The Wilmington Messenger.

ESTABLISHED 1867. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1894. PRICE 5 CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the name of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Federal Supreme court.——Marshal Carroll yesterday forwarded his bond of $20,000 to Judge Seymour.——The heirs of Mrs. Mary Smith Morehead are paid a dividend of $40,000.——The sheriff of Edgecombe county settles his State taxes.——The nomination of Mr. Peckham has been referred to the Senate Judiciary committee.——Twelve boys yesterday made their escape from the Virginia reformatory, at Laurel, Va.——Nearly 500 lumber dealers of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania are in session in Columbus, Ohio.——A Missouri posse are after a negro for assaulting a 12-year-old girl. If caught he will most probably be lynched.——Dissensions among the French Cabinet are reported.——The Iowa Supreme court makes a final decision against the constitutional prohibition provision.——The escapades of Lieut. Fillette, of the Navy, are causing a sensation in naval circles.——Three hundred Anarchists have been arrested in Sicily. The peasants are being disarmed. George W. Childs' condition yesterday was reported very serious.——The steamer Andes has been wrecked off Little Beach, N. J.——Willis Royster, the jailor of Person county, N. C., was strangled by two prisoners Sunday. They made their escape but were recaptured. There was talk of lynching them last night.——Mr. Winston Fulton, of Mount Airy, died yesterday.——The Duval Athletic Club has applied to Judge Call for an injunction against Sheriff Broward to prevent his interfering with the fight and the matter will be argued to-day. The club men are confident that they will get the injunction. But it is said if they do the Governor will declare martial law and stop the fight with troops, he having announced that he would abide the decision of no court except the Supreme. The Duval club have agreed to turn the $20,000 purse over to Kelly to-day.——Mitchell says if the fight can not be pulled off he will meet Corbett in the presence of twelve men for nothing.——The President transmitted to Congress yesterday more Hawaiian correspondence, but it was of no importance.——On February 1st the wages of employes on Norfolk and Western railroad will be reduced.——The Brazilian war vessels are all going south from Pernambuco, it is supposed, to blockade the bay of Rio Janeiro.——Miss Lillian Lewis bets $1,700 on Mitchell.

Yesterday's Cotton Market.

[Special to the Messenger.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Liverpool again reported a decline, the market there being affected by heavy receipts, but spot sales show no diminution. The New York market opened at a decline of 9 points on these unfavorable cables, and the continued news of heavy receipts, considerably beyond the estimates. A recovery of half the loss was soon made, but the market declined again when New Orleans reported further heavy receipts. The tone improved later, and the close was quite strong at about Saturday's closing figures, Considering the weakness of the foregoing market and the volume of the movement, the strength shown is surprising and proves there are still many who believe that cotton at present prices has a value and that the crop may yet turn out to be a small one. Large lines of short cotton have been covered to-day and the buying for the long account has been of the best character. The general impression seems to be that with January contracts near 7½ cents, there is not much time for further decline, even though the crop should turn out 7,500,000 bales, and the liquidation lately has been so thorough that there is no further pressure of long cotton on the market.

Hubbard, Price & Co. say there seems to be no immediate prospect of any decrease in the movement though offerings of cotton from the uncounted towns for the last day or two have been very small, and by the next week the reduction in such offerings will be apparent in the movements to the ports. It is this anticipation which to-day's steadiness discounted.

THE SUN'S COTTON REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The *Sun's* cotton review says: Cotton declined 8 to 11 points, but recovered most or all of this and closed firm. Sales were 234,000 bales. Liverpool declined 5 to 5½ points, closing easy, with spot sales of 12,000 bales at a decline of 1-16d. In Manchester yarns were easier and in cloths not much doing. New Orleans declined 10 points and regained the loss. Spot prices here were 1-16c lower. Sales were 285 for spinning. There was a decline 1-16 cent at Galveston, St. Louis and New Orleans, 1-16 to ⅛ cent at Augusta, ⅛ cent at Mobile, Norfolk and Savannah, and ¼ cent at Wilmington. New Orleans sold 4,500 bales. The Southern markets are slow. Port receipts were 28,214 bales, against 26,770 this day last week and 15,078 last year; thus far this week, 54,660 bales, against 45,511 same time last week, 7,388 last year and 14,700 bales for all ports on the same day last year. There were no receipts at St. Louis to-day, against 1,450 bales this day last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Norman in "Blue Grass."

"Blue Grass," the play, will be presented at the Opera House to-morrow evening. The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following to say in its favor:

"The story presents a delightful picture of society and home life in the blue grass region of Kentucky. Love episodes, charming situations and interesting adventures mark the progress of the piece, which is replete with thrilling interest, and the cast has been selected with care. The scenery used rendered the staging pretty and effective."

Box sheet open this morning.

Above Averything Else.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood. By this means, it reaches, builds up, and invigorates every part of the system. For every blood-taint and disorder, and from every disease that comes from an inactive liver or impure blood, it is the only remedy so sure and effective that it can be guaranteed.

If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

These diseases are many. They're different in form, but they're like in treatment. Rouse up the torpid liver into healthful action, thoroughly purify and enrich the blood, and there's a positive cure. The "Discovery" does this, as nothing else can. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness; all Bronchial, Throat and Lung Affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages; and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases are completely cured by it.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Only 50 cents; by druggists.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

ITS OPERATION TO BE INVESTIGATED BY A COMMITTEE.

Senator Berry Denounces It as a Party Machine—The Senate Discussing the New Bond Issue — The House Devotes the Day to the Sugar Schedule—Opposition to Bounty and Tariff.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A remonstrance from the Knights of Labor against the issue of Government bonds was presented by Senator Hoar.

The resolution offered last Thursday by Senator Call instructing the Committee on Civil Service to examine into the condition of the Civil Service law and the expediency of its retrenchment or increase, was laid before the Senate, and an amendment was offered to it by Senator Berry, directing the committee to report also the number of persons employed in the classified service from each State and Territory, and, as far as possible, the political party to which they belong.

Senator Berry remarked that the law had been called non-partisan, but he believed that it was a regular party machine, which was used to keep Republicans in office. It was alleged, he said, that five out of every six persons employed in the classified service belonged to the Republican party and that was unfair and unjust. He did not know whether the law could be repealed or not, but he believed that it should be modified and its operations restricted.

Senator Cockrell asked whether the responsibility for retention of Republicans in office was in the law or in the Executive.

Senator Berry said that he did not know where the responsibility lay, but he did know that the Civil Service law and rules were not carried out in a non-partisan way and that some of the most extreme Republicans were holding office under a Democratic administration. He believed that a Democratic President ought to be surrounded by political friends and not by those who were continually doing what they could to make his administration a failure.

Senator Wolcott moved to strike out of Senator Berry's amendment the part that requires the politics of employes to be reported. Who, he asked, could tell their politics? There were men who, six months ago had entertained certain political views and who had since changed those views radically. The best test of the fairness of the civil service commission was that the members of each political party found the most fault with it when their own party was in power. He agreed with Senator Berry that the President should be surrounded by his political friends; but it was not always the fault of his political friends that he was not so surrounded. [Laughter.]

Senator Cockrell suggested that the dates of appointment should be reached, as such dates would indicate very clearly the political party to which the appointees belonged, and Senator Wolcott adopted the suggestion.

After further discussion Senator Wolcott's amendment was agreed to, and Senator Berry's amendment so amended was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

The credentials of Senator Martin, Democrat of Virginia, for the term beginning March 4, 1894, were presented and placed on file.

The resolution offered last Thursday by Senator Peffer on the subject of notice of the issue of bonds, declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury had no lawful authority for issuing or selling such bonds, was laid before the Senate and was discussed for nearly three hours. Senator Peffer held the floor most of the time, yielding, however, for other Senators to interpose remarks. One of the most pregnant of these remarks was made by the Populist Senator from Nebraska (Allen) and had reference to the proposition on the part of the Knights of Labor to apply to the courts for an injunction to prevent the issue of bonds. He suggested that the courts might decline to interfere with the Executive branch of the Government and that the best way would be to allow the bonds to be issued and then to enjoin their payment.

The resolution went over without action till to-morrow, when it will be further discussed by Senator Stewart.

There was a short executive session and afterwards, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There was a very small attendance of members on the floor and of visitors in the galleries when the third and last week of the tariff debate in the House opened.

Pursuant to the special order adopted last Friday, the sugar schedule was taken up.

Mr. Blanchard asked unanimous consent that the Louisiana delegation be given one hour out of the three allowed this subject and that the chair should control the other two, and it was so ordered.

At 1:55 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Turner, the committee rose and the Speaker laid before the House the president's message on Hawaiian affairs. Immediately after the reading of the message it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Boutelle arose to a question of personal privilege. The correspondence showed, he said, that the Government of the United States and its Ministers abroad were still engaged in an attempt to incite insurrection in a country with which we were at peace. And the duty of Congress in the matter was so obvious that he could not conceive that the Speaker would any longer persist in interposing his will against an expression by the House in the matter. He would, therefore, call up his privileged resolution which was reported to the House sometime ago.

The Speaker tried to call Mr. Boutelle to order and there were cries from the Democratic side for the regular order, and Mr. Hatch called the Speaker's attention to the fact that the gentleman from Maine was violating the rules of the House in not taking his seat when called to order.

Mr. Boutelle said he was in order, but he did not take his seat.

The Speaker remarked that the gentleman was violating the rules even when he said he was obeying them.

Mr. Boutelle—I rose to a point of order.

The Speaker—The gentleman cannot rise to a question of privilege and violate the rules.

Mr. Boutelle—Am I not allowed to speak?

The Speaker—The sergeant-at-arms will request the gentleman to take his seat.

The sergeant-at-arms appeared bearing the mace and Mr. Boutelle took his seat for the time being.

The Speaker then put the question upon Mr. Wilsons motion that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, and as the Republicans refrained from voting and only 170 Democrats voted in the affirmative, Mr. Boutelle made the point of no quorum, and asked for tellers.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Wilson and Boutelle as tellers. Whereupon Mr. Boutelle inquired whether he was qualified to act as a teller?

The Speaker—The chair will regard that as a declination and appoint the gentleman from Illinois, (Hopkins) and the gentleman from West Virginia, (Wilson) tellers. The gentleman from Main will gain nothing by such tactics.

A quorum of Democrats appeared and the Speaker announced the vote as being 180 in the affirmative and none in the negative and the House, thereupon, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

The amendments and substitutes presented to the sugar schedule were then read, prior to taking a vote upon them.

The first amendment was one offered by Mr. McRae, suspending the bounty on sugar and putting sugar on the free list. To this amendment Mr. Meiklejohn, Republican, of Nebraska, offered an amendment, substituting the provisions of the existing law.

Mr. Harter, Democrat, of Ohio, offered a substitute abolishing the bounty on sugar and putting a discriminating tax on all sugars, raw and refined.

Mr. Price, Democrat, of Louisiana, offered an amendment to the substitute providing for a tariff tax on sugar.

Mr. Meiklejohn's amendment was then voted on, and was defeated—yeas, 82; nays, 158. Among those who voted for this amendment were the following Democrats: Messrs. Davey, Robertson, Meyer, Price and Blanchard, all of Louisiana.

Mr. Price's amendment was also defeated—yeas, 19; nays, 149.

The following Democrats voted for the amendment: Messrs. Boatner, Price, Blanchard, Black of Illinois, Bailey of Texas, Davey and Meyer.

The vote was then taken on the McRae amendment, and it was agreed to on a vote by tellers—yeas, 135, nays, 60. Among those who voted for the amendment were the following Republicans: Grosvenor, Dalzell, Ellis, Moon, Keifer, McCall, Cannon, Wilson of Washington, Lacey, Hoskins, Haugen, McDowell, Settle, Scranton, Marsh, Doolittle and Funk.

Mr. Robertson, Democrat, of Louisiana, offered an amendment providing for a tariff tax on sugar.

To this amendment Mr. Warner, Democrat, of New York, offered an amendment putting refined sugar on the free list.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, offered a substitute providing for a duty of 1c per pound on molasses, syrup, and all cane juice, beet juice, sugar sweepings, etc.

Mr. Warner's amendment was first voted on and was agreed to by a vote of 137 to 52 in the negative—nearly all the Republicans voting in the affirmative.

The Breckinridge amendment was then lost by a vote of 67 to 144.

The committee then rose, but immediately resumed its sittings in the hope that the Robertson amendment might be passed, but the committee could not agree, and at 5:40 o'clock it again rose and the House took a recess till 8 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The course of the market at the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day was a disappointment to the bulls, who were looking for higher prices on the heavy subscriptions to the new Government loan and last week's enormous gain in the bank reserve. London did not respond to Saturday's rise in the local trade and, in fact, cables were lower all around. The weakness abroad was due to the drop in silver and the fear of complications growing out of the Indian council's action of last week. The foreigners sold Louisville and Nashville, Union Pacific, Atchison and St. Paul. This, together with a break in American Sugar from 82¼ to 80¼ for the common, and from 85¾ to 83½ for the preferred, upset calculations for a time. When the pressure against Sugar was lifted and the London selling abated the whole list started up and a sharp rise ensued. Sugar was sold at the start on a theory that Congress would impose an additional tax on raw sugar and not make a corresponding increase in the duty on refined, as well as on the Philadelphia litigation now progressing and the reduction of 1-16 to ⅛c. per pound in the price of refined sugar made public by the company to-day. The general list as estimated soon cut away from American sugar and advanced sharply, the Grangers showing the greatest strength. St. Paul moved up to 69¾, Northwestern to 104½, Rock Island to 68¾, and Burlington to 77½. The December statement of the Northwestern, showing that the gross loss for the month was considerable below previous estimates made by Stock Exchange operators, had a good effect on the stock and incidentally on the other Grangers. Other strong stocks were New England, Chicago Gas, and the Vanderbilts. The debate in Congress over the Sugar schedule had a tendency to check business at the board during the afternoon and also led to slightly lower range of prices, owing to sales by holders, who were disposed to take the worst possible view of Congressional action in the matter. When Sugar rallied to 81¾ in the last hour of business the other market improved and left off tolerably firm. Net changes for the day show gains of ⅛ to 1 per cent., except for Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Reading and Union Pacific, which lost ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Sugar is down ⅝ and the preferred 1⅞ per cent. The total sales were 218,000 shares. Railway and miscellaneous bonds were higher.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—At the opening of the wheat market to-day trades were made over a range of ⅛c, but the tone was a strong one. That was all changed later on. The opening was about ⅛ to ¼c higher than Saturday's close, held steady for a time, then decline ⅛ to ¼c. The close was at a net loss of ⅛c for the day.

The same may be said of the corn market as of wheat. The market opened ¼c higher than Saturday's close, sold up another fraction, than sold off ¼c. The close was ¼c under Saturday's.

Oats were firm at the opening. When wheat and corn declined, oats followed and at the close a loss of ⅛ to ⅜c for the day was the result.

There was a boom in the hog market, with prices higher and unusual activity was reported. This resulted in a strong opening for the product. Afterwards there was some general selling, accompanied by an easier feeling, but shortly before the close Armour and the Cudahy Packing company appeared as liberal buyers of pork, and prices again climbed up, closing at the outside with May pork 25c higher than Saturday. May lard closed 7½c higher and May ribs 17½c higher.

Mill to Shorten Time.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan 22.—Notice has been posted in Conestoga cotton mills, Nos. 1 and 2, owned by John Farnum & Co., and employing over 2,000 hands, that on and after February 1st the mills will be operate four days a week. The notice concludes with the announcement that unless trade brightens a reduction and re-adjustment of wages will take place. For the past several months the mills have been running only on half time.

A quick and permanent cure. Mr. J. M. Keesler, 1410 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md., says: "I take great pleasure in saying that in a case of neuralgia in my family, I found Salvation Oil effectual and speedy in the cure of the patient."

THEIR LAST RESOURCE.

THE DUVAL CLUB APPLY FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Judge Call Asked to Restrain the Sheriff from Interfering with the Fight—The Matter to be Heard To-Day — Rumors of All Kinds Concerning the Fight Afloat—Sports Arriving.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 22.—The Duval Athletic club is making a last desperate effort to pull off the Corbett-Mitchell mill in the arena which has been built in this city, despite Governor Mitchell, Sheriff Broward and the battalion of State troops which will reach here to-morrow or Wednesday. That effort was made this evening and is in the shape of an appeal to Judge Rhydon Call, of the State Circuit court, for an injuction to restrain the sheriff from invading the property of the club or in any way interferring with the proposed so-called glove contest.

The bill was filed in the Circuit court late this afternoon by Col. Cockrell, attorney for the club, and Judge Call agreed to hear argument upon it at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Sheriff Broward has been notified to be present, as have also State's Attorney Hartridge and County Solicitor Christie.

As soon as State's Attorney Hartridge was notified of the proceedings he wired the Governor, outlining the text of the bill and asked instructions. This procedure practically puts the settlement of the case in the hands of Judge Call. If he refuses the injunction, it will prove a knock-out blow for the club. If however, he grants the injunction, it will strengthen the club's hand, but not necessarily down the Governor. The Governor has said time and again that he would regard the decision of no Circuit court as to the prize fight, but has urged the club to get a decision from the Supreme court. The club refused to go to the Supreme court because it knew it would lose. If Judge Call grants the injunction Governor Mitchell will have an opportunity to do what he has repeatedly said he would do—namely, that he would disregard the Circuit court and declare martial law in Jacksonville. Those close to him say that is what he will do in case Judge Call grants the petition.

Col. Cockrell, who filed the bill for the club, said to the Southern Associated Press correspondent: "Yes, a bill has been filed setting up the declaration of Sheriff Broward of his purpose to take possession by an armed force of the club's arena where a scientific glove contest is to be held. The bill sets up also that these declarations of the sheriff have interfered with the sale of tickets and the success of the enterprise. The articles of agreement between Corbett and Mitchell and the city ordinance legalizing glove contests are made parts of the bill. To-morrow we will ask to have the injunction made perpetual restraining Sheriff Broward from taking possession of the arena or interferring with the entrance of any person therein as spectator or participant in said exhibition."

"But," asked the Southern Associated Press correspondent, "in the event injunction is granted, would not the Governor declare martial law?"

"What, declare martial law because a court happens to differ from his opinion? Oh no." Col. Cockrell refused to discuss the matter further.

The club people are feeling jubilant to-night. They are asserting that Judge Call will grant the injunction and that the fight will occur in the arena in Jacksonville. They are banking largely on the fact that Judge Call, when county solicitor under the administration of Governor Fleming, practically declared that there was no law in Florida against glove contests. At that time there was a so-called glove contest at the opera house and one of the principals knocked out. The moral element urged Governor Fleming to act, and the Governor instructed Mr. Call as county solicitor to prosecute. The principals were indicted and arrested. Mr. Call examined the law and when the time came for trials advised Governor Fleming that he could find no statute under which the fighters could be convicted. Governor Fleming then looked up the law and consented for Mr. Call to dismiss the indictments. After that time glove contests were of rather frequent occurrence. The club now hopes that if Judge Call refuses the injunction, he will in dismissing the bill, state that no violation of the law is contemplated by the proposed contest. The question is, will Call, the judge, sustain Call, the county solicitor in the latter's opinion rendered several years ago that glove contests are not prohibited by Florida law.

Should Judge Call sustain his opinion as county solicitor, then the only resource left Governor Mitchell is to declare martial law. As has been stated, those close to Governor Mitchell say he will do it. If the Governor does declare martial law, the club will have to take to the woods, and a rather narrow neck of woods at that.

It leaked out here this evening that the club has had trouble in securing railroad accommodations. It is said that the Plant system, the Flagler system and the Florida Central and Peninsular system are backing the Governor and have refused the propositions of the club people to charter trains to carry the crowds to the fight. This leaves the club only one road, the Jacksonville and Mayport, a short line running to Corbett's training quarters. If it be true that the fight will have to take place along this twenty miles of road, interference by the authorities is almost a certainty. The troops could march the twenty miles if they could not get a train in time to stop the fight.

Many people here, however, discredit the report that the big roads have refused accommodations, and assert that these rumors and the bill of injunction are part of the club's scheme to blind the authorities as to the real point chosen for the fight. The club has acceded to "Honest" John Kelley's demands in regard to the purse, and it is said that the money will be paid over to him to-morrow. Kelly is authority for this statement. Kelly returned from St. Augustine this evening where he had been to see Mitchell. He reported that Mitchell was ready to fight. Kelly quotes Mitchell as saying that he is ready to meet Corbett in the presence of twelve men and without any purse if the fight can be had in no other way. "But," naively added the Englishman, "I want the purse if possible"

The story sent out by special correspondents last night that Mitchell had sprained an ankle was a rank fake. Kelly reports him in the pink of condition.

The threatened proceedings against Corbett for forcibly entering a house at Mayport did not materialize. Brady got wind of it and arranged with Myer, the owner of the house.

The arrivals are picking up. About 300 sports got in to-day from St. Louis, New Orleans, Memphis and other points. The club people are still hopeful that enough people will arrive to justify them in going on with the fight. The betting is still 2 to 1 on Corbett.

THE SIMMONS CONTEST.

Bitter Feeling Against Senator Vance—The Roscower-Butler Fight—Illness of an Old Raleighite.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, Jan. 22.

Sheriff R. D. Harris, of Hyde county, to-day completed his settlement of State taxes, paying in $3,686.04.

Richard Mansfield, the well known actor, appears here at the Academy of Music next Saturday in Beau Brummell.

Mr. H. C. Brown, clerk to the Railway Commission, returned to Raleigh to-day, after a visit to Cuba.

There is a great deal of bitter feeling, prominent Democrats here say very frankly, against Senator Vance, for his continued fight against Mr. Simmons' conformation. They make no bones of saying that it is the worst step the Senator ever attempted to take.

Mr. James S. Battle, one of Nash county's most prominent citizens, is said to be very sick at Spring Hope. He has brain fever. The members of his family were to-day summoned to his bedside.

Private Secretary S. F. Telfair and Capt. Ed. B. Englehard left yesterday for Montgomery, Ala., to be present at the marriage Wednesday of Mr. Charles Holt and Miss Eugenia Jones, daughter of the Governor of Alabama. Mr. Thomas M. Holt, Jr., the groom's brother, will be his best man.

Mr. W. Dallas Haywood, one of Raleigh's oldest citizens and its oldest living ex-mayor, is quite sick. His age is 83 years.

There have been two fights at Goldsboro between Marion Butler and editor Roscower, in both of which third parties had a hand. There were two trials Saturday. Butler and Roscower were fined $10 and costs each, in each case; while Dr. Pat Exum, who was the Third Party nominee for Governor, was fined $10, and Holland, a one-legged veteran, was fined $5.

Division in the States of the Federal School Fund.

WASHINGTON, Jan 22.—The report on the basis of division of the funds appropriated by Congress among white and colored schools in the Southern States, prepared at the request of the bureau of education, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Smith has approved it and he will adopt the recommendations that the division made by the various State Legislatures be approved, unless found grossly in equitable. Where no equitable apportionment has yet been proposed the basis of division now in force will remain until the legislative intent is made known.

The amount appropriated was $15,000 for each State and Territory, to be paid at the beginning of the fiscal year. The following States are cited as having proposed an equitable division of funnds, with the basis in each: Alabama, school population; Arkansas, arbitrary division, white 8-11ths, colored 3-11ths; Delaware, arbitrary, white 4-5ths, colored 1-5th; Florida, arbitrary, white ¼, colored ¾; Georgia, arbitrary, white ⅝, colored ⅜; Mississippi, school population; Missouri, school population; North Carolina, school population; Texas, arbitrary, white ⅔, colored ⅓; West Virginia, arbitrary, white ⅔, colored ⅓; South Carolina, arbitrary, white ⅓, colored ⅔; objected to by the department and payment to the State refused; division by the Legislature ratified by Congress by act of July 26, 1892.

No Constitutional Prohibition in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Jan. 22. The Supreme court to-day decided the famous case of J. Harvey against W. M. McFarland, Secretary of State, involving the constitutionality of the prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution adopted in 1882. Ten years ago the Supreme court decided that, owing to certain errors in the journals of the General Assembly, the amendment was not constitutionally adopted and, therefore, void. The State Temperance Alliance found proof that these errors were in the journals only and that all the constitutional requirements were complied with. This action was brought by mandamus proceedings to compel the Secretary of State to furnish the plaintiff a copy of the amendment, the alliance hoping thus to get the old question before the Supreme court. That tribunal, however, refuses to re-open the question, and holds that Secretary McFarland cannot be compelled to decide as to the legal effect of any of the records in his custody, and he is just as much bound by the decision of this court that the alleged amendment was not legally adopted as any other public officer or private citizen of the State.

This decision puts a final quietus on constitutional prohibition in Iowa, and leaves nothing of prohibition but the statute, which will probably be defeated by the present Legislature.

Another Supreme Court Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, to be associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States. He is brother of Judge Rufus Peckham, of the New York Court of Appeals. He was appointed district attorney by Mr. Cleveland when he was Governor of New York, but subsequently resigned. Although New York Senators decline to talk, it is understood that the nomination is distasteful to them, but that they would have been glad to have seen the name of the brother sent in for the place. The indications seem to be that the Hornblower struggle will be renewed against this nominee.

The executive session of the Senate this afternoon was confined to the consideration of routine business. The nomination of Mr. Peckham to the Supreme bench, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which committee will not meet until next Monday.

Miss Lillian Lewis Bets on Mitchell.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 22.—Draft No. 491,165 for $500 drawn by the First National bank, Charleston, on the National Park bank, New York, was posted here to-day by Miss Lillian Lewis, against $800 of local money on the Corbett-Mitchell contest, Miss Lillian Lewis betting that Mitchell would come out first best. The Lillian Lewis company do not play January 25th, the day of the fight, but lay off in Jacksonville. In Atlanta Miss Lewis placed $1,200 the same way. It is reported that the Duval club has arranged so that Miss Lewis will be one of the spectators of the big glove contest.

A CASE FOR JUDGE LYNCH

TWO MEN IN ROXBORO JAIL TO BE TRIED IN HIS COURT.

They Strangle the Jailor and Make Their Escape—Their Recapture—Lynching Prevented by Conservative Men — Another Gathering of Angry Men Threaten to Lynch Them.

[Special to the Messenger.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 22.—A special to-night from Roxboro, the county seat of Person county, gives news regarding the strangling of the county jailor in jail here. His name was Willis Royster and he had entered the corridor of the jail yesterday morning to feed the prisoners.

Among the prisoners were Logan Meadows and Jasper Robertson, both desperate criminals. They sprang upon Royster and quickly strangled him to death, though he made a brave resistance. They made comparatively little noise and after they had killed Royster made their escape.

Armed and mounted men quickly followed and both murderers were captured in the afternoon. Angry crowds gathered about the village, ready to lynch the murderers. Many good citizens urged that this be not done and the intensely excited people for the time dispersed.

To-day people again began to pour into the little town and there are many threats to lynch. Cool men are endeavoring to allay the excitement. There is yet fear of lynching at any moment.

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.

The Heirs of Mrs. Mary Smith Morehead Paid $40,000—Marshal Carroll's Bond Made Up.

[Special to the Messenger.]

RALEIGH, Jan. 22.—W. T. Knight, of Edgecombe county, has made a full tax settlement, paying in $10,360.

O. J. Carroll, appointed United States marshal of this district, to-day sent his bond for $20,000 to Judge Seymour at Newbern.

To-day the heirs of the estate of Mrs. Mary Smith Morehead were paid a $40,000 dividend here. This is after all the legacies are paid. Other dividends will be paid.

Death of Mr. Winston Fulton.

[Special to the Messenger.]

MOUNT AIRY, N. C., Jan. 22.—Mr. Winston Fulton died here to-day, of paralysis, aged 73 years. He was one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of the county. He represented Surry county in the Legislature in 1883 and was prominently identified with the building of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, of which he was a director.

More Hawaiian Communications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President transmitted to Congress to-day some additional Hawaiian correspondence, but it was not of a sensational character. Minister Willis, under date of January 6th, reports the resignation of Vice President Hatch, "under the necessity of going beyond the limits of the country," and the election of W. C. Wilder to the vacancy, and the separation of the office of minister of foreign affairs from the presidency as previously reported in the United Press dispatches. Under the same date he says:

"I send herewith the petition of the 'Hui Aloha Ainia,' a Hawaiian patronic league, an association which claims to represent over 8,000 legal voters."

The memorial, which is addressed to the President, starts out by saying: "The Hawaiian people are moved with the deepest concern in view of the delayed and uncertain condition of affairs in Hawaii and also of the active hostility that seems to have suddenly developed in the United States against the policy of your excellency and the American administration regarding our unhappy country and the just restoration of our national monarchy."

A Statement From Henry M. Neill.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22.—Mr. Henry M. Neill furnishes the Southern Associated Press correspondent with the following statement concerning his estimates of the cotton crop: "Telegrams and circulars sent out from New York last week by parties whose names are well known, announced that 'Neill has reduced his estimate to 7½.' Some said 'Neill, London' other simply 'Neill.' In either form there was no truth in the statement; on the contrary, in my letter of the 16th and in the London circular of the 18th, the estimate of 77 minimum was strongly affirmed. As one of our London friends says in a cable received this morning, 'It was a bull invention.' I leave it to others to characterize the conduct of these New York writers, and to judge how weak must be their position when they find it necessary to resort to such desperate expedients."

Reaction of Wages.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Owing to the business depression and the consequent falling off in the railway traffic, there will be a general reduction of wages on the Norfolk and Western road on Febuary 1st. The employes will not alone be the sufferers, as the officers had their salaries reduced on the first of the year. The reduction will result in a saving of about $300,000 annually.

Mrs. Nancy Wirts, 1201 Caroline St., Baltimore, Md., thus gives her experience: "We have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and have never found its equal for our children."

George W. Childs' Condition Serious.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—George W. Childs' physicians reported this afternoon that he is a trifle better. It was stated authoritively, however, that his condition is serious and that one of the doctors is constantly in attendance.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Searches made in the public gardens at Catania, Sicily, have resulted in the discovery of three cases of dynamite labelled with the name of a foreign Anarchist committee. A box of fuses was also found in the same place.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

New Advertisements.

New Dress Goods.

Dress Making Department

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of our out-of-town patrons to the excellence of our Dress Making Department. Since the opening of this department last September, we have met with the most flattering success.

We also wish to state that our designer made two out of three of the costumes which received first premium at the World's Fair. This premium carries all the more honor with it from the fact that all the other competitors were Paris Artists

The same excellence of style, fit and workmanship which won for the American dresses the first premium at Chicago, characterizes all the garments sent out from our workrooms.

We have just received a few late novel and very choice shades in very stylish textures for late Winter Toilettes

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W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

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Times are Hard, Money is Tight

You Need Furniture. We Have It.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MEET THE ISSUES. WE WILL SELL A

10 Piece Oak Suit of Furniture for $35.00.

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Sideboards, Hat Racks, China Closets, Ladies' Desks, Combination Cases, Parlor Suits, Odd Pieces of Furniture, Toilet Sets.

In fact everything in Furniture and House Furnishings sold on the same proportionate terms.

The Best Goods! The Lowest Prices.

THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

SNEED & CO.

No. 16 South Front St.

The Cheapest Furniture House in North Carolina.

Grand Clearing Out Sale at S. H. FISHBLATE'S

Commencing Monday, January 22d, 1894, we shall inaugurate a grand semi-annual clearing out sale in order to make room for our large new Spring Stock, which is now being manufactured for us. Great value.

$22.00 SUIT AT *$15.00*
20.50 " " *13.50*
15.00 " " *10.00*

This Overcoat in English Coaching Tan, valued at $10.00 for $6.50.

OVERCOATS AT COST.

Balance of our Winter Underwear will be sold at a BIG SACRIFICE, and all other goods at same proportion. These goods are all new. No shelve worn goods in the house.

Call early before the styles and sizes are all picked over.

LATEST STYLES IN DUNLAP HATS.

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