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DESERVED EULOGY.

The Democrats Seem to be Amazed Because They Can't Make McKinley's Cabinet.

SHERMAN ON PRITCHARD.

HE DIFFERS WITH PRITCHARD BUT SAYS HE IS PERSONALLY INTERESTED IN HIS RE-ELECTION.

Senator Chandler Says Pritchard's Defeat Would be a Reproach to the State and a Great Loss to the State.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—(10 15 p. m.)—The action of the North Carolina Legislature, favoring Cuban independence, has emphasized the already intense interest felt here on the subject. A distinguished member of Congress, who is one of his North Carolina antecedents, in speaking of the matter, said: "You are counting on North Carolina in whatever pertains to human liberty. The spirit that inspired the Mecklenburg Declaration lives in the hearts of the people of my native State today. Cuban independence may not be realized at once, but it is inevitable. The sentiment throughout the world against Spanish tyranny in the Cuban war means intervention from some source that will end in Cuban liberty."

Impulsive action on the part of this government is not expected, but the situation promises startling developments that may compel the present indifferent administration to an aggressive position. Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, who spent ten days in Cuba, returned here to day. He will not discuss the situation, and does not express any opinion for publication as to what Congress shall do in the premises, but he is quoted by his intimate friends as favoring Cuban independence. Before going to Cuba he thought differently. Technically there is no organized government in Cuba, and by splitting hairs this government, according to international law, may justify its policy about organized government under present conditions, Mr. Money says, is a physical impossibility.

If recognition is dependent upon that condition it will never happen. When asked if Maceo was dead, Mr. Money smiled, "but dead or alive," he said, "I discerned no difference in the status quo—nothing short of annihilation will stop the war, and before that is done intervention by the United States or some other potent power will end the butchery."

It is surprising to the Democrats that McKinley has not consulted them in the election of his cabinet. It means to them that he will not be able to form a cabinet at all. It is even suggested that the Quay-Platt combine is at the bottom of this trouble, and there is a growing Democratic sentiment here that McKinley's cabinet is already a failure. Speaking of this ludicrous phase of the matter Senator Sherman said to THE TRIBUNE representative to-day: "McKinley is making his cabinet in his own way and when it is ready for announcement the whole country will be proud of it." When asked if the south would be recognized he said, not speaking by authority, that he had no doubt of it. He expressed great interest in the Senatorial contest in the State. "Pritchard and I differ widely on the silver question," he said, "but I feel personally interested in his re-election. He has impressed me as a most valuable man, and as a representative of the Southern Republic, and I sincerely hope to hear of his re-election."

Senator Chandler went further—"Pritchard's defeat," he said, "would be a reproach to the State and a great loss to the South. Think of it, one Republican Senator in all the Southern States. I am surprised at Senator Butler's opposition. From all that he has said I had concluded that he prided himself on breaking the 'Solid South.' No man has entered the Senate since that time who stands any higher in the estimation of both Democrats and Republicans, and his defeat would be accepted as a personal loss. There should be no question about his re-election. Certainly the South is entitled to one Republican Senator of its own selection. Yes, Pritchard is an adherent of the free silver dogma, and if something decisive is not done in the way of silver remonetization through international agreement independent action on the part of this government is inevitable. The country was wise in not trusting the Democratic party to bring that advocated free silver in the last campaign did not earn a cent to believe in it. A year hence it may absolutely vindicate its record of last year. But why talk about the Democratic party?"

Cotton Factory Dividend.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 9.—The Augusta cotton factory today declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on the capital stock of \$900,000. This is one of the oldest mills in the South.

THE BATTLE-SHIP TEXAS.

To Go to Galveston, Texas, to Receive a Silver Service to Cost \$5,000.

Washington, D. C., January 9.—Secretary Herbert has ordered the battle-ship Texas to visit Galveston on February 16th to receive an elaborate silver service costing about \$5,000, the money having been raised by popular subscription through the State for which the vessel was named. Extensive repairs which are expected to remedy all defects in the ship have nearly been completed at the New York navy yard and immediately following her duty with Admiral Bruce's fleet in the proposed blockade of Charleston the first week of February the battleship will proceed to Galveston. At the time of her visit the Twelfth Annual Convention of the National Editorial Association will be in session in Galveston.

Secretary Herbert has also ordered the cruiser Montgomery, which has just been made ready for sea at the New York navy yard, to proceed to Tampa, reaching there not later than January 20th and to remain there during the gulf coast defense convention called by the Governor of Florida.

Indian Appropriation \$7,465,000.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House has completed the Indian appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year. The measure as agreed to carries an appropriation of \$7,465,000. An increase of \$200,000 is made in the appropriation for Indian schools, and two new schools—one at Rapid City and one at Chamberlain, South Dakota, are established. Provision is made for ratifying treaties with the Shoshone and Turtle bands of Indians, and with the Comanches and Apaches of Oklahoma. The Dawes committee is continued with the same powers and the same appropriation as given heretofore. Provision is made for paying directly to the Cherokee-Indians what are known as the "old settlers" claims, amounting to about \$85,000.

No change is made in the law regarding Indian schools.

The Book-makers Got the Money.

New Orleans, La., January 9.—A fine day; very mild and spring-like; drew out 3,000 people to the Fair grounds. But while the track was in good order and the racing interesting, only two favorites won and the book-makers got the bulk of the money.

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Mollie B. 107; Belf, 3 to 1; won; Senator Morrill second; W. or bird third. Time, 1:16 1/4.

Second race, selling, 7 furlongs—Glad Top 101; Whitwhite, 10 to 1; won; Jack Hayes second; Lia third. Time, 1:31.

Third race, selling, mile and sixteen furlongs—Loudon second, Lightfoot third. Time, 1:50 1/2.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Hill Billy, 99; F. Morris, 9 to 2; won; Paladin second; Cannonade third. Time, 1:29 1/2.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Samson, 109; Reif, 7 to 5; won; Loyal France second; Never third. Time, 1:17.

Sixth race, selling, one mile—Ban Johnson 99; Hart, 4 to 1; won; Baalged second; Ono third. Time, 1:45.

Adverse Criticism.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Naval Steel Board, which has been subjected to adverse criticism on account of the defective material which the contractors have been frequently detected in attempting to pass upon the navy for several years, has been reorganized and is hereafter to be controlled by the construction and engineering departments of the service instead of by line officers. Naval Constructor Dashiell has succeeded Lieutenant Commander Everett and today Captain Day, the president of the board, was detached and his place taken by Capt. Geo. W. Coffin. The new board will at once take up the work of revising the specifications in which contractors have found an easy hiding place for frauds, and the civilian inspectors will supplant all the young officers who are now assigned to that duty. Past Assistant Engineer Freeman, continues a member of the board.

From Baltimore to the Valley of Virginia.

Baltimore, Md., January 9.—A through train service is to be re-established between Baltimore and the valley of Virginia over the Strasburg and Harrisburg line. Since the termination of the lease of that line, and its surrender to the Southern Railroad Company, its owner, a few weeks ago, the Baltimore and Ohio had no through train service to points on that line, and much dissatisfaction has resulted. A conference of railroad officials to-day resulted in an agreement which will be put into effect in a few days, whereby through trains will be run between Baltimore and the Virginia valley points.

Sent to the Pen.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9.—George Blake and John Davis, colored, who for some time past have been operating along the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, breaking into and robbing cars of the company, and who were arrested some time ago, were arraigned for trial in the County Court of Nottoway, Judge Goodwin presiding, today. Both were convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a period of five years each. Blake and Davis were tried in Nottoway County Court a few days since for another case of car breaking and got five years each.

To Buy the Chester and Lenoir Railroad.

Winston, N. C., Jan. 2.—A company has been organized to buy the narrow gauge Chester and Lenoir Railroad in the western part of the State. New stock will be issued and the new company has arranged to sell \$450,000 worth of goods with which to settle all claims against the old corporation and build up and equip the missing link in the road between Newton and Hickory.

IRON AND LEAD ORES

Considered Before the Ways and Means Committee.

GEORGIA WANTS 10 PER CENT. OF 104 FURNACES, ONLY 22 ARE RUNNING.

More Protection Needed—Pig Iron Abnormally High Abroad, and Abnormally Low at Home—North Carolina Coming in for her Share.

Washington, D. C., January 9.—The hearing before the Ways and Means committee today was devoted to iron and lead ores, metals and manufactures thereof.

Representative Draper, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the manufacturers of machinery in New England, presented, without comment, their request for a restoration of the McKinley rates of duty on their product.

W. H. Alexander, of Omaha, Neb., suggested the following modification of the present paragraph in the law relating to lead ores: "All ores of which lead is a component part shall be dutiable at the rate of three-fourths of one cent per pound on the lead contained therein."

John D. Davis, of California, said there were immense bodies of galena ore in San Bernardino county, California, awaiting development. The industry had been started under the McKinley law, but had been forced to suspend under the present law. Thousands of tons of this ore had been taken from the mines and placed on the dumps ready for delivery, and if protection was given these mines would again be worked. He advocated a duty of one cent per pound on lead ores.

D. A. Jones, of New York, representing the St. Joseph (Mo.) Smelting Company, appealed for a duty on lead ores, which would preserve the industry in this country.

Representative Herman, of Oregon, appealed for a duty of 10 cents per pound upon nickel in order to allow the development of our nickel mines. Up to 1891 it was thought that there were no nickel mines in the United States of any value. Since that time valuable mines have been discovered in North Carolina, Washington, Nevada and Oregon. The nickel now used in the United States, especially in the manufacture of armor, was being imported from Canada. The ores here were very rich and could be produced four cents per pound cheaper here than in Canada.

Wm. A. Ingham, of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Eastern Pig Iron Association, asked for the restoration of the McKinley rates of duty on pig iron.

In the Lehigh Valley and New Jersey districts, the Hudson River district, including the Lake Champlain plants, the Schuylkill River district, including the Lebanon and East Pennsylvania valleys, the Susquehanna River district and the Juniata River district, there were 104 furnace stacks; of these, 22 were running and 82 idle.

Some of these idle furnaces would never start again without reorganization, which means practically absolute loss to the original stockholders, and that the bondholders will have to take the properties and reorganize.

The history of the Virginia and West Virginia furnaces would tell the same story.

The duty on pig iron under the present law was claimed by some to be sufficient protection, because very little foreign pig iron was now imported, and some few thousand tons out of the millions made had recently been exported.

These two claims might be considered and answered by the simple statement that the market was at present abnormal. Foreign pig iron was abnormally high abroad, and domestic pig iron abnormally low at home.

As the present capacity of the furnaces in the United States was largely in excess of the probable demands of the market for some years to come, there was no danger of the prices rising to an unreasonable limit by virtue of the restoration of the duty named in the McKinley bill. The putting of idle furnaces in blast would, by competition, protect the consumers. They further asked for a revision of the duties on bar iron, black sheets and tin plate, and that cotton ties and fence wire be subjected to the same rates as other like material. They asked this because it was for our interest that our customers, the makers of bar iron, black sheets, tin plate, fence wire and cotton ties should be protected. They request the committee to adopt as a basis for the new tariff the so-called McKinley act, and not the so-called Wilson act.

Washington, D. C., January 9.—J. C. Thropp, of Everett, Pa., thought the present duty on pig iron was adequate now, but if a fair market and fair prices should prevail it would attract the foreign product and then the duty would not be sufficient. Competition would keep the prices here at a normal figure and protect the consumer.

W. C. Cronmeyer, of Pittsburg, a representative of the tin plate industry,

asked for increases of from one-eighth to one-half cent on various grades and a new clause to cover plates below No. 32 wire gauge, which were now manufactured here and needed protection.

The committee adjourned until Monday, which will be the last day of the hearings. Various schedules, including sundries and the free list, will be taken up.

The Guards and the Dynamiters.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 9.—The city has been full of sensations the past two days. Friday morning people whose property was injured by back water thrown out by the Consumers' Company power station on Hillsboro river, attempted to blow out the dam at the old station. Afterwards a regular fusillade occurred between the guards and the dynamiters. It was thought they would not try it again, but last night as one of the guards, was sitting at the east end he saw the forms of several men peering out in the darkness against the banks of the river on the other side. Soon the dynamiters opened fire on the guards, which was returned, but in the darkness the lead sped wide of the mark. The officials of the city were notified by wire, and Captain Joiner and Officer Carter, of the police force, went post haste to the scene. When they arrived all was quiet, and this morning they returned here.

The Irish Taxation Question.

London, Jan. 9.—All the prominent politicians who are making speeches throughout the country, take occasion to treat at more or less length of the Irish taxation question, which threatens to cause the government considerable annoyance at the coming session of parliament. The latest speaker to make a deliverance on the subject is the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, first Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons. He addressed his constituents in Manchester to-night, and in the course of his remarks strongly denied that Ireland was overtaxed, quoting from statistics to prove his ground. He declared that Ireland's only hope of solvency and prosperity was to maintain her partnership with Great Britain.

A Dry Goods Failure.

Oklahoma, Jan. 9.—The dry goods and clothing firm of O. A. Mitscher & Co., of this city, was closed yesterday by the First National Bank under a chattel mortgage given to protect creditors in general. The failure is said to be due to the senior partner endorsing bonds of the Keokuk Falls Improvement Company of this Territory. No statement of assets and liabilities is given out. The concern was the largest of its kind in Oklahoma.

Committed Suicide.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 9.—A special by telegraph from Valdosta, Ga., says: G. H. Clarke, a traveling salesman, shot himself this morning in the hotel here, dying in a short time. He had received the news of his mother's death in Washington two days ago, and began drinking heavily. While in a maudlin condition, and brooding over his sorrow, he went to his room and committed the rash act.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

BROOKSVILLE, KY., January 9.—Robert Langhin, who killed his wife and May Jones, his niece, near Augusta, was hanged in the jail yard here at 9 27 o'clock this morning. The yard was crowded in with high boards to prevent the hanging from being public. A big crowd was on the outside, and despite the efforts of fifty special policemen and deputy sheriffs, the fence was destroyed by the time the prisoner mounted the scaffold, and everybody present saw Langhin drop through the trap.

Tried to Destroy Court Records.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—An attempt was made this morning to burn the Wharton building in Radford, in which are the court-room and clerk's office. Deliberate preparation had been made, the object being, it is supposed, to destroy the court records. The fire was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. The incendiary is being hunted with bounds.

Railroad Commission and the Railroads.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 9.—No definite action was taken by the conference of railway officials here to-day on the reduction of 30 per cent. in fertilizer rates ordered by the State Railroad Commissioner. Some of the lines could not be reported, and another meeting will be held on Monday to decide whether to ask for an injunction restraining the committee from enforcing the cut.

Destructive Flood.

Madrid, Jan. 9.—As the result of the prevailing heavy rains the river Gaudalquivir and its tributaries have overflowed their banks and large tracts of country are submerged. The city of Seville is inundated and the destruction of property throughout the flooded regions have been very great. The rainfall, which has been enormous, still continues without sign of abatement.

Notified to Quit.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9.—The conductors of the Petersburg electric street railway have received official notification that their places will be vacant after the 24th inst. The company has found it necessary to reduce its force owing to a lack of patronage.

Public Buildings.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has reported favorably on bills authorizing the erection of buildings at the following named places, action having been taken by committee at various meetings: Alabama—Talladega, to cost \$20,000. Georgia—Brunswick, \$150,000.

A HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.

The Factory of the American Tobacco Company Destroyed by Fire.

ESTIMATED LOSS, \$150,000—FULLY COVERED BY INSURANCE.

Five Floors Filled With Leaf Consumed.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—A Danville special to the Dispatch says: The big five-story brick tobacco factory of the American Tobacco Co., located at the east-terminus of Bridge street, near the Southern railway station, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents, this morning. The factory, 180 by 75 feet, with an ell 75 by 100 feet, was filled on all five floors with fine, bright wrappers and cutters, all of which were destroyed. About 145 hoghead on the ground floor were rolled out during the fire.

The alarm was sounded about 7 o'clock, but when the department arrived the building was aflame and burning with resistless fury. The costly equipment of the factory—modern machinery—is almost a total loss. The building and 500,000 pounds of fine bright tobacco were burned. The origin of the fire is purely surmise. The loss on building, fixtures and stock is conservatively estimated at \$150,000, fully covered by insurance. The insurance in detail is: Stock, \$124,000; building, \$20,000; machinery, \$50,000; office furniture, \$1,250. It is placed with thirty odd companies. The American Company used the factory for storing, handling and shipping, doing manufacturing here. Their representatives will be on the market buying next week. Other quarters will be rented.

SENATOR WOLCOTT IN ENGLAND.

His Mission is to Sound European Feeling on the Silver Question.

But Refused to Talk About the Matter.

London, Jan. 9.—United States Senator Edward Wolcott, of Colorado, who comes to Europe to sound European feeling on the silver question, arrived in London today, having sailed from New York on board the steamer Campania last Sunday.

Mr. Wolcott was seen this afternoon by a representative of the Southern Associated Press, to whom he said that he had had an exceedingly rough passage, and consequently was not feeling well. Meanwhile, he said, he preferred not to speak on the silver question.

The Senator learned of the death of Gen. Francis A. Walker, which occurred in Boston on today, immediately upon his arrival here, and expressed himself as being greatly grieved thereat. In his death, Mr. Wolcott said, the whole world had suffered a serious loss and the silver cause had been deprived of one of its strongest and most logical advocates.

Republican U. S. Senator from North Dakota.

Blair, N. D., January 9.—Senator Hansbrough will again represent North Dakota in the United States Senate. At the Republican caucus tonight 66 Republicans were present and it was known long before a ballot was taken that Hansbrough would win, Robinson and all the other candidates except Francis having withdrawn. When the ballot was counted it was found that Hansbrough had received 48 votes, Francis 15, scattering 3. Hansbrough will be formally chosen United States Senator on Tuesday, January 19.

A Newspaper Man for Consulship at Paris.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 9.—It leaked out tonight that C. B. Hart, of the Wheeling Intelligencer, was a candidate for the consul generalship at Paris, or the Liverpool consulship. He is a firm friend of Major McKinley, and was instrumental in securing the West Virginia delegation for him. He is also an aspirant for the senatorial honor two years hence, but it is said whether he goes abroad or not he will be in the race. Judge Goff's friends say they will oppose him.

Want Lower Street Car Fare.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9.—The labor unions of Louisville, headed by Cigarmakers' Union, No. 3, this afternoon brought suit against the Louisville Street Railway Company, the mayor and general council, to force the city government to take away the street car company's franchise and force the reduction of fare to two cents.

A Man to be Hanged Wan's a Hearing.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 9.—The attorney for Alonzo Walling, sentenced to be hanged at Covington for complicity in the Pearl Bryan murder, today filed a petition with the Court of Appeals, asking for a hearing.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—8 p. m. Forecast for Sunday: For Virginia—Fair till Monday night; southwesterly to westerly winds. For North and South Carolina—Fair till Monday night; westerly winds.

Permanent Census Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Senate Committee on the Census had before it to-day Mr. Carroll D. Wright, acting superintendent of the eleventh census during the close of its work, and the present commissioner of labor, for the purpose of explaining his plan for a permanent census bureau. It is the intention of the committee to frame a bill for action at this session of Congress, if possible, providing for the establishment of a permanent census bureau. The details of the work will be provided for in a bill to be passed during the next Congress. The committee asks this early action so that the preparations for the twelfth census may be commenced in good time, and the work pushed to completion more speedily than has heretofore been the case.

TO DEFEND THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Vote on its Passage will be Taken Monday.

HOUSE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The text of the bill to refund the indebtedness of the Union and Central Pacific railroads to the United States was perfected to-day, so far as the committee of the whole house was concerned, and the measure, with certain pending amendments, reported to the house at 5 o'clock, after a three days' parliamentary battle, and a vote on its passage will be taken Monday. In the course of the debate, which today was conducted under the five-minute rule, Mr. Bell (Texas) proposed a substitute for the committee's bill, fixing the rate of interest on the extended debt at three per cent. per annum instead of two, as the committee propose. Mr. Harrison (Alabama) also submitted a substitute, constituting the Secretary of Treasury and of the Interior and the Attorney General a committee to settle the debt, with the approval of the President. To this, Mr. Noraway, of Ohio, proposed an amendment, making the committee consist of three persons, one to be appointed by each of the officials named.

The Committee of the Whole adopted two amendments offered by Mr. Parker (New Jersey) to more clearly and comprehensively specify the property and assets of the Union Pacific to be covered by the proposed new mortgage to the United States, and the other to forbid the company to dispose of any of its assets without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Many members spoke today, and the discussion was quite interesting at times. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Daniels (New York), Grosvener (Ohio), Arnold (Pennsylvania), Kyle (Mississippi), Henderson (Iowa), Watson (Ohio), Cannon (Illinois), Knox (Massachusetts), Mitchell (New York) and Farris (Indiana) and opposed by Messrs. Bowser (California), Johnson (North Dakota), Dockery (Missouri), Boatner (Louisiana), Hilborn (California), Harrison (Alabama), Bell (Texas), Maguire (California), McLachlan and Barham (California), Bartlett (New York), Grout (Vermont), Perkins (Iowa), Parker (New Jersey), Lawson (Virginia), Hubbard (Missouri) and Noraway (Ohio).

The latter created an outburst of applause by declaring that rather than submit to compulsion by the debtors of the government in the settlement of the debt, he would advocate foreclosure and purchase of the road by the United States. This outburst, his colleague Grosvener said, came from those who believed in the doctrines of the Ocala platform. He protested against Republican association with government ownership of railroads, and also against referring the question for settlement to the incoming administration.

Early in the day's session the action of the House last night in postponing until Tuesday next the return of the sergeant-at-arms upon the execution of the warrants for the arrest of members absent from that session, was reconsidered, on motion of General Henderson (Iowa), after a vigorous effort to prevent it by Mr. Thomas (Mich.), who had declared his intention to protest against any member named in the warrant from voting on any matter, until excused by the House.

Proceedings under the call were formally dispensed with, and thus the danger to many members that they would not be permitted to vote on the Pacific Railroad bill, was averted.

A Confession of Judgment.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 9.—The recent death of Martin Weber, vice-president and backer of the Walker White Lead Company, brought about a pressure from creditors, which culminated today in a confession of judgment for about \$10,000. The sheriff took possession of the factory on Budd street. A receiver will be appointed. No statements of liabilities has been made. The paid up capital of the company is \$304,000.

Refuses to Reduce Passenger Fares.

Atlanta, Ga., January 9.—The State Railroad Committee has refused to reduce passenger fares to two cents on the roads in Georgia. The application for lower fares was made some months ago by the Travelers Protective Association and it was argued by E. E. Smith, the National President of the Association. This organization is supposed to be behind the movement in Illinois for a two-cent rate.

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