The Wilmington Messenger.

ESTABLISHED 1867. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1894. PRICE 5 CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

A regular pitched battle takes place between farmers from this State and from Tennessee near the State line in Madison county. Fourteen were wounded, six of whom have died.——Yesterday morning robbers made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Bank of Eastern Arkansas, at Forest City. They got $300, but left $75,000 in the time lock safe.——The Secretary of the Navy makes public the reports of Admiral Benham and Minister Thompson on the occurrences in the harbor of Rio last Monday. He telegraphs to the admiral approval of his conduct and informing him that the future is left to his discretion.——A young man named Anderson, employed as a messenger in the Treasury Department has been detected in stealing silver dollars from the vaults in which are stored about $8,000,000. His stealings amount to almost $794, but to ascertain the exact amount 240 tons of silver dollars will have to be counted.——The Railway Commission yesterday disposed of several railway cases, two of them effecting the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.——The grand jury at Florence, S. C., yesterday investigated charges against Mr. John P. Coffin in regard to the Bank of the Carolinas. They ignored the charges, which is considered a complete vindication of Mr. Coffin.——Since July 1, 1893, the expenses of the Government have exceeded the receipts by $46,000,000, though the expenses were $8,000,000 less than for the same period of last fiscal year. The public debt increased during January over $7,000,000. The total public debt is $965,142,525. The gold reserve is $65,059,175.——The only casualty from the hostilities in Rio harbor last Monday was the accidental wounding of himself in the leg by Passed Assistant Paymaster Simpson, of the Detroit while getting ready for the expected battle.——The steamer Garcia arrives at Liverpool from Norfolk with her cargo of cotton on fire.——The *Pall Mall Gazette* reiterates its statement that Gladstone will soon resign.——Subscriptions to the new bonds amount $54,508,000.——The first day of the Southern sports at Southern Pines yesterday was a great success.——In the Harry Hill trial yesterday the State introduced a letter from the defendant which was in the nature of a confession.——The President approves of the finding of the court-martial and Paymaster Sullivan is dismissed from the navy.——In Cincinnati last night Schaefer defeated Slosson by 600 to 482.——The caucus of the Mississippi Legislature decides that the candidate's for United States Senator shall pay the per diem of members of the Legislature during the dead lock.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Excess of Expenditures Over Receipts—Decrease of Expenses—Increase in the Public Debt—Treasury Balances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The official statement of the Government receipts and expenditures issued to-day shows that since July 1st, 1893, the expenditures have exceeded the receipts $46,000,000. In the matter of receipts, the falling off in custom dutics alone in the the seven months is shown to be $40,000,000, and of internal revenue $12,000,000. A total loss of $54,000,000 in all classes of receipts, as compared with the seven months of last fiscal year, is shown by the statement. The expenditures for the period covered were $8,000,000 less than for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The greatest decrease is shown in pension payments, which have fallen off from $83,000,000 to $82,000,000. An increase of $5,000,000 is shown in army expenses and $3,000,000 in navy expenses.

The debt statement, issued this afternoon, shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during January, of $7,820,064.33.

The interest-bearing debt increased $780; the non-interest bearing debt increased $1,595,828; and the cash in the treasury decreased $6,293,455.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business January 31st, were: Interest bearing debts, $585,040,090; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,884,630; debt bearing no interest, $378,217,805; total, $965,142,525. The certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $821,059,181, an increase of $7,741,757. The total cash in treasury was $737,220,153. The gold reserve was $65,059,175; net cash balance, $18,821,924.

In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $15,638,184, the total at the close being $142,665,594. Of silver there was an increase of $6,434,546. Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories $16,688,354, against $16,154,234 at the end of the previous month.

The Most Gorgeous Treasures of Arabia.

What a splendid picture it brought before your mind! You read the glowing descriptions of the secret treasures which the genii of the ring spread before Aladdin's eyes. You perused this favorite story of yours in "Arabian Nights" when a boy, and your imagination pictured brilliantly for you everything that the words suggested.

That was when you were a boy. To-day, possibly, you are unable to do it. Shall we tell you the reason why? Most probably because your liver is sluggish, and as a consequence you suffer from sick headache, dizziness, and constipation. Do you want to cure all these troubles permanently, make your liver actively, your imagination lively, and in general enjoy things as you did when a boy? All you have to do is to use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest and easiest to take, and they are the cheapest because they are guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. What more can you ask?

A Happy Husband.

DELAWARE, Ohio.—After four months use of Simmons Liver Regulator, my wife is almost entirely relieved of chronic constipated and bleeding piles.—W. B. Leeper. Your druggist sells it in powder or liquid, the powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 17, 1888.—Pond's Extract Co.—"Having used Pond's Extract for a number of years, I fully endorse all you claim for it, but have used it successfully in a way I have never known you to recommend it in your advertisements. I have children, and have used Pond's Extract with each one when teething, simply rubbing the swollen, fevered gums with it. It gives almost immediate relief, and seems to be so soothing, and evidently alleviates the pain. Please do not use my name publicly."

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED

THE HOUSE ADOPTS THE BILL BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Remarkable Scenes on the Floor of the House—The Debate Closed by Messrs. Reed, Crisp and Wilson—The Last Named Carried From the House on the Shoulders of His Colleagues.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate debated, during the whole of to-day's session, the resolution denying the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds. The principal speeches were by Senators Stewart, Dolph and Allison, all Republicans. None of the Democratic Senators appeared in the debate, except occasionally to ask a question or to make a suggestion.

All the Republican speakers denied the authority to issue bonds for the purpose of meeting current expenses, and Senator Dolph denounced the claim of right under the Resumption act as a bold usurpation and a case of fulse pretenses. His own plan to replenish the treasury would be to announce that there would be no tampering with the tariff—no free trade legislation.

At the close of the debate the resolution went over till to-morrow when Senator Vilas is to speak upon it.

Two other resolutions on the same subject were offered to-day by the Populist Senators from Nebraska and Kansas (Allen and Peffer.) Those will also come up to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As the hour of meeting of the House approached to-day the galleries were crowded to the doors, the aisles were used as seats, and the doors presented the appearance of living pyramids, and back of them was a solid mass of humanity, hoping against hope that they might some time get within seeing and hearing distance of the closing of the great tariff debate. The elevators ran to the gallery floor heavily laden with human freight, but no one was able to get exit from them through the living wall of struggling, pushing men and women that were packed solidly to the elevator fence. Even the members of the press were in many cases unable to gain access to the gallery lobby reserved for them, and as there was no possibility of getting up by way of the elevators, the only way by which they could make any headway at all was by going up the stairway and fighting their way through the crowd by brute force. The scene on the floor of the House was just as exciting as in the galleries, and there was an air of eager expectancy in the faces of the members as they moved about the floor and gathered in knots to discuss the all-important question of the day.

The Speaker's table was ornamented with a magnificent bunch of long stemmed Marechal Neil roses.

Immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal, Mr. Lockwood, Democrat, of New York, made the point of no quorum, and the roll was called, disclosing the presence of 221 members. During the progress of the call the House was several times disturbed by noise in the galleries, until finally the Speaker had to order the roll call suspended while he admonished the galleries to preserve order and directed the door keepers to clear the spaces about the doors. In pursuance of this order a policeman entered the public gallery directly opposite the Speaker and behind the big clock, and then for some time was unable to get the crowd out or to get out himself. Finally, after a noisy struggle, he managed to escape himself, leaving the crowd in possession.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the question pending when the House adjourned yesterday—Mr. Wilson's motion to close the debate on the barley amendment, which was agreed to.

The question then recurred on the amendments to the barley schedule offered late yesterday afternoon. These were an amendment by Mr. Wilson raising the duty on barley from 20 to 25 per cent. and on barley malt from 25 to 30 per cent. and several others amending Mr. Wilson's amendment. More were added, which were defeated as fast as votes upon them could be taken.

The House was dividing upon one of them when the hour of 12 arrived, and in accordance with the special order, the committee rose and the chairman, Mr. Richardson, reported to the Speaker that the House had under consideration House bill No. 4864 to reduce taxation and had adopted several amendments. The Speaker then announced that under the special order three hours would be allowed for debate. By this time the jam in the corridors had become so great that getting through them was difficult and well nigh impossible. The diplomatic and executive galleries filled up under the pressure for seats by others than those for whom they are generally reserved, and the demands upon Speaker Crisp by members for admission of their wives and daughters well nigh drove him frantic. Finally, by tacit consent, the floor was opened to these visitors, and they took their places in the lobby behind the rail, so that from the rear seats in the hall back to the sides of the Chamber under the gallery there was a banked mass of humanity utterly unable to move and almost unable to breathe.

The Speaker recognized Mr. Reed, of Maine. This was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of applause, which the Speaker made an effort to check. Cheers and applause rang out over the galleries, which continued for some time. Few speakers in the House have ever had a grander audience hanging upon their words.

Mr. Reed stood for a while, quiet and self-possessed, beside his desk, the cynosure of all eyes, and, when the enthusiasm had subsided, began slowly and impressively the delivery of a long and carefully prepared argument against the pending bill. He said:

"In this debate, which has already extended over many weeks, one remarkable result has already been reached, a result of the deepest importance to this country. That result is that the bill before us is odious to both sides of the House. It meets with favor nowhere, and commands the respect of neither party. On this side we believe that while it pretends to be for protection it does not afford it, and on the other side they believe that, while it looks toward free trade, it does not accomplish it. Those who will vote against this bill will do so because it opens our markets to the destructive competition of foreigners, and those who vote for it, do it with the reservation that they will instantly devote themselves to a new crusade against whatever barriers are left. Whatever speeches have been made in defense of the bill on the other side, whether by gentlemen who were responsible only to their own constituencies, or by the gentleman from West Virginia who ought to have been steadied by his sense of responsibility to the whole country, have one and all, with but rare exceptions, placed their authors unconditionally, except for temporary purposes, on the side of unrestricted free trade. It is evident that there is no ground for that hope entertained by so many moderate men, that this bill, bad as it is, could be a resting place where our manufacturing and productive industries, such as may survive, can re-establish themselves and have a sure foundation for the future, free from party bickering and party strife. Hence, also there can be no foundation for that cry, so insidiously raised, that this bill should be passed at once, because uncertainty is worse than any bill can possibly be. Were this bill to pass both branches to-day uncertainty would reign just the same, This result would be inevitable.

"Although this bill professed to open to the manufacturers a new era of prosperity, and professed to be made in the interest of some of them, the moment it came to be defended on this floor, the great bulk of it could not be defended on any other ground than the principles of free trade. Hence, in this discussion, the precise terms of this proposed act count for nothing, and we are left to the discussion of the principles which underlie the whole question. That question may not be decided here and now upon these principles, but the ultimate decision by the people can have no other foundation."

At the close of Mr. Reed's remarks a deafening wave of applause rolled through the House, and a magnificent casket of roses, a tribute from the Republican members of the House, was borne up the aisle on the shoulders of a page.

When the cheering had subsided, the presiding officer (Mr. Hatch, of Missouri), recognized the Speaker, Mr. Crisp. The appearance of Mr. Crisp, standing at the desk of Representative Clark, of Missouri, in the first aisle of the Democratic side, a position corresponding to Mr. Reed's, on his side, was the signal for an outburst of enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Crisp said:

"Mr. Speaker, embarrassed by the vast audience that is here assembled, embarrassed by the idea that I may not be able to meet the expectations of my friends, I yet shall undertake, within the period allowed by the rules of the House, to reply to and to make plain to this House the errors contained in the argument to which they have just listened. I assume that the cause of protection has no more able advocate than the gentleman from Maine. I assume that the argument for protection can be put in no more forceful form than that to which you have listened to-day, and I shall ask you calmly and dispassionately to examine with me that argument, to see upon what it is based, and then I shall ask the unprejudiced judgment of this House as to whether the cause attempted to be sustained by the gentleman from Maine can be established consistently with right and justice to the people of the United States.

"The gentleman from Maine, with a facility that is unequalled, when he encounters an argument which he is unable to answer, passes it by whith some bright and witty saying and thereby invites and receives the applause of those who believe as he does. But the gentleman does not attempt; the gentleman has not to-day attempted to reply to the real arguments that are made in favor of freer trade and more liberty to commerce. The gentleman points to the progress of the United States; he points to the rate of wages in the United States; he points to the aggregated wealth of the United States; and then he says all this we owe to protection. But he gives you no reason, why we owe it to protection. He says, because we have protection in the United States; because wages are high in the United States, therefore protection makes high wages."

Mr. Crisp said that this form of argument had been met and overthrown years ago by the gentleman from New York (S. S. Cox), from whose well known speech on this topic Mr. Crisp quoted. Continuing, he said:

"The gentleman from Maine in that carefully prepared statement which he has given to the country as the views of the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means, amongst other things, insists that whatever impost or imposition is put upon the foreign goods that are brought into this country is paid by the foreigner. The gentlemen constituting the minority of the committee in another period of discussion in that report say that the consumer here pays the tax. The gentleman from Maine and his associates take the liberty, when dealing with the people of the United States on a great question which affects the income and happiness of all our people, to make statements inconsistent with each other and inconsistent with every well established idea of political economy, and yet that distinguished gentleman presumes to lecture this side of the House, forsooth, because we do not measure up to his standard in shaping legislation for taxation."

Reading from the minority report to support this statement, Mr. Crisp proceeded:

"This report says that the protective tariff on plate glass and on cotton ties reduces the price to the consumer; but the protective tariff on steel rails and on spool cotton reduces the price to the consumer. They say that putting lumber on the free list will not reduce its price, but when the Republicans put sugar on the free list it greatly reduced its price. They say that the protective tariff on leaf tobacco has given the farmer a better price for his tobacco and yet has not increased the price of cigars. But the most wonderful effect of this tariff, the most inexplicable case that has come under my observation, is the effect upon wool, according to the minority report. They say that putting raw wool on the free list and reducing the rate on woollen goods will reduce the price that the farmer gets; will reduce the wages that the spinner and the weaver gets, and yet will accomplish only an imaginary and infinitesimal difference in the price of clothing. Now if the manufacturer gets his wool cheaper, and if he gets his wages cheaper let me ask you, my friends, why it is that he ought not to sell his products cheaper?"

Discussing a home market, Mr. Crisp said the effect of the tariff laws upon the people of the country was to compel the producersof the United States to sell in the cheapest market and buy in the dearest. They constantly reduced the purchasing power of the bushel of wheat sold by the United States farmers, because in purchasing with the proceeds of that bushel, his liberty to buy where he pleased was restricted and he was compelled to pay tribute to the American manufacturer. Until the consent of the people of the United States to be taxed for the building up of privileged classes of industries had been gained gentlemen would never be able to retain in peace and quiet the principle of the protective party. The people, until lately, have not been able to discuss clearly economic questions; but since we have been able to go before them on this matter, they have responded to our views of the question. Heretofore they responded to the appeal, "Oh, vote as you shot," and they antagonized the interests of the South. That argument had again been raised by the gentleman from Maine, in his speech to-day, thirty years after the close of the war. He had been unusually free, at least in his public utterances, from appeals of that kind, and it is a confession that his argument is weak indeed when he must abandon the field of reason for that of prejudice. [Applause.]

In concluding he said the gentleman on the other side had demanded that the Democratic party should show where it proposed to get the revenue to meet the deficiency estimated to result from the passage of the bill. That was right and proper, admitted Mr. Crisp. "To meet this deficiency of $75,000,000 we will raise $10,000,000 by an increased tax on whiskey, $5,000,000 from playing cards and cigarettes, and $30,000,000 from a tax on incomes and earnings of corporations. [Applause.] And what remains we propose to meet by the good old Democratic method of an economical expenditure of our revenue."

Mr. Wilson, Democratic, of West Virginia, who closed the debate, said the old arguments had been advanced this afternoon which have always been advanced against every movement of progress and reform. And they have not been stronger or more forceful, more attractive or effective than in the past. He referred to the argument on this question of the gentleman from Michigan which he has brought into every Congress, like a bouquet of wax flowers under a glass case. To the statement by Mr. Dolliver "that he had narrowly escaped being a pupil of the gentleman from West Virginia," He said: "It was a narrow miss indeed, Mr. Speaker, but, judging from the character of the argument he made on the floor, it was good as a mile. [Laughter.] The argument of the gentleman from Maine, which has been heard at every crossroads in the country, was that the progress and prosperity of the country was due to the protection, due to the passage of a law of Congress, rather than upon the munificent gifts of Almighty God. The truth is that the prosperity and progress of the country have been because no law of Congress could prevent them. All the McKinley laws in the world cannot impede the progress of the world. But they can and do take from one man a part of one man's labor and gives it unjustly to another.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's speech there was enacted a scene of wild enthusiasm such as has never before been witnessed in the House within the memory of the oldest members. The applause which broke out at frequent intervals during the speech overleaped all bounds when Mr. Wilson tried to take his seat. Cheer after cheer rang out again and again; men threw their hats and papers in the air and women threw their handkerchiefs. Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, embraced the speaker and a crowd of demonstative admirers, headed by Messrs. Bryan of Nebraska and Tucker of Virginia raised Mr. Wilson upon their shoulders and carried him in triumph out of the hall and to his committee room.

Amid the din and confusion of the House the Speaker announced that debate was closed, and that, pursuant to the special order, the House would vote upon the amendments.

Pending this Mr. Burrows called attention to the fact that the House could not transact any business while the House was in such an uproar and he asked that the floor be cleared. This was accordingly ordered, and in ten minutes after the completion of Mr. Wilson's speech, the House was cleared of its visitors and had subsided to its usual state of comparative tranquility.

Mr. Wilson's amendment raising the duty on barley from 20 per cent. to 25 der cent. ad valorem, and on barley malt from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent was then voted on and agreed to—Yeas, 204; nays, 114.

Separate votes were demanded on the following amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole: By Mr. Johnson, Democrat, of Ohio, on the amendment providing that the wool paragraph should take effect August 2, 1894; by Mr, Charles W. Stone, Republican, of Pennsylvania, on the amendment striking out the reciprocity clause of the petroleum schedule, and by several New York Democrats on the income tax amendment. The other amendments, including the two important amendments to the sugar schedule, the repealing the bounty on sugar and putting refined sugar on the free list, were agreed to, on a *viva voce* vote.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Wilson's first amendment to the wool schedule and it was carried on a standing vote of 205 to 47. The second amendment was also carried on a rising vote, 196 to 42. The effect is to fix the date of the wool schedule at August 2, and of the woolen schedule on December 2. The amendment striking off the provision regarding reciprocity on petroleum was also agreed to on a standing vote.

On the internal revenue amendment Mr. Cockran asked if the propositions could be divided and a separate vote taken on the income tax feature, but the Speaker held that it could not. Mr. Cockran then called for the yeas and nays on the entire amendment, and it was carried amid applause—yeas, 182; nays, 50.

The amendments in committee having all been agreed to in the House, the question was upon the engrossing and third reading of the bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Covert, Democrat, of New York, offered a resolution of recommittal, and on this demanded the previous question. Both were defeated.

The Speaker then put the question: "Shall the bill pass?" and the yeas and nays being demanded on this, the roll was called amidst the most intense interest on the floor and in the galleries. As the names of the doubtful Democrats were reached, and they voted "aye" or "no," applause, cheers, and sometimes good natured bantering followed their votes. The greatest applause followed Mr. Cochran's vote of "aye," and also Mr. Cummings' negative vote. The Populists voted for the bill except Mr. Newlands, of Nevada.

The vote was announced at 5:50 o'clock as follows: yeas, 203; nays, 140, so the bill was declared passed, with a wild shout from the floor and the galleries. A later and more careful examination of the vote showed that 204 had voted for the bill, including the Speaker. The announcement was greeted with cheers and applause in the galleries and on the floor, which continued until the House adjourned.

The usual motion to reconsider and to lay on the table were made by Mr. Wilson and were carried, and the House, then at 5:55 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The *Sun's* cotton review says: Cotton advanced 7 to 9 points, lost most all of this and closed 1 to 3 points higher than last night, with the tone steady. Sales were 98,400 bales. Liverpool advanced ½ to 1 point and lost this, closing barely steady. The spot sales there were 12,000 bales at firm and unchanged quotations. Manchester was quiet. Bombay receipts for the week are 69,000 bales against 48,000 for the same week last year; total since January 1st 254,000 bales, against 206,000 for the same time last year; shipments since January 1st, 6,000 bales to Great Britain against 1,000 for the same time last year and 81,000 for the Continent, against 79,000. New Orleans advanced 8 points but lost most of this. Spot cotton here declined 1-16c. Sales were 71 bales for spinning; deliveries, 600. Mobile and Memphis declined 1-16c; Wilmington advanced 1-16c. Most Southern spot markets were unchanged and quiet. New Orleans sold 4 800 bales, Memphis 2,700 and Galveston 169. Port receipts were 8,939 bales, against 21,115 this day last week and 14,818 last year; thus far this week, 98,790 against 187,027 for the same time last week. Augusta receipts were 493 bales, against 151 last year; Memphis 753, against 1,232; St. Louis 496, against 107, and Houston 2,355 against 2,910. New Orleans estimated receipts to-morrow are 4,000 bales, against 6,088 last week and 2,696 last year. New Orleans states the amount which came into sight during January at 774,997.

THE EAGLE'S CLAWS.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA WINCES BENEATH THEIR CLUTCH.

Admiral Benham Convinces the Brazilian Insurgents That the Rights of American Citizens will be Maintained—His Conduct Approved by Secretary Herbert, who Gives Him Cart Blanch in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Herbert to-day made public the dispatch received from Admiral Benham Monday night, telling of the trouble with Da Gama, as follows:

"RIO, January 29, 1894.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C:

"Two American merchant vessels Saturday were prevented from going alongside the wharf. To-day, at 6 o'clock a. m., I sent the Detroit to take position that would protect the vessels going alongside the wharf, and if fired upon to return the fire. My vessel was under way and cleared for action. After the Detroit took position, a boat from one of the vessels running a line preparatory to haul in, was fired upon with muskets from the insurgent ship. The Detroit returned the fire with a one-pounder, the shot striking under her bow. The insurgents fired a broadside gun to leeward. Later, the insurgents fired a broadside gun over the American merchant vessel. The Detroit returned the fire with a musket, striking the insurgent's stern post. Passing by the insurgent he was hailed, saying, 'if you fire again I will return your fire, and if necessary will sink you.' The Detroit anchored to command both vessels—one merchant vessel having been carried to her new position near the wharf, and a tug having offered services gratuitously to discharge cargo. The insurgent leader was notified that these vessels would discharge from the present positions, but that my determination was not changed—to give American merchant vessels full protection to the wharf, if they desire to go."

Minister Thompson's detailed report of Admiral Benham's action was also received. An abstract of it shows that the Detroit did fire into the insurgents and that Commander Brownson threatened to sink the insurgents' ship if the fire was returned. Everything is now quiet at Rio and matters are progressing smoothly. The blockade has been broken and all merchant vessels can be unloaded at the wharves. Admiral Benham has informed Admiral Da Gama that any attempt to search merchantmen will be considered as an act of piracy and the insurgents will be treated as pirates.

Secretary Herbert this afternoon sent a cable message to Admiral Benham telling him of the receipt of Minister Thompson's report, and endorsing, in the name of this Government, Admiral Benham's action in protecting American interests and informing him that the future was entrusted to his discretion.

The following cablegram dated yesterday has been received from Minister Thompson by Secretary Gresham:

"RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 31, 1894.

"I had an interview with Admiral Benham. He has reported the action fully to the Navy Department. The United States squadron got under way, cleared for action and, having notified the city and the insurgents of his intention to protect by force, if necessary, and place alongside of the docks any American vessels wishing to go there, the Detroit took position best afforded to protect, with orders that if the vessels were fired upon to return fire. A boat from one of the American vessels running a line preparatory to hauling in, was fired upon from the insurgents, but was not struck. The Detroit returned the fire with a six pounder, which struck under the bows of the insurgents' cruiser. The insurgents then fired broadside guns to leeward and, later, the Detroit returned the fire with muskets, striking the insurgent's stern. Passing by, the Detroit commander hailed the insurgent vessel, telling him that if he fired again the Detroit would return the fire, and, if necessary, sink him. One of the American vessels having now been carried into new position and a tug having offered services gratuitously to discharge the cargo of all, the insurgent leader was notified that the vessels would discharge from the positions they were in, but that the determination of the commander-in-chief of the United States squadron remained unchanged to give American vessels full protection and place them in their berths at the docks if they so desired. Later, the Detroit was withdrawn and the squadron anchored. Admiral Benham has not interfered in the least with the military or naval operations of either side, nor is it his intention to do so. He has notified the insurgents that it is his duty to protect Americans and the commerce of the United States and this he intends to do, and says American vessels must not be interfered with in their movements, but they must take the consequence, when getting in the line of fire where legitimate hostilities are actually in progress. Until belligerent rights are accorded, the insurgents have no right to exercise authority over American vessels or property. The right of the insurgents to search neutral vessels, or to seize any portion of ther cargoes, is denied, even though they be within the class which may be defined as contraband of war during hostilities between two independent Governments. Forcible seizure of such articles in the present status of the insurgents would constitute an act of piracy. Since the effective action of Monday everything is quiet. The attempted blockade of commerce and trade is broken and events move smoothly. All foreign commanders concur as far as I am advised."

The discrepancy between Minister Thompson's statement that the Detroit fired a six pound gun and Admiral Benham's that a one pounder was used is due to a telegraphic error or to Minister Thompson's unfamiliarity with naval ordnance.

Secretary Herbert to-day sent the following telegram to Admiral Benham:

"Further information is received from United States Minister. We are satisfied entirely with the prudence and judgment with which you have carried out instructions and protected American commerce. We rely upon you for continued exercise of wise discretion."

Secretary Herbert's telegram seems to indicate that the admiral, in making a show of force and in firing on the insurgents, had acted under specific instructions. It is explained at the Navy Department that Admiral Benham was acting only under general instructions to protect American interests and to avoid interference or partisanship, and that he did not go beyond the letter or the spirit of these directions in his decisive action of Monday. The admiral had, however, previously informed the department of his intention to put a stop to Da Gama's illegal inference with American commerce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The only victim of the hostilities between Admirals Da Gama and Benham in Rio harbor, so far as yet reported, is Passed Assistant Paymaster George Washington Simpson, of the cruiser Detroit. According to a dispatch from Admiral Benham, received before his message concerning Monday's incident, Mr. Simpson accidentally shot himself in the leg while handling a revolver. The injury is slight. It is presumed at the department that Mr. Simpson was putting his weapon in order for the expected battle when the accident occurred.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The net result of to-day's limited trading at the Stock Exchange shows advances ranging from ¼ to 1⅛ per cent. Union Pacific and Louisville and Nashville were the exceptions among the active issue. Union Pacific fell 1⅛ per cent. to 17⅞, and left off at a fractional recovery. The stock was influence by the Brice interview stating that the stock would be assessed heavily under the proposed plan of reorganization. The Louisville and Nashville December statement proved to be more unfavorable than expected, the net loss having amounted to $205,000. Operating expenses for the period named were 58½ per cent., against 56 in November. The bulls on Sugar and Distillers paid little attention to the variations in the general list and stood by their favorites from start to finish. Sugar receded ½ per cent. to 75⅝ at the opening and then rose to 78⅛, with a reaction at the close to 77½. The advance was brought about by advices from Washington that the Democratic income tax opponents and representatives of the sugar districts in the South had come together for the purpose of recommitting, if not defeating, the Wilson bill. Distillers rose from 25¾ to 27¼, the defeat of the amendment to extend the bonded period having been ignored. The West again bought freely. The Vanderbilts, the Grangers, Delaware and Hudson, New England, and General Electric were all in demand. The efforts to dislodge long stocks early in the day did not meet with success by any means, and it may be said that the most conspicuous feature of the market is the inability of the bears to bring about liquidations. Everybody was waiting for Washington, the Wilson bill and the details of the bond subscription keeping operators in the anxious seat. The market closed steady to firm. Sales for the day were 145,000 shares, including 42,000 unlisted. Railway and miscellaneous bonds were irregular.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—There was a firmer feeling in wheat to-day culminating in a strong close. Liverpool was up ½d and our market consistently responded, opening ⅛ to ⅜c over yesterday's close. Later in the day, prices became quite strong and advanced ½ to ¾c further. The close was at the outside and showed a net gain of ⅛ to ⅜c for the day.

Corn was easy, in anticipation of an increase in the interior movement, and on selling by receiving houses. Opening prices were unchanged from those of yesterday, declined ⅝c, reacted slightly and the close showed a net loss of ¼c for the day.

Oats were moderately active and easier. Prices declined ¼ to ⅜c, but reacted. The close however, showed a net loss of ⅛c for the day.

Provisions were so dull that they responded easily to very small offerings or moderate buying. An advance in the price of live hogs caused a rather firm opening. Some selling by packers was instrumental in causing a slight decline, and later, on the appearance of some buying orders, probably to cover shorts, there was a reaction and advance. May pork closed 2½c higher than yesterday; May lard and ribs were unchanged.

Stealing Money from Treasury Vaults.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The peculations of James Anderson, of Indiana, a well connected lad, 18 years of age, employed as a messenger in the treasury vaults, who was arrested last night for stealing silver from the vaults, prove more serious than was supposed. They amount to $794, as far as has been ascertained, and the inquiry is still in progress. When the theft was first discovered it was supposed to amount only to a few dollars, and at the request of treasury officials publication of the fact was suppressed. The method of his theft was somewhat similar, though on a much smaller scale, to that pursued by Cochran with the gold in the Philadelphia mint. Anderson had access to the silver vaults for the purpose of showing visitors through. He prized open the wood work of some of the silver chests near the lattice work, slit the bags containing the silver dollars, and helped himself to a few dollars at a time as he wanted them. Whether his peculations will amount to more than the $700 or $800 thus far found out can only be ascertained by a recount of the silver. There are 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 silver dollars in the vaults. Each $1,000,000 of silver weighs, in round figures, thirty tons, so that the amount of money to be handled is about 240 tons. This will necessitate a force of ten or twelve men to work for two weeks or more counting and weighing the silver. The cost of this additional labor—a thousand dollars or more—will be the only loss the United States will sustain, as the law makes the treasurer responsible under his bond for all losses through the dishonesty of employes and gives him no voice in their selection. Anderson was to-day held in $300 bonds for the action of the grand jury. Fast company was the cause of his downfall. He was about to appear for final examination for admission to West Point.

Fire in a Cargo of Cotton.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Spanish steamer Gracia, Capt. Cirarda, which arrived at Liverpool January 29th from Norfolk, has reported that five days ago fire was discovered in the cargo stowed in the forehold. The hatches were battened down and steam was injected for four days.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Fire this morning destroyed the wooden willow ware storehouse and factory of Felix & Marston, on Canal street, causing a loss of $50,000 on the building and $80,000 on the contents; fully covered by insurance.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE STATE GUARD.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Report of the Paymaster General—Report of the State Geologist—January Bulletin of the Agricultural Department—New Newspaper at Southern Pines—December Report of State Board of Health.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, Feb. 1.

The State geological board met this morning, Governor Carr presiding. Geologist J. A. Holmes submitted his annual report.

Sheriff Grant, of Wayne county, brought two convicts to the penitentiary to-day.

The January number of the bulletin of the Department of Agriculture was issued to-day. It is devoted almost entirely to the cultivation of the peanut.

In three days the ninety days limit given by the city for the resumption of operations by the street car lines will end. There is no sign that anything will be done.

A new paper has appeared at Southern Pines. Its name is the *Yankee Settler*.

The faculty and students of the Agricultural and Mechanical college have adopted resolutions of respect regarding the late Professor C. D. Smith.

Sheriff N. M. McPhail, of Columbus county, to-day completed his State tax settlement, paying in $5,029.24.

The December report of the State board of health has just been issued. It says that twenty-four cities and towns, with 121,000 population, show a death rate of 13.8 annually. There were during the month 140 deaths in these. Of pneumonia there were eighteen and of consumption twenty-two. The grippe is epidemic in a great many counties. Hog cholera is reported in thirteen counties, and as particularly fatal in Chowan. It is said that in Davidson county there are at least 100 cases of pneumonia, and that it is of a very bad type.

The number of orphans at the Oxford asylum is now 227.

The people of this State certainly object to the designation of Professor Alexander, Minister to Greece, as an appointee from this State.

The adjutant general's report for 1893 was issued to-day. It shows that the strength of the force is as follows: General staff 22, brigade staff 8, First regiment 407, Second regiment 366, Third regiment 333, Fourth regiment 399, cavalry troop 40, colored infantry company 43, naval battalion 171: total 1,782. There were only two courts-martial during the year. One man, a private of Company C, Second regiment, was dishonorably discharged for refusal to obey the orders of his captain. Paymaster General Julian S. Carr in his report says the amount received from the State was $16,000. The disbursements were as follows: Adjutant general's department $931.10, quartermaster's department $351.88, inspector general's department $283.45; encampment expenses $4,971.30, brigade headquarters $100, regimental headquarters $400, appropriation to thirty companies $7,500; total $14,542.73, balance $1,457.27. All the troops, save three companies, are completely equipped, those three having no overcoats. The United States officers on duty here report that all the force can be mobilized at Raleigh in fifteen hours and at Norfolk in twenty-three hours.

Gladstone to Resign.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which yesterday announced that it had learned from an authoritive source that Gladstone intended to resign office before the next session of Parliament, to-day publishes a qualified reassertion of its previous statement. It says that it was prepared for contradiction of the statement on the part of the press and Government officials, but was not prepared for the virtual confirmation of the story by Gladstone himself. The paper says it knew that Gladstone's intentions had been conveyed to few, if any, of his colleagues, and adds that whatever change publicity may effect, it is now certain that Gladstone's tenure of office will be limited to months, if not weeks.

To Purchase the Nelson Mansion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, has introduced in the House a bill appropriating $10,000 for the purchase of the Nelson house at Yorktown, Va. The house was erected in 1772 and is still in good condition. It stands on the Yorktown battlefield and was the birthplace and residence of Gen. Thomas Nelson, Jr., the distinguished patriot and companion in arms of Washington and Lafayette.

The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

EVERY PACKAGE Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE AND IN PURSUANCE OF A power of sale contained in two certain mortgages executed by W. H. James and Anna E. James to the Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association, one dated September 29th, 1891, and one dated May 22nd, 1891, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door for cash at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1894, the following piece of property: Beginning at the intersection of the western line of Seventh street with the southern line of Queen street, and running thence southwardly along the western line of Seventh street sixty-six (66) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Queen street eighty-three (83) feet, thence northwardly parallel with Seventh street to the southern line of Queen street, thence eastwardly along the southern line of Queen street to the beginning.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, JR., P. B. MANNING, Attorneys for Wil. H. & L. Ass'n.

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Special Notices

A PIE—BABY BUNTING AND A DANCE at Mrs. L. S. BELDEN'S, 116 South Fourth street, Saturday, February 3rd, at 3 p. m., for the ben