State Library

The Wilmington Messenger.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The *Manufacturers' Record* says the tendency of immigration to the South from the North and Northwest is becoming more pronounced. Hundreds of letters daily come from these sections and as far west as California, making inquiry.——Wednesday night some one attempted to open the grave of President Andrew Jackson.——The Japanese loss at the battle of Yashan was 2,000.——Chinese residents in Japan are being placed under protection of the American Legation.——A fire in Lamore, N. D., leaves only two business houses standing. The loss is $200,000.——The Pullman works started up yesterday with only 250 hands, while 800 were expected.——Russia will allow no power to take even partial possession of Corea.——The per capita circulation in this country now is $24.19.——The gold reserve of the treasury is $52,482,000, having been reduced yesterday by $1,250,000 taken for export Saturday.——The most dangerous counterfeit of United States notes discovered in years is announced by the Treasury Department. It is a $10 legal tender note.——An unoccupied dwelling at Florence was burned yesterday morning.——Perfect quiet reigns in Hawaii though there are rumors of two secret conferences of the Royalists.——Representatives of labor organizations of Ohio hold a secret session for formulating plans for a State convention to nominate a State ticket.——The new Dispensary law of South Carolina will be tested through injunction proceedings in Aiken.——Tillman and Butler spoke at Greenville yesterday. The meeting was very quiet and orderly.——The painters, carpenters and other workmen employed on the public school buildings in New York city strike.——The Galician town of Zateszczyky is in a terrible state from the ravages of cholera.——A man in Tennessee, while drunk shoots his son and is killed by the boy.——The Japanese have withdrawn all their troops from the capital of Corea.——The Japanese in China also place themselves under the protection of the American Legation.——Thirty thousand troops have crossed the Corean frontier.——The Tennessee authorities are on the hunt for a negro man who they think desecrated the grave of Andrew Jackson.——The Democratic primary in Richmond, Va., gives Col. Tazewell Ellett 56 votes and Hon. Geo. D. Wise 18 for the Congressional nomination.——One Chinese packet steamer has raised the British flag and two others the American.——The Georgia Democratic State convention met yesterday and nominated a ticket. The platform demands the remonetization of silver, the repeal of the 10 per cent. bank tax and commends the President, the House of Representatives and the Georgia Senators for their patriotic endeavors to have adopted as near as possible a tariff for revenue only.——The Populist State convention of Idaho declares in favor of woman suffrage.——When the tariff conference broke up yesterday some of the members said that substantial progress was being made. Another said that an agreement on coal, iron ore and sugar would be reached by Monday. One of the Senate conferees said the matter was in such shape that an agreement could be reached or the bill defeated as the House chose.——The loss by Wednesday night's lumber fire at Chicago is now placed at $1,190,500 and 2,200 men are thrown out of employment. Four persons were killed.——The trial of Santo Cesero for the murder of President Carnot began yesterday.——Last night a fire started in Chicago on the limits of the one of the night before. At last accounts it bid fair to be as destructive as the other. Sixty-five engines were at work on it.

Who Perpetrated the Wrong?

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 2, 1894.

Editor Messenger:

I desire to make a statement in regard to a portion of the card appearing in yesterday's issue, signed by J. W. Branch and others. The following is the paragraph of that card referred to:

"In this connection we desire most strongly to protest against this the second attempt of the so-called Regulars to perpetrate a wrong upon the Fifth ward. In their first attempt, which was to deprive us of two votes in the convention, the convention itself balked them and repudiated that attempt. And we now call upon the public for the sake of honesty, peace and the success of the Democratic party that it will frown down upon this new attempt to deprive the Fifth ward, and the Democrats of this city of their just rights by allowing a man to form part of a committee who has not a shadow of a right to be thereon."

In the recent election in the Fifth ward for delegates to the County convention, there were 19 delegates elected out of 21, which that ward desired and had a right to send. Thirteen of these were Reformers and six were Regulars. One of these six, however, elected by the Regulars as their delegate, turned up at the convention on the side of the Reformers, and was nominated by them for the office of constable of Wilmington township, which left the regulars five men in that delegation. For the other two places in the delegation there were 14 men who each received the same number of votes at the polls, and of these 9 were Regulars and 5 were Reformers.

The Democratic plan of organization (Section 5) provides that where there is no election, delegates shall be appointed by the township Executive committee. The Executive committee of the Fifth ward met, in pursuance of that authority, and appointed two men to fill the two vacant positions on the delegation from that ward. These were the two votes, I presume, that are referred to in the above quotation, but I am at a loss to know what the words "deprive us" mean. They cannot refer to the Fifth ward, for so far from depriving that ward of those two votes the Regulars tried to permit the ward to cast them, but this the Reformers would not allow. Nor can the words refer to the Reformers for they were not claiming those two votes.

The Regulars tried to give these two delegates their seats in the convention, but were defeated by the Reformers. The Reformers were aided in this by the vote of the man above referred to as having been elected on the ticket of the Regulars, and also by the vote of another man elected on the ticket of the Reformers but who turned up at the convention on the side of the Reformers and was nominated by them for a seat in the next General Assembly.

It is very distasteful to me, sir, to appear in the public prints in this matter at all, but in the face of the attempt cast upon the Regulars by the above card, I thought it was due them that the facts be stated and let the community judge whether or not the Regulars attempted to perpetrate wrong.

P. B. MANNING.

THE FUSION MACHINE.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION PRE-ARRANGED.

Marion Butler Master of the Situation—Republicans Well Satisfied With Their Work—Side Plays at the Convention — The County Government Plank—The Republican Address.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, August 2.

All the proceedings of the Populist State convention and of the Republican conference here were of unusual interest. Your correspondent's constant aim was to get "in the inside," as to news, and stay there. Your readers knew twenty-four hours ahead about what would be done.

The Populists are very proud of their convention. Indeed it was the best they have ever held. The one two years ago was nothing less than a broad farce. Yesterday Marion Butler was the master-hand. If a storm threatened he stilled it with a word. He spoke always with force. He is a fine chairman. H. G. Ewart, one of the Republican "friends" who was sitting on the stage looking with pleased interest at the proceedings, said that he wished the Republicans had such a chairman who could control so thoroughly. Indeed Butler had the air, and almost used the words of a master.

A queer remark was made on the stage, and this was of course an "aside." It was that whatever little contentions there were in the convention, and there were few, had been prearranged, for effect, the platform having been printed some days ago, and the ticket for the Supreme court having been arranged evidently a fortnight ago. A dispute would start, a doubt be raised, just enough to lead a casual onlooker to think there is no "machine" in this, when lo and behold at a word the prepared plans were pushed through without dissent.

It was the plan up to yesterday morning to nominate Professor John Graham for State treasurer, but then a change was made and Mr. W. H. Worth was put up. Professor Graham being complimented with the permanent chairmanship.

Did not the dozen of Republicans who sat on the stage, (all save Lusk in the rear, he at the very front) know just what was going to be done, almost to the minutest detail? It looks as if they did. Lusk, always a serious man, seemed a stranger to a smile, and Richmond Pearson, who if reports be true, has an "army contract" on his hands in the Ninth district, was by no means blithesome. But the other Republicans were joyous. C. M. Bernard, of Greenville, a great fusionist, was almost boylike in his joyousness.

"What a fine convention, what fine management," said one Republican. "This body of men represents 65,000 votes," said H. G. Ewart. Just as he said this "Buck Kitchin" was pleading for a pure election law. Ewart said "what a hell of a parody on justice—Kitchin arguing for a fair election law!"

Kitchin put a man in nomination. A tall fellow in the gallery stood up and cried out: "Good Lord have mercy." Kitchin's sails flapped.

These were a few of the few humors of the convention. Ex-Governor Curtis H. Brogden eulogized the nominations of Faircloth and Furches. "Who is it 'speaking,'" asked a dozen persons when the old ex-Governor began to talk, so soon are men forgotten.

The amount of matter was so great last night that your correspondent could not send it all by wire.

The convention handled the county government matter gingerly. You were last night told why—the line of action was agreed on at the Republican-Populist conference. Here is the plank in the platform which covers this matter:

"We condemn the election methods resorted to in certain counties and precincts of other counties in the election of 1892, concocted and executed by the Democratic machine of the State, by which thousands of citizens who had voted for years under the same registration were deprived of their suffrage, by which ballots of the People's party, after being delivered to poll holders to be properly deposited were destroyed in "bull pens" and other dark hole voting places, and ballots for the Democratic party were substituted; by which false returns were made; by which county canvassing boards, with autocratic power, threw out many townships which gave majorities for the People's party, to such an extent as to put in power a minority party. Such a party is unfit to govern. Such a party is an irresponsible despotism bottomed on fraud, and all good citizens should strive to defeat and crush it. We favor such changes in our present election law and election machinery as will take from the party in power the absolute control of the suffrages of all of our people. We condemn the Democratic party for abusing this high and sacred trust by perverting the will of the people and polluting the springs of our liberty for sordid and selfish gain, and to that end, striving to make political henchmen under the county government system of such important officers as county commissioners and justices of the peace, who should respect the wishes of the people and be as pure in character and as non partisan in action as any officer clothed in judical ermine. Therefore

"*Resolved*, That every man, white or black, must have free access to the ballot box. His vote must be received, it must be counted, correct returns must be made and the man who has the majority, if it is only one vote, must be inducted into office and exercise its functions, or this Government cannot endure."

The convention elected six members of the State executive committee to fill vacancies.

The Republicans were in session last night until very late. Three days they have been here, holding conferences with each other or with the Populists. They issue an address to the Republican voters of the State. It is signed by Oliver H. Dockery, V. S. Lusk, James H. Young, C. M. Bernard, H. G. Ewart, R. M. Douglas, G. W. Crawford and John H. Williamson did not sign it. The address is as follows:

"Upon the invitation of Maj. H. L. Grant and others the following Republicans, representing each of the nine Congressional districts, assembled at Raleigh for consultation and conference: H. L. Grant, V. S. Lusk, G. W. Crawford, Z. V. Walser, J. H. Young, A. R. Middleton, John H. Williamson, J. W. Lloyd, D. C. Mangum,—these being members of the Republican State committee, and other Republicans as follows: O. H. Dockery, R. B. Roberts, L. L. Greene, S. Huffman, R. M. Douglas, James J. Mott, T. P. Devereux, John Nichols, Henry P. Cheatham, H. G. Ewart, R. S. McCall, W. A. Bailey, L. B. Chapin, T. A. Albright, C. T. Bailey, Jr., O. H. Dockery, Jr., Rufus Amis, C. M. Bernard, J. C. L. Harris, T. R. Purnell, A. W. Shaffer, J. B. Hill, A. H. Jones, R. H. W. Leak, H. S. Christmas, D. P. Lane, D. H. Young, Thomas Jenkins.

"And letters received by Maj. Grant from very many of the leading Republicans from every portion of the State were read, nearly all advising and urging cooperation with the People's party if the same could be obtained on grounds fair and just alike to both parties. The same opinion was expressed by all the gentlemen who were present and took part in the consultation and conference. And in conformity with this general opinion, and after an interchange of views with leading Populists a conference was had with the delegates to the People's party State convention then assembled in this city. That conference developed the fact that the Populists were ready and willing to cooperate with the Republicans in every honorable way, and on terms of honor and fairness in order to element into one solid opposition to the Democracy the opposing elements against that party as exists in the members of the Republican and People's parties.

"Not intending and not having the authority to bind the Republican party or any one save themselves as individuals, nothing was done by those present to forestall the action of the Republican State convention in any way.

"Having ascertained that co-operation can be had with the Populists so as to present but one candidate for each office to be voted for against the Democratic nominees, we urge the Republicans in their various counties and districts not to make nominations for any office whatever until after the action of the Republican State convention shall have been had on the 30th of this month.

"Being satisfied that the State can be easily wrested from the Democrats by a union of the forces of the Republican and People's parties, we earnestly urge the Republicans of the various counties who are in favor of the co-operation of the two parties for this purpose, to use every effort to have their several county conventions elect delegates to the State convention who firmly favor this line of policy for this campaign.

[The committee then quotes the Populist resolution regarding justices and says:

"This resolution is in conformity to Republican precedent as exists in this State by the nomination of Judges Pearson, Reade and Mitchell in 1868, who in turn were nominated by the Democratic party. The same precedent exists in the Republican party of other States—notably in New York—the intention being always to remove the judges from the contamination of partisan politics. Therefore, for this reason, we urge the Republicans of the various counties to elect delegates to the Republican State convention who will vote to adopt this resolution.

"The paramount object being to secure the enactment of an election law that will secure to the white and colored voters equally and to the same extent, a free registration, compel a fair vote and force a count of the votes as cast.

"This address is issued by authority and direction of the foregoing Republicans in conference assembled."

What will the mass of Republicans do? Will they endorse what the Populists have done? Some Republicans say yes; some say no. Pearson evidently think it doubtful. Eaves has many friends. Pearson says ten of the committee were here. The list shows nine. Z. V. Walser left Tuesday. He was evidently not in line with the anti-Eaves movement; that is, he did not want to in any way forestall the action of the State convention of his party. So he refused to act at all as a committeeman.

Maj. Rufus S. Tucker, of this city, is stricken by paralysis. His attack is of the left side, and he is said to be much better to-day.

On account of the removal of the wood working department of the Seaboard Air Line shops to Portsmouth, fourteen of the carpenters here have been discharged.

Judge Bynum will hold Orange court for Judge Hoke, who is sick.

Republicans from the Ninth district assert that Congressman Crawford will not get a re-nomination, but that Adams will be put up.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction left to-day for Stanly county, where next week he will make some addresses.

Although the execution of Orange Page, the murderer, to-morrow will be private, yet it is said it will cause many people to come here from the country.

Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The *Sun's* cotton review says: Cotton advanced 2 to 4 points, but lost this and declined 1 to 5 points, August showing the most depression, but rallying and closing with some months 1 to 3 points lower than last night, ending easy, with sales of 82,000 bales. Liverpool advanced 1 to 1½ points and closed quiet and steady, with spot sales of 12,000 bales at firm and unchanged prices. Manchester yarns were quiet; cloths moved slowly. Bombay receipts for the week were 8,000 bales, against 4,000 for the same time last year; total since January 1st, 515,000 bales, against 1,495,000 during the same time last year; Bombay shipments to Great Britain since January 1st, 42,000 bales, against 35,000 during the same time last year and 729,000 to the Continent, against 696,000 for a like period last year. New Orleans advanced 3 to 5 points. Port receipts were 320 bales, against 661 this day last week and 2,908 last year. Exports to-day were 5,732 bales to the Continent. Galveston received 102 bales to-day, of which 25 were new. Houston received to-day 278 bales, 275 new. Spot cotton here was 1-16c lower and more active for export to Liverpool. Sales were 2,400 bales for export and 1,000 for spinning. Southern spot markets were quiet.

To-day's features were: There was an easy advance, owing to a rise in Liverpool, the activity in the spot market there, and some European and local buying here. Later on, prices declined, owing to local realizing and some selling on European orders. There was a better export demand and a strong market in New Orleans and these, together with some local covering, prevented any marked decline. August is a critical month for the cotton plant in some parts of the South and crop news is eagerly sought.

Immigration to the South.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—The *Manufacturers' Record* in its weekly review of the business conditions of the South, says:

The tendency of immigration to the South from other sections is becoming more pronounced, and one railroad alone is receiving an average of 250 letters a day from Northern and Western people, asking for information about the South, while letters to the *Manufacturers' Record* and *Southern States Magazine* show that even as far west as California many people are getting ready to move to the South.

Mr. J. E. Lockewood, of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis railroad, writing from Kansas City to the *Southern States Magazine*, says: "Indications of a large emigration from the West to the South and Southeast are becoming plainer every day."

Among the leading industrial enterprises reported for the week were two roller flour mills in North Carolina.

A Town in Ashes.

LAMORE, N. D., Aug. 2.—This city is in ashes. A great fire broke out on Front street at an early hour and, fanned by a strong wind, laid waste the entire business centre of the town. Four blocks of stores were burned, including the county court house and the records. The Leland hotel and a drug store are the only buildings left standing. The loss is $200,000, only partially covered by insurance.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL

REPORTED AND PLACED ON THE SENATE CALENDAR.

New Scheme for Placing More Money in Circulation — Bill to Change Lines Between North Carolina Judicial Districts—To Pay Mrs. Vance $5,000—Mr. Funston Unseated.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A petition was presented by Senator Peffer from representatives of the "United States Industrial Army," now encamped near Washington asking for "immediate employment on public works at fair wages, or else for national assistance to supply their own wants by co-operative industry," and forwarding the draft of a bill to carry out their ideas. This bill requires the Secretary of War to inaugurate a system of public improvements, at which employment shall be furnished to all citizens applying, at the minimum rate of wages of $2 a day. The Secretary of the Treasury is to issue legal tender Treasury notes to the amount of $25,000,000 and is to issue annually a sufficient amount to meet the requirements of the bill. The petition and bill were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

The House Anti-Option bill was reported by Senator Washburn from the Committee on Agriculture and placed on the calendar, Senator George, of Mississippi, dissenting from the report solely on what he regarded as the inadequacy of the measure to affect the intended reform.

Senator Gray from the select Committee on Sugar Investigation, presented a "unanimous report," with all the evidence taken, and asked that the committee be discharged from further action under the resolution appointing it. To this request Senator Chandler objected, and it went over for the present. Additional reports were made by Senator Allen and by Senator Lodge for himself and Senator Davis.

The House bill to change the lines between the Eastern and Western Judicial districts of North Carolina and fixing time for holding courts in the Eastern district, was taken from the calendar and passed.

Senator Hill, from the Committee on Immigration, reported back the House bill for the inspection of immigrants by United States Consuls, with a substitute aimed at the exclusion of Anarchists. The bill goes to the calendar.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the resolution offered yesterday by Senator Chandler for an investigation of the organization and history of the Dominion Coal company, of Nova Scotia, in connection with tariff legislation, and Senator Chandler addressed the Senate, giving a statement of the circumstances which he thought justified him in offering the resolution.

Senator Hill moved to lay the resolution on the table—rejected.

Under the rules of the Senate the resolution, having been considered during the morning hour, has gone to the calendar and can only come up again by a vote of the Senate.

The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed and the following, among other, amendments were agreed to: To pay $5,000 to the widows of the late Senators Stockbridge of Michigan and Vance of North Carolina; allowing one month's extra pay to the officers and employes of Congress; appropriating $300,000 for the re coinage of the uncurrent fractional silver coin in the treasury; appropriating $376,000 additional to be used by the President in case of emergency against the spread of epidemic diseases. The bill was then passed.

Senator Gray, chairman of the select committee on alleged charges of bribery, etc., made a report as to the recusancy of a witness before that committee—Allen L. Seymour—to be transmitted by the Vice President to the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, and he renewed his request that the committee be discharged.

Senator Chandler withdrew the objection which he had made to a like request earlier in the day, and the committee was discharged.

The Senate then at 5:15 o'clock, after a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A spirit of indolence manifested itself in the House to-day, the result of combined hot weather and lack of the necessity to do anything, and at 3 o'clock adjournment was effected without anything of importance having been accomplished. The most interesting incident of the session was Mr. Grosvenor's attack upon the conditions in the army, the existence of which made possible the recent conviction of Private Cedarquist, in the Department of the Platte, who refused to obey an order to engage in target practice on Sunday.

In the course of Mr. Grosvenor's statement it was developed that President Cleveland had taken hold of the matter, ordered Cedarquist's release and that the fine against him be remitted, and that the officer who issued the order for Sunday target practice be himself arrested and tried for disobedience of President Lincoln's order of November, 1862, which has been the law of the army ever since.

Mr. Dockery presented the conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

Mr. Brown then called up the contested election case of Moore vs. Funston from the Second Kansas district, which was considered yesterday. A vote was taken on the resolutions declaring Mr. Moore entitled to the seat occupied by Mr. Funston. It resulted—yeas, 146; nays, 87; present and not voting, 10.

Mr. Moore accompanied by Mr. Jones of Virginia, appeared at the bar and took the oath of office.

Mr. Paynter gave notice that on Monday next he would call up for consideration the contested election case of Williams vs. Settle from the Fifth North Carolina district.

The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The House further insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments in dispute and ordered a new conference.

The morning hour was occupied by the Naval Committee, which asked consideration of a bill providing for the establishment of a school on the naval reservation at Pensacola, Fla. There are about 300 childen there, the descendants largely of ship carpenters who were employed in the yards when vessels were being constructed. They are squatters upon the land and not being within the jurisdiction of the State have no privileges and are growing up in ignorance. Without action, the hour having expired, the bill went over.

At 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

Take it when "awfully tired" Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Japanese Troops Repulsed—Russia's Position—Seeking American Protection—Chinese Vessels Flying American and British Flags.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—An official telegram received here from Tien Tsin says that in the battles fought July 27th and 28th at Yashan, in Corea, the Japanese troops were repulsed with a loss of over 2,000.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 2.—The Chinese Minister at Tokio has demanded his passports.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—It is officially announced that Russia, desiring a settlement of the war between China and Japan, will act in complete accord with Great Britain in an effort to secure an immediate solution of the difficulty. Failing to do this, Russia will not allow any other power to take even partial possession of Corea.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—It is stated here to-day that the Japanese have withdrawn all their troops from Seoul. It is also rumored that 30,000 Chinese soldiers have crossed the Corean frontier.

Advices received here from different points in China and Japan state that the Japanese in China and the Chinese in Japan have placed themselves under the protection of the United States representatives in those countries

Although the treaty ports are exempt from hostilities during the war, the precautions taken to block the Yang Tse Kiang have rendered navigation unsafe except in broad day light. The lights at the entrance of the river have been removed and many torpedoes have been laid.

The Chinese steamer plying between this port and Ningpo has hoisted the British flag. The Mith and Cass, local Chinese coasters, have raise the American flag.

An Orderly Tillman-Butler Meeting.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—A special to the *News and Courier* from Greenville says: Greenville had a model political meeting to-day. Everything was conducted in a most commendable and impartial manner. Greenville gave a hearing to all the speakers. What was said did not always seem to please the boys, but nothing was done about it.

The crowds seemed to be collected and formal most of the day. Even Governor Tillman did not get the rousing reverberating cheering to which he is accustomed. Altogether, it was an uneventful meeting except perhaps for the unanimity of the Governor's friends in their expressions of confidence in his leadership. The crowd was somewhat divided, although Governor Tillman had a clear majority of those present. Gen. Butler's friends, however, declare they will certainly carry the county.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Boston, 13; New York, 13. Batteries—Nichols, Stivetts and Tenny; German, Westervelt, Rusie, Farrell and Wilson. (Game called on account of darkness.)

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 9. Batteries—Underwood and Earle; Fanning and Grady.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—Washington, 9; Baltimore, 10. Batteries—Maul and Dugdale; Hawke and Robinson.

PITTSBURG, August 2.—St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Breitenstein and Twineham; Ehret and Sugden.

CLEVELAND, August 2.—Cincinnati, 4; Cleveland, 9. Batteries—Chamberlain and Murphy; Cuppy and O'Connor.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Chicago, 4; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Hutchison and Schriver; Knell and Grim.

Labor Organizations in Politics.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 2.—Representatives of Ohio United Mine Workers, American Railway union, Knights of Labor, State Trades assembly, Street Car Employes and several other labor organizations of the State are in secret caucus here today, formulating a call for a State convention to be held here August 16th and 17th to nominate a State ticket. That is the time set for the Populists' State convention, with whom the labor organizations of Ohio will form a coalition. They claim they will cast 175,000 votes, elect several Congressmen and elect their county ticket in all the cities.

A Singular Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Shortly before noon to-day the men employed at the One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth street grammar school struck. The men are mostly painters and carpenters and their grievance is that, although they are union men, they do not receive union wages. Since that time the men employed in several of the schools in the same locality have gone on a strike. The strike is extending down town and it is thought that work will be generally suspended on the New York public schools with the end of the day.

Andrew Jackson's Grave Disturbed.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 2.—Information was received to day from the Hermitage, where Gen. Andrew Jackson's remains are buried, that his grave was disturbed last night by some unknown person or persons. A hole eighteen inches in depth and three feet in length was dug at the head of the grave, but the parties were frightened away before they accomplished their object. The Hermitage is twelve miles from the city.

The Pullman Plant Opened.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The Pullman works were started to-day, quietly and without demonstration on the part of the employes. But 350 reported for work, although the company expected 800. About 1,000 strikers gathered about the building and good naturedly chaffed the returning workmen, but no attempt at violence was made. A heavy detail of police was on hand and remained at the works all day.

To Test the New Dispensary Law.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—At Aiken to-day Judge Aldrich signed an order restraining the local authorities of Aiken from interfering with the State dispenser in the discharge of his duties. The order was returnable on August 9th and will probably result in a decision upon the constitutionality of the dispensary law of 1893.

Another Destructive Fire.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—9:30 P. M.—A fire which started just beyond the limits of last night's great conflagration, is now raging fiercely, swept forward by a furious gale of wind. At this time it threatens to prove as destructive as the fire of last night. Sixty-five engines are working on it.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

THE GOLD RESERVE AGAIN GREATLY REDUCED.

Another Gold Shipment to Europe and Canada—The Per Capita of Circulation $24.19 — A Dangerous Counterfeit Treasury Note in Circulation Progress in the Tariff Conference.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The treasury circulation statement issued to-day places the per capita circulation at $24.19, a decrease of 14 cents per capita during July or of $6,486,993. The gold reserve in the treasury was reduced today to $52,482,000 by the further engagement at New York for export Saturday of $1,250,000 in gold for Europe and $50,000 for shipment to Canada.

The most dangerous counterfeit of United States money discovered for years is announced from the Treasury Department to-day. Because it is so difficult of detection from the genuine note the counterfeit is described in minute detail by the secret service in order to put the public upon its guard. The counterfeit is of the $10 legal tender note, series of 1880, check letter "B," face plate number 2250, back plate number 2292, signed by W. S. Rosecrans, register, James W. Hyatt, treasurer, and bearing a portrait of Webster and a large round red seal.

When the tariff conference broke up this afternoon the House members reported to their friends that substantial progress was being made, but, as usual, declined to state in what particulars. One of the House conferees said to-day that an agreement on coal, iron ore and sugar would certainly be reached either Saturday or Monday next. One of the Senate conferees said that the bill is now in such shape that an agreement can be reached very speedily if the House wishes it, or the whole bill may be defeated if the House insists upon it.

The House caucus is off for the present. Mr. Holman stated to-day that so long as the conferees report substantial progress in the settlement of their differences, there is no necessity for the call. A caucus will be held only when it is apparent that the representatives of the two Houses are in a deadlock which can only be broken by instructing the House conferees as to their duty in the matter.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

N. A. McLean, Esq., Nominated for Solicitor of the Seventh District on the 427th Ballot.

[Fayetteville Observer.]

The convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning and balloted continuously until 11:30. After a recess of half an hour, balloting was resumed, Messrs. Douglas and Lyon being withdrawn, after two or three ballots, that is, upon the 426th ballot, Mr. Robinson, at request of Mr. Cook, withdrew the latter's name. The 427th ballot was then cast, as follows: Lewis, 71; McLean, 197.

Upon the announcement of the result, Mr. McLean was waited upon by a committee who brought him to the hall, when he expressed his sense of the honor done him in a happy speech. The defeated candidates were waited upon in like manner, and responded in the best vein—Messrs. Lyon, Cook, Lewis, Shaw and Douglas—pledging their warmest support to the nominee, who will poll the full Democratic strength of the district, which is in good shape.

The convention then adjourned amid the best of feeling.

It may be added that while all are satisfied with the selection made, it was the general expression that the candidates were all men of high order, and no mistake would have been made in the choice of either. Indeed, it may also be added, finally, that seldom has as fine a body of delegates assembled in any convention, and they had a chairman worthy of them in Mr. Little.

Mr. N. A. McLean, the nominee of the convention, is a son of N. A. McLean, Sr., deceased—literally, the worthy son of a noble sire. He is a gentleman of unvarying courtesy, and is beloved by all classes, colors and conditions in his native county of Robeson. He is about 36 years of age. He was prepared for college at the famous Bingham school, and then attended the university. He is married, and has, we believe, four or five children. He has represented his county in the Senate, and has been for several years chairman of the Executive committee of Robeson.

Mr. McLean is a man of fine intellect, is considered one of the best young lawyers in the State, and is a strong and effective stump speaker. The banner of Democracy will be safe in his hands. It would have been hardly possible to make a better selection.

The following Executive committee was elected yesterday:

Anson, R. E. Little; Bladen, C. M. McLean; Brunswick, Dr. D. B. McNeill; Columbus, J. B. Schulken; Cumberland, N. A. Sinclair; Moore, J. C. Black; Richmond, Cameron Morrison; Robeson, T. A. McNeill.

Pull Together.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 2.

Editor Messenger:

However much Democrats in their respective counties may differ upon local matters, when they go to conventions with a candidate for an office they must pull together and work together, leaving all factional disputes and differences at home. For "in union there is strength."

An example of such concerted action is shown in the case of Mecklenburg county. She has her differences at home, but when her representatives go abroad, they work for Mecklenburg, and as a result at one time very recently that county had a United States Senator, a Supreme court judge, a member of Congress and the Attorney General.

Wayne county now has a judge, two asylums with their numerous appointees, and the United States District Attorney.

My old home, Wilson county, has had her internal dissentions, but when she presses the claims of her sons abroad she accomplishes that which she seeks; and Judge Connor and Hons. Fred Woodard and John Woodard are the result of her unity, and mark me Judge Connor will yet represent Wilson in a higher capacity.

Moral: Democrats of New Hanover be united, not only at your home but abroad. Bury your hatchets, sheathe your swords, pool your differences, get together and let us give the Democratic ticket 3,000 majority in the coming election.

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