The Wilmington Messenger.

ESTABLISHED 1867. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1894. PRICE 5 CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The woollen mills of Tinkham & Son, of Harrelsville, R. I., was burned Friday night with a loss of $470,000 and insurance $33 ,000.——The products of the State penitentiary farms for last year amounted to 1,199 bales of cotton, 50,000 bushels of corn, 12,500 bushels of peanuts and 3,000 bushels of wheat.——Superintendent Leazar will soon investigate the adaptability of the State lands near Core Creek for farming purposes. He will this year increase the acreage of the Roanoke farms by 50 per cent.——Revenue Collector Simmons recommends more men for appointment as storekeepers.——Good progress is being made on the new hotel at Southern Pines. Large numbers of Northern visitors are now arriving at Southern Pines.——The President yesterday sent to Congress the Willis dispatches. One contains an account of the Minister's interview with the deposed Queen, in which he tried in vain to get her to promise general amnesty if put back on the throne, but she maintained that the leaders of the Provisional Government should be beheaded and their property confiscated. Most of the men she recommended to the Minister as her best friends were of very unsavory reputation.——Prominent Democrats at Raleigh say Senator Vance will vote against Mr. Simmons' confirmation, but that he will be confirmed.——The Chatham Furniture company, of Savannah, Ga., makes an assignment.——It is said that if Congress does not come to Secretary Carlisle's aid in the next fifteen days he will issue $30,000,000 in gold bonds to replenish the gold reserve. ——Some of the leading Republicans of the State are pressing their views that their party make no nominations and force election law as the issue of the campaign.——In a review of the Lewis Redwine case Capt. Harry Jackson makes a very sensational statement.—There were no new developments at Jacksonville yesterday.——All arrangements have been made for the prize fight in the Jacksonville opera house tomorrow night.——Governor Mitchell addressed a large mass meeting near Tallahassee Friday in which he announced his determination to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight.——Shaefer won the game yesterday so he and Ives will have to play off the tie.——The conference of the committee of the Southern and the Northern Presbyterian Churches, in session at Birmingham, Ala., adjourned yesterday after having settled upon the plan for united work among the negroes of the South.——A surveying corps, acting under orders of the Federal court in West Virginia, are attacked by squatters and driven off the land.—— Dispatches from Honolulu dated the 5th inst. say all is quiet and that the ex-Queen has abandoned all hope of success and will make claim against our Government for heavy damages.——Six persons, including Mrs. Eugenia Etheridge, were sentenced by the Norfolk Federal court yesterday for pension frauds. There are twenty-two more indictments against W. R. Drewry. ——A free fight occurred in the Hustings court at Staunton, Va., yesterday over a prohibition petition.

THE STATE FARMS.

Products of the Roanoke Farms For Last Year—The Acreage to be Increased—the Core Creek Lands to be Examined.

[Special to the Messenger.]

RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 13.—Your correspondent to-day had an interview with Superintendent Leazar, of the penitentiary. He says that the product of the five State farms this season is found to be 1,199 large bales of cotton, 50,000 bushels of corn, 12,500 bushels of peanuts and 3,000 bushels of wheat. Freshets caused heavy losses of some crops. He says that the trouble has been that the acreage of land in cultivation has not been large enough, and so he is increasing it 50 per cent. this year. One thousand acres are in wheat. He asserts that there is no better way than farming of employing negro convicts, which compose about four-fifths of the whole prison population. He will, later, examine carefully the immense tracts of State lands near Core Creek, to ascertain the availability of these for farming, and he believes it is better to conduct the farms on State lands than on leased ones, as at present. Convicts on farms do not come into competition with labor and cause no complaint.

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY

Opposed to Making Nominations—To Make the Election Law the Issue—Senator Vance to Vote Against Mr. Simmons' Confirmation.

[Special to the Messenger.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 13.—It is evident from conversation with prominent Republicans that some of the leaders of that party are seeking to press their view that no nominations should be made by their party this year. They say they intend to make the election law the issue in the campaign by declining to make nominations. It may be that they will not be able to impress their views on a majority of their party.

Some prominent Democrats here say they have no doubt that Senator Vance will vote against Mr. Simmons' confirmation, but that will be all. In other words, they have no doubt of his confirmation.

No Quarter

will do you as much good as the one that buys Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. This is what you get with them: An absolute and permanent cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Not just temporary relief, and then a worst condition afterward—but help that lasts.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and be cured. 50 cents; druggists.

We have here the headquarters office of the Singer Manufacturing company for this State and any good reliable man who is willing to work earnestly, can secure pay-ing employment by calling at their office. We mention this as we hear of so many [illegible] employment.

J. H. Hardin, Druggist, [illegible] recommend Japanese Liver Pellets for constipation and sick headache. Small, mild, easy to take. Fifty pills 25 cents.

THE WILLIS DISPATCHES

FURNISHED TO THE HOUSE BY THE PRESIDENT.

Minister Willis' Interview with the Ex-Queen—She Reluctantly Agrees to Amnesty—The Refusal of President Dole to Vacate—The Matter to be Left to Congress for Final Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President sent in the Hawaiian correspondence to Congress just as soon as the House met. As the steamer Mariposa, conveying the latest telegraphic instructions to Minister Willis, advising that he might now consider his "special instructions fully complied with" and that further action must be dictated by Congress, sailed from San Francisco at 2 o'clock this morning, there was no danger of those instructions reaching Minister Willis first through the newspapers, which is said to have been the chief motive for postponing the message, until to-day, notwithstanding that this postponement deprives the Senate, which adjourned yesterday till Monday, of the opportunity of receiving the message at the same time as the House. All department estimates of the length of the correspondence were far exceeded by the documents themselves. Ten or twelve thousand words was the estimated limit of their length, but the documents as laid before Congress will probably make 40,000 or 50,000 words when printed in full.

The most important feature of the correspondence was, of course, Minister Willis' dispatch No. 3, of November 16th, 1893, which the President had previously withheld from publication. Next to that in interest was President Dole's caustic reply to Minister Willis' demand for surrender, which, however, had previously been anticipated to some extent in the Honolulu dispatches.

Between these two terminal points in the correspondence Minister Willis' graphic history of current events and his comments upon the character of the Queen's advisers and the kind of Government she desired to maintain, if re-established, form a running thread of absorbing interest.

The single exception mentioned by President Cleveland as being still withheld from Congress, is explained by Representative McCreary chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to be a letter from Minister Stevens to Secretary Foster, dated October 8, 1892. Mr. McCreary said that although he had read that letter he, of course, could say nothing about it. He said he would call up the question for consideration immediately after the Tariff bill had been disposed of.

The President's message accompanying the correspondence is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 13, 1894.

"To The Congress:

"I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our Minister at Hawaii relating in any way to political affairs in that country, except such as have been heretofore laid before Congress. I also transmit a copy of the last instructions sent to our Minister, dated January 12, 1894 being, the only instructions to him not already sent to the Congress.

"In transmitting certain correspondence with my message dated December 18, 1893, I withheld a dispatch from our present Minister numbered 3 and dated November 16, 1893, and also a dispatch from our former Minister, numbered 70, and dated October 8, 1892. Inasmuch as the contents of the dispatch of November 16, 1893, are referred to in the dispatches of a more recent date now sent to Congress, and inasmuch as there seems no longer to be sufficient reason for withholding said dispatches, a copy of the same is herewith submitted. The dispatch numbered 70 and dated October 8, 1892, above referred to, is still withheld for the reason that such a course still appears justifiable and proper.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND."

Despatch No. 3 has been made the basis of several resolutions of inquiry originating in both Houses of Congress and of a great deal of speculative comment. So it is here given in full:

No. 3—(Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, Honolulu, Nov. 16, 1893.

"SIR:—In the forenoon of Monday the 13th inst., by prearrangement, the Queen, accompanied by the royal chamberlain, Mr. Robertson, called at the Legation. No one was present at the half hour interview which followed, her chamberlain having been taken to another room, and Consul General Mills, who had invited her to come, remaining in the front of the house, to prevent interruption.

"After a formal greeting, the Queen was informed that the President of the United States had important communications to make to her, and she was asked whether she was willing to receive them alone and in confidence, assuring her that this was for her own interest and safety. She answered in the affirmative.

"I then made known to her the President's sincere regret that through the unauthorized intervention of the United States she had been obliged to surrender her sovereignty, and his hope that with her consent and co-operation the wrong done to her and to her people might be redressed. To this she bowed her acknowledgments. I then said to her: 'The President expects and believes that, when reinstated, you will show forgiveness and magnanimity; that you will wish to be the Queen of all the people, both native and foreign born; that you will make haste to secure their love and loyalty and to establish peace, friendship and good government.'

"To this she made no reply, and after waiting a moment I continued: 'The President not only tenders you his sympathy, but wishes to help you. Before fully making known to you his purposes, I desire to know whether you are willing to answer certain questions which it is my duty to ask?'

"She answered, 'I am willing.'

"'I then asked her: 'Should you be restored to the throne, would you grant full amnesty to life and property to all those persons who have been or who are now in the Provisional Government, or who have been instrumental in the overthrow of your Government?'

"She hesitated a moment and then slowly and calmly answered: 'There are certain laws of my Government by which I shall abide. My decisions would be as the law directs, that such persons should be beheaded and their property confiscated to the Government.'

"I then said, repeating very distinctly her words: 'It is your feeling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?'

"She replied, 'It is.'

"I then said to her: 'Do you fully understand the meaning of every word which I have said to you and of every word which you have said to me, and if so do you still have the same opinion?'

"Her answer was: 'I have understood and mean all I have said, but I might leave the decision of this to my Ministers.'

"To this I replied: 'Suppose it was necessary to make a decision before you appointed any Ministers, and that you were asked to issue a royal proclamation of general amnesty, would you do it?'

"She answered: 'I have no legal right to do that and I would not do it.' Pausing a moment she continued: 'These people were the cause of the revolution and constitution of 1887. There will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sent out of the country or punished and their property confiscated.'

"I then said: 'I have no further communication to make to you now, and will have none until I hear from my Government, which will probably be three or four weeks.'

"Nothing was said for several minutes, when I asked her whether she was willing to give me the names of four of her most trusted friends, as I might, within a day or two, consider it my duty to hold a consultation with them in her presence. She assented, and gave me these names: J. O. Carter, John Richardson, Joseph Nawahi and Joseph McFarlane.

"I then inquired whether she had any fear for safety at her present residence, 'Washington square.'"

"She replied that she did have some fears; that while she had trusty friends that guarded her house every night, they were armed only with clubs, and that men shabbily dressed had been often seen prowling about the adjoining premises—a school house with a large yard. I informed her that I was authorized by the President to offer her protection, either on one of our warships or at the Legation, and desired her to accept the offer at once, but she declined, saying that she believed it was best for her at present to remain at her residence. I then said to her that at any moment, night or day, this offer of our Government was open to her acceptance.

"The interview thereupon, after some personal remark, was brought to a close.

"Upon reflection, I concluded not to hold any consultation at pres nt with the Queen's friends, as they have no official position and, furthermore, because I fear, if know to many, her declarations might become public to her great detriment if not danger, and to the interruption of the plans of our Government.

"J. O. Carter is a brother of H. A. P. Carter, the former Hawaiian Minister to the United States, and is conceded to be a man of high character, integrity and intelligence. He is about 55 years old. He has had no public experience. MacFarlane, like Carter, is of white parentage; is an unmarried man, about 42 years old, and is engaged in the commission business. He has had no public experience. John Richardson is a young man of about 35 years. He is a cousin of Samuel Parker, the half-caste, who was a member of the Queen's Cabinet at the time of the last revolution. He is a resident of Maui, being designated in the directory of 1889 as 'attorney at law, stock raiser and proprietor of the Bismarck livery stable.' Richardson is "half-caste." Joseph Nawahai is a full blooded native, practices law in the native courts and has a moderate English education. He has served some years in the Legislature, but displays very little knowledge of the structure and philosophy of the Government which he so long represented. He is 51 years old, and is president of the Native Hawaiian political club.

"Upon being asked to name three of the most prominent native leaders, she gave me the names of John E. Bush, R. W. Wilcox, and modestly added, 'I am a leader.' John E. Bush is a man of considerable ability but his reputation is very bad. R. W. Wilcox is the notorious half-breed who engineered the revolution of 1889. Of all these men, Carter and MacFarlane are the only two to whom the ministerial bureaus could be safely entrusted. In conversation with Sam Parker and also with Joseph Nawahai it was plainly evident that the Queen's implied condemnation of the Constitution of 1887 was fully endorsed by them.

"From these and other facts which have been developed, I feel satisfied that there will be a concerted movement, in the event of restoration, for the overthrow of that constitution which would mean the overthrow of constitutional and limited Government and the absolute dominion of the Queen.

"The law referred to by the Queen as Chap. V. Sec. 9, of the penal code, is follows: 'Whoever shall commit the crime of treason shall suffer the punishment of death, and all his property shall be confiscated to the Government.' There are under this law no degress of treason. Plotting alone carries with it the death sentence.

"I need hardly add in conclusion, that the tension of feeling is so great that the promptest action is necessary to prevent disastrous consequences.

I am, etc.,
ALBERT S. WILLIS."

The remainder of the correspondence relates to recent events in the history of the Hawaiian mudale which have been published from time to time. They include the subsequent signing by the Queen of her amnesty agreement, the presentation by Mr. Willis of the agreement to President Dole, with a demand upon the Provisional Government for the reinstatement of the Queen and Mr. Doles' prompt rejection of the demand. The whole concludes with a copy of the last instructions sent Mr. Willis by steamer which sailed from San Francisco to-day.

Mr. Dole's reply was delivered by himself personally to Mr. Willis at midnight of December 23rd and was sent to San Francisco by the revenue cutter Corwin. Following are extracts from it:

"While we accept the decision of the President of the United States declining further to consider the annexation proposition as the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American Government upon this subject. We shall therefore continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, confidently hoping that, sooner or later, it will be crowned with success to the lasting benefit of both countries."

Mr. Dole then goes on to say in direct terms that the Provisional Government does not recognize the right of the President of the United States to interfere in the domestic affairs of Hawaii, and says:

"My position is briefly this: If the American forces illegally assisted the revolutionists in the establishment of the Provisional Government, that Government is not responsible for their wrong doing. It was purely a private matter for discipline between the United States Government and its own officers. There is, I submit, no precedent in international law for the theory that such action of the American troops has conferred upon the United States authority over the internal affairs of this Government. Should it be true, as you have suggested, that the American Government has made itself responsible to the Queen, who, it is alleged, lost her throne through such action, that is not a matter for me to discuss, except to submit that if such be the case it is a matter for the American Government and her to settle between them. This Government, a recognized sovereign power, equal in authority with the United States Government and enjoying diplomatic relations with it, cannot be destroyed by it for the sake of discharging its obligations to the ex-Queen. Upon these grounds, Mr. Minister, in behalf of my Government, I respectfully protest against the usurpation of its authority as suggested by the language of your communication."

Sore throat and bronchial affections are speedily relieved and permanently cured by the use of that safe and reliable remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has stood the test of half a century.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

A DRY SUBJECT ENLIVENED BY SPRIGHTLY REPARTEE.

Mr. Turner Charges Republicans With Ingratitude to the Confederate Constitution—His Bout With Mr. Reed—Mr. Cockran Advocates Low Tariff—The Willis Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—There was not the usual crowd in the galleries when the House convened at 11 o'clock, and there was but a slim attendance on the floor.

Immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal the President's message, transmitting the supplementary Hawaiian correspondence to Congress, was laid before the House. No one objected to its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and no one asked for the reading of the instructions or correspondence.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, asked unanimous consent to dispense with the call of committees for reports, which was ordered, and at 11:10 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Tariff bill.

Mr. Pickler, Republican, of South Dakota, was recognized. He addressed the committee in opposition to the Wilson bill. His State being principally engaged in agriculture, he confined his remarks almost entirely to the agricultural features of the bill.

Mr. Turner, Democrat, of Georgia, was the next speaker. He said: "A few days ago the gentleman from Michigan (Burrows) had arraigned this bill as having been framed on the sympathies of Southern men, and on the principles of the Confederate Constitution. That allusion to the principles of the Confederate Constitution is an ancient chestnut in tariff debates. If I were making the constitution for a new Utopia, I would put into its fundamental law the letter which have been the occasion of so much discussion. The Republican party should have a greater reverence for the Confederate Constitution, for it was to the existence of the Confederate Constitution for four years that the Republican party owes its existence." His chief regret for the civil war and for his part in it resulted from the consciousness that its results had gone to the enemies of freedom, the enemies of our commerce, the enemies of the best interests of our country, and had put on the people of the country the oppression of a protective tariff. "Therefore," he said, "let the gentleman from Michigan speak reverently of the Confederacy as I have learned to reverence George IV, who gave George Washington to the world, and for this reason, if for no other, Republicans should walk lightly over the grave of the Southern Confederacy." He had a very amusing bout with Mr. Reed, in the course of which he stated that he had admired his political acumen and statesmanship, but he had never been able to agree with him on the matter of a legal decision. "The gentleman from Maine," said he, "has been a sort of reformer in his day." He honored him for his martyrdom and for his adherence to his principles, but, more than all, he admired him "for his invention of a quorum."

Mr. Turner's speech held the attention of the entire House and gallery, and was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause, and as he took his seat the uproar became so marked and so long continued that the chairman had great difficulty in securing order for the next speaker.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, then addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

At 1:50 o'clock the time for Mr. Grosvenor expired and Mr. Bourke Cockran was recognized.

Mr. Cockran said he had consented to speak, partly because he did not believe he would retard the passage of the bill by so doing, and partly in the hope that some of his remarks might lead to some counter-assertions from the Republicans. Objection had been made to the bill on the ground that it would not raise enough revenue for the use of the Government. The objection pre-supposed that the reduction of tariff rates means a reduction of tariff receipts. If he believed that this bill would reduce the revenue, he would not support it. He believed, on the contrary, that the revenues would be increased by decreasing the tariff, and his belief was based on the experience of all the civilized nations of the world. Gentlemen here had said that the reduction of the tariff would paralyze trade and destroy the industries of the country. He denied it. On the contrary, he asserted that it would increase trade, would increase consumption, enlarge our markets, and would, not only increase the revenues of the Government, but would also increase the opportunities of the people to earn the money they need for existence. He challenged a remark made by Mr. Dingley, which that gentleman repeated: "That if there should be an increase of imports by $250,000,000 of such goods as we ought to produce for ourselves, that fact would decrease production of this country to $250,000,000 and carry out of the country the difference in gold." Mr. Cockran held this to be an absurdity and asked on what basis can we expect to carry on trade on his theory of prosperity that it is better to get money from abroad than to get goods. The gentleman from Maine thinks that if we have a tribute of $250,000,000 in money we are better off than if we have a tribute of $250,000,000 in goods. Am I right in that?"

Mr. Dingley made no reply until Mr. Cockran pressed him, when he said: "My proposition is simply this: That any policy that leads to the importation of goods such as we ought to produce ourselves, deprives our labor of the opportunities of making these goods and inevitably tends to reduce the opportunities for labor in this country, and tends to produce the evil of which I spoke in my speech."

At this point Mr. Walker, Republican, of Massachusetts rose and asked if Mr Cockran would yield to him.

"Yes, of course," said Mr. Cochran, "in order to promote the gaiety of the discussion."

"I wish to ask the gentleman," Mr. Walker went on, "whether he thinks that if every dollars worth of cotton or woolen goods used in this country were sent in from abroad and given away for nothing, the gift would be an advantage to this country?"

Mr. Cockran professed to not understand this question.

"Then I will repeat," said Mr. Walker. "My point is that if an absolute gift were made to this country of all the cotton goods or all the woollen goods consumed in it, thus shutting up our mills and stopping the circulation of money, it would be the greatest curse that I can conceive of."

"I think it is a curse," said Mr. Cockran, "which the people of Massachusetts would cheerfully submit to. If I understand the theory of the gentleman from Maine an importation of $250,000,000 of goods which we could manufacture ourselves would be a startling event, pregnant with mischief and dangerous to the prosperity of the country, while he seems to talk of the importation of money as something which indicates great prosperity and a happy condition of the country. I ventureto state that, as between the importation of money and the importation of goods I would rather, for general prosperity, have an importation of goods."

When Mr. Cockran's time expired Mr. Montgomery of Kentucky, who was to follow, yielded his time and Mr. Cockran went on with his speech and his amusing colloquy with Mr. Walker.

The Wilson bill, he said, was a step in the direction of economic reform and the commercial freedom of the country. "Let us pass the bill," he continued, "and I promise you that it will take more than six months of hard times to put soup kitchens in every city. Mr. Wilson told us, in words which will last long after he has disappeared from this scene of his activity, which he has done so much to adorn, that the prosperity of this country depends not on the tariff, but on its labor; not on its mines, but on its men; not on the Republican party, but on Almighty God."

Addressing himself to the Republican party, he said that the Democrats found it harder to do justice than they had to do injustice. "We will keep on," he said, "until a policy of freedom shall take the place of protection and repression." He said that the Wilson bill was not perfect in all particulars. Many articles had been left on the dutiable list on the principle that a man who had been engaged on a prolonged debauch would die if his whiskey was cut off too suddenly.

When Mr. Cockran sat down there was an outburst of applause such as has rarely been witnessed in the history of the House. Cheer after cheer rang out from the galleries, which the chairman was powerless to repress. And when it had appeared that the crowd had got tired of cheering, the enthusiasm broke out again and again, with cries of "vote, vote."

When the turmoil had somewhat subsided Mr. Taylor, Republican, of Tennessee, spoke in opposition to the bill.

At 5:30 o'clock the committee rose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Stocks and Bonds in New York—The Grain and Provision Markets of Chicago.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—There was very little doing in the stock market to-day. The undertone was strong, the efforts to create uneasiness regarding the position of the banks in the event of a revival of gold shipments being offset by the more favorable trade reports and the decision of the Ways and Means committee not to tack the income tax matter on the Tariff bill. This was considered as meaning an early decision so far as the Wilson bill is concerned. The further accumulation of money at this centre was another point in favor of the bulls, the banks having gained $6,787 on the 25 per cent. surplus reserve. They now hold $92,583,675 above the legal requirements. This breaks the record once more. Manhattan was one of the strongest stocks on the list, advancing from 122½ to 123½ on light transactions. The refusal of the general term of the Supreme court to confirm the report of the commission for a cross town elevated system led to some covering by the bears, who put out short contracts early in the week. The general market first advanced ¼ to ⅜ per cent., then lost most of this gain, but in the final transactions was firm again under the leadership of Sugar and left off at or near the best figures of the day. The prominent stocks recorded net gains of ¼ to 1½ per cent. for the day. Railway and miscellaneous bonds were irregular. Sales of listed stocks were 58,000 shares; unlisted 9,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The day in the grain markets was a dull and uneventful one, and the general tendency downward. Wheat closed ⅛c above its lowest price with a net loss of ⅛ to ¼c for the day.

The range of prices in corn was ⅛ to ⅜c and the net loss was ⅛c.

Oats opened ⅛c below yesterday's close and closed ⅛c higher.

Provisions were weaker on a larger excess of hogs than were expected to arrive and a corresponding decline in their price. After some decline had been made there appeared a good demand for pork, which carried the price of that article over yesterday's close. Lard and ribs, however, did not participate in the reaction. May pork gained 5c for the day. May lard lost 10c and May ribs closed 5c lower than yesterday. There was a good domestic chipping demand, but continental inquiry was quiet. The Foreign and domestic markets were both steady.

A Free Fight in a Court House.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13.—A Staunton special to the *Dispatch* says: Bitterness of feeling between our citizens, engendered by the agitation of the local option liquor license question, culminated this evening in a knock-down-drag-out fight, and that too in the court house in the presence of the Judge. The Hustings court was engaged all the afternoon in hearing a petition for a "wet" or "dry" election.

Attorney Gordon, in the course of certain remarks, said that there were those among the movers of the petition who were in it for revenue only, and added, "I do not except Fred Dillard." John Noon, who is prominent in Republican and Prohibition circles, shouted: "I pronounce that a lie in open court." Gordon broke towards Noon, but friends of all parties intervening, he failed to reach his man, and apologized to the court.

This concluded, the court immediately adjourned, and Gordon and Noon, both behind the bar, with fists up, began to spar, and the set-to between Gordon and noon was in an instant taken up all over the room. Fists struck out with Corbett-like quickness, and in the twinkling of an eye sticks were whacking heads, blood was spouting from bruised faces, and the men in the mad scramble were piled four deep on the floor in frenzied fight.

While the melee was at its height a chair was hurled from the negro-packed gallery to the floor, cutting Mr. William T. McCue on the head. The city sergeant and sheriff strove to quell the fight but it was an impossibility to down the fighters. Fortunately no pistols were draw and no body was seriously injured.

Worsted Mill Burned.

HARRISVILLE, R. I., Jan. 13.—The worsted mill owned by William Tinkham and operated by him and his son Ernst, under the firm name of William Tinkham & Son, was totally destroyed by fire which started a little before midnight last night and burned until 6 o'clock this morning. The loss is $320,000 on the mill property and $150,000 on the stock. The insurance in the Manufacturers' Mutual company is placed at $260,000 on the mill and $80,000 on stock.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

THE INCREASING SENTIMENT AGAINST THEM.

Surprising Indifference of the Owners Toward Developing Their Kaolin Mines—Raiding Blockade Stills—Farmers Putting Up Large Quantities of Pork—A Badly Scared Revenue Officer.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, Jan. 13.

The local cotton receipts in this market this season to date are 21,276 bales, against 17,893 last season. The week's receipts are 264 bales, against 77 last year.

It is said that Mr. R. B. Raney of this city will become the State agent of one of the largest and best known life insurance companies.

James H. Southgate of Durham is to deliver an address to the public in a few days in the interest of the Epworth League.

There is a strong sentiment among the best class of people against public executions. This is aroused by the order for the public execution of DeGraff, the Winston murderer.

Mr. T. K. Bruner says that thus far he has not received a single sample of kaolin, or china clay, from the deposits of it in this State, despite his earnest requests. It is wanted to send to the Japanese commissioner. There are over twenty known deposits in the State. The negligence of the owners of these properties in not sending specimens is amazing. The samples were to have been sent to Japan and there given free tests. Japanese workmen from two provinces were to be brought here and make the china in this State. Mr. Bruner feels greatly discouraged at the indifference shown by people here in thus establishing a new industry. The Japanese commissioner, Mr. Koadzuni, has written him another letter stating that no samples as yet have reached him. The North Carolina kaolin is known to be of high quality.

A posse of revenue officers left here last night on a raid. There are several illicit distilleries in this section. They are hard to capture.

Governor Carr is expected to return Monday from his hunting trip to South Carolina.

Mr. John C. Scarborough left to-day for Johnston county, to be absent a week.

The farmers are pleased at the change in the weather, as the cold snap enables them to finish the killing of hogs. The amount of pork put up or to be put up in this county this season is positively said to be the largest since the war. Nearly all the farmers have many hogs.

The revenue people tell a good story on a storekeeper and gauger of Sanford. By law these men are required to stay at the still warehouse. This particular one left and went to a store not far away. On his way back he met Deputy Collector W. C. Troy. He knew the latter, though Mr. Troy did not know him. He made a bee line through the woods for the still, while Mr. Troy drove there. The storekeeper beat him in the race, and when Mr. Troy arrived the poor fellow was so entirely out of breath that he was speechless. Mr. Troy did not recognize him, so great was the change caused by fright and the hard run, and he escaped a reprimand.

A BOND ISSUE.

Secretary Carlisle to Issue $30,000,000 in Bonds if Congress Does Not Come to His Relief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—From well informed sources it is ascertained that there is a strong probability that if Congress fails to come to his relief within the next fifteen days Secretary Carlisle may deem it necessary to issue $30,000,000 of bonds, under the Resumption act, for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve intact. The bonds, if issued, will be sold only for gold, but the details as to how long they will run, at what price sold and how placed on the market, etc., have not as yet been considered. This proposed plan of the Secretary, it is said, is the result of careful consideration, and, of course, meets with the approval of the President. The small amount of the proposed issue, it is understood, has been determined upon simply to tide the treasury over its needs until Congress can take up the whole financial question and dispose of it. Should Congress, within the next fifteen days, by resolution or otherwise, meet the present treasury needs, Secretary Carlisle will refrain from acting on his own responsibility, but should it fail to act in that time a bond issue to the amount stated, it is believed, will be made. Secretary Carlisle, it is said, would personally favor the coinage of the silvar seigniorage, if the law permitted him to toll it off and coin it, but the seigniorage obtainable from the coinage of the silver bullion is so small and would come in so slowly that it would not be nearly sufficient to meet the present emergency.

Sensational Statement from Capt. Harry Jackson.

ATLANTA, Jan. 13.—A very sensational statement has been given out by Capt. Harry Jackson in regard to the Redwine case. It is in the nature of a review of the case and the pathetic defence of his dead son, Tom Cobb Jackson, who suicided. He says of his son:

"Excited, drinking, reckless, it is true, but always talking and acting in a manner entirely inconsistent with the marvelous story told by Redwine. So constant were his denunciations in the bank that the president came to my house and earnestly requested that I get him home. It was in my effort to carry out this request that he terminated his life. Had he not fired the fatal shot no one would have paid the slightest attention to the creations of the disordered brain of Redwine, creations which followed the death of the man who had attempted to defend him. Upon the Redwine trial I did not make a single objection to testimony by which it was sought to implicate my son. Much of it was illegal, but I felt that it could do no harm to the case on trial, so I let all come in. Thank God it amounted only to the disordered ravings of an unfortunate, self-convicted man. Let justice be done to the dead and the living, though the heavens fall."

SOUTHERN PINES.

Good Progress on the New Hotel—Arrival of Many Northern Visitors—More Storekeepers Recommended.

[Special to the Messenger.]

RALEIGH, Jan. 13.—Revenue Collector Simmons to-day recommended the following for storekeepers and gaugers: Andrew Cole and I. W. H. Cochman, of Moore county; R. F. Pope, of Halifax; G. T. Partin, of Wake; John H Pickard, of Alamance, and Bufus I. Austin, of Johnston.

Good progress is being made on the new hotel at Southern Pines. It will have 250 feet frontage. Large numbers of Northern visitors are now arriving at Southern Pines.

Mr. James Bryant, a well known farmer of this county, died suddenly to-day of heart disease.

No Further Developments at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 13.—There were absolutely no developments in regard to the proposed prize fight to-day. The club people are talking as confidently as ever. All arrangements have been perfected for the mill between Harris and Watkins, the negroes, at the opera house Monday night. The club people hope that on that occasion the Governornor will show his hand.

On Monday night George Siler, of the Chicago *News Record*, will referee the contest, with H. H. Naughton, of the San Francisco *Examiner*, as time keeper. Billy Taylor will second Watkins and Pat Reedy will perform the same office for Harris.

Apparently Governor Mitchell is as determined to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight as ever. He spoke to a large mass meeting near Tallahassee yesterday and announced his determination to uphold the peace and dignity of the State. Reports say that the Governor's utterances were enthusiastically cheered.

Don't!—If a dealer offers you a bottle of Salvation Oil without wrapper or labels, or in a mutilated condition, don't touch it, don't buy it at any price, there is something wrong—it may be a dangerous or worthless counterfeit. Insist upon getting a perfect, unbroken, genuine package. Be on your guard.

Special Notices

JOHN C. STOUT, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER. Plans and specifications prepared at short notice. No charge for preliminary drawings. Satisfaction guaranteed. jan 14 1m

TO THE LADIES:—ALL WHO NEED A First-Class Tonic for the Hair can do no better than to try Miller's Hair Tonic. For removing dandruff it is unequalled. Prepared and sold by F. W. MILLER, No. 7 Market st. jan14

NICE N. C APPLES, ORANGES, BANANAS Malaga Grapes, Cream Cheese, Macaroni, Lemons, 10c Can Ex. Egg-nog Fixings at special prices. Turnips, Pork and Beans, Raisins, Holton Rose Seed Potatoes. Yours for trade, D. C. WHITTED. jan 14

FOR SALE—5 ROOM HOUSE ON 9th between Chestnut and Mulberry; 7th between Church and Castle, 4th between Davis and Campbell; corner 8th and Orange. Four room houses on 5th between Castle and Queen; Harnett between 4th and 7th and others. Call on us. J. G. WRIGHT, Real Estate Agent, 114 Princess St. jan 13

HYACINTHS NARCISSUS CALLA BLOOMS in great variety of very fine Hot House Plants for sale by Mrs. JAS. W. CRAIG, Sixth between Orange and Ann streets. jan 9 2t* tues thur sun

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING ON PRINCESS street, near City Hall, an envelope containing a ten dollar bill and other articles of no value to any one but the loser. My address was on the envelope. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 113 North Fifth street. MRS. A. KORB. jan 13 1t*

ART SCHOOL—MISS A. H. McLEAN WILL re-open her Art Classes at her Studio over W. H. A. Johnson's Millinery Establishment, No. 111 Market street, on Monday, January 15th. Painting Classes every day (except Saturday and Sunday) from 10 to 12 a. m. Drawing Classes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. Refers to the Director of the Corcoran Art school, Washington, D. C., to Vice President Stevenson, and to Dr. P. H. Hoge, and her patrons in the city. The Studio will be open to visitors to-day from 10 to 12 a. m. jan 13 2t

A HOUSE—FOR SALE HOUSE AND LOT on Castle between Third and Fourth. Cash or time. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent. jan 12

R. E. WARD HAS NEW YORK IRISH POtatoes 85c per peck. Apples 40 to 50c per peck, Eggs 35c per dozen, Fresh Butter 35c per pound, N. C. Hams 12½ to 15c per pound, Fresh N. Y. Cabbage cheap. N. C. Cabbage 8 to 10c. Chickens, dressed or alive. Nice Fat Turkeys at lowest market prices, 213 Market street city.

WANTED.—POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN of experience, as clerk in store. Good penman and will work at a moderate salary. Address J. K. JONES, Covington, S C. jan 11 2w

HOLIDAY PHOTOGRAPHS—I WILL MAKE Cabinet Photographs for $2.50 per dozen from now until the 15th of January; regular price $4.00 per dozen. Come before the rush. First class work guaranteed. U. C. ELLIS, Photographer, 114 Market St.

WILL ARRIVE THIS MORNING AT THE Old North State Restaurant, selected New River Garden Oysters, and can be had in any style. Steamer is now in working order. Families supplied. J. L. WINNER, Proprietor, No. 27 Market street. jan 9

MUSIC HOUSE, GEO. HAAR, 122 Market street. jan 6

DR. W. H. WAKEFIELD, OF WINSTON, will be in Wilmington at The Orton House on Wednesday and Thursday, January 17th and 18th. Practice limited to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. jan 6 d until 17

MY HORSE, PHAETON AND DOG CART for sale. Nicest turnout in the city for a lady. Horse gentle and sound. Can be seen at Jones' Stables. C. E. BORDEN, jan 4 1w

R. H BEERY & CO., DEALERS IN COUNtry Produce. Consignments from country shippers solicited. A few crates of Apples received to-day. Call for them at once. Shipping of Fresh Fish and Oysters a specialty. 104 South Front street. jan 4

NEW YORK SHOE SHINING HAS BEEN introduced by F. W. MILLER, at his New Shaving Parlor, No 7 South Front street. Shoes will be properly oiled and scraped before they are relacked and polished. A special man will attend to the shoe shining chair. dec 19

ZIMMERMAN DON'T INTEND TO PATRONize any paper hereafter but Wall Paper, so you won't see this ad. any more after we take it out. But we will be found at the same place doing up Furniture and Mattresses, etc. Third street, opposite City Hall.

LOOK AND READ—THE EMPIRE STEAM Laundry wish to announce that they are now equipped with the latest known methods for laundrying Lace Curtains. Prices from 50 to 75 cents per pair. EMPIRE STEAM LAUNDRY. oct 22

ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Carolina Insurance Co.

ASSETS.

Stocks and Bonds (Market Value)	$37,100 00
Loans on Real Estate (1st Mortgage)	10,400 00
Loans on Collateral	16,125 00
Cash on hand	276 54
Cash in banks	5,095 79
Due from agents	707 96
Real Estate	5,976 21
Accrued interest	759 50
	$65,040 40

LIAB