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The Wilmington Messenger.

ESTABLISHED 1867. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1894. PRICE 5 CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Howe furniture factory at Salisbury, N. C., is burned. The loss is $25,000, with $15,000 insurance.——Fourteen applicants are examined by the State board of pharmacy. Six of these are negroes, graduates of Shaw university.——The House Committee on Rules reports a resolution to fine members absent without leave and those present who refuse to vote.——The Atlantic Coast Line's "special hotel train" runs from St. Augustine to Washington in less than twenty-one hours.——The President yesterday appointed the district attorney for Maryland, the postmaster at Baltimore and other Federal officers for that port.——The South Carolina railroad was sold yesterday under a decree of the Federal court. The first mortgage bond holders bid it in for $1,000,000. It will take about $6,000,000 more to discharge other liens. It is thought the Louisville and Nashville system will ultimately control the road.——Buffalo had a $1,000,000 fire last night. The American glucose works and other property was burned. Several firemen were injured and it is rumored that some of the employes of the glucose works have perished in the flames.——A negro is shot while burglarizing a house in Alabama.——The industrial army leaves Ogden in twenty-five empty freight cars, coming eastward.——The Tennessee Populists nominate a candidate for Governor and two for Supreme court. The Republicans will nominate the other four candidates for the Supreme bench.——In the Pollard-Breckinridge case yesterday Maj. Butterworth concluded his speech. To-day Judge Wilson will begin the closing argument for the plaintiff, which he will conclude to-morrow and the case will be given to the jury, who are expected to return a verdict before Sunday morning.——Danville, Va., organizes a Chamber of Commerce.——The Baltimore league team shuts out the University of Virginia nine.——Rev. Thomas Byrne, of Cincinnati has been appointed bishop of Nashville.——Maj. Butterworth spoke eight and a half hours in the Pollard-Breckinridge case.——Miss Laura E. Martin, of Faber's Mill, Va., was shot down without warning on the train from the South as it reached Charlottesville, Va., yesterday. Her assailant was Richard T. Guard also of Faber's Mills, who after the shooting attempted to kill himself. He is in prison, pretending insanity. Miss Martin's wound is serious though not necessarily mortal. It is thought she had discountenanced Guard in his attentions to her.

FIRE AT SALISBURY.

The Howe Furniture Factory Burned—Fourteen Students in Pharmacy Before the State Board—Six of Them Negroes.

[Special to the Messenger.]

RALEIGH, April 12.—Fire at Salisbury last night burned the Howe furniture factory. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

The State board of pharmacy adjourned to-day, having finished the examination of fourteen applicants for license as pharmacists. O. M. Royster of Hickory was elected a member of the board, vice A. W. Rowland, of Wilson, resigned. The following were the applicants examined: Henry W. Brodnax and David Way of Asheville, William H. Gardner of Shelby, Nathan B. Hood of Dunn, Martin B. Williams of Kenly, M. H. Aycock of Louisburg, Howard Gardner of Winston, James R. Davis of Waynesville, James E. Sheppard of Charlotte, Robert C. M. C. Norton and John L. Eagles of Wilmington, Jessie L. Alston of Louisburg, Charles F. Crews of Winston and Harmon H. Perry. The last six are negroes who recently graduated at Shaw university, and it is believed to be the first time in which so many negroes have applied at one time in any State.

News From Pitt County.

[Correspondence of the Messenger.]

GREENVILLE, N. C., April 12.

Rumors of a big libal suit growing out of this court, fill the air.

Only one prisoner goes to the penitentiary from this term of the Superior court. He goes for four years.

Next Wednesday a Kinston young man and a Greenville young lady will enter the matrimonial ship and begin their journey of life.

The approaching town election is exciting little interest. For once there seems to be no candidate for anything.

Greenville is getting interested in electric lights. Mr. McConnell, of New York, is here in the interest of his company, working up the matter. A meeting was held in the court house last night, and success in getting them is highly probable. Committees were appointed, and the matter is to be pushed at once. Another meeting is to be held next Wednesday night. A good beginning has been made.

A Young Lady Shot Down Without Warning.

RICHMOND, Va., April 12.—A Charlotteville special to the *Dispatch* says: Miss Laura E. Martin, daughter of Mr. Hudson Martin, of Faber's Mill, was shot down without warning in the train on its arrival from the South this afternoon at 4:27 o'clock. Miss Martin was coming from her home to this city, and occupied a seat with Charles T. Brown, of Danville, Va. Between Faber's Mill and Charlottesville, Richard B. Guard, also of Faber's Mill, but on his way from Lynchburg here, entered the car, and taking a seat behind Miss Martin, engaged in conversation with her. Their talk was on general topics, and there was nothing said to indicate that Guard was laboring under any excitement, or that he contemplated a rash act.

On arrival at this city Mr. Brown and Miss Martin arose to leave the train, and, without a word, Guard thrust a 32-calibre Smith and Wesson pistol in Miss Martin's face and fired, and she sank to the floor. Guard then turned the pistol toward his own head and sent two balls through his hat. Mr. Brown took the pistol from him and turned the man over to Officer Davis and he was locked up. Miss Martin was taken to Hotel Carter and Dr. Dabney examined the wound. The ball entered the left eye and passed upward under the bridge of the nose. Dr. Dabney says the wound is dangerous, but that the chances for recovery are good. She is said to be engaged to a gentleman in this city. No motive for Guard's action is known, but the most frequent conjecture is that he sought to address Miss Martin and received no encouragement. Guard endeavored to-night to end his life by cutting himself in the arm with a piece of glass. He is now feigning insanity, and is asking all sorts of absurd questions, such as "Where am I? Has the train run off the track?"

POLLARD-BRECKINRIDGE

THE ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE CLOSED.

Maj. Butterworth Closes a Speech of Eight and a Half Hours—His Tiffs With Judge Wilson—The Depravity of the Plaintiff's Character Severely Commented on—Case to Close To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Pollard-Breckinridge case will go to the jury on Saturday and a verdict will probably be rendered on that day. To-morrow ex-JudgeJere M. Wilson will begin the closing argument for the plaintiff, which will be the last argument in the case. He will continue all day and end his speech some time Saturday, when Judge Bradley will charge the jury.

Maj. Butterworth concluded his argument for Col. Breckinridge this evening and the court then adjourned until to-morrow. There was an absence from his speech of the dramatic efforts of yesterday. To-day he was milder, although at times he approached the sensational in his language and gestures. The plaintiff was not present, but she will probably be in her usual place to-morrow to hear her counsel, Judge Wilson, reverse the portrait Maj Butterworth painted.

Maj. Butterworth began a few minutes after the court was called to order. He held up to view the character of Madeline Pollard, described from his standpoint, and dissected it. His language was delicate and clean, and there was a careful avoidance of the risque stories and broad allusions which had marked the address of his associate counsel. The relations of Miss Pollard with James C. Rodes was the subject to which he first devoted himself. He read the letters from the plaintiff to Rodes begging and demanding money from him. Then he read the letters which Miss Pollard called "wooden," or dummy letters. These letters were dated from New Orleans, Jacksonville and other places in the South, and Miss Pollard says they were written in Cincinnati during her first pregnancy, some of them at the dictation of the defendant and sent to Rodes through her mother at Towlesboro, Ky., to divert suspicion. Miss Pallard testified that her mother knew nothing about her trouble, and, taking up this point, Maj. Butterworth said:

"There is only one person in the world who can tell whether these letters are genuine or not; there is but one person living who can clear up this mystery. That person is the mother of Madeline Pollard, and she has not been called. Why has she not been called? People may say, "why dont you call her?" and I will say to that that we are not going into the camp of the enemy for our provisions or our powder either."

He dwelt on the testimony of Sister Agnes and Sister Augustine, of St. Joseph's foundling asylum, near Cincinnati. These sisters, he said, were emphatic in their declaration that Madeline Pollard had never been at the a-ylum, as she claimed, and more positive that she was not "Mrs. Burgoyne." "Either these holy women are guilty of deep falsehood," cried he, "or Madeline Pollard never gave birth to a baby at St. Joseph's asylum."

A little tiff between Maj. Butterworth and Judge Wilson furnished diversion for the spectators. The former taunted the plaintiff's counsel with reference to the four volumes of Washington Irving, which a patient presented to the foundling asylum library, and through which Miss Pollard seeks to identify herself with the institution. Judge Wilson interrupted to ask why the defense had not shown these volumes to Miss Hoyt and Mrs. Ketcham, of Lexington, who had seen the volumes of Irving which Miss Pollard owned and which the latter says are identical with those taken from the asylum library.

"What," cried Maj. Butterworth, "show them to people and get them to identify things they had never seen? Not much."

There was a further exchange of words and the spectators laughed. Judge Bradley immediately told Maj. Butterworth to stop and then threatened to clear the court room as he had done yesterday. Maj. Butterworth laid considerable emphasis on the frequent use of the expression in Miss Pollard's letter to Rodes 'come early and we will go to see mama.' "'We will go to see mama,' when mama wasn't there. What does it mean? I don't know—perhaps Judge Wilson does," said Maj. Butterworth, but if he did not know, he conveyed a very clear impression to the minds of his hearers that he meant that the expression used so frequently was merely a code phrase for going out for some wrongful purpose. He referred sarcastically to Miss Pollard as "a pawn on an immoral chessboard moved whether the player was near it or not." This was apropos of Miss Pollard's statement that she wanted to take her baby and go away out of the defendant's life and the defendant would not let her.

In this connection Maj. Butterworth told a little story.

"I met an old friend the other day, and he said: 'Ben, why did not Breckinridge break off with this woman?' I said to him, 'Do you remember about twenty years ago, when a strong, stalwart man, ripe in years and experience, with a loving family about him, got a woman's hand tangled in his hair?'

"'My God! I do,' he cried.

"'Oh, yes,' said I, 'I remember how he sweated blood before the world.'

"'But why did he get in it?' somebody asked.

"Oh, yes, that's all right, but that is not the question when I am to be offered up for a vicarious atonement for a crime I never committed. We know that a man who will court death, who goes bravely into the very front of battle, trembles like an aspen leaf in the presence of a situation like this."

Maj. Butterworth said he did not seek to extenuate the fault of his client, "but," he said, "the men who have framed your financial systems, the men who have made your laws, your great generals, strong as they were, have trembled and given way to this temptation to which this man was subjected. She knew he held this man's destiny in her hand. She could command, not demand. And yet she never contemplated a better life. She kept him there crawling at her feet."

Taking the alleged promise of marriage on August 31, 1892, Maj. Butterworth drew a picture of what depravity was shown if her story were true. Col. Breckinridge had met her at the railroad station and told her he had something to tell her that evening what he was vain enough to think would please her." "And what did he do? She says he took her to a house of ill-fame, to ask her with tender affection to be his wife."

"That's what makes it all the worse," said Judge Wilson.

"And that's what makes your manly manhood know it is not true," retorted Maj. Butterworth, shaking both clenched fists in the opposing lawyer's face. "Before the mould had gathered on the shroud of his dead wife, he asks her tenderly, with loving kindness, to marry him. Asked her to marry him and consummate their years of debauchery by placing her at the head of his table to preside over his pure and loving daughters, to rule his home—and she says when he wanted to ask her, that he took her to a house of ill-fame. It is not true."

Continuing on this subject after recess, Maj. Butterworth said: "Madeline Pollard might have been a good woman in the eyes of the world to day if she had carried out her part of the contract with the defendant to leave Washington and die out of his life. She did go to Breadloaf Inn, Vermont, to work on the paper of Mr. Battell. But through some mysterious power, the obstacle which prevented her from breaking that contract was removed in the death of the defendant's wife. And then she laid her plan to trap him. She decided to go to him and say: 'You shall marry me or else I'll drag you down in disgrace before the world.' She returned to Washington and now she claimed that on the very day she returned after not having seen the defendant for a long time and when not a line had been exchanged between them, the defendant asked her to marry him and this very day she returned from the North when the sound of his dead wife's footsteps had not died away from his hearthstone. It was ridiculous. And then she said she wanted to go to Europe for two years and the defendant admitted that. But at what price did she want to go—she would not sail for Europe without going as his acknowledged fiancee."

Maj. Butterworth took up the calls on Mrs. Blackburn by the defendant and the plaintiff to tell her they were engaged merely for the purpose of setting right in Mrs. Blackburn's mind the statement of Miss Pollard that Col. Breckinridge had promised to marry her. He took occasion to picture Miss Pollard as the adventuress, laying her plans to entrap into mad rage a man whom she had in her power through their guilty relations. "The plaintiff came to the defendant and said: 'I've told Mrs. Blackburn that we are engaged. Now what can I do to set myself right with her?' and then the two decided to go to Mrs. Blackburn, and he, to keep this woman from being condemned, agreed to say they were to be married. They were obliged to lie to get out of it. There was no way to light except by plunging through the darkness. Col. Breckinridge had done a noble act. He had gone to Mrs. Blackburn to save a woman's honor, to keep her from being disgraced as an adventuress and when she could not force him into marriage through that means, she had spread this terrible pestilence broadcast throughout the land."

In telling of the interviews with the chief of police and of the "pistol practice" as he called the little scenes between the defendant and the plaintiff, Maj. Butter was interrupted a number of times by Col. Breckinridge who set him straight in some of his statements.

He taunted the plaintiff's attorneys again for not calling as witnesses the persons who knew all about certain things brought forward by the defense and denied by Miss Pollard. He tried to read a letter from the defendant to Miss Pollard, but gave it up, saying "a man ought to be punished for writing so bad a hand." Then Mr. Stoll tried to read it, but he too failed even with the assistance of Col. Breckinridge. A typewritten copy of the letter was produced, but this too proved objectionable and the matter was finally settled by Col. Breckinridge reading the original. He also read all the other letters and telegrams produced, which were those sent by him to the plaintiff in May, June and July of last year.

Stating that it was utterly impossible to go into all the little details of the case, Maj. Butterworth continued: "This case rests with you, gentlemen of the jury. The court has authority over the law in it; you determine the facts. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge is not here for violating a moral or any other law; that is not the question. He is here for you to determine the question, , did he promise to marry this plaintiff, and if so, did he break that promise. He has been accused of debauching a little school girl of 17 years and in dragging her down. You are to determine whether he is guilty of violating law in his relations with the experienced woman of 20 years, as she has been shown to be. She says she comes here to redress a great wrong. I deny it; I deny it. She could redress no great wrong by bringing suit in this way. She wanted either money as a balm for her feelings, or else she wanted what does not rise to the dignity of revenge; she wanted to scatter abroad a leaven of pestilence throughout my country, sending it to every hearthstone. She deliberately turned from every pathway of opportunity—she turned her back upon every good purpose and proclaimed to the world her shame. She has scattered pestilence throughout the land on the mere pretense of wanting reparation. Call her motive vengeance, call it fury, call it what you will. When a woman turns her back on the pathway of opportunity, of decency, it proves that she were not fit to be the wife of a decent man; that her early life was not what she would have us believe. I am not saying anything in extenuation of his sin. I am defending the virtue of my countrymen; I am defending the virtue of country girls, and any man that says that seduction could be accomplished under the circumstances told of by this woman knows nothing of the subject, and I denounce that individual in the name of the country girl and the city girl as a measureless prevaricator. Nobody knows through what a mire that man Breckinridge has been dragged. Well, it's the penalty of a departure from duty. Don't think, gentlemen, that a verdict for the defendant is a ratification of his sin. We ask not his exaltation; we ask not the exaltation of any one who has violated the commands of the decalogue. We ask for only what is just. I heartily join with my brother (Mr. Carlisle) in asking you for a verdict in defense of American womanhood, but according to the standard up to which our wives and mothers must be held."

Maj. Butterworth concluded at 3:10 o'clock, having spoken eight hours and a half since 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Judge Wilson said he preferred to begin the closing argument for the plaintiff in the morning, and Judge Bradley assenting the court adjourned.

Maryland Day at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—After more than a month of weary watching the Maryland delegation in Congress to-day had the satisfaction of seeing the leading appointments for that State sent to the Senate. A month ago the President, it is said, notified Senator Gorman and the rest of the delegation to submit a slate, intimating, however, that he reserved two places for himself—the postmaster at Baltimore and the district attorney. The delegation thereupon submitted the names of the men who were nominated to-day: Ormond Harmond, for assistant treasurer at Baltimore; Barnes Compton, for naval officer; Frank T. Shaw, for collector of customs, and C. Ridgley Goodwin for surveyor of customs. The President also appointed S. Davies Warfield postmaster at Baltimore and W. L. Marbury district attorney for Maryland.

It is said that Senator Gorman is bitterly opposed to S. Davies Warfield, nominated for postmaster, but, owing to the success of the others who are his friends, he will not be opposed to confirmation.

Barnes Compton is the present member of Congress from the Fifth Maryland district and will resign as soon as he is confirmed. His district is said to be close, and he does not care to again make the race.

R. C. Taylor, Murfreesboro, Tenn., writes: I have used the Japanese Pile Cure with great satisfaction and success. J. Hicks Bunting and J. H. Hardin, Wilmington, N. C.

MORE FILIBUSTERING.

THE HOUSE STILL WITHOUT A VOTING QUORUM.

A Resolution to Fine Members for Absence or Not Voting—Senator Peffer's Position on the Tariff—He is Looking After the Interest of Kansas and Not New Hampshire.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Committee reports and the Urgent Deficiency bill occupied the time of the Senate until 1 o'clock.

The tariff bill was then taken up, and Senator Peffer went on with the third part of his speech. In the course of his speech he announced his purpose to present a substitute for the pending bill, which would be based upon the principle of taxing the articles used by the rich and exempting articles of prime necessity used by the poor, whether of domestic or foreign production.

Referring to the Populists, he said: "We are coming, Father Abraham. The vanguard is snowbound, I understand. That is one of the symptoms of unrest among the people. Last Sunday morning the city papers related some sad experiences of the night before. Somewhat in the neighborhood of forty men had come into the city who had a right to come here. They were arrested and imprisoned without any authority of law. That was an outrage upon justice. The men were absolutely peaceful. They had just as much right to come here as the president of the New York York Central Railway company had or any other citizen of the United States. Among the things that occurred during the night was a conversation between the man who was recognized as the leader of the little company and one of the police officers, in which the man said: 'We do not belong to the Coxey army. We do not belong to the army of the Commonweal. We are not tramps. We are simply men out of work, seeking employment. We are willing to take what comes. We expect to, but we want to be treated as men.' And, Mr. President, 99 per cent. of the unemployed men in this country to-day are just that class. They want something to do; and I believe that society owes them employment."

Further on he said: "I want it distinctly understood that if you (addressing the Republican side of the Chamber) are to get all the benefits of protection, I am for free trade. I have not reached that point. I am now pleading with you to be fair with us. You demand a duty upon manufactured goods which compete with ours; give us duties where we ask them. We do not ask many, and do not ask for 40 or 50 or 100 per cent."

Senator Gallinger, Republican, of New Hampshire, asked whether the manufacturers in the United States could continue in business very long on a free trade basis.

Senator Peffer replied that he was not looking after the interest of the manufacturers, but after the interests of the men in the West and South who produced the raw materials. If there were duties on the manufactured products, he wanted duties also on the raw materials.

Senator Gallinger asked further, whether if free trade were established, and if manufacturers had to discharge their laborers or to reduce the wages, the consumption of the agricultural products of the West would not be largely reduced and their prices reduced.

Senator Peffer replied that the surplus of the agricultural products of the West was exported and the prices fixed in foreign market, so that the people of Kansas could stand free trade better than the people whom Senator Gallinger represented. For that reason he asked that his Republican friends would him in insisting on retaining the duty on wool, in putting sugar on the free list and in retaining the sugar bounty.

Senator Gallinger—I think I can speak for every Senator from new England when I say that we are with the Senator from Kansas absolutely on these propositions. I think we are with the Senator on any other reasonable proposition which concerns the welfare and prosperity of the great State he represents.

"Yes," said Senator Peffer, satirically, "but whenever we ask anything that you do not agree to, you call it unreasonable."

Senator Peffer had not finished his speech at 5 o'clock p. m., when the debate on the tariff bill ended for the day, and consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill was then resumed and continued until 6 o'clock when, without action, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Catchings presented a resolution from the Committee on Rules. Before it was read Mr. Burrows suggested that no quorum was present and objected to the reception of the report.

A colloquy ensued with the Speaker, in which the latter ruled that the question of a quorum could not be raised in that way, after the journal had been read. By the reading of the journal the Speaker presumed the presence of a quorum, and the fact that one was not present could be determined only by the intervention of a question upon which a vote could be had.

Mr. Burrows then moved a call of the House, thus taking Mr. Catchings off the floor, but the Speaker declined to recognize him for this purpose.

Mr. Burrows asked an appeal, supported by Mr. Reed, but this was not entertained and the reading of the resolution reported by Mr. Catchings was ordered. The resolution was one adopted by the Committee on Rules this morning to fine members who are absent without leave, or who, being present, fail or refuse to vote.

While the clerk was reading, Mr. Reed endeavored to make the point that the resolution was not in order, the House being in the act of dividing on the vote to discharge the order of arrest, which was interrupted yesterday by adjournment because of the lack of a quorum. But he was not permitted to do so then, nor later, before Mr. Catchings moved the previous question on his resolution.

Mr. Reed insisted upon being recognized by the chair to make a point of order, and the Speaker declined to make the recognition in terms to suit the gentlemen from Maine.

The reading of the resolution was received with laughter and applause by the Republicans, and while the yeas and nays were being called it was discussed with much interest by knots of members about the clerk's desk. The roll call was interrupted to receive a message from the Senate.

When the secretary of the Senate had retired, Mr. Wilson, Republican, of Washington, asked if the message could be repeated from the clerk's desk, so that the members might know what it contained.

The Speaker informed him that it could not be; and the roll call proceeded.

The vote resulted—yeas, 142; nays, 11—the Republicans not voting. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Causey, Coombs, Cummings, Geary, Geissenhainer, Kilgore, McGuire, McAleer, Painter, Ryan and Warner.

No quorum voting, a call of the House was ordered.

Pending the call several members were excused on motion for illness and important business. Finally Mr. Gear, Republican, of Iowa, asked that his colleague, Mr. Hull, having been called out of the city on important business, be excused until Monday but Mr. Reed objected. Whereupon Mr. Gear formally moved that Hull be so excused.

Mr. Gear's motion was rejected after serving as a medium for using up a great deal of time.

Amid the confusion Mr. Catchings sent up a resolution which he offered, to be read from the clerk's desk.

Messrs. Lacey, Burrows, Reed and Boutelle used all their resources to prevent the resolution from being read or entertained.

When at last it was read it was found to be a resolution revoking leaves of absence and directing the sergeant-at arms to notify absent members by telegraph that their presence is desired.

The reading was not finished ere Mr. Boutelle said it was not necessary to read further. The nature of the paper had been disclosed in the first line. He and Mr. Reed made the point that it was not in order, but the Speaker pro tem. ruled against them.

Finally, after filibustering resources were exhausted, the House by a vote of—yeas, 61; nays, 135, refused to adjourn, and the yeas and nays were taken on seconding the demand for the previous question on Mr. Catching's resolution revoking leaves of absence. This resulted—yeas 128; nays, 3; and Mr. Reed made the point of no quorum, but the Speaker pro tem (Richardson), however, said that no quorum was essential to the adoption of the resolution under consideration.

Mr. Reed argued that the rules of the House did not authorize a minority to pass such a resolution as was pending. Its power, he said, was limited to passing an order to compel the attendance of members by their arrest.

The chair stated that the uniform practice has been to hold that such a resolution was a proceeding to obtain a quorum, and, as such, did not need a quorum for its adoption. He would, therefore rule that no quorum was necessary.

The resolution was agreed to, and then at 6:30 o'clock, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The *Sun's* cotton review says: Cotton advanced 5 to 6 points, but closed 1 to 2 points lower than yesterday and steady, with sales of 150,000 bales. Liverpool declined partially 1 point, but recovered this and closed steady, with spot sales of 12,000 bales at prices in buyers' favor, but without quotable change. In Manchester yarns and cloths were quiet and unchanged. Bombay receipts for the week were 58,000 bales, against 74,000 this week last year. New Orleans advanced 4 to 5 points, but lost this and declined 1 point. Spot cotton here was dull and weak at unchanged prices. Sales were 74 bales for spinning. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Receipts at the ports were 5,510 bales, against 5,113 this day last week and 6,621 last year; thus far this week, 46,097 bales, against 36,065 for the same time last year. Exports to-day were 9,612 bales to Great Britain and 1,715 to the Continent.

One firm said: "In 1890 the crop was 8,655,293 bales; in 1891, 9,038,707 bales; total, 17,694,000 bales. At the end of those years the visible supply had increased 1,533,000 bales. The crops of 1892 and 1893 will likely amount to about 14,000,000 bales. The visible supply is now only 265,000 bales less than two years. The difference of about 2,000,000 bales most likely largely represents the decrease in the invisible supply in spinners and growers' hands. Advices from eight cotton States out of the eleven indicate unseasonable weather as delaying planting. Exports to date are fully 3,050,000 bales in excess of last season to the same time. American and foreign spinners are reported as having small supplies, and likely to start up where they have been idle, and that all will certainly begin to stock up in the near future. Some are evidently waiting for more favorable crop advices. Generally it seems to be considered spinners have but small supplies of manufactured goods and an order list that is increasing."

The increased activity in Liverpool was a surprise to the bears, and in fact to everybody, and so was the fact that Liverpool made no response to the decline here of Wednesday. There was no pressure to sell and, accordingly, in the early trading prices advanced. On the rise too many wanted to sell and prices ended slightly lower than yesterday. The receipts at the ports and interior towns are disagreeable features of the situation to the bulls. Many of the bulls became sick and disgusted and were anxious to get out. The trading was a little more active, but the market lacked genuine spirit.

Disastrous Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—The American Glucose works, the largest of the kind in the country, were discovered to be on fire shortly after 7 o'clock to-night and by 9:30 o'clock they were totally destroyed. The fire spread to Holmes' lumber yards and to the public fish market, and at this writing is not under control. Ambulances from all the city hospitals have been summoned. Several firemen have been injured and taken to the hospitals. It is rumored that some of the employes of the Glucose works were caught by the flames and were burned to death. There is great confusion and excitement in the vicinity. The money loss is already in excess of $1,000 000.

The Coast Line's Hotel Train.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The "special hotel train," of the Atlantic Coast Line, from St. Augustine, Fla., en route to New York, which left Jacksoville at 10:25 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived here at 7:19 o'clock this morning and started for New York at 7:30 o'clock. The run from Jacksonville to Washington in less than twenty-one hours is said to be unprecedented.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AN IMPORTANT SUIT

AS TO DELIVERING FREIGHT BY CONNECTING LINES.

Growth of Crops Checked by Cold Weather—Kope Elias Not a Congressional Candidate—Students to Spend Summer at Beaufort—Funds for the Davis Monument Coming in Slowly.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, April 12.

F. H. Busbee, Esq., appeared for the Richmond and Danville railway to-day in a case, to which allusion was made yesterday, which is of much public interest. A cotton gin was shipped from Birmingham, Ala., to Tarboro, N. C., via the Richmond and Danville railway, to Greensboro, and was thence sent by an oversight over the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway to Wilmington, and was there tendered to the Atlantic Coast Line. The latter refused to accept it, alleging that it had a contract with the Richmond and Danville by which freight from the Birmingham section should be delivered to it at Columbia, S. C. The Atlantic Coast Line held the freight thirty days before forwarding it to Tarboro. The consignee asks for damages. The Atlantic Coast Line claims that the matter is inter-State commerce, and cannot be regulated by the State commission. The consignee claims that the refusal of the Atlantic Coast Line to receive it at Wilmington and the statement that it had no through bill of lading, made it local freight and consequently, within the jurisdiction of the State commission. The case comes up again on the 25th instant.

Though the weather was very cold last night, it was cloudy and the wind was blowing, so there was no frost here. West of here there was frost yesterday and to-day. The growth of all the crops is greatly checked.

Kope Elias, who has been so prominently spoken of as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Ninth district, now says he will not permit his name to go before the convention.

R. T. Gray, Esq., of the board of visitors to the university, returned here today. He says that the board, of which Rev. J. L Stewart is chairman, finds everything in admirable order and is greatly pleased at the results of its extremely careful inspection.

Professor Brooks, of Johns Hopkins university, will take a large party of specialists to Beaufort, where the entire summer will be spent. The biological class of the University of North Carolina will be at the same place for special work.

The mayor of this city has for several days been trying a case in which the question of who is pastor of the negro Christian church here is involved. The matter has led to breaches of the peace. The attorneys for one of the factions asked for a jury. This, the mayor said, he had no right to allow. Thereupon the attorneys made application to the Supreme court yesterday for a mandamus to compel the mayor to allow a jury. The court denied this motion.

The North Carolina classes of the Reformed Church are to meet at New Gilead April 25th.

The shipment of peas from the Newbern section has begun. The crop will be extremely light there.

As yet little or no money has bern collected in this State for the Jefferson Davis monument at Richmond, and Col. E. D. Hall, the chairman of the committee to collect funds, feels really discouraged. He says that as matters now stand, North Carolina will be behind all the other States in this respect.

Base Ball.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Mobile, 1; New Orleans, 0. Batteries—Frost and Anderson; Schanol and Braun.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—Atlanta, 7; Macon, 4, Batteries—Kissenger, Keenan and Boyle; Gray, Hoover and Welsh.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

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.

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DO YOU SUFFER WITH YOUR EYES? Then why not consult me, it is more than probable that I can afford you relief such as Eye Strain, Headache, Granular Eyelids, Weak Eyes and Sore Eyes. Being a practical Oculist Optician of eighteen years experience, you can save expense by having your eyes examined in the most serious case of impaired eyesight and measured for glasses free of charge.

That very few persons have perfect eyes. It must be evident that it requires both knowledge and skill to know what the eyes need and to fit them properly with glasses. Those who trust this work to uninstructed dealers are criminally careless of the most valuable of all the senses, their sight DR. M. SCHWAB'S Glasses correct all visual imperfection that may exist. Spectacle and Eye Glasses to suit all eyesight. Dr. G MARCUS, Eye Specialist and graduated Optician, 220 Market street, near South Third street. Spectacles and Eye Glasses repaired. This Optical Institute is permanent. mh 29

World's Fair Series.

THEY ARE CERTAINLY BEAUTIFUL Just think, only 10c each series. Series 1 to 13 now ready. No charge for postage. Have also received samples of covers to keep them in. Call on or send to J. H. REHDER & CO

MATTINGS AND OIL CLOTH

GOOD HEAVY CHINA MATTING 10c YARD. Better grade 15c, worth 25c. Best grade 25c, worth 40c. Floor Oil Cloth 25c yard, all widths. Full stock of Window Shades, etc. J. H. REHDER & CO.

Taylor's :: Bazaar

We Always Lead and Under no Circumstances or Conditions will be Undersold.

MARVELLOUS :: VALUES

Throughout Our Entire Establishment.

THE FOLLOWING OFFERINGS CULLED FROM VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ARE INDICATIVE OF WHAT YOU MAY EXPECT AND WILL FIND THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STORE.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

1. The high character of the exhibit. We show a stock which in point of variety, beauty and intrinsic worth is not surpassed, if indeed it be equaled in this State.

2. The economy that our system makes possible.

We make exact duplicates of many of the finest Pattern Hats at medium and low prices.

We are well within bounds when we say that in no other establishment in this city is it possible for customers to do so well. Whether you want an exclusive Pattern Bonnet or a duplicate from our own work room you are sure to get it here at a fair price.

Untrimmed Hats in endless variety of Chips, Milans, Neapolitons, Fancy Braids, &c., at 25c, 48c, 65c, 79c, $1 and up.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS. Largest and best assorted stock in the city, replete with everything new and pretty. Roses, Violets, Mignonette, Geranium, Foliage of all kinds. Jets, Spangled Laces, &c.

Children's Silk and Muslin Caps, a very extensive assortment at all prices.

The styles are so numerous it is impossible to do justice to them. A visit to this Department will pay you.

GLOVES.

Just received a new lot of Spring Gloves in all shades with Cuffs, fair quality, at such astonishing low price, 23c per pair. Come and look at them.

Another lot spring shades, Suede Gloves, with Cuffs, sold elsewhere for 75c, our price 39c per pair.

The balance of our Mosquetaire 10 button length Kid Gloves in good shades, former price $1.98, selling now at $1.25 per pair.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' full regular made Hosiery, fast black, warranted, at a price that talks, 15c per pair.

Our regular 25c stocking, fine quality, fast black, only 19c per pair.

Ladies' Fast Black Lisle Thread Stockings, Hermsdorf Dye, sold elsewhere for 75c, our price 43c per pair.

Children's Seamless Fast Black Hose only 13c per pair.

LADIES' CAPES.

Sust received a new lot of SPRING CAPES latest styles in Tan, Blue, Brown and Black from $2.39 up.

Children's Reefer Jackets in Tan, Navy and Red from $1.98 up.

Infants' long and short Embroidered Cloaks from $1.50 up.

White Goods and Domestics

WHITE CHECKED and STRIPED NAINSOOK, sold elsewhere at 12½c, our price per yard 7½c.

FINE GINGHAMS, New Patterns, sold elsewhere at 12½c, our price per yard 7½c.

GINGHAMS, sold elsewhere at 10c a yard, our price 6c.

SATEEN, in Plain Black and Figured, sold elsewhere at 15c a yard, our price 9c.

4x4 SHIRTING, good quality, sold elsewhere at 9c a yard, our price 7½c.

UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, sold elsewhere at 5c a yard, our price 3½c.

DOTTED LAWN, 40 inches wide, sold elsewhere at 15c a yard, our price 8½c.

FIGURED LAWN, sold elsewhere at 6c a yard; our price 4½c.

CHALLIES, New Designs, sold elsewhere at 8c a yard, our price 5½c.

CORSETS.

Our Corset Department comprises all the best makes. R. & G., H. & S. and Warner's Corsets.

We have a fine Corset we are selling at 39c, would be cheap at 50c. Call and see.

Not a well known article sold low, and others with a great profit, but every article in every Department sold specially low. EVERY DAY BARGAIN DAY AT

TAYLOR'S :-: BAZAAR,

118 MARKET STREET.

Orders by Mail Promptly and Carefully Filled.

We Have Taken Measures

TO SUPPLY YOUR WANTS IN our line, what it is we don't know, but feel sure we have it on our shelves or in the show cases. Come and see. You can certainly have the opportunity of getting some of the new things in the line of

Clothing and Furnishings.

Our stock seems to satisfy every one. Special attention called to our

Children's Department.

MUNSON & CO.

THE WAY OUT.

DON'T ALL STORES CHANGE PRICES? CERTAINLY, BUT THERE'S A GREAT difference in the manner of changing—under the honest "One Price" system, prices as a rule are never changed, during business hours. Offers from customers are not considered. Rich and poor meet upon exactly the same platform. In advertising, truthful statements strongly made. Concerning merchandise offered at retail, is a public duty, stick a pin here my friends, we always have what we advertise.

A WEEK OF BARGAINS.

800 yards fine WHITE LAWNS, worth from 10 to 60c per yard, our price 6½ 40c per yard.
500 yards SHIRTING PRINTS worth 7c, only 5c per yard.
600 yards NEW PERCALES " 15c, " 12½c " "
500 ybrds NEW WHITE and PRINTED DIMITY, 15 to 30c per yard.
800 yards OUTING FLANNELS, checks and stripes, latest designs 10 to 15c per yd.
25 dozen BATH TOWELS from 12½ to 50c each.
25 " HUCKABACK TOWELS from 10c to 35c.
15 " DAMASK TOWELS from 10c to 75c.
50 dozen LADIES' JERSEY RIBBED VESTS, special price 5c.
500 UMBRELLAS from 75c to $1.00.
Spring Novelties in New Weaves Dress Goods from 12½c to $1 per yard. Exquisite designs and figures in Imported China Silks, great values from 50c to $1 per yard.

MATTING.—Those wishing to furnish Rooms or Houses will do well to call on us, as we will give you 15 per cent. off of our regular prices on Matting this week. It will profit you greatly to examine our fresh stock of goods before making your purchases. Everybody remarks that we are headquarters for SILKS AND DR