

The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Leads all Other North Carolina Dailies in Both News and Circulation.

\$18,000,000 DEFICIT

Secretary Gage's Annual Treasury Report.

INCREASE IN RECEIPTS

\$16,000,000 INCREASE IN CUSTOMS UNDER THE WILSON BILL.

A REFORM IN CURRENCY NEEDED

A Redemption Fund of \$125,000,000 in Gold and a Reduction of Minimum National Bank Capital and National Bank Tax.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury sent to Congress to-day shows that the total receipts for the year ended June 30, 1897, were \$430,378,167, and the expenditures \$448,439,622, leaving a deficit for the year of \$18,062,454. The receipts for the year, however, exceeded those for the year 1896 by \$20,911,750. The customs, it is shown, yielded \$176,554,126 and internal revenue sources \$144,688,574. As compared with 1896 this is an increase in the customs of \$16,532,874 and in internal revenue of \$4,342,721.

The Secretary at some length argues the need of a reform in the currency, and in conclusion recommends the enactment of legislation establishing a department of the Treasury to be designated as the issue and redemption division in which is to be deposited \$125,000,000 in gold to be used only for redemption purposes and all silver now held in the Treasury for redemption purposes and also all silver bought under the act of 1890. He further recommends that the sum of \$200,000,000 in United States legal tender notes be also deposited in this division, to be disbursed therefrom only upon the receipt of gold. It is also recommended that provision be made for the issue of refunding loan ten year 2 1/2 per cent bonds, payable in gold, in exchange for any part or all of the outstanding loans of the United States.

The Secretary also recommends that national banks be authorized with a minimum capital of \$25,000 in places having a population of 2,000 or less, and that the rate of taxation on circulating notes be secured by deposit of bonds and be reduced to one half of one per cent annum; also that banks be permitted to issue circulating notes to the par value of the refunding bonds deposited by them in the Treasury and further that banks be allowed to deposit as security with the Treasury green-backs, treasury notes or silver certificates to a total amount of the \$200,000,000, against which national bank notes shall be issued to them in an equal amount.

After the banks have deposited such bonds, green-backs, treasury notes and silver certificates to the amount of 50 per cent of their capital they shall be permitted to issue bank notes in addition to the 50 per cent thus provided, to the extent of 25 per cent for which the banks assets shall be liable. He also recommends that the guaranty of payment by the government be extended to all circulating notes of the bank, whether issued against deposited security or against assets. To secure the government against loss, if any, a tax of 2 per cent should be levied on unsecured circulation, to create a safety fund to be invested by the Comptroller in United States bonds. In addition the government should be further protected, the Secretary says, by having a first lien upon all assets in case of failure of the issuing bank. It is further recommended that all notes be redeemed in the city of New York and at our sub-treasuries at the expense of the banks, and that the issue of National bank notes be restricted to the denomination of \$10 and upwards.

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

The Views of English, French and Spanish Papers.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 7.—Ex-Minister to Spain, Hon. Hannis Taylor, to-night gave out an expression of his views as to that part of the President's message relating to Cuba. He condemns the President's utterances and thinks Congress should reject such "a policy of irresolution and non-action."

He claims it is impossible for Sagasta to give the Cubans a valid grant of an autonomous colonial system without the consent of both houses of the Cortes public demonstration that the nation will no longer permit its sovereign will in a righteous cause to be carried, then nothing can be done to end a strife that has been going on for fifteen years out of the last twenty, and which, after destroying our commerce with the island, has become a war cloud that to-day obscures every business enterprise.

If the present administration proposes to indefinitely pursue uncertainty at the cost of every business interest, it must be prepared to suffer the consequences.

"At this last stage of the struggle there can hardly be a doubt that if belligerency should be recognized within three months the insurgents would be so dominant in the island that the war would shortly be ended by the recognition of Cuban independence. Those who are best informed firmly believe that without one word of aid or sympathy from us the result would be attained within twelve or eighteen months. If bungling diplomacy shall permit such an event, the situation may assume a serious form that few seem to contemplate."

"If we scorn and spit upon the Cubans until victory and independence are won, without aid or comfort from us, why should they not turn to one or the other of the great maritime powers that will be then only too eager to supply all their wants and to enter into the closest relations with them. We have for a long time declared no European power other than Spain shall possess Cuba. We may so blunder as to be forced to maintain that contention at the point of the sword. Out of such possible difficulties the way is now clear and easy. Let the pending belligerency resolution be promptly passed, and Spain's power in Cuba will collapse like a punctured balloon. For that reason she is making a desperate fight against it, with the aid of the present administration. Only through the triumph of revolutionary government can permanent and lasting peace be established in Cuba; only through a prompt and decided expression of sympathy with that government can we extricate ourselves from a dilemma which is fast growing into the most short-sighted and disgraceful episode in our national history."

THE ST. JAMES GAZETTE.

London, December 7.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon commenting upon President McKinley's message to Congress, says:

"It has disappointed everybody, in the attempt to give universal satisfaction. President McKinley is in an unpleasant position, having to sit on the fence. As a whole, it looks like an early confession of a great failure."

The Pall Mall Gazette takes a favorable view of the presidential message and criticizes the comments of the Times, remarking that it is as impossible "to deal with the Cuban question without offending Spain, as it would be to deal with Armenia without offending the Sultan."

The Globe is of the opinion that it "would have taxed the abilities even of a great statesman" to deal with the question satisfactorily, adding: "Although all the arguments against the annexation of Cuba are equally applicable to Hawaii, the United States is determined to have the latter, though America, a fourth rate naval power as it is, can only hold Hawaii on sufferance. In the event of war she would be banded out, neck and crop, by any first rate power which finds it necessary to occupy the island."

PRaised IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—President McKinley's message to Congress has been quietly received here. Its conservatism is praised.

IT IS AMBIGUOUS.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The Republic rancorously to-day says that the tone of President McKinley's message to Congress is conciliatory, but not exempt from ambiguity.

THE WORLD WITH SPAIN.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The Journal des Debats regards the message as "little reassurance to Spain, who has the world's sympathies."

THE HAVANA PRESS.

Havana, Dec. 7.—El Diario de la Marina, commenting upon President McKinley's message to Congress, says: "It contains impressive declarations, calculated to strengthen, were that necessary, the Spanish cause in the island of Cuba. It will dishearten the Separatists."

El Pais, the organ of the Autonomists, thinks the message very favorable to the interests of Cuba, and believes that the attitude that President McKinley assumes "will calm the fury of the partisans of independence."

MADRID SEEMS PLEASED.

Madrid, Dec. 7.—The cabinet to-day considered dispatches from Senor De Lome, Spanish Minister at Washington, containing extracts from President McKinley's message to Congress.

The Ministers agreed in considering the message generally favorable to Spanish interests. Its tone has produced a good effect in official circles; but it is pointed out that "the paragraphs relating to the alleged rights of the United States to intervene in the Cuban question are calculated to displease the Spanish people."

COTTON MILLIONAIRE DEAD.

New York, Dec. 7.—The death of Siegfried Gruner was announced on the Cotton Exchange to-day. Mr. Gruner was senior member of the cotton brokerage firm of Gruner & Co., and one of the largest operators in the cotton market. It is reported that he made about \$1,000,000 in the recent decline in cotton. Mr. Gruner was several times elected president of the New York Cotton Exchange, and at one time was a heavy operator on the Coffee Exchange. He died at Richmond, Va., while on his way North.

WAVE STRIKES FALL RIVER.

New York, December 7.—A dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser from Fall River, says: "A large percentage of the cotton manufacturers here are in favor of reducing wages of their employes as one method of contributing to the relief of the situation."

SONLY RYAN SENTENCED

THE WIFE MURDERER TO BE HANGED DECEMBER 23D.

He Pleads Guilty to Murder in the First Degree—He is Indifferent to His Fate.

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 7.—Special-Judge Spencer Adams sentenced Sonly Ryan, the wife murderer, to be hanged on December 23rd, no trial being necessary, as Ryan had pleaded guilty to the crime. Ryan was perfectly indifferent to his fate, and declares that he would not escape if he could. The oldest members of the bar here do not recollect a similar case.

PRESIDENT WAS BACK IN TIME.

Mother McKinley Recognized Him, and He Watched by Her Bedside Last Night.

Canton, O., Dec. 7.—Once more the children of Nancy Allison McKinley have gathered about her couch, and the reunion is complete. The President and Mrs. McKinley arrived to-day, to find the aged mother still living. With the children are Mrs. Abigail Osborne, mother of Consul William Osborne; Miss Sarah Duncan, who came from Chicago, where she is attending school; her brother, Jack Duncan, who came from an Eastern school, and the other grandchildren, who have been summoned from their studies and their homes, together with other relatives, making the immediate family circle almost complete.

The President and Mrs. McKinley, together with other relatives from the East, came early in the morning, the latter part of the journey being made on a special train. They were taken to the homestead as rapidly as possible, and as they entered the sick room the dying woman rallied and for a moment plainly evidenced her recognition of her son and others about her.

The President has remained almost constantly at the bedside since his arrival, and kept to-night's vigil, relieving others of the children who have been so constantly at the bedside. He remained close to the house all day, going out only for a little air and exercise, taking a walk near the house.

WILL LIVE TILL MORNING.

Canton, Ohio, December 7.—At 11:30 o'clock tonight "Mother" McKinley was still resting easily. Dr. Phillips at his last visit reported that she was resting easier than any time during the day, and the morning would see her alive.

A PRIZE-FIGHTER KILLED.

Crooks Dies From the Effects of the Mill for the Bantam-Weight Championship.

London, Dec. 7.—Walter Croot, of Newcastle, England, who was defeated for the bantam-weight championship of the world at the National Sporting Club last night by Jimmy Barry, of Chicago, died this morning of the injuries which he received during the contest.

B. F. Angel, manager of the National Sporting Club, Barry, his second, "Tommy" White and Watley, the last named Croot's second, were arraigned in Bow Street Police court this afternoon and formally charged with manslaughter. After the police had testified the magistrate remanded the prisoners for a week in bonds of £50 each, which were furnished.

Barry in an interview to-day said: "I am deeply upset and can hardly say what I think. I had not the slightest enmity toward Croot. We were good friends and there was nothing bitter in our fight. I never had the slightest thought that my blow would do any more than stop him for a few moments."

FOR MORE DRY DOCKS.

Portsmouth is to Get \$1,000,000 and Norfolk \$100,000.

Washington, D. C., December 7.—Mr. Hale introduced in the senate today bills providing for the construction of dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Algiers, La., and Mare Island, Cal., and for the enlargement of the Brooklyn, League and Norfolk docks, the appropriation for Portsmouth being \$1,000,000; Boston \$1,350,000; Algiers, \$500,000; Mare Island \$500,000; Brooklyn, \$284,556; League Island, \$286,556, and for Norfolk, \$100,000.

Also to increase the naval establishment by the addition of a first-class sea-going line battleship, at a cost not to exceed \$3,750,000; six sea-going torpedo boats of 175 tons displacement at a cost of \$1,125,000; three torpedo boats of greater speed, \$900,000. It is provided that the battleship shall be primarily for coast defense, and that it shall carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, and that it shall have a displacement of 11,500 tons.

A PYTHIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

Aberdeen, N. C., Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The social event of the season at Aberdeen was the entertainment by the general Knights of Pythias of Aberdeen Lodge, No. 60, this evening. Their visiting friends numbered more than fifty, and the sumptuous evening's repast was greatly enjoyed by all. A hearty and cordial welcome was extended by Chancellor Commander M. H. Foley to all visiting friends and brothers of the order, and eloquent and impressive addresses on Pythianism were made by Messrs. J. McN. Johnson B. A. McLaughlin and others. This lodge is one of the strongest and most progressive in the State, and its future is bright.

COM. HANDY'S REPORT.

The Plan Outlined for America's Representation in the Paris Exposition.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The President to-day submitted to Congress the report of Maj. P. Handy, of Chicago, Special Commissioner to the Paris International Exposition, giving the details of his mission. In his letter of transmittal the President says the report gives a clear and comprehensive presentation of the situation. The commissioner recommends that an appropriation of \$919,600 be granted so that a creditable display on behalf of the United States may be made. The President, in transmitting the report, says:

"Besides securing a much larger amount of space than had been reserved Maj. Handy obtained the gratifying assurance that the United States will be placed on a footing with the most favored nations, and that in the installation of every important department the United States will have a location commensurate with the dignity and importance of the country and adjoining in every case countries of the first rank. In view of the magnitude and importance of the approaching exposition, and of our standing among the nations that will there be represented, and in view also of our increased population and acknowledged progress in arts, sciences and manufactures, I earnestly commend the report of Maj. Handy to your consideration, and trust that a liberal appropriation may be made. Moreover, the magnificent exhibit of the French republic at Chicago in 1893, on which \$1,000,000 were expended, should be a strong incentive to reciprocate liberally on the part of the government of the United States."

In his report, Commissioner Handy tells how he took measures to feel the pulse of the American people as to the degree of interest they felt in the exposition, by sending out a vast number of circular letters to persons who had made exhibits at Chicago or who might reasonably be supposed to contemplate making exhibits. In Paris the conditions were not at first auspicious. Many of the officials were absent, and those he did meet told the commissioner how much they regretted the tardiness shown by the United States in applying for a proper place. The fact that the French government desired the exposition to be one of selection in which quality rather than quantity should be regarded, was impressed upon him, and the Minister of Commerce told Mr. Handy that they wished to avoid the mere multiplication of common-place exhibits. "Visitors," he said, "are not interested in sardine boxes and tomato cans, however numerous or tastefully arranged." However, in the end, the exposition authorities gracefully yielded to Mr. Handy's request that the space be given to the United States be enlarged, inasmuch as we were entitled to as large an allotment as any other nation, and more than we had in 1893, since the space at disposal was larger. Mr. Handy believes that in the end we will be assigned about 200,000 square feet of space. Already, two years in advance of the exposition, he has had applications by intending exhibitors for 152,903 feet of more space than was ever occupied by the United States in any foreign exposition. The commissioner strongly recommends that every intended exhibit be submitted to a critical inspection by the United States commissioners in order to keep out the common-place, in view of the great preparations being made by European nations to excel in the quality of their exhibits. The report abounds in suggestions looking to the adequate representation of our country at the exposition.

\$140,000,000 FOR PENSIONS.

The Secretary's Recommendation to Be Reported in Fall.

Washington, D. C., December 7.—The sub-committee on pensions of the house committee on appropriations agreed upon the pension appropriation bill to-day, and will report it to the full committee tomorrow. The bill carries a total of \$141,218,830. It gives \$140,000,000 for the payment of pensions proper, these figures being identical with the estimates submitted by the secretary of the Interior. For clerk hire at the various pension agencies throughout the country, the bill appropriates \$400,000, a decrease of \$30,000 from the estimates.

DINGLEY'S SUB-COMMITTEE.

Washington, Dec. 7.—At a special meeting of the Ways and Means committee to-day, Chairman Dingley named the sub-committees which will consider the important measures referred to this committee as follows: Customs, Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Bailey and McMillin. Customs administration: Payne, Russell, Dingley, Johnson, Steele, Swanson and Robertson. Internal revenue: Evans, Dölliver, Steele, Russell, Dingley, McMillin and McClellan. Public debt: Dalzell, Johnson, Dingley, Bailey and Wheeler. Reciprocity and commercial treaties: Hopkins, Dölliver, Tawney, Payne, Dingley, McMillin and McClellan. Revenue from other sources than customs and on miscellaneous subjects: Grosvenor, Russell, Tawney, Steele, Evans, Swanson and Wheeler.

BURGESS ELECTRICUTED.

Anburn, N. Y., December 7.—Charles Burgess was electrocuted at the prison at 10:04 o'clock this morning for the murder of Henry V. Whitlock, at Sterling, this county, in August, 1895.

HANGED FOR WIFE MURDER.

Milford, Pa., December 7.—Herman Paul Schultz, who murdered his wife on September 21, 1896, was hanged in the county jail here today. The drop fell at 11:18 o'clock, and Schultz was pronounced dead 12 minutes later.

ISSKINNER TURNED DOWN

HIS MAN COBB SEEMS QUEERED FOR THE COLLECTORSHIP.

The Duncan Routers to Meet Pritchard this Morning, With the Railroad Behind Them—Skinner Coming Home.

Washington, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—According to the story circulated to-day Senator Pritchard and Congressman Skinner have failed to agree on the collectorship for the Eastern North Carolina district. Mr. Skinner insisted on the appointment of Mr. Cobb, whose rejection he says means a Democratic Congressman from the First district, and will result in the election of a Democratic legislature next year. It appears that Mr. Cobb rejected all offers of compromise and declined the offer of bank-examiner, a position that pays well. He even refused, it is said, to alternate with Duncan in the tenure of office. In the conference to-morrow, it is believed, Duncan will be selected for collector. Skinner's appointment will probably be followed by that of Cook to be District Attorney. Col. Skinner left for home to-night and the refusal of Pritchard to accept Skinner's proposition means a breaking up of fusion with the Republicans.

The conference will take place in Senator Pritchard's committee room to-morrow at 9 o'clock. A large crowd of Duncan supporters arrived here to-day over the Southern, and if the result is Duncan's appointment as now seems certain, it will be did largely if not entirely Mr. Cobb says, to railroad influence.

RAILROADS GIVEN TWO YEARS.

Within That Time They Must Be Equipped With Safety Appliances.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to extend for two years the period within which railroads must comply with the act of Congress requiring all railroads to be equipped with safety appliances for the protection of the employees and passengers. The commission this afternoon authorized the following statement: "In the matter of application of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and other carriers to the Interstate Commerce Commission to extend the period within which they shall comply with the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1893, commonly known as the safety appliance act, and upon which hearing has just been had, the commission has decided upon causes shown to extend said period two years for the petitioning carriers."

"While the formal order and statement of facts and reasons constituting causes for such extension have not yet been prepared, it is understood that the extension will not be conditional and that the commission has under consideration the question of requiring quarterly or other periodical reports of progress by each carrier during the two year period."

Last week the commission gave several hearings to railroad men and labor leaders on this question, the railroads asking five years' extension and the labor leaders urging that an extension of one year would be sufficient.

ANTI-FOOT BALL BILL VETOED.

Governor Atkinson Wants the Question Left With College Faculties.

Atlanta, Ga., December 7.—Governor Atkinson this afternoon vetoed the anti-football bill. He sent a message to the house stating that he had vetoed the measure as he thought the question of whether college boys should play football should be left with the faculties of the various institutions. It is possible, an effort will be made to pass the bill over the governor's veto, but it is not at all likely such an effort would succeed.

It has been stated that Mrs. Von Gammon, mother of the foot ball player who was killed in the University of Virginia game against the University of Georgia, had asked the governor to veto the measure. This report is denied by Mrs. Von Gammon.

A COMMODORE'S WIDOW.

Accused of Grand Larceny, but is Set Free.

New York, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Emil H. Rudd, widow of Commodore John H. Rudd, U. S. N., who was arrested several weeks ago, charged with grand larceny, on the complaint of a boarding house keeper, was arraigned in a Staten Island court. The district attorney recommended that the prisoner be set free, and this was done.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 7.—About 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the boiler in the power house of the Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company, in Portsmouth, exploded, killing Herman Dennis and fatally wounding Joe Smith. James Clark, engineer, escaped with slight bruises. The boiler room was shattered and the end blown out of the engine room. The boiler was blown a hundred yards.

AN EMBEZZLER SET FREE.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 7.—Albert M. King, the 19-year-old messenger of the Boylston National Bank, who absconded with \$30,000, all of which was recovered by the bank, to-day pleaded guilty and on the recommendation of the district attorney was set at liberty.

NO LUETGERT JURY PROBABLE.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—No progress was made to-day in the selection of a jury for Luetgert, and there is no immediate prospect that the full number of men will be secured.

HAYTI IS HUMILIATED.

The Helpless Little Island Bullied in Terms Under Germany's Brutal Ultimatum.

Port au Prince, Dec. 7.—Comte Schwerin, the German charge d'affaires, and the Comtesse departed this morning, escorted by the officers of the Charlotte.

The ultimatum, whose terms were accepted in full yesterday, imposes the following conditions:

An indemnity of \$20,000 to Herr Lueders; the return of Herr Lueders to Hayti under the guarantee of the government; an official expression to the German government of the regret of the Haytian government; and the reception of Comte Schwerin by President Tirias Simon Sam. Had the ultimatum not been complied with the bombardment would have commenced at 11 o'clock in the afternoon.

Since yesterday there have been in the roads two German steamers; a French steamer, the German frigates Charlotte and Strindand, the French cruiser Admiral Rigault, De Genouilly. Although there has been no fresh disturbances for the city all precautions have been taken to insure order. But the government is dumb and has no voice.

On Friday last Comte Schwerin, with 200 German marines, left the city to go to the German consulate. The German consul, Dr. Stuebel, who had been ordered to go to Kato-Chau and establish a regular administration, was reported here that China is willing to pay an indemnity of 1,000,000 taels (about \$781,250) and to grant all the German demands, including the temporary cession of Kiao-Chau Bay and adjoining territory.

STUEBEL WILL TAKE CHARGE.

Beihai, December 7.—Dr. Stuebel, the German consul at Shanghai, has been ordered to go to Kato-Chau and establish a regular administration.

HAYTI SUBMITS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The State Department has received advices which go to confirm the accuracy in general of the reports that come from Port au Prince as to the settlement of the difficulty between Germany and Hayti by the retreat of the latter from her position. The Department, however, does not intend to make the cablegram public.

AMERICA WATCHING GERMANY.

Germany's Project in China Interests at the Bottom of the Matter.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The German advance in China is being watched with keen interest in official and diplomatic circles here. While it is said that the United States has no direct concern in the "troubles" every development is being observed as a part of the process by which the larger nations of Europe are seeking the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire. In such a movement, it is understood that the position of this government would be that of a disinterested observer, unless it were to "interfere" to protect those American interests which have been built up at the large treaty ports.

COLLISION AT SEA.

The Steamers Mobile and Corean Met and Collided in a Fog off Havana.

New York, December 7.—The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Mobile, Captain Layland, which arrived today, from London, had a collision with an unknown steamer on the banks of New Foundland at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, during a thick fog. There is no doubt that the other steamer was the Allan Line Corean, which put into Halifax yesterday, bound from New York to Glasgow, with her bow damaged above the water and which reported having been in a collision with an unknown steamer in about the same locality and time.

The Mobile had five plates damaged on her port bow, but fortunately above the water line. The greatest excitement prevailed on board the steamer immediately after the collision.

The Mobile had on board 59 saloon passengers and 19 returning cattle men, besides a cargo of general merchandise.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL CLAIMS.

Recommendation From the Committee That They Be Paid.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The House Committee on War Claims has made a favorable report on the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to investigate and provide for the payment of all claims for the use and occupation of church and school buildings and grounds for government purposes by the United States military authorities during the rebellion and for damages accruing thereby to furnishings, during a character before the committee aggregated \$295,723. The committee reported that \$400,000 would pay all meritorious claims of this nature. As there are many such claims pending before Congress, the committee endorses the provision for a tribunal for their investigation and determination.

Washington, D. C., December 7.—There has been no date fixed for the meeting of the democratic caucus in the house. Mr. Richardson, chairman of the caucus, said tonight that no plans had been outlined. There was no need for hurry, he thought, but the meeting would probably be held within a few days.