## 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

SENATE.

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 congressone of the parties to the contract-and that the government had a right to all the advantages the contract afforded

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 threasury. This statement was flatly contradicted by the Colorado sanator, 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 obligaitions of the government.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, followed in a speech in which he mainthat the questinon under discussion was not one of law but one of honor | the republican side of the house and integrity. He said that the advocaltes 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 senators who made the charge of that "crime" advocated the playment of the government's obligations in this depreciated money-money that hald been depreciated, as they claimed, by crime.

In the course of his remarks, Senaftor 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 provided by law.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, said that he had been endeavoring since the opening of the debate to ascertain whalt the purpose of the advocates of the pending resolution was in pressing fit, but had been unable to do so. "Unless it means something more now," said Senator Plaitt, "then it meant 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."

Snator Daniel, of Virginia, said that

we were confronted upon all sides with the clamorous statements of the gold men that agritation 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 conpressional 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 standand. He maintained that it was not in violation of public faith, as had been 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 salid there was no disposition to pay the government obligations in discredited silver bullion but in finished silver dollars dollars that were just 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 congrescional 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 deprecliaited currency.

On mottion of Senator Aldrich the signate then went into executive session and ten minutes later adjourned. 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 senalte to attach the estimated deficiency of \$160,000 to the urgent deficiency bill. A dozen representatives and day gangs are working on the vesfrom as 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 allarm: that the service could not pos-

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 estimaites. 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 in that account.

An amendment offered by Mr. Kelley, democrat, of South Dakota, to increase the number of Indian pupils at Flandroau, S. D., to 300 and to increase the appropriation therefor \$16,000, was de-

The number of pupils provided for at the Salem, Ore., school was increased by fifty. The action on this amendment drew out an indignant protest from Mr. Kelley, who paid his respects to Mr. Sherman and Mr. Cantained the position he took yesterday non, for looking with favor upon an amendment offered by a member of

The latter replied good naturedly but referred to Mr. Kelley as a "bantam rooster," and usually a rather "good looking, amiable man."

The gentleman from South Dakota was evidently nettled and he retorted with considerable bitterness. So far as physical characteristics went, he said, he thought Mr. Cannon might make as respectable looking a rooster as himself. This was not 'the first time he had been insulted by the gentleman from Illinois. "I may not have had the legislative experience of the gentleman from Illinois," said he, 'neither, I thank God, have I as yet learned ruffianism, blackguardism and ungentlemanly conduct. I grant that he is an adept at cheese-paring, but when it comes to Danville, Ill., he wants everything in sight."

Mr. Cannon did not make any reply to this assault.

## At 5:32 p. m., the house adjourned.

# Quartered at the Arlington-Exchange of

DOLE IN WASHINGTON

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, democriatic simplicity being observed at Mr. Dole's request. The Arlington hotel was reached about 2:30 oclock. Secretary Sherman, with Mrs. Dote on his arm, escorted the party to their rooms and there took his official leave.

The apartments to which the distinguished guests were assigned are on the second floor racing Vermont avenue and I street. The drawing room is in the corner, and next on 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 formal and did not last longer than fifteen minutes. He was accompanied by Mr. Porter and Colonel Bingham and was met by Assistant Secretary Cridler 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 cour-President 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 magnificently appointed carriage in company with Minister Hatch and Assistant Secretary Cridler. His private secretary, Major Iaukea, with Major Heist and Lieutenant Commander Phelps and Mr. Day, followed in another carriage. At the entrance to the White house the visitor was met my Colonel Bingnam 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 were escorted down stairs and returned to the hotel.

## Better Than Klondyke Gold

Is health and strength gained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It fortifies the whole system and gives you such strength that nervous troubles cease, and work which seemed wearing and laborious, becomes easy and is cheerfully performed. It has done this for others. it will for you.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, relia-

# Rushing Work on the Brooklyn

New York, January 26.-Orders have been received at the navy yard to hurry the work on the cruiser Brooklyn, in order that she may sail Saturday. Night sel. According to the yard officials the Brooklyn will be ready to sail on Saturday and will be with the fleet on the following Monday.

Washington, January 26.-Hon. Jos. McKenna took his seat on the bench of the supreme court of the United States | is in a cell at Sing Sing, N. Y., awaiting today, as an associate justice. The official eccemony inducting him into this im- | the murder of Natalo Brogno, in New portant office consumed less than four York, while the guilty man is in a cell

# "CROWD THEM TO THE WALL"

#### RUSSFLL'S MOITO IN HIS FIGHT AGAINST THE SOUTHERN

To Force a Higher Rental for the North Carolina Railroad-Hancock's Letter of Defense-Reports from Countles 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 so crowd the Southern rallway 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 wes 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.

Dr. Thomas S. Motte, nephew of Dr. J. J. Motte, died here today at the insane asylum, at which he had been an assistant physician for a year. For two years previous he had been assistant physician at the western hospital at Morganton. He was only 26 years old. Consumption caused death, which was due to hembrrhage. The body was taken to Statesville this evening.

A newspaper man asked the governor today if he intended to apologize to Dr. Abbott and he replied: "I'll apolo-Formal Visits Between the Two Presi- | gize to Perrepont Morgan before I will to anybody else." He says Abbott deserved that statement he made about

> Mrs. E. A. Dickson, formerly of Wilmington, died here today at the home of her niece, Mrs. W. W. Rob-

Senator Butler demands reduction of freight rates. The railway commission will probably reduce them.

Among the arrivals are Republican State Chairman Holton, E. L. Wharton, Greensboro; W. E. Kyle, Fayetteville; Thomas McBee, Salisbury.

Wheler Martin is here and says he can have the Third district solicitorship If he wants it, but he does not know whether he wants it or not. The governor has twice told him he could have it.

The report on school children and public school attendance was completed today, as far as can be completed, as twelve counties refuse to report, this being the same number as in State Superintendent Scarborough's last report. The figures in hand say there are, omiting the twelve counties, 412,143 white and 211,519 colored children between the school ages of 6 and 21 years and that the public school enrollment is respectively 222,252, and 131,404. The report is up to July 1st

## FOUND CRAZED IN THE WOODS

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

(The Baltimore Sun.)

Atlanta, Ga., January 26.-Miss Lee Miller, who dissappeared from her home here three days ago, was found yesterday in a tract of woods, twenty miles from the city. She was crazed Several weeks ago, when compulsory valcdination was being performed on all persons here, Miss Miller refused to submit, declaring that it would incapacitate her and jeopardize the wel being of those whom she supported by dressmaking. She was arrested and fined \$25, in default of which she spent several hours in jail. Finally she was vaccinated under protest.

She has been acting queerly ever since, and when she left home friends were alarmed for her safety. For three days a search was made, until at last she was discovered at McDonough out of her mind and nearly dead from exposure and exhaustion. She was brought back home, and when she was sufficiently composed, told of her wanderings through muddy swamps and how lack of nourishment had

nearly killed her. Physicians are doing everything possible for her. They fear that if she regains her health it will be at the expense of her mind, which they say is crippled seriously by the strain to which she has been subjected.

An Innocent Man Under Death Sentence Baltimore, January 26.-Angelo Carbone the execution of a death sentence for sibly suffer until June 15th, before minutes and was simple in the extreme, at the central police station in this city.

### SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY

## Before the Senate Committee Investiga-

ting the Civi! Service Commission Washington, January 26.-Rev. E. D. Batley, 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 criticised. In an accompanying personal letter he expressed the hope that in any re-organization the president might deem desirable to make, Mr. Proctor might be retained 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 Requisition remain unacted on for months and many complaints are made by the departments of delays and annovances detrimental to the service. In such cases temporary appointments were authorized and after ninety days made permanent, although no rule exists permitting such action. These reoutsitions probably cover several hundred places. In one batch thirty-two appointments in the marine hospital service were reported, for which no authority existed and the only excuse was the failure of the commission to provide registers. The navy department recently appointed fifteen steel imspectors without examination or certification by the commission and the department has requested the commission to make the appointments regular by issuing centifications. No action on these has yet been taken. The engineer service at large has made requiritions 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 ordinance 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 pregnant, and a want of uniformity exists in all the business of the commission and the greatest uncertainty prevails..

"The present condition is thoroughly allarming. Disaster can be avented only by immediate remedial action and at least three changes in the office should be made at once, not for political reasons but in the interests of the service."

## McCOMAS ELECTED

#### The Baltimore Bolters Give in and Me Comas Secures the Senatorship.

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

The final ballot, the first of today, and the eighth since the contest began, resulted in his securing 63 vots to 4 for Alexander Shaw, of Baltimore, the only other republican who remained in the race until the end. Senator Gorman received forty seven votes, the full democratic strength in

The break to McComas came as the result of last night's caucus at which 53 members were in attendance, and at which Judge McComas was practically unanimously nominated. Ten republican delegates from Baltimore city, and Senator Wescott, of Kent county, however, refused to take any part in the caucus or to consider themselves bound by it. When the name of Senator Wescott was reached and he, after a brief speech, changed his vote from Shaw to McComas, every one knew the end was near and the cheering was tremendous. Speaker Shaefer, whose name heads the list of delegates in the roll call, was the next of the recalcitrants to come in line, which he did in a graceful speech, cheerfully accepting the situation. Then one by one five of his associates in the now famous "bolt" against the rule of the majority, followed his example, excongressman Findlay's only remaining supporter did likewise and the vote stood 62 for McComas to 4 for Shaw. Then Delegate Jacobi changed his vote but four others, Messrs. Quast, Baldwin, Short and Delacour, all of Baltimore city, stuck to the Baltimore city candidate to the last.

#### President Dole Leaves Chicago Chicago, January 25.-Sanford B. Doyle,

president of Hawaii, after a visit of two lays, left Chicago for Washington today. The president of the island republic went out as he came in, under the wild escort of a northwestern blizzard. The presidential party left by the Baltimore and Ohio, 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 Cridler and Major Heistand, military attache 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.

## Steamers in Collision

Flushing, Holland, January 26.-The British steamer Lucerne, Ceptain Rennie, 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 halled by the and reply, and proceeded on her way, arilla will do you wonderful good,

# MORE WARSHIPS AT HAVANA

#### EUROPEAN POWERS ARE REPRE-SENTED BY THEIR NAVIES

This Simplifies Matters and Prevents Spain Complaining of Presence of the Maine. Powerful Spanish Battleship to Visit our Ports-Additional Guards at American Consulate-Spanish Naval Oficers to Attend a Banquet by Lee

Havana, January 26.-The German cruiser Charlotte (schoolship), has just arrived here, a British warship has reached here from Key West and some Freich 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.

Madrid, January 26.-The Spanish bat tleship Vizcaya, of 7,000 tons displacement, has been ordered to visit American

Senor Sagasta, the premier, read to the queen regent today what is described as a very "satisfactory despatch" from Washington. Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine

has authorized the officers of the Spanish squadron at Havana to attend the naval banquet to be given by United State Consul General Lee. London, January 27.-The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says the

vote 8,000,000 pounds for strengthening the navy. Havania, January 26.-This afternoon United States Consul General Lee visited the Maine, returning the official visit paid him yesterday by Captain Sigsbee.

government will ask the next cortes to

He was accorded the usual salute. The local papers insist that the Maine here on a friendly visit and with th view of "offsetting jingo speeches in

Washington.' Washington, January 26.-The officials here are pleased at the success attending their movement in dispatching the Maine to Havana and at the reception accorded the ship at that port. The report that British and French ships are to join the American and German warships in Havana harbor are regarded here as highly favorable, although no official notice of such intentions on the part of the British and French governments has been received. The presence of vessels of these nationalities alongside of the United States warship will go far, it is believed, to convince the people of Havana and Madrid that there is no sinister purpose in the Maine's arrival, while t will make it exceedingly difficult for the Spanish government to find any reasonable ground for complaint against the United States government without laying itself open to the charge of discrimination, since the same objection must lie against the presence of the warships of any and all nations.

Secretary Long this morning received a .e.egram from Admiral Sicard, saying that the North Atlantic squadron had gone into the inner anchorage at Dry Tortugas. The telegram was brought to Key west by the Fern, which is serving as a dispatch and supply boat for the fleet.

Secretary Long said today that he had received no notice from the Spanish minister or from any other source that Spanish men-ol-war have been ordered to visit United States ports. They were perfectly welcome to come and go as they pleased he said, and so far as he was concerned he would be delighted to have them come. Spanish warships have frequently visited the United States since the insurrectionary movement broke out in Cuba three years ago, without having excited the least unfriendly comment and there was no reason why any significance should be attached to their coming again whenever they felt disposed to do so. Secretary Sherman also said he saw no reason why the Spanish ships should not visit the United States and in fact he would be glad if they did come. They would be welcome.

All the advices received by the state department and navy department from Cuba today were satisfactory. General Lee at 2 o'clock reported that all was quiet and order prevailed in Havana. A about the same hour a cablegram came to the department from Captain Sigsbee, of the Maine, saying that general interest was manifested on the arrival of the Maine in Havana harbor, but there had been no demonstration. He had been ashore himself several times officially and had been received with the greatest courtesy. He expected to visit the pal-

ace tohorrow The information from Madrid by the Associated Press that the Spanish government had decided to send the warship Vizcaya on a visit to American ports caused no comment in official circles. She is a formidable craft, larger, faster and more powerful than the Maine. Her points are recorded here as follows Length 340 feet, beam 65 feet, draught 21 feet, 6 inches; two propellers, 13,000 horse power, with a 12-inch armor belt and barbette 101/2 inches, and an armored deck varying in thickness from 2 to inches. Her battery is made up of two 28-centimeter, ten 14-centimeter one 9 centimeter (all honoria guns made a Spain); eight 57-milimetre, four 37-milime ter and two machine guns. There are six torpedo tubes. The ship was launched in 1891, cost \$3,000,000, and is capable of 21 knots speed, while the Maine is but 171/2 midable ship.

A substantial addition to the relief fund being collected for the Cuban sufferers at the state department, was received today through Senator Hoar, who handed to Secretary Sherman a check for \$6,014, sent him by George H. Lyman, of Boston, the trustee for a public collection in that city.

#### Cuban Forces Routed Havera, January 25.-The Spanish

forces, it is alleged, have destroyed the camp of the insurgent leader, Juan Delgado, near Managua, province of Havana. It is said to have consisted of over 200 huts. The camp of the insurgent leader, Romero, is also reported to have been destroyed. In Spanish circles it is said that a government force, in reconnoitering near Aguacate and Tapaste. this province, has been engaged with the insurgent general, Aranguerin, who was in command of 130 cavalrymen. The Spaniards are said to have killed many of the insurgents and to have captured the correspondence of Aragurin. The Spanish forces under the command of Colonel Rubin, it is announced at Spanish headquarters, recently landed on the coast near Trinidad, province of Santa Clara, to reconnoiter the river Munoz and dislodged an insurgent force from an entrenched position which the latter occupied. The Spaniards are announced to have had a major, a captain and a doctor and two soldiers wounded.

If you feel weak, dull and discouraged Lucerne for her name, refused to make you will find a bottle of Hood's sarsap-

# Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious. Absolutely Pure

#### CHINESE PIRATES

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ..... NEW YORK

Attack European |Settlements-They Use the Torch and the Sword-Repulsed by French Troops-Many Killed - Ibose Captured Executed

San Francisco, Inuary 26.—Assochut-

ed Press dispatches from Vancouver on the 12th instant contained an account of a raid by Chinese parates upon the European settlement at Haiphon. The steamer Coptic, which laws arrived from the Orient, brought full particulars of the murderous affair and the punishment meted out to the offenders who were captured.

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 destroped. 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-Nirch-Giangs there were no causalties analyse the Europeans. Considerable damage

was done to the town. About 3 o'clock on the morning of December 15th, several hundred men crossed the river Lachtray in small bands and converged upon Hai-Phong. Shortly afterward several fires started in the European and native quarters on the outskirts of the town. Mennwhile another band, about 150 strong, atacked the village of Ambir. 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

About 4 o'clock a company of Frencts troops in two divisions turned out and charged the remaining guard of the pirates with fixed bayonets. Fifteen of the pirates were killed and several were wounded and taken to hospital. In the meantime the pirates had entered the house of Mr. A. R. Marty and killed his book-keeper, M. Gauthier, after horribly mutilating him. His 7-year-old child also disappeared Then they attacked M. Dealce, clerk for the Fausse Mining Company, and left him for dead. He was taken to the hospital, however, and may recover. On the following Saturday ten of the captured pirates were executed upon the spot where M. Gauthier was as-

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

natives witnessed the execution.

sassinated and after the execution the

bodies of the pirates were placed on

stakes and set up in front of the

houses. About 200 Europeans and 500

The Charleston News and Courier of yesterday contains the following in connection with the preparations 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 re-Wilmington, N. C., December 29, 1897

Dr. Francis L. Parker, Charleston, 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

nonor 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 tawyer and eloquent orator, but the following facts in regard to his personal hitsory and character may not be familiar to many of our readers, and will be interesting to all: Colones Waddell is descended from the Moores and Yeamanses, of South Carolina. Among his ancestors were Governor Yeamans, Governor James Moore, Judge Alfred Moore, of the supreme court of the United States, and Colonet Hugh Waddeld, 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 commond of a confederate regiment, and has been a member of congress. He is not only a polished speaker, 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, Huguenot, foutfirt under William III at the battle of the Boyne.