The Wilmington Messenger.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Dr. Whitfield, superintendent of the Odd Fellows' orphanage, has resigned. His successor will be elected March 1st. ——Congressman Wilson calls a meeting for February 8th of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic clubs.——The international cigar maker's union protests against the importation into Key West of Cuban cigar makers. Superintendent Stump says he will enforce the law.——The orders requiring the Machias and Castine to be repaired at Norfolk have been revoked and they will be repaired at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.——Secretary Herbert yesterday received a cablegram from Admiral Benham, which he refuses to make public. It is supposed to concern a question of international policy.—— In Columbia, S. C., yesterday W. B. Meetze was shot by Davis Miller and the wound may prove fatal. Miller had testified against a defendent in a dispensary indictment and Meetze was cursing him. Five shots were exchanged between the men.——A conspiracy exists in Columbia, it is said, to intimidate State's witnesses in dispensary cases.—— The failures for the last week were 366 against 255 for same time last year.—— Deposits at the New York sub-treasury for purchase of new bonds amount to $11,000,000, and $1,500,000 in legal tenders and treasury notes have been deposited for which gold will be demand for the purchase of bonds.——During the Harry Hill trial yesterday one of the witnesses was fined $25 for calling a lawyer a liar. Later in the day he apologyzed, hoping to have the fine remitted, but the Judge took off only $5.——The Newport News dock yards are the only ones in America large enough to accommodate the steamers New York and Paris. They will be repaired there. ——Peace reigns at Honolulu.——The tobacco house of William Eggert & Co., of Cincinnati and New York, is temporarily embarrassed and asks for time from its creditors.——In Fayetteville, Tenn., a colored preacher named Cook was assassinated Thursday night by another negro.——The Morgan Line steamer Hanlan was burned January 23rd at Bluefields, Central America.——The President yesterday sent to Congress a communication from our Minister at Honolulu.—— The New Yorkers will arrive in Raleigh to-day at 9 o'clock. ——Two New York pugilists had a prize fight in Richmond, Va., yesterday morning.——Gen. Gordon delivered his lecture in New Orleans last night.——The New York State Senate is in a queer muddle, with two officers and a court injunction against calling the name of one of the Senators.——Col. Hopkins, Creedon's representative, met Fitzsimmons yesterday to arrange for the prize fight, but the latter's demands were pronounced exorbitant, and nothing was done.——The negotiations for a settlement are still going on at Rio.——At 2:15 o'clock this morning Mr. Childs' physicians announced his condition hopeless. ——Admiral Da Gama's situation grows worse daily. The younger officers of his fleet urged him on Monday to attack the American fleet.——Yellow fever is increasing in Rio.——The House Committee on Banking yesterday agreed to an unfavorable report on the bill to repeal the tax on State bank circulation.—— Near Luverne, Ala., Mr. and Mrs. Bush are murdered in their bed by unknown persons.

The Odd Fellows Orphanage.

[Special to the Messenger.]

RALEIGH, Feb. 2.—The directors of the North Carolina Odd Fellows orphanage at Goldsboro returned to-day from a meeting. Dr. Whitfield, the superintendent, resigned. His successor will be elected March 1st. There are twenty-seven orphans.

The New York Senatorial Tangle.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The State Senate is in a queer condition. It has thirty-three members, two presiding officers and all its clerks are forbidden by a court injunction from acting unless ordered to do so by the Lieutenant Governor.

This morning an injunction was granted by Judge Clute, of Albany county, forbidding the placing of Henry Wolfert's name on the roll of the Senate.

At this morning's session of the Senate a roll called was ordered by the Republican majority, but the clerk refused to obey, on the ground that the injunction forbade him to call the name of Wolfert. Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, presiding, also refused to call the roll and Senator Saxon, the Republican leader, assumed the responsibility, and, in spite of the protests of the Democrats, called Wolfert's name. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

There are very serious doubts in the minds of the best lawyers whether a judge has any right to enjoined a legislative body. At the hearing before Judge Clute Monday, the Attorney General will represent the clerk and Judge Maynard will probably represent the Democrats.

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 gaze. 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?

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.

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.

FOR SILVER COINAGE.

SENATOR QUAY'S AMENDMENTS TO TARIFF BILL.

Discussing the Bond Issue Resolutions in the Senate—The Hawaiian Matter Up in the House—Mr. Catchings Uses Unparliamentary Language to Mr. Boutelle — His Words Taken Down.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the Senate to-day Senator Quay gave notice of an amendment which he proposed to offer to the House Tariff bill. It consists of several sections, one permitting silver bullion to be deposited and coined for the benefit of owners and the other for the purchase of 145,000 ounces of fine gold every month and the issue of treasury notes in payment therefor; and a third repeals all acts authorizing the issuing of bonds.

The resolution of inquiry offered yesterday by Senator Peffer, requiring the names of firms making offers for bonds and of those to which bonds are issued, etc., was laid before the Senate, and Senator Sherman moved to strike out the words: "Requiring names to be given," saying that the publication would be contrary to precedent and might be very injurious to the public credit.

Some discussion followed upon the resolution itself and upon Senator Sherman's motion.

Senator Sherman withdrew his amendment, while repeating his conviction that the resolution was establishing a very bad example; and the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution of inquiry offered yesterday by Senator Allen on the same subject was also agreed to.

The resolution heretofore offered by Senator Stewart, denying the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds was laid before the Senate and Senator Vilas offered an amendment, to add to the amendment of Senator Quay, which declares that the money derived from the bonds cannot be lawfully applied to any other purpose than the redemption of greenbacks, the words "except in accordance with such acts of appropriation by Congress as may require the use of the same."

Senator Vilas proceeded to discuss the question which was, he said, divided into two parts—the right of the Secretary to issue the bonds; and second, the use to which the money might be applied.

During the progress of Senator Vilas' speech, the Tariff bill was brought over from the House and at 4:15 o'clock was laid before the Senate, and, on motion of Senator Voorhees, was referred to the Committee on Finance. An order was made to print 2,000 copies in document form, with index, for the use of the Senate.

Senator Hoar spoke briefly in reply to Senator Vilas, and then an agreement was made that the resolution should go over until Wednesday next, when it will come up in the morning hour.

By unanimous consent, the Federal Election Repeal bill was given the right of way for Monday, and will be taken up immediately after the routine morning business.

The Senate at 5 o'clock went into executive session, and at 5:15 o'clock adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day, immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Catchings, from the Committee on Rules, reported a special order for the consideration of the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to Hawaiian affairs. This provided that every day for three days the House should consider this question, and at 4 o'clock on the last day the previous question should be ordered and a vote taken on the resolution and pending amendments.

Mr. Boutelle made a point of order against the special order just brought in. He asserted that his question of high privileges should take precedence over a special order.

The Speaker, in the course of his decision, said that the special order had been arrived at by the House and not by the Committee on Rules. He, therefore, held to his former ruling, and was of the opinion that when the resolution of the Foreign Affairs committee had been decided, the privileged resolution of the gentleman from Maine might then be taken up and disposed of.

A motion for the previous question was put and agreed to, and the Speaker recognized Mr. Reed to speak to the question.

Mr. Reed yielded a few minutes to Mr. Boutelle, who said he desired to call attention of the chair to the fact that if seven-eighths of the members of the House desired to consider his privileged resolution it could not be done except by voting down the previous question or voting down the special order. He asserted the gentleman from Mississippi (Catchings) had been constituted sole guardian of the privileges and rights of the House.

"Except the gentleman from Maine," interrupted Mr. Catchings.

Mr. Reed said the difficulty could have very easily been settled by raising the question of consideration against any other matter brought up. The committee seemed to have arrived at its conclusions by the same process of reasoning which women were said to employ. They were said to arrive at conclusions without going through the intermediate steps of logic. [Republican laughter.]

Mr. Catchings was recognized and spoke in favor of the special order of the Committee on Rules. In referring to Mr. Reed, he said he was too great a man to descend to the language used by his colleagues. [Democratic applause.] The special order had not been submitted for the very obvious reasons to the gentleman from Maine who had been indulging in fantastic and bedlamite gyrations on this floor.

Mr. Boutelle demanded that the gentleman's words should be taken down and the gentleman be called to order, and he also demanded that the gentleman take his seat.

This, Mr. Catchings did, amidst the laughter of the House, and the excitement continued while the House waited for the official reporter to transcribe his notes and hand the copy to the clerk. The Speaker then called the House to order and in breathless interest the members listened to the reading of the objectionable words.

Mr. Catchings was permitted to resume his remarks. He had not uttered a complete sentence before Mr. Boutelle, under the mistaken impression that Mr. Catchings was again indulging in personalities, interrupted him.

The Speaker assured him that nothing objectionable had been uttered, for the reason that the gentleman had spoken only about a dozen words, and Mr. Catchings again proceeded. Again he was interrupted, this time with more reason, for he said that he (Catchings), in common with many other gentlemen on the floor of the House, had regarded the gentleman from Maine as afflicted with a species of harmless mania for making an exhibition of himself. [Laughter on Democratic side.]

Mr. Boutelle demanded that those words be taken down, and he desired the Speaker to call the gentleman to order, and that he should rule upon the words of Mr. Catchings.

There was another interval while the House was waiting for the words to be transcribed from the reporter's notes, during which the members crowded into the space in front of the Speaker's desk. When order was restored the words were read and the Speaker, after weighing the sentence carefully, said he hardly thought the language parliamentary.

Mr. Catchings was called upon to explain, which he did and then finished his speech upon the report of the Committee on Rules.

A vote was then taken on the resolution and it was unanimously agreed to and Mr. McCreary, chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee, was recognized and spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Hitt then spoke in favor of his substitute for the committee's resolution, but did not complete his remarks.

The resolution reported from the Foreign Affairs committee reads as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that the action of the United States Minister in employing United States naval forces and illegally aiding in overthrowing the constitutional Government of the Hawaiian Islands in January, 1893, and in setting up in its place a provisional Government not republican in form and in opposition to the will of a majority of people, was contrary to the traditions of our republic and the spirit of our Constitution and should be and is condemned.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the principle announced by the President of the United States, that interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. And it is further the sense of this House that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to our country, or the assumption of a protectorate over them by our Government is uncalled for and inexpedient; that the people of that country shall have absolute freedom and independence in pursuing their own line of policy, and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will not be regarded with indifference by the Government of the United States.

Mr. Hitt offered the following substitute for the above resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the demand caused by the President of the United States by his imperative instructions to be made on the 19th of December last, upon the President and officers of the Hawaiian Government, that it promptly relinquish all authority, and his proposed erection of a monarchy in its stead was an unwarranted intervention in the affairs of a friendly and recognized Government, contrary to the law of nations, the policy and traditions of this republic and the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the provisional Government of Hawaii having been duly recognized, the highest international interest requires that it shall pursue its own line of policy, and foreign intervention in the political affairs of these islands would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States.

Just before the debate on the Hawaiian resolution began a message was received from the President transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanying some communications from Minister Willis at Hawaii.

The letter of transmittal and the accompanying correspondence was read, when Mr. Boutelle inquired whether there was not a letter from President Dole, because he had heard that such a letter had been received in the city.

The Speaker was non-committal, and simply said that the clerk had read all that were sent.

Mr. Morse, Republican, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution extending to Mr. Richardson, Democrat, of Tennessee, the thanks of the House for the efficient and impartial manner in which he had presided over the Committee of the Whole during the discussion on the Tariff bill. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, amid the applause of both sides of the House.

The House at 5 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

A STREET DUEL.

W. B. Meetze Shot by a Dispensary Witness on the Streets of Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 2.—Davis Miller shot W. B. Meetze this afternoon in front of Trial Justice Stack's office, and the wound may prove fatal. Miller was a witness in a trial of R. L. Seal, charged with violating the Dispensary law and gave some evidence against the accused.

It is alleged that there is a regular conspiracy in Columbia to intimidate witnesses and prevent their testifying in behalf of the State in prosecutions under the Dispensary law.

Meetze is a notorious character and has a reputation as a "bad man." He tackled Miller after the trial about his evidence and they had angry words. Trial Justice Stack attempted to keep the men apart. Meetze kept cursing Miller and telling him to draw his pistol. Meetze backed away from Stack. Miller wrenched himself loose and drew a pair of pistols. Meetze drew his pistol. There is doubt as to who fired first. Meetze fired one ball through Miller's coat under the arm; and another ball tore open the coat sleeve. Miller placed a ball in Meetze's groin. Five shots were fired, three by Miller. A crowd gathered around and threats were mads against Miller, who had stopped shooting as soon as his antagonist fell. Charles Hendrix, an ex-bar tender drew a pistol which was wrenched from him by Sergeant Morehead, who arrested Miller and disarmed him. When the crowd drew around Miller, Morehead drew his pistol and awarned the crowd that he would shoot the first man who interfered with his prisoner. The crowd fell back and Miller was taken to jail. Meetze may live.

The encounter took place within a few feet of the spot where several years ago Meetze killed Jim Clark.

A Morgan Line Steamer Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The steamer John Wilson, which arrived here this afternoon, brings news of the burning of the Morgan Line steamship Harlan at Bluefields on January 23rd. The Harlan cleared from here on the 15th with a valuable general cargo and a crew of twenty-seven men. The Wilson and Harlan were anchored near each other on the day in question, when flames suddenly burst from the latter and soon enveloped the ship. The crew made a gallant effort, but were driven off by the heat and many of them were compelled to plunge into the water. The Wilson put out her boats and succeeded in rescuing all of the crew of the burning ship

Cotton Receipts for the Year.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1893: Galveston 908 581, New Orleans 1,517,797, Mobile 185,788, Savannah 825,223, Charleston 375,040, Wilmington 178,646, Norfolk 399,661, Baltimore 43,238, New York 78,560, Boston 66,310, Newport News 36,036, Philadelphia 32,254, West Point, Va., 197,972, Brunswick 43,915, Velasco 8,092, Port Royal 47,038, total 4,944,049. Deduct 64,174 bales from net receipts since September 1st, making the corrected total 4,879,875 bales.

People call it backache and do nothing for it until the doctor is called and he pronounces it rheumatism. If they had used Salvation Oil in time the doctor's bill could have been saved.

AGAINST STATE BANKS.

BILL TO REPEAL THE TAX DEFEATED IN COMMITTEE.

A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs Called—Protesting Against Importing Cigar Makers—The High Point Postmaster Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—William L. Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, who is also chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, has called a meeting of the latter committee to be held at the Ebbitt house, Washington, on February 8th. Mr. Wilson states that the meeting will be "a very important one" and insists that every member shall be present. The call was not given to the press, but was sent out from club headquarters to each member. The movement has become known and given rise to considerable speculation as to the object. On the 8th of February the Tariff bill will be in the Senate and it is said the administration and the leaders in the House feel the necessity for wider organization and more systematic popular discussion. The Democratic club organization of 1892 is intact, and the managers say has been improved by a great deal of quiet work in the interval. Mr. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, is the member of this committee from North Carolina.

A protest from the international cigar makers' union of Chicago, Ill., against the importation of Cuban cigar makers at Key West, Fla., has been received at the Treasury Department. The protest states that there are thousands of American cigar makers out of employment, and they demand a strict enforcement of the alien contract labor law. Superintendent Stump replied to the protestants that he would, as he has always done, enforce the law in all its phases.

The orders directing the top-heavy gun-boats Machias and Castine to proceed to Norfolk for alterations have been revoked and orders have been issued directing that the vessels be repaired at the New York navy yard. The change is due to a vigorous request from Rear Admiral Gherardi, the commandant of the New York yard, backed by members of the New York delegation in Congress. In ordering that the repairs be made at the Norfolk yard, Secretary Herbert was influenced by the fact that the climate of Norfolk is suitable for work at this time. But Admiral Gherardi and the New York Congressmen reported that the New York yard was fully qualified to do the work; that Norfolk had plenty of business, and that if the gunboats were not repaired at New York a large number of workmen would be furloughed. The appeal was effective and resulted in the change from Norfolk to New York. The Machias is lying at the New York yard, and the Castine will be brought there from Portsmouth, N. H., at an early day.

Secretary Herbert received a cable message from Rear Admiral Benham at Rio to-day which he declines to make public. He stated that it had no general public interest. It is, accordingly, understood that the dispatch involved a question of international policy, which was the one reservation which Secretary Herbert made in his promise to give out all future dispatches.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Rowan C. Charles, postmaster at High Point, N. C.

The retirement of Admiral Benham in April next by operation of law and the transfer of Admiral Stanton to Admiral Benham's place will leave the North Atlantic or home station without a commander-in-chief and it is understood that Commodore Richard W. Meade, who will become a rear admiral within a year, has been selected for the position.

The effort to repeal the tax on State bank circulation was beaten in the Committee on Banking to-day by a vote of 8 to 9. The vote was taken on the bill of Representative Cox, of Tennessee, which relieves State banks from any tax on their circulation, but does not extend the relief to circulation issued by private individuals or corporations. The result is regarded as cutting off the possibility of favorable State bank legislation in the present Congress. After taking the adverse vote, motions were carried to reconsider and then to lay on the table, which permanently disposes of the bill.

A Letter From Minister Willis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President sent to Congress to-day a letter received from Minister Willis in reference to the reply of President Dole to Mr. Willis' request for specifications as to what Mr. Cleveland termed Mr. Dole's "most extraordinary" document. In forwarding the letter to the President, Secretary Gresham says that dispatches 25, 26 and 27, received from Minister Willis, are not enclosed. They relate solely to routine legation matters and the Minister's accounts. The letter of Minister Willis to Mr. Gresham is as follows:

"LEGATION OF THE U. S.,
HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 12, 1894.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State:

"SIR—On yesterday at 6:30 o'clock p. m. I received the Honorable S. B. Dole's answer to my letter of January 1st, requesting him, 'at his earliest convenience,' to give me the specifications contained in a prior letter. His answer contained about fifty pages of closely written official paper, and has been delivered to me too late to either copy or reply to in time for the steamer leaving at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day. There is one extract, however, to which I think your attention should be called, wherein it is stated: 'This Government has been and *now is* subjected to the necessity of increased watchfulness, and large additional expense, which, but for such attitude, would have been unnecessary.'

"The emphasis above is mine.

"In a previous letter of December 27th, Minister Dole had stated that 'the Government officers have been placed and *still continue* in a condition of defense and preparation for siege and the community has been put in a state of mind bordering on terrorism.'

"The emphasis above is mine.

"Some portions of the letters from which these extracts are made confirm the above statements, while others seem to negative them. With this explanation, I submit them for your consideration. The next steamer leaves here February 3rd, which will place you in possession of Mr. Dole's letter and my proposed reply thereto about February 8th,

Very respectfully,
ALBERT S. WILLIS."

The Sport at Southern Pines.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 2.—A special to the *News Observer Chronicle* from Southern Pines says: This was a fine day with many visitors and large quantities of game killed, including two deer and several wild turkeys. One party made a 1,000 points in the game contest, brought down more than fifty birds, squirrels and rabbits. Col. W. J. Green is here and will deliver the welcome address. The barbecue is in good shape for to-morrow. There was a large crowd at the jubilee concert to-night and everybody was delighted.

MORE NEW LAWYERS.

Thirty-five Applicants for License from the Supreme Court—Blockade Whiskey Seized—Illness of Col. Benehan Cameron—Slandering His Own People.

MESSENGER BUREAU,
RALEIGH, Feb. 2.

The Supreme court this morning began the examination of applicants for license as attorneys. There are thirty-three from North Carolina and two from other States. Of those from this State seventeen are from the University. All the justices are on the bench.

All the applicants passed the examinations. Three of them are colored. It is intimated that in future the examinations will be written and not oral. The names of the applicants will not be given to the press until to-morrow.

The Republican-Populist coalition must be a sort of understood thing, as it is quite freely said here by persons of both parties that ex-Congressman John Nichols of this city will be the nominee for State treasurer.

Deputy collector Mebane to-day made report of the seizure of 284 gallons of whiskey near Buchanan, owned by J. A. Norwood, because the casks were refilled and the stamps reused.

The clerical force in the office of the collector of revenue is now complete and is as follows: Chief clerk, T. B. Womack; list clerk, W. H. Walker; stamp clerk, E. B. Roberts; cashier, F. G. Simmons; bonded whiskey accounts, R. H. Jones and N. A. Brown; records of taxes paid, H. H. Granger; bonded brandy accounts, James G. Steed.

The local cotton receipts here this season are 22,701 bales, against 18,302 last season.

Col. Benehan Cameron, who for some weeks was sick at his home here, has gone to Baltimore for special treatment. He is suffering from a complication of diseases.

The report of State Geologist Holmes is very satisfactory to the geological board. A great deal of excellent and thorough work was done in 1893.

In the last issue of the well known religious paper, the *Independent*, is a "symposium" on lynchings. A correspondent who states himself to be a resident of this State has some queer and very hard things to say about miscegenation, which he alleges is the true cause of the crimes which cause the lynchings. The article will no doubt be condemned, as it deserves to be.

The business of the State Alliance business agency continue to fall off.

There are 290 convicts in this State under 20 years of age. The movement for a reformatory for this class has by no means died out.

Your correspondent is assured to-day that the alleged Christian preacher, P. W. McDonald, has been driven out of this State by the exposures made of his past life.

A Prize Fight in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2.—Two New York pugilists, giving their names as Edward Murphy and John Monihan, managed to evade the police here early this morning and engage in a mill which resulted in a victory for the former. The purse was small and the battle short, lasting but two rounds. The first round developed no slugging, but the second was a fight from the start. Murphy landed hard on his antagonist's ear and hammered him on the neck, driving him to the floor. Monihan could not rise, because as fast as he would attempt to do so Murphy would knock him down. The affair wound up in a real "scrap" between the men, in which no regard was paid to seconds or referee, and the spectators separated them. All parties were arrested. Murphy went to jail. He was also arrested on a charge of highway robbery committed here last March.

Frank Wongo, the Indian pugilist, was Murphy's second, while a Norfolk sport performed the same office for Monihan. Mr. Brady, of the *Turf Exchange*, was the referee, while Mr. Louis Lyon acted as time keeper.

Gen. Gordon Lectures in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Gen. John B. Gordon reached the city this morning from Memphis and was warmly received by the Confederate veterans. At Baton Rouge, where the train stopped for a few minutes, Governor Foster and Gen. Geo. Moorman, adjutant of the staff of Gen. Gordon, joined the distinguished visitor and came with him to the city. Gen. Gordon was accompanied by Mrs. Carnes, of Memphis, and Miss Tate, his niece, and by his son. In the parlor of the hotel he was the object of much attention. A large crowd attended his lecture at Washington Artillery hall, all the local Confederates and society in general being represented. Governor Foster welcomed the general on behalf of the State, Mayor John Fitzpatrick spoke for the city and Gen. George Watts introduced the speaker who delivered his lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy" It was announced that the roster of the Veteran camp now number 460. The lecture was for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home which Governor Foster and Gen. Gordon visited during the day.

Ready to Welcome the New Yorkers

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 2.—The Burgesses Corps, of Albany, N. Y., in charge of Commandant Woodward, will arrive here at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning via the Seaboard Air Line on a special vestibule train en route to New Orleans to attend Mardi Gras and will make a stop of two hours in this city. The citizens of Raleigh have arranged to give them an elegant breakfast at the Yarborough house and to extend other courtesies during the stay of the party here. The following committee will leave in the morning on the 6:30 north bound vestibuled train and meet the visitors' train and escort them here and on through the State: Mayor Thomas Badger, Hon. Ed. Chambers Smith, Capt. Wm. Smith, W. E. Ashby, Major Samuel F. Telfair, Capt. S. A. Ashe, editor of the *News-Observer-Chronicle*; Hon. Thomas C. Jernigan; Hon. Octavius Coke, Hon. Alf. A. Thompson, Greek O. Andrews, city editor of the *News-Observer-Chronicle*; Charles M. Busbee and Charles E. Johnson.

Mr. Child's Condition Beyond Hope.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—At 12:15 o'clock a. m. Mr. Childs' physician issued the following bulletin: "Mr. Childs' respiration, which became embarrassed at 10 o'clock, is steadily growing worse. His pulse is flagging, and his condition is now beyond hope."

AFFAIRS AT RIO.

SITUATION OF INSURGENTS GROWING DESPERATE.

Negotiations Progressing—American Vessels Not Molested—Magnificent Sight of American Fleet Ready for Action—Young Insurgent Officers Anxious to Attack It — Yellow Fever on the Increase.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 30, VIA MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 2.—[COPYRIGHT.]—The negotiations for arbitration of the differences between the Government and the insurgents have been continued during the past week. Admiral Da Gama's written proposition has been submitted to Rear Admiral Benham, commander of the United States fleet. The Government's propositions were completed yesterday and were placed in the hands of Gen. Carvalho last night to be delivered to Rear Admiral Benham to-day. G. M. Rollins has been Admiral Da Gama's agent in the negotiations. He says that his chief is anxious for a peaceful settlement. The Government is willing to make a compromise, despite all warlike report. The trouble over discharging the cargoes of American vessels interrupted the negotiations, but did not stop them permanently.

The spectacle of the American fleet ready for action yesterday was magnificent. All Americans in the city are rejoicing over Rear Admiral Benham's decisive action in behalf of the United States commerce. The British Minister cabled 2,000 words concerning the incident to the London Foreign Office. Persons sympathizing with the insurgents are bitter toward the American commander. They say that he acted solely in the interest of President Peixotto, and otherwise misrepresented his course.

Admiral da Gama's position in the harbor grows worse daily. Three desperate night attacks on Ormacaco have failed, while the Government has mounted several new seven-inch guns at that point. Rear Admiral Benham said yesterday that Admiral Da Gama will not be able to leave the harbor even, unless he acts soon, but he can surrender and obtain asylum with us at any time.

Admiral Da Gama said yesterday that Admiral Mello, with the insurgents' cruiser Republica and three transports of troops, was approaching Santos, with an army that was marching on the city. The naval and military forces ought to reach Santos to-day, he said, and proceed at once to the attack. The insurgent commander expects that Santos will surrender at once. Only the insurgents believe the reports of the coming attack on Santos.

The young officers of the insurgent fleet in the harbor are impatient for action. They urged Admiral Da Gama fiercely yesterday to fight the United States fleet and they may persuade him at any time to bombard Rio de Janeiro. The foreign fleets might not prevent the bombardment in case two days' notice should be given, for Rio, with its forts on the hills and its cannon on the beach, is not an open city.

The Government fleet was reported off the harbor last night, and the captain of the America came ashore to get orders. The America may go south before attacking the insurgents' fleet.

Many new cases of yellow fever are reported here. The deaths number more than thirty daliy. The health of all aboard the United States warships is perfect.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The commanders of the various warships at Rio Janeiro have received from Admiral Da Gama the following circular letter:

"At the beginning of the revolution, Rio Janeiro was defeneded by only six field nieces and was at the mercy of the squadron in the harbor. The chiefs of the foreign naval fleets in a collective and unanimous note declared that they would oppose with force a bombardment of the city, unless it was provoked from the land. President Peixotto therefore withdrew his field pieces. This was a mere stategem. The building of fort works in the city, with heavy and numerous guns, was immediately commenced—first secretly and then completed openly. All the hills around the city were fortified. Monasteries were converted into fortresses and trenches were dug in the streets. The Government soon opened fire on the squadron. Are not you to blame for the change? Should not you force President Peixotto to keep his compact? The squadron's task is more arduous and dangerous, but we will not falter. Our compact will be kept to the last, but I reserve the right to reply to the city batteries when I desire without giving notice. The blame of the result will be on you."

Admiral Benham, commanding the American squadron, replied that he would not interfere with military operations, but would protect American vessels.

Temporarily Embarrassed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The old and well-known House of Wm. Eggert & Co., wholesale dealers in tobacco in Cincinnati and at 25 Pearl and 20 Cliff streets, this city, has become temporarily embarrassed, and has been forced to ask a general extension from the creditors. The firm proposes to pay in full on notes at 9, 15, 18, 21, 24 and 27 months, which it is thought, will be generally accepted. It is said to-day that most of the creditors had already agreed to the proposition of settlement. The embarrassment of the firm is attributed to a variety of causes—the general depression in business, carrying a big stock of tobacco, inability to make sales or to realize on collateral, poor collections and losses by the failure of others.

Fitzsimmons' Demands Exhorbitant.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Col. John Hopkins, representing Dan Creedon, and Bob Fitzsimmons met this afternoon for the purpose of completing arrangements for the proposed Creedon-Fitzsimmons fight, Col. Hopkins reported that the new club at Jacksonville had offered a $10,000 purse, with $1,000 for each man as training expenses. Fitzsimmons said he would not fight for less than a $15,000 purse. He also wanted the club to put up $5,000 to reimburse the men in case it failed to bring off the fight, and further insisted that each man should put up $2,500 to guarantee his appearance at the ringside. Col. Hopkins said those terms were exorbitant and refused to agree to them. So they parted without any arrangements being made.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—On the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill an effort was made to break American Sugar. It was partially successful at the opening, when the price was momentarily depressed to 76. The decline brought in supporting orders, however, and the price steadily mounted to 79. Distilling and Cattle Feeding, according to the wiseacres of the exchange, should have been a sale on account of the legislation just passed upon by Congress, but in this case, as in Sugar, their predictions were not fulfilled. The stock ranged between 27⅞ and 27⅝ throughout the day, but it is to be said in this case that there was considerable "washing." Chicago Gas was in demand throughout and advanced 1½ per cent. Western Union was also prominent in point of activity and lost ⅜ per cent. for the day. The old story about inside selling and losses to follow on account of the expiration of the telephone patents were revived. The bears on the stock also laid stress on the proposed increase in the capital stock of the Bell Telephone company. Delaware and Hudson made a further gain to 138 and Manhattan rose 1½ to 123½. In the case of the former there was some gossip about an increase in the dividend rate to follow the retirement of its high interest paying bonds. The directors usually settle the dividend rate for the year in March. So far as the general market is concerned, it can be said that the subscriptions for the new Government loan did not come up to the expectations of the bulls, and, therefore, they were not disposed to inter into new engagements. Still the market held firm during the day and when the Industrials had their little spurt in the last hour a general though slight advance took place. Sugar just previous to the close, settled back to 78¼ and Western Union sold at its lowest point. This resulted in a reaction of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. in other stocks. The market left off about firm, except for Western Union and Louisville and Nashville. New changes for the day show gains of ⅛ to 1½ per cent. outside of Western Union, Louisville and Nashville and General Electric, which are down ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. The total sales were 119,000 shares of which 28,000 were American Sugar, 19,000 Whiskey, 14,000 Western Union and 8,000 Chicago Gas, while 32,000 were unlisted. Railway and miscellaneous bonds were strong.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Wheat was very weak during the greater portion of the session, although there were no sensational declines accompanying the feeling. There was some very showy selling by prominent operators identified with the short side, as well as quite a considerable unloading of long wheat. Within the last hour a hardening of prices took place from no apparent cause, beyond an evident desire on the part of early sellers to buy back their wheat. May opened ¼ to ⅜c lower, closing a fraction under yesterday.

Corn was weak on account of the continued free arrivals. A reaction occurred shortly before the close, which was due to the recovery in wheat. The market opened at about yesterday's close, sold down ⅛c, rallied ⅛c and after some changing, prices closed at exactly where they were yesterday at the same time.

Oats were in sympathy with corn. Receipts were 114 cars. The market closed with a gain of ⅛c over yesterday for May.

Provisions were weak in tribute to a depressed feeling and decline in prices for live hogs. Perhaps some of the easy feeling was imbibed from grain, but business was so very light that selling from any cause whatever forced a decline. Stocks of provisions were a little less of pork and ribs, and a little more of lard than expected. May pork closed 15c lower, May lard 10c lower and May ribs 2½c lower.

The Sun's Cotton Report.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The *Sun's* cotton review says: Cotton declined 9 to 11 points, rallied slightly and then reacted and then closed at 8 to 10 points lower and steady. Sales were 165,700 bales. Liverpool declined 1 to 1½ points, closing barely steady. Spot sales were 8,000 bales at unchanged prices, closing dull. In Manchester the exchange despatch reported yarns hard to sell and cloths dull. New Orleans declined 6 to 8 points. Spot cotton here was 1-16c off. Sales were 139 bales for spinning. Southern markets were generally quiet and unchanged. New Orleans, Wilmington and Baltimore was 1-16c lower. Mobile was easy and Memphis easier, but both unchanged. New Orleans sold 3,500 bales and Memphis 2,400. New Orleans receipts to-morrow are estimated at 5,000 to 5,500 bales, against 10,175 the same day last week, and 6,285 last year. Port receipts were 17,736 against 23,703 this day last week, and 11,277 last year; for the week 115,603 bales, against 156,864 last week, and 88,141 last year. Interior receipts this week are 20,122 bales against 28,689 last week and 25,532 last year. Shipments were 42,090 bales against 54,130 last week and 32,396 last year; stocks 349,804,804 bales against 359,284 last week and 388,025 last year.

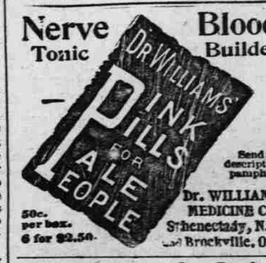
No More Interference From the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The State Department to-day received a cablegram from the United States Minister at Rio de Janeiro, stating that ships of all nationalities are coming to the wharves in consequence of the withdrawal of the insurgents' restrictive orders, and that under the influence of action taken by the United States forces in protecting American vessels against the insurgents' fire, commerce is progressing favorably.

All Quiet at Honolulu.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Feb. 2.—The American steamer Mariposa, Capt. Hayward, from San Francisco January 13th, via Honolulu, arrived here to day, bringing Hawaiian advices to January 20th. According to these advices, there has been no change of any moment in the situation at Honolulu for some time.

Nerve Tonic — Blood Builder



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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 25th, 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