PRICE 5 CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY. Congressman Wilson read in the House a letter from President Cleveland in regard to the conference on the Tariff bill. He urged the Democrats to ry out the party principles on the su ct of tariff reform. He argued strongly in favor of free raw materials and a proper duty on sugar. - The President appoints Hon. Clifton Breckinridge, of Ark ... sas, to be Minister to Russia, --- The trial of the Anarchist Paul Lega for attempting to kill Minister Crispi in the streets of Rome has begun. The defendant made a speech defending Anarchy. He said if put to death there would be some one in France or America to avenge him .-The Democrats of the Third Congres sional district nominate John G. Shaw, of Fayetteville. - Senator Hill criticises the President's letter to Chairman Wilson.—The cruiser Columbia has been ordered to Bluefields, -The gold

*axports, yesterday amounted to \$1,250, 000, which reduces the treasury gold reserve to \$62,200,000. - The Senate committee vesterday resumed the Sugar trust investigation. Correspondent Walker refused to answer questions,-The quarter centennial local ministers' conference is in session at Rutherfordton. -The wholesale market of Nelson, Morris & Co., in Chicago, is set on fire and \$50,000 worth of property is destroyed .- The shops of the New York, Lake Erie and Western at Kent, Ohio, have been opened .- At Detroit, Mich. a striker is sent to prison for six months ters strike at East Liverpool, Ohio, is all railway men on the Chicago stock yards to quit work is not noticed .-Over 400 men report for work in the railroad shops at Sacramento. - The Pullman shops' will open next week.

their way to the shops. - Robert Henry Clarence, hereditary chief of Mosquito, declares his independence of the Nicaraguan Government - Late in the day it was announced in New York that between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 in gold would be shipped to Europe Saturday, and decidedly favorable to Mills. - Kaiser William is anxious to see our cruiser Chicago. - Three new cases of cholera are reported at Liege. The grand jury at St. Paul indicts sixty strikers for interfering with the mails. -The Chicago grand jury return indictments rgainst forty-three strikers, including Debs and other officers of the American Railway union. - The Anarchist Lega was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

-A lively time is expected in the Senate to-day. Senators Gorman, Brice, Hill, Smith and other "conservatives" will speak on the subject of the President's letter to Mr. Wilson. There were many wild rumors afloat last night as to what the Democratic Senators would do and say .- The main body of the Federal troops evacuated Chicago yesterday. There is still a fair sized camp of regu-

The Local Ministers' Conference. [Special to the Messenger.]

RUTHERFORD COLLEGE, N. C., July 19. -The quarter centennial local ministers' conference convened on time. President Williams, of Davidson college, delivered the annual address to a large and attentive audience. The conference bids far to be one of great interest to all in

The Situation at Bluefields.

MOBILE, July 19.-The Nicaragua correspondent of the Register sends that paper full details of the recent trouble in Bluefields. On July 4th Gen. Cabezas, Nicaraguan commissioner at Bluefields. gave orders that no guas should be fired in the streets. This angered the Jamaica. negroes, who said the Nicaraguans were celebrating. To get even they said they would drive the Nicaraguans from the place in a week. On July 5th twelve Januaica policemen applied for their pay for the month of June. Gen Cabezas offered them scrip, saying he had no money. The Jamaicans became furious, rushed upon Gen. Cabezas, threw him down and choked him severely. He cried for help, Soldiers responded and drove the policemen away. The same night every one who could get a gun gathered in front of the Quartel and opened fire on it, keeping it up until daylight, breaking the glass and riddling the building with shot. One Jamaican was shot through the thigh, and two soldiers wounded. The Nicaraguans did not return the fire. In the meantime United States Consul Seal and British Consul Hatch sent out to the United States steamer Marblehead for help. On ar wount of the rough sea the marines were that landed until the next day. Whe a the steamboat Handy left Blue-

fields on . Galy 6th all the Nicaraguans in the place to secould do so went out on A party of two bty natives and Jamaicans took two boat and went across the Lagoon, six miles to the bluffs, where there were fifteen Ni paraguan soldiers stationed. A fight took place in which three soldiers were killer and several taken prisoners. The Jam'aicans captured one Gatling gun, one dineu rifle gun, 250 rifles and a lot of amn unition. on the morning of July 7th preparations were being made to attack the Nicaraguans again when Gen. Cabe 738 offered to surrender the place if they would send his men to Rama, let them final trial on September 24th. At the close Nicaraguan commissioner and let him of the trial Mills was remanded back to remain in Bluefields. The Jamaicans prison without bail. agreed and Capt. O'Neill of the Marble head was one of the signers. Afterwards The Sugar Trust Investigation Re-Gen. Cabezas tried to break out, but Capt. O'Neill would not consent. At 12 o'clock the Nicaraguan flag was hauled down and the Mosquito flag run up. At 3 o'clock p. m. the soldiers went aboard afternoon looking to the renewal of the the steamer Hazel Wright and left for investigation of charges against Senators Rama. The steamboat Handy was looked for on July 8th, when it was in which they are alleged to have specufeared she would bring an army of Nica- lated. This was caused by recent pubraguans, but she had not arrived up to lications in the New York papers. Harry July 9th. The cruiser Marblehead left Walker was summoned but declined to on July 9th, for Port Limon to communi- answer any questions. He is the same cate with the Washington authorities. The fifty marines are still kept in Blue- at the first investigation and is the only

The following is the declaration of sovereignty issued by Chief Clarence: "MOSQUITO RESERVATION,

BLUEFIELDS, July 6. "I. Robert Henry Clarence, hereditiary chief of Mosquito, hereby proclaim that I have assumed my rightful authority as chief of Mosquito. I call upon all law abiding and loyal residents to obey my authority and that of my

ROBERT H. CLARENCE, Chief of Mosquito."

THE MILLS TRIAL.

THE PRELIMINARY INVESTI GATION HELD.

The Defendant's Repulsive Appear ance-A Scene Caused by the Mother of the Murdered Girl at Sight of the Defendant-Sensational and Revolting Evidence - In-

tense Excitement of the People. MESSENGER BUREAU,

RALEIGH, July 19. George Mills, who is charged with the nurder and attempted outrage of his niece, Miss Iana Wimberly, and who was recently sent to Goldsboro for safe keeping, was brought back here yesterday afternoon for trial. He had a preliminiary hearing this morning at 11 o'clock before Justice Roberts.

Before the appointed hour for the trial a large crowd had completely filled the court room to hear the trial. The father. mother, sister and two brothers of the murdered girl came in just before the time for the trial and took their seats in the bar of the court house with a great number of other witnesses. Mills' two brothers and a brother-in-law were also

Public interest, which is intense, reached its climax when Mills was returned to 103; and closed at 102; brought in. His confinement has told on him terribly. He is very thin and his unshaved, ididtic face gives him a terri- man Wilson, of the Ways and Means for assaulting a switchman. The pot- ble appearance. He seemed entirely unmoved and without an emotion. As

declared off .- The strikers order for soon as he appeared in the bar of the court house the mother of Miss Wimberly began to scream and cry out at the top of her voice, "Oh, Lord God, here is the man who murdered my child. She told me so on her death bed. Oh, people, She continued to cry out in the same Already 325 men have asked to be taken strain and at the top of her voice even back. Yesterday a fight occurred be- after she had been removed from the tween strikers and 100 Hollanders on court room. The general impression seemed to be that this was done for

Five witnesses were introduced ach side, among them the father, brother, mother and sister of the mur dered girl and Drs. A. T. Cotten and J. L. Moore, who were the girl's attendant phycians. The evidence was sensation

Mr. Wimberly, father of the girl, was the first witness introduced, and testified that on the evening of the tragedy she had been at work and left home after supper with George Mills, and he did not see either of them till about 1 or 2 o'clock at night when Mills came and told him omebody had killed Iana. He said that Mills claimed that when Iana went to the house and put her head in at the door, some one struck her, and he, Mills, was warned to leave or he would be killed. Mr. Wimberly said he then sent for assistance, and when they went there between daybreak and sun-up they found her, terribly beaten and bloody, but not dead. The girl was immediately taken He saw no tracks in the house, except those of Mills and the girl. He recognized Mills' tracks by the tacks driven in the heel, by Mills himself, in

.The girl had been beaten with a rock which had blood and hair on it. On cross examination he said the girl was 17 years old and that Mills was his wife's brother. Mills lived about four miles from him and had been spending the greater portion of his time at his (Wimperly's) house and was treated as a member of the family. Mills, he said, was short." The relief came last night in partially blind and the county has been the form of scattered showers throughcontributing to his support on the ground out the corn belt and in further prospects that he was almost blind. The children of rain where most needed. Prices were all fond of Mills and had been ac- responded with promptness and despatch, customed to go about with him. He, Wimberly, had been told by Mills that where they stopped yesterday, declined Iana was enciente and he went to Dr. Robinson, in Chatham county, to get medicine for her to take. Dr. 4c under yesterday. The range on Sep-Robinson refused to give the medicine. tember was between 43c and 413c and Robinson refused to give the medicine. He said that he then told Dr. Robinson that he had rather see her dead than to have his family disgraced. He said that Mills went out the front door when he left and lane went out by the back door. He saw blood on Mills clothes and he, Wimberly, told his younger daughter to wash it off. The girl didn't want to do

so but he, Wimberly, made her do so. This was done before anyone came. Mr. J. E. Council was the next witness introduced. He said he had been notified by Mr. Wimberly's son just about day that Iana had been murdered. He saw five different tracks, one was barefooted and one had on shoes. There were five tracks in all, both coming to and going from the house and all around about. One of the barefooted tracks he believed to be a negro's track. One of the shoe tracks was made by a shoe now on Mill's foot, which the witness examined. Mills did not go with them to

the scene of the tragedy. Late in the evening he examined Mill's clothing and found blood on it in three places. In the house were some freshly pulled vines and grass that had been gathered about the house. This seemed to have been made into a pillow or seat and looked like some one had laid their head on it or had been sitting on it,

(By Special Telegram]

ness introduced, was substantially the same as that of Mr. Council. Dr. Cotten testified that he had regularly attended the girl previous to her death. He did not think she ever regained consciousness. He described the wounds and fractures in her skull from which she died. He thought the blows, were given by some one from behind. He said he made the post mortem examination and found the girl enciente.

Since these facts were brought out it is generally believed that while Mills killed the girl, it was planned and caused much evidence of very sensation character which will not be brought out till

sumed. WASHINGTON, July 19.-The sugar committee took the initial steps thislications in the New York papers, Harry one of the three correspondents who es caped indictments.

Railway Shops Opened.

KENT, O., July 19.—The shops of the New York, Lake Erie and Western road at this place were started again this at this place were started again this morning. A vast amount of work had accumulated and the force will be rushed for some time to clear it up. Notwithstanding this fact, thirty-five men were discharged, including every member of the American Railway union.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

stocks and Bonds in New York-Grain and Provision Markets

of Chicago. NEW YORK, July 19 .- The announcement of the engagement of \$1,000,000 additional gold for shipment to Paris shortly after the opening of business this morning had a tendency to weaken the general stock market. The gold shipments net the exporters a small profit and is the result of an increased inquiry for the metal for Austrian account, the scarcity of bills here and a decline in Sterling at Berlin and Paris. The railway list was also unfavorably affected by the light traffic, receipts for the first half of July and the month of May. The Union Pacific statement for the last named month was particularly unfavorable, the net loss being nearly \$600,000. The Northern Pacific for the first fourteen days of July reported its receints at only \$24,000, a decrease of \$763,000 as compared with 1803. Rumors of damage to the growing corn and the further decline in wheat also operated against an advance in stock prices. Notwithstanding the unfavorable factors enumerated, the decline in the prominent railway issues was only 1 to 1 per cent. and was most pronounced in the cases of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. Business was light and at times trading

active, and figured for 62,300 shares in a grand total of 134,449 shares. The stock declined 1 per cent. to 1011, rose to 103, against 1021 last night. Washington advices were read with greater interest. The determined stand taken by Chaircommittee, was not to the likeing bulls on the property of the The settlement of the sugar schedule will be anxiously awaited by the Street, as there have been some heavy buying on the theory that the House would concur in the Senate amendments to the original Wilson bill. The opinion in usually well informed ircles is that there will be a moderate duty on sugar and that in return the Senate will have to agree to free coal and iron. Chicago Gas, Distillers and Cordage were all firmer. Chicago Gas gained 1, Cordage 1 and Distillers 11 per cent. on the day. The last named sold up to 204 on covering of shorts. The close was irregular, the railway being rather weak and the Industrials firm. Net changes show losses of 1 to 1 per cent. except for the Industrials and Western Union,

in the railways almost at a stand still.

American Sugar, however, was again

listed stocks aggregated 64,000 shares: unlisted 66,000. CHICAGO, July 19.—From every part rendered. of the pit the selling of wheat seemed to 'In the come to-day. Each day seems to further leplete the ranks of the bulls and corespondingly increase the numbers of hose on the other side of the market. The only reason given why there should be any recovery to prices is this very accession to the bear crowd and the sentimental excuse that prices are so very low. There was a rally near the close of the session to-day, but the final figures disclosed a net loss of #c from yesterday's close. September wheat opened from 56 to 55%c, declined to 55%c, advanced to 55 c, closing at that price, with the losses above noted. Cash wheat

was in good demand, but prices were 4c Corn-The Cincinnati Price Current summary was unusually decided in the position it took with respect to the growng crops. It said in part: "Without relief quickly, the crop will be largely cut breaking at the start from 1 to 1c from ac further, then rallying in sympathy with the recovery in wheat and closing the close 42%c. Cash corn was in good demand. Prices were 1 to 11c lower. Oats did little else than follow the direction of wheat and corn. The rains were naturally of benefit and may have influenced some selling, but declines and rallies were identical with those in the other grains. There was nothing taken from store. September opened from 27%c to 274c, declined to 27c advanced to and closed at 27%c, ic under yesterday. Cash oats were dull and lower. Provisions-The shorts, in endeavoring to cover some early sales, caused a rally in product shortly before the close. Intil that time trade was indifferent and prices were weak. The weak grain market and a decline in prices of live hogs lent a spirit of easiness to the market. The close was 5c higher than yesterday for Septemuer pork and ribs and 2kc

a moderate cash demand. More Indictments Against Strikers. CHICAGO, July 19 .- The grand jury djourned to-day. Just before doing so it handed to Judge Seamans a pile of manuscript two feet high, said to contain twenty-nine indictments against forty-three individuals. The papers were at once locked up in the district attor-RALEIGH, N. C., July 19.—The evilation of Seth Broadwell, the next with next's office. No warrants were issued to-day upon them. That will be done to-morrow when the indictments are recorded. The court in the meantime had fixed the bail on each of the indictments in \$10,000 against each and every individual concerned. It is stated on good authority that not only were there cumulative indictments against President Debs, Vice President Howard, Secre-Keliher and Editor Rogers, of the Railway Journal, but that every other member of the board of directors had been scooped in and would be put on trial. It was also hinted that Organfound. In one indictment and which, ciently, free ourselves from prejuso it was stated in the district attorney's dice to enable us coolly to weigh office, is one of the strongest yet found, no less than nineteen defendants are named. the considerations which, in formulating tariff legislation, ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article.

higher for September lard. There was

Several of the directors of the American Railway union have lectured during | tained for trusts, and while I am the past week to organize lodges in the decidedly opposed to granting them, West, but they are equally liable to arrest as though they remained within the opportunity to further their peculiar

jurisdiction.

Telegraphic Sparks. WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The cruiser Columbia has been ordered to proceed immediately to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interest in the disturbed condition of affairs there.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19 .- It is officially announced that, in consequence of depth and strength of the feeling which the prevalence of cholera, the mobiliz- its treatment has aroused. I do not being of the reserves and the customary lieve we should do evil that good may autumn military manœuvres in the come, but it seems to me that we should vicinity of St. Petersburg will not take not forget that our aim is the completion place this year.

PARIS. July 19.—The final interment of the body of the late President Carnot able bounds, whatever else may be said took place this morning at the Pantheon. where it had been resting temporarily in a vault. The body was placed beside that of the late President's grandfather,

LIEGE, July 19.—Three new new cases of cholera have been reported here:

ON THE SUBJECT OF REFOR-MATION OF THE TARIFF.

His Letter to Chairman Wilson Rcgarding the Reference of the Tariff Bill-Urging Adherence to Party Principles-Free Raw Material and Proper . Customs Tax on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following President Cleveland's letter to Repre entative Wilson, upon the tariff situa tion, which Mr. Wilson read as a part of his remarks in the House this afternoon "EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1894.

Hon. Wm. L. Wilson: "MY DEAR SIR:-The certainty that a onference will be ordered between the two Houses of Congress, for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation, makes it also certain that you will be again called on to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform. "My public life has been so closely reated to the subject, I have so longed for

its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow countrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party, that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crises you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles. I believe these absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of Democratic existence. "I cannot rid myself of the feeling that his conference will present the best. if not the only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the re liance of those who desire the genuine fruition of Democratic effort, the fulfilment of Democratic pledges and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well defined lines of principle will not be the sole task of the conference, but, as it cratic principles themselves are to be

saved or abandoned. "There is no excuse for mistaking or apprehending the feeling or temper of inclined to treat the matter as a joke. the rank and file of the Democracy. inactive stocks Minneapolis and St. They are downcast under the assertion Louis, preferred, fell 2 per cent. to 16 and that their party fails in ability to manage Wheeling and Lake Erie & to 52. Rail- the Government, and they are apprehenway and miscellaneous bonds were sive that efforts to bring about tariff reirregular, but in the main firm. Sales of form may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be sur-

> "In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than look with confidence to you and to those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action under your leadership of the House of Representatives upon the bill now pending.

"Every true Democrat and every sinere tariff reformer knows that this bill, in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have ong labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which, in its anticipation, gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which, in its promise of its accomplishment, is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success, that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests, means party perfidy and

party dishonor. "One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principles so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platforms and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party now has that power. We are as certain to-day as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage our people. It must be admitted that no tariff measure can ac- in the new men agreeing to go home. cord with Democratic principles and promises, or bear a genuine Democratic badge, that does not provide for free raw material. Under these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list, and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations

of principle? "It is quite apparent? that this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative

"I hope that you will not consider it

instrusive if I say something in relation

to another subject which can hardly fail

refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar. Under our party platform and in accordance with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of The legislation which will be submitted to the conference, that have aroused, in connection with this subject, a natural Democratic animosity to the methods by members of her own family. It is izer Phelan, who on Monday was com- and manipulations of trusts and combi- with his flagship on the occasion of the On the morning of July 7th p. epara-

> While no tenderness should be entermethods. I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principles and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar, by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may in-directly and inordinately, encourge a combination of sugar refining interests I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject and I appreciate the Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U. S. Gov't Report

of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principles. With all there is at stake, there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are all willing to stand, where toleration and con-ciliation may be allowed to solve the

of a Tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS problem, without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious con-

"I ought not to prolong this letter. If you to believe in my good intentions. "In the conclusions of the conference touching the numerous items which wil be considered, the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected They know that the general result so far as these are concerned will be to place home necessaries and comforts easier within their reach, and then insure

better and surer compensation to those

"We all know that a tariff, covering all the varied interest and conditions o country as vast as ours, must of neces sity be largely the result of honorable ad justment and honorable compromise. expect very few of us can say when our measure is perfected that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how much I deprecated the incor poration into the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. think there is a general agreement that

this is party duty. This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the busi cussed for three hours and was then laid ness of our country timidly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation; that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment and that a con fiding people still trust in our hands their prosperity and well being. The Democracy of the land pleads most

earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their Representatives have undertaken; but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic prin-Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND." (Signed)

LATEST FROM THE STRIKE.

Men in the Stock Yards Refuse to Strike-Returning to Work at Sacramento-Pullman Shops to Open-Strikers Attack Workmen.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The American Railway union order, warning all railroad men at the stock yards to desist from work, seemed to have little effect seems to me, its members will also have on the men to whom it was addressed in charge the question whether Demo- this morning. Railroad employes returned to their work as usual; switching was continued, and the packers seemed

> to solve the problem of securing protection for its men outside of working hours by lodging and boarding them in its buildings. Cots were placed in some of the houses this morning. SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 19.—Early

this morning over 400 men reported for work in the shops and many of the old employes were given their former positions. Every department, save the rolling mills and foundery, is in operation, with a sufficient force to handle all business for the present. No work is to be done in the rolling mills and foundery, and for this reason they remain inoper-

The men filed into the yards, protected by a strong military escort. There were committees from the strikers' ranks hanging upon the outskirts of the sentry ines and endeavoring to persuade the workmen from returning to work, but their pleas were in vain. It is generally conceded that the strike so far as it obtainshere, it over and that the railroad company has won.

Superintendent Small, of the motive ower and machinery department, says ne has applications for reinstatement rom hundreds of men and that by tomorrow he will have 600 men at work Three switching crews went to work this morning and trains are made up without difficulty.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Pullman shops at Pullman, Ills., will probably reopen next week. Vice President Wickes stated this morning that he had received 325 applications from workmen desiring ber of operatives to work all the departments. Three hundred men are engaged in oiling the machinery, cleaning the shops and doing other preliminary work. While 100 of these men, who are Hollanders, living at Roseland, were on their way to Pullman this morning, they were stopped a short distance west of Pullman by strikers or their sympathizers and an all-round fight ensued, which terminated After nearly reaching Roseland, how-ever, the Hollanders separated into groups of two or three and by different routes returned to Pullman and went to work. Most of the Hollanders are iron founders, but all were pressed into the

service of cleaning up. Senator Hill on the Presdent's Letter. WASHINGTON, July 19 .- When asked what he thought of the letter of the Pres-

lent, Senator Hill replied: "In language of the novel, 'The Plot Thickens.' I prefer to say nothing at this time as to the propriety or wisdom the people, the vote on its pasof the letter. It comes rather late, and sage to be taken at 4 olclock
Friday; that on Saturday the Bynum may complicate the whole situation and defeat all tariff legislation whatever. If the President, instead of writing a letter, of Democratic principles and Democratic | had exercised his influence to assist me in getting votes for free raw material when was making the fight therefor in the Senate, the present unfortunate compliplication might have been avoided. I trust that there will be more votes now for free raw material when I bring forward the proposition again in the Senate, which I expect to do. The skys are brightning.

The Kaiser to Visit the Chicago. LONDON, July 19.—The admiralty earning that the Emperor of Germany had expressed a desire to see the United States cruiser Chicago, have sent an invitation to Admiral Benham to be present

Gold Exports.

Washington, July 19 .- The Treasury Department was informed this afternoon that \$1,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the sub-treasury at New York to be exported to Europe in addition to \$250,-000, taken for shipment to Canada. This reduces the gold reserve to \$62,200,000.

NEW YORK, July 19.-Late in the day foreign bankers announced that they had received orders to forward additional amounts of gold to Europe. In consequence, steamers sailing on Saturday will probably take out between of earthquake was felt here at 4:30 o'clock \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 of the metal. this morning.

ELECTION OF SENATORS

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT ON THIS SUBJECT.

The House to Vote Upon it To-Day-The House Asks for Another Conference on the Tariff Bill-First Open Battle on the Tariff Conference-Conference Report on Appropriation

SENATE. WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The conference report on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to, and consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed. the pending question being an amendallowing the Puyallup Indians to sell part of the lands held by them in severalty on the reservation near Tacoma, Washington. The amendment was dis-

on the table-yeas, 26; nays, 19. While the discussion was still going on message was received from the House asking for a new conference on the Tariff bill, It was temporarily laid on the

At 3 o'clock p m, the message from the House asking for a further conference on the Tariff bill was laid before the Senate, and Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Finance committee, said that the conference committee had had the bill under consideration in full and free conerence and had not agreed in relation the amendments adopted in the Senate. He added that, after consulting some what with gentlemen who expected to take part in the discussion, he should ask that the message from the House be taken up to-morrow morning for consideration immediately after the reading of

Senator Hill-I give notice that at that time I shall move to instruct the conferees on the part of the Senate to place coal and iron ore on the free list, and I shall submit some remarks on that

"In connection with the conference report," Senator Manderson put in with a uizical expression, "I ask the Senator rom Indiana if there is any message from the President of the United States

Senator Voorhees-None that I have, Consideration of the Indian Appropri ation bill was resumed and several amendments were agreed to, among them one offered by Senator Gallinger looking to the discontinuance of Indian contract schools after this fiscal year. The bill was then passed. The Senate, after a brief executive ses-

sion, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The first open battle over the differnces between the House and Senate was ought to-day in the House of Representatives in the presence of a large and deeply interested audience. Hostilities began immediately after the journal had been read, when Mr. Outhwaite, Democrat, of Ohio, presented an order from the Committee on Rules providing for two hours' debate on the report of the con-ferees on the Tariff bill and restricting the action of the House to voting on a motion to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendments in bulk. The order was antagonized by Mr. Reed and Mr. Johnson, Democrat, of Ohio, the latter of whom wanted an opportunity to vote separately on the sugar schedule. It was and then Mr. Wilson, chairman of the ace hidden under a handkerchief binding a bandage about his eyes, in which are seated his neuralgic troubles, from which he is suffering sorely, reported the failure of the conferees to agree and

moved that the House insist upon its disgreement to the Senate amendments. Speaking to the motion, Mr. Wilson gave a very frank statement of the diferences between the House and the Senate conferees, and the reasons therefor. He was frequently interrupted by applause from his political associates, which arose to the tumultuous when he declared in favor of never adjourning until the duty on refined sugar had been

repealed, whatever might he the fate of the general Tariff bill. In conclusion he had read a letter from President Cleveland, approving the features of the Wilson bill as it passed the House and advising the conferees to stand firm for the principles contained in the bill at the stage of its existence.

After further debate by Messrs. Reed, Wheeler and Grow the motion was agreed to and Speaker Crisp reappointed the conference on the part of the House.

The conference reports on Naval and the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bills were presented and agreed to.

Mr. Catchings reported from the Committee on Rules an order directing that the next order of business before the House shall be the Tucker joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by bill, directing the re-employment, as fast as vacancies occur, of the railway postal clerks who were discharged be tween March 15 and May 1, 1889, at the time the service was placed under civil service rules, shall be considered until 4 o'clock and then voted on. The order was agreed to and the Tueker joint resolution taken up.

The argument in favor of the joint resolution was opened by Mr. De

At the conclusion of his remarks the House adjourned until to-morrow at

Trial of the Anarchist Lega. Premier Crispi as he was riding in a carriage on his way to the Chamber of Deputies on June 16th, began to-day. The upon being arraigned, said that he (was animated in his attempt upon Signor Crispi's life much less by hatred of Crispi personally than he was by a desire to strike at the chief of a Prepotent society. "If I failed to kill him," he said, with a laugh, "it was not my fault." The prisoner made a vigorous defense of anarchy, and concluded his speech by saying: "I now await your verdict. If you give a capital sentence there is always some one ready to avenge his brethrenin France or America.'

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