

# The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

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## THE TELLER RESOLUTION

### CONSUMES ANOTHER DAY OF THE SENATOR'S TIME

Senator Hoar Brings in Comparison Between New England and Southern Factories, with a Fling at Long Hours and Child Labor in the Latter—The House Discusses the Indian Bill and Reduction of Number of Letter Carriers

Washington, January 26.—Debate on the Teller resolution was opened by Senator Teller. He maintained that the existing contract concerning the money in which bonds of the United States were payable could not be changed without action of congress—one of the parties to the contract—and that the government had a right to all the advantages the contract afforded it.

In response to a statement by Senator Teller that \$262,000,000 of bonds were sold for the purpose of maintaining the gold standard, Senator Gear, of Iowa, said that it was well known that more than \$200,000,000 of these bonds were sold to meet a deficit in the treasury. This statement was flatly contradicted by the Colorado senator, who maintained that there was no necessity for the sale of bonds to meet current expenses when there was plenty of silver to meet pressing obligations of the government.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, followed in a speech in which he maintained the position he took yesterday that the question under discussion was not one of law but one of honor and integrity. He said that the advocates of the pending resolution maintained that by a crime the price of silver had been reduced until the silver in a dollar was worth only 44 cents, and the same senator who made the charge that "crime" advocated the payment of the government's obligations in this depreciated money—money that had been depreciated, as they claimed, by crime.

In the course of his remarks, Senator Hoar referred incidentally to the present industrial situation in New England and its relation to the Dingley tariff law. Further along he reverted to the situation and briefly discussed it. He was satisfied that the industrial trouble in New England was not due to the operation of the tariff law, but to quite different causes. He was glad and the people of New England were glad of the industrial prosperity of South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia but he did hold that the people of New England did not want to be brought into competition with communities where long hours are the rule in industrial establishments and where child labor was employed in the factories. He said that these practices were not known in New England, where limited hours for workman and no child labor were regarded as law.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, said that he had been endeavoring since the opening of the debate to ascertain what the purpose of the advocates of the pending resolution was in pressing it, but had been unable to do so. "It means it means nothing," he said. "Twenty years ago, there is absolutely no reason for its passage. It is old and moldy. If this resolution means anything it means the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, said that he was convinced that on all sides of the clamorous statements of the gold men that agitation of the financial question was unsettling business and destroying the credit of our people. Yet, he said, the gold men were holding conventions; the financial question was being investigated by congressional committees and the president of the United States in his message to this congress had advanced propositions in support of fastening upon the country the single gold standard. He maintained that it was not in violation of public faith, as suggested by the senator of Massachusetts (Hoar) to pay the bonds of the United States in silver, at the option of the government. He wanted to call attention to the fact that the bulk of the outstanding bonds had been secured from the United States at a reduced price and he maintained that any payment of those bonds in the coin of this country would amply repay the holders.

He said there was no disposition to pay the government obligations in discredited silver bullion but in finished silver dollars—dollars as good as gold dollars—dollars that would buy as much as gold dollars in any market of the world. He thought the adoption of the pending resolution would prevent raids upon the treasury and he quoted a statement made by Secretary Sherman before a congressional committee in 1878 to that effect but he maintained it did not mean that any government creditor would be paid in a clipped coin or in a depreciated currency.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The house devoted another day to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, most of the time being consumed as on the two previous days, in discussing extraneous subjects. By far the most interesting feature of the day was the debate on the question of reducing the mail carrier service in the large cities, owing to the failure of the senate to attach the estimated deficiency of \$160,000 to the urgent deficiency bill. A dozen representatives from many different cities protested against the proposed reduction and urged an immediate appropriation, when Chairman Loud, of the postoffice committee, and Chairman Cannon, of the appropriation committee, allayed the wrath of the members by assuring them that there was no occasion for alarm; that the service could not possibly suffer until June 15th, before

which time there would be ample opportunity to pass a deficiency appropriation.

Mr. Loud said the question presented was one far greater than the simple one of a delivery more or less in New York or Chicago. The statements of the gentleman from New York (Quigg), said he, were absolutely false and unfounded. That gentleman had been having himself interviewed, charging that he (Loud) was responsible for the existing predicament; that he (Loud) had defied congress and the postoffice and forced the department to cut off the carriers. "Such criticism," said Mr. Loud, "is beneath my contempt. The charge is made that the postoffice appropriation bill this year carried \$160,000 below the estimate. I know the officials of the postoffice department back that charge, but I assert that it is false."

"Then you allege falsehood against the officials of the department?" interrupted Mr. Quigg. "Let him take it who can bear it," responded Mr. Loud.

Mr. Loud proceeded to affirm that the postoffice officials had, contrary to law, appointed 289 additional carriers and created a prospective deficiency of \$160,000. He said further that in the face of an appropriation of \$75,000 for incidental expenses, \$10,700,000 had been spent in six months. Over \$50,000 of the reported deficiency, he said, belonged to that account.

An amendment offered by Mr. Kelley, democrat, of South Dakota, to increase the number of Indian pupils at Ft. Totten, S. D., to 200 and to increase the appropriation therefor \$16,000, was defeated.

## DOLE IN WASHINGTON

### Quartered at the Arlington—Exchange of Formal Visits Between the Two Presidents

Washington, January 26.—President Dole, of Hawaii, arrived here at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon and in behalf of the government, was welcomed to the national capital by Secretary of State Sherman and Assistant Secretary Adee. There was no military display, democratic simplicity being observed at Mr. Dole's request. The Arlington hotel was reached about 2:30 o'clock. Secretary Sherman, with Mrs. Dole on his arm, escorted the party to their rooms and there took his official leave.

The distinguished guests were assigned to the second floor racing Vermont avenue and I street. The drawing room is in the corner, an next to the Vermont avenue side are the bedrooms of the president and Mrs. Dole. The private diningroom adjoins the drawing room on the I street front. The furnishings of the apartments are rich but, apparently, there has been no effort at display.

President McKinley's call was entirely unobtrusive, not lasting longer than fifteen minutes. He was accompanied by Mr. Porter and Colonel Bingham and Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian minister, who introduced them to President Dole, Mrs. Dole and the other members of the party. After a mutual exchange of courtesies, Assistant McKinley returned to the White house.

At 4:15 o'clock President Dole returned the visit of President McKinley. He drove over to the White house in a magnificent appointed carriage in company with Minister Hatch and Assistant Secretary Crider. His private secretary, Lieutenant Commander Phelps and Mr. Day, followed in another carriage. At the entrance to the White house the visitor was met by Colonel Bingham and the party was led at once by him to the elevator, whence they were soon transferred to the library on the second floor. There President McKinley was in waiting and gave his guest a greeting. After a few words of general conversation, the two presidents retired to a couch in one corner of the room and spent about five minutes in consultation. It was said that this talk was purely unofficial and personal. Then the party was escorted down stairs and returned to the hotel.

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## "CROWD THEM TO THE WALL"

### RUSSELL'S MOTTO IN HIS FIGHT AGAINST THE SOUTHERN

To Force a Higher Rental for the North Carolina Railroad—Hancock's Letter of Defense—Reports from Counties on School Children and Public School Attendance—Russell will Not Apologize to Dr. Abbott—Death of Dr. T. S. Motte, Freight Rate Reduction

(Special to The Messenger.)  
Raleigh, N. C., January 26.—Leading republicans say here tonight that Governor Russell's plan is to try to crowd the Southern railway as to make it pay more, say 8 or 9 per cent, for the North Carolina railway lease, and use this for political capital; that the governor was heard today telling two of his lawyers: "We must crowd them to the wall."

The trustees of the university will meet tomorrow and President Alderman will make a report embodying some new features.

This afternoon Hancock's long expected letter in defense was received by the governor. It was sent to counsel here who gave it to the governor. It denies any improper relations with Miss Abbott or that any threats were ever made and says that so far as Hancock knows she is an absolutely virtuous woman. His letter is a column in length and says Miss Abbott is 19 years old and never lived in his house until last October. That she was housekeeper until soon after Christmas, when, after repeated requests to discontinue certain objectionable associations, he asked her to go to her mother's home; that she showed temper, and that the suit charging seduction was soon brought; that her mother's advisers in this matter are Hancock's political enemies; that the dropping of Miss Abbott's sister as teacher in New Bern's public schools has nothing to do with this matter; that no threat or effort was made to have Miss Abbott's father's name stricken from the pay rolls of the government.

## FOUND CRAZED IN THE WOODS

### Sad Plight of a Lady of Atlanta, After Being Imprisoned for Refusing to be Vaccinated and then Submitting Under Protest!

(The Baltimore Sun.)  
Atlanta, Ga., January 26.—Miss Lee Miller, who disappeared from her home here three days ago, was found yesterday in a tract of woods, twenty miles from the city. She was crazed.

## STEAMERS IN COLLISION

Flushing, Holland, January 26.—The British steamer Lucrece, Captain Renzie, which arrived here January 23rd from Wilmington, N. C., for Ghent, had her stem broken and was otherwise considerably damaged by collision on the same day with an unknown steamer, which though hailed by the Lucrece for her name, refused to make reply, and proceeded on her way.

## SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY

### Before the Senate Committee Investigating the Civil Service Commission

Washington, January 26.—Rev. E. D. Bailey, chief clerk of the examiners' office, civil service commission, and for many years connected with that body, frequently acting chief examiner, submitted some sensational testimony at today's session of the senate civil service investigating committee. It was a sequel to the charges he made Monday of intimidation and interference by the commission with his testimony. He called attention to the bitter attack made on him then by president Procter, of the commission. In a letter which he made public at the instance of the committee, addressed to Theodore Roosevelt, then New York police commissioner, now assistant secretary of the navy, the commission was severely criticized. In an accompanying personal letter he expressed the hope that in any re-organization the president might deem desirable to make Mr. Procter might be reinstated in his position. This communication, making startling charges, and which created a sensation, follows, in brief: "The business of the commission is in the greatest confusion and is becoming more and more demoralized for want of intelligent management. The Maine recently appointed fifteen steel inspectors without examination or certification by the commission and the department has requested the commission to make the appointments regular by issuing certifications. No action on these has yet been taken. The engineers serving at large have made requisitions to fill hundreds of places and no provision has yet been made to meet the demands. A number of appointments in the sub-treasury at New York have been made since the classification, without examination. No attempt has been made to meet the needs of the ordnance department and irregularities and questionable appointments have been so numerous that the rules have almost lost their force and the alleged law of necessity is present, and a want of uniformity exists in all the business of the commission and the greatest uncertainty prevails."

## McCORMAS ELECTED

### The Baltimore Bolters Give In and McComas Secures the Senatorship

Annapolis, Md., January 25.—Judge Louis E. McComas, of Washington county, was today elected to the United States senate to succeed Arthur P. Gorman.

## President Dole Leaves Chicago

Chicago, January 25.—Sanford B. Doyle, president of Hawaii, after a visit of two days, left Chicago for Washington today. The president's island republic went out as he came in, under the wild escort of a northwestern blizzard. The presidential party left by the Baltimore with which company special arrangements had been made for conducting the party to the capital. The party was in charge Third Assistant Secretary of State Crider and Major Heistand, military attaché of President McKinley. The party included beside these gentlemen President and Mrs. Dole, F. M. Hatch, the Hawaiian minister; Commander Phelps and Major Laukea, president Dole's secretary.

## MORE WARSHIPS AT HAVANA

### EUROPEAN POWERS ARE REPRESENTED BY THEIR NAVIES

This Simplifies Matters and Prevents Spain Complaining of Presence of the Main Powerful Spanish Battleship, to Visit our Ports—Additional Guards at American Consulate—Spanish Naval Officers to Attend a Banquet by Lee

Havana, January 26.—The German cruiser Charlotte (schoolship), as just arrived here, a British warship has reached here from Key West and some Freely warships are expected from New Orleans. The government has re-enforced the police at the American consulate, along the wharves and on the principal streets as a precaution against any attempts to provoke a collision when the marines and crew of the United States warship Maine come ashore.

## CHINESE PIRATES

### Attack European Settlements—They Use the Torch and the Sword—Ruled by French Troops—Many Killed—Those Captured Executed

San Francisco, January 26.—Associated Press dispatches from Vancouver on the 12th instant contained an account of a raid by Chinese pirates upon the European settlement at Hai-Phong. The steamer Coptic, which has arrived from the Orient, brought full particulars of the murderous affair and the punishment meted out to the offenders who were captured.

## CHINESE PIRATES

The pirates first attacked the men of the Hai Duong, at 8 o'clock on the night of December 15th. It was fired in four quarters simultaneously and half of this provincial capital was destroyed. The resident governor and his family were compelled to abandon their residence during the sortie of the troops and take shelter in the forts. The force was too small to admit of meeting the pirates, who were armed with rifles, in the open. At Phu-Ninh-Giang there were no casualties among the Europeans. Considerable damage was done to the town.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of December 16th, several hundred men crossed the river Lachtray in small boats and converged upon Hai-Phong. Shortly afterward seven fires started in the European and native quarters on the outskirts of the town. Meanwhile another band, about 150 strong, attacked the village of Am-bi. This was headed by an old man who marched in the centre of four standards, which bore the inscriptions: "Obey the order of heaven"; "Destroy the Europeans"; "Exterminate the dynasty of Ngu-Yen and Mao."

## Hon. A. M. Waddell to Deliver an Address at Charleston

The Charleston News and Courier of yesterday contains the following invitation for the coming commencement at the South Carolina Medical College, at Charleston, S. C.:

In reply to the invitation of the dean, the following letter was received:

Wilmington, N. C., December 29, 1897.  
Dr. Francis L. Parker, Charleston, S. C.  
My Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter inviting me, on behalf of the faculty, to deliver the annual address to the graduating class of the Medical College of South Carolina on the 1st April, 1898, at 8 p. m., and to say in reply that it will give me pleasure to accept the invitation, and thus testify my respect for an institution which has, for nearly three quarters of a century, reflected honor on the state of South Carolina.

With thanks for the kind terms in which you have conveyed the invitation, I am very respectfully yours,  
A. M. WADDELL.

The Honorable A. M. Waddell is widely known as a distinguished lawyer and eloquent orator, but the following facts in regard to his personal history and character may not be familiar to many of our readers, and will be interesting to all: Colonel Waddell is descended from the Moores and Yeamanes, of South Carolina. Among his ancestors were Governor Yeaman, Governor James Moore, Judge Alfred Moore, of the supreme court of the United States, and Colonel Hugh Waddell, the gallant Indian fighter. His grandfather on his mother's side was Alfred Moore, son of the Judge, who was speaker of the house of representatives of North Carolina. (Then called the house of commons.) His father, the Hon. Hugh Waddell, was an eminent lawyer in North Carolina, and a member of the senate of that state. Colonel Waddell earned his title in command of a confederate regiment, and has been a member of congress. He is not only a polished speaker, but an accomplished and agreeable gentleman. The ladies may be interested in knowing that he married a few months ago his third wife, a granddaughter of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, whose ancestor, a Huguenot, fought under William III at the battle of the Boyne.



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