The Senate confirms the nominations of Hon. Clifton R Breckinridge to be Minister to Turkey and W. F. Barr to be postmaster at Anderson, S. C .- The quarter centennial conference of the local preachers at Rutherford College is a very successful meeting. - A fearful explosion of powder and shells occurs in the store room of Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, caused by the Sergeant in charge setting fire to some wet powder in order to drive the mosquitos fromthe room in which were some 400 pounds of powder and a number of shells. Adjoining this room were two tons of pounds of dynamite, but these were moved to places of safety. The sergeant was so badly burned that he will die .-A man named Rollins criminally assaults Miss Hertzog, near Pensacola, The

several days ago. - Wash. Adkins is hanged at Favetteville, W. Va., for Tilman discussion at Lexington yesterday were the howling down of Cal. Caughman, candidate for Congress; Butler's endorsement of Vice President Stevenson for President, and Tillman's abuse of President Cleveland. - The first clause of the Anti-Anarchist law passed by the French Chamber of Deputies provides that persons charged with inciting to anarchic crimes shall be tried before judges without a jury, --- A member of the State troops while on sentry duty at night at Birmingham is attacked by eight men and stoned. One of the men is captured .-- At the mines near Pratt City the sentinels are constantly fired upon. A freight and passenger train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad collide near Macon. Both firemen lose their lives. Failure of air breaks to work was the cause.-Dun & Co. say the most hopeful sign of

The Butler-Tillman Circus. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.-The at Lexington were the howling down of Cal. Caughman, candidate for Congress. Butler's endorsement of Vice President Stevenson for President, and Tillman's abuse of Cleveland. These two last, by the way, are not novel, being parts of the regular campaign speeches for the two Senatorial candidates. A special to the News and Courier

the week is that failures continue com-

paratively few and unimportant.

thus speaks of the howling down: Today's disgraceful scenes, for such they were, no matter who was howled down and how it was done, ought to teach a variety of moral lessons, It ought to, and perhaps will, show how uncertain and spasmodic political worship is. Two years ago Cal. Caughman and Tom Say were the chief hurrahs for Governor Tillman at the campaign meeting here. Then Governor Tillman 'and · Cal. Caughman were not exactly strangers as they passed by, and Governor Tillman said of Caughman at Walhalla two years ago: "There is no blood smurch on his record." Lexington two years ago had Tillman as it doll and Caughman second only to Ben Tillman. To-day one of those two political demagogues was systematically howled down. He was not allowed to utter a single sentence. He was denied the privilege, which two years ago he said Governor Tillman had secured for the plough boys. There was not a shadow of a possibility for him to make any kind of a speech. During Butler's speech the following occurred: "We want Tillman for President," from the crowd.

Butler-Upon reflection, you can make him President and send me back to the Senate. Appleuse and laughter. Say-Do you think we ought expect any relief from the Democratic party, and who is your man for Presi-

Senator Butler-I think the best man for us is Adlai Stevenson, or Ben Tillman, if you want him. Stevenson is the friend of the South. My judgment is that the Democratic party is our only salvation. If all men, of whatever party, will unite on some good man on silver, not only those in the South and West, but the North and East, I believe we can win. That is the way to fight. Stevenson is in sympathy with us. He favors an enlargement of the currency. Tillman abused Cleveland and showed

his own readiness to become an ardent He ridiculed Cleveland's heart was not blacker than this scoun-Wall street. He wanted to know how would have done much more for the South than that "bag of beef."

District Conference Notes.

TABERNALLE CHURCH, July 19, 1894. The Wilmington District conference of the M. E. church met, in its twenty- make none now. seventh annual session, in Tabernacle s church, Onslow circuit, this morning at 1 10 o'clock, Bishop A. W. Wilson, of slightest change in my position. I ac-

The opening sermon was preached Wednesday night by Rev. E. Pope, of Scott's Hill, from the text, 'Go Forward." It was a strong and forcible plea for Christian progress, and made a fine impression. There is a fair attendance of preachers and delegates, and the resume operations. good people of this vicinity are vieing with each other in bountifully providing for their guests. At the depot yesterday evening there were carriages, buggies, wagons and carts enough to have carried off the entire district conference and nearly another one like it.

The conference heard reports from several pastoral charges, and at 11 o'clock a. m. Bishop Wilson preached a powerful sermon from the parable of the

Rev. W. B. Lee, of Jones circuit, Newbern district, preached Thursday night. Messrs. W. E. Springer, W. M. Poisson, W. J. Penny, R. H. Beery and others are in attendance from your city. Your correspondent was shown a house

this morning in which Bishop Asbury spent one night. This part of Onslow contains some as fine farming land as your correspondent has seen in North Carolina. The Wilmington, Newbern and Nor

folk railroad is going to run a branch road from White Oaks to a landing on to White Oak river, which will add much this already thriving community. P.

Hanged for Murder.

CLEVELAND AND HILL.

NEW YORK'S SENATOR EN DORSING THE PRESIDENT.

Heated Discussion Over Refusal of the House to Accept the Senate Bill-Senator Smith Demands that Bill or None-Senator Hill Advocates Free Raw Materials-Senator Vest's Reply.

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- Attracted by the expectation of stormy scenes over the powder and within 200 feet were 500 disagreeing conference report on the Tariff bill, spectators began to flock into the Senate galleries as early as 11 o'clock this morning; and when the chaplain's opening prayer was begun, at noon, the galleries were well filled, though not enraged citizens are after him and will crowded. Ladies in light summer coslynch him as soon as captured .--- At tumes, with fans in perpetual motion, Kissimmee, Fla., a mob of negroes lynch | gave light and color to the scene. Senathe negro Lundy who murdered his wife | tors were in attendance in much larger numbers than at any time since the passage of the Tariff bill. Gen Sickies and murder. The features of the Butler- half a dozen members of the House occupied seats in the Chamber.

> Many memorials were presented and referred, among them one from the business men of Chicago, asking for immedlate action, of some character, on the

In the absence of the Vice President the chair was occupied by Senator Harris, President pro tem, of the Senate. At 12:20 the message from the House asking a further conference on the Tariff bill was laid before the Senate, on motion of Senator Voorhees, who contented himself with these few words: "Mr. President, the conferees on the part of the Senate now await further action on this bill," After saying these words he took his seat had took ino further part in the day's proceedings, except in a slight controversy with Senator Hill. Senator Smith, Democrat, of New Jersey, opened the debate. He said:

"I shall vote for a motion to insist in the Senate amendments, in the hope that a tariff bill may yet be evolved which will be enacted into law by Democratic votes. I supposed when we took a final oparate as a fire brand to spread the vote upon the measure before us two weeks ago that such a bill had been per- party friends, honestly differing, as I fected. But the events of the past am disposed to concede, upon questions twenty-four hours have shown us our of public and party policy. It may be done. I was a tariff reformer before to-day. It would appear, however, that error, and it is folly to deny that we are widen the breach already existing in the President commenced his phenomthe danger tariff legislation at this session. If this regarded as unfortunate and ill advised. shall be the result, the responsibility can It was a time for diplomacy, statesmanbe fixed only by the people. Whether ship and conciliation, rather than reit shall rest upon the House of Represen- | crimination, denunciation and arraigntatives, which has repudiated, in ment. But aside from the question of

of this body, or upon the, President | demands that the party shall not be led Democratic principles induced him to pledges and principles. offer suggestions before the bill technically came before him, for his consideration, or upon the Senate which strove to know it. You cannot answer his arguharmonize wide differences of opinion great mass of voters whose interests are to accept the verdict of that tribunal as just and right.

"When the time came for the Democratic party to fulfill its pledges and reform the tariff the House of Representatives contained a Democratic majority of eighty-seven. This fortunate condition alone made easy the task of securing the adoption of any party measure, regardless of the local and State interests involved. But even this advantage in securing party legislation was hardly greater than that afforded by the adop tion of rules which enabled the majority to close debate arbitrarily and prevent obstruction or delay of any kind. Under these circumstances no difficulty was experienced in passing a tariff bill, despite the fact that its provisions were so offensive to some that the party line was broken and no less than seventeen Demo rats voted against the bill. Still the party was so large and the rules so well adapted to action that the defection was hardly noticed. I submit, therefore. hat whatever may have been the quality of the statesmanship and management which characterized the conduct of the original bill in the House, surely the highest order of ability was not absolutely essential to that "free and un-

House conferees to which they seem to attach so much importance. "How different was the situation in the Senate. Here the Democratic majority was three. The defection of only two would turn the Democratic majority into a minority. Practically, every vote was needed to enact party legislation. Indeed, as a matter of fact, there has letter to Congressman Wilson. "When | never been a time when forty three Sen-Judas betrayed Christ," he said, "his ators would bind themselves by the decree of a Democratic caucus. I appredrel Cleveland, in deceiving the De- hend, without designing the slightest remocracy." Then he charged that those | flection upon his capacity as a Congressmen that Cleveland did not buy party leader, that the chairman of with patronage were bought with money | Ways and Means committee would have from Wall street. He charged that found this situation far more trying Cleveland had been manipulated by than that which enabled him to dispense with seventeen Democratic votes and much "sugar" he got for writing the still retain a clear majority of nearly Wilson letter. He believed Stevenson sixty in the House. In any event, many times two Democratic Senators could not see their way clear, in justice to the interests of either their constituents or the whole country, to vote for the Wilson bill. Just how many held this position

trammeled action" on the part of the

I cannot say. I know that I was one. made no concealment of the fact and I "So far as I am concerned, and I think speak also for several of my colleagues, cepted the income tax in its modified form from a sense of duty to my party, but I do so with the greatest reluctance and with the distinct declaration, regarding other portions of the messure, that I would not vote for any bill or any amendment that would make it impos-

sible for a single industry to continue or 'It has been charged that we are not sincere in our advocacy of the Senate bill; that we have made it for trading purposes and that those of us who oppose the Wilson bill would rush into line at the first crack of the whip. I did not suppose that any person familiar with the character of this body would be mislead by a notion so puerile. But it is evident from the attitude of our colleagues in the House that either they do not believe we meant what we said or they are willing to invite defeat of the

tariff legislation." Senator Hill's opening sentence was:

ceeded: "The theory of the Democratic party is that in the enactment of tariff legislation free raw materials should always be an. essential and conspicuous element. It is our creed that those things on which the industrial prosperity and progress of our country so much depend, the materials which enter into our manufactures, should be freed from the burden of tariff taxation: The best interests of the manufacturers, as well as the consumers of CHARLESTON. W. Va., July 20.—Wash. ufacturers, as well as the consumers of Adkins, who murdered Ike Radford, was the land, demand the recognition of this hanged shortly after noon to-day at Fay- wise discrimination. We are committed etteville. Charles Bays, one of his ac- to this side of the question and we cannot complices, had his sentence commuted retreat and we cannot retract. We are

sions and our promises. Justice, good faith and a decent regard for public seniment all require this course.

"Until recently I had supposed that there was no dispute upon this question worthy of the name was willing to concede that if there was one thing more than another to which the Democratic party was committed, it was in favor of the doctrine of free raw materials; not simply freer raw materials as some now ingeniously contend, but absolutely free raw materials. I repeat that we cannot escape our record upon this subject, even if we are disposed to do so. The true and honest construction of every Democratic national platform for twelve years past, irrevocably commits us to this just and reasonable principle. It is platform. It is true that some portions of his letter may tend to bear that construction. It was not that bold, ringing and explicit declaration in favor of the platform which his party had a right to expect, but was regarded by many as timid, cautious, and conservative; but whether this criticism is or is not well founded, the fact remains that he had no power or authority to change or alter one line or sentence or provision of the national platform which had been deliberately adopted in national convention duly assembled. No President can be

"But no matter what idea it may be claimed was intended to be conveyed in be no doubt as to the President's position at this time upon this essential principal of free raw materials. Let me read from that remarkable letter of the President's which was yesterday submitted to the House of Representatives. It expresses better then I can hope to do the rue, sound and logical position of the | tion? Democratic party upon this question." Senator Hill here quoted from the

President's letter that part in reference to

his party's platform.

raw material and then proceeded: "I approve every word that I have here quoted. It is an honest and manly statement of the true attitude which the party should assume in this crisis. "I am not required to defend the propriety or wisdom of the promulgation of this letter at this peculiar time. It may have been indiscreet; it may flames of discord already kindled among this Senate, and in that view it may

wholly unprecedented manner, its mere expediency, I am here to dethe outcome of the deliberations fend the President's letter in so far as it whose fears of a departure from astray into the violation of Democratic "Upon the question of free raw mate-

rials, the President is right and you ments. You cannot successfully dispute by mutual concessions, is a question his proposition. You cannot doubt his which can be determined only by the sincerity and patriotism. You must yield in the end to his views. You canat stake. What ever may be the attitude not stand up against the sentiment of the of my colleagues upon this point, I can only say for myself that I do not hesitate which will rally around the President in which will rally around the President in his contest with you upon this particular branch of the subject. The time to yield is now, before there is further humiliation, embarrassment."

Having disposed of the theory, Senator Hill proceeded to discuss the condition which now confronts the party, which he characterized as one of extreme embarrassment to the party. He held that the President's letter clearly foreshadowed a veto of the Senate bill and he added that the President is right; there is no middle ground. He then

"If the President in his wisdom had een fit, while the debate was progressing in the Senate, to have aided my efforts to secure adhesion to this principle by expressing his views in favor thereof, in some proper and legitimate way, should have been gratified, and it unquestionably would have been of practical benefit to the cause. I rejoice that he has expressed them even now, although I am not required to defend the manner and form of their presentation, even if they required defense, which do not assume.

"I respectfully differ from the President in his assumption that a tax upon sugar is necessary at this time, conceding, for the purposes of the argument, that an income tax is to be retained. Clearly both are not needed for any legitimate purposes of the treasury. That fact has been demonstrated over and over again during this debate. The President speaks of the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar. He asserts that in the taxation of sugar 'we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle.' I am not now controverting that idea, but desire only to suggest that if it was desirable that sugar should be taxed 'as a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation' as he now says, it seems strange that the President did not, in his last annual message, make some intimation, suggestion or recommendation to that effect. Not a word of that kind appears. He endorsed the Wilson bill explicitly in his message, although it provided substantially for free raw sugar. He permitted the House to pass that measure without a word of protest, suggestion or advice that there should be a tax on sugar, which has come to be largely regarded as one of the necessaries of life. "In my judgment the House cannot now honorably retreat from its position

in favor of free sugar. The President's suggestion came too late. The Senate must recede from its amendment." Senator Vest, a member of the con-

ference committee, followed: "It is a subject of congratulation for every Democrat that the Senator from New York and the President of the United States are at last able to stand together on any platform, after all. Laughter. They were both now urg- crime of embezziement by directors, offiently pleading for the enactment of a cers or agents of national banks, fixing law that would give absolutely free raw | the term of imprisonment for the materials. These distinguished states | bezzlement of less than \$100,000 at from men had arrived at that unification of five to ten years, and for the embezzleopinion after much intellectual struggle, ment of more than \$100,000 at from and were now subject to the charge of ten to twenty years; House hill to much inconsistency. So far as harmony could be produced, even to a limited extent, within the Democratic party, he (Vest) joined in the

congratulations that must come from every portion of the country on this union, at last, of those two distinguished gentlemen. The political millenium seems to have come upon us at least in a modified degree. The lion and the lamb of New York have lain "A theory, as well as a condition now confronts us." He paused and a laugh ran around the galleries, and when it had been stilled by the gavel, he pro-

certainment, for I am not bold enough to enter now on that discussion. "The Senator from New York tells us, as does the President, that the cardinal principle of Democratic faith in regard to tariff reform is free raw material. The President even goes farther than the distinguished Senator and says that it is perfidy to Democratic discipline and principles to consider tariff reform un-less free raw material be embodied in

that reform." In this connection Senator Vest referred sarcastically to the fact in the vote by yeas and nays on a motion to to life imprisonment yesterday evening. honorably bound to redeem our profeshad sat in his seat and not voted. put wool on the free list, Senator Hill

Senator Hill stated why this had been so, and Senator Vest exclaimed in a tone of satire.

"If my soul were burning with enthusiasm for free raw material; of principle, but that every Democrat if I could not rest at night because the Democratic party was going to its death by placing a duty on raw materials, I would stand on no parliamentary technicalities, but I would rush here at the peril of my life and put myself on record for that great cardinal, elementary doctrine. But the yeas and nays were called and the Senator from New York declined to vote for free wool.

"The time has come for plain speaking in relation to this matter. I have been a consistent friend of the present occupant of the Executive chair. I defended him in this Senate when his said by some, in justification of or ex- friends could be counted on the fingers an unfounded rumor that the company cuse for their present action, that the of one hand and I shall still continue to President's letter of acceptance in 1892, support him as long as I believe that his treasurer of the company denied this remodified the extreme demands of our ends and objects are in consonance with the success of the Democratic party. But the Democratic party is greater than any man. It survived Jefferson. It survived Madison. It survived Jackson. And it will outlive Grover Cleveland. He does not embrace all the Democracy and all the tariff reform of this country. He had no right to disregard the spirit of the junior securities. The secretary of the Constitution. He had no right to the general reorganization committee trample on the sensibilities of other said to-day that the report of Expert Litmembers of his party for any the will be given out early next week. In purpose whatever. Where did the President of the United States find the and the general railway list rallied 1 to 2 right, by a private letter, to try to inabove his porty; no President can dictate fluence legislation? When our fathers to his party; no President can change declared that there should be three great co-ordinate branches of this Goyernment, absolutely independent of each other, did they mean that a Presihis letter of acceptance in mitigation or dent of the United States, by the use of modification of the platform, there can patronage, by the shadow of the great office which the people gave him, should, in the teeth of the Constitution, put into the hands of a conferee instructed to have a full and free conference in matters in dispute between the two Houses, a personal appeal to his party friends to stand by his views on any public ques-

> "That portion of the letter which has struck me with more alarm than anything I have heard in the course of my is impossible without treason to the party to which we belong, without perfidy to the principles which we profess, for this Tariff bill to become law by the votes of his political associates. What a mockery it is to talk of a full and free conference when one conferee has in his pocket, at the time he goes into the conference, the views, if not the instructions, of the President as to what should enal career, and to be now told that we the fact that the demand for export or are false to the great principles of the home consumption shows no great imparty is beyond the limit of human en- provement are as responsible for the in-"The traveler who toils up his course

along the mountain side knows that he cannot reach the summit in an hour or day. He is confronted by some marble cliff, some icy glacier. He must, by if animated by the certainty that he must succeed at last, he will eventually stand upon the highest peak and then reminiscences of the past. I hope that the time will come when the full but until I can get a better bill, I shall take such a measure as can be States, and I shall not receive my instructions from any other source in regard to my duties as a conferee than from this Senate. No President, no administration, has the right to dictate to me in the performance of what I consider my duty to the people of Missouri and of the United States. This bill, as it passed the Senate, will become a law, or the McKinley act will remain on the statute book. I wish it were otherwise." In the further course of the debate Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, said that if it came to a question between his party and his State, he would stand by nis State, and that if the promise of the Finance committee was not coupled with the bill, it would not receive his support

Senator Blanchard, of Louisiana, intimated, without stating it in so many words, that if the Vilas motion was carried, the votes of the two Louisiana Sen-

ators would not be for the bill. A motion was made by Senator Vilas, Democrat, of Wisconsin, to recede from the differential duty of 1 cent on sugar. and this motion provoked a long discussion, participated in by Senators Vilas, Sherman and Palmer, in support of the motion and by the two Louisiana Senators (Caffery and Blanchard) against it. No vote was taken on any of the proposi-

At 5:20 o'clock Senator Cockrell moved that when the Senate adjourn to day it be till Monday at noon. "Is there any special reason?" Senator

"There is," Senator Cockrell replied; and he would probably have stated the reason, had not Senator Harris interposed with the objection that the motion vas not debatable Senator Hill demanded the year and

The vote was taken and the motion vas agreed to—yeas, 30; nays 23. The Senale then at 5:30 o'clock after a short executive session, adjourned until

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Very different from that of yesterday was the scene in the House to-day. The galleries contained only such persons as could not gain admission to the Senate, while on the floor, at least until near the hour of the recess, were scarcely sufficient members to do business, certainly not enough to impede its transaction. The Judiciary committee called up and the House passed the following bills: House bill to prevent interference with the collection of taxes assessed by States; counties, or municipalities against railroad companies, vacating jurisdiction of United States courts, through the debtor corporation is House bill increasing the penalty for the nes." upon the sale of leaf tobacco by farmers The Tucker joint resolution providing

for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people was discussed for three hours without action. The House at 5:20 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening, the session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

Conformations by the Senate.

Washington, July 20.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia; W. F. Barr, posmaster, Ander-

It's Brown's Bitters

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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

NEW YORK, July 20 .- The engagement of \$2,500,000 additional gold for export to Europe to-morrow, making the total for the week \$3,300,000, created a more bearish feeling in stock circles during the early hours of business to-day and prices declined 1 to 1 per cent. Missouri Pacific, and Sugar leading. The decline in the first named was in sympathy with the break in the collateral trust's 5's yesterday, which, in turn, was the result of port and offered to cash all coupons offered, less 6 per cent., per annum to August 1st. On this denial the stock rallied to 26. Atchison was heavy throughout, the stock falling to 34. Class A to 231, and the 4's to 731. The poor state for May and the fears of heavy assessments account for the heaviness of the afternoon a firmer feeling prevailed per cent., Burlington and Quincy, St. Paul and Missouri Pacific leading. American Sugar was comparatively quiet, only 25,000 shares changing hands against 62,300 yesterday. The stock ranged between 101 to 102; and left off at 1014, against 1028 yesterday. The tariff discussion in the Senate is checking trading in the stock, but the disposition on the part

the disposition on the part of certain members of that body to stick to the schedule presented to the House deters the bears from attacking the stock. Whiskey, after an early advance to 211, fell to 191. Chicago Gas declined \$ per cent. to 74\frac{2}{4}, rose to 75\frac{2}{3} and left off at 75\frac{1}{2}. Speculation left off tolerably firm, notwithstanding the drop in both cotton and wheat to record breakpublic life, since the declaration of war between the sections thirty years ago, is 98,700 shares. Net changes show losses the declaration by the President that it of 1 to 11 per cent., outside of Chicago Gas, St. Paul, Rock Island, Louisville and Nashville, Manhattan, Reading and Northern Pacific preferred, which rose to per cent. The bond market was weak, particularly for the Atchison is sues, which were pressed for sale. CHICAGO, July 20.—The stereotyped reason for the prevailing weakness in wheat is the moving new crop. No new excuse was given for another decline

ability of prices to recover from the present low status. The business was almost entirely local, September wheat opened at 55 c, sold between 55 c, 55 c and 55 tc, closing at 55 to 55 tc, a net loss of \$ to \$c for the day. Cash wheat strategy make his way around it. But, was in more demand, prices were steady. At the start it looked as though the corn market had received a permanent setback by the rains last night, but not a look back upon the toils and dangers and great while elapsed before the shorts were made aware of the fact that they were not to have things their own way. fruition of my hopes in relation to Offerings at the low point were unactariff reforms shall be witnessed; countably scarce, and bids were raised to obtain the stuff. Prices ruled firm until the close, which was unchanged from enacted by the Congress of the United vesterday. September corn opened 411 to 41gc, sold between 42gc and 41gc, closing at the outside, without change from yesterday. Cash corn was firm. Two or three commission houses had

orders to buy some July oats to cover 'short" sales to-day, but found that it was necessary to pay quite a premium over yesterday to get them, The price was bid 31 c to 36c before the orders could be executed. Holdthe exceedingly light contract stocks were not disposed to part with them until they received some inducement to do so. The other deliveries were not much affected by the July, but rather sympathized with wheat and corn. At 11:25 o'clock a. m., the first trans-

action in pork took place and a total of three trades comprised the business in that product for the day. Lard and ribs showed a little improvement on pork, as far as activity was concerned, but prices all round were weak and lower. The large run of hogs and a decline in their price and the speculative weakness in grain, particularly wheat, exercised a depressing influence. Cables were steady and outside domestic markets lower. September pork closed 10c under yesterday, September lard 24c lower and September ribs 5c lower. There was a fair cash demand for products.

The Sun's Cotton Review. NEW YORK, July 20.—The Sun's cot-

on review says: The crop advices were generally favorable; Liverpool was not of the tariff seems to be as far off as ever; cotton goods, though a little more active. still show depression; there was no life in speculation; "notice day" is not far off and the tone is dispirited. The feel-who was approaching the door at the ing was not relented in any decided decline in prices, but still the market was weak and closed slightly lower. One firm said: "There was nothing

the situation on this side. The market upon reports of rain at many points in where they had been most needed. The ters from the other side continue of in the magazine wall and the two tons a discouraging tenor. It is not of powder exploded. This kept every-surprising that the spinner and body out of the way until Capt. O. M. manufacturer everywhere in country and abroad governs his purchase of the raw material in accordance with the conditions of general trade, which certainly do not justify buying in anticipation of a demand for the manufactured article. Uncertainty as to operated by a receiver or receivers what kind of a tariff bill will go to the appointed by said United State court; President also helps to demoralize busi-

> Base Ball. Boston, July 20.—New York, 1; Boston, 12. Batteries-Rusie and Farrell; Stivetts and Ryan.

> CINCINNATI, July 20.—Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 7. Batteries-Ehret and Mack; Chamberlain and Murphy.
>
> BROOKLYN, July 20.—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn 8. Batteries-Taylor and Buckley; Kennedy and Earle. Louisville, July 20.—Cleveland, 4; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Mullane and

O'Connor; Menefee and Weaver. Washington, July 20.—Baltimore, 12; Washington, 8. Batteries-Brown and Robinson; Petty and McGuire.

ANOTHER DIVIDEND

BY ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Numerous Cases of Scarlet Fever in Halitax County-Judge Simonton Reserves His Decision in the C. F. & Y. V. Receivership -Senator Stewart In-

vited to This State-A Soldier Arrested for Desertion. MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, July 20. The directors of the Atlantic and North

Carolina railroad have declared another dividend of 2 per cent. President Winston yesterday evening gave a brilliant reception at his home in

Chapel Hill complimentary to the young men and ladies attending the university summer school. In the case heard at Greensboro Wednesday in regard to the removal of Gen, Gill who was last February ap-

pointed temporary receiver of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, Judge Simonton reserved his opinion for several A number of cases of scarlet fever are

reported from Halifax county. It is also said that there are several cases along the line of the Southern railroad west of here. One family in Greensboro is quarantined on account of the disease. A twenty-year convict who recently escaped from the State farm near Weldon has been recaptured. He had only served out about eight months of his sentence when he escaped. The directors of the State penitentiary at their recent meeting here transacted

only routine business. Senator Wm. M. Stewart has been in vited by the Populists to attend their State convention here and address the public on the night of August 1st, A new Populist paper, The Reformer, nade its appearance at Wilson to-day. It is owned by fifteen stockholders and under the editorial management of Mr. S. P. Clark.

A member of the Oxford company was Wednesday arrested on his arrival at Goldsboro for desertion and was taken back to Morehead. It seems that he lest camp Vance without obtaining the proper permission. It is said that the Populists of Macon

county will refuse to form a coalition with the Republicans. Very little attention is just at present being paid to county politics in this county. It is generally understood that the same county officers who are now serving will be renominated by the Democrats. Certainly no new candidates have been mentioned yet. The Populists have almost a score of candidates for almost every office to be filled. The sale of the News and Observer has not yet been confirmed. Several propositions have been made to Mr. Holding by other creditors of the paper but he

confirmed between now and next Wednesday unless the bid is raised. FEARFUL EXPLOSION Of Four Hundred Pounds of Powder and a Number of Shells Caused

has not accepted them. The sale will be

by the Foolhardy Act of a Sergeant. SANANNAH, Ga., July 20.—An explosion of 400 pounds of loose powder at Fort Pulaski, at 9 o'clock this morning, fatally wounded Ordnance Sergeant Wm. Chinn, seriously injured Mary Washington, his mother-in-law, and set fire to the fort, causing intermittent explosions of fixed ammunition and doing much damage to the fort. Just after breakfast Sergeant Chinn went into the store room where he had his carpenter tools, to do some work. In the room were several casks of powder, in all 400 pounds, and a lot of fixed ammunition. He did as he had been in the habit of doing for some time during the summer months, and took a handfull of the powder from one of the open casks, wet it at the pump and then placed it in the middle of the room. He ignited it in order to drive out the mosquitos which had been abundant. It seems that in carrying the handfull of powder from the cask day after day, he had left a train of dry powder from the middle of the floor right up toit. As soon as he had ignited the powder it burned along the train and the 400 pounds ex-

There were three large explosions encouraging; the Hatch bill was again and he was knocked down three times in each within a few seconds of the other menacing to cotton trade; a settlement trying to get out of the door. He managed to get as far as Foreman Austin's quarters, where the medicine chest was

time, was knocked about forty feet and hadly burned about the face and arms. The wood work of the casements in the southwest corner of the fort was in the Liverpool market to day to help ignited and the large heavy beams burned slowly and for a long time. opened at about or slightly lower than yesterday's prices, and declined further was adjusting the magazine in which as stored two tons of powder. There Southern and Southwestern Texas, was a five foot wall between, but the constant explosion of the heavy loaded sentiment here continues strongly of a shell in the store room gave ground to

bearish character, and cables and let- the fear that a breach would be made Carter, the Government engineer, who has charge of the fort, went down and made an inspection. It was found safe to enter the magazine and thirty-two casks of powder were hurriedly taken out. The men then began to play on the fire with a hose and to-night had it under control.

Within 200 feet of the fire was 500 pounds of dynamite, which, in case the magazine had blown up, would have exloded from the concussion. As it was however, only the southwest corner of the fort was damaged. Two of the case mates were burned out and the roof overhead was destroyed by the constant bursting of shells

The fort has quite an historic record. It was built by Gen. Gilmore and afterwards bombarded by him from Tybee Island until a heavy breach was made in the southeast corner. This was April 11, 1862. It was defended by Col. C. H. Olmstead, of the Confederate forces. Sergeant Chinn, who was in charge, it

of the Twenty fourth infantry. He was burned and blistered over three fourths of his body and will die.

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jy 14 3m sat sun tues thu & wky

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