

# The Weekly Messenger.

ESTABLISHED 1867

WILMINGTON, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895.

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## He Deceived the People

And is in the Penitentiary for a Year.

*(From the Lowell Morning Citizen.)*  
At Atlantic, Iowa, on May 7, C. M. Ailor, alias "Crip," Ailor, was convicted of deceiving the people by selling a worthless compound, which he represented to be Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was sentenced by Judge Macey to one year at hard labor in the Iowa State Penitentiary. Ailor's methods were those of a traveling fakir. He has been traveling through Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, making stands of a day or more in each town, and representing himself as an agent under salary from C. I. Hood & Co., and selling his concoction at one dollar or fifty cents per bottle, giving with each sale various other worthless articles. Citizens of Griswood, Iowa, became suspicious and ascertaining from a druggist that Ailor's compound was not Hood's Sarsaparilla, but merely colored water, had him arrested. Three indictments were found against him, the jury convicted him after only thirty minutes deliberation, and he was sentenced as above. This incident suggests the wisdom of purchasing medicines only of reputable dealers, whom you know. Hood's Sarsaparilla is never sold by peddlers, and such offering it should be at once reported to the authorities, or to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

The Plans of the European Powers Submitted to the Porte—Intense Heat in England—A Constitutional Question.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says the powers have submitted to the Porte a scheme of reforms in Armenia which includes the appointment of Christians as public officials and gives the powers the right to veto the appointments of Governors if they shall not seem satisfactory. The plan also provides that a high commissioner, who shall not be an European, shall supervise the work of putting the reforms into effect and shall remain in office until the reforms are effected.

It is understood that the Porte will submit the scheme to an examining commission presided over by a Turkish Pasha. The selection of the high commissioner is to be subject to the approval of the powers and a commission composed of Mussulmans and Christians is to supervise the administration of affairs in the Vilayets. The scheme further provides that inhabitants of Sassoun shall be paid the amount of their losses and that the Kurds shall be disarmed.

The powers base their demands upon the proven bad administration and the generally unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey.

The 4,000 troops which paraded at Portsmouth to-day suffered greatly from the intense heat and ten of them were prostrated by sunstroke and sent to the hospital.

The motion introduced in the House of Commons to-day by Sir William Harcourt in regard to the status of Viscount Wolmer took the technical form of a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire whether Viscount Wolmer had succeeded to the earldom of Zetland and to examine into his right to continue to sit in the House of Commons. The motion was carried by a vote of 330 to 143.

One death from the effects of sunstroke occurred yesterday in High Gate woods, where a man was overcome by the extreme heat and died, despite the efforts of doctors to save him.

## The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Sun's cotton review says: Cotton rose 8 to 9 points, then reacted and closed steady at a net advance of 5 to 6 points, with sales of 123,900 bales. New Orleans advanced 8 points and then lost 2 points of this, Liverpool opened 1 point lower, but recovered this and advanced 1 point and closed very steady, though the spot sales there were only 5,000 bales. Spot cotton in Liverpool was easier, but without quotable change. Manchester was quiet and steady. Spot cotton here was 1-16 higher, with sales of 80 bales for spinning. Port receipts thus far this week were 17,045 bales, against 25,796 thus far last week. The Southern spot markets were quiet. Charleston declined 1/8. New Orleans receipts to-morrow were estimated at 6,000 bales, against 1,140 last Tuesday and 448 last year.

To-day's features were: The bulls took a turn at the wheel to-day and their steering was towards the upper waters of the bullish country, as a matter of course. They had Liverpool in their favor. That market undoubtedly disappointed the bears. It showed a small advance where certainly none was expected, though it is true that the spot market there was dull and weak and that Manchester was quiet. Still Liverpool bought freely here, mainly because of a rumor that Neil Bros., of New Orleans, would issue a bullish crop circular to-morrow. The Continent was buying, not only at Liverpool, but here. Spot cotton here is stronger, the exports from the ports were treble receipts; shorts were covering, and not a few bought on the belief that cotton is a purchase at present prices. German houses sold, but their selling did not check the advance. Inman, Swan & Co., sold pretty freely, but the market took the cotton without a tremor. Some think cotton ought to respond to the bullish conditions generally observable throughout the world of trade and speculation. At any rate, it has many friends who believe that the best prices for cotton are still to be attained.

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray faded, or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

## MORE PROOF OF FRAUD

IN RATIFICATION OF THE MORTGAGE BILL FOUND.

The Case Argued in the Supreme Court—Much Replanting of Cotton Necessary—The Bank of New Hanover Cases—Monument Unveiling Notes—Next Year's Political Parties—Appointments by the Governor.

MESSINGER BUREAU, }  
RALEIGH, May 14, }

In the Supreme court this morning the Assignment or Mortgage bill case came up and was argued. The same counsel who appeared week before last in the Superior court again appeared and the line of argument was about the same. The Superior court argument was fully reported. The State librarian was present with the calendar of the Senate and also its journal, to show that the bill was never in the Senate at all. It is said that when the list of acts to be enrolled, which are always made out in duplicate by the enrolling clerk and sent to the Senate and House, were received March 13th, this bill did not appear on them. Evidence accumulates that the fraudulent work in connection with this bill lies in the offices of the enrolling clerk and the House clerks. The Senate clerks are not implicated in the affair.

Farmers who came in to day report that there is considerable powing up of cotton planted before the cold and rainy weather of two weeks ago, in order that they may replant. If the weather is suitable and the fall a late one, they can make a good crop, but the odds are against them. It is rare that two good crops of cotton follow each other. Many farmers are only now beginning to plant cotton. They are just as well off, in fact, better than those who planted early.

In the office of the State Treasurer to-day one of the clerks was getting out all the reports made by the Bank of New Hanover in years past. These are to be used in the case at Kingston to-morrow. Treasurer worth left for that town to-day, taking the reports with him.

Rev. George N. Gilreath, deacon in charge of St. Saviour's Episcopal chapel here, will next Sunday be ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Cheshire in Christ church.

The cool weather continues and makes people feel quite blue. Considerable rain fell last night. The prospect of more frost to-night is far from cheering. The frost yesterday was pretty general, but has done no damage.

The order of formation of the procession in the 20th of May ceremonies was arranged this afternoon by Chief Marshal Carroll, who was ably assisted in that work by Maj. Hayes, U. S. A.

The news as to the condition of Hon. Lee S. Overman, received by his relatives here, is that he is better.

Collectors are at work here along many lines in connection with the 20th of May ceremonies. One set are after money to meet the expenses, while others collect contributions of supplies for the veterans. It is heavy work and requires constant application. The military will all be specially looked after. The veterans will certainly enjoy their trip here. They will receive all manner of attentions during their stay in Raleigh.

How many political parties will there be in this State next year? Maybe five. Maybe three. The Populists are doing a great deal more talking than usual. Some of them resent the statement made by Republican Chairman Holton, that 75 per cent of the Populists will be in the Republican ranks, and that the Republicans will know how to make allies of the 25 per cent who do not wear Republican uniforms. They do not like the statement by Holton that he now regards Marion Butler as virtually a Republican. A Populist says the Republicans ought to speak low after the way in which they "begged" the Populists to co-operate last year. Perhaps some of these days there may be some curious revelations as to the 1894 campaign.

The cadets of the Agricultural and Mechanical college will picnic at the beautiful farm of Col. Julian S. Carr, "Oconeechee," near Hillsboro, next Saturday, going there on a special train. It is one of the most attractive places in the State.

The statements of the condition of Raleigh's four banks, as made to-day, show \$1,182,000 of deposits subject to check, and \$145,000 surplus and undivided profits.

One convict from Dare was brought to the penitentiary last evening. Governor Carr appoints A. C. McAllister a director of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, vice E. McK. Goodwin, who resigned on account of removal from this district.

H. R. Cowles, of Statesville, is appointed adjutant of the Fourth regiment and J. C. Biggs, of Oxford, adjutant of Third regiment.

## Rheumatism Cured.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness and tones the whole body, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

Rocky Mount Phoenix: G. W. Womack, who lived at the Rocky Mount mills, drank a bottle of laudanum Friday last, from the effects of which it is impossible to resuscitate him. He had been drinking several days, it is stated, and could not sleep. He came here from Wilson.

## SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

Last Day's Proceedings of the Convention—Reports of Committees—Appointments of Boards—To Meet in Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The first business of the fourth and last day's session of the Southern Baptist convention, after devotional exercises, was the report of the committee on time and place of the next meeting. It recommended that the convention of 1896 be held in Chattanooga, beginning on the Friday before the second Sunday in May; that Rev. C. A. Stakeley, of Washington, preach the annual sermon, with Rev. C. Durham, of Raleigh, N. C., alternate. The report was adopted.

Returning to the resolutions under consideration at Atlanta in 1879, referred to in the historical sermon delivered Saturday by President Whittitt, Rev. I. T. Tichenor presented a memorandum on the line of his statement yesterday, which will be printed in the proceedings of the convention.

The report of the committee upon so much of the report of the home mission board as related to work among the colored population, was made by Rev. A. J. S. Thomas, of South Carolina. It stated that some work had been done by the board among the negroes in Kentucky, Georgia, and Texas, and that in some respects the work had been satisfactory. The board is anxious to do more for the negroes, but there are so many peculiarly embarrassing problems that the work has been necessarily slow.

Rev. W. H. McAlpin, of Alabama, colored, an agent of the home mission board, working among the people of his race, addressed the convention in connection with the consideration of the report. He was introduced by President Haralson as a man of integrity, intelligence and influence, a Christian and a Baptist, who was doing good among his brethren, whom he had known for many years.

Rev. George A. Walker, president of Walker Institute, Augusta, Ga., also colored, was introduced as a man who was doing a good work among his brethren and the report was then adopted.

President Haralson announced that the committee authorized by the terms of the resolution proposed a few days ago by Rev. J. B. Gambrell, of Georgia, to assist the secretaries of the church in devising ways and means for bringing the masses of the Southern Baptist Church into close co-operation with its work, would consist of J. B. Gambrell, Charles Manly of South Carolina; G. W. Hyde of Missouri, and B. H. Carroll of Texas.

The committee on nominations reported the following for membership of the several boards, and they were elected: Foreign mission board, headquarters at Richmond, Va.; President, H. Harris of Virginia; North Carolina vice president, R. Van Demeter.

Home mission board, headquarters Atlanta, Ga.; President, J. B. Hawthorne of Georgia; North Carolina vice president, R. T. Vann.

Sunday school board, headquarters at Nashville, Tenn.; President, J. M. Frost of Tennessee; North Carolina vice president, C. Durham.

Memorial notices of members who have died during the past year, prepared by President Whittitt, were read by H. Harris. The list included ex-Governor Brown of Georgia, Revs. Alex. and Pope Abell of Virginia, John Stout of South Carolina, J. W. Bozeman of Mississippi, J. J. Montgomery Wilson of Maryland and Joseph Walker, of Virginia.

Motions were made and carried to add several other names to the list, which led to a slight controversy over the policy of defining the memorial mention to persons having official connection with the convention. The report was finally recommended with instructions to the committee to confine the list to those last named. As amended it included the name of Rev. W. W. Gardner, of Kentucky.

Rev. M. M. Vann, colored, president of the American National Baptist convention, was introduced as the man who occupied the highest position in his race, and that he would occupy but a minute of the time of the convention. He said the colored people were intensely Christian and intensely Baptist, and that what they lacked in knowledge and sanctified intelligence they proposed to make up in zeal. The white Baptists, he believed, needed to exercise more zeal. Since the emancipation proclamation, out of 4,000,000 colored people liberated then, a million and a half had been brought into the Baptist church, while out of 50,000,000 white people and after 200 years of work, but a few more have united with the same church.

## Confederation a Dead Issue.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 14.—It is openly admitted to-day that confederation is a dead issue. Canada has refused to assume the full New Foundland debt of \$15,000,000, and Great Britain has declined to interfere while New Foundland is a self-governing colony. The Whitewytes are despondent. They are preparing a retrenchment scheme, but admit the hopelessness of it to meet the present difficulties.

"Ten people out of a dozen are in valid," says a recent medical authority. At least eight out of these ten, it is safe to allow, are suffering from some form of blood-disease which a persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would sure to cure. Then don't be an invalid.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Itch, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to be perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Robt. R. Bellamy.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROTESTS OF ANOTHER POLITICAL UPHEAVAL.

The Leaders of Democracy in Consultation Over the Approaching Campaign—Governor Evans' Card to the People—A Fierce Denunciation of the Federal Judges and the Old Time Party Leaders.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 14.—The forces of the political party in power are gathering here now to reach some decision as to the course they shall pursue in the coming election, which, under Judge Goff's decision, must be held with an open ballot. Tillman and Iby and McLaurin and all the leaders are here. Irby's State Executive committee meets to-morrow to take action looking to the maintenance of white supremacy. Tillman is at the Executive mansion in consultation with Governor Evans.

It looks now as if stormy times are ahead. To-night the Governor issued the following pronunciamento bearing on State's rights and federal interference:

"FELLOW CITIZENS:—In 1865, after the most bloody struggle for principle in the history of the world, South Carolinians laid down their arms and accepted in good faith the results of the war. The State was put under martial law and under the Reconstruction act the ignorant slaves, whose fetters had just been broken, manipulated by carpet baggers from out of four quarters of the earth, were placed in entire control of our State Government. After a farce of an election for delegates to a constitutional convention the Constitution which has been our organic law since 1868 was adopted at the dictate of Gen. Canby. The conditions which followed and the results of placing ignorance and vice in the control of the Government are known of all men. This condition lasted until 1876, when the oppression and misgovernment then reigned over our people so desperate that with one impulse they asserted their manhood and overthrew the despotism of the carpet baggers and resumed control of the State affairs.

"While the constitutionality of the reconstruction act was never questioned by us because we were powerless to resist, the question of State sovereignty within the limits prescribed in the Constitution, in accordance with Southern interpretation, has since been affirmed by repeated decisions of the Supreme court of the United States. The court even asserted that the States had never been out of the Union, thereby indirectly declaring invalid the acts of Congress readmitting them after reconstruction. The right of a State to manage and direct its internal affairs, without national interference, is recognized throughout the Union and it is no peculiar or special claim on the part of South Carolina to exercise that right so long as her State officers and her General Assembly obey the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress. This is so well recognized that I do not propose to discuss it further, but I feel that we can safely rely upon the integrity and patriotism of the Supreme judges to reaffirm and maintain it.

The people of South Carolina have always been law-abiding and respect the Constitution and the courts of the United States, but when the judges of those courts wantonly invade and trample under foot the recognized rights of our people guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, they have a right to assert themselves and maintain their sovereignty and independence.

"This they do, and will resist with all the means within their power, usurpation and tyranny of partisan politicians in high places, who disgrace the judicial ermine. We cannot, nor have we the desire, to resort to arms to resist his unjust decree, but we can and will expect the united efforts of liberty-loving people to thwart the conspirators who are plotting to overthrow our civilization. In this struggle we confidently rely on the sympathy and moral support of lovers of good government and State's rights throughout the Union. The sovereignty of the States, within their proper spheres, is as dear to Massachusetts and Ohio as it is to South Carolina, and the principle cannot be struck down here without receiving a mortal blow elsewhere.

"It is unfortunate that the passions and prejudices excited by the war in regard to the negro should influence the opinions and feelings of judges in dealing with this vital principle, but it will follow inevitably that if this principle once destroyed, this country will be convulsed with a revolution, resulting in the restoration of the liberties of white men that will far eclipse that other fatal struggle for the emancipation of the blacks.

"The restoration of white supremacy in 1876 placed in office and in leadership of the affairs of the State Wade Hampton as Governor and afterwards as United States Senator, and M. C. Butler as United States Senator; Charles H. Simonton, chairman of the judiciary committee and leader of the House of Representatives; the late District and Circuit judge of the United States court, and John C. Sheppard, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Lieutenant Governor and afterwards Governor. In 1882, under the leadership of these men the Legislature passed the laws known as 'The Election and Registration Acts,' designed to preserve white supremacy and a white man's Government. These laws worked admirably, and up to this proceeding no complaint has ever been heard of their injustice, oppression or criminality. The citizen who dared raise his voice against them was denounced as an enemy of his State. Those who were too young to hold office and take part in such affairs were taught

to respect these men as patriots and their handiwork as the palladium of our liberties.

"This regime, becoming arrogant and distasteful to a majority of our people, and repugnant in their policy to our institutions, was overthrown and the Tillman in 1890 by the election of B. R. Tillman, as Governor, declared that it was not their intention to create an oligarchy when in 1876 they threw off the yoke of the negro laws, and the carpet bagger. Two applications have been made to reverse this verdict of the sovereign people, but it has been sustained each time with vehement determination. The reform movement had nothing to do with the election and registration laws. We received them as a legacy from the administration of 1882. We have upheld them as the acts of the people and as constitutional means of self-preservation. Some of these men who are responsible for and who have enjoyed the benefits and honors of office under these laws, have turned upon their State since their retirement. By an appeal to one of the bitterest enemies of Southern civilization—a politician who disgraces the judicial ermine of the United States court and masquerades as a judge—they have succeeded in having declared the Registration law unconstitutional, null and void. The chief argument made before him was the defamations of your State, and insult, to your State officers. Under this decree the doors have been thrown open and the ballot again placed in the hands of every man, white or black, of the age of 21 years.

"The abuse and slander heaped upon the State by the counsel for the plaintiffs was only surpassed by that of the judge in his document styled a decree in equity. The shame of it, it is yet to be told. Beside him whose head was grey, who had fought on the field of battle for State's rights, who had been Speaker of the House of Representatives for South Carolina, and in whose handwriting part of your registration laws exist in our archives; there he sat, wearing alike the judicial ermine, hearing his State defamed, his comrades in arms denounced as rebels, and his own handiwork adjudged a crime. If the law was a crime, was he not the criminal? Should his head have not been bent and his eyes moist with tears of humiliation? Alas! they were not. With a Mephistophelian grin on his wrinkled face he nodded assent to the most infamous document ever emanating from a court of equity, while the black audience exclaimed: 'A Daniel has come to judgment, yea, a Daniel.'

The ex-Senator who had been holding caucuses in Columbia at private houses, having the ear of the court, and "holding the foot of the Chancellor," returned to his home, feeling that his movements had not been detected, but the responsibility shall rest where it belongs. Let the people not blame the poor, lean and hungry counsel who are barking merely for a bone, but visit the sin upon the heads of the arch conspirators.

"A crisis confronts us; an issue has been thrust upon us without our will or consent at a time when peace was hovering over the State. South Carolina is enjoying an era of industrial improvement; factories are being built in greater numbers than elsewhere in the South. The credit of the State ranks higher than ever in its history, our bonds not being purchasable at a premium of less than 10 per cent. The march of progress is about to be stopped; the black pall of negro domination hovers over us; we must meet the issue like South Carolinians. The black and white flags, the white and black, under which will you enlist? The one, the white, peaceful flag of Anglo-Saxon civilization and progress, or the other, the black flag of the debased and ignorant African with the white traitors, who are seeking to marshal the negroes in order to gain political power? It is fortunate that the issue comes at this time when a constitution is to be made, guaranteeing white supremacy once and forever. The constitutional convention must be controlled by white men, not white men with black hearts, not negroes. The world must be shown that we are capable of governing ourselves, and that, constitution or no constitution, law or no law, court or no court, the intelligent white men of South Carolina intend to govern here. Let the man who undertakes to lead the ignorant blacks against you suffer as he did in 1876, and remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

"I will not call the Legislature together. They can do nothing. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme court of the United States, but under the red tape and technicalities surrounding it, a decision cannot be had in time to affect the election of delegates. It must be a free open fight. I appeal to the sovereign people of South Carolina, the wisest and the safest and purest tribunal, to protect their homes and liberties. They have never failed to respond to duty. The government of the people must and shall be perpetuated and we are ready to lead the fight under the white man's flag.

"Your obedient servant,  
JOHN GARY EVANS, Governor.

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## NOT SO EASILY CAUGHT.

CLEVER MOVE ON ADMIRAL MEADE'S PART.

His Refusal to Answer the Question as to His Alleged Criticisms of the Administration Prevents Securing Evidence Against Him in a Court-Martial—The Matter Discussed in Cabinet—The Secretary's Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In regard to the case of Admiral Meade, the Navy Department this afternoon gave out the following statement:

"The Navy Department addressed a letter to Admiral Meade, stating that it desired to know if he was willing to answer whether he had given or authorized what purported to be an interview with him published in the New York Tribune, and Admiral Meade replied, acknowledging receipt of the letter, but declining to answer the questions.

"The facts in relation to the failure of the department to grant Admiral Meade's request to have the Cincinnati ordered to the New York yard instead of to the Norfolk yard are that this vessel was ordered by the department to go to the Norfolk yard for some necessary repairs. This was done upon the recommendation of the chief constructor, who desired that work, which is now scarce at both yards, might be equalized between the Norfolk and the Brooklyn yard. Admiral Meade, who had selected the Cincinnati for his flagship during the absence of the New York, was thereupon ordered to hoist his flag upon that vessel upon her arrival at Norfolk, in the interim hoisting his flag on the Minneapolis. He afterwards forwarded a second request to the department to have the Cincinnati ordered to New York instead of to Norfolk. On the day when this latter request was received Secretary Herbert was not in the department at any time. Assistant Secretary McAdoo being in charge, did not act upon the request, as he did not think it proper to take any action in the matter until the Secretary's return. On the next morning when Secretary Herbert returned, this matter having been brought to his attention, he at once summoned before him the chief constructor and, after conferring with him and Assistant Secretary McAdoo jointly, decided to order the Cincinnati to New York and at once ordered Admiral Ramsay, who was present, to make out orders to intercept the ship at Hampton Roads and order her to New York. He also directed orders to be made out to Admiral Meade, notifying him of this change and order, both to the admiral and to the ship were written and ready to be signed when a letter came in the noon mail from Admiral Meade, asking to be detached from the squadron, which request the Secretary granted."

Secretary Herbert said he had nothing to add in explanation of the above as it included all the information the department had to impart. The sole object of the statement, it is understood, is to show that Admiral Meade has acted impudently in his dealings with the department; first, as stated, in asking to be detached because his request for the Cincinnati to come to New York was not as promptly granted as he wished, and, by implication, that he spoke hastily in the interview which caused so much surprise.

The President decided to hold the admiral to account for his utterances, and on Saturday last a letter was sent to the admiral at his club here asking if he had authorized the interview. The admiral's reply to this letter was received yesterday, and as he therein declined to incriminate himself, the department was met by the embarrassing situation that it would be unable to prove anything against the admiral if resort were had to court-martial proceedings.

To-day when Secretary Herbert went to the Cabinet meeting he was closely followed by a messenger bearing a big volume of the naval regulations corrected to date and other law books relating to court-martials. The entire matter, it was stated, was thoroughly considered at the Cabinet meeting and subsequently Secretary Herbert, who had hitherto refused to say anything about the case, announced that a statement of the affair would be given out this afternoon. From 3 to 5 o'clock he was closeted with Admiral Ramsay, Judge Advocate General Lemly and Assistant Secretary McAdoo. For a portion of the time Ensign Niblack, who was Admiral Meade's lieutenant while the admiral commanded the squadron, was also present. As a result of this conference the authorized statement as above given was finally made.

## The Inter-State Drill.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—The grand inter-State drill in this city continued to-day, under the most favorable circumstances. The weather was fine and fully 3,000 people turned out to witness the competition. The first company to appear upon the drill ground was the Thurston Rifles, of Omaha, under command of Capt. A. H. Scharff, and their execution of the programme was exceedingly good. That company drilled to-day in class C, and will later appear in class A and class B. Following the Thurstons came the Governor's Guards of this city, under command of Capt. T. E. Patterson. The third and last drill of the day was that of the Gatling gun detachment of the Omaha Guards. This was the novel feature of the programme.

To-morrow afternoon troops K and D of the Third United States cavalry will give an exhibition drill. Following that the regular programme for Arkansas day, as it will be known, will be taken up.