

The Southport Leader.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF SOUTHPORT AND BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

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SOUTHPORT N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

WHOLE NUMBER 249.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

A CONDENSED SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S DOINGS

To Stop the Hunting of Seals. Defaulting Bank Teller, Volcano Active. Standard Oil Officials Indicted. Absconded with \$354,000.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.
An attempt is being made to prevent the hunting of seals until 1896.

The Cage Building at New Iberia, La., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$25,000.

As the result of a street fight Army Sergeant of Jonesboro, Ark., shot and killed Judge J. D. Ferrell.

The finding of an overturned boat near Fall River, Mass., told of the drowning of Amos Holt, his wife and six children.

For the third time, murderer Thomas St. Clair whose execution had been set for Friday, at San Francisco, has been respited by the President.

FOREIGN.
Baron Wissman, the African explorer, was married at Cologne to Miss Hedwig Linden, daughter of a wealthy manufacturer, and will leave the German colonial service.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.
A severe windstorm did considerable damage in Western New York yesterday.

John R. Tait, paying teller of the Chemical National Bank, New York, is short \$16,000 in his accounts.

President Proctor, of the Civil Service Commission, favors making postmasters and Consuls permanent officials.

Nearly the whole business portion of the town of Savannah, Mo., was yesterday destroyed by fire. Loss about \$80,000.

Humphrey Hughes, a retired Delaware pilot, died at his home in Cape May, N. J. aged 78 years.

Congressman Amos Cummings, of New York, who was defeated in the late election, was today appointed a subway commissioner, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

FOREIGN.
The volcano on Stromboli Island is in full eruption, and Etna and Vesuvius are active.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23.
Senator Hill has gone South for a pleasure trip.

St. Louis is alarmed over the spread of the diphtheria scourge.

After a long voyage from Madeira, the training ship Portsmouth arrived at New port.

Gen. W. H. Gibson, a war veteran and noted campaign speaker, died at Tiffin, O. yesterday, aged 73 years.

On the ground of cruelty, Clara Dawson daughter of a Brooklyn millionaire, secured a divorce from her husband.

For violating the anti-trust law of Texas all the Standard Oil officials from J. D. Rockefeller down, were indicted at Austin yesterday.

FOREIGN.
For perjury committed to obtain a divorce, H. L. Winter, an organist of Denver, Col., was sentenced at London to six years penal servitude.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24.
General Casey suggests that Congress appropriate \$7,877,000 for work on fortifications.

To curtail the flour output and raise prices, St. Louis mills have shut down for an indefinite period.

The General Assembly of the Knights

of Labor adjourned to-day. The next convention will be held in Washington.

Carnegie's Wire Nail Works, occupying a whole square at Beaver Falls, Pa., were burned last night. The loss will reach \$100,000.

Carleton B. Hutchins, president of the Hutchins Refrigerator Car Co. of Chicago, died at Detroit, Mich., yesterday aged 90 years.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says that there were 352 failures in the United States during the past week, against 419, last year.

FOREIGN.
Czar Nicholas created an excellent impression at the Council of State by his grasp of affairs and ability to talk.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25.
The act to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Co., was passed by the Vermont legislature yesterday.

The Georgia legislature has killed the bill which provided for the election of judges and solicitors by the people.

Samuel C. Seley, for fourteen years a trusted bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, has absconded with \$354,000.

There is a slight but decided improvement in the condition of Miss Stevenson today. All her near relatives are now with her at Asheville.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 8,859,357 bales, of which 3,507,157 bales are American; against 8,798,988 bales, and 3,407,743 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 288,759 bales. Receipts from the plantations 356,161 bales; crop in sight 3,425,013 bales.

FOREIGN.
Dr. J. B. de Pioda, counsellor of the Swiss Legation in Rome, has been appointed Swiss Minister to Washington.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26.
Ravages of smallpox and diphtheria have caused a semi-panic in Detroit.

After being a fugitive 15 years, Samuel Carson, an escaped Missouri convict, sur rendered at Chicago.

By the house catching fire, two young children of Mrs. Martino, of Hastings, Col. left alone, were cremated.

In a fight with three outlaws, who were robbed the depot at Canadian City, Tex., Sheriff Thomas McGee was killed.

On account of failing health, Chief Justice Gillilan, of Minnesota's Supreme Court, will resign after 25 years' service.

James Main, a noted mathematician and for many years on the Coast and Geodetic Survey, died at Washington, D. C., aged 84 years.

Fire at Springfield, Ill., yesterday destroyed the militia armory, and other buildings, including 85 horses which were burned to death in a stable. Loss \$125,000.

FOREIGN.
The new German Minister of Agriculture proposes a scheme to link all parts of the empire by a great midland canal.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.
Mrs. Adeline Featherstone, of Philadelphia, who is said to be the heiress to a fortune, is serving a six months' sentence for larceny at Milwaukee.

Robt. E. Harvey, the noted bank forger, who escaped from jail at Belair, Md., has been captured at Lansing, Mich.

James Stewart Cushman, a well known clubman and at one time prominent in racing circles, dropped dead in a street car in New York, last evening.

The Georgia Central directors claim that the bill introduced in the Georgia legislature to prevent the reorganization of the road in the interest of the Southern Railway is unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE BIDDERS FOR THE NEW BONDS

Are Largely Banks, Insurance and Trust Companies. Division of Sentiment on Financial Matters. Sugar People Suing for Bounty on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—At first glance it would appear to those who form hasty conclusions that the aggregate amount of the bids submitted \$155,000,000—for the \$50,000,000 in bonds which are to be issued by the Government was an indication that the country had a large surplus of money for which the people had no use, but a little study of a list of the bidders will quickly show how fallacious such an assumption would be. Thanks to the persistency of a few of the bidders, the full list of those who bid for the bonds was made public as soon as the bids were opened, although Secretary Carlisle had intended that the names should be withheld from the public until Congress called for them with a special resolution, as it did after the first bond issue, and as it would certainly have done after this one. Among the bidders, several hundred in number, there were only nine individuals, all the remainder being banks, insurance, and trust companies, and the aggregate of the amount desired by the individuals was too small to be even considered—less than \$70,000.

Is it any wonder therefore, that Congressmen and others interested in the financial problem, which every body now admits to be the most important before the country, should be asking why it is that there is \$155,000,000—about \$2.50 per capita, and more than one-tenth of all the money said by the Treasury to be in circulation—in the hands of these banks and corporations which its owners are anxious to loan to the Government at from 2.75 to 3 per cent, while the average man whose real estate is mortgaged is compelled to pay double as much, or more, for the use of money? That this question will be asked in a dozen forms on the floor of Congress is certain, but that it will, or can be, satisfactorily answered is altogether another matter. That there is a surplus of money in the vaults of the rich banks is just as certain as it is that there is lack of sufficient money in the hands of the people. When this can be equalled the financial problem will have been solved.

There is a division of sentiment in the Cabinet as well as in the Democratic party, as to what financial recommendations the President should make in his message to Congress. At least two members of the Cabinet believe that it will be a mistake for the President to recommend a financial system in his message, when he knows that it cannot possibly be acted upon by the present Congress and that it will provoke most bitter opposition in his own party. They have advised him to merely recommend that Congress authorize the appointment by the President of a non-partisan commission, to make a

through investigation of the subject to be embodied in a report to the President. It is said that Mr. Cleveland would be willing to accept this advice, although he isn't in the habit of doing that sort of thing, if he could be certain that Congress would leave the appointment of the commission in his hands. He fears that Congress would name the commission, giving the silver men too much representation thereon. And for that reason will probably not make the recommendation. But it may get before Congress, for all that, as a movement has been started to use it to fight whatever recommendation is what it is expected to be the movement may succeed. It would be good party politics for Mr. Cleveland to accept the financial commission idea, whatever might be the final result of it.

The fact that a Congressional committee which has been investigating things in Indian Territory, independently of the Dawes commission, has found the same verdict as the Dawes commission—that the Government maintained by what are known as the five civilized tribes of Indians is a failure—will doubtless be a factor in determining the fate of Congressional legislation on the subject.

Senator Jones, of Ark., is greatly interested in the bill providing that these lands shall be distributed in severalty in accordance with the Dawes act, and he expresses the opinion that it will be passed early in the coming session. The opposition to this bill is sturdy and determined, or rather was when Congress was last in session, and probably will be again.

The best sugar people, or at least enough of them to make a test case, have entered suit in the U. S. Court of Claims for the amount of bounty due on the crop which was partly converted into sugar when the bounty law was repealed. The defense of the Government, according to Attorney General Olney, will rest almost entirely upon the claim that Congress had no constitutional right to grant bounties or to make bargains for such a purpose with individuals. That may or may not be good constitutional law, but it does not strike an ordinary man as good common sense. If the Attorney General believed the bounty law to be unconstitutional why did he not go into court and try to save the millions the Government paid out under it since this administration came into office.

If Mr. Burrows is elected to the Senate, Republicans predict, Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, has the best prospects of being appointed chairman of the Ways and Means Committee by the Speaker. Mr. Dalzell, next to Mr. Reed and Mr. Burrows, is entitled to the credit of having won the greatest distinction in the tariff fight during its progress in the House. He stands well with the statesman from Maine who will undoubtedly fill the Speaker's chair, and has made a close study of the tariff question from a protection point of view, representing one of the largest industrial districts in the United States.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

A FAILURE IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Commission Examines the Conditions and Finds the Territory in Bad Shape. No Protection to Life or Property Back to Federal Control.

The anomalous condition of affairs now existing between the United States and the perturbed Indian Territory makes intensely interesting the report submitted yesterday to the Secretary of the Interior by the commission sent to investigate matters concerning the five civilized tribes of Indians. If the recommendations of the commission are adopted the Federal Government will recover possession of the great domain owned by these people and revoke the right given them to govern themselves. Charges that the tribal governments have perverted the trust conferred by the United States and also shown their inability to care for their interests are preferred by the commission, which concludes its report with these straightforward sentences:

"The United States put the title to a domain of countless wealth and unmeasured resources in these several tribes or nationalities, but it was a conveyance in trust for specific uses, clearly indicated in the treaties themselves and for no other purpose. It was for the use and enjoyment in common of each and every citizen of his tribe, of each and every part of the Territory, thus tersely expressed in one of the treaties, 'to be held in common, so that each and every member of either tribe shall have an equal undivided interest in the whole.' The tribes can make no other use of it. They have no power to grant it to any one, or to grant to anyone an exclusive use of any portion of it.

"These tribal governments have wholly perverted their high trust, and it is the plain duty of the United States to enforce the trust it has so created, and recover for its original uses the domain, and all the gain derived from the perversion of the trust, or discharge the trustees.

"The United States also grants to these tribes the power of self government not to conflict with the Constitution. They have demonstrated their incapacity to govern themselves, and no higher duty can rest upon the government than to revoke this authority than to revoke it when it has so lamentably failed."

The commission consists of ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Meredith H. Kidd, of Indiana, and Archibald S. McKenney, of Arkansas. They went to the Indian Territory early in the present year, and in February addressed a convention of all the civilized tribes except the Seminoles, explaining fully the policy of the Government, and the reasons for desiring a change. At first a strong inclination was manifested toward taking steps looking to negotiations, but dispatches from Washington, representing that the government would

hold to the treaty promises, and make no change unless they desired it, resulted in the adoption of resolutions to resist any change and to decline to negotiate. At the invitation of the various tribes, the members of the commission, went among the people and made addresses on the objects of their mission, but the councils of all the tribes except the Cherokees passed resolutions refusing to negotiate.

Propositions were made during the summer by the commission to divide all lands among the Indians, except town sites, and coal and mineral deposits, which were to be sold and the proceeds divided among the people. Each citizen was to receive sufficient land for a good home, and all intruders were to be removed. A final adjustment of all claims against the United States was also promised, and after these and other propositions had been carried into effect, Congress was to form a territorial government. An answer was requested to the propositions by the 1st of October, but no answers were received then or since then. The Cherokee council alone asked further time.

The commission says the Indians refuse to sell any portion of their lands. It also states that the full bloods are less firm for citizenship than they were twenty years ago. All progress with them has been arrested. The commission thinks that the Indians deserve little consideration in their demands that the national government remove white people from their territory, as the whites were induced to settle by the Indians and had lived up to their agreements. Shrewd whites, through intermarriage with the Indians, have obtained valuable lands for pasturage and cultivation in violation of the agreements with the United States, and some of these have secured 30,000 to 60,000 acres.

This has resulted in preventing the real Indian from obtaining possession of any part of his common property. In one tribe, with a total territory of 3,000,000 acres, sixty-one citizens have enclosed and hold 1,237,000 acres, more than a third of the property belonging to 14,632 citizens. This is a violation of the plain terms of the treaty and a perversion of the uses and purposes for which the territory was conveyed to the Indians.

The influx of white citizens and the failure of the tribal governments to observe and enforce the treaty stipulations for the protection of citizens, and the lamentable corruption of these governments in all their branches, have brought the commission to the conclusion it is impossible to enforce the executor provisions of the treaties. All the functions of the tribal governments, the members of the commission say, have become powerless to protect the life and property of the citizen. The courts of justice have become helpless and paralyzed. Violence robbery, and murder are almost of daily occurrence, and no effective measures of restraint or punishment are put forth to suppress crime. Railroad trains are stopped and their passengers robbed within a few miles of populous towns.

STATE NEWS.

THE WHEAT CROP IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Caught in the Belt. Tobacco Sales. A Large Crop of Irish Potatoes. Refused a License. A Costly Deer. Nebraskans Arrive in Raleigh.

The residence of Mrs. V. M. Thompson, in Stony Creek township was destroyed by fire Tuesday. It is presumed that the fire originated from a defective chimney. There was an insurance of \$2,000 on the building.—Goldsboro Headlight.

Mr. H. H. Chandler, Mrs. Chandler, of Nebraska, arrived in Raleigh yesterday and will make this their future home. Mr. Chandler is a successful fine stock raiser and brings with him the cream of his herds from his Nebraska farms.—News Observer.

Wm. Smith (colored) was caught in the belt of some machinery in the machine shop of the S. A. L. R. R. and was dashed up against the top of the room. One arm and a leg were broken and he was injured internally so that there is no hope for his recovery.—Raleigh Press.

Sunday night Mr. T. H. Griffin, an aged and prominent citizen of Rocky Mount accidentally fell from his porch and dislocated his hip.—Tobacco sales up to this time have been over \$350,000. Considerable attention is being paid to truck farming in the vicinity of this town.—Argonaut.

Mr. J. W. Grainger has dug over 600 barrels of fall crop Irish potatoes, which are the best kind of seed for the spring crop. He averaged about 60 barrels to the acre and they were very fine, large ones. The other truckers of Kinston have also raised fine fall potatoes.—Kinston Free Press.

Concord Presbytery met in adjourned session here Monday night and continued its meeting yesterday. The object of the meeting was to pass upon the licensure of Mr. R. V. Miller, of Salisbury. He was found to hold such views that the Presbytery declined to license him or receive him under its care.

It may be said safely that next year's crop of wheat in Mecklenburg will be the largest known in this country since the war. All over the country, the farmers are busily engaged in ploughing up cotton fields and harrowing in wheat. In a drive of twelve miles a reporter counted 57 fields being sown in wheat. Mr. J. Watt Kirkpatrick, of Sharon, says the same state of affairs prevails in his neighborhood. Wheat is to take the place of 5 cents cotton in Mecklenburg.—Charlotte News.

A deer case is to be carried up to the Supreme Court. A pet deer of D. L. Gaskill, in Salisbury, broke out of a lot and strayed off into the country. H. E. Chilson shot and killed it, supposing it to be a wild one. The meat was brought to town for sale. Mr. Gaskill recognized the horns and claimed it as his property. The elder Chilson refused to give it up. A warrant was issued against him and the case was tried before a justice. Judgment was rendered in favor of Mr. Gaskill. Chilson took an appeal to the Supreme Court.—Durham Sun.

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NO. 116 MARKET STREET.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALWAYS CROWDED TO THE DOORS.

KATZ & POLVOGT'S
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ARE TO-DAY DOING THE FOREMOST DRY GOODS BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

UPHOLSTERY AND LACE CURTAINS.

250 yards rich Oriental Drapery Silks, exquisite designs and hand some colorings, worth 60 to 75c. our price 49c.

Down Pillows in 14 to 50 inches, covered and uncovered, at reasonable prices.

25 pair Heavy Chemise Curtains, rich dade, all the leading colors, worth \$5.00, our price only \$3.50.

50 pair of fine quality Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, extra wide, cheap at \$3.00, our price \$1.98.

50 pair Dotted Swiss Curtains just received, don't fail to see them, cheap at \$3.00 a pair, our price only \$2.23 per pair.

25 pair Ecru Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, extra wide. Our regular \$5.00 Curtains will be sold at \$2.98.

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.

50 dozen Ladies' Black and Colored, in 4-button and Foster Lace worth \$1.25 our price 98 cents.

15 dozen Ladies' English Pique Walking Gloves, Red Tans, worth \$1.39 for \$1.00. Every pair guaranteed.

An accumulation of odd styles and sizes, worth from \$1.00 to \$1.75, for 75 cents a pair.

Gentlemen's Fine Fur Top Gloves, only \$1.00.

WOOLEN AND SILK NOVELTIES.

25 Pattern Suits worth from \$10 to \$15, our price \$8.98.
15 Pattern Suits worth from \$8.50 to \$9.50, our price \$6.98.
10 Pattern Suits worth from \$5 to \$7.50, our price \$3.98.
100 yards Black Satin Duchesse, worth \$1.75 for \$1.39.
150 yards Black Satin Duchesse, worth \$1.25, for 89c.
75 yards Black Satin Duchesse, worth 79c. for 59c.

LADIES' AND MISSES CAPES, JACKETS, WRAPS.

Having purchased about seventy-five samples of Ladies' Jackets and Capes, at less than manufacturer's cost, we will offer them as long as they last at prices unapproachable by any other house.

Cheviot Cloth Jackets. Double Capes in Beaver and Covert Cloth. All Wool Beaver Cloth Jackets. Seal Plush Capes. Watered Astracan Capes. Largest assortment of Misses and Children's Wraps in the City.

ALL MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

KATZ & POLVOGT.

RUG AND CARPET DEPARTMENT.

We have just opened an entire new line of Carpet Samples, consisting of
MOQUETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, THREE PLY, INGRAIN, &c.,

See these before you purchase your Carpets. We save you from 5 to 20 cents per yard.

We have just received 100 Rolls of Matting, 50 Rolls Cotton Warp a regular 35c quality, our price 25c.

25 Rolls Double Dyed Japanese Figured Cotton Warp, worth 25 to 35c our price 16c.

25 Rolls Assorted Patterns, heavy Chinese Matting, worth from 15 to 20c our price 10 and 12c.

FUR NECK SCARFS.

Black (oney. worth \$1.75, our price \$1.19.
Imitation Mink, worth \$3.00, our price \$1.40
Gray Fur Sets worth \$1.75, now selling at 98c.
White, Tan and Gray Angora worth 75c for 40c.
White, Tan and Blue Angora Sets, Muffs and Collars for Children worth \$5.00 for \$2.50.