

THE MESSENGER
Published in Three Editions:
The DAILY MESSENGER,
WEEKLY MESSENGER,
AND
THE TRANSCRIPT-MESSENGER
at Goldsboro, N. C.
All Three are Attractive
Eight Page Papers.

The Wilmington Messenger

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

ESTABLISHED 1867.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Governor elect B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, was inaugurated yesterday. It is now believed at Columbia, S. C., that Senator Hampton will be defeated for the Senate by delegates from the Working Men's Alliance and the American anti-Monopoly League. The Alliance Convention yesterday addressed the Alliance Convention. Some members of the Alliance are preparing a call for a National Convention of all labor organizations to form a third political party. The Ways and Means committee of the House will today take measures to certify before January 1st the omissions in the tariff bill. Argument was begun in the Senate yesterday in the Federal court at Raleigh. A bias furnace blew up at Raleigh yesterday, burying fifteen men beneath the masonry; eight bodies have been taken out. In a railroad accident near Kansas City yesterday two persons were injured, one of them, Judge Rippey, of Kansas, leaving his head torn entirely from his body. Three men yesterday while standing at the window of the paymaster of the Reading railroad, awaiting their pay, were crushed to death by a train. King Klakus arrived at San Francisco yesterday on the United States steamer Charleston. The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. In his inaugural address Governor Tillman pledged protection to the negroes and denied the affirmation of the Declaration of Independence that all men were born free and equal. He also demands many changes of the present state of affairs in South Carolina, among other things the abolition of the State University. The Treasury Department has decided that the bondsmen of the painting "The Angelus" will have to pay \$16,500 daily. The International railway commission met in Washington City yesterday. Another bill for the coinage of silver has been introduced in the House. The Indians are returning to Rosebud from the Bad Lands. The Interior Department wants \$100,000 to buy beef for the Sioux. A building in Pittsburg, Pa., used as sleeping apartments was burned yesterday morning. All the occupants were saved except one man and his wife who were suffocated by the smoke. The situation in the Alabama coal mines remains unchanged. A church at Birmingham, Ala., was burned yesterday. Dr. Baxter, Surgeon General of the army, died yesterday. At the Nationalist meeting yesterday a committee was appointed to try to reconcile the differences between the two leaders. Dr. Wheeler, of Norfolk, Va., found a negro burglar in his home just after tea yesterday. The negro stuck him with a razor and gave him and his wife some severe slashes. Mrs. Wheeler got her husband's pistol and the negro fled.

PISTOL GRAPHS.

Melvin stands by his measure and he is so handsome.

South Carolina elects its Senator next Tuesday. Hurrah for Hampton!

We regret that Rev. C. W. Byrd was transferred to the Western Conference. He is a "coming man."

In New York City there are 50,000 negroes. Some have got rich. Several are worth \$200,000 each.

The last count gives the Democrats but 142 majority in the House instead of 133 as previously reported.

Mrs. William Astor has a gold dinner service that is worth \$50,000. The gold fish aristocracy are going it.

In Great Britain crime is decreasing; in the United States crime is increasing. In six years the decrease in the former is 46 per cent.

The Italian Succi is still fasting but falling day by day in everything but piety and endurance. He thinks he will reach his forty fifth day.

The South Carolina Legislature has 24 farmers, 37 lawyers, 10 doctors and no other editor. You see the editors have to work and remain at home.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, the gifted Virginia story writer, thinks Parnell a great orator. He has a flute-like voice and is never at a loss for the best words. His self reliance is enormous.

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche is a bit hard on Rev. Dr. Kelley. It says deprive him of his Confederate record and this only is left him:

"He is an eloquent preacher, but the preacher's place is in the pulpit and not on the stump. What, then, is left of him? The Emma Abbott episode?"

The Richmond Times about sizes that Republican partisan plea of the President of the Republican party, when it says:

"It is only such a document as a Republican politician could write, and as a Republican politician would write."

Much in little in that comment.

We see it stated that Mr. Hayden, editor of the Charlotte Chronicle has resigned and will be connected with a Baltimore paper after 1st of January. Mr. F. B. McDowell, a good newspaper man, will succeed him. We never met Mr. Hayden, but take pleasure in saying that he impressed us as a bright, live, trained journalist, with no little edge and aggressiveness. We wish him great success in his "change of base," as we do the Chronicle under both old and new editorship.

CONGRESS.

SENATOR PUGH LAYS BARE REPUBLICAN SCHEMES.

An Examination of Phosphate Beds Provided for—Arms to be Issued to Certain Western States—The Pension Bill—A Heavy Deficiency Predicted—Charges Against Commissioner Raum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—[SENATE.]—The resolution offered yesterday by Senator Call, directing the Superintendent of the Labor Bureau to examine and report as to the phosphate industry of Florida was taken up and agreed to after being amended so as to make it apply to the whole country and to direct the commissioner to make examination and report.

After a long discussion the joint resolution to issue arms to the States of North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska, for possible use against Indians was passed and at 2 o'clock the Election bill was taken up and Senator Pugh addressed the Senate in opposition to it. In the course of his remarks he said that the country could not fail to understand the true character and nature of the proposed legislation. It was never intended to be put in operation in Republican districts. It was founded on one distinct, substantive proposition, and that was that the State election officers might be watched, guarded and over ruled because they were Democrats, and for that reason alone it was unsafe to trust them. Under its operation there would not be a single district in the United States from which Democrats were elected to Congress that would not be subject to supervision by partisan Republicans. The whole election machinery of the United States would become partisan and necessarily corrupt. The whole conception of the bill was a transparent and audacious scheme, having no other end or purpose than the capture of Democratic districts and their transfer to the Republican party in Congress to be used in perpetuating its supremacy in defiance of the will of the people.

He declared that the intelligent white people of the South would prefer the rule of the army officers and white soldiers to enforce the rule of the infamous hordes that would be turned loose upon them through the outrageous election machinery provided in the bill. On his responsibility as a man and as a Senator he expressed his conviction that there was not a State in the South in which, as a rule, it was not the honest and earnest desire to have fair and free elections for members of Congress and for Presidential electors, and that there were not so many exceptions to the rule in the Southern States and districts as there were in the Northern States and districts.

After the passage of two or three bills on the calendar and a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation bill.

Mr. Morrow explained that the bill appropriated for the payment of pensions the sum of \$133,175,000. He believed that there would be no deficiency next year, but, on the contrary, that there would prove to be a slight excess of the appropriation.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, argued that the estimate of the Commissioner of Pensions was totally unreliable and that the amount of money required to pay pensions would be largely in excess of the amount appropriated by the pending bill. He ventured to say that the Fifty-second Congress would be compelled to meet a deficiency of not less than \$15,000,000. No man, however honest, could fix within \$10,000,000 the amount actually to be expended under this bill. The commissioner had failed to tell the House what would be expended in 1891; he had made a similar failure in 1892, and the Democratic Congress would have to pay the penalty. His conclusion after careful investigation of the matter, was that instead of the Government's expenditures for pensions being confined to \$133,000,000 they would be near \$175,000,000. He presented a deficiency of \$35,000,000 in 1892 which the Democratic House would have to meet.

Mr. Cooper of Indiana, renewed his attack of last session upon Pension Commissioner Raum. Referring to the large force of employees in the pension bureau and to the vast expenditures of money for pensions, he said he proposed to show why this force he proposed should be presided over by a man of high character, and why this vast sum of money should be disbursed by a man above criticism and above reproach. It was his purpose to call the attention of the country to the fact that the present Commissioner of Pensions was not such a person. Carrying out this purpose, he quoted liberally from testimony given before the special committee which, near the close of last session, had under investigation his (Cooper's) charges against Raum of favoritism towards one prominent pension claim agent, of borrowing money from an attorney who practiced before the Pension Bureau and of floating stock of a fraudulent corporation among employees of that bureau.

After some discussion of the status of the investigation referred to the committee rose and the House adjourned.

The great American funny paper has renewed business at the old stand. It is called the Congressional Record.

A THIRD PARTY DESIRED.

Some Members of the National Alliance Convention are Preparing a Call for a Convention to Organize a Third Party.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 4.—The National Alliance met at 10:30 o'clock a. m. The early part of the session was devoted chiefly to a discussion of inside topics, and at 11:30 A. Gallagher, fraternal delegate from the Working Men's Reform League of New York City, and W. A. A. Carsey, of New York, from the American anti-Monopoly League were invited to address the convention. Each spoke for half an hour or more, their remarks being principally directed in favor of a closer bond between all National organizations of the same character, but against consolidation. Both advised the National Alliance to stand by its St. Louis platform, to take the lead in any National political movement which might grow out of it and said that the other organizations would follow.

J. H. Rice and John Davis, of Kansas, in connection with one or two others in sympathy with the recent political movement in that State, among them delegate Vincent, are working upon a call for a National convention to form a new party, the date being fixed February 12, 1891, and the place at Cincinnati. The call will invite delegates from the National Farmers' Alliance and all other National organizations in sympathy with it, or which endorse the St. Louis platform, as well as editors of the reform press throughout the country to take part in the convention. The new party to be formed would doubtless walk the same lines as the People's party in Kansas, that is, renounce all affiliation with other political parties and place a National ticket of its own in the field. This call, when completed, will probably be presented to the National Alliance for its endorsement, although some of the men in the movement are not convinced that their cause will be wise or political.

John J. Holland, of Jacksonville, Fla., is here; when Powderly arrives this will make four members of the National Executive Board of the Supreme Council of the Knights of Labor present in the city, being all of that committee except one, Devlin of Michigan, and this fact is thought to be fraught with deep insignificance.

Appropos of the Third party movement, there is said to be a strong feeling among the National Alliance members in favor of a general consolidation of all similar national bodies. It is alleged that they have offered, in the event of such consolidation, to give all National political nominations to organizations outside of their own. There is, however, a conservative element which may hold the more radical members in check.

Perished in the Flames.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 4.—Between 12:30 and 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out from some unknown cause in the flat owned by Dr. John Dickson on the corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue. It was nearly 3 o'clock this morning before the firemen succeeded in subduing the fire. It was several hours more before they gave up the search for bodies. It is pretty certain that one Irwin, the janitor, and his wife were the only victims. When the fire broke out there were forty occupants sleeping in the flat, but they were mostly men and all have been accounted for. It was a terrible night for fire; a strong, cold wind, filled with flakes of icy snow was blowing from the west. When the firemen arrived smoke was issuing from all the windows, while tongues of flames shot energetically from crevices on the roof. Half dressed forms of men, shouting for help, were seen at all the windows, but the sight that filled the spectators with horror was a woman and two babes at a third story window. It was Mrs. Moore, wife of the steward at the Hotel Anderson. Instantly a ladder was run up and she was among the first rescued.

The top floor was occupied by sixteen persons, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin and fourteen men employed by the Hotel Anderson. At the first alarm Irwin ran down through the halls, which were already filled with smoke, to alarm the occupants. He went as far as the second floor and then rushed back to assist his wife. When he returned to his rooms she was not there. Filled with anxiety for her welfare he began a search of the building. He dashed from room to room on the fourth floor, and not finding her, started for the third. It was there he died. Overcome by smoke he sank exhausted. Near the rear wall on the floor and at the other end of the hall his wife, for whom he died, had perished. He had started down stairs but suffocated before reaching the third floor. His body was found on the third landing dead. Her body was covered with plaster and in the darkness had been tripped over by the firemen long before discovered.

The first floor of the building was used by the Ketum & Co., as a drug store and the other three floors for sleeping apartments. The fire is supposed to have started in the basement from the heating boilers. There was no watchman and the flames had spread to the fourth story before they were discovered. The loss is \$40,000 fully covered by insurance. There were no fire escapes on the building.

His Head Torn from His Body.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The Chicago and Alton passenger train, bound for Kansas City, leaving Chicago last night was wrecked at Jacksonville this morning at 2 o'clock. Fred Smith, a merchant of Pekin, Ill., and Judge J. K. Rippey, of Kansas City, were instantly killed. Judge Rippey's head was torn from his body and the rest of the remains were piled under a pile of wreckage. W. B. Knight, of Kansas City, was bruised and badly scalded by steam—probably fatally hurt. Several other persons were less seriously injured.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE PATCHING UP THE TARIFF BILL.

Death of Surgeon General Baxter—Presidential Appointments—The Duty on the Picture Angulus—The International Railway Commission—Money Wanted to Buy Beef for the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Ways and Means committee will hold its initial meeting of the session to-morrow. It is understood that the committee will immediately take measures to rectify the omission of the tobacco rebate section from the McKinley Tariff law by the passage of a supplemental bill before January, when the original section would have gone into effect. Chairman McKinley and Mr. Mills to-day said that they did not think it necessary to give a hearing on the subject and that they thought there would be no opposition to the correction of the error.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The president today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Mrs. Anita H. McKee to be receiver of public monies at Jackson, Miss., and post-masters as follows: Chas. E. Force, Valdosta, Ga.; John G. Gatlin, Darlington Court House, S. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Dr. Jedidiah H. Baxter, Surgeon General of the army, who was stricken with paralysis last Monday, died at 1 45 o'clock this morning. He never regained consciousness after the attack save for an instant on Tuesday when there was a slight sign of returning consciousness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding, of the Treasury Department, has rendered a decision holding that the bondsmen of the famous painting "The Angelus" are liable for \$16,500 duty on the painting.

The inter-National Railway commission, composed of representatives from the United States and other American republics met for organization in the Diplomatic chamber of the Department of State at noon today. This commission was recommended by the inter-National American conference for the purpose of supervising a survey for a line to connect the railway systems of North America with those of South America. There were present Secretaries Blaine, A. J. Cassatt, and Henry G. Davis, of the United States; Leonardo Fernandez of Mexico; Jacob Diaz, of Guatemala; Anselmo Volco, of Costa Rica; Cimaco Galderon, J. J. Raugifo and Frederick Farrago, of Columbia; M. Romero, representing Ecuador; Nicauror Bolet Perasa, of Venezuela; F. C. O. Tegavia and Manuel Elguera, of Peru; John Stewart, of Paraguay; and M. Valente, of Brazil. A. J. Cassatt was chosen president. No other business was transacted.

Another bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Stewart. Gen. Schofield received a telegram this afternoon from Gen. Brooke, saying that forty lodges of Indians who left Rosebud agency since the removal of the camp across White river on the edge of the Bad Lands, have returned and that there are strong symptoms of disintegration, as about half of the Indians seem to be willing to come back to the agency. Gen. Brooke also says that from all he can gather as to their intentions a majority of the Indians want to come back. War Department officials are very much gratified at this intelligence, tending to indicate speedy settlement of the trouble.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House a communication from the Interior Department, questioning that an appropriation of \$100,000 be at once made for the purchase of beef and other provisions for the Sioux Indians on account of the reduced appropriation made for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1890. Other appropriations are asked for, aggregating \$49,000, to discharge the obligations due those Indians on account of lands surrendered and stock taken from them.

Arguments in the Smith Case.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4.—[SPECIAL.]—In the Circuit court to-day in the Smith case the defendants introduced Mrs. Sarah C. Davis, who testified that Thos. H. Smith, her father told her his first wife was named Ellen and that she died at Nassau in 1862. The plaintiff introduced a number of witnesses to prove that the woman who in 1855 came to Wilmington with Smith was the same one whom he sent back to England early in 1861 with his two children and that he called her indiscreetly Bridget and Ellen.

The case was closed at noon and the argument was opened by Sol C. Weill, who spoke for an hour very ably and was followed by Mar-den Bellamy, in a strong speech of an hour and a half. The court did not hold night session but adjourned until to-morrow when Mr. Ricard will open the argument for the plaintiff and will be followed by John D. Bellamy, Jr., and Fab H. Busbee for the defendant. The argument for the plaintiff will be closed by David L. Russell.

The Situation in Alabama Unchanged.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 4.—The situation among miners is unchanged. About 8,000 men are on strike. A few returned to work. The indications point to an early settlement of the differences. It was rumored here yesterday that as soon as the operators recognized the committee, work would be resumed. The miners say they are out for an advance and that the report is untrue. Some of the operators are arranging to fill the mines with negroes.

A Church Burned.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 2.—Fire last night utterly destroyed St. Marys church, valued at \$9,000, insured for \$5,000. The church is located south of the Highlands about one and a half miles from the city. The water supply was short.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN.

His Inauguration—His Address—Demanding Reforms in Many Things—Opposition to the State University.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.—Governor-elect B. R. Tillman, who was elected on the Reform ticket composed of Farmers' Alliance and other Democrats who wanted a change of Government, was inaugurated to-day in front of the State House at 1 o'clock, in the presence of a large crowd from all parts of the State. The ceremonies took place on a large balcony, which was erected for the purpose. This is the second time in the history of the State that a Governor has been inaugurated in the open air. All the other State officers elect were also sworn in. The Tillman administration promises retrenchment and reform and will rule the Government upon this question alone. They also demand an Agricultural college for the education of the sons of the farmers and for the advancement of agriculture to a higher standard.

It is now believed that Senator Hampton will be defeated by Irby, the Tillman candidate, for the United States Senate.

The stand contained 500 persons. After prayer by the Rev. Ellison Capers Governor Tillman was sworn in and delivered his inaugural address. He pledges friendship to the colored people assuring them that all their rights shall be protected, while at the same time denying the affirmation of the Declaration of Independence that all men were created free and equal. He calls attention to the repeated cases of the violation of the peace in the State and demands as a dernier resort the power for the Executive to remove sheriffs who will not discharge their duties; calls for improvement of the free school facilities; the formation of school districts having an area of not less than sixteen square miles nor more than thirty six and the establishment therein of two schools only, one for colored and one for white people and an increase of the poll tax devoted to school purposes from one dollar to three dollars; demands that the State shall in combination with other Southern States, arrange for a compilation of school books to be sold at minimum cost and forbid the use of any others; demands the abolition of the State University and the establishment of a college instead; indicates a desire to abolish the Citadel academy; calls for industrial schools for girls; demands a constitutional convention regardless of what may be its cost; demands a survey of the phosphate beds and sale of territory at auction to the highest bidder.

In alluding to State debt he suggests that the State banks be requested to deposit with the State Treasurer State bonds to the amount of the average deposit held by them for the State; that every State bank be required to invest at least 20 per cent. of its capital in State bonds, and that all insurance companies doing business in the State be required to deposit with the State Treasurer \$25,000 in South Carolina bonds.

Parnell in the Lead.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Nationalist members of the House of Commons met again at noon today to further consider the question of Parnell's leadership. All the Irish members at present in London were in attendance at the meeting. Parnell occupied the chair. After the meeting had been called to order one of the members read the manifesto issued yesterday that, in consequence of the revelations of the O'Shea divorce case, which convicted Parnell of one of the gravest offenses known to religion and society, the Catholic clergy cannot accept as a leader a man who is dishonored, and the continuance of his leadership would imperil the cause of Ireland. The reading of the manifesto was greeted with cheers by Parnell's opponents.

Clancy then offered his amendment which provided that, in view of the difference of opinion between Gladstone and Parnell as to the accuracy of the suggestions made to him by Gladstone at the Hawarden meeting a year ago, the party whips be instructed to obtain from Gladstone, Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, before any further consideration of the main question, information on the departure from the bill of 1886 made by Gladstone in his suggestions, affecting the control of the Irish constabulary and settlement of the land question. A prolonged debate took place on the amendment.

Parnell intimated that if the party took the responsibility off his shoulders and would insist upon the Liberal leaders promising to carry an acceptable Home Rule bill through the House of Commons in face of all opposition, he would retire from the leadership. He asked the meeting to accept Clancy's resolution, whereupon, he said the alliance between the Nationalists and the Liberals would be renewed. Healy refused to submit to Parnell's stipulation. He declared that they were even beyond lines of the compromise suggested at yesterday's meeting.

Sexton declared that the majority of the members were firmly determined to adhere to the main question and would simply vote that Parnell must resign.

Parnell asked the meeting for an informal show of hands on Clancy's amendment. This disclosed the fact that only Barry and Chase continued to hold out against the amendment. The latest phase of the situation bids fair for an agreement. The committee to wait upon Gladstone consists of Parnell, Sexton, Healy, Justin McCarthy, John Redmond, Deansy, Power and Leary. Parnell will take no part in negotiations with Gladstone. The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock to re-assemble at noon to-morrow.

Norfolk has a new evening paper—News and Courier.

GREAT INTEREST

IN THE REPRESENTATION OF THE STATE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Inspecting the Agricultural and Mechanical College—In New Quarters—Preparing for the Electric System—The Railway Taxation Committee Preparing its Report—Pension Day.

MESSENGER BUREAU.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4.—Great interest is now felt in the proper representation of North Carolina at the World's Fair at Chicago, and the action of the Board of Agriculture in deciding to urge the matter before the Legislature is heartily commended. The sum asked for, \$25,000, is hardly enough to make a complete display. Col. Thomas B. Keogh and Col. A. B. Andrews, the chief commissioners from this State will attend the Inter-State convention at Asheville, December 17, in the interest of the World's Fair. Mr. James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, acting chairman of the board of control of the fair, will also attend. He is a distinguished orator and served his State for many years in Congress, and is second to none in the organization for promoting the great exposition. His ancestors were North Carolinians, residents of Iredell county, and this State may reasonably expect kind treatment at his hands.

The State Board of Agriculture today, in company with the board of trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, visited the latter institution and carefully inspected it. The board is giving the most careful attention to plans for conducting the collection under the new law. The increased appropriation under a recent act of Congress (\$15,000) is to be divided between this college and the one for the colored race. The latter is constituted a department of Shaw University here, and at it good progress is being made. Dr. Tupper, President of Shaw, is co-operating with great heartiness with the board in all its plans and his aid is very valuable. He will secure from friends North additional funds in consideration of the new feature of the University, with its 230 students now in the agricultural class.

The Capital club of this city last evening occupied its new quarters in the Henry building near the Yarnborough house. It has over 100 members. The club has absorbed the Monogram club which gives the fashionable dances here, and the dancing hall is just above its rooms.

Very active steps appear to be in progress for the formation of a Southern cotton milling trust.

The street cars have ceased to run. In a day or two the tearing up of the tracks will begin, in order to prepare for the electric system. No one will regret the change in motive power from horses and mules to electricity. People feel that the new system means a great deal for Raleigh.

The Legislative joint committee on railway taxation devoted itself today to the preparation of its report, which will be voluminous, and covers investigations into the affairs of any corporation which for any cause has not paid taxes.

Mention has been made of the inequality of taxation in North Carolina. It is a crying evil. Wilmington's town property is perhaps worth three times as much as that of Raleigh, yet the assessed value of the former is only \$3,400,000, while that of Raleigh is \$3,000,000. All these matters of both towns and country taxation will be presented to the Legislature in a very plain and powerful light.

This winter, before the tax is again put on commercial fertilizers, the manufacturer will be apt to put large quantities in this State. The Legislature will no doubt early in its session pass the bill imposing a ton tax (as stated in yesterday's special) of twenty-five cents for 1891 and twenty cents for subsequent years.

Under the recent decision of the United States Circuit court no fund is to be raised save enough to carry on the operations of the agricultural department proper. The board is making plans to raise the sum needed for the maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical college. Although the law provides for a commissioner of immigration, that office has been vacant since Mr. P. M. Wilson's resignation, and it is said to-day to be doubtful whether the board will fill the vacancy, for the present at least.

To-day was "pension day" at the office of the Register of Deeds and widows came in for their warrants.

There have been four alarms of fire in the past six days, but the total loss was not over \$25.

The exodus agents are not particularly pleased at discovering that their occupation is gone.

A young man named Coppedge, living at Wake Forest (not a student at the college) attempted suicide last night by eating one pint of copperas. Strange to say it did not kill him, as the doctors "extricated" it from his system before it had time to get in his fine work.

There was a good deal of amusement here to-day at a decision of the commissioners of Robeson county. The law says an applicant for license to sell liquor must be of good moral character. The board decided that a man of good moral character would not sell whisky and so declined to issue a license applied for.

The board of directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum adjourned today. It made recommendations for the enlargement of the asylum. The institution was built for 24 patients. It now has 296, or ninety-two in excess of the proper number. There is thus great crowding. The Legislature is asked to make appropriations for the gradual improvement as to space. The

[Continued on fourth page.]