The Wilmington Messenger.

VOL. X. No. 178. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897. PRICE 5 CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE STATE.

The hearing before Kerr Craig as to fraud in the lease of the North Carolina railroad has been adjourned until August.

DOMESTIC.

The federal and state weekly crop reports show the crops generally to be in good condition——The Lyman cotton mills, of Hollyoke, Mass., pass the usual 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend ——The thermometer at 4 o'clock yesterday morning was down to 60 degrees in New York city——A Middleton, (N. Y.) firm who manufacture gold dust bags are working a double force on account of the heavy orders from the west——There are now nine Americans in Spanish prisons in Cuba——The Amoskeage mills will close down during August because their balance sheet for the past six months shows no money made——Ex-Senator Doolittle is dead——The battleship Indiana will be sent to Halifax to be docked and cleaned——The armor producing companies decline to furnish armor for the three war ships now building at the maximum price fixed by congress and the companies building the vessels also decline to furnish the plates——At Philadelphia Pasquelle Dedores is hanged for having criminally assaulted and murdered a 3-year-old girl last January——In Arkansas one horse thief is hanged and another fatally shot by a mob——Three cotton mills at Fall River decide to shut down temporarily——At a dinner at Boston given to Secretary Gage he makes a speech on tariff and the money question; he says the administration has carried out its pledges as to the former and "the breeze of prosperity brings comfort and restoration" and that the administration can be relied on to carry out its pledges as to the money question, that it will not be idle in this respect——The Banister Baptist Association (colored) in session at Houston, Va., adopts resolutions denouncing criminal assaults on white women, and the class of negroes who commit them——John B. Cowles and Clyde Gallwood are drowned while bathing in the Chickahominy river——Eighty-nine coal companies of western Pennsylvania were represented at a meeting of operators in Pittsburg yesterday; a committee was appointed to report on the uniformity plan and made a report; Colonel Rend offered a minority report, abused the meeting and withdrew from it——Virginia prohibitionists will hold a convention to nominate a state ticket——Serious difficulties arise in the matter of locating troops in Alaska to preserve order——A daughter-in-law of Secretary Gage, who has just returned from Alaska, says the reports of the harvest of gold at Klondyke are not exaggerated——The president will open no business letters sent to him during his coming vacation; all such mail must go through the regular channel——The steamer California left San Francisco yesterday with 347 passengers bound for the Alaska gold fields——At Yonkers, N. Y., fire destroys a factory in which were working 600 men and girls; there were no casualties.

The Inquiry as to Fraud in Lease of N. C Railway.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 27.—The question of whether there was any fraud in the lease of the North Carolina railway was heard before Kerr Craig today at Salisbury. After hearing the evidence there was an adjournment until August.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

A Lady of Halifax County Fired Upon While Sleeping—A Dead Infant Found, Convicts Sent to Carthage Railroad.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Weldon, N., C., July 27.

Mrs. Rebecca Richardson, a widow living near Essex in this county, was fired upon by an unknown would-be-assassin a few nights ago, and was slightly wounded. She was asleep at the time and the villain fired through the window. The ball inflicted a scalp wound.

Fisherman while dragging seins in the upper end of Halifax county brought out the dead body of a white infant. It is supposed to be a case of infanticide.

Captain W. J. Bradshaw left today for Carthage with 100 convicts for work on the extension of the Carthage railroad. The convicts are taken from the Northampton state farms. The crops are all laid by and these convicts will not be needed here again until cotton picking time.

Refuse to Furnish Plates for Warships

Washington, July 27.—The armor producing companies, having declined to furnish the navy department the armor needed for the three battleships now building, at the price of $300 per ton, fixed by congress, Secretary Long has taken the second step in the line marked out by congress and has called upon the shipbuilding companies themselves to submit propositions for procuring and fitting the armor. One of them, the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, has already responded declining, like the armor companies, the department's invitation. There is little doubt that the others will make a like answer, although there is a small chance that some of the shipbuilding companies may combine to secure the control of one of the plants, which the armor makers profess their readiness to sell, and turn out the armor they need for the ships in their hands. If, however, as is expected, all of the shipbuilders' replies are unfavorable, Secretary Long will proceed one step further and appoint a board of officers to carry out the direction of congress and frame a plan for the establishment of a government armor plant.

News From Klondyke Not Exaggerated.

Chicago, July 27.—Mrs. Eli Gage, daughter-in-law of the secretary of the treasury Gage, reached her home in this city today after a three months' stay in Alaska with her husband who represents the North American Trading Company at Dawson. Mrs. Gage says the reports of the rich harvest of gold are not exaggerated. While admitting that hardships are to be encountered, she declares that there is no danger of famine during the coming winter.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

COAL OPERATORS

OF PITTSBURG DISTRICT HOLD A CONFERENCE.

Eighty-nine Coal Companies Represented. The River Mines and Westmoreland Fields Were Not Represented—A Committee Appointed to Make Report on the Uniformity Plan—Colonel Rend Offers a Minority Report, Abuses the Conference an Withdraws.

Pittsburg, July 27.—Eighty-nine coal companies' mines located in the Pittsburg district were represented at the coal operators' uniformity meeting here today. The operators who ship by river and those owning mines in the Westmoreland field were not present. The river operators held a meeting at the coal exchange this afternoon and decided to take no part in the uniformity movement. No attention was paid to the call by the Westmoreland people. Very little was accomplished at the two sessions today. The old uniformity agreement with the new clauses inserted were reported on by a committee and the meeting tomorrow will take up the agreement by clauses for discussion. Where changes in the conditions since 1896 warrant different provisions, committees will be appointed to draw up clauses that will cover the points at issue.

The only senstional incident of today's sessions occurred when Colonel W. P. Rend presented a minority report on the uniformity agreement, denouncing the procedure of the meeting in severe terms and bolting the conference.

W. P. Murray called the meeting to order at 11:30 o'clock a. m., by nominating Alex Dempster for chairman. Colonel W. P. Rend named George W. Schleudeberg, but he declined and Mr. Dempster was chosen to preside.

General John Little was named vice president. He made a short address, saying the board was here as citizens and had no personal interest in the coal business. The members hope by conciliation and mediation to bring about a settlement between the contending factions. "State lines have nothing to do with the question," he said. "You have the power here to settle this controversy. As Pittsburg goes, so will go the other states."

A committee was appointed to take up the proposed uniformity agreement revise it to suit the changed conditions since its first formulation and report to the conference at 3 o'clock. A recess was then taken until 3 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the committee asked for another hour and the meeting took a second recess until 5 o'clock when the committee reported the old uniformity agreement with the new clauses and preamble prepared by the visiting arbitrators. The report was read and Captain Strittler moved that it be received and the committee discharged.

Colonel Rend demanded recognition for the hearing of a minority report. He prefaced the report with a few remarks on what he termed the bunco intention of the meeting. Colonel Rend said he had been misled by General Little, as to the purpose of the meeting. He understood that it had been called with a view of hastening a settlement of the strike and was assured of that at a conference with the general on Monday night. When he got to the meeting he learned that the strike was not to be taken into consideration or discussed in connection with uniformity.

The preamble to the resolutions recites the earnest desire of the coal operators of western Pennsylvania to devise honorable methods to bring the strike to a termination, deplores the poverty and misery of the vast army of miners and their families and claims that the public has been mislead by crafty and false statements as to the causes responsible for the present and past turmoil. The resolutions follows:

Resolved, That we favor the speedy adjustment of this strike and all questions and controversies connected therewith by conciliation employed in a joint conference of miners and their employers and that failing, by an adjucation by a tribunal of arbitrators composed of three United States judges or three other gentlemen of national repute and in whom the entire country can repose confidence.

Resolved, That we favor the principle and practice of uniformity in its true and honest sense, but we are unalterably opposed to it in the false, perverted sense in which it has been used to cloak sham schemes and transparent frauds.

Resolved, That we favor true and honest weights and measures, cash payments and all other just and equitable methods in the prosecution of the coal business.

Resolved, That we denounce as a foul falsehood and glaring outrage the charges and insinuations so often publicly made that general dishonesty has been practiced in weights and measures in the mining industry of western Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the efforts to fasten on the public mind these slanderous and atrocious charges are a moral crime and that we denounce the guilty author of this accusation as a moral criminal, violating God's holy commandment: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to advance the wages of the miners, but find ourselves unable to do this to the full extent demanded by them viz: 20 per cent. advance on prices that were paid prior to the strike and now being paid by one of the largest coal companies in western Pennsylvania and which company presents the chief obstacle to the settlement of the present conflict.

After the resolutions had been read the chairman asked to have some portions eliminated, but the colonel refused emphatically to allow a single word to be dropped and after a short contention withdrew from the conference. The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Colonel Rend took the minority report with him and Chairman Dempster decided that as Colonel Rend had left the meeting and taken the report with him, it was not part of the record of the session and could not be acted upon.

W. P. De Armitt said he wanted it distinctly understood that the call to adopt uniformity did not have anything to do with the strike, as he did not propose to arbitrate anything while under fire, nor admit that the operators were cowards.

Dr. Anderson advised that the report of the committee be taken up seriatim. An effort was made to do this but the operators did not seem to grasp the text of the agrement, so J. B. Zerbe moved that copies of the agreement be printed over night and a copy be placed in the hands of each operator by morning. This was carried unanimously.

Tonight General Little and Judge Owens are in secret conference at the Duquesne Club with Secretary William Warner and Organizer Cameron Miller. Nothing definite can be learned as to the subject under discussion, but it is believed it has reference to having the miners represented at the conference tomorrow as there seems to be considerable dissatisfaction with Mr. De Armitt's announcement today that the conference has no connection with the strike and merely for the purpose of establishing uniformity. Many of the operators thing with Colonel Rend, that the meeting should devise some means to settle the strike as well as to provide for uniformity.

Reports to the miners' officials from throughout the district show everything quiet. All plans are being held in abeyance pending the action of the conference.

Tonight General Little and others called on Colonel Rend at his hotel and asked that he reconsider his action and enter the conference again to ensure success of the meeting. He replied that he would cordially indorse and cooperate in any plan the conference agreed upon if 50 per cent. of the district operators would give their consent to the same. He believes it impossible to secure 97 per cent. for uniformity as Mr. De Armitt demands, and is willing to do as 50 per cent. of the operators wish.

The new preamble to the old uniformity agreement relates to the existing condition of affairs in the Pittsburg district and the lack of profit there is in the coal trade. It states that uniformity if properly and promptly availed of, will settle these differences to a large extent and correct the abuses to a degree not hitherto attainable.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Three-Fourths of Its Face Will be Dark Tomorrow—The Eclipse Will Last Three Hours, but the Obscuration Will be Greatest at 9:40 O'clock—Only a Slight Haziness of the Atmosphere, but Likely to be a Fall in Temperature

(From The Savannah News.)

Thursday morning there will occur a rare and beautiful eclipse of the sun of considerable magnitude plainly visible throughout this country and the greater portion of South America. The eclipse will be partial here, but in Mexico, Cuba, and the Atlantic ocean it will be what is known as an annular eclipse or one in which the sun is not quite obscured, but a thin ring of light is left along the edge of the sun while the central portion is completely hidden by the moon. The beginning and end of the eclipse have been specially calculated for The Morning News in 75th meridian or city time as follows:

	H. M. S.
Eclipse begins	8 23 52 a. m.
Eclipse ends	11 16 30 a. m.

The first contact will occur on the western limb of the sun 90 degrees from the north point, and the last contact on the eastern limb 132 degrees from the north point. About three-fourths of the sun's diameter on the southern side will be obscured, leaving the sun in the shape of a crescent, like the moon about four days after new moon.

Notwithstanding the fact that more than one-half of the sun will be hidden from view but little apparent change will be noticed in the quantity or the character of the light. The sun is such a dazzling bright object that only a small portion of its visible disk is sufficient to flood the world with light. A slight haziness of a peculiar character may be noticed, but otherwise nothing of an unusual nature may be expected. The self-registering thermometer at the signal office may show a slight dip in the temperature curve for about one-half of the sun's heat will be cut off for some time. This is one of the interesting scientific observations that should be carefully made and recorded at every weather bureau office.

Every one knows that an eclipse of the sun is caused by the moon passing between the earth and the sun, by which all or a portion of the light is cut off. The moon is very much smaller than the sun, but owing to its lesser distance, the moon presents about the same visual angle as the sun and appears to be of about the same size. At the moon's average distance from us it is just about large enough to cover the sun up, but as the distance of both the sun and moon from us constantly vary we have some times a total eclipse and at other times an annular eclipse. In a total eclipse the moon's shadow is long enough to reach to the earth, while in an annular eclipse such as the present one, the shadow does not quite reach us. Owing to the fact that the sun is much larger than the moon, the shadow of the latter terminates in a point, which during an eclipse drags across the earth's surface in a comparatively narrow path never more than 170 miles wide. This pointed shadow is called the umbra, within which the observer would experience a total eclipse, but outside and around this umbra is a fainter shadow called the penumbra, within which an observer would experience a partil eclipse as will be visible here tomorrow.

The greatest number of solar eclipses that can occur in a year is five, but the number is usually much less, and what is more rare successive eclipses seldom happen on the same part of the earth. A total eclipse of the sun is a very rare prenomenon and is seldom seen more than once by the same person during a life time. The next solar eclipse visible in this country will occur on May 28, 1900, and the central path will extend along a line drawn from New Orleans to Norfolk. This will pass centrally through Georgia and Macon will lie nearly directly in its track. This will be one of the most important eclipses of this century, and already several governments have taken steps to have it carefully observed. Nearly the whole of the southern states will be enveloped in its gloom, and for thirty or forty miles on each side of its central line the darkness will be sufficient to permit the stars to be seen at midday.

It is an interesting fact that the Chinese more than 2,000 years ago had learned the art of predicting eclipses. The Greeks, Chaldeans and Egyptians also had considerable knowledge in this art. It is probable, however, that they took advantage of the well known fact that eclipses return in cycles of about every eighteen years and ten days, and this enabled them to foretell an eclipse, upon the same principle that a physician predicts the return of a chill and fever without knowing the real cause of the phenomenon itself. This method, however, is very clumsy and untrustworthy, and wholly inadequate for modern science. Now a calculation of a solar eclipse is one of the most profound and complicated problems in mathematical science, and the wonder is that it can be solved with such accuracy. Little can the reader imagine how much labor, patience and skill have been devoted to obtaining the results set forth in this article alone, which represents but a small fraction of the problem undertaken and finished more than three years ago. Since that time the moon has revolved around the earth more than forty times, and the earth itself has rotated upon its axis more than a thousand times, yet so carefully has every element of the problem been concidered that the reader may expect with absolute certainty the prenomenon as predicted.

In observing the eclipse a piece of smoked glass should be used to protect the eyes.

The next eclipse will be a small one of the moon, on January 7, 1898.

OTIS ASHMORE.

Americans in Spanish Prisons

Washington, July 27.—Consul General Lee has informed the state department that in the event of the release of the American, Louis, Somelin, now confined in jail at Havana, there will remain of American citizens imprisoned in Cuba, in addition to the five Competitor prisoners, only the following: Manuel Fernandez, confined in Fort Cabanas; Rafael Fernandez y Diaz, at Sagua la Grande; Julio Thomas Sainz and Frank Agramont, at Santiago. All of these prisoners are charged with rebellion with arms in hand and are held subject to the ordinary military jurisdiction.

The United States consul at Manzanillo has cabled the secretary of state a contradiction of the story that Albert Slusser, an American, has been arrested by Spanish troops and taken to that place. He says that nothing is known of Slusser's arrest.

FRUITS OF THE VICTORY.

SECRETARY GAGE TALKS TARIFF AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

One Pledge of the Administration Carried Out Causing "Prosperity to Bring Comfort and Restoration"—The Other Pledge to be Kept—Failure of Congress to Pass the Monetary Commission Bill Deplored Hints of Action Without Such Bill.

Boston, July 27.—The dinner of Boston business men to Secretary Gage at the Tuileries this afternoon was attended by about 150 of the leading men in the professional and commercial life in the city. An informal reception was held preceding the dinner which occurred at 2:45 o'clock. Among those present were William C. Lovering, who presided; Governor Wolcott, Mayor Quincy, Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, ex-assistant secretary of the treasury; T. Jefferson Coolridge, ex-United States ambassador to France; Hon. J. R. Leeson, William B. Rice, Jr., and many others. On being introduced Secretary Gage said in part:

"We have met here in a period fraught with its own interests.

"Opposing forces met in November last and contended bitterly over the most vital of economic questions. While the issue was pending the profitable arts of industry came to nearly a standstill. Trade and commerce declined to the narrowest limits and in a breathless suspense those who could comprehend the deep import of the issue waited for its determination. That issue is now decided. The ballot, magic exponent of the popular will, has recorded its imperative voice for honest money and for liberty regulated by law. It now remains to be seen whether from that decision there is to be any successful appeal. It is this that gives interest, anxious interest, to the prospective action of those who, cloathed with legislative and executive functions, have it in their power to make secure the fruits of victory or who, by failing to comprehend their high responsibility, may let slip the advantages so hardly won.

"Upon the possible doubts involved in this question, men of enterprise still hesitate, and the columns of industry march slowly with ranks not yet completely filled. Is there room for doubt in so plain a proposition? There ought to be none. There would be none except for the working of that principle of human nature which coaxes us to ease after effort—which induces us to procrastinate rather than act—that spirit of inactivity which on more than one occasion kept the armies of the union from annihilating the enemy and on anoher occasion so paralyzed the confident columns as to turn them back from the easy capture of our capital. Logical as the duty of the government seems to be, do not yourselves supinely rest upon conclusion that it will certainly be performed. We have passed through a wearisome storm. The loss and cost of it has been enormous; but today the skies are fair, the breeze of prosperity brings comfort and restoration. Shall we not be permitted to rest and enjoy it? No. That would be to foolishly wait for, if not to invite, further disaster in the future. The final answer, however, must depend upon the urgency or the indifference of the people.

"The administrative branch of the government will not sleep nor rest inactive. Its influence has been and will be for prompt and judicious action. The evidence of this fact is fresh at hand in the message just now submitted to congress by the president."

Mr. Gage here quoted several paragraphs from the message. Continuing he said:

"But the administration cannot make laws. It can only execute them after they are made. It is then to the legislative body that our thoughtful attention is to be given if you desire financial reforms. Your senators and representatives will not consciously antagonize your well considered desires, but they must be informed and constantly reminded of what it is that you demand.

"And now what is it that ought to be done to give security and protection to the future? To this there are many answers and to every answer many objectors. We have indeed a delicate and difficult problem to solve, the difficulty being aggravated by the fact that ignorance, prejudice and passion enter in to complicate and vex the solution. This in one of the penalties which popular government must pay in return for its multifarious and eminent benefits. With these drawbacks we can, nevertheless, with patience, find our way. The recommendation of the president for a commission was admirable in this, that it suggested a way by which a body of well trained and thoughtful men could be provided to consider, at leisure without distraction from other pressing themes, the important subject of currency and banking reform. It, at the same time, opened a forum to which could be admitted every contributive suggestion from all classes and conditions of men.

"That the bill which passed the house with promptness failed of recognition in the senate may be a matter of regret, but not one for discouragement. What might have been accomplished through a commission may be achieved without one. Nor ought we to speak or think unkindly of a body which has so assiduously toiled in the work of a new law concerning a matter so charged with conflicting opinions and opposing interests as is any tariff act. The two questions before the country in the last political campaign were the tariff and the currency. One of them is already settled. Whatever the merits or demerits of the new measure in its particular items, it has become the law of the land. The revenues derived from it will, after a possible brief interregnum, be ample for proper government expenditures.

"The responsible party in power having successfully achieved this one important issue may be safely trusted to care equally well for the other. On the financial side there is really no pressing need for haste. There is certainly no immediate occasion for anxiety. With ample reserve in the public treasury; with financial centres in a full supply of leasable funds; with interest invitingly low; with crop prospects most promising and a good market favorably assured; with new mineral resources coming into view; with a territorial area sufficient to carry its present population many times multiplied; with a people advancing in the elements of intelligence and character, who dare indulge in doleful forecasts? We need not ignore the fact that there are many wounds to be cured, excited passions to be calmed and many misunderstandings to be composed. Nor is it passing strange that this should be so. Within the limits of half a life time, industrial methods and processes have been revolutionized; combinations in labor, in trade, in manufacture, have superseded to a degree the former process of individual movement. It is philosophical to believe that they are all revolutionary—tending to a final and higher good, but in their immediate effects, they produce incidental injury in many directions. Perceiving the injury, the hurt cry out and cannot be persuaded that any good can come out of so great an evil. Time will do much to restore and natural laws, everywhere operating, will bring in at last their compensation. In the meantime out statute laws must learn—not to repress the operation of a natural law which is supreme over man-made laws—but they must learn to justly check and punish those who, grasping the new elements of power, pervert them into a means of injustice and oppression. The problems of a democratic society rapidly developing in all directions are many and troublesome. They must be met with patience. We must not lose faith nor abate in courage. 'With malice toward none, with charity for all,' each unit in the mighty organism must bring to their solution the best that is in him of virtue and intelligence. Upon the wise and great the duty weighs with corresponding force, but upon the humble and weak also it presses according to their measure of the responsibility."

BASE BALL.

The Leaders Again go Down Before the Tail-Enders—Baltimore and Cincinnati Tied for the Second Place—Only Three Games Played.

Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3.

Chicago, July 27.—Three errors by the Reds infield, a steal, a passed ball and a scratch single gave the Colts three runs in the first. The visitors made one in the fourth, and tied the score in the eighth on Thornton's errors and a bunching of four hits. Everitt, the first man up for the Colts in the tenth, lined a four bagger into the right field bleachers. Ritchie's fielding and two remarkable running catches by Lange were the features. Attendance 3,800. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	4	0	1
Cincinnati	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0	3	10	4

Batteries: Callihan and Donohue; Rhines and Peitz. Umpire Sheridan. Time 1:55.

Louisville 2, Brooklyn 14.

Louisville, July 27.—The Brooklyns had on their batting clothes this afternoon and piled up twelve runs off Magee in two innings. Miller finished the game after the seventh. The Colonels could not hit Kennedy. Attendance 2,200. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Louisville	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	2	5	4
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 7 5 0 0 2	14	15	2

Batteries: Magee, Miller and Butler; Kennedy and Grim. Umpire Hurst. Time 2:10.

St. Louis 5, Boston 2.

St. Louis, July 27.—The Browns played another great game today and defeated the Bostons. Hart was in fine form; but for Lalley's errors he would have shut out the leaders. Lally redeemed himself in the eighth inning by a remarkable running catch on which he made a double play. Attendance 3,000. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 *	5	12	2
Boston	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	2	6	3

Batteries: Hart and Murphy; Lewis and Lake. Umpire McFarland. Time 1:50.

Cleveland, July 27.—New York-Cleveland game postponed on account of rain.

Pittsburg, July 27.—Pittsburg-Philadelphia game postponed rain. Two games tomorrow.

Baltimore, July 27.—Washington-Baltimore game postponed, rain.

The standing of the clubs, including games of July 27th, is as follows:

Boston	53	24	.688
Cincinnati	48	26	.649
Baltimore	48	26	.649
New York	45	30	.600
Cleveland	42	34	.553
Philadelphia	38	42	.475
Pittsburg	35	40	.467
Chicago	37	44	.457
Louisville	35	45	.438
Brooklyn	33	44	.429
Washington	29	45	.392
St. Louis	19	60	.241

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

The Former to Send Fifteen Hundred Soldiers, as Immigrants and Three Warships to These Islands.

St. Louis, July 27.—A special to The Globe-Democrat from Los Angeles, Cal., says: A letter written by a Japanese official in Japan to a former Japanese officer living in this city conveys the information that the Japanese government will forward to Honolulu in the latter part of July 1,500 Japanese immigrants. These individuals are now in the garrison at Neegata, being soldiers in the Japanese service and will go on shore in Honolulu as simple citizens, but drilled and ready for military duty at once. The steamers which are to convey these men have been chartered by the Japanese government, and will carry in addition to the 1,500 passengers, arms, ammunition and military stores of sufficient quantity to make it interesting for any party trying to prevent their landing. In addition three large men of war are already prepared to leave Yokohoma to arrive at Honolulu at about the same time as the landing of the so-called immigrants will take place. The correspondent, who has been educated in the United States, used the expression, no doubt acquired when here: "We will get there and don't you forget it," and remarked further: "I connot write this in my own language but you understand English." Predictions conveyed in a previous letter from this official were verified.

A Fire in a Crowded Factory

New York, July 27.—Fire at Yonkers, N. Y., this afternoon, destroped two large factory buildings, occupied by W. A. Reed, hat manufacturer; Rowland, hat manufacturer; Pass Bros., silk manufacturers, and the Yonkers Silk Company. The loss will probably reach $500,000 and 800 people are thrown out of employment. There were no casualties, though the bildings were crowded with employes when the fire was discovered. The fire originated in the blowing room of the hat factory of William Reed on the lower floor of the Shethar building. Two large gas metres exploded immediately after the flames burst forth, and the escaping gas helped to feed the flames. Within a few minutes the fire was breaking through the windows of the first and second stories. There were 600 men and girls in the building, the third, fourth and fifth floors of which were occupied by the silk factories. Intense excitement prevailed while the employes left the building by the fire escapes, the girls being taken out first, all losing their street clothes.

A Hitch of Peace Negotiations

Berlin, July 27.—The Cologne Gazette says that several of the powers, including Germany, have adopted the standpoint that the evacuation of Thessaly by Turkey cannot be demanded unless indemnity by Greece is paid or guaranteed. As payment of indemnity by a loan is out of the question, the only alternative, The Gazette says, seems to be international control of Greek finances, and unless some such guarantee is included in the treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey it is questionable whether Germany will recommend the sultan to accept the treaty.

The Elders and Deacons' Institute.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Red Springs, N. C., July 26.

The elders and deacons' institute is flourishing. The crowd is estimated at nearly 3,000. Dr. Hoge preached two able sermons, one today. President Alderman addressed from 700 to 1,000 people at 8:30 o'clock. Saturday evening and made a fine impression. Rev. A. J. Smith preached a fine sermon yesterday afternoon and Rev. W. Barrowood an excellent one this afternoon. We are having grand music, fine addresses, wholesome water and a large crowd.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT

EXTENDING FROM STANLEY INTO ROWAN COUNTY.

A Federal Soldier Sends a Present to a Confederate who Saved Him From a Horrible Death in 1864—The County Officers' Convention Ridiculed by the Alliance Organ—Tramps put to Work on the Roads—The Greensboro Silk Mill.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel.
Raleigh, N. C., July 27.

The state treasurer today issued a call for statements by all state banks as to their condition up to July 23rd.

The military company at Oxford (E. Third regiment) goes into camp next month with the confederate veterans of Granville.

Miss Elsie Riddick, of Gates county, is appointed stenographer and type writer to the agricultural department.

The ruling of the commissioner of internal revenue that the new law regarding tax on tobacco went into effect July 23rd will complicate matters as cigarette stamps were sold on the 24th in this district at the old price.

Jesse Snatherly, a confederate soldier from Montgomery county, in 1864 saved the life of a federal soldier during a battle in which the woods had caught fire. He provided the wounded man with water and gave him his name. Now comes the sequel. The federal sends the confederate $800 as a gift.

The annual meeting of the Farmers' State Alliance will be held at Hillsboro, August 10th. Efforts have been made to have the date changed, on account of the school tax election, which will be held that day, but President Graham decides against any change.

The organ of the state alliance ridicules the county officers' convention at Morehead City which began today, saying it is a "school to practice how to get office and hold it without slipping a cog."

It is said that under the new law no pictures or coupons can be put in cigarette boxes or in smoking tobacco packages and the statement it made that this will throw a lot of people out of employment.

The "gold fever" has spread from Stanly county into Rowan. Some good finds are being made.

It is asserted that the opposition to the public school special tax is increasing daily.

The state firemen's tournament at Fayetteville promises to be a handsome affair. Seventeen companies will take part.

Senator Pritchard is now at his home, completely worn out after the senate's fatiguing session.

West of here all tramps are being picked up and sent to work on the roads. Some of the local officials here say that tramps cannot be arrested simply because they are tramps. Yesterday a white man and a woman of the lowest type were arrested near here, for outrageous behavior at the public park. The man attempted to run and a constable brought him down by a shot in the thigh. He is in the hospital and the woman is in jail.

Some of the machinery for the silk mill at Greensboro (a branch of the great Paterson mill) is arriving. Next week it begins work, and will employ 200 persons, all natives of the Greensboro section.

Artist Randall has nearly completed the portraits (life size group, standing) of Colonels Vance, Burgwyn and Lane, of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina regiment. They are represented as standing in a road, while a regiment is breaking camp.

The Indiana to go to Halifax for Docking

Washington, July 27.—Secretary Long has decided to send the battleship Indiana to Halifax to be docked and cleaned. It is felt to be necessary to do this in order to prevent injury to the hull of the ship from corrosion. The department would have much preferred to send the Indiana to Port Royal, S. C., for this purpose, but the opinion of the best navigators in the navy department was that it would be decidedly risky in the present unsatisfactory condition of the approaches to the dock there. While the naval officers naturally deplore the necessity for thus sending our finest ships to a foreign dock, they say the practice is not new nor uncommon. Constructor Bowles, of the New York navy yard, has just returned to New York after a consultation with the officials here as to the docking of the Indiana. It is the intention of Secretary Long to send him to Halifax in advance of the sailing of the Indiana to make all of the arrangements necessary for the docking of the ship. She will not be fitted with bilge keels at Halifax. This work must wait until the repairs are complete at the New York dock, a work which it is estimated will consume a year.

Cotton Mills Pass Their Dividend.

Boston, July 27.—The directors of the Lyman cotton mills, of Holyoke, have voted to pass the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. which has been declared every six months for twelve years. Treasurer Parsons stated that the business for the last six months had been exceptionally poor. The capacity of the mill is 100,000 spindles, of which 65,000 have been shut down. The mills will continue partially closed down until there is a better demand.

Chronic Dyspepsia Cured.

AFTER suffering for nearly thirty years from dyspepsia, Mrs. H. E. Dugdale, wife of a prominent business man of Warsaw, N. Y., writes: "For 28 years, I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and a weak stomach. The lightest food produced distress, causing severe pain and the formation of gas. No matter how careful of my diet I suffered agonizing pain after eating. I was treated by many physicians and tried numerous remedies without permanent help. Two years ago I began taking Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and Nervine. Within a week I commenced improving, and persisting in the treatment I was soon able to eat what I liked, with no evil effects I keep them at hand and a single dose dispels any old symptoms."

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