Johnston; Hon.
B. H. Bunn, the present incumbent, and
— Stroud, of Chatham, with the
possibility of a "dark horse." Mr.
Bunn yesterday refused to sign the
demands of the Alliance. Mr. Stroud
signed them.
The "Force Bill" is claiming a large
share of the talk here. Several promi-
nent business men and officials were
interviewed yesterday for Northern
papers on the subject. No interview
could be had with the Governor. Mayor
Thompson is not in favor of the
boycotting scheme.
Yesterday the Governor pardoned
Grant Pruett, of Alleghany county,
who was sentenced to twelve years im-
prisonment for a criminal assault.
Pardon was granted upon the recom-
mendation of the judge, solicitor, pro-
secuting attorney and upon the expressed
wish of parties concerned. Pruett
had served three years.
The youngsters here are still at work
for the Soldiers Home. Yesterday a
game of base ball was played and \$3.65
was turned over to the fund and last
night the "Juvenile Circus" gave an-
other performance which was very
largely patronized. The good work
will go on. The secretary and treas-
urer Mr. C. Stinson reports that the
amount of good notes and cash in the
Soldiers Home treasury is over
\$4,000. In addition to this he advised
that the ladies of Wilmington have
about \$400 which they are ready to turn
over to him.
That the Governor's Guard did not
go to Wrightsville is a subject of great
regret to the Raleigh people. The
company is one of the best, in every
respect, in the State Guard. The
chief reason why they did not go in
camp at Wrightsville was the failure
to get their uniforms in time. Here-
fore the companies have been al-
lowed to use any uniform they chose,
but under the new regulations all the
State troops are required to go in
State Regulation Uniform and the
Governor's Guard's uniforms failed to
come in time.
Mr. J. A. Higgs, a popular traveling
man, offers \$10 to the farmer bringing
in the first bale of new cotton. The
premium has been deposited with some
gentleman ready to be paid over to the
winner.
Yesterday quite a swell picnic was
held out at Tucker pond. Quite a
body of Raleigh's young folks partici-
pated. Dancing and frolicing generally
were participated in and they made
the streets lively with their merry
voices as they came in late in the after-
noon.
Rev. Thos. Dixon, the noted young
Baptist divine has purchased a hand-
some home on Staten Island and has
carried his family there. His many
friends over the State will be glad to
know of his good fortune. His place
contains about five acres and is one of
the handsomest on the island.
The *New and Observer* is a staunch
advocate of boycotting should the
"force bill" pass but the *Chronicle* is
opposed to it.
The grape crop here is enormous.
Thousands of baskets for the shipment
of grapes are being received here daily.
A prominent grape grower said yester-
day that the like of June bugs was
never seen here before and that they
were doing considerable damage to
some of the vineyards.
Quite a crowd left for Durham this
morning to attend the barbecue given
by the Press Convention at that place
to-day.
Excursions are booming. The one
to Asheville on the 11th of August, and
the one to Richmond on the 13th will
be largely patronized.
The crop report for July which has
just been completed at the Department
of Agriculture, is as follows: Wheat,
50; oats, 62; rye, 71; apples, 47; grapes,
83; corn, 96; cotton, 102; tobacco 89;
sorghum cane, 92; clover, 90;
meadows, 92; acreage in cotton, 96.
These reports are received from ninety-
three counties and show the crops
throughout the State to be in a very
good condition, with the exception of
small grain which is a little below the
average.
A letter received today at the Depart-
ment of Agriculture states that Mr. G.
H. Shaw of Bladenboro, recently dug
a well on his premises fifteen feet and
failed to find water. He bored about
eighteen feet further when the water
began to rush in and filled the well to
the top—it has continued to overflow
ever since. The water is strongly im-
pregnated with sulphur.
Judge Whitaker has returned from
Rockingham court and is now in the
city. The question which was raised
as to the legality of his court there
and the authority of the Governor—
has caused much discussion among the
legal fraternity. An appeal having
been taken, the matter will be decided
by the Supreme Court at its next ses-
sion.
Not a Senatorial Candidate.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 24.—A special
to the *Advertiser* from Tallahassee,
Fla., states that Governor Fleming has
written a letter positively declining to
permit his name to be used before the
legislature as a candidate for United
States Senator.

TARBORO TO THE FRONT.

**A Northern Syndicate Buy a Tract of Land
in the Town—To Be Improved and Open-
ed Up for Building Lots.**
TARBORO, N. C., July 24.—(SPECIAL.)
—A syndicate composed of business
men from Baltimore and elsewhere,
through Mr. N. M. Lawrence, of this
place, have just concluded the pur-
chase of a tract of land belonging to
Mr. W. S. Battle, containing 200 acres,
lying on the west side of the town
and partially within the incorporate
limits.
They intend to run a wide street
through the property, laying it off in
lots and offer them for sale for resi-
dences, etc. This property is very
desirable, being higher than the town
proper and beautifully situated for
building nice and handsome residences.
The residence on this property is one
of the handsomest in the State and
is located in a beautiful grove of oaks.
It is substantially built of brick and
cost, when finished with the necessary
out houses, about \$25,000.
Our town has for many years been
visited by a large number of people
from the North, especially from Mass-
achusetts, who are predisposed to con-
sumption, and the effects of our mild
winter climate has had wonderful and
invigorating effect upon them. To
such persons there is a fine opportunity
to purchase desirable locations and
build comfortable winter houses. There
is, in fact, a fine opening for some one
to open a winter resort for Northern
people, who love sport or are seeking
a genial climate. We are satisfied this
deal will greatly inure to the benefit
of the town in many respects and we con-
gratulate these gentlemen on their
fortunate purchase.

A Boarding House Blown Up.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—W. J.
Bullard's boarding house, a three-story
brick dwelling, No. 203 Congress street,
was blown up at 1:20 o'clock this morn-
ing. Three persons were killed and
six injured, two of them will probably
die. There were thirteen people in
the house. The explosion shattered
the walls, which collapsed instantly
and fell a mass of ruins. Most of the
occupants of the house were asleep and
were hurled from their beds and either
buried under the falling debris or
thrown on top of it. The killed are
Mrs. W. J. Bullard, Lockley and Gus
Robie. The first person taken out of
the ruins was L. J. Tate, collector for
the Citizens' bank, who was sleeping
on the second floor and was pinned
down by fallen timbers. A few minutes
later the mangled body of Mrs. Bullard
was found eight feet under a pile of
bricks beneath the room where she
was sleeping.
Robie's body was taken out at 3
o'clock and was laid in Franklin
square on a mattress. Robie came
here from New York about a month
ago. He slept in the front hall room
on the second floor and was found under
the sheet on his bed where he had evi-
dently been killed as he slept.
The body of Lockley was found about
4 o'clock. It was the last taken out
of the building.
J. A. Rimes, who was sleeping on the
third floor with Roberts, was hurled to
the second floor and was pinned be-
tween the bed and the floor until he
was pulled out by firemen. He did not
see Roberts after the explosion oc-
curred. The first he heard was a grinding
noise and then came the crash and
then a blank. The next he knew he
was being taken out from under the
debris. He was slightly bruised. Mr.
and Mrs. Everett who were sleeping in
the front room on the second floor
were pulled out from under the ceiling
above, which held them fast. Mrs.
John Paige and baby, who were sleep-
ing in a room back of Mr. and Mrs.
Everett, escaped unhurt and were
lifted out by the firemen.
As fast as the injured people were
taken out, they were carried out into
the rear of Andrew Jackson's residence
just east of the fallen building. Jack
Roberts, who slept with J. A. Rimes
on the third floor sustained severe in-
juries about the body and head. Mr.
Bullard, who was sleeping with his
wife, had a marvellous escape and re-
ceived but a few slight bruises. Mrs.
Bullard was dead when taken out. She
was fearfully crushed.
The cause of the explosion is a mys-
tery. There are many rumors of an
ugly nature, but nobody will take the
responsibility of making a direct state-
ment. One man insinuated that there
had been a row in the house toward
the end of a jollification in which the
inmates had been indulging. Lamps
were used instead of gas, and it is said
that there was no meter in the house,
though it was supplied with gaspipe
throughout. Most people, therefore,
are unable to see how the explosion
could have been caused by gas. The
fallen building was a three-story tenement,
built in the French flat style,
and faced north and south, the two top
floors being used as sleeping apart-
ments. The explosion blew the entire
building to the northward, some of the
furniture being blown across Julian
street into splinters, while flying bricks
went as far as Bay street, the entire
structure collapsing outward, on Con-
gress street.

The W. C. T. U. Assembly.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 24.—The
third day of the Women's Christian
Temperance Union Assembly was
opened by Mrs. M. L. Wells, of Ten-
nessee. Miss Gordon spoke on juve-
nile work. She suggested, September
28th, Miss Willard's birthday, as
suitable for annual parade day of the
children. Dean Wright gave another
of his bible lectures. Miss Willard
spoke in the mothers' meeting of the
importance of training children aright.
Mrs. M. L. Wells delivered a public
lecture to-night. Her subject was,
"across the continent."
Stanley will make another explora-
tion in Africa, but will not take his
wife with him.

THE FORCE BILL.

**SENATORS SPOONER AND HOAR'S
REVISION COMPLETED.**
It will be submitted to their Colleagues
To-day—The River and Harbor Bill to
be Taken Up as Soon as Possible—Over
Six Million Dollars of Bonds Purchased
Yesterday—Special Census Enumerators.
WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Presi-
dent to-day nominated Eugene W.
Godfrey to be postmaster at Fort Payne
Ala.
The following have been appointed
special census agents to collect statis-
tics of manufactures: Anderson L.
Stipe, Winston, N. C.; Henry M.
Roberts, Asheville, N. C.
At a meeting of the Senate com-
mittee on commerce to-day, the question
of having the time fixed for considera-
tion of the river and harbor bill was
discussed. The members of the com-
mittee were all anxious that it should
be taken up at the earliest practicable
day, in pursuance to numerous requests
that have come to them from their
constituents and others, asking for ac-
tion on the bill, in order that works,
for which appropriations are made
therein, may be prosecuted. Chairman
Frye was authorized to consult with
Senator Aldrich of the finance commit-
tee in charge of the tariff bill and ar-
range for a prompt consideration of
the river and harbor bill.
WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Sec-
retary has accepted offers to sell bonds
to the government, received to-day
under the department circular of July
19th, as follows: Four per cents \$6,
355,500 at prices ranging from 1.21 to
1.24, over \$6,000,000 being at the out-
side figure; four and half, \$482,550 at
1.034—1.033; total \$6,388,050.
Secretary Windom was questioned
this afternoon in regard to his future
bond policy, but he refused to commit
himself, saying that he had not had
time to-day to give the matter the con-
sideration it required. He intimated,
however, that he might be prepared by
to-morrow to say whether he would be
willing to purchase more bonds at the
rates paid to-day, or at lower rates, or
whether he would again advertise for
proposals. It is estimated that the
sinking fund requirements for the cur-
rent fiscal year are \$38,000,000. The
amount already applied to that fund,
including to-day's transactions, is \$10,
000,000.
WASHINGTON, July 24.—It is under-
stood that Senators Spooner and Hoar,
of the Senate committee on privileges
and elections, who have been charged
by their Republican colleagues with
the work of reviving the Lodge elec-
tion bill, have finished their draft of
the measure and sent it to the printer.
Copies will be submitted to-morrow to
their Republican colleagues on the
committee for their examination and
suggestions. Nothing is definitely
known respecting the changes made,
save that the bill has been materially
reduced in size.
Up to the present time there have
been received at the Pension Bureau
about 326,500 applications for pensions
under the act of June 27th, 1890. It is
not expected, however, that any of
these cases will be reached in the or-
dinary course of adjudication for some
time yet, owing to the pressing need
of additional clerical force.

Gigantic Railroad Strike in Kentucky.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A special to the
Tribune from Lexington, Ky., says: The
railroad situation in this city is assum-
ing a serious phase. Tuesday night
the switchmen in the Cincinnati South-
ern yards in this city joined in with the
strikers and no trains are being
handled. The men claim that they
presented complaints to the officials of
the road some time since and waited
for a reply, which, so far, they have
failed to receive. A lot of perishable
freight from the South is arriving here
by every train, which will occasion
considerable loss unless transported
rapidly. It is said that unless the de-
mands of the yardmen are conceded the
road men will join with them.
Should this prove true it will be the
greatest railroad strike ever known in
Kentucky, as all Southern trains are
compelled to pass through this city. A
few trains were made up with the as-
sistance of outsiders and sent out, but
the strikers say that green men cannot
give satisfaction. Another obstacle
which will be placed before the rail-
road company will be that the employ-
ees will refuse to haul freight hand-
led by scabs.
All side tracks last night were full
of cars awaiting transportation, and, as
the Southern roads have been grow-
ing with freight for some time past, the
strike will greatly inconvenience them.
Every side track from Somerset, Ky.,
to Cincinnati, a distance of 200 miles,
is crowded with loaded cars, hundreds
being filled with perishable freight.
The road is losing \$10,000 daily. The
Kentucky Central road is in even a
worse shape, and last night no
freight train was in motion on either
road.
The yards here contain nearly 1,000
car loads. Some have been here a
week.
Passenger trains are moving as usual
and will not be disturbed.

THE ANGLo-GERMAN COMPACT.

**Gladstone's Speech on It—London Dock
Laborers Strike—A Cyclone near Ba-
hama.**
LONDON, July 24.—The British
steamer Manhattan, Captain Robinson,
from New York July 9th, for Hull,
which has on board the crew and cat-
tlemen from the National Line steamer
Egypt, Captain Sumner, from New
York July 10th, for Liverpool, before
reported abandoned and on fire at sea,
passed St. Catherine's point at 10 o'clock
this morning. She signalled that she
would land the people from the Egypt
at Dover.
LONDON, July 24.—Work on the Lon-
don and St. Catherine docks has stopped,
the Dock Laborers' Union having ordered
out the men employed on the docks in
consequence of the directors refusing
to allow representatives of the union to
go inside the docks to ascertain if men
have proper cards issued by the union.
LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, July 24.—
The present government has establish-
ed a rigid censorship of news. No in-
formation in regard to the existing
crisis or the trouble between this coun-
try and Guatemala is allowed to be
published unless it has previously been
examined and approved by the censors.
This censorship is extended also to
news dispatches addressed to foreign
countries. The Central and South
American telegraph company cannot
accept for transmission to other points
any news not accepted and approved by
the government censor.
LONDON, July 24.—In the House of
Commons to-day Sir James Ferguson,
Parliamentary Secretary to the foreign
office, moved that the bill providing
for the cession of Heligoland to Ger-
many passed its second reading. In
speaking to his motion Sir James said
that England had obtained an ample
equivalent for the cession of the island.
Heligoland he declared was useless to
England. The inhabitants of the Is-
land, directly they knew that their
present immunities were secured by
agreement between England and Ger-
many, expressed their satisfaction and
gratefulness for the care taken of their
interests. The establishment of a pro-
tectorate over Zanzibar was not only
a *quid pro quo* that England had secured,
but she had doubled her influence on
the east coast of Africa and had enor-
mously increased the area of her in-
fluence in the interior of the country.
Sir William Gladstone made a speech
in support of the African portion of the
agreement. He paid a tribute to Lord
Salisbury for the part he had taken in
effecting the agreement, which, he
said, was conceived in a spirit of regard
for the best interests of England. Con-
tinuing, he blamed the government for
not securing, before hand, an agree-
ment with France regarding Zanzibar.
He said it was difficult to comment on
the omission without embarrassing
the government, which he did not
desire to do. It was to be regret-
ted that in one person were
combined the offices of Prime
Minister and Foreign Secretary, as the
possibilities of any human being unless
he possessed the powers of Napoleon or
Cromwell. The House of Commons
had never before been asked to vote a
cession of territory, although since the
restoration of Charles the II, there
had been several cases of territory
being ceded without consent of the
House of Commons being asked. He
could not vote against the bill on prin-
ciple, because the Queen could give
Germany Heligoland, but he was not
disposed to make a precedent on this
subject of most profound practical im-
portance in the constitution. There-
fore, wishing to wash his hands of the
precedent now being made, he declined
to take part in the division on the bill.
HAVANA, July 24.—The observatory
here announces that there are evi-
dences of a cyclone northeast of the
Bahama Island.

ANOTHER SILVER BILL

**IS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY
SENATOR MORGAN.**
The Senate Takes Up the Indian Approp-
riation Bill—Certain School Proposi-
tions Cause Much Discussion on Denom-
inational Education—The Bill Passes—
The Bankruptcy Bill Passed.
WASHINGTON, July 24.—[SENATE.]—
Senator Morgan introduced a silver
bill which was read and referred to the
finance committee. The bill is the
same as the one passed by the Senate
not long ago. He said he had intro-
duced it because he was convinced that,
in the rapid advance of the price of sil-
ver bullion in the markets of the world,
the time was not far distant when sil-
ver and gold bullion would be on a par
with each other. When that time did
arrive the law as it now stood would
not permit our government to buy sil-
ver bullion if there was any shade of
appreciation in its price beyond the
price of gold, and there was no pro-
vision of law for the coinage of any
silver, except that purchased before
silver had reached that point.
The House bill to authorize the con-
struction of a bridge across the Savan-
nah river was taken from the calendar
and passed without amendments.
The Senate resumed consideration of
the Indian appropriation bill, the pend-
ing question being upon the insertion
of the item of \$10,000 for the prosecu-
tion of the suit in North Carolina to
enforce certain rights of the Cherokee
Indians in that State. Senator Dawes,
after consultation with Senator Ransom,
modified the amendment so as
merely to appropriate \$5,000 to pay
legal expenses already incurred in the
suit and it was agreed to.
The next amendment to provoke dis-
cussion was one increasing the approp-
riation of \$100,000 for the support of
Indian schools to \$150,000, including
the construction of a school building at
the Blackfeet agency in Montana.
Senator Vest opposed the amend-
ment as the introduction of a system
intended to abolish denominational
education among the Indians. He spoke
of the official visit which he had made
to the Indian agency and his observa-
tion of the work of the Catholic
Church in educating Indians. The
school building, which had been erected
there by the Catholic Church was
then standing unoccupied.
Senator Vest explained his position
to be that if the Catholics were doing
better in educating Indians than other
denominations, he was in favor of the
Catholics and that if the Presbyterians
or Baptists were doing better it was
because the agent would not permit Jesuits
to teach any Indian children. His opin-
ion on the subject were fixed. The
Jesuits had succeeded better than any
other people living in the education of
Indians. Whatever prejudice, if that
was the proper word, he might have
against the society of Jesus, he had to
say that much, as an educated Protes-
tant.
Senator Davis also opposed the
amendment and spoke of the efforts of
the Catholic missionaries at the Black-
feet agency. These good people, he
said, had applied to the philanthropic
Misses Drexler, of Philadelphia, and
had obtained \$20,000 which they had
expended in a school building, recently
completed. He was convinced that
these Catholics were far more efficient
among the Indians than any Protestant
denomination could be. No other de-
nomination could take their places be-
cause the Indians, like all other people
emerging from barbarism, had received
religious impressions that were perma-
nent. He did not care whether it
might be called religion or superstition.
The amendment was adopted, as
were several others upon which debate
upon the question of government aid
to the denominational schools was
brought up.
At 2 o'clock the tariff bill came up
as "unfinished business," and was laid
aside.
The Indian appropriation bill was
again taken up. The next amend-
ments taken up were to strike out the
items of \$8,330 for the support of sixty
Indian pupils at St. Joseph's Normal
school at Rensselaer, Ind., and \$12,500
for the support of one hundred Indian
pupils at the Holy Family school at the
Blackfeet agency. These amendments
caused a long discussion on the subject
of Church and State aid to
denominational schools. Finally a vote
was taken and the amendments were
rejected—yeas 19; nays 27, so the
items for Rensselaer, Ind., and Black-
feet agency, Montana, were retained
in the bill.
There being no further amendments
reported by the committee the reading
of the bill was continued to its close
without any discussion. The bill was
then reported to the Senate and all the
amendments agreed to by the commit-
tee of the whole were concurred in
and the bill was passed.
Senator Voorhees, by request of the
Labor Alliance, introduced a bill to
secure the constitutional right and
freedom of trade and speech and the
press within the limits of the Repub-
lic; and he asked, in view of the re-
spectable source from which it eman-
ated, that it should be printed in full
in the Record.
Senator Sherman objected to print-
ing it in the Record as being unusual.
Senator Voorhees—The Alliance will
take notice of the objection and where
it came from.
The tariff bill was laid before the
Senate as unfinished business, and after
a short executive session the Senate,
at 5:40, adjourned till to-morrow at 11
a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal having been read and
approved, the House proceeded, after
a short parliamentary wrangle,
to vote upon the committee amend-
[Continued on fourth page.]

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speaking to his motion Sir James said
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Heligoland he declared was useless to
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present immunities were secured by
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tectorate over Zanzibar was not only
a *quid pro quo* that England had secured,
but she had doubled her influence on
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Sir William Gladstone made a speech
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precedent now being made, he declined
to take part in the division on the bill.
HAVANA, July 24.—The observatory
here announces that there are evi-
dences of a cyclone northeast of the
Bahama Island.

WYOMING REJOICING OVER HER STATEHOOD.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 24.—The
formal celebration of Wyoming's ad-
mission to Statehood was observed
yesterday by imposing cere-
monies. An immense parade, several
miles long, consisting of State militia,
civic societies, trade displays and the
garrison of United States troops from
Fort Russell, marched through the
principal streets to the new capitol
building. The exercises consisted of
the presentation to the State of a flag
by the women of Wyoming. The pre-
sentation speech was made by Theres-
a A. Jenkins, who reviewed the history of
women's suffrage in the Territory and
predicted for the movement perman-
ent and success in the future. The re-
sponse was by Governor F. E. Warren.
M. C. Brown, president of the consti-
tutional convention which framed the
constitution adopted by Wyoming,
presented the women with a copy of
the constitution. It was received by
Amelia B. Post, once president of the
National Women's Suffrage Associa-
tion. The orator of the day was C. D.
Clark, of Evanston.
Striking Cloak Makers Becoming Violent.
NEW YORK, July 24.—The striking
cloak makers are becoming turbulent
and resorting to acts of violence to en-
force their demands. Last night about
twenty of them entered the apartments
of Mrs. Celia Bender, at No. 4 Allen
street and beat her badly. She em-
ployed about a dozen hands whom these
rioters chased away and then they
smashed Mrs. Bender's furniture. The
police came and the strikers fled.
Julius Gotschelzowich, however, was
captured and to-day in court was held
for trial.
Hon. B. H. Bunn Renominated.
DURHAM, N. C., July 24.—(SPE-
CIAL.)—Hon. B. H. Bunn, the present
member, was renominated on the first
ballot by the Democratic Congressional
convention of the Fourth district, held
here to-day. The convention also en-
dorsed Senator Vance's course.

CLINTON, N. C., July 24.—[SPECIAL.]

The convention of the Third Con-
gressional District made an all night
session of it, and only concluded its labors
at 5 o'clock this morning, when the
179th ballot resulted in the nomination
of Prof. E. F. Grady, of Duplin. The
vote stood 206 for Grady, 174 only
being necessary to nominate. Mr.
Aycock withdrew his name in a hand-
some and patriotic speech. The best
of harmony prevailed. Prof. Grady is
well known in school and educational
circles. He is also a lecturer of the
Farmers' Alliance and a most excellent
man.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN COMPACT.

**Gladstone's Speech on It—London Dock
Laborers Strike—A Cyclone near Ba-
hama.**
LONDON, July 24.—The British
steamer Manhattan, Captain Robinson,
from New York July 9th, for Hull,
which has on board the crew and cat-
tlemen from the National Line steamer
Egypt, Captain Sumner, from New
York July 10th, for Liverpool, before
reported abandoned and on fire at sea,
passed St. Catherine's point at 10 o'clock
this morning. She signalled that she
would land the people from the Egypt
at Dover.
LONDON, July 24.—Work on the Lon-
don and St. Catherine docks has stopped,
the Dock Laborers' Union having ordered
out the men employed on the docks in
consequence of the directors refusing
to allow representatives of the union to
go inside the docks to ascertain if men
have proper cards issued by the union.
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