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FEARFUL DISASTER.

The Disastrous Wreck of the Steamer Mohegan on the British Coast.

CAUSE OF THE WRECK A MYSTERY

The Captain and Others of the Officers go Down with the Steamer--The Seamen Stand on Deck and see the Ship's Boats Leave Them With the Foundering Vessel--Heroic Efforts to Save the Passengers--The Number Rescued Very Small.

Bodies Still Washing Ashore--Reports of the Vessel's Unseaworthiness.

London, October 14.—The Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra, of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line, which left London for New York yesterday with fifty passengers and a crew of 150, is ashore off the Lizard, between Manacles and the Lowlands.

According to a dispatch just received from Falmouth, out of the 200 persons constituting the passengers and crew of the Mohegan, only thirty have been saved. A coast guard message reports that the passengers are "drowning like rats."

Another account says: "Bodies are washing ashore, one being a lady washed to a plank, with both legs severed." Particulars as to the disaster are very difficult to obtain. It appears that blowing and the sea was running high. Life boats put off from the Lizard and from Falmouth, one returning filled with passengers. Several were drowned, however, it is reported, on the passage of the life boat to the shore. Another life boat saved six persons.

The coast at this point is extremely dangerous and has been the scene of numerous wrecks. Some years ago there was a movement set on foot to get a light ship placed there, but it failed.

A dispatch from Falmouth says the Mohegan foundered and was probably blown ashore by the heavy east wind soon after her machinery was disabled. All the Falmouth tugs went out, but none were able to approach the vessel.

Later, a life boat has landed thirty of the Mohegan's passengers and returned for more. One lady died after she had been brought ashore.

Falmouth, October 15.—From the best evidence obtainable at St. Keyver, it appears that the Mohegan foundered five minutes after she struck the rocks. She was going at full speed, struck twice, stopped and rapidly settled into the water. As the captain and the executive officers of the steamer went down with her it has been impossible thus far to ascertain how she got out of her course, as Falmouth light and the coast were visible.

Among the incidents cited is the escape of the passengers. Mr. Pemberton jumped into a life boat, his wife threw him three children and then leaped into the boat herself and thus the whole family was saved.

St. Keyver, October 15.—In the lower end of the church here lie fifteen bodies, among them those of four women and one 12 year old girl. The bodies are laid out reverently. The faces of the victims present a sad sight, showing how rudely the waves and rocks played with their features.

The whole village and neighborhood are alive with excitement and knots of men linger about talking with the rescued members of the crew.

It is exceedingly difficult to trace the events of the disaster; but so far as can be ascertained, it seems that the weather was not thick, but that a strong southerly wind was blowing and that there was a heavy ground swell on and a strong current running. Dinner was ready and Captain Griffiths was about to proceed to the saloon when a crash made it apparent that the steamer had gone ashore. The captain immediately went on deck and the survivors say they saw him on the bridge doing all that lay in the power of a brave man to lessen the disaster.

Authentic particulars of the events occurring after the ship struck are not yet obtainable. It seems, however, that one of the ship's boats containing several women got away safely, but was capsized. A number of its occupants were rescued by lifeboats. Another boat with sixteen hands was picked up by a lifeboat and safely got ashore, and two or three other persons managed to reach land.

Out of the 161 persons on board forty-five escaped. Up to a late hour tonight, about thirty bodies have been washed ashore at different points. A southerly wind is now blowing and it is expected that the bodies of many more victims will be recovered by tomorrow. An inquest will be held on Monday.

The rescued persons are receiving the greatest attention from the inhabitants and the utmost kindness is being shown to the female passengers. Most of the passengers were Americans returning home.

A. C. L. Smith, who was among the saved, says his home is in Oregon. In a conversation with the representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Smith said this evening that he saw the captain on the bridge giving orders which were carried out as far as possible. As the ship sank the captain ran along the side and sprang overboard. The vessel lurched and the passengers all seemed to be thrown into the water at the same moment. Mr. Smith, who is a strong swimmer, managed to get through the mass of people in the water and succeeded in evading several who tried to clutch him as he passed them. He says he swam for three hours and a half before he reached the shore.

London, October 15.—The officers and crew of the Mohegan, which was wrecked on the Lizard, are reported to be in a state of great excitement. The officers are busy until midnight answering inquiries. They still hope that the steamer's boats may have succeeded in saving others.

Harrowing scenes were witnessed today at the London office of the Atlantic Transport Company, to which the wrecked steamer Mohegan belonged. A number of women fainted there, and the extent of the calamity became known and there was a constant stream of telegraph boys running to and from the office, seeking for information or taking messages to anxious inquiries.

AN ILL-FATED VESSEL. The Mohegan, it is now said, has been an ill-fated vessel from the start. It was ordered that she was only bought by the Transport Company when their own boats had been sold to the United States government during the war. She was formerly the Cleopatra, of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line, and was bought direct from the Hull shipyard. She never ran for the Furness Line and only made one voyage out and home. This, it is asserted, was most unsatisfactory and friends of the vessel say that her engines were defective and that her boilers leaked. She is further alleged to have arrived at New York in such a condition that she was sent home empty and her return voyage took several weeks, during which she drifted a whole day and night, owing to the trouble with her engines. For the past two weeks the steamer has been in dock undergoing repairs, but the managers say she was in perfect condition when she left port on this, her first voyage under her new name. It is asserted, however, that in a twenty-four hour trial last week, her performances were very unsatisfactory and the crew did not wish to go on her account of the previous defect in her engines. It is surmised that her engines broke down and that the vessel, in the rough sea and heavy gale which prevailed, drifted on the rocks.

Captain Griffiths, who is missing, was formerly captain of the Manitoba and then captain of the Minnewaska, which was sold to the United States government for use as a transport during the war with Spain.

New York, October 15.—A. D. Frankland, of the Atlantic Transport Company, said today: "There is no truth in the report that the Mohegan's boilers were defective and that her condition was not satisfactory. The vessel was in first class condition. During her trip from this side she took twenty-two days and for that reason it was reported that she was overdue. This was not so. The ship was going only at half speed and we knew that she would not arrive on other side because of the ill-fated steamer, and we deemed advisable to give her a trial before she sailed again, her date of sailing was put forward and the Manitoba sailed in her place October 6th."

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Among those still missing are Mrs. S. C. Crane, believed to be the wife of Stephen Crane, the novelist.

HEROISM OF SHIP'S OFFICERS AND CREW. Falmouth, October 15.—The survivors without exception speak in the highest terms of the devotion, heroism and coolness displayed by the officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer, and declare that all were instantly at their posts when it was known that she had struck.

The perilous position of the ship was noticed on shore and a warning rocket was sent up, but it was too late then to avoid the catastrophe, which occurred so suddenly that there was not sufficient time to get all the life saving boats.

The scene was indescribable. Men jumped overboard and in agony of despair, and the women passengers huddled together and refused to leave the deck. Officers remained on the bridge to the last and many instances of sacrifice are recorded.

Members of the crew are known to have stood by and watched the boats launched and put off when it was apparent that these were the only means by which their own lives could be saved.

A lifeboat with a load of forty persons on its way to the shore passed many who were battling in the water, whom it was impossible to save. The villagers, headed by the vicar and coastguard, stood on the shore and cheered the boats. When the lifeboat entered the little cove the fishermen waded into the sea to hold and drag the boat up on the beach and tenderly carried the survivors to their homes, which had been already prepared for their reception, and the vicar attended the injured.

The lifeboat was again launched and put out for the wreck, on its outward journey picking up three survivors. The trip to the wreck was fruitless, so far as taking any one from the vessel was concerned, but on its way back to shore sixteen other survivors were taken from the water. This was just before daybreak.

The latest list of the rescued shows that eleven passengers were saved.

THE KAISER'S PILGRIMAGE

The Question of Paying the Costs—The Emperor to Hunt in Scotch Highlands—Horse and Dog Meat For Sale on the German Markets

(Copyright by Associated Press.) Berlin, October 15.—Emperor William's departure for the Orient has started a discussion as to the advisability of the establishment of a regency.

The Freisinnige Zeitung says: "In such cases where the emperor and king of Prussia leaves the country for any length of time, as in the present instance, a duly empowered person ought, in the meanwhile, to seize the reins of the government." Continuing, the Freisinnige Zeitung proposes that the matter be brought before the reichstag.

A number of the leaders support the regency proposition, while several of the conservative papers scout this view. The constitution of the empire does not appear to provide for a regency. The presidency of the German bund is vested in the king of Prussia, but nothing is said to legalize the transfer of this dignity to a regent of Prussia. In the meanwhile, the emperor's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, would naturally be regent.

The question, however, with the whole matter of the emperor's trip to the Holy Land, will be threshed out during the session of the reichstag. In governmental circles the opinion is expressed that it is not fair to expect the emperor to bear the entire expense of the journey and it is said that the cost of his majesty's trip, exclusive of presents and his liberal baksheens, will amount to at least 5,000,000 marks. The costly gifts to the sultan of Turkey and to his harem, also figure up from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 marks. Therefore, it is suggested, as the voyage is expected to redound to Germany's greater glory and advantage, the government ought to grant a credit to cover the main expenses, more especially so as otherwise the emperor will have to run into debt. The conservatives have answered the government's approach, but the centrists have replied with a flat negative.

It is now said that Emperor William intends to become a neighbor of Queen Victoria in the Highlands of Scotland. He has been inquiring for a purchasable sporting estate in Scotland, providing salmon fishing and grouse and deer shooting. The recall of Baron Von Buelo, the German minister at the Vatican, is still greatly exercising the German press.

The inadequate meat supply of Germany, owing to the barriers erected against foreign cattle, hogs and meats, continues. From Austria solely 8,000 head of cattle have been admitted and Russia supplies about 80,000 pigs. These imports are quite insufficient to cope with the requirements which the home supply fails to meet. Prices have risen steadily for months past and they are 20 per cent. above those of 1897. The slaughtering of horses for food has greatly increased, especially in the large cities, and dog's flesh is openly advertised.

A brewing company of Eisenach has decided to buy the famous Luther house there and convert it into a restaurant. The government of Saxony, consequently, is being urged to prevent one of Germany's most historical relics from being put to such a use.

The government has now definitely decided to appoint permanently a naval attaché at Washington. The appointment will be made next month and the new German attaché will reach his post during the month of January.

The Pilgrimage to Jamestown Island

Richmond, Va., October 15.—The members of the Episcopal general convention who made the pilgrimage to Jamestown left here at 8:30 o'clock this morning, on the steamer Pocahontas and arrived at Jamestown at 1 o'clock. There they were met by a large party from Norfolk, including a splendid choir. A platform had been erected in front of the ruins of the old Jamestown church, and on this the bishops were seated. In the rear of the platform was stationed the choir, which during the services of the day rendered several hymns with organ and orchestral accompaniment. The clergy and others took seats on the ground in front of the platform. Bishop Randolph, of the diocese of Southern Virginia, made the welcoming address and Rev. Dr. McKim, of Washington, D. C., the orator of the day, delivered an historical address. Bishops Lawrence, of Massachusetts, and Nichols, of California, also made addresses. The prayers were read by Bishop Saterlee, of Washington, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Hare, of South Dakota. The services were exceedingly impressive. A granite cross had been erected in the old churchyard to commemorate the pilgrimage. The members of the convention returned to the city tonight and left for Washington.

The Emperor of Germany at Zante

Zante, Ionian Islands, October 15.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern having on board the emperor and empress of Germany and their suites has put into the harbor of Zante, owing to the fact that a strong sirocco is blowing. The yacht will remain here until the gale has abated. All the members of the imperial party are enjoying good health.

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When you feel tired, languid, nervous and are troubled with pimples and eruptions, you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla meets your needs. It purifies and enriches the blood and imparts to the nerves and nourishes the whole system. It cures all blood humors.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache, nausea, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

REVOLUTION IMMINENT

Paris Again in Danger of the Commune.

A DESPERATE EFFORT

Of the General Staff to Prevent its Downfall—A Conspiracy of High Army Officials Against Certain Officials Discovered—A Coup Planned for Today—The Discovery—The Bonaparte and Orleans Pretenders Interested in the Movements

London, October 14.—The situation in Paris is regarded in well informed quarters here as being more serious than at any time since the commune.

Paris, October 14.—It is announced here this morning that a military plot against the government has been discovered. The Rappel, The Aurore and the Petite Republique Francaise publish almost identical stories on the subject. It appears that the plot was discovered by a general, holding an important position. The plotters were to have taken action on Saturday, during the absence of the minister of war, General Chanoinis. It further appears that when the government was warned of the plot the ministers were not surprised, having already obtained information regarding the conspiracy.

The Matin says the plot was not in favor of one of the pretenders to the throne of France, who has been talked about for some time, but was only the purpose of changing certain officials of the government without touching the president. The premier, M. Brisson, was among those who were not surprised when notified of the plot. He promised to take action in the matter.

The government officials refuse to furnish any information regarding the discovery of the plot, but it is rumored this afternoon that the conspiracy involved Prince Louis Bonaparte, who is a colonel of Russian lancers, and in whose favor, his elder brother, Prince Victor Bonaparte, recently resigned the leadership of the imperialist party. It is added that certain political personages handed the premier important documents, including a cipher dispatch compromising certain military men.

The minister of war has recalled his announced intention of leaving Paris. The Liberté asserts that the military men alleged to have been concerned in the conspiracy are Generals Boisdeffre and Pellieux. Attempts, it is added, were also made to compromise General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, who, for a short time was minister of war, but it appears, the present minister of war, General Chanoinis, refused to countenance it. According to The Jour, the rumor of the plot arose from a forged letter, purporting to have been sent by General Boisdeffre to General Zurlinden, containing the words: "Let us be ready for Saturday."

The Temps this evening minimizes the affair and says the officials of the ministry of war formally deny that a plot existed.

The Temps suggests that misinterpretation was placed on some of the numerous dispatches now being exchanged between the different garrisons in connection with the present movement of troops, which led to strange reports of plots.

Brussels, October 14.—The Duke of Orleans, accompanied by Comte Sabran Coontevet, has arrived here to watch events. The papers here believe the reports of a coup. The Etoile Beige regards it as "the last desperate effort of the French general staff to save itself from downfall."

Other papers say that the conspirators have been meeting clandestinely at Versailles and that M. Brisson has intercepted cipher correspondence pointing to a design to seize fifty prominent republicans.

To Investigate Stockholder Ryan's Charge

Baltimore, October 15.—J. Southgate Lemmon, chairman of the annual meeting of stockholders of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, which controls the Seaboard Air Line system, has appointed a committee to investigate the charges of mismanagement of the affairs of the company preferred by Thomas F. Ryan, of New York.

Mr. Ryan is a large stockholder of the company. The personnel of the committee is Charles H. Krumbhaar, of Philadelphia, and Lloyd Jackson and Decory W. Thom, of this city. The resolution providing for this committee was adopted at the annual meeting of the company held in Portsmouth, Va., on the 4th instant.

Botkin was Not in the Army. Topeka, Kan., October 15.—Lieutenant A. F. Williams, of the Twenty-second Kansas volunteers, publishes a statement today in which he says Ralph Botkin, son of Congressman Botkin, on account of whose illness the war department has been criticised in certain quarters, was never enlisted and did not see service in the army. Young Botkin, the statement alleges, was refused because of physical disability. "He stayed around camp, however," Lieutenant Williams says, "but did not draw anything from the government and was not on any muster roll. The time he stayed around camp he did so at his own risk and the government was no more responsible for him than it was for any of the other camp followers."

TWO ON ONE GAWWOS

Two Men Pay the Death Penalty for Murder—A Remarkable Letter from One of Them

Chicago, October 14.—Geo. H. Jacks, formerly chief of police at Muskegon, Mich., and John Druggan, murderers, were hanged on the same scaffold in the county jail this afternoon. Sometime before the hanging Jacks sent the following letter to the jailer:

"Mr. Whitman: "My Dear Sir:—Please do not let any of the clergy to see me. If an innocent man be hanged today, without the right to have the highest court in the land pass upon my case, which is all prepared, at great expense to myself and labor to my friends, if I am refused this right, which every man is entitled to, there certainly can be no God above us, and in that case the clergy can do no good. So please do not allow any to see me.

"Yours, "GEO. H. JACKS." Just before going to the scaffold Jacks, notwithstanding his remarkable letter, consented to be accompanied by a priest. On the way to the scaffold Jacks repeated aloud after the priest the prayers which the priest voiced. Jacks was very much agitated. Druggan, who consented a day or two ago to accept the offer of priestly service, was comparatively composed. Unlike Jacks, he did not pray aloud, contenting himself with kissing a crucifix which he held at the last moment to his lips.

"Oh, Lord, have mercy on my soul," were the last words of Jacks. Jacks was convicted of the murder of Andrew J. McGhee, an aged collector and solicitor, whom Jacks, assisted by William J. Willows, now serving fourteen years for alicity in the crime, decoyed into an apartment house on Indiana avenue for the purpose of robbery. Jacks had a long criminal record. When chief of police of the Michigan city, he also held the position of deputy United States marshal and was a member of the fire department. While holding these official positions he committed a long series of burglaries for which he was finally convicted and sentenced to Michigan penitentiary for four years. Upon his release he came to Chicago and returned to his old mode of living. Jacks was out on bonds for burglary when he was arrested on the charge of murder.

Druggan was convicted of the murder of Robert Gudgeon, a saloonkeeper, whom Druggan attempted to rob.

The President's Homeward Journey

Terre Haute, Ind., October 15.—Across the corn lands of Illinois the train of President McKinley swept all night, after leaving St. Louis and today crossed the line into Indiana, reaching Terre Haute soon afterward. The Pennsylvania flyer was delivered to the Vandallia Line at St. Louis and orders were issued by the Vandallia officials that no train should be run within thirty minutes either before or behind, giving the presidential train practically a clear track.

At Terre Haute the president entered a carriage followed by Secretaries Sage, Wilson and Bliss, and the party was given a drive about the city lasting nearly half an hour. At all points where the president appeared the vast throngs were enthusiastic and noisy.

Decatur, Ill., October 15.—The citizens of Decatur made exceptional preparations for the reception of the president. From the rear platform of his car he stepped over a carpeted passageway to a stand laden with flowers and covered with American flags. At the conclusion of his speech here the president called for three cheers for the army and navy which were given with a will.

Chicago, October 15.—The Illinois central train bearing President McKinley and party arrived in Chicago at 9:25 this evening. The president left the train at Thirty-ninth street and went at once to the home of LaFayette McWilliams, where Mrs. McKinley awaited him.

The French Conspiracy

Paris, October 15.—Signor Mazzini, correspondent of Il Corriere Della Sera, of Milan, has been expelled from France for telegraphing to his paper that two generals have been arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of Mont Valerien for participation in the alleged conspiracy.

The Temps publishes a general order to the troops, issued by General Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, on October 8th, declaring that it is the duty of the army to assure respect for law and the decisions of the government. The Temps thinks his disposition of the attempt to connect General Zurlinden with alleged plots.

Murder Over a Game of Cards

Macon, Ga., October 15.—A special to The Telegraph from Athens, Ga., says: This afternoon W. K. Smith, of Bogart, Ga., shot and instantly killed Pat Wood. At 4 o'clock the parties above mentioned and J. S. Jenkins and Jno. E. Harris were engaged in a game of cards at a point near the cemetery, when Smith grew angry with Wood and shot him, the ball going through the head, producing instant death. All the parties are members of the Second Georgia regiment. Company G. Smith escaped and every effort for his capture is being made. Feeling against him among the soldiers is very strong.

A Decision as to Prize Money

Charleston, S. C., October 15.—In the United States district court here today Judge Brawley handed down an opinion in the Rita prize money case. The question at issue was whether all of the crew of the Yale should share in the money or merely those who were enlisted regularly in the United States navy. Judge Brawley decrees that all the crew shall share in the proceeds in the sale of the ship. The Rita was bought by the government for \$125,000. Captain Wise, of the Yale, will receive \$9,000.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



ANARCHISTS ARRESTED

A Plot to Assassinate Emperor William on His Visit to the Holy Land

Alexandria, Egypt, October 14.—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian anarchists since last night and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land, to be present at the consecration of the Church of the Savior at Jerusalem.

The first to be arrested is a cafe keeper, a well known anarchist, in whose house the police discovered two wire wound bombs of great strength, full of bullets. This arrest was made in consequence of a notification from the Italian consul general at Cairo that two anarchists had left Cairo for Port Said.

The police investigation showed that the arrested cafe keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer sailing today from Alexandria to Port Said and Syria to take on board a box of bombs. Apparently the anarchists originally intended to use the bombs at the Palais Abdin at Cairo, while Emperor William and the khedive were there.

When the kaiser decided not to visit Egypt the anarchists changed their plans and decided to attack him in Palestine.

The two Cairo anarchists who left for Port Said have not yet been arrested.

Indians Coming to Terms

St. Paul, Minn., October 14.—A Walker Minnesota, special to the Dispatch says: Indian Commissioner Jones and a number of correspondents arranged to go on the steamer Vera today to the battle ground off Bear Island and to the hostile camp for council with hostiles, but the lake was too rough. If on Monday the lake is in better condition, the visit will be undertaken. The Indians will not confer on Sunday.

Mr. Jones wants to make another attempt to persuade old Bug Mah Shick to surrender. The Indians will hold a council at the agency and Commissioner Jones will mediate when a number of hostiles are expected to surrender. General Bacon is anxious to begin the campaign of subjugation and is convinced that it will require force to restore peace. It is almost the universal belief here that active campaigning will be resumed before all the Indians wanted by Marshal O'Conner are secured.

St. Paul, Minn., October 15.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, with his staff, arrived here today from Omaha. During the day he called on Governor Clough, talking over the Indian troubles at Leech Lake, the general going very thoroughly into the situation. General Miles also spent considerable time at Fort Snelling.

The Indians Wanted Proof Conclusive

Washington, October 15.—A delegation of full-blooded Cherokees traveled all the way from the reservation in the Indian territory to ask the secretary of the Interior if it was a fact that the Curtis Indian territory act, which was passed by congress last June, and was duly approved by the president, was really a law. Acting Secretary Ryan received the delegation and assured them of the existence of the law. The Indians were not satisfied with this and asked the secretary to sign his name to a document to that effect. This was cheerfully acceded to, Mr. Ryan writing under the law "this is a law."

New York Bolting Democrats Knocked Out

Albany, N. Y., October 15.—The state ticket for the "Chicago platform democracy" will not go on the official ballot. The certificate placing this independent ticket in the field was received by the secretary of state at 11 o'clock tonight, and in examining it he found the jurat of the notary public on the Ulster county petition defective and notified the committee. The error was not corrected before the time of filing expired, at midnight, so the secretary of state has ruled that the whole certificate is defective and its nominees cannot go on the official ballot.

You will not know how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you until you try it. Buy a bottle today and begin to take it.