

ESTABLISHED 18... TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Last night was seniors' second night at the Salem Female academy. In the afternoon art and industrial exhibits were made. The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad will parallel the Norfolk and Western through Southern West Virginia. It will open up immense coal fields and tracts of hard timber. A big Confederate reunion is being held at Fort Donelson battle field. Hundreds of men in blue uniforms are idle because of works shutting down for the lack of coal and coke. The people in the Pataula, Fla., section have discovered a plot among some negroes to seize certain white women and take them to the swamps for vile purposes. The ring leader has been captured and hanged. The new French Cabinet has been formed. The announcement is made by Senator Gorman's friends that he is a very sick man. He has been sick ever since the day he made his speech on the tariff bill. Nearly 300 employees of the War Department were discharged yesterday and other reductions on the force will follow. Secretary Lamont will send to their commands nearly half the regular army officers now on duty in his department. The borings of Hatteras have been successful. A solid bottom has been reached and the work of erecting a lighthouse there will be prosecuted as fast as possible. An appropriation of \$50,000, now available. Capt. Clarke, of a British cruiser, has found a dangerous reef near Rancocas, which is in the line of travel of vessels from this country to Bluefields and Colon. It has been decided not to make any change in the armament of the Detroit, Montgomery and Marblehead. The Patri, of Paris, says an inventor offered to sell the French Government a new explosive of great power to be used in an electric mine, which the Government declined to buy and the invention was sold to the German Government. La Fayette is being sold to England. The Senate sugar trust investigating committee yesterday examined Senators Voorhees, Jones and Vest of the Finance committee and Senator Caffery and Mr. Lefevre. They all denied the statements of the correspondents. All preparations are complete for unveiling the monument at Richmond to-day. The houses are handsomely decorated. Troops from South Carolina have already arrived and others from Baltimore will arrive early this morning. Seven United States deputy marshals are under indictment for presentment of false accounts. One of them, Robert Chartens, has been convicted in one of five cases against him. The Pittsburgh coal operators are anxious to end the strike on most any terms. They appoint a committee and give it unlimited power to act in the matter of a settlement. One of the officers of the Colorado strikers, J. J. Johnson, is a West Pointer.

SENATORS ON THE STAND.

Senators Voorhees, Vest, Jones and Caffery Examined by the Senate Bribery Committee. The Senate Bribery Committee yesterday examined Senators Voorhees, Jones and Vest of the Finance committee, in regard to the allegations made concerning the efforts of the Sugar trust to influence legislation. They made a general denial of the charges made of the exercise of influence by the Sugar trust and specifically contradicted the story that Secretary Carlisle had made a secret visit to the committee and demanded that the sugar interest be protected because of the Democratic party's indebtedness to the Sugar trust. They agreed that Secretary Carlisle had not made such a visit to the committee and that no such demand had been made upon the committee for the reasons given in Mr. Edwards' letter or any other. The following are the salient points of the testimony of Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, as laid before the Senate to-day: After reading the "Holland" letter where reference was made to his making a schedule, Senator Caffery said: "In so far as any part of this statement connects me with any conference with the Sugar trust, Messrs. Havemeyer, Terrell and Meyer, in so far as it connects me with any conference with these people it is unqualifiedly false. In so far as the statement makes me the draftsman of a schedule which Havemeyer accepted, and when I wrote it was looking over my shoulder—that is unqualifiedly false. I had no conference with Havemeyer on any one of the Sugar trust."

Mr. Lefevre stated emphatically that he had never been in the employ of the Sugar trust, did not know some of the men mentioned and had not been at the meeting of the Sugar trust. He said, so far as he was concerned, absolutely no foundation for any part of the statement in which his name had been mentioned. The publishers of the New York Mail and Express and of the Philadelphia Press are in the city and they announce that Messrs. Schriver and Edwards will have the moral and material support of the respective newspapers until the conclusion of the investigation. It is stated that Senator Hill will renew the fight in the Senate Thursday when he will introduce a resolution directing the Senate committee to conduct an investigation of the Sugar trust and the doings of Senators in connection therewith, with doors open to the press and the public. CONFEDERATE REUNION. CLARK'S, Tenn., May 29.—A big Confederate reunion is being held on the Fort Donelson battle field to-day. Veterans from many States and many distinguished Confederates are present. The assemblage is estimated at 20,000. Ex-Congressman John F. House delivered the oration. Addresses were made by Governor Turney and others.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM THE SUGAR TRUST-BRIBERY COMMITTEE.

It Sets Out the Refusal of the Witnesses to Testify—Asks to Have This Certified to the District Attorney—Senator Hill's Opponents, with the Bank Tax Repeat Bill Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the morning half-hour in the Senate Senator Kyle succeeded in having his Hawaiian resolution taken up, and accepted as a substitute for it the Turpie resolution, as reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. It declares that, from the facts and papers laid before the Senate, it is unwise and inexpedient under existing conditions, to consider at this time, any project of annexation of the Hawaiian territory to the United States, that the Provisional Government having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the island will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States. The resolution was then displaced by the tariff bill, and Senator Proctor took the floor to speak against it. He finished his speech at 11:45 o'clock, and then Senator Edgewood addressed the Senate in opposition of the tariff bill. Senator Gray rose and said that he had been directed by the select committee, appointed on the 17th of May, to make a partial report, and he asked that it be read.

Senator Hill said that before making a partial report he had no objection to the report being read. Senator Gray replied that he had no objection to the report being read. The committee had submitted a report which it considered as one of the highest privileges of the Senate, and he asked that it be read. Senator Hill said that before making a partial report he had no objection to the report being read. Senator Gray replied that he had no objection to the report being read. The committee had submitted a report which it considered as one of the highest privileges of the Senate, and he asked that it be read.

Senator Gray—I make the point of order that a report concerning the privileges of the Senate is not entitled to present consideration and is not subject to objection. Senator Manderson coincided with the view expressed by Senator Hill, and argued that the chair, or the Senate, could not determine whether it was a question of privilege unless the report were read. The presiding officer (Faulkner) expressed the opinion that the Senator from Nebraska was right. The report was then read. It consists of five printed pages, some of it being quotations from that part of the testimony where answers were refused. A portion of the testimony is also submitted to the Senate. It relates that Elisha J. Edwards appeared before the committee May 24th, and stated that he was a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, and wrote the letter signed "Holland" relative to the doings of the Sugar trust and certain Senators. It appears from this report that the specific name of Elisha J. Edwards declined to answer were those asking him who informed him of Mr. Carlisle's recent visit to the committee on Finance, when he, Mr. Edwards, alleged, made an appeal to the Democratic members in February, that appeal being supposed to have reference to the sugar schedule. The committee states that it overruled the objections of Judge Dittenhofer, Mr. Edwards counsel, and insisted on an answer to the questions. These questions sought to ascertain the authority for the statement that Secretary Carlisle signified his willingness to prepare an amendment to the sugar schedule, which he thought would be fair to the Government and yet just to the sugar interests; who gave the information concerning the alleged interviews between officers of the Sugar trust, Mr. Havemeyer, the New York sugar refiner, Senator Voorhees and Senator Smith; who was his informant that on that day Senator Voorhees denied any amendments were proposed to the bill, as originally reported to the Senate, the bill of 40 amendments as reported by Senator Jones, was in the hands of one of the members of the brokerage firm of Moore & Whaley; the draft of the sugar schedule, as finally adopted, was the result of a conference between Senator Caffery and representatives of the committee, meeting in one room of the Capitol building, while the committee was in session in another. All of these questions, the committee say, Mr. Edwards, in response to the advice of his counsel, refused to answer.

Referring to the testimony of John Shriver, correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, the committee quoted from his letter in detailing what a prominent wire manufacturer was alleged to have overheard at the Arlington hotel in a talk between Senators and representatives of the Sugar trust. The witness, a member of Congress gave him the information, and the committee say that, in response to the question, he declined to give the name of either the Congressman or the wire manufacturer, to whom he referred in his news dispatches. In conclusion the committee said: "In the opinion of the committee each of the questions put to each of said witnesses was a proper question and pertinent to the question under inquiry before the committee and was necessary to make the examination ordered by said resolution of the Senate, and that each of the said witnesses is in contempt of the Senate and merits to be dealt with for his misconduct; and that each of said witnesses by the various refusals to answer the questions as herein set forth has violated the provisions of that certain act of Congress in such cases as the committee provided, being Chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

The closing words of the report are as follows: "Wherefore, the committee request that the President of the Senate certify as to each witness his aforesaid failure to testify and his aforesaid refusal to answer all of the questions under the seal of the Senate, to the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, to the end that each of said witnesses may be proceeded against in manner and form provided by law." There is no reference to the case of Harry Walker, correspondent of the New York Daily America.

When the reading of the report was concluded Senator Hill took the floor and argued that the report did not present such a question of privilege as should displace the pending bill. If the report had been on the first part of the inquiry into the doings of the Sugar trust, it would have been a question of the highest privilege, but that report had been already made and disposed of. But the second part of the inquiry—as to whether Senators had been speculating in sugar stock—did not involve a question of

crime, although it might involve a question of privilege.

Senator Harris interrupted Senator Hill with a question of order, and argued that the report presented no question for the Senate to vote upon and, therefore, no question for the Senate to debate. There was a statute which devolved a duty on the chair on the presentation of the report, and the chair alone could act upon it. Senator Hill, regardless of Senator Harris' protest, went on with his own argument and was after awhile again interrupted by Senator Harris, who asked the ruling of the chair on his point of order. The Vice President, who had resumed the chair, made the following ruling: "This is a privileged report. And it is not the duty of the chair to call for any action on the part of the Senate. The only action called for by this report is the action of the presiding officer. That is the decision of the chair. The question before the Senate is the amendment of the Senator from Kansas to the lumber schedule on the tariff bill."

Senator Hill appealed from the decision of the Vice President, and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the presiding officer not to proceed further in the matter until after further action of the Senate. The statute in question was loosely and carelessly drawn. But the Senate had complete jurisdiction of the matter until the last moment. Continuing he said: "So long as you have entered upon this inquiry—loosely, in my judgment—it is your duty to exhaust it and to go to the bottom. If you have seen fit to investigate mere idle newspaper charges, not founded on affidavit, and based on personal knowledge, then carry it out and do not simply take the newspaper man's word for it. If you started the inquiry, there is no objection to your continuing Senator around the circle. If any newspaper man had circulated a story which would honor and integrity of any Senator and if the Senate had seen fit to have an investigation of this sort and if the newspaper man disclaimed on the spot, I should be the next witness to be called. I do not think it was wise to inquire into this branch of the inquiry, but the committee having entered upon it should follow it up. I desire to offer a resolution on this subject, and I desire to withdraw the application of regard to one part of the ruling of the chair."

Senator Harris objected to a part of Senator Hill's speech, being vituperative and also to the reception of Senator Hill's resolution, but Senator Hill continued to hold the floor and read the resolution which he desired to offer: "That all questions asked and refused to be answered are not pertinent to the inquiry; and the presiding officer be requested not to certify the same to the district attorney until further direction of the chair."

Senator Dolph offered a resolution relating to the case of Elisha J. Edwards, having been lawfully required to testify, had refused to answer questions and directing the presiding officer to issue his warrant commanding the sergeant-at-arms to arrest and bring to the bar of the Senate, the body of Edwards, in order to show cause why he should not be punished for his contempt, and in the meantime, to keep him in custody to await the further order of the Senate. The report was then read. It consists of five printed pages, some of it being quotations from that part of the testimony where answers were refused. A portion of the testimony is also submitted to the Senate. It relates that Elisha J. Edwards appeared before the committee May 24th, and stated that he was a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, and wrote the letter signed "Holland" relative to the doings of the Sugar trust and certain Senators. It appears from this report that the specific name of Elisha J. Edwards declined to answer were those asking him who informed him of Mr. Carlisle's recent visit to the committee on Finance, when he, Mr. Edwards, alleged, made an appeal to the Democratic members in February, that appeal being supposed to have reference to the sugar schedule. The committee states that it overruled the objections of Judge Dittenhofer, Mr. Edwards counsel, and insisted on an answer to the questions. These questions sought to ascertain the authority for the statement that Secretary Carlisle signified his willingness to prepare an amendment to the sugar schedule, which he thought would be fair to the Government and yet just to the sugar interests; who gave the information concerning the alleged interviews between officers of the Sugar trust, Mr. Havemeyer, the New York sugar refiner, Senator Voorhees and Senator Smith; who was his informant that on that day Senator Voorhees denied any amendments were proposed to the bill, as originally reported to the Senate, the bill of 40 amendments as reported by Senator Jones, was in the hands of one of the members of the brokerage firm of Moore & Whaley; the draft of the sugar schedule, as finally adopted, was the result of a conference between Senator Caffery and representatives of the committee, meeting in one room of the Capitol building, while the committee was in session in another. All of these questions, the committee say, Mr. Edwards, in response to the advice of his counsel, refused to answer.

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IN WAKE JAIL.

THE FIEND MAKING PLACED THERE FOR SAFE KEEPING. He Confesses His Crime and Says He Will Repeat It—Mr. Englehard Again Celebrates His 21st Birthday—The Wilkinson-Alcott Marriage—Address to the Daughters.

Robert Madkins, the negro who outraged Miss Mary Phillips at Burlington was brought here this morning about 9 o'clock and placed in jail, for safe keeping. This transfer from the jail at Graham was made by order of Judge Hoke, who is now holding court at Greensboro, and was done to prevent a lynching. Solicitor Parker says he will use all the means in his power to get a special term of Alamance court to try this case. Madkins' arrival caused no sensation here. It was not expected he would be brought here. The train on which he was on his way here was delayed at Durham and a great crowd gathered there. He is only 21 years of age and has rather a good face. He confesses his crime freely and says he is not sorry he did it. He is not sorry to say he would do the same thing over again if matters happened as they did.

Two companies of troops from South Carolina passed here this morning on the Seaboard Air Line, on their way to Richmond. There were ninety-six officers and men. Adj. Gen. Cameron left yesterday afternoon for Richmond, and this morning Col. Benjamin Cameron and Mr. G. Farrell left for the same place. All will be in the procession to-morrow. Gen. Mead post, Grand Army of the Republic, will have charge of the decoration ceremonies at the beautiful National cemetery here tomorrow. Rev. A. W. Curtis delivers the address and Rev. I. Hick, of Fayetteville, will offer the prayer. The members of Meade post specially invite all Confederate veterans, and particularly the inmates of the Soldiers' Home, to join with them in the observances. The veterans from the Home will go to the cemetery in a body, as they did last year. This morning Judge Walter Clark, Mr. John C. Scarborough and Col. S. McD. Tate left for Sharsburg, or Antietam, to mark the position of the North Carolina troops there. Mr. J. M. Monte, another member of the committee, left yesterday. They will be engaged perhaps two or three days at Washington and go to the battle ground with them, he being a member of the National commission. The wedding of Elisha J. Edwards and Alcott whose marriage was the local sensation yesterday, was not present at Peace institute last evening, her name was not heard, nor did she receive her diploma, as a member of the graduating class. Her husband is a very clever and popular young man, and is a native of Fayetteville. Her father, Mr. Steadman, is reconciled, and the matter ends most pleasantly.

Capt. E. B. Englehard, chief of the Raleigh fire department, to-day celebrated his 21st birthday and he was honored by giving a picnic at the water works pump house in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. James P. Ferrall, who were recently married. The weather is again unreasonably cool and fires were in vogue this morning. There were heavy hailstorms near Raleigh and Ferrall's Cotton is having a hard time this season. Special Agent Spaulding is here, making an inspection of the revenue office. Six convicts were brought from Robeson county to the State Prison last night by Sheriff Frank Floyd and four from Halifax, by Sheriff Alabrook. The band of the Lafayette Military academy, of Fayetteville, has been engaged to furnish music at the Teachers' Assembly at Morehead city next June. Mr. Logan D. Terrell, clerk of the Commission on the Status of the Negro, is in very poor health and left to-day for Panama Springs. Mrs. Davis, of New York, one of the founders of the King's Daughters, was in the city yesterday. She is the wife of M. E. church addressed all the members of the church in Raleigh. She left this morning for New York.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the 10 per cent. bank tax bill. The first speaker was Mr. Cox, Democrat, of Tennessee, who was permitted to speak without limit. He favored the repeal of the bill. At 2:30 o'clock Mr. Cox concluded his remarks, having spoken almost two hours. Mr. Johnson, Republican, of Indiana, a member of the committee on Banking and Currency was the next speaker, taking a position opposite to Mr. Cox. He spoke an hour and three-quarters, and was followed by Mr. Black, Democrat, of Georgia, also a member of the committee. He first referred to the statement made by Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee which was, he said, not the least of the strange doctrines asserted by the latter, that the Supreme court was the final arbiter of what the constitution meant and was, and that its decision was binding on the House. It would be, he said, remembered that, at least, in one instance, the Supreme court has overruled the Federal Election laws) that doctrine was entirely repudiated. The Congress was a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and was no more dependent upon the Supreme court for an interpretation of the constitution than it was upon the House. In support of this Mr. Black quoted Jefferson's letters to John Adams upon this subject, which he commended to the chairman. Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Black gave way to a motion that the committee rise. This was agreed to, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned until Thursday.

To Parallel the Norfolk and Western Road. BALTIMORE, May 29.—The steamer Baltimore left for the Norfolk and Western road to-day. The Maryland contingent to attend the unveiling of the Confederate soldiers and sailors' monument on the Norfolk and Western road, will wear blue badges and carry the old battle flag. The Richmond Grays are to be in a body on the Norfolk and Western depot en route to the Maryland headquarters. The contingent will pass Governor O'Ferrall's residence and will be reviewed by him.

Richmond's Big Day. RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—All the preparations for the unveiling of the Confederate soldiers and sailors' monument here to-morrow have been completed and veteran organizations, army military and distinguished ex-Confederate officers are arriving by every train. It is estimated that there will be some 5,000 persons in the parade. There is hardly a house on the line of the march that is not profusely decorated, the Confederate and Virginia colors predominating. Military organizations from as far East as Anderson, S. C., were among the arrivals to-day. Among those who will take part in the exercise to-morrow are Gen. Wade Hampton who will command the veteran line, and Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of Gen. R. E. Lee. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will be the chief marshal. The Lynburner is a reproduction of Pompey's Pillar surmounted by a bronze figure of a Confederate soldier. Suffering from the Coal Famine. BRADDOCK, Pa., May 29.—Bradcock is suffering from the coal and coke strike. The entire Edgar Thompson steel works are practically closed and 2,500 men are idle. The two blast furnaces and 150 coke ovens of the Currie Furnace company at Rankin are shut down and 800 men are out of work there. The Pittsburg wire works, employing 550 men, are shut down tight for the lack of coal. The Duquesne forge at Rankin, employing 1,000 men, has suspended operations because of the same cause.

The New Line to Augusta. It has been stated on the best authority that the Atlantic Coast Line system will begin the survey of its proposed line between Ash Grove and Augusta this morning. It is understood that some of the high officials of the road will be in the city to-day and that the preliminary steps towards making the survey will be taken. The readers of the News and Courier will remember that it was stated some time since that the construction of such a line as this was contemplated by the Atlantic Coast Line system. The proposed road is to be built in a straight line and is as practicable between Ashley Junction and the city of Augusta. (Charleston News and Courier, May 28.)

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Stocks and Bonds in New York.—The Grain and Provision Markets of Chicago. NEW YORK, May 29.—The dealings in stocks to-day amount to 137,000 shares against 144,000 yesterday. In to-day's total, American Sugar, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago Gas and St. Paul figured for 9,190 shares, leaving only 45,683 for the remainder of the active list. Sugar went down to 94 and rose to 100 and closed at 100 1/4. The stock is still sensitive to Washington rumors. The old stories about prospective legislation were circulated and the stock moved up and down according to the tenor of the advice. Chicago Gas figured for 27,000 shares in the market. There was no new development to account for the rise which was generally attributed to the efforts of a short interest to cover. The price of the stock there was a surplus of \$40,328, against a deficit of \$98,515 for the corresponding period of 1893 and the good effect of the market and especially on the stock named and proved to be a disappointment to the shorts in the Grangers. The market for the remainder of the day was quiet. Philadelphia that various bondholders' committees will get together in the early future and that the assessment of the bonds will be made. The London market moderately of its specialties. In the last hour there was a reaction of 1/2 to 1 per cent. on realizations, but at the close there was recovery and the market left off firm in tone. Net changes show gains of 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. on the whole. The bond market was strong. Sales of listed bonds were 93,000 shares; unlisted, 88,000.

CHICAGO, May 29.—A holiday spirit pervaded the market and the first thing extraordinary happens this is the customary manner of anticipating a holiday, the precedent being followed in no longer required. Most of the wheat bought on the curb, forcing prices down from last night's close and with this for the day. Cash wheat advanced 1/2 cent to 55c, and the market for the remainder of the day was quiet. The price of the stock there was a surplus of \$40,328, against a deficit of \$98,515 for the corresponding period of 1893 and the good effect of the market and especially on the stock named and proved to be a disappointment to the shorts in the Grangers. The market for the remainder of the day was quiet. Philadelphia that various bondholders' committees will get together in the early future and that the assessment of the bonds will be made. The London market moderately of its specialties. In the last hour there was a reaction of 1/2 to 1 per cent. on realizations, but at the close there was recovery and the market left off firm in tone. Net changes show gains of 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. on the whole. The bond market was strong. Sales of listed bonds were 93,000 shares; unlisted, 88,000.

A BAND OF FIENDS. A Conspiracy Among a Band of Negroes to Kill a White Man. Women—The Leader Lynched. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 29.—A special to the Times-Union from Palatka, Fla., says: The people of this section are very much excited over the discovery of a diabolical conspiracy among the negroes to commit a series of outrages upon white women. The particulars are that about eight weeks ago a negro preacher by the name of Burgis came to the town of Palatka and in the neighborhood of Palatka he was preaching to the colored employes, he made damaging remarks about the daughter of a white man and proposed to the negroes that they should kidnap the girl and several other white women and carry them into the swamp and make them slaves to him. It was understood that several negroes agreed to the plan, and that the preparations were being made to carry it into effect. Burgis was arrested and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He was taken to the jail and the next morning he was hanged. The details of the conspiracy and the names of the participants are not known.

HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE.

SUCCESSFUL BORING FOR ITS FOUNDATION. Solid Rock Bottom Found.—The Lighthouse to be Built at Once.—Senator Gorman Very Ill.—Wholesale Discharge of Clerks by Secretary Lamont.—A Menace to Navigation.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Senator Gorman has not been in his seat in the Senate since the day he delivered his recent speech upon the tariff bill. It was known that he was indisposed, but each day the announcement was made that rest was all he needed. To-day, however, the Senator's brother is quoted as saying that Senator Gorman is a very sick man. Overwork, he says, is the cause of his illness. In addition to the neuralgia with which he has been suffering for several years, he has suffered from some trouble with his kidneys. He is also said to be subject to fits of nervousness, which have brought on frequent attacks of insomnia, which latter have also been aggravated by his old enemy, neuralgia. In addition to the above causes, ever since the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland last year, Senator Gorman has been besieged at all hours by crowds of officers and men who have literary work him out. That he is a very sick man is admitted by all his friends.

The wholesale discharge of clerks, for which Secretary Lamont has so long been preparing, took place in the War Department to-day, nearly 300 employes receiving notices that their services were no longer required. The Secretary also notified that they would be allowed pay until various dates in June on account of their regular salaries. Nearly 100 vacancies had already been created in the record and pension offices, and the total contemplated reduction of force, numbering 300, is about accomplished, although it is expected that twenty-five or thirty more vacancies will be created by the end of the fiscal year. Of the discharges to-day, twelve were from the Secretary's office, and 300 from that of records and pensions. The advertisement for the sale of the light house property, announced by the Secretary, has been received in the Treasury Department, to-day received a telegram from J. F. Retig, superintendent of construction of the light house board, announcing that Hatteras light house, which was built by Hatteras, N. C., have been successful. A solid bottom has been found and a light house can now be erected. An appropriation of \$200,000 for this purpose is now available and a solid bottom having been found, the work will be prosecuted as fast as possible. Capt. Phillip, commanding the cruiser New York, reports to the hydrographic office, from Bluefields, that Capt. Clarke, of the light house board, has discovered a dangerous shoal having seven feet of water over it directly in the channel of east of Serbia bank in the Caribbean sea. This shoal is about distance north west of Roncador reef, where the Kearsarge was wrecked, and is right in the course of vessels from United States ports bound for Colon and Bluefields. Naval officers say that if the New York or any war ship should strike this shoal there would be little or no chance of saving her. The naval stability board was in session to-day considering the alleged crankiness of the war ship Capt. Brownson, of the Detroit, which was on the board upon which the board, some months ago, recommended changes, and Capt. Brownson, of the Detroit's steamer ship, Montgomery were in consultation with the board. Capt. Brownson showed that the Detroit's steadiness had been severely tested on an cruise to Rio and he had protested against the removal of her heavy battery, which had been decided upon. He declared that it would, in his opinion, be a mistake to remove the fighting power of the ship. It was the Detroit that fired the first gun at a foreign vessel since the civil war. The board has determined to receive the recommendation to use 4-inch guns on the Marblehead, Montgomery and Detroit, and to equip those vessels with 5-inch batteries. There are enough 4-inch guns on hand to fit out these three vessels at once, while 4-inch guns would have to be made. This decision will result in the removal of the heavy battery from the ships which are now at Norfolk, and will enable the Marblehead to go to sea as soon as the heavy battery can be placed. It is thought the Marblehead can sail next week.

A WONDERFUL EXPLOSIVE. Twenty-five Thousand Bullets Fired from an Electric Gun. PARIS, May 29.—The Patri publishes to-day a sensational article in which it is said that Turpin, the inventor of the explosive known as panolite, offered to the French Government some time ago a new explosive of very great power, to be used in an electric metal mine, and automatically 25,000 bullets. The article goes on to say that this invention, which, to the army possessing it, would make impossible the approach of an enemy, was refused by the French War Office and was afterwards sold by the inventor to the German Government. The Patri calls the French Government's refusal of the invention an act of high treason. Deputy DeRamel, referring to the Patri's story, says that he recently wrote to Casimir-Perier, then Premier, insisting that the French Government should acquire the invention, even if it possessed only the one-hundredth part of the power of the explosive. He said the Premier replied that the Government could not negotiate with M. Turpin, in view of his recent quarrel with the military department. Deputy Lefevre says he gives notice that he will question Gen. Mercier, the new Minister of War, on the subject in the Chamber on Thursday. La Presse asserts that the invention was purchased by England.

The New Line to Augusta. It has been stated on the best authority that the Atlantic Coast Line system will begin the survey of its proposed line between Ash Grove and Augusta this morning. It is understood that some of the high officials of the road will be in the city to-day and that the preliminary steps towards making the survey will be taken. The readers of the News and Courier will remember that it was stated some time since that the construction of such a line as this was contemplated by the Atlantic Coast Line system. The proposed road is to be built in a straight line and is as practicable between Ashley Junction and the city of Augusta. (Charleston News and Courier, May 28.)

Richmond's Big Day. RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—All the preparations for the unveiling of the Confederate soldiers and sailors' monument here to-morrow have been completed and veteran organizations, army military and distinguished ex-Confederate officers are arriving by every train. It is estimated that there will be some 5,000 persons in the parade. There is hardly a house on the line of the march that is not profusely decorated, the Confederate and Virginia colors predominating. Military organizations from as far East as Anderson, S. C., were among the arrivals to-day. Among those who will take part in the exercise to-morrow are Gen. Wade Hampton who will command the veteran line, and Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of Gen. R. E. Lee. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will be the chief marshal. The Lynburner is a reproduction of Pompey's Pillar surmounted by a bronze figure of a Confederate soldier. Suffering from the Coal Famine. BRADDOCK, Pa., May 29.—Bradcock is suffering from the coal and coke strike. The entire Edgar Thompson steel works are practically closed and 2,500 men are idle. The two blast furnaces and 150 coke ovens of the Currie Furnace company at Rankin are shut down and 800 men are out of work there. The Pittsburg wire works, employing 550 men, are shut down tight for the lack of coal. The Duquesne forge at Rankin, employing 1,000 men, has suspended operations because of the same cause.

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New Advertisements Notice.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st, 1894, THE Home Shoers and Currier Builders of this city will close their shops on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, p. m., until further notice, according to the half holiday plan. Signed D. QUINLVAN, TRUSS QUINLVAN, WIT. S. H. HAYDEN, P. H. HAYDEN.

ENTERTAINMENT

MISS ALDERMAN'S SELECT SCHOOL, AT THE Opera House, June 1st, 1894, 8:30 P. M. For the Benefit of Associated Charities. Box Sheet open Thursday morning. Admission 25 cents.

Seacoast Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1894. TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE STREET STATION at 6:30 a. m., 10 a. m., 2:45 and 7 p. m. Trains leave Ocean View at 7:30 and 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sunday trains leave Prince Street Station at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., PAYABLE TO ALL HOLDERS OF RECORD OF THIS DATE ON MAY 31st, 1894, AT THE OFFICE OF THE TREASURER IN THIS CITY. JAS. F. POST, Jr., Treasurer W. & W. R. Co.

DO NOT SAY

A GOVERNMENT BOND IS PREFERRED TO INSURANCE IN THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE. In the first place the Northwestern is compelled by its charter to invest its funds that a policy is as sound as a Government Bond. In the second place, suppose you buy a Government Bond for \$1000, it will cost you \$114.00 to get it, while a Northwestern Endowment Policy \$1000.00 will cost you \$100.00. In case of death one per cent. annually on the principal, and you keep your principal. In case of death one per cent. annually on the principal, and you keep your principal. In case of death one per cent. annually on the principal, and you keep your principal. In case of death one per cent. annually on the principal, and you keep your principal.

J. H. BOATWRIGHT, Agent.

Dainty Indeed

IS OUR DISPLAY OF LADIES' LOW Shoes, but our lines for Men and Children's wear are not less complete and stylish. A perfect fit is assured. The latest NOVELTIES IN SUMMER FOOTWEAR ON HAND.

Geor. French Sons

OUR :: ELEGANT :: LINE OF TRIMMED HATS :: WILL BE CLOSED OUT THIS WEEK AT Greatly : Reduced : Prices.

Another Lot of New Sailor Hats Just Received.

If you are interested in PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS call and see our New Styles in Summer Goods, in WHITE CHIFFON, COLORED SILK, &c.

JOHNSON'S

Fashionable Millinery Store, No. 111 Market Street.

Did You Ever Notice

Ducks! Printed Ducks! Well, THEY ARE THE STYLISH WASH FABRIC. WE HAVE THEM IN BLUE, PINK, Cream, White, and other colors. A new lot of Jaconet Duchesse which are very neat and stylish, you ought to see them. How about Percale at 10c a yard, regular price 12c per yard. Did you ever see the De Beige that we offer at 10c per yard? It is in gray and tan, very light weight and about half wool, which really would be good value.

At 15c PER YARD.

We are offering Linen Table Cloth at 30c per yard, unbleached, would be good value at 45c per yard. One lot of Remnants to be sold at 3, 4 and 5c per yard, consisting of Calicoes and Wool Goods. 100 dozen Ladies' Vests to be sold at 5c, they are sold elsewhere at 8c a piece. SPECIAL.—One lot of Gent's Laundered Negligee Shirts on sale at 40c. 20 dozen Gent's Balbriggan Shirts, regular 35c, to be sold at 25c a piece.

C. E. GORDON,

H. E. CORNER FRONT AND MARKET STREETS.