The Wilmington Messenger.

ESTABLISHED 1867. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1894. PRICE 5 CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The South Carolina Legislature adopts a concurrent resolution, inviting President Cleveland to visit that body. There was some opposition from a Reformer, who wanted to table the resolution——Debs and his associates decide to go to jail and will not appeal from Judge Woods' sentences——The Southern Railway company notifies the representatives of employes in conference in Washington that it will submit in sixty days a new schedule of wages and rules, and the employes agree to await this——George A. Minetree, druggist, of Petersburg, makes an assignment——Will Myers, the assassin of Forest Crowley is sentenced to be hanged February 8th——The receivers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad company are discharged——Argument is heard in the Federal court in the case of Carnegie's suit for $125,000 against that company——The State board of education extends the option on swamp lands held by the Real Estate Investment company, of Wilmington——Revenue officers seize three blockade distilleries——On arrival of the steamer Nachez a woman on board is arrested, charged with attempt to burn the boat——A negro in the station house at Denmark, S. C., attempts to burn his way out and perishes in the flames——The Norfolk and Southern railroad declares a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent——Maj Sprigg Harwood, clerk of the court at Annapolis since 1867 and his great nephew J. Harwood Iglehart die almost simultaneously——The cashier of the Central National bank, of Rome, N. Y., is a defaulter to the sum of $27,000. The teller has disappeared, but the cashier says he is in no way connected with his shortage——The steamer Oakfield, cotton laden, Galveston for Liverpool, puts in at St. Johns with her cargo on fire——The Cushing has to put in at Lewes, Del., on account of rough weather——No one is allowed to visit the President on the Wistaria and he declines all invitations. He will hold a reception at Georgetown Saturday——Bahen the injured foot ball player is no better. His case puzzles the doctors——The coroner's jury find that Bowen came to his death through neglect of the club's not having the floor of the ring padded——It is rumored that the Seaboard Air Line becomes the property of the Southern Railroad company——The South Carolina Senate passes the Metropolitan Police law——A negro is lynched near Ocala, Fla., for assaulting a white girl——The body of Capt. Overguard, captain of the steamer Don Juan, wrecked in December 1893 has been washed ashore, well preserved

OPTIONS ON SWAMP LANDS

Held by the Real Estate Investment Company of Wilmington Extended —Blockade Distilleries Captured.

[Correspondence of the Messenger.]

RALEIGH, N. C. Dec. 18—The State board of education renewed for twelve months the option on all swamp lands held by Charles M. Steadman, president of the Real Estate Investment company, of Wilmington.

Collector Simmons is notified of the seisure of three illicit distilleries, one by Depute Collector Moffitt on an island in the Pee Dee river in Richmond county, owned and operated by J. R. McRae and two by Deputy A. F. Rhodes in Caswell county.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Receivers Discharged—Carnegie's Big Suit Argued.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.—Judge Goff entered orders in the United States Circuit court to-day, discharging Messrs. Foster and Huidekoper as receivers of the Richmond and Danville railroad, and confirming the sales of Richmond and Danville property recently made. Messrs. Foster and Huidekoper tendered their resignations.

Arguments were heard this afternoon in the case of Carnegie against the Richmond and Danville company for $125,000 for steel rails furnished. The court reserved its decision.

A Steamer's Cargo of Cotton on Fire.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 18.—The British steamship Oakfield, which sailed from Galveston, November 26th, via Newport News, December 8th, for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, has arrived at this port with her cargo on fire. Last Saturday, when off Cape Race, smoke was seen issuing from the forward ventilator. The pumps were at once set to work and the hold of the steamer flooded with water. The vessel was headed for this port. Sunday morning the officer of the steamer, thinking that the fire had been gotten under control, continued on the voyage to Liverpool, but during the afternoon the fire again gained headway and the steamer once more turned towards this port. The extent of the fire is thought to be considerable, owing to the difficulty experienced in keeping it within bounds.

Another Bank Embezzlement.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 18—An examination of the books of the Central National bank of Rome by National Bank Examiner VanVranken to-day disclosed the fact that the cashier of the bank, John E. Bielby, is a defaulter to the amount of $27,000, of which sum he has $4,000 to his credit in New York, which he will return to the bank, leaving a net shortage of $19,000. It is the oft told story of dabbling in stocks and getting in deeper to make up losses. The bank will not suffer, since it is protected by the cashier's bond to the amount of $20,000.

The teller of the bank, Sam'l. Gillet, did not put in an appearance to-day and is not to be found. The cashier says the teller is not implicated with him in any way.

Growing out of this defalcation, an examination of the accounts of the Oneida County Savings bank, the business of which is handled by the Central National bank, is in progress by State Bank Examiner Backus, of Albany.

Death of Uncle and Nephew.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 18.—Maj. Sprigg Harwood, who has been clerk of the Circuit court of Anne Arundel county continuously since 1867, died last night. He was 86 years old. Almost simultaneously with the death of Maj. Harwood his grand nephew, J. Harwood Inglehart, died of congestion of the brain.

Exchange to Close.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The New York Cotton Exchange will be closed on December 24th, 25th and 31st, and also on January 1st.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,

IT MEETS TO MAKE SALE OF MORE SWAMP LANDS.

More Propositions for New Counties—Proposed Reduction of Cotton Acreage—Christmas Week Gaieties—Improvements of Telephone System—Complaints About Bad Streets and Pavements — Sudden Death at Warrenton.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, Dec. 18.

The State board of education meet to-day at Governor Carr's office. Hon. Charles M. Stedman and Gen. W. G. Lewis were present. The purpose of the meeting was to make a sale of some of the swamp lands held by the board. There now remain about 350,000 acres of these lands. Some of them are good lands. The term swamp lands is in not a few cases a misnomer.

Some time ago it was intimated that the State desired to secure a large tract of these swamp lands for use as a convict farm, instead of occupying leased lands. It was then found that the 30,000 acres which were wanted could not be had in one tract and so the idea was abandoned. At that time the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk railway had an option on what was considered the most desirable land for farming purposes, this being the "White Oak swamp," embracing 84,000 acres. The railway has not paid for this land, so the latter reverts to the State board.

A map is now being prepared here to be submitted to the Legislature in connection with a petition for the erection of a new county to be formed out of parts of Guilford, Forsyth, etc. This is the third project for a new county thus far heard of as to come before the Legislature. It is extremely difficult to secure the creation of new counties.

Some farmers with whom your correspondent talked say they will next year plant only four acres of cotton, instead of twelve, to the horse. This is a big cut down, if they stick to it.

The increase in local receipts of cotton by wagons here is now over 6,000 bales, as compared with last season's receipts.

Sales of leaf tobacco here this season show a decided increase over those a year ago. Yet the market is by no means properly developed, and only one warehouse out of three is open. Not much tobacco is planted in this county. Years ago the farmers lost heavily and since that time have touched this crop lightly.

Christmas week gaieties will be numerous. At every Sunday school there is to be a Christmas tree. The Capital club and the Carolina Cotillion club will both give balls.

A large addition to the power house of the Street Car company was begun today. This will be for the engines, boilers and dynamos.

The Telephone company here (the Southern Bell) is beginning $3,000 worth of work, including a new multiple board, cabling, etc. The new telephone company has not as yet got any further along than organization.

There is a great deal of complaint about bad streets and sidewalks here. The chairman of the street committee asserts that the aldermen do not do that committee justice, but handicap it, and that no further improvements can be made unless there is an issue of bonds. It is contended that the city's income barely meets its expenditures. During three or four months of the year, in the summer and autumn, when work can best be done, there are no funds in hand.

Rev. Dr. I. McK. Pittinger, rector of the church of the Good Shepherd, is to be married in that church January 9th to Miss Lucy Garrett, of Ringwood, Halifax county. Miss Garrett, who lives in this city with her sister, is well known in the Halifax section and greatly esteemed there and here.

Mr. John White, one of Warrenton's oldest and best known merchants, died very suddenly last night. He had just reached home and as he entered his door he fell dead. He was widely known and has an extensive family connection.

Revenue Collector Simmons appoints James M. Hines, of Newbern, a storekeeper and gauger.

The joint Legislative committee today completed its examination of the office of the State Treasurer and began work in the Auditor's office. Senator Jones, chairman of the committee, thinks it will finish its work by Thursday afternoon. The inspection of the books, vouchers, etc., is very tedious. All the books and papers examined have been found in admirable order.

The *News and Observer* to-day makes some inquiries about Mr. John E. Woodard's letter, declining to accept the certificate of election in the Third district solicitorship matter. Mr. Woodard last Saturday morning, in the reading room of the Yarboro, very kindly read to your correspondent his very manly letter and permitted some extracts from it to be made. So much for this matter.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The *Sun's* cotton review says: Cotton declined 1 to 2 points, but got this back and then advanced 1 to 2 points, closing quiet and steady with sales of 69,900 bales. New Orleans advanced 2 points on March, but lost it. Spot cotton here was dull and weak, at unchanged prices with no sales. Liverpool to-day declined 1-32d on the spot, with sales of 8,000 bales, with 2,000 added to the sales of yesterday, making them 10,000. Futures declined 1 point and closed quiet and steady. In Manchester yarns were in buyer's favor and in moderate demand. There is said to be a large short interest in New York. New Orleans to-morrow expects 12,000 to 14,000 bales, against 15,826 on the same day last week and 17,807 last year. Port receipts to-day were 62,614 bales, against 57,069 this day last week, and 64,420 last year; thus far this week, 190,527, against 166,894 thus far last week. The big receipts had little effect here in New York. Neither had the decline in Liverpool nor the weakness of Manchester and the Southern markets, nor the fear among some operators that the auction sale of 27,000 packages of cotton goods to-morrow may result in lower prices.

The disposition was to await the result of the auction. In the meantime the price is low, and, if the bulls are not aggressive, the bears are no less cautious.

Charged With Attempt to Burn a Steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—A negro woman named Emma McMillan was arrested and locked up at the Harbor precinct station this morning on the arrival of the steamer Natchez from up the river. She is charged by Capt. Leathers with attempting to burn the boat on the way down. About 2 o'clock in the morning the night watchman discovered some smoke and soon found there was fire in the cotton stored in the deck room. The pumps were promptly set to work and the fire put out, after burning and damaging several bales of cotton. The woman states that she had lost half a dollar among the cotton bales and struck a match to search for it. Whether she caused the fire or not, she does not know.

A SIXTY DAYS' TRUCE.

The Southern Railway to Submit a New Schedule of Wages and Rules to Employes in Sixty Days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—An effort made to-day to adjust the differences between the Southern Railway and its employes over the cut in salaries made by the receivers of the road when it was known as the Richmond and Danville has resulted in a two months' truce, arranged at a conference between the representatives of the employes and W. H. Baldwin, Jr., third vice president of the company. The conference was held at Harris hall and was attended by Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Assistant Chief Wilson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Chief Clarke, of the Order of Railway Conductors; Chief Brown, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and about forty representatives of the men whose salaries were reduced. The proceedings were informal and of pleasant character, and during the course of the hour that Baldwin was there he submitted and discussed what the company would do. Mr. Baldwin said that within the next sixty days the company would submit new schedules of salaries of employes, together with new rules and regulations, which it believed would be satisfactory to all concerned. This was all that the company could say at the present time, as it was necessary to make careful inquiry and study in the preparation of these matters. The delegates received Mr. Baldwin's statement courteously and there was the best of feeling displayed.

After Mr. Baldwin's departure the delegates held a long session, during which the proposition of the company was considered. The result was that an agreement was reached to meet the representatives of the company on February 13th, or sooner if the company were ready, to receive the new schedule and rules and to consider what action should be taken with reference to them. It was agreed that during this interim no effort should be made by the employes to obtain a quicker settlement.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—During the early session of the Stock Exchange the market was quiet almost to stagnation. Chicago Gas was the only stock on the list that showed any signs of life. Recently it has been depressed on reports that the company had an unwieldy floating debt, was unable to pay its dividend in cash and would ask holders to accept scrip instead. These rumors led to selling for both accounts and the price was forced down to 69⅜. Some official denials of these stories resulted in the covering of short contracts for today and a recovery of over 2 points to 71⅜. There was little or nothing doing in the general list until the last hour or so of business, when trading became more active. The increase in the volume of business, however, was at the expense of values. The withdrawals of gold from the sub-treasury gave the bears an opportunity to create uneasiness, because it was impossible to obtain from the sub-treasury officials the actual amount taken. The efforts to surround the matter with the greatest of secrecy is not approved of in the financial circles. It serves no good purpose and plays directly into the hands of those operating in the stock market. Washington reports that the sugar tariff will be revived in the Senate hurt that stock. The decline in prices ranged from ¼ to 1⅜ per cent. Sugar, the Grangers, Southern Railway, common and preferred, Reading, Louisville and Nashville and New York Central scoring the greatest losses. The last named was raided down to 98⅝ in the last ten minutes, but recovered quickly to 99¼. The transactions in the stock were only 1,400 shares. Early in the day the stock was quoted at 100¼ to 100⅜. The market closed steady at declines ranging from ¼ to 1 per cent., Sugar leading. Chicago Gas rose 1¼ and Bay State Gas ⅜. United States Cordage, guaranteed, fell 2½ to 22½ and Panhandle, preferred, 1½ to 45½. The bond market was weak. Sales of listed stocks aggregated 89,000 shares; unlisted, 50,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—In the strength of the Northwestern markets, where an advance of ⅞ to ⅞c from yesterday ruled most of the day and in the gradually diminishing primary receipts, wheat in Chicago found important relief to-day. Within a half hour of the close Beam became a notable seller, presumably of long wheat, prices showing the maximum of the session's weakness whilst that pressure was on the market. Previous to that time a steady feeling was apparent in the undertone. Cash wheat was weak and ¼c lower.

Corn had none of the elements of firmness in the trade to-day. Business was quiet, but the tendency was lower.

The receipts of oats were thirty-five cars less than estimated, and prices for that grain displayed some independent firmness around the opening on that fact. The weakness of wheat and corn affected the market later and a fractional recession took place. Business was dull and unattractive. Cash oats declined ½c to-day.

After opening with a decline corresponding to the loss in prices of live hogs at the yards, product settled into a condition of inactivity to-day, comparative steadiness ruling at the decline. There was nothing to the trade worthy of especial notice. The close was 5c under yesterday for January pork, 2½ to 5c lower for January lard and 2½c lower for Janary ribs.

Debs and His Associates to go to Prison.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—President Debs and his associates, at a long conference held this morning, decided to go to jail and serve the terms imposed upon them by Judge Woods, without making any effort to secure a habeas corpus or an appeal.

This action was taken directly against the advice of their lawyers, who even now insist that they will try to get the appeal. Debs gives as his reason for this sudden change of front that he and the other directors have no confidence in the courts and believe they would not get a fair show there. "We thought it was better," he said, "to serve out the terms at once. We will get through quicker and we think we would certainly have them to serve in any case."

All the prisoners will go to the Cook county jail, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Woods ruled that they could have their choice of jails.

The Sea Gives Up Its Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The body of Capt. Overguard, of the ship Don Juan, which was wrecked off Lonwig, Denmark, on December 6, 1893, was washed ashore on Saturday last near the spot where the vessel was wrecked. The body, which evidently had been buried deep in the sand and had been uncovered by the recent storm, was well preserved. Among the papers found in the clothing were $180,000 in bank notes and American securities, which the authorities are holding for the proper claimants. The Don Juan was on a voyage from New York to Gothenburg when she was wrecked.

CLOTURE IN THE SENATE

FURTHER ARGUMENT ON THE HILL RESOLUTION.

The Necaraguan Canal Bill Opposed by Senator Turple—Mr. Springer Opens the Debate on the Carlisle Bill—Notice of Amendments—The Bill a Compromise Measure—Mr. Walker's Opposition.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The bill appropriating $100,000 to supply an urgent deficiency for public priating and binding was received from the House and was passed without reference to the Committee on Appropriations, Senator Cockrell, chairman of that committee, stating that the bill had been considered informally and had been unanimously agreed to, as, unless it were passed to day, the work at the printing office would have to stop this evening.

Senator Lodge offered a resolution calling on the President for the record of the extradition proceedings in the case of Gen. Ezeta, and it went over till tomorrow.

Senator Hill called up his resolution for a cloture rule and addressed the Senate in advocacy of it. He said that the sentiment of the country seemed to desire the adoption of some such rule. The demand for a change was not limited by any party environments. It was not sought merely to secure partisan advantages; but it reflected the deep conviction that time was unnecessarily wasted; that useful legislation was, at times, unreasonably obstructed, and that the conclusions of a majority did not find adequate and prompt expression. These views were widespread and could no longer well be ignored. He asserted that the privilege of unlimited debate in a legislative body was inconsistent with, and destructive of, the right and power of legislation. An inability to stop debate was an inability to legislate at all. It was a significant fact that some method of closing debate existed in the principal legislative bodies of every civilized Government in the world, except in the English House of Lords and the United States Senate. But the House of Lords was surely not a body after which the United States Senate should pattern, especially in view of its loss of public confidence, its defiance of public sentiment, and its well-known antipathies to progressive legislation in the interest of the masses.

Senator Hoar expressed his full agreement with Senator Hill's view of the necessity of a change of the rules of the Senate. It was one of the gravest public questions likely to arise, and ought to be dealt with with a care and circumspection equal to what should be bestowed on an important amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

After further discussion, Senator Hill's resolution went over until to-morrow.

The consideration of the Nicaraguan canal bill was resumed.

Senator Turple continued his argument (begun yesterday) against the bill. Much of his speech was devoted to the engineering difficulties in the way of the enterprise, particularly as to the impracticability of maintaining earthen embankments in tropical or sub-tropical regions, and to the unreliability, as he contended, of the estimate of cost.

Without concluding his speech, Senator Turple yielded to a motion to proceed to executive business and at 4:25 o'clock the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The debate upon the currency and plan proposed in the Carlisle bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, was begun in the House to-day, according to the notice given yesterday by Chairman Springer. Objection was made to Mr. Springer's request for unanimous consent that general debate should be closed with the adjournment of the House for the holiday recess, and it began with no agreement of limitation in sight. The first speakers to-day were Mr. Springer, in favor of the bill, and Mr. Walker, Republican, of Massachusetts, who advocated the adoption of his bill, which, he said, he would offer as a substitute for the Carlisle bill. These gentlemen, recognized as the leaders of the forces for and against the bill, spoke without limit, and were listened to attentively throughout by a large proportion of the members of the House.

The last hour of the session was occupied by Mr. Hall, Democrat, of Missouri, a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who reviewed at length the objections to the Carlisle bill made in the report of the minority of the committee. He declared them to be absurd and said that the condition which confronted the House was that if any relief were desired from the unequality and oppression of the present National Banking law, the Carlisle bill must be passed.

The debate, in accordance with the present understanding, will continue the remainder of the week.

Mr. Springer, in opening the debate, analyzed and explained the bill. He said it did not represent the views of any member of the committee, or of the House in its entirety. It was a compromise measure, and submitted as the best that can be hoped for at the present time. It is believed to be a step in the right direction, in the direction of giving greater stability and confidence to the United States and to the whole world. The financial world, Mr. Springer said, had come to the conclusion that a bond security was no longer necessary to the establishment of a circulation. The bill before the House does not require it.

Mr. Smith asked what provision, if any, had been made in the bill for the protection of depositors.

Mr Springer responded that it was a currency measure, and was not intended to interfere with nor change the regulations for the security of National bank depositors found in other parts of the National Bank act. He declared that this bill provided for that elasticity of the currency, the lack of which had been the greatest drawback of the system.

Mr. Simpson asked if the chairman of the committee had made any calculation of the amount of additional currency that would be issued under the bill. And did he bear in mind that by the deposit of greenbacks as security, they would be taken out of circulation so that the amount of the circulation would be reduced $200,000,000 or $300,000,000.

Mr. Springer replied that it would be impossible to make any definitely approximate estimate of the amount of currency that would be issued under the operations of the bill; but he would call the attention of the gentlemen from Kansas (Simpson) to the fact that for every $30 of greenbacks deposited as security there would be issued $100 of notes. He stated that at the proper time he would move to amend section 7 of the bill so as to give the National banks a year after the passage of the bill within which to comply with the terms of the law.

Referring to the provision regarding State bank issues, Mr. Springer said that it might be assumed that States which wished the circulation of their banks to go beyond the borders of the State would make provisions for the redemption of their bank notes, which would make them safe. The State bank notes, however, would not be a legal tender. The proposition regarding State banks was different from the one discussed by the House at its last session—the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax. He did not favor the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax. He had not changed his mind regarding the State banks; but this did not prevent him from agreeing to a compromise. If this bill was enacted into law it would improve our financial system. It would not only do this, but in his opinion it would give the United States the best financial system of any civilized country in the world. "If we passed it," said he, "we would receive the commendation of our constituents, which we did not receive at the last election."

Mr. Walker, Republican, of Massachusetts, followed. He said that if there ever was a case in which bread was asked and a stone given, a fish asked and a scorpion given, it was in this instance. He wanted to go back to the Jackson-Benton Democratic platform of compelling the banks, in return for the franchise granted them, to maintain at their own expense the parity of their notes with gold.

In conclusion Mr. Walker said his bill provided for the appointment of a commission consisting of five leading bankers in the five principal redemption cities, who shall give the Secretary of the Treasury advice and counsel in all matters relating to the financial matters of the Government. This was a measure of relief to the Secretary that was worth a whole session of legislation. "Manning has died; Windom has died; and any Secretary who remains at the head of the Treasury Department for four years and does not die, hasn't done his duty. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Hall said the milk in the cocoanut of opposition to the Carlisle bill was contained in the statement in the minority report: "Whatever legislation is had with reference to the finances of the country or banking, in its effects upon National banks, should be permissive and not mandatory as to National banks while their present charters continue." "That is," said Mr. Hall, "these banks are not to be disturbed in their present monopoly of the issue of notes, and that we must wait upon their convenience and desire in the matter of banking changes in the law.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hall's remarks the committee rose and at 5:15 o'clock the House adjourned until tomorrow.

Just before adjournment Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896.

PRESIDENET CLEVELAND

Declines to Receive Any One on the Wistaria or to Accept Any Invitations. To Hold a Reception at Georgetown.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 18.—The *News and Courier* dispatched a special reporter to Georgetown last night to see the President and received the following account of the President's first day's sport:

GEORGETOWN, S. C. Dec. 18.—As the reporter for the *News and Courier* steamed up in his special tug to the buoy tender Wistaria in Muddy bay, this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock, he was just in time to see the President returning from the day's hunt in one of the Wistaria's naptha launches. In the launch with the President were Dr. O'Reily, Capt. Evans, U. S. N., and Mr. Jefferson. As the launch reached the float at the bottom of the steps up the side of the Wistaria, the President rose laboriously from his seat and pulled off his overcoat while the boat was being made fast, after which, with the assistance of two of the party, he stepped from the launch to the float. He climbed the steps unaided, however, and did not seem very lame, although it is learned from members of the crew and others who have seen him, that his foot and ankle are troubling him badly, the ailment being rheumatic gout.

After the President and other gentlemen of the party went up the side the hands took out the guns and the result of the day's shoot, viz.: A large raccoon and forty-nine ducks, chiefly English mallards.

As soon as the launch got out of the way the *News and Courier* tug went along side and the reporter was cordially received by the genial captain of the Wistaria, who said that although glad to see him, he could not allow him to come on board, as his orders were strictly not allow one not connected with the vessel to come on board. The reporter then asked the captain of the Wistaria to ascertain if the President would receive him, as he had come with an invitation for him to visit the city of Charleston.

In a few moments a striking looking gentleman limped to the side of the vessel, and, with great courtesy, introduced himself, proving to be the famous "Fighting Bob Evans," now commander of the New York. "The President directed me to say" he said, "that he is fatigued by the day's hunting and is unable to receive you, and while appreciating highly the courtesy of the invitation you bring to visit Charleston, that he is here only for sporting purposes, and for rest and cannot accept any invitations."

The reporter then asked the President to grant him an interview. This the President declined on the ground of fatigue.

To the question by the reporter as to who killed the coon, there was no answer, except a burst of smiles. After this there was nothing to do except to leave, especially as Commander Evans, although exceedingly courteous, looked as though he wished the *News and Courier* a tug in sheol.

As it pushed off a steam launch bringing a delegation from the Palmetto club to tender the President a reception arrived and came alongside. The delegation, which was headed by the Hon. Mr. Morgan, mayor of the city, was received by Capt. Evans, but not allowed to board the vessel. The committee handed over the gunwale a large horse shoe of exquisite white camelias, wishing the President good luck in his shooting.

Capt. Evans politely declined for the President the tender of a reception, saying that the citizens could see him at the depot on Saturday as he was about to leave, and the committee left with very crestfallen countenances. In a few minutes, however, they were beckened back to the side of the vessel and told by the captain that the President had consented to hold a reception in Georgetown on Saturday at 2 o'clock, before leaving for Washington, but begged that it would be short, as his lame foot made standing very painful to him. The reception is to be held in the historic hall of the Winyah Indigo society, where Washington held a reception in 1792, since which time no President has visited Gergetown.

TO SNUB THE PRESIDENT

LIVELY TIMES IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Opposition of a Member to a Resolution Inviting Mr. Cleveland to Columbia—His Protest Against the Passage of the Resolution and Denunciatory of the President—The Resolution Adopted.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 18.—In the House of Representatives to day Mr. McGill, of Abbeville, introduced a concurrent resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States and party are now visiting in this State, and

WHEREAS, The General Assembly is now in session and desires to extend to the President and gentlemen accompanying him that courtesy due his exalted official position.

Resolved, By the House, the Senate concurring, that an invitation be extended to the President and party to visit the General Assembly and accept the privileges of the floor of the two Houses.

As soon as the resolutions were read, Dr. Wich, of Newberry, moved to received it as information.

Mr. Duncan, of Newberry, a strong reformer, then said: "I hope this matter will not be disposed of in this way. I am opposed to extending such courtesy to a President for whom we justly entertain so little respect. I, therefore, move to table the resolution."

The Speaker seemed to hesitate about putting the motion. He said that, as the presiding officer, he doubted the propriety of such a motion.

Mr. Manning, a Conservative, said the matter had come before the House. Any action looking to receiving it as information would have a bad appearance. He suggested that the resolution be withdrawn.

Mr. Patton, Conservative from Richland; said that such action would be very strange, that it would be worse than to consider it and vote it down. They should remember that Mr. Cleveland was President, that this was an honor they should accord any President, no matter of what political faith, and no matter how much opposed to his policy and politics they were. They should do Mr. Cleveland this honor, not because it was Mr. Cleveland, but they should pay their respects to the office.

Mr. Watson, the Reform leader, then took the floor. He said he hoped the resolution would not be withdrawn. The matter if withdrawn had gone so far that it would be given full publicity. While they might differ in policy from President Cleveland, he was nevertheless President of the United State. "I hope we wont go down on record as taking such action as this," he said.

Mr. Tatum of Orangeburg, another leading Reformer, took the floor and tried to help Mr. Watson control the House. He said they could not afford to vote this resolution down. Nobody was more opposed to Mr. Cleveland's policy than himself, but it was time to stop.

Mr. Williamson endorsed Mr. Watson's remarks. He said this was a duty they owed themselves and their State.

The Speaker then took a hand, saying they were assuming an opposition to the resolution which did not exist, so far as he had seen. He said he had noticed no opposition. He suggested that the vote be taken on the adoption of the resolution. Quickly he put the motion on a *viva voce* vote. No nays were heard and he declared the resolution "Unanimously" adopted.

In the Senate D. Byrd and one other Senator voted against the resolution but there was no discussion nor any incident.

At the night session of the House Mr. Duncan brought the matter up again. He introduced the following sensational resolution, which was signed by himself and Mr. J. H. Blackwell, of Williamsburg. It was sent up to the Speaker, who asked Mr. Duncan what he proposed to do with the resolution, to have it passed and recorded in his own behalf, or something else.

Mr. Duncan said he wanted it spread on the minutes.

The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That with all due respect for the office of President of the United States, and with due deference to the policies and principles of parties, we wish to be recorded as ever ready to do honor to him to whom honor is due, but, in our opinion, Grover Cleveland, having prostituted the high office of President of the United States, in using his opportunities in the betrayal of the Democratic party and the repudiation of Democratic principles, we record ourselves as opposed to the resolution passed by this House, doing honor to the greatest party wrecker in the history of American politics.

After the matter had been read, Mr. Pollock and several members jumped up and addressed the Speaker.

The Speaker—The matter is not debatable.

Mr. Winkler—I move to lay the resolution on the table.

The Speaker put the question and it was laid on the table—three no votes being distinguished.

The House then got back to its work, but Mr. Duncan was not yet done. In about ten minutes he arose again with a copy of the State Constitution in his hand. He said he rose to a question of personal privilege. He quoted a section from the Constitution giving any member the right to object to anything adopted by the body, and to have his reasons for his protest recorded in the journal. It was a home-strike. He said after reading the section, that he asked accordingly that his resolution be recorded.

The Speaker ignored the request and started to continue the regular work.

Mr. Duncan—Mr. Speaker, I want your ruling on my point. I want to know if this House can openly violate the Constitution?

Speaker—I am only the mouth-piece of this body. This body has acted.

Mr. Duncan persisted in the matter, insisting that the constitution gave him rights in the matter which the body could not take from him.

The Speaker—That is your opinion on the subject of the Constitution, and all I can say to you is that the House has listened to you with pleasure.

And that ended the Cleveland sensation.

The Bicycle Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—At midnight to night the score in the six day's bicycle race was: Ashinger 579, Forster 495, Gannon 483.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Taylor's : Bazaar,

— IS AS USUAL, —

Headquarters : for : Santa : Claus.

WILL BE OPEN EVERY NIGHT UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK, AND EVERYTHING must be sold, so come early and make your selections. Everything must go before the first of January, prices marvelously low, so don't delay but come to

Taylor's Bazaar.

No connection with any other Store. Presents for Old and Young.

118 Market St. Wilmington, N. C.

Christmas Presents.

Novelties in Brass and Copper.

Beautiful Carving Sets.

Scissors in Cases.

Pocket Knives.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.

Opposite The Orton.

COME AND SEE

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF HARNESS, LAP ROBES, BLANKETS AND BUGGIES in the city. On Trunks, Valises and Satchels we defy competition in quantity, quality and price.

H. L. FENNELL, The Horse Milliner,

22 North Front Street.

Few Horses Left. Must Be Sold.

Lowest Prices. Best Goods.

OUR BEAUTIFUL STOCK

—OF—

Holiday : Goods

IS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

No Other Like it in The City.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL AND SEE US.

Store Will Be Open Every Evening.

JOHNSON & FORE,

111 MARKET STREET.

Are You Looking

FOR SOME PRESENT TO GIVE THAT FRIEND OR KINSMAN OF YOURS?

Then let us help you by calling to your attention some of the many useful articles we have. What is more appropriate than a nice pair of Wool Blankets, or a pair of Portiers which which we have in Chenille, Damask and Oriental Negus, all colors. Those beautiful Silk Finish Curtains in various colors with Lambrequins to match. Then there are both Chenille and Damask Table Covers. Now we come to Rugs and Art Squares. The Moquet Rugs and Squares all sizes. Imperial Smyrnas in Rack 30x36 inches, 36x40 and the small Mats 18x34 inches. Other Smyrnas in all sizes. Sensah Rug, Fur Rugs, in gray, black and white. Baby Carriage Robes, Crib Blankets, Shawls in both Cashmere and Wool. Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks and Capes. Lace Curtains from 75c a pair up to $7.50. A new and useful present is the "Gilroy Curtain Stretcher." Screens, both filled and not filled. Trunks and Valises, Hand Satchels, Window Shades and Curtain Poles. A good Window Shade with fringe 25c, a line of colors. We can not remind you here of everything but come and see us.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK.

No. 9 North Front St.

CHRISTMAS

FINDS AT MUNSON & CO.'S THE

Newest Styles and Shapes of

NECKWEAR

White Silk Handkerchiefs, Kid and Velvet Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Leather Traveling Bags, Set of Shirts, Handsome Suit, or an Overcoat, all or any, desirable presents for the Holidays. We have also the

Birch Proof Pants

FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

MUNSON & CO.,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.