

# The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

### GEN. MAHONE IS DEAD

THE BRAVE LITTLE CONFEDERATE GENERAL PASSES QUIETLY AWAY.

#### SKETCH OF HIS EVENTFUL CAREER

At One O'Clock Yesterday Afternoon Gen. William Mahone Died--At One Time He Held the Political Destiny of Virginia in His Hand--He Lacked Only Two Months of Being Seventy Years Old--He Will be Buried To-day at His Old Home at Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Gen. Mahone died in his rooms at Chamberlain's at one o'clock this afternoon. He had been at the point of death since midnight last night. All the day before he constantly grew weaker, until it was known that recovery was impossible.

A week ago he was suddenly paralyzed, and since that time had been in a critical condition.

The end came peacefully and almost imperceptibly. The dying man had lain unconscious ever since last Sunday morning, taking no nourishment and showing no signs of life beyond faint respiration. The doctors said yesterday that death was surely approaching, and at 10 o'clock this morning they told the family that death would come within two hours, although it proved that the vital spark lasted an hour beyond that period.

All the members of the family were about the bedside when the end came, including Mrs. Mahone, the two sons, Butler and William Mahone, Jr., Mrs. McGill, a daughter, Mr. I. L. Maury, of Virginia, a nephew and Capt. Rogers, an old friend of the General and present chairman of the Republican committee. The watchers had been at the bedside continuously for many hours, and were prepared.



GEN. WILLIAM MAHONE.

There will be no public funeral at Washington, as, in accordance with the wishes of the widow, the remains will be borne quietly to the General's old home at Petersburg, Va., where the services and interment will occur. The departure from here will be made at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, arriving at Petersburg at 10:30 o'clock. The services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The active pall bearers will be members of Gen. Mahone's old command, famous as "Mahone's brigade," the one which held the "Crater." The honorary pall bearers will be selected from officers of the same brigade.

The Confederate Veterans' Union tendered their services as a military escort to the body but it was the family's wish to avoid any display. Gen. Mahone had passed the most of his time in recent years in this city, living at Chamberlain's, where he frequently consulted with the Republican leaders from his native State. He was formerly quite wealthy, but it is understood that he lost the larger part of his money and probably left but a small estate.

#### Sketch of Gen. Mahone.

Gen. William Mahone was born at Monroe, Southampton county, Va., December 1, 1826, was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, from which he graduated in 1847, taught school for two years and then began the duties of his profession as a civil engineer as surveyor on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Subsequently he became successively the chief engineer of the Fredericksburg and Orange Plankroad and chief engineer of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. Upon the completion of the last-mentioned road he was elected president of the company, which position he held at the beginning of the war. Immediately on the secession of Virginia the subject of this sketch was appointed by the "Virginia Council" chief quartermaster of the Virginia forces. This position he held for about ten days, when he resigned and was appointed lieutenant colonel of infantry and assigned to the command of the post at Burwell's Bay, but before he accepted this position was made Colonel of the Sixth Virginia Infantry. Some months later Colonel Mahone was appointed Brigadier-general receiving his commission from the Confederate States government and placed in command of the troops of the Norfolk district of the department of Norfolk and so continued until the evacuation of the department in May, 1862. From 1861 to 1864 General Mahone continued in command of what was known as Mahone's Brigade, of which the Sixth, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Forty-first Virginia regiments were in-

### A DAY OF SURPRISES

WITNESSES IN THE DURRANT CASE GIVE DISAPPOINTING TESTIMONY.

#### MISS LAMONT'S DIAMOND RING

A Young Man Named Lenahan Testified that on April 3 he Tried to Pawn a Small Ring Similar to the One Worn by Blanche Lamont at Oppenheim's Shop, but that it was in the Afternoon Instead of Morning--Student Dukes' Testimony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 8.—After wandering through a mass of unimportant witnesses the defense in the Durrant case this afternoon summoned to the stand two of the most important witnesses that have been called since the prosecution closed its case. One of the witnesses materially aided the defense from the fact that upon cross-examination he failed to give important testimony expected by the prosecution. The examination of the other witness had only just begun when the court took recess until to-morrow morning, but in the short time the witness was on the stand he testified to one important fact which was directly opposed to what the defense had hoped to establish.

The most important witness of the day was Charles T. Lenahan, the young man whom the defense contends was mistaken for Durrant by the pawn broker Oppenheim. Lenahan, who does not bear a striking resemblance to the prisoner, said on April 3, he attempted to pawn a small diamond ring, similar to the one worn by Blanche Lamont, at Oppenheim's shop.

The witness said that he asked Oppenheim the same questions and received the same answers that Oppenheim quoted in relation to the conversation he had with the young man whom Oppenheim testified was Durrant. Then came the surprises to the defense which contradicted nearly all of the strength gained from the witness' testimony. Lenahan said he tried to pawn the ring in the afternoon, while Oppenheim testified that Durrant entered his shop in the morning.

Attorney Duprey was considerably disconcerted by the statement of the witness and endeavored to impeach Lenahan's testimony by reading a letter written by Lenahan to the attorney for the defense in which he divulged the fact that he had tried to pawn a small ring at Oppenheim's on the same day Durrant was said to have entered the place. The court interrupted Duprey, however, and refused to let him read only such parts of the letter as referred to the question at issue. Duprey then asked that the letter be admitted in evidence, and at the close of the struggle over this move the court adjourned for the day.

The court refused to admit the letter in evidence, as some passages were devoted to the expression of the writer's opinions as to the correctness of Oppenheim's testimony. The remainder of the letter was admitted.

After Lenahan surprised the defense by stating that he tried to pawn the ring in the afternoon, Attorney Duprey became very suspicious of the witness and asked him several questions intended to indicate that he had transferred his sympathy from the defense to the prosecution. Among other things, Attorney Duprey asked Lenahan if he had not been informed by persons known to be in sympathy with the prosecution. Duprey also asked him when he had shaved off the moustache that he wore when he entered Oppenheim's shop. Lenahan said he had never worn a moustache in his life.

Duprey intimated that he would impeach the testimony of the witness on this point, by a statement contained in the letter written by Lenahan to the attorneys for the defense. W. A. Dukes, a student at Cooper Medical College, who was expected to give strong evidence for the prosecution, gave disappointing testimony. Dukes said that Durrant asked him if he could not remember that he attended Dr. Cheney's lecture on the afternoon of April 3d and to that end recalled a number of incidents said to have taken place at the time. Although Dukes' seat in the lecture room was next to Durrant's Dukes could not remember whether Durrant was there or not, and told him so. Dukes said it was untrue as had been reported, that Durrant asked him as a favor that he would attend the lecture. On the contrary Dukes said that Durrant told him he wished him to testify only to the facts as he remembered them.

With one exception the remainder of the witnesses were called to testify to the previous good reputation of the defendant. H. F. Marshall, a reporter on a morning paper, testified that on April 14, Detective Gibson, who discovered Blanche Lamont's body in the belfry of Emanuel Church, told him that he saw the prints of a number nine shoe near where the body lay. Durrant wears a smaller shoe. In the case of Miss Carrie Cunningham, a newspaper reported who refused to disclose the source of certain information relative to the nature of Mrs. Lako's testimony, Judge Murphy ruled that the witness was right in refusing to answer the question. Miss Cunningham was, therefore, not punished for contempt.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 8.—The House of Deputies to-day decided by 55 to 37 in favor of the term "Bishop Co-adjutor," instead of Assistant Bishop.

### CUP LOST AND WON

THE TROPHY GOES TO CLEVELAND AS A RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S GAME.

#### SEVENTH INNING DECIDED IT

The Orioles Were Outplayed at Every Point, and the "Goblet" Went to the Spiders by a Score of 5 to 2--Neither Side Scored Until the Seventh Inning When Cleveland Made 3 to Baltimore 1--Nine Thousand People Saw the Game.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8.—The Temple Cup goes to Cleveland as the result of to-day's game, in which the champions were out-played in every point.

Up to the seventh inning, however, it looked as if either side might win, although Hoffer suffered rather more than Young, and the visitors got the most men to bases. After this there was trouble and the home team had all of it. Young opened the fatal period with a corking double to center, and Burkett followed with a single to right field. Then McKean went out; and if Carey, who had the ball, had thrown it promptly to second, he would surely have caught Burkett napping, but he did not, and there is where the trouble began, for the next man to the bat popped up an easy fly to Kelley in left field, and the side should have been out. It was not though, by a long shot, for Kelley dropped the fly, and Childs went to first, Young coming home with the first run of the game.

Then McAleer added to the distresses of the occasion by banging the ball out in Brodie's ballwick for a single and Burkett came home. More anguish was caused when Capt. Tebeau hit safely to right bunting in Childs. Zimmer ended the inning and the agony by striking out, but the mischief had been done and the "goblet" was the property of the enemy.

The Orioles made a tally in their half of the seventh, but the Spiders more than neutralized it by adding two to their string in the eighth. In the last half of the ninth matters looked critical for a few minutes, as Young became wild and sent McGraw and Keeler to base on balls, after which he hit Jennings and the bases were full. Clarke and Hoffer had been put out before this however, and the best the champions could do was a single run, which McGraw brought in on Kelley's hit. Then Brodie rapped a little one to Young, who threw it to Tebeau, ere Steve's brogans could reach bag No. 1 the game was over, the Temple Cup was lost and won, and the hearts of the Baltimore rooters were as lead within their breasts. Nine thousand people saw the game.

R. H. E.  
Baltimore, 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1-2 9 5  
Cleveland, 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0-5 11 3  
Batteries: Hoffer and Clarke; Young and Zimmer. Umpires: Hurst and Keefe.

### IT IS WAR TO THE KNIFE.

The Officers of the Florida Athletic Club to Be Arrested.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 8.—A puzzling turn was taken by Governor Culberson and his administration this morning which created some surprise, not only at the headquarters of the Florida Athletic Club, but among the people generally who heard it. It looks as if the glove contest affair had reached the war to the knife stage so far as Gov. Culberson and Attorney General Crane are concerned. Attachment papers were received by Sheriff Cable, from Austin, to be served on W. K. Wheelock, Secretary of the Florida Athletic Club; W. A. Brady, Manager of James J. Corbett; Martin Julian, Manager of Robert Fitzsimmons, and Joe Vendig. These parties are summoned as witnesses before the Travis county grand jury.

W. A. Brady, accompanied by John Farrell, arrived in the city on the 9 a. m. Central train, coming from San Antonio. They at once proceeded to the headquarters of the Florida Athletic Club where Mr. Brady met Mayor Walters and City Attorney Martin, of Hot Springs, who have been here several days in consultation with President Dan Stuart. While Mr. Brady was talking to the Arkansas men, Sheriff Cable entered the club and announced that he had attachments for W. K. Wheelock, W. A. Brady, Martin Julian and Joe Vendig. The latter is the eastern representative of the Florida Athletic Club. Vendig and Julian had not at that hour reached the city. Brady and Wheelock gave bonds in the sum of \$150 each for their appearance. Martin Julian, accompanied by Ernest Rober, arrived at 11 a. m. from the south and proceeded to the Oriental Hotel. The first man to introduce himself to Julian was Sheriff Cable. Julian also gave bond.

Mr. Stuart's friends say that it is now clear that the Governor and Attorney General are not so fiercely after prize fighters as they are after Dan Stuart, who, for political and other reasons, they have determined to crush, if there is sufficient power in their positions. The friends of Mr. Stuart say that the very fact that Stuart is not summoned before the Travis County Grand Jury, shows that his testimony is not desired, but rather testimony against him. They claim that the Governor and Attorney General have trumped up an old injury law which they hope to make serve their purpose. It is article 960, title 13, chapter 1, penal code of Texas, which provides "A conspiracy entered into in this State for the purpose of committing any felony in any other of the States or terri-

### WAR IN MADAGASCAR

THE FRENCH TROOPS AT LAST CAPTURE THE ISLAND'S CAPITAL CITY.

#### GREAT REJOICING IN FRANCE

The Two Countries Have Been Contending for More Than Ten Years Over Madagascar's Right to Act Independently of the French Residents in Granting Exequaturs to Foreign Consuls--The War is Now Practically at an End.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—A dispatch received here to-day from the Island of Madagascar announces that the French expeditionary force, which has been advancing upon the capital for many weeks, has captured Antananarivo on September 27. The prime minister and the court, it is added, fled to Amboitra. The news was brought to the coast by couriers from Natomaudry on September 30th.

Dispatches received from Tamatave say that Faralatra was bombarded by the French on October 3, and that it was attacked by assault on the following day.

#### Paris Rejoices Over the Victory.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—A dispatch received here from Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, announcing the capture of Antananarivo by French troops, caused great relief to the government as it has been recognized for some time past that the defeat of the French troops meant a change of ministry. The news quickly spread throughout the city, causing great excitement and much rejoicing.

France and Madagascar have been at logger heads for more than ten years, chiefly over the right of the government of Madagascar to act independently of the French residents in granting exequaturs to foreign consular agents and consuls. According to the French, by the treaty of December, 1885, the French residents and a military guard of French troops were to reside at the capital and control the foreign relations of Madagascar, making the island, to all intents and purposes, a French protectorate. The Government of Madagascar has all along denied that the treaty gave France the right she claimed, holding that Le Myre de Vilers, the French diplomatic agent in 1887, entered into an engagement with Madagascar, on behalf of France to the effect that the exequaturs of consuls and consular agents should be given in the future as in the past by Madagascar and that the later treaty did not change the situation.

Roughly speaking this question is based on the dispute which led to the disturbances during which the representatives of France were insulted by the populace and slighted by the government of Madagascar; in addition, a number of Frenchmen were assassinated. In September 1894 matters finally reached such a state that M. Le Myre de Vilers was sent to Madagascar with an ultimatum from the French government, insisting, in substance, that France should control the foreign relations of Madagascar. The ultimatum was delivered to the Prime Minister, Ramilairivony, who is also the husband of the Queen Ranavalona II.

After several days of deliberation, the prime minister rejected the ultimatum, saying that Madagascar would only submit to superior force. M. De Vilers and all the French agents thereupon returned to Tamatave and France began making preparations to bring the Hovas, the predominant tribe of the island, to terms. In November last, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Honatux, asked for a credit of 65,000,000 francs and 15,000 men for an expedition to Madagascar, and his request was promptly granted.

The expedition, which was planned by Gen. Borgnis Desbordes, left France in January under command of General Duchesne. The insalubrity of the climate has proved a more dangerous foe to the invaders than the natives, and the capture of the Malagasy capital has been accomplished at great cost of life and health.

#### AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

Lodges are Being Organized in the Large Cities of the South.

ATLANTA, Oct. 8.—It develops here that the American Railway Union is making a quiet but vigorous campaign in the South.

J. M. Welton, of Baltimore, is now in Atlanta and reports that he is making a tour of this section, organizing lodges of the American Railway Union in many of the largest cities where there are a number of railroad employes. He says he is here by order of President Debs and expects to place the organization on a firm basis before he again returns North. Last night a meeting was held here at which there was a large assemblage of railroad men interested in the organization of a local branch of the union and before it adjourned there were nearly 100 names enrolled on the membership books. Welter will leave to-morrow night for Mobile, New Orleans and other points in the South.

#### 1,322 Persons Paid Income Taxes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—The records of the Treasury Department show that 1,322 persons paid income taxes, aggregating \$77,130, before the adverse decision of the Supreme Court as to its constitutionality was rendered. Of the whole number 709 had applied for and been refunded the amounts paid, aggregating \$48,545.

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