The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

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THE FEDERAL JUDGESHIP.

RUSSELL "NAGGED" INTO SAYING HE DOES NOT WANT IT.

The Odd Fellows of the State—Bishop Duncan at Durham—The Contagious Disease Among Horses at Summerfield. Jim Young Holding One Office and Pulling for Another—Loge Harris Indicted by Professor Howell—Affairs of the Agricultural Department and College.

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

Grand Secretary B. H. Woodell, of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows, says there are now 115 lodges in the state. The membership is nearly 5,000. There have been many losses during the past twelve months by suspensions, due to the hard times. The grand lodge meets at Charlotte in May.

Bishop Duncan of the M. E. church will arrive at Durham tomorrow and will preach there several days. Rev. Dr. W. E. Hatcher, of Richmond, will continue all next week the special revival services at Wake Forest college.

The state teachers' assembly committee has not yet decided on a place to meet this year. The date is fixed—June 15th.

So far it does not appear that the fruit any where in this part of the state is hurt by the cold snap. West of here it is asserted some damage was done.

Mention has been made of the fact that there is contagious pneumonia among horses in Guilford county. The infected animals are at Summerfield and not at Greensboro.

Today some prominent republicans here offered to bet that the federal judgeship of this district will go either to Governor Russell or to Charles Price. It is true that Russell said at first nothing would please him so much as the judgeship. It is equally true that he now says he does not want it. But it is asserted by some that this latter declaration is because of his anger at the way republicans are "nagging" him and trying to get him out of the position of governor.

It is ascertained that James H. Young, the negro editor of The Gazette, who is given the position of chief fertilizer inspector, is still in the race for the postmastership of Raleigh. His paper so announces.

The case involving the constitutionality of the new act regarding the hospital for the insane comes before Judge Adams at Greensboro next week. The supreme court will dispose of it before May, it is believed.

Representative Hodges, of Beaufort county, one of the most extreme of the bolting populists, is here on his way from Washington home. He became very angry with Editor Ramsey of The Progressive Farmer because the latter denounced the bolters as "pie hunters." But now that Editor Ramsey, as secretary of the board of agriculture, gets so large a slice of pie Hodges today renewed the subscription to his paper which he had stopped during the legislative session. He says he thinks Ramsey has reformed and is right in line.

Governor Russell today sent to the governos of the other states copies of Governor Carr's last message to the legislature and also his own inaugural address.

The republican and populist members of the board of agriculture at their caucuses (and they held two) agreed to carry out the new law by separating the fertilizer control station from the agricultural and mechanical college, and either pay the latter for the outfit or else buy a new one. Members say that the flat proposition was made to turn out all the officers of the station. Ray, a republican member from Watauga, made a talk and said that this could not be consistently done, as there was no politics in the station; that men were put in for merit and that alone. Ray declared it would be the meanest sort of partisanship to remove them. But, as Ray said, he was merely wasting his breath.

There must have been some sort of an understanding between the agricultural board and the new trustees of the agricultural and mechanical college, for Ray said: "It is agreed that President Holliday shall hold over and not be removed." It may be inferred from the tenor of this remark that removals of some of the faculty are contemplated. Of course the agricultural board no longer controls the college. There are some very bitter men on both boards, men who are angry and soured, and one at least who wants to strike at some of the fertilizer control officials.

The act to promote the safety of coal miners in this state was prepared by ex-Judge T. B. Womack counsel for the Cumnock Mining Company, and is an excellent one. The chief of the bureau of labor statistics is put in charge of the matter.

Superintendent John R. Smith and the special committee of the penitentiary directors returned today from the Roanoke farms, and report all in splendid condition. The committee will report Wednesday to the executive committee.

Superintendent Logan D. Howell of the city public schools today swore out two warrants against J. C. L. Harris for assault.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel,
Raleigh, N. C., March 26.

The statement was made by a state official, a republican, a day or two ago, that the hospitals for the insane were in politics. It is now learned, on authority, that at the hospital here a majority of the employes are republican or populists; that no man is discharged because he is a populist or republican and no man retained because he is a democrat.

A well known lawyer was asked the pointed question today whether Judge Simonton had been an attorney of the Richmond and Danville or of the Southern railway. He as a long-time friend of Simonton and said: "The story as to Simonton is really out of the whole cloth; he never had any connection with the Dichmond and Danville or the Southern or any other road since he resumed the practice of law after the war."

A circular letter will be sent out in a day or two to all the companies of the state guard, urging their attendance at the Tennessee centennial celebration.

Steps will be taken to raise additional funds for a memorial chapel at the soldiers' home. A bequest of $500 has been paid.

Judge Hoke, of the superior court, is quite sick at his home.

There is much interest in the base ball game at Chapel Hill tomorrow—University of North Carolina vs. the University of Virginia. Mangum and Williams will pitch for the University of North Carolina.

The people here do not understand the indefinite postponement of the appointment of the judge of the federal court for this district. Purnell seems sanguine.

During the past two years farmers' institutes have been held in forty-five counties. Dr. D. Reid Parker will for the next two years conduct them. He will also be in a sense connected with the agricultural and mechanical college.

It is learned that Colonel Julian S. Carr's well known farm "Occoneechee," near Hillsboro, has been sold to wealthy northern men.

The "San Jose scale" so much dreaded as a fruit pest, is found to be quite widely scattered in the eastern part of the state.

The state board of education has deposed General William Gaston Lewis is surveyor to the state board of agriculture. It is said Senator John Ramsay, of Salisbury, will succeed him. The salary is $1,000. General Lewis has surveyed several hundred thousand acres of the "swamp lands" held by the board.

Major W. H. Martin, candidate for revenue collector of this district, returned today from Washington and says Senator Pritchard told him he had endorsed no one for this place. Senator Pritchard went with him to see the president and secretary of the treasury. It has been asserted that Carl Duncan was certain to get this place.

The agricultural board has ordered the quarantining of Osborn's livery stables at Greensboro, where horses have infectious gangrenous pneumonia. One horse had died. The quarantine against splenic fever in cattle is raised by the board as far east of the Blue Ridge is Wilkesboro.

The trustees of the agricultural and mechanical college met today and arranged for work to begin at once on the hospital. The students of the college all united in the request that Dr. J. R. Rogers be continued as the physician. He is also physician of the penitentiary.

The Columbus Drainage Company is given until 1900 to complete its work of drainage of swamp lands in Columbus and Brunswick counties; that is, its option is extended to that time. It proposes to dredge by steam power three canals, each twenty-two miles long, from Bladen county to the Wacamaw river. The plant is ordered, and work is to begin next September. The Kemp Mill Company, of Franklin county, is back of this great scheme of timber cutting and land reclamation.

The republican organ at Winston today protests that an effort is being made to drag that party bodily into populism, under the guise of the North Carolina railroad lease fight.

A Cut in Railway Rates.

Chicago, March 27.—The first, open, flat cut-rate since the anti-association decision of the supreme court of the United States was made today by the Missouri Pacific railroad. It made a rate of 33½ cents on eggs on car lots from all Kansas points to St. Louis, subject to the Missouri river minimums. This is a proportional rate on through business east of the western trunk line termini and to points east thereof. The tariff rate is from 45 to 75 cents per 100 pounds. It is understood the western lines will publish an equalizing tariff as soon as the Missouri Pacific's rate, which is effective next Monday, is made known. The effect of this cut will be to send 300,000 cases of eggs for storage from Chicago houses to cities east of Pittsburg and Buffalo. The cause of this cut is the withdrawal of roads from the freight associations, and the effect will be to demoralize the whole western freight situation next week.

Chicago roads have secured from the inter-state commerce commission the suspension of the long and short haul clause of the act so far as passenger business from Canadian points to the Kootenai gold fields of British Columbia is concerned, because the Canadian Pacific road put into effect a reduction of $4 to $8 from points in eastern Canada to the gold fields. This suspension means that the Canadian cut will now be met via Chicago.

The Tar Heels Defeated.

Raleigh, N. C., March 27.—A special to The Tribune from Chapel Hill, N. C., says: The Tar Heels lost today's game of baseball by a small score. The crowd began filling the park early in the afternoon. The grand stand was decorated with both the white and blue and the orange and black.

About 2 o'clock the Virginians came on the field and a little later the Carolinians appeared on the scene of action, amid the deafening applause of the Carolina rooters. The weather was cold, but enthusiasm seemed to furnish warmth for the crowd.

The Virginia team took the field and Collins went in the box for Virginia. The score:

N. Carolina	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	—6	10	2
Virginia	.. ....	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	x	—7	6	4

Batteries: Williams and Bailey, Collins and Huger.

Head Burst Open.

News of the death of Mr. Will Nolen, son of Dr. Nolen, near Crouse, after intense suffering of an unusual nature, reached this place Tuesday. He died Sunday morning. For several days he had been suffering with severe pain in the head, with more or less indication of a rising inside. Sunday, it is said that his skull burst, the bones parting asunder. The sufferer was driven mad by the intense agony he endured. The deceased was about 30 years of age and leaves a young wife and one or two children.—Gastonia Gazette.

"BOMBARDING CHRISTIANS."

WHAT CHRISTIAN EUROPE HEAR OF THEIR FLEETS AT CRETE.

Graphic Account of the State of Affairs in the Island by an English Correspondent—Powers Acting as Allies of the Turks—Fierce Determination of the Cretans—Christians Being Starved to Death by the Blockade—Ian MacLaren Turns the Tables on the Synod.

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London, March 27.—The powers began shelling the Christians again this afternoon at 2 o'clock. That is the latest news about the Cretan situation, as given to Christian England today in the laconic language of the Canea correspondent of The Times. Christian England ,it should be added, is now so accustomed to the news of shedding of Christian blood by one agency or another that it ate its breakfast with its usual appetite. I cannot immagine, however, that even the most callous and cynical of this so-called Christian nation could read today's dispatches from the correspondent of The Telegraph, who has just returned from the interior of Crete, without a serious disturbance of equanimity.

It was high time that the reply of Crete to the policy which Europe is enforcing by shells and starvation should be made known to the world. The answer comes today in language so simple, graphic and convincing that it should rouse even the effete manhood of European civilization to cry against the infamy of the present policy.

The correspondent disguised as a Cretan priest, joined the insurgents at Akrotiri and was one of the bands of Cretans who were requested by the Italian admiral to visit the interior with the object of submitting to the people the proclamation of the admirals in regard to the future of the island. At Vamos an insurgent doctor named Venzelos mounted a ladder and read in a loud voice the proclamation, explaining the meaning of autonomy and demanding the views of the people. Shouts of indignation resulted and scores of men began to speak together.

The mayor of Vamos said: "We are now united with Greece. We enjoy the protection of law and order in the interior of Crete and would enjoy it throughout the island if Europe let us alone. Banneck left us alone. We refuse autonomy and will never co-operate in establishing it. We will oppose it so long as our powder and ball last. That is our view and the view of all Cretans."

Ex-Deputy Pasphadkis said: "Europe does not understand the Cretan question, and is, therefore, on the wrong tack. We know what we want and why we want it. Our reasons are not merely sentimental, but economical. We are decided to maintain the union with Greece at all costs." Vociferous cheers greeted this speech.

The writer continues: "When the popular passion had somewhat subsided I witnessed a scene which I shall never forget. An old man, 75 years of age, named Milonoyanaki, formerly director of the Cretan bank said: 'We all want union with Greece. On this point there are no dissents. Europe may annihilate us, but cannot change our conviction. So long as a Cretan lives he will exclaim, as I do now 'union or death.' My son George was killed at Attriti a fortnight ago. I loved him dearly, but gave him willingly, and am ready to sacrifice my family and myself as a protest against autonomy. We have lost our property and care naught for our lives.' Hereupon the crowd shouted: 'We care naught for our lives.'

"Suddenly I felt a strong arm tugging at my shoulder, and, turning round, saw a handsome man, armed, but dressed in clerical garb. His eyes were rolling with passion. He shouted: 'You sir, shall see what value we Cretans set upon our lives. You may go back and tell Europe that you saw me do this,' and he seized a long white-handled dagger from one of the bystander's belts and one second later would have cut his own throat from ear to ear had not I and others held back his arm in the nick of time. With extreme difficulty the dagger was wrested from his grasp. He was ultimately quieted.

"After this, a written reply was submitted to the people, which was vociferously applauded, and crowding around me they exclaimed: 'Our answer to Europe is union with Greece or death; long live King George.'

"The scenes in other villages and provinces so closely resembled this that their detailed description would be superfluous. Everywhere enthusiasm, unanimity and determination were displayed, and as the Cretans are obstinate, fearless and fanatical, it is difficult to understand by what process known to admirals, generals or diplomatists, autonomy can be imposed upon them against their own will.

"Great indignation was expressed by Christians at the marked favor manifested by European admirals towards the Moslems who are allowed to send re-inforcements, not merely of regulars, but of irregulars including Mohammedans recently rescued by Colonel Vassos at Candanos despite the express written promise of the British consul that effective measures would be taken to hinder them from fighting against the Cretans in the island. Having seen with my own eyes this promise in the British consul's handwriting, I assured the people that the rescued Moslems were not allowed to engage in the combat. They replied: 'Come up tomorrow by day light and you will see those same Moselms marching from Canea.' They spoke the truth. I have since seen them, and must say that nothing could damage more materially the authority of the admirals and the good faith of Europe in the eyes of the Cretans than the line of conduct which makes the European fleets appears in the role of Turkey's allies. The Christians also bitterly complained, and with truth, that a Turkish warship in Suda bay was allowed to bombard Klives, although it is under European protection. This bombardment occurred twice in my presence, as did also the shelling of the village of Kontopulo when I was staying there. Moreover, every two-oared boat crossing Suda bay has been fired at by the Turkish battleships before the eyes of the admirals.

"The Turkish fortified barracks, called blockhouses, around Canea, constitute a source of chronic danger. The soldiers, fresh from Armenia, shoot at passing Christians in sport and do not respect even a white flag. I myself have been frequently fire at, and once nearly hit, and have been for the past three days absolutely cut off from Canea by the Turkish blockhouses. In the mountains, at a place called Stilofarango, we heard weired voices across a deep, impassable ravine, issuing, apparently, from the bowels of the earth. We stopped and, through field-glasses, saw emaciated women and children issuing from a cave high up the mountain on the opposite side of the cleft. They were the wives, widows and children of Christians taking refuge from the Turks of Malaxa, and living on roots. We could not help them. When we reached Colonel Vassos' headquarters at Alikiano, I saw scores of famishing people, once rich, who came begging food, some of them English. All were barefooted and emaciated, several having not eaten for three or four days. There are hundreds in the same conditions, yet the food supply is stopped by the order of Europe. The distress is heartrending, and disease has now supervened."

This testimony and more to the same effect is from correspondents of journals which steadfastly uphold Lord Salibury in his Cretan policy. The problem is how long the unanimous testimony of the facts in the case will fail to influence the attitude of the government and its supporters. There is ample evidence that the political features of the situation are rapidly approaching an issue of the greatest importance to Europe and the world.

Lord Salisbury's visit to Paris yesterday to consult M. Hanotaux, the French foreign minister, is an event of the utmost signifiance. When before has a prime minister of Great Britain esteemed the emergency in the affairs of Europe so great that he has gone to Paris to hold a consultation with the foreign minister of France? An attempt is naturally made to disguise the importance of the visit under the fiction of a health trip, but that is only a transparent subterfuge. Nothing has transpired, nothing will transpire, probably, at the present day regarding what took place at these two momentous interviews in Paris. It may be assumed that greater things than a solution of the Cretan crisis were discussed. It is not venturing beyond the bounds of probability to say that the whole question of Anglo-French relations was gone into, and that, too, in a spirit of warmest friendliness and conciliation on the part of Lord Salisbury.

The whole tone of political events continues to be in favor of closer relations between England and France. England is undoubtedly the initiator. It is suggested in more than one quarter that Lord Salisbury, under the pressure of the extraordinary political situation in Europe at the present moment, might be willing to abondon the traditional English policy of "no entangling alliances" and enter into an agreement with France, which would be an alliance in everything but name. Even the Egyptian difficulty, some believe, might be adjusted on that basis to the satisfaction of the French people. M. Hanotaux, who is a remarkably clever man, might not find it impossible to transfer the affections of his countrymen from Russia to England if he made a judicious use of an Egyptian concession and the mutual hate of Germany, with whom the French people seriously suspect their Russian ally is flirting.

Regarding the prospect of events in Greece and Turkey, it is still impossible to speak with any confidence. One set of correspondents assert more emphatically than ever that war is now certain. Others think the continued delay may avert a conflict, altogether. It really depends on the secret intentions of certain of the powers with regard to Greece and Turkey. Information on this point is hopelessly conflicting, and I do not undertake to venture even an opinion.

The synod of the Presbyterian church of England, at which it was proposed to arraign Ian MacLaren for heresy, opens at Sunderland on April 26th and will last a week. The reverend novelist has decided, not only that he will not keep still, but to carry the war into the enemy's camp by attending the synod and lecturing and preaching in the biggest halls he can get in the north of England. This vigorous policy has rather frightened the would-be heresy hunters and there is some talk now of mercilessly ignoring Ian MacLaren's doctrinal unsoundness.

Big Judgment Against Insurance Companies.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 27.—The People's Hotel Company was today awarded a judgment of $16,000 in the United States court against the Hartford and eleven other federated fire insurance companies. The plaintiffs are the proprietors of the Southern hotel, which was burned in March, 1895. The total amount of insurance carried was $38,500, but an agreement was made by the allied companies to restore the building, as it stood before the fire. The owners of the property allege that the defendant companies from the first showed a disposition to shirk the terms of their contract, and during the proces of erection efforts were made in chancery to stop the work and charges of fraud and collusion with the contractors boldly made. Plaintiffs showed that the completion of the structure was made many months after the stipulated time and brought suit against defendants to recover $38,500 damages caused by delay and failure to restore the hotel in as good condition as before the fire. The costs of the suit, over $20,000, were taxed to the defendants.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT

OVER CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON LOWER MISSISSIPPI

At Greenville the Top of the Levee Reached by the Water—Steamers Pass Along the River Far Above the Town—Great Fear of the Levee Breaking at Helena. The Water in Four Inches of the Top. A Mighty Volume of Water Rushing Through a Break—The Danger Line Reached at New Orleans.

Caruthersville, Mo., March 27.—The river is stationary here. The crevasse immediately south of here is now three-eights of a mile wide and pouring as great a volume of water into the country as the Mississippi carries at the ordinary stage. Should the water go four inches higher it will overflow the levee.

Helena, Ark., March 27.—The river here is fifty feet and slowly rising. According to government reports, the highest water is yet to come. This means great destruction to property. At the mouth of the St. Francis river, nine miles north of here, the Mississippi is at least ten miles wide.

Jackson, Miss., March 27.—A special from Greenville to The Evening Clarion Ledger, says: "Today is one of feverish anxiety, and it may be said the crisis is now on. The mayor has issued a proclamation, warning all merchants to close their places of business today and calling every able-bodied man to the levee. At this hour the city is almost deserted by the merchants, and a strong and brave fight is being made along the line to hold the great embankment. Special trains are being sent out on both roads and branches to bring in recruits. Governor McLaurin and the officials of railroads are lending every assistance. The condition is critical, but hopeful."

F. C. Nelson, of this city, who is largely interested in Delta farming operations and is agent for many thousand acres of land in the great valley, returned from Greenville last night. He says the water was over the levees proper yesterday morning, but was being held in check by sacks of sand and dirt piled on top, and the heroic people were still hopeful of their ability to hold the fort. The town of Greenville was then several feet below the water level, and one standing on the streets of the town could see the hulls of steamboats above them. The sight of so much water was simply appalling.

Cairo, Ills., March 27.—The river is falling slowly at this point. There is a strong breeze, which causes high waves to break against the levees and occasions some alarm, but it is believed that the embankments are strong enough to withstand the swells.

Reports received from up the Ohio state the river is falling at the rate of an inch per hour and the danger is believed to be over, so far as the floods in the Ohio river are concerned.

New Orlans, March 27.—The water has steadly risen here until the danger line was passed this morning and the water now touches the 16½ foot mark at Canal street. All the merchandise has been removed and no danger is apprehended unless the water goes considerably higher.

Memphis, Tenn., March 27.—With no alarming volume of water sweeping from the upper rivers and the river here and at various other important points on the decline, the acute stage of the flood is probably past. There is great uneasiness, however, and not without cause, at Greenville, Miss., and Helena, Ark. At the former place today there was intense alarm in consequence of which a call for volunteers went out from Governor McLaurin, who has gone to that place and the mayor also issuing a proclamation calling attention to the grave peril of the city and urging business men to close their places and report with all their able-bodied male help for service on the shakey levees. Both calls brought results and a large-sized army is combatting the water's encroachments. The opinion tonight is that their efforts will prevail. The only weak place in the Mississippi levee, so far as Greenville is advised, is at Australia, and there is confidence of holding it up. At several points, however, the water is flush with levee tops, and in some places flowing over. On the Arkansas side a small break is reported at Boggy bayou. It was doubtless very small for no harm appears to be felt. At Westover below Helena, there has been serious sloughing which may result in a collapse. So much of the Modoc levee as remains intact is being guarded by determined men who say it shall not be cut by levee board officials of any one else.

Memphis, March 27.—There was a heavy sloughing of the levee below Gunnison, Miss., today, extending to its centre, but heroic efforts have thus far contrived to save the balance.

The Birds Point, Mo., situation is serious. Some thirty or more houses have been washed from their foundations and in those that remain there is from an inch to five feet of water.

The President's Appointments to the Naval Academy.

Washington, March 27.—The president has filled the two vacancies at the naval academy by the appointment of John Downes, Jr., of Quincy, Mass., son of Lieutenant John Downes, of the navy, and John Rodgers, Jr., son of Lieutenant Commander John Rodgers, executive officer of the battleship Indiana. The president has followed Mr. Cleveland's rule of maintaining these appointments at large from sons of army and navy officers who have no other means of securing such appointments. The president has selected these names from a list of about fifty applicants, and more applications have been coming daily from all parts of the country.

The Spanish Wars.

Madrid, March 27.—It is reported here that the Spanish squadron has captured the rebel stronghold at Bacolar, on the island of Luzon, Phillippine islands.

After the adjournment of the cabinet council held yesterday, Premier Canovas informed a number of newspaper reporters who called upon him that the Spanish campaigns against the insurgents in Cuba are nearing a successful close.

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VERY SLOW PROGRESS

Made by the House on the Tariff Bill—Only Five and a Half Pages Disposed of Yesterday—Republican Leaders, as Well as Democrats, Wasting Time in Frivolous Debate.

Washington, March 27.—The house in committee of the whole progressed even more slowly in its consideration of the tariff bill today than yesterday, having disposed of but five and one-half pages against nine and one-half the day before. This was at the rate exactly of one page an hour, and if the same rate should be maintained until the expiration of the period allotted for discussion by the order adopted last week, there will have been thirty of the 168 pages of the bill considered when the hour for taking a vote on its passage arrives. The diatory method of handling the bill provoked Mr. Johnson, republican, of Indiana, to protest against the irrelevant discussion which impeded progress and in which members of the committee on ways and means in charge of the bill indulged, as well as democrats, and to ask Chairman Dingley if a change could not be made which would result in more rapid work.

When the house entered upon its work this morning, there was not a quorum present, as revealed by a vote, and there was a wait of fifteen minutes until 101 members appeared. The discussion took a wide range, covering the propositions that the foreigner pays the tax under a protective tariff; that a duty on hides would be more beneficial to the farmer than all the duties in the agricultural schedule; that pig iron can be produced in Alabama and Tennessee in competition with the north and foreign countries with a smaller duty than $4 a ton (although no motion was made to reduce it); that trusts are, in the main, beneficial to the consumer.

A general debate on the matter of the cost of producing pig iron in the north and south and the necessity of continuing the duty of $4.00 a ton followed upon statements by Messrs. Wheeler, democrat, of Alabama, and Cox, democrat, of Tennessee, that the duty was not essential to the successful production of pig iron in those states.

Mr. Dalzell, republican, of Pennsylvania, argued that it was to the advantage of the southern states to maintain the duty, notwithstanding the advantages they possessed in cheap labor, convict and negro, and the close proximity of stone, coal and iron deposits. The shipments abroad which had been spoken of, were, he said, from accumulated stocks, for which the producers were glad to find a market anywhere.

In the course of further debate, Mr. McMillin said the south had driven Pittsburg out of the pig iron market, and that it would make things hot for the north in the matter of cotton manufactures. "And we won't ask the United States to hold us up while we are doing it," he added amid applause.

As a result of the day's work a few immaterial changes were made in the chemical and earthernware schedules, proposed by the committee on ways and means, and at 4:15 o'clock the house adjourned until Monday next at 10 o'clock a. m.

North Carolina Mills Shipping Cloth to New England.

The Goldsboro Argus of Friday says:

The Argus man was informed today by Superintendent Smith, of Goldsboro's cotton mill, that he is now shipping cloth from this mill to New York, Fall River and Philadelphia in car load lots. Who would have thought that Goldsboro would ever ship manufactured goods to Fall River? But this is an age of progress, and Goldsboro is well up near the head of the procession. The success of this mill has been truly phenomenal, and its orders are accumulating to such an extent that its capacity must be increased or other mills built in the near future. The entire establishment is now running night and day, and giving employment to nearly 100 men and women. The distribution of the amount of wages necessary to pay off this number of employes means much to the people of Goldsboro, and especially so to a class of people, who, for sundry reasons, are debarred from earning a living in other employments. In addition to this, the consumption of an amount of cotton necessary to keep 100 people employed means a local market for several thousand bales of cotton and the making of the market especially attractive to cotton growers located in the immediate territory surrounding the town. The large pay roll, too, is not hoarded by those into whose hands it is paid, but goes at once and weekly into the retail trade of the city—to the merchants, the landlords, etc. Let us have more cotton mills. Let us have more fabrics of every description.

The Trial of the Wilmington.

New London, Conn., March 27.—The gunboat Wilmington on her official trial trip on the government course on Long Island sound made a speed a trifle over fifteen knots an hour. Her requirements were thirteen knots, and the ship thus earns a bonus of $40,000 for her builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. The conditions of the trial were favorable and it is possible that the official computations may make the speed 15.25 knots, or a bonus of $45,000.