# The Wilmington Messenger.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The *News and Observer*, of Raleigh, was sold yesterday under mortgage to J. N. Holding, acting, it is supposed, for Edwards & Broughton, who bought it for $6,810.——Fifty bales of cotton on a platform in Raleigh are burned, set on fire by a passing locomotive.——The treasury receipts from internal revenue for the first half of July reach $15,000,000.——The newsboys at Cleveland, Massillon, and Toledo, Ohio, strike.——By the explosion of a Hotchkiss gun caisson in Chicago three soldiers are killed and a number wounded. A lady in a house near by receives a severe wound. Every pane of glass in two squares was broken.——Miners of the Westmoreland, Pa., Coal company return to work.——The Populists of Onslow hold their county convention in which they endorse Thompson for Congress and adopt a resolution opposing the present system of county government.——The Pullman shops at Ludlow, Ky., resume work with eighty-five men.——The Wheeling and Lake Erie road, which closed down not long ago, has again started up, taking back most of the old employes.——Charges have been preferred against several of the New York police officials by Superintendent Byrnes.——Peter Maher knocked Craige out in Boston last night in the second round.——Fredericksburg, Va., people give an entertainment to raise funds with which to erect a monument to Francis Scott Key.——An unknown man, arrested in Fredericksburg, Va. as a vagrant, commits suicide in his cell.——The Richmond, Va., stone cutters strike.——The Britannia again beats the Vigilant.——President Debs still claims to be confident of being victorious in the strike. Goodwin and Hogan go to the Northwest to organize the strikers. Debs claims that the freight business of the railroads is still demoralized, but the appearance of the depots contradict this statement. He denies the truth of the statement that the leader of the Pullman strike has asked him to call off the strike.——The Rock Island road is reported to again be in bad condition at La Salle, Ills.——Trains are again running as usual at Sacramento.——The Pullman works at Ludlow, Ky., open up.——The Lake Erie and Wheeling road resumes operations in all departments.——Much excitement is caused at Oakland, Cal., by the attempt to stop an outgoing freight train.——At the Pratt mines in Alabama the colored miners are fired upon by the strikers. The fire is returned by the guards. Several are killed. The troops are being sent to the scene of trouble.——Two men on steamers at New Orleans are killed and others injured by lightning.——Marion Howard is taken from the court house at Scottsdale, Ky., while being tried for assault on a little girl and hanged by a mob.——At Round Pond, Ok., people burn two bridges of the Rock Island railway.——Lieut. Gale was in command of the battery whose caisson exploded in Chicago.——At an early hour this morning the Illinois Central railroad shops at Fort Pickering were burning, supposed to have been set on fire by strikers.

### A Card.

WILMINGTON, July 16, 1894.

*Editor Messenger*:

The article in your issue of last Sunday urging the opposing Democratic factions in this county to "Get Together" and arrange their differences before the coming primary election, for the sake of harmony and success, suggests this card, which will show you that you had been just a little anticipated in this direction; and that too by the members of the Democratic Reform clubs of this city. There has been a prevailing sentiment amongst the members of these clubs all along that the war at present being waged against them by the faction could not but result in being hurtful to the Democratic party. The Reform clubs have organized for the sole purpose of culling out of the present administration of our public affairs certain officials whose past actions have shown that they have used their public trusts to serve their private ends; and also to select as servants of the people in future men who will endeavor to give us pure and unselfish administrations of our affairs. The constitutions of the clubs forbid them naming candidates for any positions, but instruct that they shall elect delegates, who shall meet in convention and choose proper candidates for the different positions, in which they follow out the laws of the Democratic party of this State. In view of the present entanglement, however, the members of the Reform movement have tried, as far as they can individually, to assure the present county officers that their organization is not and has not been hostile to their renominations, as has been industriously charged against them. To demonstrate this the writer begs to state that during the latter part of the past week prominent members of the Reform club have approached one of the present county officers, an announced candidate for renomination, and put to him the question, that should the delegates put forward by the Reform clubs meet before the coming primary election and agree upon the renomination, in convention, of all the present county officers would the opposition ticket of delegates be withdrawn. The proposition thus made was more than feasible, but was met with refusal, the candidate stating ultimately that the delegates to be ticketed with him were being run in the interest of an aspiring candidate of this city for Congressional honors. Be it understood, though, that the Reformers are neither for or against any Congressional candidate from this city as matters now stand, but their delegates will undoubtedly, if elected, give their first endorsement to some suitable gentleman in our midst for that position. But does it not seem that any gentleman aspiring to the Congressional nomination should be willing to take his chances for endorsement from the delegates named and elected as Reformers, thereby settling the present differences, and not intrigue, as seems now to be the purpose, to have thrust upon the people delegates who are put forth and presented as the friends of the present county officers, when actually the renomination of the present county officers could be assured, but for the fact that this delegation must remain to take care of a Congressional candidate? This is written to show the people that the Reformers have done all in their power to unite and settle the existing differences, except by withdrawing entirely and leaving the field to the opposition, and that they will not do.

With the above facts let it be understood that should the Democratic party of New Hanover county meet with disaster in the coming election, that disaster must not and cannot be charged to the Reformers.

A. REFORMER.

## STATE RIGHTS

### THE SUBJECT OF DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

**A Resolution Endorsing the President's Action Regarding the Strike Opposed by Mr. Bland—Charges Against the Attorney General — The Bankruptcy Bill—Appropriation Bills Passed.**

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—After the transaction of some routine morning business the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed, after the longest and stormiest passage which any of the appropriation bills have yet encountered in the Senate, and the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was taken up. It took a very short time to pass this bill without material change.

The conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was presented by Senator Brice and agreed to.

The House Trust and Option bill was, on motion of Senator Washburn, taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture was taken up for action.

A Senate amendment reducing the appropriation for clerical services in the Department of Agriculture from $49,520 to $20,000 provoked a discussion, in the course of which Senator Dolph proposed the novel idea of giving out the clerical work of all the departments to contractors just as naval construction is given out, and Senator Harris favored the abolition of the Civil Service law and the Civil Service commission.

Finally the amendment was agreed to and the bill was reported to the Senate, but not passed.

After a short executive session, the Senate at 6:05 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This was suspension day in the House, under the rules, but before the rule was enforced some routine business was transacted.

The Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were disagreed to and it was sent to conference.

Mr. McCreary offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives endorses the prompt and vigorous efforts of the President and his administration to suppress lawlessness, restore order and prevent improper interference with the enforcement of the laws of the United States, and with the transportation of mails of the United States and with inter-State commerce, and pledges the President hearty support and deems the success which has already attended his efforts as cause for public and general congratulations.

Mr. Pence, Populist, of Colorado, said the resolution went further than he thought the Republican side of the House, at least, were desirious of going, in approval of the administration. It might be, he said, that the time would come when there would be such a conflict between the striking laborers of the country and their employers that it would be necessary to call out the strongest arm of the Government to restore order. That all would agree upon. But the people of the country, in his humble judgment, would never agree that the man who called out the injunctions, who ordered the indictments of the strikers, and who directed the military, should be a director and a stockholder in the corporations affected. This resolution went further than endorsing the President; it approved everything done by all the members of the administration. Mr. Pence asked if there was a Democrat on the floor who approved the action of the Attorney General, who, when he found it necessary to employ a special assistant district attorney in Chicago selected the attorney of the railroad corporations for that position. He believed not. But if there were such, there were members on the floor who did not believe that the attorney of a trust should occupy the position of Attorney General, as was the the case at present, according to charges made by prominent Democratic papers.

Mr. Bland—Mr. Speaker, it is to be regretted that a resolution of this character should be thrust in here under a fifteen minute rule for debate; because it opens a wide field for discussion—not but that I believe any member of this House, no matter to what political party he belongs, will endorse the State Governments and the Federal Government in all legitimate efforts to preserve our institutions, to put down riots, and preserve the majesty of the laws of this country. I have no sympathy with any man who raises his arm in violence to destroy property, to enforce what he may consider his rights of work, and try to prevent others from working. No principal of that kind can find endorsement on the part of any one who has a proper conception of the rights of the people of this country to liberty. But, sir, in these great disturbing times, such as we have passed through, it often occurs that acts are done under an assumption of authority that we may be called to endorse by a sweeping resolution of this character. I am, as a Democrat, to-day where I have always been and that is, for the rights and the dignity of the people of the States. I believe in local State Government and that the whole arm of the State authority should be used in suppressing violence before the Federal Government should interfere, except to protect its own property and to protect its mails. I am aware that throughout this country, even in States where there was no violence, and where, if violence occurred at all, the State authorities were ready and able to deal with it without any instructions sent out by the Attorney General, the whole country was flooded with deputy marshals; sheriffs were arrested and State authority was overthrown, and the strong arm of the Federal Government took possession of matters properly belonging to the States. Against that, sir, I protest. I protest against these blanket Federal injunctions. I protest against the omnibus injunction. I object to sending deputy marshals all over the country to take the place of State authority and I say that in a measure like that resolution, in the excitement of the times, we are, as a party—as a Democratic party, liable to do violence to every Democratic principle. If this union is to be maintained, it is to be maintained by maintaining and respecting the rights and the authority of the people of the States. If we are to have imperialism, let it not come with the assent of the Representatives of the people in this House. I have not heard that resolution so as to know precisely what it is. I may vote for it when I understand its scope, but if so I shall do it with the distinct reservation that I protest against many of the acts that were committed under Federal authority in my State, which were absolutely unnecessary.

Messrs. Pence and Hopkins made efforts to secure an extension of the time for debate, but unanimous consent was refused. Efforts were also made on the passage of the resolution to secure a vote by yeas and nays, but they were refused. On the adoption of the resolution there was virtually a unanimous "Yea," the noes being so few and faint as to be almost inaudible.

Mr. Catchings, from the Committee on Rules, reported an order setting aside to day's session for the consideration of Mr. Bailey's Bankruptcy bill and to-morrow for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on the Judiciary.

The order was agreed to, and the Bankrupcy Bill was taken up and advocated by Messrs. Boatner and Bailey. The third reading and engrossment of the bill was ordered.

The opposition to the bill died hard, and, although it was then half an hour past the usual hour of adjournment, the yeas and nays were demanded on the passage of the bill. The vote resulted—yeas, 116; nays, 37; present and not voting, 3. The quorum had disappeared and Mr. Bailey, stating that he was satisfied that at that hour one could not be obtained, moved that the house adjourn. This was agreed to, and at 5:55 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

### A FIGHT WITH STRIKERS.

**Negroes Miners Fired Upon by the Strikers—The Fire Returned by the Guards—A Bad State of Affairs in Alabama.**

BIRMINGHAM, July 16.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon a large body of armed men, with Winchesters, were discovered near Slope No. 3, of the Pratt mines, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, seven miles from Birmingham. It was the hour when the men at work at the mines come out. The men at word were negroes who had taken the places of the strikers and their sympathizers. As the negroes came out the strikers, who were squatting around behind bushes and fences, opened fire. The people who heard it supposed it was a Gatling gun in the hands of the troops. Several hundred shots were fired before the strikers scattered. Guards stationed around the mine returned the fire, but they were few in number. The casualties are: B. W. Tierce, white guard, killed; a negro miner, name unknown, killed; a striker, a Frenchman named Racquet, badly wounded and will die. Several on both sides were wounded. One of the strikers was dragged off after being shot by his friends. It was a deliberate attack by the strikers and they shot to kill.

Two local companies of militia were hurried to the scene and are in the neighborhood. To night all the companies, ten in number, which had been sent here from other cities for a week on account of the railroad strike, had been ordered home last night. This afternoon the Montgomery companies were stopped en route and turned back and all the others will be here in the morning for duty at the mining camps.

The mining strike has been on since the middle of April and the feeling is growing bitter, being accentuated by the railroad strike.

Governor Jones begged the miners this afternoon to accept the compromise lately offered, but they declined. The operators are proceeding to open all mines with such labor as they can get and Governor Jones is of the opinion that troops will be needed here indefinitely.

The attack this afternoon followed in less than two hours after the departure of the troops. The bitterness of the strikers is illustrated by the captured Frenchman. He was kneeling behind a cow pen fence firing his Winchester when a bullet from a guard knocked him over. He raised up and emptied his gun. He could not speak a word of English. The negroes scattered in all directions when fired upon. Only a few had gotten out of the mines when the firing began, which accounts for the small loss of life.

### New York Police Officials in Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Police Commissioner John McClave sent his resignation to Mayor Gilroy this afternoon. The letter is dated Port Chester, July 14.

The mayor this afternoon accepted McClave's resignation and appointed Gen. Michael Kerwin as police commissioner in McClave's place.

Superintendent Byrnes this afternoon preferred charges against the following officers who were accused in the Senate Investigation committee: Capt. Michael Doherty of the Leonard street squad, Patrolman John Hock of the Mulberry street station, Patrolman Bernard Meehan of the East Eighty-eighth street station, and Patrolman Jeremiah Levy of the Kings Bridge squad. Hock and Meehan were ward detectives under Capt. Doherty when he was in command of the Fifth street station. Levy was formerly a ward man under Capt. Cortright in the Eldridge street station. The charges, which were prepared by Assistant District Attorney Wellman, are for neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer, conduct injurious to the public peace and welfare and for committing legal offences. The charges were submitted to President Martin and Commissioner Murray shortly afternoon to-day. Commissioner Martin approved them and the trials of the accused officers were set for Thursday, July 19th, at 10 o'clock. The complainant in all the cases is Augusta Thurow, who was a witness before the Lexow committee.

### Increased Treasury Receipts

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Treasury finances show an improved condition, due solely to large receipts from internal revenue, which have reached for the half month of July $15,000,000, out of a total of $20,500,000. The expenditures for the same period aggregate $18,000,000. This places the treasury in a comparatively easy position with available currency at large centres for delivery, without having to transfer it from point to point to meet prospective drafts. The receipts up to date indicate a total for the month of $35,000,000, while the expenditures will probably fall below $30,000,000, the larger part of the pension payments having already been made for the month. Customs duties still run at a very low figure, and internal revenue receipts are not expected to continue to flow in at the same rate, as much of the spirits in bond have already been taken out in anticipation of the increasing tax on whiskey. When the Tariff bill passes internal receipts will, of course, decline materially, but custom receipts are expected to respond to the changes in the Tariff bill and resume their normal value.

### Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Boston 2; Philadelphia, 9. Batteries—Stivetts and Ryan; Harper and Buckley.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Cleveland, 9; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Young and Zimmer, Parrott and Murphy.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Louisville, 11; Chicago, 10. Batteries—Hemming and Grim; Griffith and Kittredge.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 11. Batteries—Killen, Colcolough and Mack; Bretenstein and Twineham.

### The Suns's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Sun's* cotton review says: Higher Liverpool, the cheapness of the price here, the end of the Western strike, rather more than cheerfulness and activity in cotton goods, the hope that the tariff discussion is nearly over, and that as soon as the question is settled general business will survive are among the factors which have a more or less strengthening effect on cotton prices. The crop news is favorable, but, for all that, the bears are cautious.

## DEBS' LAST EFFORT.

### HE IS STILL TRYING TO MAINTAIN THE STRIKE.

**His Claim That the Strike is Progressing Contradicted by Appearances at the Depots—Pullman Shops Resume Work—Railroads Resuming Operations—Railroad Bridges Burned.**

CHICAGO, July 16.—President Debs, of the American Railway union, still claims to be certain of coming out ahead in his fight with the railroads. Directors Goodwin and Hogan, of the American Railway union, left this morning to begin the work of organizing the men in the Northwest and the country west of the Mississippi. There are now eight of these organizers out. "Our policy," said Mr. Debs, "is to keep these organizers with the men so the strikers will not weaken. We have everything solid west of the Mississippi. That is our stronghold. I claim that as long as we have traffic stopped at any one point we have not yet lost the fight. It is as if you stop the flow of blood in an artery, you stop the circulation in the whole system."

"But everything seems to be running smoothly on the different roads, does it not?" Debs was asked.

"Oh, well," admitted the labor leader, "the passenger business in and out is being transacted fairly well, but there are no freights moving at all, and that's where we have the best of them. That's where we expect to cripple the enemy."

At the depots Mr. Debs' statement that freight traffic is paralyzed is not by any means borne out. Most of the roads are moving freight without the slightest trouble.

When shown a press despatch stating that Heathcole the leader of the Pullman strikers, had asked him to call off the strike, Debs denied it flatly. "The Pullman strikers are just as firm as ever," he said. "They have no intention of going back to work. If Pullman is satisfied they are. Heathcole has not made me any proposition of that kind. On the contrary, he has assured me of his continued co-operation."

Debs received a report from La Salle, Ills., this morning declaring that the Rock Island road is again badly congested at that point. Debs asserted that within forty-eight hours he would have the Rock Island in as bad shape as ever.

The usual meeting of the American Railway union was held at Uhlich's hall this morning. President Debs addressed a large audience. Yesterday he spoke at eight different meetings.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 16.—Trains are running at usual to-day. No attempt is being made to interfere with them. It is reported that the railroad company intends to reopen its shops to-morrow.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 16.—The railroad situation here this morning is greatly improved. Trains are moving regularly and few strikers are visible.

CINCINNATI, July 16—The Pullman shops at Ludlow, Ky, reopened this morning with eighty-five men. They comprise the employes who refused to go out when the strike was inaugurated, but who afterwards quit work. The shops usually employ about 140 men.

TOLEDO, O., July 16.—When the switchmen went out on the Wheeling and Lake Erie road General Manager Blair discharged 1,600 men on the line in every capacity and shut down the road. To day the company issued orders resuming operations in all branches. All firemen who have applied for reinstatement and who were in good standing at the date of the suspension will be restored to their former positions. All former employes who, in the judgment of the officials, are entitled to re-employment, after careful investigation, may be put to work if needed. The company announces its sincere appreciation of the great majority of its employes who were found worthy and loyal.

All but two of the striking men have gone back on the Ann Arbor road, and all the roads have plenty of men, old and new. Everything is running, and the freight blockade is completely raised.

GUTHRIE, Ok., July 16.—Trouble between the Round Pond people and the Rock Island railway broke out anew today. Two bridges were burned at Round Pond and all trains stopped. Governor Low will offer $500 reward for the conviction of the parties burning the bridges and has also demanded of the railway company that they do their part toward stopping lawlessness and stop trains at Enid and Round Pond, in accordance with city ordinances.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 16.—There was intense excitement at West Oakland shortly after noon to day. The Mendota freight train had left the yard and part of it had crossed Seventh street when the engineer discovered that some one had cut the air pipe. It was soon after discovered that a number of coupling pins had been removed and an alarm was sent to police headquarters. An immense crowd gathered around the engine and soldiers from the Second regiment were called out. They charged the crowd and drove the people back, several being prodded by bayonets. Twenty-one persons were arrested.

### The News Boys' Strike.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—The newsboys have struck and organized a boycott on the morning *Leader* and *Plaindealer*. They claim they do not get the papers for a fair price, and that recent reductions on prices of the papers have been made, mostly at the expense of the newsboys.

MASSILLON, O., July 16.—The Newsboys' union went on a strike this morning to prevent the sale of the Cleveland *Leader*, Pittsburg *Despatch* and all other papers commonly sold here for 5c, the marked price of which is 3 and 2c. The boys make but 1c on these papers and they want more. Only five boys attempted to sell the proscribed papers and they were surrounded and followed by a jeering crowd of gamins who yelled: "Scab" until they all retreated.

TOLEDO, O., July 16.—The newsboys have organized here and will go on a strike to-morrow against the reduction in price of the *Morning Commercial*, from 3c to 1c.

### Deadly Thunderbolts.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The steamship Mexico, undergoing repairs in the marine dry-docks, was struck by lightning about noon to-day. One man was killed and thirteen men, one woman and one child severely shocked. About the same time a bolt struck the Costa Rican, killing Chris Johnson, a Norwegian sailor.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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

NEW YORK, July 16.—Speculation at the Stock Exchange was more active today and the undertone of the market was firmer. Professional traders were arrayed on the bull side of the market and they forced some of the chronic bears to cover rather extensively in certain stocks, notably, the Grangers and American Sugar. The bulls had in their favor the gradual return of the railroads to a normal condition and rumors from Washington of probable early action on tariff matters. The falling off in east bound shipments from Chicago last week, some of the roads not having moved a single ton, had no effect, nor did the talk about the heavy losses sustained by the companies during the strike, the opinion prevailing that the roads will be able to make up the losses by the institution of economics in operation during the year. American Sugar was again the feature, selling up from 99 to 102 to 100¼ to 101. The strength of the stock was due to the impression that the company will get what it wants in the way of protection from the conference committee. For the same reason Distillers fell from 22⅝ to 20¼ to 20¼, it being agreed that if the refining duty is not reduced the distilling interests will receive less than expected. Chicago Gas moved up to 77⅝, but later receded to 76⅝ to 76¼. Lead and the other Industrials were firm. The railways were stronger on purchases for both the long and short accounts. St. Paul advanced ¾ per cent. to 61½, Burlington and Quincy 1⅛ to 76⅝, Missouri Pacific ⅝ to 27⅛, Louisville and Nashville ⅛ to 46½, New York Central ⅛ to 97⅝, Northern Pacific, preferred, ⅝ to 15½ and Richmond Terminal ⅝ to —. The last named was strengthened by reports of better earnings and the progress making in the reorganization of the system. When Distillers fell to 20¼ in the last hour, Sugar receded 1½ per cent. to 100¼ and the general railwoy list yielded fractionally In the final dealings, however, the railroads were tolerably firm. Net changes for the day show advances of ⅛ to 1½ per cent. Northwestern lost ⅝, Chicago Gas and General Electric ⅛ each, Cordage ¼ and Distillers 2⅜ per cent. In the inactive stocks Canadian Pacific advanced 1⅞ to 66 and Des Moines and Fort Doge, preferred, 2 to 33. The total sales were 173,844 shares. Railway and miscellaneous bonds were strong and in better demand at a higher range of prices.

CHICAGO, July 16.—When the wheat market opened to-day everything favored the bulls, but before the day was over that part of the news had spent its force and the buyers of the early hours were seeking a comfortable place to rest and lay down their burdens. September opened at 58⅝c, sold between 58⅝ to 58⅛c and 57⅞ to 57⅝, closing at 57⅞ to 58⅛c to 58¼c, ¼ higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was in good demand. Offerings were more liberal and prices rather easy.

Corn had an upward direction all day. The hot weather in the corn belt was the principal factor, although the decreasing stocks and already small supplies were interesting items to those who were hoping for advance. September corn opened at 42¾c, sold between 43¼ and 43⅝c, closing at the top, a net gain of ⅞ to 1c for the day. Cash corn was in good demand and offerings were larger. Prices were ½c higher.

Oats exhibited a strong tone early, but declined later when wheat started down the incline. There was a rally before the day was over, however. September closed ¼c higher than Saturday. Cash oats were dull and easy.

Provisions were dull on an advance ing the value of live hogs at the yards. Ae offerings continued light through th session, prices held the advance made at the opening quite firmly held. There was no new feature in the trade. At the close September pork and lard were each 7½c higher than Saturday and September ribs 2½c higher.

### Fearful Caisson Explosion.

CHICAGO, July 16.—This afternoon a caisson, belonging to a Hotchkiss gun of the Second regular artillery exploded at Fortieth street and Grand boulevard, a fine residence district. The following are the casualties: Joseph Galler, farrier; troop B, Seventh cavalry, head blown off; Cannoneer Donovan, batterry F, Second artillery, of Fort Riley, Kans., killed; Jeremiah Doyle, cannoneer, battery F, Second artillery, of Fort Riley, Kans., killed; Herbert Andres, trumpeter, troop B, Seventh cavalry, fatally wounded, taken to Mercy hospital. The injured are: Sergeant King, Sergeant Liner, Private O'Donnell, Private Stolz, Private Enke, Private Uurquhart, all of battery F, Second artillery, of Fort Riley, Kans. Several other soldiers were made deaf by the explosion. A lady in the house of Frank Devil, at the corner of Grand boulevard and Fortieth street was struck with a projectile and badly wounded. She was taken to a hospital. Seven horses were killed and three wounded. The battery was making a practice march down Grand boulevard when the explosion occurred. There is no explanation of the explosion, except a conjectual one. The caisson had just rattled accross the Lakeshore railroad tracks on Fortieth street when the explosion occurred inside the caisson, sending a hail of projectiles in all directions. Every pane of glass within two blocks was broken. It is conjectured that the jolting over the railroad tracks ignited a fuse or some loose powder, setting off all the shells in the box.

### Commissioner Porch Dismissed.

COVINGTON, Ky., July 16.—Judge Taft to-day confirmed the dismissal of E. M. Porch as United States commissioner at Somerset, Ky., and made him pay the costs. Porch had three attorneys and many witnesses. The prosecution also had many witnesses, whose mileage from Somerset was included in Porch's costs. Porch attended a meeting of strikers at Somerset and advised them to have their cases heard by him.

Attorney Getting, of Chicago, entered an appearance in Judge Taft's court today for Debs. As Judge Taft left to-day for a vacation in Canada, no time was set for Debs' hearing.

### Hanged by a Mob.

SCOTTSVILLE, Ky., July 16.—Marion Howard, colored, was taken from the court house here to-day by a mob and hanged to a tree in the court house yard. Howard was being tried on the charge of assaulting 10-year-old Beulah Davidson. He was captured Sunday afternoon. Howard was married and 34 years old, but bore a bad character. The mob was orderly but determined.


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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE


## A POLITICAL SECRET.

### WHY REPUBLICANS AND POPULIST DID NOT UNITE.

**A Conference Between Chairman Eaves and Wilson in 1892—New Places Ordered for the Goldsboro Orphanage Building—Weather Crop Report—A Hitch in the Postoffice.**

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, July 16.

Mention has been made of the fact that the executive committee of the trustees of the I. O. O. F. orphanage met at Goldsboro to accept plans for the main building. It is learned that the plans were not satisfactory and that new ones will be prepared.

Near here good rains fell yesterday, just when needed. North of here at Wyatt, there was a severe electric storm. Hinton Lee, colored, was in his yard under a small tree, when a bolt of lightning struck him and killed him instantly. The only outside evidence of the lightning's work was in the shape of abrasions of the skin, very small, on an arm and leg.

Rev. Dr. F. L. Reid, of Greensboro, was here to-day on his way to Gates county, in the new territory recently added to the North Carolina conference.

The weekly crop bulletin issued to-day says the past week was not so favorable as the preceding one. Some cool nights occurred at the beginning, but the latter part was warm enough. There was the normal amount of sunshine. Rainfall was deficient everywhere and the crops are beginning to need rain. Beneficial showers fell in the Central district Sunday and it is probable there will be plenty during the present week.

In the Eastern district the weather has been generally favorable. Some cool nights occurred the first of the week, but it soon became very warm again. There was some rain in the Southern part of the district, but the larger number of correspondents say that rain is beginning to be needed again, though no serious damage has occurred so far. There was plenty of sunshine and the weather was good for curing grass. Several report that curing tobacco has begun. Watermelons are plentiful. There was one complaint of lice on cotton. The rains reported were: Wilmington .33, Teacheys .05, Jacksonville .10, Lumberton .33.

Ex-Congressman H. P. Cheatham, colored, who is a man of influence in his party in the Second district, says he is in the Congressional campaign to stay and thinks George H. White, colored, his Republican opppnent, will drop out. Cheatham represents the anti-fusion ring, while White is a fusionist. The Republicans are all tangled up in regard to this fusion business.

Speaking of fusion, your correspondent will tell a little news about something which occurred here two years ago and would like to have Chairman John B. Evans, ex-Chairman S. Otho Wilson and Mr. Marion Butler deny the truth of it. On a certain night Mr. Wilson called on Capt. Evans, and as chairman of the Populists made a proposition. The call was made at Evans' room at the Yarboro and Wilson remained there until long after midnight. He told Evans that his soul's desire was to beat Cleveland and he urged Evans to divide the State ticket or fuse, so the Republicans and Populists would vote together and defeat the Democrats. Evans took the matter cooly and told Wilson that the way to beat Cleveland was in the electoral vote. Then he made a proposition. This was that Wilson and he should take their respective electoral tickets and each mark of six names, leaving five on each ticket, and that they should throw "heads or tails" for the odd elector, making the eleven. Wilson declined to do this, and declared to Eaves that he would never vote for a Republican. At that time the Republican National committee was in favor of fusion. Eaves went North, saw the committee, and told Clarkson and Foster and the others just what Wilson had declined to do. He then declared that there was no plainer evidence needed that the Populists would not stand up to the Republicans. He was so sure that he was right in urging that a straight ticket be voted for that he declared he would rather conduct the campaign on that basis without funds than to run it on the fusion basis with plenty of money. His argument and his statement as to Wilson completely convinced the national committee.

It is learned that to-day the great cigarette factory of the Dukes of Durham began to run on twelve hours a day time.

Though it was said the registration and stamp clerks in the postoffice here, who are Republicans, were to be displaced July 1st and to be succeeded by Democrats, yet there must be a hitch, as the stamp clerk is still at his post. It is a current rumor that the Civil Service Commission has both cases under advisement. The cause which was assigned for the removal was that a postmaster had a right to select the clerks who handled money.

Next week the commissioners of Orange county as well as other citizens of that county, meet at chapel Hill to discuss the great question of road improvement, and there will be a talk by State Geologist Holmes. Then the commissioners, etc., will go to Durham and thence will come here and spend a day with road supervisor McMackin, examining the processes of road making.

### GOLDSBORO JOTTINGS.

**Democratic Convention—Warehouse Struck by Lightning—Many Bales of Cotton Burned.**

MESSENGER BUREAU, GOLDSBORO, July 16.

The Democratic county convention was largely attended here 1st Saturday. There was a good deal of enthusiasm and all seemed hopeful of the elections this fall. Delegates were appointed to the State, Judicial and Congressional conventions. The convention was a unit for Hon. W. R. Allen for judge and Solicitor Pou for solicitor again and so instructed the delegates.

There was a fine rain in this whole section yesterday afternoon. During the rain the lightning struck the cotton storage warehouse. Mr. L. D. Gulley had about 240 bales of cotton badly burned, with no insurance. Messrs. Weil & Broe, had 100 bales badly burned which was insured. Mr. Gulley's loss will be heavy. The cotton burned rapidly and to-day some of the bales were still smoking, though water was thrown on it all during the night. This section of the warehouse is badly damaged.

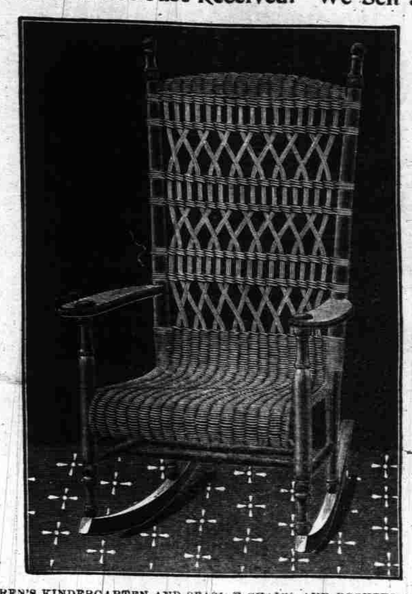
Mr. Allen Rosberry, of this city, died on Saturday morning and was buried yesterday. He was formerly of Duplin county. He had made many friends here, for he was a kind-hearted man.

### A Strike in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., July 16.—The Richmond stone cutters have gone out, under an order of their local union not to accept a new scale of wages submitted by the contractors. The trouble is entirely local, and, as but little is doing in building, very few men are affected by it.


WE ARE PRICE BREAKERS.

10 Dozen of These Just Received. We Sell at $2.25.



$2.25 $2.25 $2.25 $2.25 $2.25 $2.25 $2.25 $2.25 $2.25 $2.25

CHILDREN'S KINDERGARTEN AND SEASIDE CHAIRS AND ROCKERS 40c, 50c, 75c.

We are Headquarters for THE CASH BUYER, but to meet the demand of the times, we will add the time interest to the cash price, and sell on the following conditions:

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| $100.00 | Purchase, | $20.00 | Deposit, | $3.00 | Per | Week. |
| 75.00 | " | 15.00 | " | 2.50 | " | " |
| 50.00 | " | 10.00 | " | 2.00 | " | " |
| 25.00 | " | 5.00 | " | 1.00 | " | " |
| 20.00 | " | 4.00 | " | 75c | " | " |
| 15.00 | " | 3.00 | " | 50c | " | " |

And satisfactory arrangements for larger and smaller purchases and monthly payments.

To Contractors and Builders we have added to our stock a full and complete line of **Fine and Medium Wood Mantels.**

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The Cheapest Furniture House in North Carolina.

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AND COMPARE PRICES AND STYLES WITH THOSE OF OTHER HOUSES and judge for yourself. No one urged to buy. Polite attention. Everything must be sold on account of change of business, and everything has been marked down in prices. We can quote only a few of the many low prices. 26-inch Silk Umbrellas, 98c; 4, 5 and 6 inch butter color Lace 7c per yard. A fine Sailor Hat in black, white and navy blue, for 20c. Notions, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Belts, Buckles, Capes, Reefers, Hosiery, Dress Goods, and a thousand of articles must be sold at

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Full Preparation for University, West Point or Annapolis.

FULL COURSE IN MUSIC, ART AND BUSINESS.
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