

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

A DIPLOMATIC REVIEW

SOME INTERESTING CHAPTERS OF RECENT POLITICAL HISTORY.

THE SACKVILLE-WEST INCIDENT

A Remarkable Pamphlet Published in London by the Former Minister to the United States Containing Strictures Upon American Politics and Politicians--Irish Influence in American Diplomacy--Minister Bayard May Make Formal Complaint.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A special cablegram to the World from London says an extraordinary and in many respects unprecedented publication by a British or other high diplomat has been discussed during the past few days among the foreign representatives to the court of St. James. This is a handsomely printed pamphlet marked, "for private circulation only," and entitled, "My Mission to the United States, 81-89," and has just been issued by Lord Sackville, who, as Sir Lionel Sackville West, K. C. M. G., was the English Minister to Washington for the period named.

It will be remembered that President Cleveland, almost on the eve of the election of 1888, sent Sir Lionel his passports, because of a letter written by him to an alleged Englishman in California, commenting upon the approaching election. This pamphlet is Lord Sackville's defense and explanation, after seven years of that incident.

But the unprecedented part of it, and the part which has aroused very excited comment is, first, the freedom of his strictures upon the American people and American public men; and second, his own expressed indignation that the British ministry should have accepted Mr. Bayard as Ambassador to the country, while, as Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Bayard had wantonly insulted in person its accredited representative. The pamphlet consists of fifty-two pages, 15,000 words, is of very limited issue, not more than one hundred copies. These have been sent under seal only to leading foreign diplomats, the higher English officials and a few personal friends.

Minister Bayard May Make Complaint.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The extracts from the pamphlet printed by Lord Sackville West reviewing his diplomatic career in this country have attracted great attention here and it is thought that perhaps Minister Bayard, who was severely scored in the publication, may ask the State Department to make complaint against Lord Sackville West. The latter, although retired, is on the pension list of the British government. Mr. J. C. Brancroft Davis, who was First Assistant Secretary of State under Frelinghuysen and whose conversations Lord Sackville West repeats, made the following statement for the Associated Press to-day:

"I appear in the account twice; once in connection with an alleged request made by Secretary Frelinghuysen for the release of imprisoned Irish suspects, and once as receiving information from Lord Granville of an alleged irregular Irish conspiracy to take Lord Sackville's life."

"In regard to the first, what took place between the two governments was this: Mr. Frelinghuysen, by direction of the President, instructed Mr. Lowell to ask Lord Granville to have the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland instructed to exercise the discretion reposed in him by law, to order an immediate trial of the prisoners, who had then been imprisoned without trial many months. This request, when pressed, brought about the release of all the prisoners. I cannot recall that I had any conversation with the British Minister on that subject; but, as his account appears to have been a contemporaneous one, it is possibly substantially correct."

"In regard to the conspiracy against Sir Lionel's life, this is the first that I have heard of. The telegram which the account says was sent to 'The Assistant Secretary'—perhaps an error for the Secretary—never reached me."

Mr. Davis added that he never knew that any representation had been made that Lord Lionel's life was endangered and has never heard before that he had been taken on a ten-day's cruise by Gen. Sherman to avoid possible violence to his person.

From semi-official sources the following explanation is given of what took place at the time of the passage of the Crimes act in 1882. The Irish suspects had been imprisoned under the orders of Mr. Foster, then Secretary of Ireland, but no disposition was made to bring them to trial. Mr. Foster's policy being to hold them in prison as suspects. The British parliament endorsed that policy by the passage of the Crimes act which empowered the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to hold suspect prisoners until he chose to place them on trial.

There was a great outcry in this country against the Crimes act. As month after month passed without a trial it was believed that under it the prisoners could be held for life without trial. President Arthur, in response to this sentiment, did not demand the release of the prisoners, but he requested Lord Granville to have the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland exercise the discretion reposed in him by the Crimes act, and either release or bring the prisoners to trial. Within two weeks after that request was preferred, the suspects were all released, and Mr. Foster, whose policy had been overruled, had resigned from the British Cabinet.

A DANGEROUS SCHEME

THAT'S WHAT SENATOR IRBY CALLS TILLMAN'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

HE WILL FIGHT IT IN CONVENTION

The Proposed Article Analyzed by Senator Irby--Says it Means the Total Disfranchisement of the Poor Illiterate White Man as Well as the Negro--Declares He is Responsible for the Calling of the Convention and Not One White Man Shall Lose His Vote.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 9.—Senator Irby, in an interview which will be published in to-morrow's Register, vigorously attacks the report of the Suffrage Committee, of which Senator Tillman is chairman, to the Constitutional Convention. Senator Irby says:

"I look upon that report as a political monstrosity—one of the most dangerous schemes ever concocted in the brain of man, and when the Convention reconvenes I shall fight it and vote against it, if I have not another member upon the floor at my back. Why, the more I study that report the stronger my opposition and the greater the danger I see in it. Let us analyze the Suffrage Committee's proposed article:

In the first place, here is a sweeping clause positively disfranchising every white man in South Carolina who is not able both to read and write; or does not own and pay taxes upon \$300 worth of property in our State. This language is too plain to be misunderstood. It is a total disfranchisement of the poor and illiterate white man, as well as the negro laboring under the same political disabilities.

"But there is a tail to this suffrage kite, in a proviso that holds good until January 1, 1898, which permits the registration officer, if he sees fit and proper to do so, to grant a pardon to such voters as he may see fit and proper, subject to his amnesty—for the heinous crime of being poor and illiterate—and thus place them upon a political equality with the educated negro and who has accumulated property. But even this proviso is coupled with a provision so ignominious and degrading that a proud-spirited Anglo Saxon voter would sooner lose his right of suffrage than to accept such political charity. Here is what Senator Tillman's report says:

"A separate record of all illiterate persons thus registered sworn to by the registration officers, shall be filed, one copy with the Clerk of the Court, one copy with the Secretary of State, etc."

"In other words, for a poor uneducated man to vote, after this law passes, a palpable and bareface fraud must be committed, and then the name of the beneficiary of this pardon must be filed as a public record, both at his court house and at the State Capitol in Columbia. It will be a public and perpetual document of reproach upon thousands of honest family names in South Carolina, and the descendants for generations to come of these pardoned voters will have their feet thrown in their teeth that their ancestors being poor and illiterate were permitted to vote in direct conflict with the spirit of their State Constitution, through a pardon and special act of suffrage."

"Why, no brave and proud spirited white man in the old Palmetto State would accept suffrage under any such conditions, and would sooner lose his right to vote and be shamed off in the same boat with the Sea Island negro. He would then indeed be a political exile in the State of his birth, but the honest name that he will bequeath to his children would not be filed among the archives of South Carolina as are the names of pardoned convicts."

"I am responsible for the calling of our Constitutional Convention. I pledged the white voters of South Carolina that not one of them should lose his ballot on account of ignorance or poverty, and I shall sacredly keep this solemn covenant; and if it is broken by Senator Tillman and the convention it will be with my denunciation of the infamous plot ringing in the ears of the delegates. What brave and self-respecting white man desires his names banded down to future generations as being so poverty stricken and ignorant that a separate clause had to be engrafted into the Constitution of his State to enable him to vote."

"I have unsheathed my sword and thrown away the scabbard. I am in the battle to the end. No poor and uneducated white man will lose his vote if I have the power to prevent it. I shall denounce this outrage upon the floor of the convention, and I shall denounce it upon the stand before the people. We can preserve white supremacy in South Carolina without either disfranchisement or humiliating a single white voter."

Tammany Nominations Endorsed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Executive Committee of the Society for Liberal Sunday Laws, at a meeting held this afternoon in the Astor House, endorsed the Tammany Hall political nominations. The society represents the united saloons' interests in the city, and its action is regarded as very important.

Federal Monument Dedicated.

WINCHESTER, Va., Oct. 9.—Forty-one members of the Eighteenth Connecticut volunteers to-day dedicated the monument which is being erected in the National Cemetery here by the surviving members of the company in memory of their dead comrades.

THE BELL IN ATLANTA

GRAND OVATION GIVEN THE PRECIOUS OLD RELIC ON ITS ARRIVAL.

AND AT ITS FORMAL RECEPTION

The Bell was Formally Received by Mayor King and Welcomed by Gov. Atkinson in Behalf of the State and by President Collier, Representing the Exposition--School Children Were Permitted to Touch the Historic Relic With Their Hands.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—The ovation which Atlanta gave the Liberty Bell on its arrival yesterday, unprecedented in the history of the precious old relic, was followed by another even more imposing, if less spontaneous, this morning when it was formally received and installed at the exposition grounds.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock the car on which the bell was brought to Atlanta was pushed to the corner of Pryor and Wall streets. Immediately a large truck was backed against the side of the car and the work of transferring the bell was begun. While the transfer was being made a large crowd gathered around the bell and watched the work. Lieut. T. F. Hastings, of the Hibernian Rifles, with a detail of men from the Fifth regiment formed a guard line around the car and cleared the crowd away. At 9:30 o'clock the military companies began forming on Pryor street. The line extended to Auburn avenue. The members of the Philadelphia delegation, with the Atlanta escort, were placed in carriages on Decatur street. At half past ten, Mayor Warwick, Mayor King and President Campbell rode in a carriage to the side of the wagon on which the bell was placed, and the four Philadelphia policemen assumed their places at each corner of the wagon and the parade began.

As each company passed the bell it saluted and Mayors Warwick and King responded. A detail of mounted policemen marched at the head of the line; then came the Fifth Regiment Regulars band. Eight companies of the First Regiment Regulars, commanded by Capt. Nelson Carter, were at the head of the line; following them came Governor Atkinson and his full staff, and then came the Fifth Regiment of Volunteers, the Capitol City Guard, the Atlanta Rifles (reserves), the Hibernian Rifles, the Atlanta Rifles and the Atlanta Zouaves, followed by the Machine-Gun Platoon. The Atlanta Artillery, with their guns, came next, and then came the Governor's Horse Guards, commanded by Capt. John Millett.

The bell was drawn by six handsome gray horses. The procession was completed by the carriages of the Atlanta and Philadelphia delegations. The line moved along Wall street to Peachtree then to 14th street. Turning up 14th street it was joined by Gilmore's Band. When the head of the column reached the Administration Building it was stopped and turned to one side of the road. Then the wagon containing the bell and the carriages containing Mayor's Warwick and King, were driven into the grounds and up to the Pennsylvania Building. Then the march of the military was started, the companies passing in review in front of the bell. Around the building down on the plaza climbing over the club ground's fence, in the trees and every place where a foot hold could be obtained, were the children. The crowd was so dense that it took the efforts of the entire Exposition police to keep the roadway open. Whenever the bell appeared there was a scream of delight from the thousands of children.

As soon as the military had passed in review, Councilman W. P. Campbell acting as Master of Ceremonies, made a few opening remarks and introduced Rev. H. E. Barnett, who delivered a fervent and appropriate prayer.

The bell was then formally received by Mayor King, whose address was responded to by Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia.

Gilmore's band played the "Star Spangled Banner," after which Gov. Atkinson welcomed the bell in behalf of the State. He was followed by President Collier, representing the exposition company. Then Gilmore's band gave "Dixie" and the Atlanta artillery fired a salute of thirteen guns.

The school children were then permitted to come by the bell and touch it with their hands, which concluded the day's program.

THE MATTER NOW SETTLED.

The Fight Will Take Place at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 9.—The Florida Athletic Club to-day moved its headquarters to Hot Springs, Ark., where it will hold its pugilistic carnival of three days, commencing October 31, the date originally selected and already given out. All the parties to the contest have fully agreed and the matter is settled.

Woman Shot Through a Window.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Hathorne, wife of Mr. F. D. Hathorne, a farmer living near Morrilton, was assassinated in the presence of her family last night, by being shot through a window with a double barrel shot gun. Thompson Wade, a negro has been arrested. The citizens say he will be lynched if the coroner's jury implicates him.

TURKS ARE OBSTINATE

THE POWERS STILL WAITING FOR A REPLY TO THEIR DEMANDS.

MANY MORE ARMENIANS KILLED

The Blockade of the Armenian Churches Continues--Refugees Put No Faith in the Assurances of Protection Given Them--Prisoners Are Being Released--The British Squadron is Leaving Within a Short Distance of the Scene of the Trouble.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8., via Sofia, Oct. 9.—The blockade of the Armenian churches continues. All efforts of the authorities and the Armenian Patriarch have failed to persuade the Armenians who have sought refuge within their walls to return to the houses, as they put no faith in the assurances of protection given them. The Turks, however will only allow Armenian ecclesiastics to enter churches and when they leave the buildings they are carefully searched.

In accordance with the demands of the representatives of the powers, the police authorities have commenced releasing the Armenians who were imprisoned as a result of the recent riot. Two of these unfortunate who were allowed to leave Zaptieh prison were found to be in a pitiable condition, both suffering severely from wounds. They have made a statement which has been communicated to the representatives of the powers; that the prisoners had not received food or medical treatment for three days previous to their release. They also claim that the prison is horribly over-crowded and in a shocking state of filthiness.

The streets of Constantinople and its suburbs are still patrolled by the police and troops and it is understood that the torpedoes that have been sent to the Dardanelles have been placed in the straits. Ammunition has also been sent to the forts and from other military movements which are going on it would seem that the Turks are preparing to defend the passage of the Dardanelles should Great Britain attempt a naval demonstration in these waters.

There does not seem to be any material change in the diplomatic situation. The Turkish ministers have held another conference and additional communications have been exchanged with the representatives of the powers, but there formalities no longer attract much attention and few people believe that any decided change in the condition of the Armenians is likely to occur unless the Porte is forcibly compelled to enter upon the work of bringing about reforms in Armenia.

There no longer seems to be any doubt that the Armenians anticipated a serious disturbance when the attempt was made Monday a week ago to present a petition to the Sultan through the Grand Vizier, and they claim that those of their race who fell in the streets of Constantinople upon that occasion were martyrs who gave their lives for Armenia in the hope of forcing the powers to put extra pressure upon the Porte in their effort to bring about reform in Armenia.

The British Squadron Near.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.—The representatives of the six powers are today still waiting for a definite reply to the identical communications recently handed to the Turkish government on behalf of their respective governments and in which they specify the reforms for Armenia, which in their opinions should be accepted by the government of Turkey and promulgated in an imperial decree. Suggestions, semi-official notes and visits of government officials to the envoys of the powers followed the receipt of this identical communication, but the distinct, categorical reply of the Turkish government seems to be delayed by first one quibble and then another, until the patience of the European government is becoming exhausted, and definite action upon their part may shortly be expected.

In view of the continued increasing gravity of the situation, the British Mediterranean squadron remains at Lemnos (Stalini), within a short steaming distance of the entrance of the Dardanelles. The obstinacy of the Porte under the circumstances is not generally understood. No reply has been made to the request of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, made shortly after the massacre, that he be allowed to visit prisons in which Armenians charged with rioting are confined, to take their depositions for transmission to the various European governments interested.

Many Armenians Killed.

TREBIZONDE, Oct. 9.—Serious conflicts between Turks and Armenians occurred here yesterday. Many Armenians were killed.

Secretary Carlisle to Speak in Boston.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin will leave here Friday for Boston, where the Secretary will speak at the dinner to be given Saturday evening by the Massachusetts Reform Club. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Hamlin will stop at Gray Gables en route.

A Catholic Priest Sentenced.

GENESEA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Father Flaherty was to-day sentenced to seven years in Auburn prison for having committed an outrage upon the person of a girl under sixteen years of age.

DURANT ON THE STAND

THE ACCUSED TELLS HOW HE SPENT THAT FATEFUL DAY IN APRIL.

HE STRENGTHENS HIS CASE

He Displayed His Usual Characteristic Coolness and His Answers were Brief and to the Point and Calculated to Impress the Jury with the Belief That he Was Telling the Truth--Once Did he Hesitate When Asked About Attending Lecture.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 9.—Theodore Durrant, assistant superintendent of Emanuel Church Sunday school, was placed on the stand to-day for the purpose of convincing the jury, selected to try him, that he did not murder Blanche Lamont in the belfry of the church on April 3rd.

With the same coolness that has characterized his conduct since his arrest, he denied the principal allegations that have been made against him by the most important witnesses for the prosecution. His answers were always brief and to the point, and many were interpreted to mean that he had studied his part well before taking the stand.

Only once during the course of the direct examination did he show any nervousness or hesitation. When Attorney Dickinson asked him if he took notes at Dr. Cheney's lecture on the afternoon of April 3, he cast his eyes towards the floor and for a moment was silent. He replied that he had taken notes, but that they were brief. The hesitancy of the prisoner may be understood when it is explained that Gilbert F. Graham, one of Durrant's most intimate friends, will testify that Durrant asked to borrow his notes of the lecture. When the request was made Durrant explained that he only needed the notes to establish a good alibi. Graham refused the request.

Taken altogether, Durrant's direct testimony, which ended at 3 o'clock, when the cross-examination began, probably had a tendency to strengthen his case. His demeanor while on the stand was certainly intended to impress the jury with the opinion that he was telling the truth. Questions that would ordinarily cause a visible impression on a guilty man, were answered by Durrant with the utmost unconcern. Even when attorney Duprey asked him if on the third of April, or at any other time he murdered or participated in the murder of Blanche Lamont, the prisoner coolly replied in the negative.

Coming down to the day upon which Blanche Lamont was murdered, the prisoner was asked to relate his movements from the time he left his home in the morning until he returned at night. He said he met Miss Lamont on her way to school and rode with her on a street car until he reached Cooper Medical College. He said he remained at the college until 10 o'clock when he and another student named Ross went for a walk. When he returned an hour later, he went to the library where he was engaged in his studies until noon. Then he went to luncheon with a student named Diggins, and returned at 1 o'clock. After luncheon Durrant remained in the library until 3:30 o'clock when he attended Dr. Cheney's lecture. He said he was present at the roll call at the close of the lecture and answered to his name. At the close of the lecture Durrant said he boarded a street car and rode to Emanuel Church for the purpose of repairing the sun-urners. He denied that he was accompanied by Blanche Lamont or anybody else. After repairing the burner, Durrant said that he descended to the auditorium, where he found George King playing on the organ. King remarked that Durrant looked pale, and Durrant replied that King would be in the same condition if he had been nearly overcome by escaping gas. At Durrant's request, King brought some bromo seltzer, which the prisoner drank. The medicine made him feel better, and at 6 o'clock Durrant left the church in company with King. He went out of his way two blocks to converse with King, after which they separated and Durrant went home to dinner. In the evening he went to prayer meeting at Emanuel church. He saw Mrs. Noble and asked her if Blanche was coming to prayer meeting. Mrs. Noble replied that she did not believe her niece would be present. He related a number of other minor incidents in connection with his conversation with Mrs. Noble who evidently did not endorse his statements from the fact that she shook her head several times. At the close of the services Durrant said he went home and retired.

The cross-examination, which lasted only an hour, before court took a recess till tomorrow, was confined to questions relative to the life of Durrant prior to April 3.

Easy Victory for Princeton.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.—The football game here to-day resulted in an easy victory for Princeton, by a score of Princeton 36, University of Virginia nothing.

Thomas, who was captain of the University of Virginia football team, season before last has been secured by Washington and Lee University as a trainer and he will take charge of the football team to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—University of Pennsylvania 30; Crescent of Brooklyn 2-8.

FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH

WAREHOUSE AND CARS OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE DESTROYED.

THE TOTAL LOSS WAS \$300,000

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Freight Including 700 Bales of Cotton Was Burned--A Store and Private Warehouse, Containing a Large Quantity of Nitrate of Soda, Was Also Destroyed--The Conflagration Caused by a Broken Electric Wire.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 9.—A fire caused by a broken electric wire, broke out in Warehouse "D" of the Seaboard Air Line, in Portsmouth, at 7:20 o'clock to-night, which besides destroying that structure together with thousands of dollars worth of freight stored therein, including 700 bales of cotton, nine loaded freight cars, the warehouse and store of Reed Brothers & Co., adjoining, were consumed, and two men who were cut off from escape jumped overboard, one of them, W. H. Hall, white, being drowned.

The Old Dominion steamer Yorktown, which was in the slip alongside the doomed property, backed out barely in time to escape the flames. Cans of harbor tugs poured thousands of gallons of water upon the fire, but with no perceptible effect. The terry wharf and a lumber yard intervening repeatedly took fire but the flames were promptly extinguished by streams from the ferry boats. Aid was sent by the Norfolk and Berkeley fire departments and from the United States navy yard, and these engines, with the Portsmouth firemen, succeeded in confining the flames to the territory mentioned.

A quantity of nitrate of soda, the property of Hon. W. R. Grace, of New York, stored in the Reed warehouse, exploded with a deafening report. The concussion shaking the roofs in that vicinity.

The loss is estimated at \$300,000, on which there is about \$75,000 insurance on the Seaboard Air Line's warehouse. There is insurance on all the property burned, but the amount cannot be ascertained.

At this hour, 1 a. m., the fire is under control.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

A Detailed Military Occupation of the Island Considered Necessary.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to the Times from Havana, dated October 5, which will be published to-morrow, will say:

"I have just returned from a long tour through the province of Santa Clara. I found that the bitterness of feeling between the Cubans and Spanish is growing stronger, while the number of insurgents in the province of Santa Clara have increased lately, and I do not see how it is possible for the insurgents to make an attack upon the Spanish forces unless they obtain a great addition of arms and ammunition. Judging from the conversation of Capt. Campos and the general distribution of troops, it is evident that a detailed military occupation of the island is considered necessary at the present time and probably continuing next year. The sugar planters of Santa Clara express great uncertainty whether to make sugar."

"The crop is lost and this means absolute ruin to many estates. I saw a circular letter, sent to the sugar planters of the southern districts of Santa Clara, demanding contributions for the insurgent cause according to the value of the property, and stating that if the demands were not complied with destruction would follow."

"In an interview, a copy of which was cabled on Thursday last, Capt. Gen. de Campos expressed annoyance at the attitude of the United States at the present time and especially regarding the attempts of the Spaniards to prevent the landing of expeditions and quoting the Alliance steamship affair as an instance of unnecessary troubles."

"The damage done by the late hurricane to the Western railway is estimated at \$30,000 sterling and through traffic is still impossible."

PATCHEN WINS AT LEXINGTON.

But It Took Five Heats to Decide the Contest.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 9.—Nine thousand people attended the second day's Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association races. The weather was clear and cold. Track fast. The feature of the day was the defeat of Robert J., by Joe Patchen. The crowd went wild with excitement, and each of the five heats was a battle royal. Jack Curry, the driver of the victor, was loudly cheered. Joe Patchen won the last heat by a neck from John B. Gentry; Coleridge was third and Robert J. fourth. Time: 2:08.

First heat—Patchen, first; Coleridge, second; Robert J., third. Time: 2:08.

Second heat—Gentry, first; Patchen, second; Robert J., third. Time: 2:05 1/2.

Third heat—Robert J., first; Patchen, second; Gentry, third. Time: 2:06 1/4.

Fourth heat—Patchen, first; Robert J., second; Gentry, third. Time: 2:09 1/4.

Summary: Free for all pace:

Joe Patchen, - - - - 1 2 3 1 1

John B. Gentry, - - - - 4 1 3 3 2

Robert J., - - - - 3 3 1 2 4

Coleridge, - - - - 2 4 4 4 3

Time: 2:08, 2:05 1/2, 2:06 1/4, 2:09 1/4, 2:08.