TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Thirteen, manufactories in Chicago close, throwing 6,000 men, out of work. Lack of transportation and fuel was the cause. Anarchists set fire to the French cruiser Carnot just as she is launched. - A battle occurred at Sacramento yesterday morning between strikers and Federal troops. Two of the former were killed and six wounded. None of the soldiers was wounded .-At Cincinnati Judge Taft sends F. W. Phelan to jail for six months, deciding that he is in contempt of the Federal court for conspiring to obstruct the operation of the Gincinnatti Southern road by the receiver of the court. - The cases against the citizens of Florence in connection with the dispensary looting came up yesterday at Timmonsville. Those indicted for conspiracy were discharged and those charged with house breaking and malicious mischief waived preliminary examination and were bound over to court under \$600 bonds;--Tom and Calvin Coley were hanged at Louisburg, N. C., for the murder of the peddler Tucker in 1892. - The New Hampshire State Prohibition convention nominates a ticket .- At Detroit the strike is

entirely ended and all trains are running. -Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Carter Harrison, was hanged at 12 o'clock yesterday. - The Johnston Democratic convention instructs for W. R. Allen for judge and E. W. Pou for solicitor. The Congressional vote is aimost evenly divided between Messrs Bunn and Cook .- Bradstreet's says the industrial situation has greatly improved. A comparison of prices with the middle of 1891 shows that flour has declined 40 per cent., wheat 45 per cent. and corn 31 per cent., while oats are 30 per cent higher. Pork and lard are 18 and 12 per cent. higher. No radical movement is shown in print cloths; sugar, coffee, cotton. Raw wool has dropped 37 per cent. - There were 143 trains at New Orleans are running smoothly., None of the strikers will be dressed beef from Chicago since July 3d has arrived in Jersey City. -- Debs reinstate the strikers. His proposition was returned unanswered with the statement that they could not treat with the prosperity of our common country. strikers. This left the strikers two courses, to surrender or fight to the bitter end and they chose the latter. Meetings were held in half a dozen halls and some violent speeches were made. There it some fear of violence. The guards at the sub-treasury have been extended through fear of dynamite. - Judge Grosscup charges the Federal grand jury that if any railway officials have entered into an agreement not to run mail trains or do inter-State business it is a conspiracy and they should be indicted, no matter how high the officials be. -- The strike at Birmingham is virtually over. -Martial law has been declared in

THE DISPENSARY CASES.

Some of the Defendants Discharged -Others Waive Examination and Are Bound Over to Court Under Bond.

[Special to the Messenger.] FLORENCE, S. C., July 13 .- The crowd if citizens who were arrested here Wednesday for looting the dispensary and charged with conspiracy waived their examination before Trial Justice Atkinson at Timmonsville to-day. There were two cases, the first for house breaking and malicious mischief and involved L. E. Hatchell, W. J. Abrams, Charles Brek, Edward Cannon, Jas. C. Davis and J. B. Douglas. The witnesses were John M. Power and Hezekiah D. Williamson, All of them were bound over in the sum of \$600 to appear at the next term of

The second case was for conspiracy and involved W. B. Rollins, L. E. Hatchell, W. J. Abrams, Ed. Cannon, John C. Davis, J. S. Beck, J. B. Douglas, A. A. Cohen, Ed. McKay and Julius DeJongh, The witnesses relied upon were Geo. Turbeville, J. M. Power, R. 4. Willcox, John Chase and W. W. Hussey. There was nothing in this case, consequently it was thrown out.

By some of those who were present, I am told that John Power, one of the troops on duty at the sub-treasury indimen who swore out the warrants, swore that he went along with the crowd to loot the dispensary, but stood off and saw the thing well done, knowing that there would be a reward offered and that he would be able to furnish proof to con-

The citizens here wanted the preliminary examination to be held here, but we suppose it was Governor Ben's instructions to hold it at Timmonsville, which is ten miles from here, as Power, the main witness, was afraid to come here, owing to the fact that he may have a hard road to travel for swearing out warrants against some of our very best and most influential citizeus. The parties gave bond and returned home this

Johnston Democratic County Convention.

(Special to the Messenger.) SMITHFIELD, N. C., July 13 - Johnston county convention to-day was large and harmonious. It instructed for W. R. Allen of Goldsboro for judge, E. W. P'ou of Smithfield for solicitor. The vote for Congressman stood: Bunn 30 1-7; Cook 32 6-7.

Attempts to Destroy a New Cruiser. Toulon, July 13.—While the new French ironclad Carnot was being launched at the naval yards here yesterday flames burst from her. The fire was quickly extinguis hed, when a quantity of matches and a bo, the of turpentine were discovered to have been the cause of the fire. It is stated that a workman has been arrested for causing the fire and has confessed himself an Anarchist and disclosed the names of several accomplices in the attempt to destroy the ves-

Buckiens Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Bores, Utcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Erup the union. Mr. Howard urged all the men employed on those roads to protect pay required. It is guaranteed to be perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by about R Bellamy.

The union. Mr. Howard urged all the men employed on those roads to protect considerable steadiness not only to spots but to futures, It will be days or more those who had been discharged by gether to-morrow morning and perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. Hicks Bunting going out in a body. He called upon their purposes may be."

H. Heineman, Milwaukee, writes: "One box Japanese Pile Cure has cured considerable steadiness not only to spots but to futures, It will be days or more however, before it will be known what going out in a body. He called upon their purposes may be."

TO FIE BITTER END.

THE RAILWAY UNION TO CON-TINUE THE STRIKE.

Debs' Proposition to the Railroads Rejected-Unconditional Surrender or Bitter Fight-The Latter Chosen-Fear of Dynamite - Violent Speeches - Judge Grosscup's Charge Against the Managers.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13 .- Everything is moving quietly at all the railroads in this city and the strike is at an end here. CLEVELAND, O., July 13 .- The American Railway union strike at this point has completely collapsed. Most of the strikers have been taken back, except on the Lake Shore, where all hands have been discharged and their places will be filled with men who are known not to affiliate with the American Railway union. The proposed strike of Knights of Labor will not materialize.

CHICAGO, July 13.-After an all-day's

session, the conference of the Executive

committee of the American Federation of Labor ended by declaring that at the present time a general strike of the allied trades would be unwise and injudicious. To fully substantiate this position a special committee prepared a report which was presented and adopted by the conference. The only dissenting votes were by F. W. Arnold, of the Order of Railway Trainmen and P. H. Morrissey, or the Brotherhood of Firemen, who were instructed by their orders to vote aginst the clause which declared the American Railway union strike a just one. The only other business transacted by the conference was the passage of a resolution recommending that the American Federation of Labor appropriate \$10,000 to assist Eugene V. Debs in the cases to be brought and now

CHICAGO, July 13 .- Eugene V. Debs. who ordered the great railroad strike made one more ineffectual attempt looknew cases of cholera and 34 deaths there- iufi to a settlement to-day. He drew up from in St. Petersburg Friday. -- All a formal proposition to the general managers, agreeing to have the men return to work at once, provided they be two quarts of chocolate, in addition to The execution was private. reinstated in their former positions withtaken back .- The first shipment of out prejudice. He made an exception in the case of any man who has been Barry. convicted of crime, but offered to have all others go back immediately. He said made a proposition through Mayor Hop- that the proposition was inspired by kins to the railway managers that he a desire to subserve the public good, would declare the strike off if they would as the strike, small and unimportant in its inception, has extended until "it now involves or threatens not only every public interest, but the peace, security and

pending against him in the Federal

This proposition was signed by Debs. Howard and Keliher, the principal officers of the American Railway union. It was taken by them to Mayor Hopkins, who at their request presented it to Chairman St. John of the General Managers association. The association was not in session, but after the individual members had been consulted, it was returned to Mayor Hopkins without answer, and with the information that no communication whatever from Debs. Howard and Keliher could be received

by the Managers' association.

The action of the strike leaders was taken, they claim, not because of impending defeat, but in order that they should be in harmony with the suggestion President Cleveland made in announcing that he would appoint a commission of arbitration.

The refusal of the general managers to even consider the proposition which would necessitate the dismissal of all men engaged to fill the strikers' places and would place them again in the power of the order which paralyzed their lines for days, was a decided set-back to

Following this came the result of the two days' deliberations of the conference of labor leaders called by Samuel compers, of the American Federation of Labor. The leaders of all the big organizations outside of the American Railway union and the Knights of Labor decided not to involve the men they represent in any local or general strike.

Early in the day the action of President Cleveland had been hailed by the abor men as a victory for organized workingmen, as they claim to have obtained for the first time a recognition of the principal of arbitration by the President of the United States. The strike eaders then looked for a settlement.

The failure of their mode of settlement leaves the strikers only unconditional surrender or a fight to the bitter end. They chose the latter and claim the strike is on as strong as ever, in spite of what the railway managers say. They claim to be able to make it still more effective here and declare that to-day's action of the managers will solidify their men who cotton manufacturing industries at are out and send out many who have larger Eastern and Western centers have been undecided.

Meetings were held to-day in half dozen halls and strong talk was indulged in. Danger of a resort to violence by some of the more excitable of the strikers or their sympathizers still exists. A change in the methods of the Federal cates apprehension by those in authority. The guard line was to-day extended into the street and no one was allowed on the sidewalk adjacent to the building. It is said United States secret service detectives advised extending the lines to guard against the use of dynamite.

The railways operated their principal passenger trains to-day, as they have been doing for several days past and moved some freight. No change was nuade in the National and State troops guarding the lines, but United States Marshal Aronold began reducing his force of deputies.

Judge Grosscup gave the Federal felt at Memphis, Nashville, Augusta, grand jury additional instructions to- Savannah New Orleans and Galveston. day, advising them that in case evidence was presented showing that the mails were delayed and inter-State commerce interfered with as the result of an agreement by railroad officials or others in order to create public sympathy it constituted a conspiracy and no matter how high in position the individuals may be they are not exempt from indictment and trial. This charge conspiracy and refusing to move trains

these dismissals was conveyed to-

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894. them to stay out until not only all the men had been reinstated but until all the non-union men who had taken their places had been made to walk. With one voice every man shouted he would. A storm of indignation followed the declaration of Mr. Howard that General Manager Earling, of the St. Paul road had notified the men discharged that they would never be allowed to do another stroke of railroad work in the United States. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 13.—The strike situation is virtually a dead letter in Birmingham, and the troops will probably be relieved of further duty by to-morrow night.

PRENDERGAST HANGED. Expecting a Reprieve to the Last Moment-He Meets His Fate

with Nerve. CHICAGG, July 13 .- A crime against the State was expiated on the gallows of the Cook county jail this morning. Nearly nine months have elapsed since the bullet of an assassin deprived Chicago of her Chief Executive, the State of one of her most illustrious citizens, and the country at large of a statesman and a patriot. To-day the crime was avenged and Patrick Eugene Prender. gast suffered an ignominious death at the hands of the hangman. The execu-

tion was devoid of incident, for the assassin went to his death like an ox going to the shambles. Up to the last moment the hope of interposition from some source or another did not desert him, although he was fully cognizant of the fact that all efforts in both State and Federal courts, and in the Executive learning." Now the question is, will chamber had been exhausted. When it came to the end he nerved himself for a supreme effort and paid the penalty of his crime without a whimper and with-

Prendergast laid down to rest for the ast time at midnight and in five minutes was asleep. He slept soundly until 6:10 o'clock when he awoke with a start and in a sulky mood. In a few minutes he was dressed and asked for his breakfast, He was asked what he would like to have. His order was for ham and eggs, fried potatoes and coffee, but when it was put before him it did not suit him and he called for a porterhouse steak. French ried potatoes, sliced tomatoes and cucumbers, hot biscuit and a big pot of chocolate. Then he cleaned up the dishes. During the morning he drank what he had at breakfast. The waiting

When the death warrant was read to him at 10 o'clock, Prendergast remarked to the priest: "We may yet hear from the Governor." Those who witnessed the execution

were the examining physicians, the members of the grand jury now in session and about 200 ticketholders, among whom were included the newspaper men. At 11:40 o'clock the procession to the scaffold moved. Prendergast looked straight ahead and gave no sign of weakening. Just as the white shroud was being tied around his neck he took a long breath and every one imagined that he was about to make a speech. In a second, however, he had set his teeth together, while his face grew red and white by turns. The two deputies led him to the centre of the trap, quickly adjusted the noose and drew the white cap over his head. His limbs seemed to tremble for a second and then there was a movement from under the white robe, as though he were bracing himself. The signal was given to the unseen executioneer. The body swung round and round, there was one brief, convulsive struggle, and the murder of Carter Harrison had been avenged. The body was surrounded by the physicians, and as soon as life had been pro-

nounced extinct it was cut down. The jail officials said after the execution that the condemned man had requested an indulgence of twenty minutes after reaching the scaffold for the purpose of making a speech. He was dissuaded from this intention, however, by Father Barry.

Bradstreet's Report. NEW YORK, July 13,-Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The industrial situation has greatly improved. The failure of the American Railway union boycott appears complete and the apathy with which organized labor regarded an appeal to strike in sympathy was surprising. Railroad traffic is generally re-sumed, and the number of idle men has been heavily reduced. In other lines the situation is also improved. The coke strike is conceded a failure, and the operatives are returning to work. The settlement of the potters' strike at Trenton, after lasting six months, means the re-employment of thousands. A number of small strikes are reported, but there are 25,000 fewer idle because of strikes on Friday of this week than last. Iron, steel, lumber, shoe, wool and made practically no shipments and commercial travellers throughout the Central Western States generally have been compelled to leave the road. An examination of staple prices, compared with the middle of 1891, following the Baring embarrassment, indicates that flour has declined 40 per cent., wheat 45 per cent. corn 31 per cent, while are 30 per cent, higher than three years ago. Pork and lard are respectively 18 and 12 per sent, higher than three years, ago, while changes in prices of butter and cheese are less significant. No such radical movement is exhibited in prices for print cloths, sugar, coffee, cotton, refined petroleum and anthracite coal, but raw wool has dropped 37 per cent. pig iron, Bessemer and anthracite 25 per cent. billets 27 per cent. and bituminous coal 30 per cent.

All Southern cities say business is very dull. The railway strike was directly Georgia markets report turpentine advanced in price and New Orleans that sugar is not in special demand and little is doing. Rice is higher and in request. Exceptionally favorable trade prospects are reports from points in Texas.

Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, July 13.-The Sun's cotton is supposed to be the result of statements made by strike leaders, which have been published, accusing the General Managers association of entering into a was generally favorable; Europe sold here; there was some liquidation of Auwithout Pullmans. So far as can be gust; a new bale was reported at Galveslearned the evidence which the attorneys ton, and it is stated that new cotton has of the American Railway union claim to been sold in Boston for delivery late this ranted in striking-that is, leaving their have has not been presented to the grand | month. There was a fair spot business jury.

The strike of all the American Rail- at lower prices. The market is still a small one, and without features of way union men employed on the striking interest. One firm said: "There Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and was a bale of new cotton to-day at the Chicago and Northwestern roads is threatened. It may be ordered to mortow. The cause will be the summary of more new cotton in the near future, dismissal to day from the service of the Northwestern company of thirty-two about by this fear, Liverpool opened union switchmen and of seven engineers, and closed at about yesterday's price. of one fireman and seven brakemen on We see now what had been apparent for the St. Paul road. The news of some time, and that is, that Liverpool holds the situation, and, unless we imnight to 500 railroad men, who met at prove, we cannot advance. Crop ac-Vice President Howard, of the American eral appearance of the market is not a Railway union. The strikers met to hear favorable one. Should the American or addresses and reports of the officers of foreign spinners come into the market the union. Mr. Howard urged all the for new cotton it would of course give

PROFESSOR DENNY

DECLINES THE PRESIDENCY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

nother Blockade Still Captured-A Political Move Against the State University-Threats of Rescaing the Coley Brothers at Louisburg-Profitable Gold Mining - Fine Prospects For State Fair.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH. July 13. Revenue Collector Simmons to-day re ceived a report of the seizure of the 100gallon illicit distillery of P. P. Shore at La Crosse in Guilford county. No arrests were made.

John Morrow of Yanceyville and James W. Price of Rockingham were tolay appointed notaries public.

The estimate made by the most careful tobacco men is that there is not over three-fourths of an average tobacco crop.

Your correspondent is informed that at the meeting of the local Wake Forest alumni association the following resolution will be introduced: "We, the Raleigh branch of the Wake Forest college alumni association, will not support for office any man who favors State aid to the university or to any institution of that resolution be adopted. Raleigh's local cotton receipts this

season are 28,883 bales, against 22,991 to his date last season. Sheriff Page went to Louisburg to-day witness the execution of the Coley rothers, the men who murdered the

Hebrew pedler Tucker, in July, 1892. Sheriff Page lent Sheriff Kearney the opes and black caps used at the execuion. August 3rd he will have to use one of the ropes at the execution of Orange Page, the negro murderer, here. It appears from a letter from Louisburg o day that there have been threats on the part of some of the friends of the Coleys that they would rescue them, and so the jail has, for several nights past, been guarded by the Franklin Rifles. The latter were also on guard to day.

Mr. John J. Jacobs, who repr Philadelphia capitalists in the Reimer gold mine, in Rowan county, will put in an extensive chlorination plant at that property, to save the expense of hanling ore to Salisbury. This is one of the most valuable auriferous sulphide mines in the State, and assays from \$6 to \$24 per ton in sulphides alone.

Local talent gave a concert here last evening in aid of the sick people at Caraeigh mills. The sickness there is abat-The loss by fire here this year is very

small indeed. A few hundred dollars will cover it all. The best of good news comes in in re gard to the crops. The weather, though extremely hot now, is exactly what the

farmers want. The speech of the "Populist drummer" here last evening is not spoken of in very high terms. Mr. Ramsey, of the Proressive Farmer, worked hard to get up an audience.

The outlook for the State fair is fine.

There is to be many special features Secretary Ayer is hard at work and the advertising is excellently done Mr. John T. Patrick, who some years ago had much to do with the fair, has for two ears had no connection whatever with it. The fact that Professor Collins Denny declines to accept the position of president of Trinity college, which was tendered him, is quite a surprise, as it was thought he would certainly accept. The Railway Commission is now pre paring the figures of its annual report. Hon. Chauncey F. Black, of Philadelphia, is expected to arrive here to-

IN CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Judge Taft Sends F. W. Phelan to Jail For Contempt in Working Up the Boycott on the Cincinnati Southern Road.

CINCINNATI, July 13 .- Judge Taft of the United States court, delivered his decision to-day in the case of F. W Phelan, charged with contempt of court n impeding and obstructing the receiver of the Cincinnati Southern road, ap- the absence of support and because the pointed by the court, in the management and operation of his road, by directing and inciting the employes to leave his employ and by interfering with the business of other roads with which the Southern road has business. The court room was crowded and large numbers were in the corridors. Many deputy marshals were in and about the court room, but their presence was not needed as the utmost decorum was observed The decision was very long, requiring a full hour to read.

The judge reviewed at great length the testimony, which, he declared, showed unmistakably that Phelan came nere as the agent of and co-worker with Debs to institute and direct a boycott, determined on by the convention of the American Railway union to force the railroads to break their contracts with the Pullman company, in order to compel the latter company to treat with its employes, who, it appears, are not eligible to membership in the American Railway union.

Phelan's depial of personal agency had no weight with the court, owing to the evasive and flippant character of his testimony and the telegrams passing be-tween him and Debs, as well as his pubic utterances. He knew the Cincinnati Southern road was in the hands of a receiver, and yet his first efforts were directed against it. The court found that lawful conspiracy with Debs and others to paralyze the business of the United States, or in other words, to starve the nation in order to force an employer to

Applying the law to the facts, the court held that to undertake to force a break of contracts was an unlawful conspiracy. Moreover, the whole plan was a boycott, which has been declared by all the States, except Minnesota, to be unlawful. The court plainly recognized the right of laborers to unite and even to combine their unions and appoint leaders for the purpose of obtaining a better price for their labor. They were waremployers in a body to better their own interest, but there was no warrant in law

for a boycott. The judge having found Phelan guilty as charged, said in reference to the sentence that it was the duty of the court to enforce obedience to its orders. To do otherwise would court Anarchy. The penalty for contempt, aggravated as this was by a renewal of the contempt after warning, should be sufficient to enforce compliance with the orders of the court. The sentence was confinement for six months in the Warran county jail at Lebanon, Ohio, and the marshal was directed to immediately execute the order of the court.

H. Heineman, Milwaukee, writes

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Stocks and Bonds in New York-Grain and Provision Markets

of Chicago. NEW YORK, July 13.-Reports that President Cleveland would appoint two commissioners to assist Labor Commissioner Wright in an investigation of the causes of the recent strike, as well as to suggest remedies, led to a firm opening in the stock market. The fact that the railroads were accepting perishable freight for Chicago was accepted as conclusive evidence that the strike was ended and contributed not a little to the firmness, and belated shorts came in the market as buyers. Subsequently, it was announced from Chicago that the American Railway union was willing to call their strike off provided the railway managers would agree to take back the members of the union that quit work in order to assist the Pullman employes, and this assisted the upward movement in the afternoon trading. The proposition of Debs, however, did not lead to any extensive buying of securities to cover, for the reason that the Street came to the opinion at an early period of the strike that there was no money in selling stocks on the latest labor demonstration. Prices for railway stocks moved up anywhere from 1 to 1 per cent. and closed at about the top figure of the day and week. The

issues most conspicuous in the upward movement was the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, Western Union and Mis sori Pacific. Pullman Palace rose to 159 bid, on the introduction by Senator Davis of an amendment placing drawing room and sleeping cars under the operation of the Inter-State Commerce law. In the Industrials, Sugar, Chicago Gas, Lead and Tobacco were strong and in request, while Whiskey was heavy, breaking from 24 to 21s, with a subsequent recovery to 221. The decline was due to Washington reports that the tax on distillers would be reduced from \$1.10 to \$1.00 per gallon, and the bonded period from eight to five years. It was argued that the reduction would have a bad effect, as the company has recently taken large quantities of goods out of bond, its action on the Senate Sugar moved up 2 per cent. to 991, on the advance of to in refined

and the belief that the sugar schedule will receive the approval of the conference committee. The collapse of the strike in Chicago had its effect in Chicago Gas, which rose 1 c. Tobacco advanced fractionally. United States Leather, Cordage and General Electric were firm. peculation closed firm. No gold will be shipped to-morrow, bankers deciding at a late hour not to forward the \$2,000,000 spoken of yesterday. Compared with Thursday's closing prices showed gains of 1 to 2 per cent. Northwestern, however, lost 1, Delaware and Hudson 1 and Distillers 14 per cent. Sales were 131,000 shares, of which 80,000 were

listed and 51,000 unlisted. Railway and miscellaneous bonds were stronger. CHICAGO, July 13.-Local professionals hammered wheat to-day, and, although their sales were not prompt in their effect on prices, still, after the big line shade passed from one to another of the scalpers, each taking his fractional loss and passing it along, a net loss of over 1c in values was made. One plunger sold over 1,000,000 bushels openly at the start, and if he bought it back at the bottom made a net profit. The outside trade was prominently not in the market. At the opening there was some gain over yesterday's close. September wheat opened at from 581 to 582c, sold

between 58%c and 57%c, closing at 58 to 58%c under yesterday.

Corn—The situation abroad in this market helped prices materially during the morning hours of trading, but when the slump in wheat came there was not sufficient support to prices to prevent a sympathetic decline. September corn opened at 43½ to 43c, sold between 43½c and 421c, closing at 421c, to under yesterday. Offerings of cash corn were moderately increased to-day. The demand was good. Price were firm early,

but, later, eased off with the futures. Oats-The small stocks of contract stuff in store and the inability to use the fresh receipts on deliveries were the subject of gossip in this pit to day. There was a firm tone to prices on the talk and in sympathy with the other grains. September sold between 29 c and 29 to 291c, closing at the inside, a slight fractional loss from yesterday. Cash oats were weak and prices 1 to 2c per bushel

It was fully 10 minutes after the bell tapped at the opening before there was of Mr. Rawlins, Democrat, of Utah, any trading in provisions. During the agreed to. balance of the session but little improve ment took place. Prices were weak, i hog trade was demoralized. At the close September pork was 71c lower than yesterday, and September lard and September ribs each 21c lower. The cash market was active as far as a demand was concerned, but as shipments could not yet be guaranteed business was restricted

The Execution of the Coley Brothers. RALEIGH, July 13.—Two brothers, Tom and Calvin Coley, white men, aged 27 and 22 years, were hanged to-day at Louisburg, the execution being private. The rope used to hang Calvin had been used on seven prior occasions in different counties of this Ssate during the last ten vears. The condemned men were unable o read or write, had never been to school, nor inside of any chnrch. They refused to make any statement, but indicated that they had not intended to commit murder. Two ministers visited them often in jail, and they expressed a hope of being forgiven for their sins. In June, 1892, these men and Charles

Tucker, a Jewish peddler, met at the house of two negro women in Franklin county, N. C., and all drank. Calvin Coley incited his brother, and they killed Tucker with an ax and carried his body into a neighboring thicket and covered it with brush. Finding in his pack \$169, they all went to Norfolk. A year afterwards the crime was discovered, the entire party was arrested, and the women convicted.

An immense crowd gathered around the jail to day to see the execution, which, however, was strictly private. The men met their fate without emotion. The neck of Ton was broken by the fall; Calvin died in eighteen minutes, of strangulation.

More Factories Closing. St. Louis, July 13.—Liggett & Myers have closed their tobacco factory, employing 3,500 hands, for lack of railroad transportation. Twelve other concerns have closed for want of coal or transpor-

tation. From these causes 6,000 men

HAMILTON, Ont. July 13.—The Canada Colored Cotton company's mills have shut down for two months on account of the depression in business.

are now idle here.

NOT ADMITTED TO THE TARIFF BILL CONFERENCES.

Senator Hale's Resolution on the Sub ject-Senator Voorhees' Explanation-Rushing Through the Appropriation Bills - The Pension Bill Settled-A Defect in the Utah Bill Corrected. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- A bill to place sleeping and dining room cars under the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act was introduced by Senator Davis, Republican, of Minnesota, by request, and was referred.

A bill to amend the Arbitration act of October 1, 1888, was introduced by Senator George and referred.

Senator Hale's resolution, directing the chairman of the Senate conferees on the Tariff bill to report why a full and free conference has not yet been held, was then taken up, discussed for an hour and a half and then, by common consent. placed on the calendar.

tion, said that no one could tell what had become of the Tariff bill, and that, so far as the Senate and the country were concerned, it was a lost bill.

Senator Voorhees, while disclaiming any disrespect or lack of courtesy to the Republican conferees, defended the course pursued by the Democratic conferees in excluding the Republicans from the conferees in excluding the Republicans from the conferences, as being in the interest of speedy action on the bill. They desired to perfect it, he said, "on their own lines of action," before submitting it to the full conference committee.

The three Republican conferees, Senators Allison, Sherman and Aldrich spoke of the course pursued by the maority conferees as unusual. Senator Allison said that if the minerity conferees were to be mere bystanders at the formal conference, i would be better to have the conference

committee dissolved at once. Senator Sherman thought that the majority conferees should confine themseves to such portions of the bill as pre-

sented political questions. The River and Harbor bill taken up, and the half that remained (forty-nine printed pages) was disposed of in a little less than two hours. The bill was passed and a conference with the House was asked.

Appropriation bill was rushed at the same rapid pace, only the paragraphs providing for a reorganization of the Executive Departments being reserved. Twenty pages of the bill yet remain to be acted upon besides the reserved sections. A concurrent resolution was intro duced by Senator Faulkner and agreed to, for the correction of an error in the bill for the admission of Utah as a State. The correction is to change "Fifth-third to Fifth-fourth" as the designation of the Congress to which the Representatives from the new State are to be elected. Within less than an hour the concurrent resolution had been passed by the House and the error corrected in the enroll-

The Senate adjourned at 6:10 o'clock, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Beyond adopting the report of the conerees upon the bill making appropriations for the payment of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1895, the House accomplished but little business and that only of a preliminary nature. The entire session of the day was spent in consideration of measures on the private alendar. Two of them, one known as 'The Omnibus resolution," recommending in bulk thirty-seven claims, amounting to \$1,040 000 to the Court of Claims for investigation, were ordered to be reported to the House unfavorably. One bill was given a favorable recommendation and the rest of the session was oc-

Just before the House took a recess, at o'clock, the Senate concurrent resolution to amend a clerical error in the bill to admit Utah as a State was, on motion

Rioters Attack a Train Guarded by Federal Soldiers-Two Rioters Killed and Six Wounded-Martial Law Declared.

killed and six wounded. Shortly before 11 o'clock Division Superintendent Wright ordered an engine and two flat cars to clear the track along Front street contiguous to the headquarters of the strikers. Fearing that an attempt would be made to shoot the engineer and fireman, a company of egulars, under the command of Capt.

train. As the train reached I street a number of strikers, who were concealed on the roof of a big building in the vicinity of the city jail opened fire on the engine. The regulars returned the fire and two strikers were killed and six others were wounded. None of the soldiers were injured. The firing attracted hundreds of angry strikers to the scene, and it was with

United States Marshal Baldwin frantically raised his hand and ordered the crowd to disperse. He called upon them in the name of the United States to return to their homes and prevent further United States Marshal Baldwin rode

with three cavalrymen late this afternoon and proclaimed martial law. He ordered all people to disperse and return to their homes under punishment by

rown's Iron

difters.



Senator Hale, in justifying the resolu-

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial

cupied in discussing the fourth. At 5 o'clock the customary recess was taken until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

SACRAMENTO, July 13 .- A bloody battle occurred at 11 o'clock this morning between strikers and regulars. As far as can be ascertained, two strikers were

Roberts, was ordered to accompany the

difficulty they were persuaded by cooler heads not to attack the soldiers.

through the lower portion of the city

i'ce it when "wfully tired"

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

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