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NEARING THE END.

The Spanish Peace Negotiations Likely to be Soon Terminated.

PREPARING LAST STATEMENT

The Last Spanish Communication Laid Before the Cabinet--The Answer Thereto to be Made by the Americans--The Spanish Commissioners Overreach Themselves--The Negotiations Likely to Break off Without Any Conclusion Having Been Reached--Our Final Proposition to be Laid Before the Spanish.

Paris, November 19.—The American peace commissioners today have been closely engaged in formulating the terms of the important communication to be made to the Spanish commissioners next week. It is impossible at present, however, to determine whether the work will be completed for presentation on Monday or Tuesday, though it is believed the Americans will be ready on Monday. While the Americans fully appreciate the necessity of making progress they are also under the necessity of great care in the preparation of what may possibly be the conclusive record of these negotiations. The Spanish commissioners consumed a week in the preparation of the last memorandum, but the Americans will not require so long a time to complete the work in hand. There was no meeting of the joint peace commission today.

Washington, November 19.—It was not until a late hour last evening that the last paragraphs of the long translation of the Spanish which was presented to the American peace commissioners last Wednesday were deciphered at the state department, and most of the members of the cabinet were not aware of the full contents of the document until today, when they called at the White house. It appeared that in addition to the long argument which was intended to show that the word "disposition" used in relation to the Philippine meant something else, the Spanish note did include a proposition to submit the Philippine clause of the protocol to the interpretation of an arbitrator.

Another cablegram followed the first long message, this time directly from Judge Day, seeking instructions definitely on some points to be made in the American answer which is yet to be presented. These instructions have been sent forward, and it may be stated, without going into details, that they are precisely in line with the policy which the American commissioners have been pursuing up to this point in the negotiations.

There are several matters of real importance, though not ranking with the Philippine question to be treated by the commissioners, but the instructions to the Americans are not to call up these at present or until the main pending issue relative to the Philippines has been settled in order to avoid complicating the proceedings. In the event that the commissioners disagree totally at their next meeting on the Philippines, therefore, there will be no discussion of any of these subsidiary questions, but in the other event; namely, that an agreement shall be reached on the principle of the Philippine disposition, these matters may be expected to consume at least one or two additional sessions of the commission. One of these subjects concerns the restoration of trade relations between the United States and Spain. At the beginning of the war Spain terminated all of her treaties with the United States and if the two countries are to get along amicably, even after the declaration of peace, there must be working arrangements in treaty form for the protection of trade interests, the equalization of tariff charges, the regulation of extradition and such subjects as are usually included in treaties of trade and commerce and amity. So far the commissioners have given no consideration to these matters in their exchanges.

It is believed that the peace negotiations are nearing an end, and it is considered not improbable that by the end of the present week all of the main features of the treaty will have been forly agreed to or the effort to reach an amicable settlement abandoned. With a view to bring matters to a speedy conclusion our commissioners by direction of the president early the coming week will lay before the Spaniards the final and irrevocable demands of this country, allowing a specified time in which our conditions may be accepted or rejected. This ultimatum, it is understood, involves all that has thus far been contended for including the surrender to the United States of the entire Philippine group and also names the amount of cash which this government will pay Spain in consideration of her expenditures on account of pacific improvements and betterments in the island of Luzon. The amount of this cash payment is not known, but there is a basis for the belief that it is approximately \$40,000,000.

SPAIN OVERREACHES HERSELF
Paris, November 19.—The first prop-

osition here from the United States commission to the Spaniards regarding the Philippine islands was not a demand. To bring the subject under discussion the Americans merely submitted a proposal to take over the Philippine islands and reimburse Spain the amount spent by her there on permanent betterments.

Spain declined the terms and the proposal itself. Had she stopped there the United States would have been compelled to repeat the proposal as an ultimatum or to tender new terms. Spain, however, put off consideration of the terms by declaring that the United States had no right to impugn her sovereignty in the Philippines, that if her sovereignty there should pass, the mortgages she had placed on the Philippine revenue must be underwritten and that her dignity forbade her to heed any question as to how she had spent the loans so secured.

The Americans patiently replied that the peace conference was charged with the disposition of the Philippines, and the sovereignty there. They laid down the broad principles that the expenses incurred in a futile attempt at subjugation shall not be loaded upon the colony seeking freedom. Finally they affirmed their right to inquire as to the destination of moneys raised by pledging the Philippine revenues.

All this postponed a discussion of the main question but in their next memorandum the American commissioners will go to the vital point. Definite notice will be given that the United States will take over all the Philippines and Spain will unquestionably learn the terms for which there will be no deviation. It is more than likely that the Americans will flatly summon Spain to affect immediate amicable adjustments. Should she refuse to make a treaty ceding the Philippines to the United States, the instant alternative for America will be the conquest of that territory at an increased cost to Spain in the final settlement and possibly with loss of life.

PROTEST AGAINST PHILIPPINE ANNEXATION.
Boston, November 19.—The organizer of the movement against the annexation of the Philippines met in this city today. A constitution was adopted; officers were elected and a long address was issued to the people of the United States, urging prompt co-operation in signing signatures to a protest against the annexation of the Philippines.

Edward Atkinson presided. Before the meeting he received a telegram from Andrew Carnegie that he had sent him a check for \$1,000 for the use of the movement. Funds have already been subscribed liberally.

A BENEFIT TO BUSINESS
With Negro Domination Removed, the Old North State Looks for a Solid Improvement
(Special to the Baltimore Sun.)

Raleigh, N. C., November 17.—Mr. Harry J. Martindale, of the W. J. C. Dulany Company, of Baltimore, was here today from eastern North Carolina, and says the white people in that section are so joyous at the result of the election that they can scarcely express their feelings. In a business as well as social way there will be great improvement. With the positive assurance that negro domination will never again be permitted in North Carolina, the people have taken heart and are full of pride and enthusiasm.

In the last two years at least 1,000 negroes from other parts of the state and from other states have gone to Wilmington, which they deemed an African paradise, and thought it was to be an even greater one. It is said that not a few of these out of town negroes were among the chief promoters of the bad conduct at Wilmington.

Attempted Train Robbery
San Bernardino, Cal., November 19.—The westbound overland passenger train was held up by four robbers about 1 o'clock this morning between Daggett and Barstow. Express Messenger Hutchinson drove them off with a shotgun and the train pulled out for Los Angeles. At Barstow the trainmen sent a posse back to the scene of the holdup, where the body of one of the robbers was found perforated with shot. A special train with Sheriff Holcomb has left this city for the scene of the holdup.

No other preparation has ever done so many people so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine.

REPUBLICAN INGRATITUDE

They Now Say the Negro was Never of Benefit to Their Party--A Wreck on the Southern Railway--Escape of a Wilmington Negro from the Penitentiary--Butler Wants a Constitutional Convention--State Penitentiary

Messenger Bureau
Raleigh, N. C., November 18.

The Winston Republican, the organ of that party in North Carolina, today makes the editorial assertion that the negro as a race has never benefited the republican party. It says further that counties in eastern North Carolina where the negroes dominate go democratic.

Some Vance county populists say that Eaton, the colored candidate for register of deeds, made outrageous speeches there, but a leading democrat assures your correspondent that this is inaccurate. He says that as a matter of fact Eaton fought the populists and their fusion machine in Vance and that his speeches were in good tone.

The last legislature repealed the act which required candidates for office to file with the secretary of state an itemized and sworn statement of their election expenses. Judge Hoke and Thomas G. Skinner, senator from the first district, have, however, filed their statements. The cost to Senator Skinner was \$91.783 cents, the half cent coming in from a charge of 37 1/2 cents for ferrisage. One item is for \$10.00 for 50 bushels of oysters for a roast. Another is \$10.00 to Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Babb for expenses incurred in his canvass of Gates county. Babb was an independent candidate, whom the fusion machine tried desperately but in vain to induce to leave the field.

Governor Russell will arrive here from Asheville tomorrow morning. It was announced at the executive office today.

There was a collision at Haw River yesterday between a passenger train and a freight train, in which an engine and two or three cars were badly damaged. The passenger train arrived here six hours late.

The movement to have Democratic State Chairman Simmons succeed Senator Butler is a powerful one. It is spontaneous, like the one to make Charles B. Aycock governor, and was a keynote of the big democratic jubilee here Tuesday night.

Flaggman W. G. Parker, who fell from a train at Selma night before last and died in a hospital here, was buried at Warren Plains, his home, today.

Another "trust" convict has escaped from the penitentiary--this time Robert Johnson, from New Hanover county. He walked away yesterday afternoon.

The penitentiary has made claim to the Castle Haynes phosphate mine property by reason of money, some \$10,000 due it for convict labor by Colin Hawkins, but its directors have waived all claim to the property.

Senator Butler in his paper today declares himself as in favor of a constitutional convention. He touches lightly on the matter of limiting the suffrage. The Morning Post, of this city, takes the advanced ground of calling on congress to repeal the amendment to the constitution allowing negroes to vote, and to place negroes in the same class as Chinese.

Colonel John S. Cunningham, of Person, tells me he is at work building twenty-eight public academies there. He has charge of a fund of \$40,000 which will be expended in this direction and in supplementing the public school fund. He says Person will have by far the best public school system in all the state.

The colored state fair ended today. There were speeches by Mr. Joseph Daniels and Colonel Cunningham. The old officers were re-elected--Thos. Donaldson president, Rev. R. H. W. Leak secretary.

The state auditor finds that there are now 5,440 state pensioners, an increase of 58 over last year. The increase in the number of soldier pensioners is 117. There is a decrease of 59 widows. The 131 first class pensions will this year be paid \$72,000 cash, the 272 second class \$54,000 the 393 third class \$36,000, the 1,963 fourth class \$18,000, and the 2,681 widows \$18,000.

"Peg Leg" Williams who in 1889-90 took over 20,000 negroes south from this state, to work on farms, is now here after more of them. He says it is an excellent time for them to emigrate, and he hopes to secure numbers of them.

It will be remembered that a farmer named Ennis, with shot gun in hand, last Saturday prevented the convict force of graders from entering on his land to build the Raleigh and Cape Fear railway. Ennis was brought here and tried and won his suit. But the railway has now had its inning. Wednesday night it secured an injunction from Judge Bryan restraining Ennis from further interference. This the sheriff served yesterday, and so work is again in progress.

The board of directors of the insane asylum here has elected Dr. C. L. Jenkins, of Edgecombe, first assistant physician, vice Dr. F. D. Koonce, Jr., of Jones county, who resigned a few days ago. The lower floor of the new male annex has been chosen for the excess of female patients. There are many more females than males, and the increase is largely of females. Communication between the first floor and the other floors of the annex is entirely cut off.

SEPARATE CARS FOR THE RACES

This Question to be Taken Up by the Railway Commission--Fusionists Elect Two Solicitors and Nine Senators--Governor Russell Declines to Talk on Recent Events

Messenger Bureau
Raleigh, N. C., November 19.

The attorney general is now completing the annual report on the criminal statistics of the state. It will be more complete than heretofore, as it will cover all crimes.

It is stated that at its next meeting the railway commission will take up the matter of separate railway cars for white and negroes. It is said its jurisdiction is ample to permit this. It seems to be reasonably certain that if it does not so act the legislature will take this step. Many if not most of the negro leaders do not like the idea of separate cars, and have said so; but the white people like the idea and it has in the past two years grown greatly in favor.

The supreme court will devote next week to the hearing of appeals from the Ninth district.

The fusionists elected two solicitors out of the twelve, it is now ascertained. M. L. Mott and Moses N. Harshaw, the latter of the Tenth district. The official returns of the election in Mitchell county did not arrive until the 17th. These show Harshaw's election by a small majority and also the election of the two fusion senators. One district is yet in doubt and the senate stands 29 democrats, 9 fusionists and 2 doubtful. The democratic claimed two days after the election was 41.

Senator Butler's newspaper, The Caucasian, will be in future published at Goldsboro and not here.

William F. Parker, of Enfield, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court here. The liabilities approximate \$15,000.

The state labor commissioner is receiving information regarding the water-powers in about twenty of the western and Piedmont counties, to be furnished to the Boston people who plan a \$5,000,000 investment in North Carolina.

Governor Russell returned today from Asheville after a five days' stay there, during which time he had a conference with Senator Pritchard and other republicans of prominence. The governor has declined to talk any politics here since the election or to be interviewed regarding the affair at Wilmington. He has, however, intimated that he may have something to say.

Alex M. Powell is to be elected mayor of Raleigh, December 1st, to serve until the next regular election, Mayor Russ then becoming a county officer.

The outlook is that the state fair this year pays all expenses and premiums and a year's interest on its \$40,000 of bonds.

Captain Todd, the muster-out officer for the Second regiment, will be here next Thursday and muster out the field and staff and band. The eastern companies of the regiment have behaved well, but some of the extreme western ones behaved outrageously. It was these western men who behaved so outrageously when furloughed here in September, and they repeated their bad conduct after their muster-out at Nashville.

A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER

A Man from Nicaragua Dies of Yellow Fever in Washington--His Companion Sick of Same Disease in Pittston, Pennsylvania

Washington, November 19.—Archie S. Miller, a civil engineer, aged 32 years, single, died in a hotel in this city yesterday afternoon from what the physicians have pronounced to be yellow fever. He had been in Washington two days, having come from New York city where he arrived Monday from Nicaragua, where he had been since last April. He left there about two weeks ago on a steamer bound for New York, but which stopped at Port Limon, Costa Rica, an infected port. Miller's whereabouts from the time of his arrival in New York up to the time of his registration at the hotel here on Wednesday morning are not known. After registering he went out and was brought back unconscious in the afternoon. The case was believed to be an ordinary "drunk" and the man was not disturbed until early Friday morning, when an inmate of a neighboring room heard a rattle from the apartment occupied by Miller and a physician was summoned. The patient died in the afternoon without recovering consciousness. An autopsy was performed, which Dr. Woodward, the district health officer, says leaves no question as to the nature of the disease. The body was wrapped in an antiseptic sheet and placed in a coffin filled with quicklime, for burial. After Mr. Miller's death a letter reached the hotel addressed to him. It was from a companion who had been with him on the way from Nicaragua, and showed that Miller had been quite ill on the steamer and that the writer of the letter, then in Pittston, Penn., was at the time of writing, the 17th instant, himself suffering from symptoms which Dr. Woodward says, to a well informed physician would appear suspicious. Miller was employed by the Nicaragua Canal commission and came here by order of the state department. There is no occasion for alarm here, as the cold weather and the precautions taken render the likelihood of a spread very remote.

The officers of the marine hospital service also investigated the case and after some laboratory tests tonight pronounced it true yellow fever. On learning of the illness of the man at Pittston, Dr. Lee, of the Pennsylvania state board of health, was communicated with and at his request one of the marine hospital yellow fever experts left for Pittston.

Indoors and Out.
"My health was very poor and I suffered from dizzy spells, rheumatism and weak nerves. I did not care to live in such a condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla has changed all this. It has completely cured me and I am now able to work hard indoors and out." Mrs. John A. Lively, Dallas, West Virginia.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THREATEN TO KILL HIM

Editor Manly's Fear of an Assassin Prevents Him from Attending Meeting at Cooper Union--Wants the Whole Matter Buried

(New York World.)

Asbury Park, November 16.—Wilmington's refugee negro editor, Alec Manly, will not attend the meeting of his people and their sympathizers in Cooper Union, New York, tomorrow night, because of letters which he has received threatening his life if he should do so.

The colored people of West Asbury Park, where the editor is stopping, are in a high state of excitement and fear that an attempt will be made to murder him.

The arrival tonight on a late train from Philadelphia of a rough looking white man who made inquiries about Manly added to the alarm. The editor is guarded wherever he goes, and is reluctant to express himself regarding the riots, fearing that he will be attacked, or that vengeance will fall on his father, mother and three brothers, all of whom were driven out of Wilmington and are hiding in the woods.

REPLIED TO MRS. FELTON.
Manly did, however, consent to discuss tonight the letter from Mrs. Felton, published in this morning's World.

"It is an explanation," he said, "which explains away none of the facts which were set forth in my editorial in the Record of August 18th. She says that 50 per cent of the crime has decreased since her speech. I might claim that crime has increased in the same ratio in New Jersey, but I think that in both cases it would be hard work to prove the facts.

"I contend that there is no negro so low but that if he had the opportunity he could attain to as high a standard of intelligence and morality as any white brother placed in the same position. I call to mind the case of Dr. Joseph C. Price, who was born the lowest of the low, but by education rose to the highest place in thought and mind, with the best men of the United States. This is but one case of hundreds I could mention.

"When the war occurred between the northern and southern states, black men were left in entire charge of the plantations, and the women thereon. The colored men proved their loyalty by the fact that there were fewer homes disturbed by negro violence than at any other period before or since.

WILL SPEAK OUT SOME TIME.

"There will be an occasion when I shall reply fully to everything that has been said on this subject. Until that time arrives it is the part of wisdom to keep silent. Any utterances of mine at this time must necessarily increase the race friction in Wilmington, and I do not care to be responsible for further violence or subject my friends and relatives to possible maltreatment or death.

"I will say nothing, therefore, about Mrs. Felton's statement that negroes should be lynched, or that I should be lynched. For my part, I want the matter buried out of sight. I feel as though I would give worlds to lose my identity, and, like the chrysalis, expand into some other being and forget all the bitterness of the past."

Editor Manly was here admonished by members of his family not to say too much, and abruptly closed his argument.

A Good Exchange

(Manufacturers' Record.)

The Philadelphia Press published the other day a long screed headed "The Butchery of Colored Men." There was a quantity of words about the attitude of North Carolina democrats toward the criminal class in that state, but not a word about the criminal attitude of republican authorities in Illinois toward negroes seeking to earn an honest living there. We notice that the exiles from North Carolina have been speeded on their way north wherever they have tried to pause in their flight. An invitation is here extended, and we hope The Press will second it heartily, to all characters displeasing to North Carolina or any other southern state to make Pennsylvania and Philadelphia the field of their future operations. In their place the south will welcome any sturdy Pennsylvanians seeking to make their living honestly and fleeing from the wrath to come.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly, and effectually with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all ages and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. R. R. Bellamy.

Children Burned to Death by Tramps

Jacksonville, Fla., November 19.—A special to the Times Union and Citizen from River Junction, Fla., says: This

afternoon about 4 o'clock three unknown white men went to the house of Andrew Schackelford, a farmer living about five miles above here in Decatur county, Georgia and demanded food from his wife. She was alone with her three little children, and offered bread saying it was all she had. They demanded meat, with an oath. She became frightened and fled to the woods. The tramps caught the three little children and set fire to their house, roasting the little ones to death.

Sheriff Patterson, of Bainbridge, Ga., has been warned to come at once with blood hounds and strong hopes are felt that the fiends will be apprehended.

Thanksgiving Dinner for Seventh Army Corps

Savannah, Ga., November 19.—The ladies of Savannah are endeavoring to give the soldiers of the Seventh army corps a Thanksgiving dinner. There are 12,000 men in the corps and the undertaking is a large one. Contributions of any kind expressed to the ladies' thanksgiving committee, Savannah, Ga., Monday will be carefully distributed.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SOME FIEND INCARNATE

Commits a Horrible Crime on them and then Murders a Little Boy in Greenville, South Carolina

Columbia, S. C., November 19.—A special to the State from Greenville, S. C., says: Weaver Smith, a little white boy beggar was most foully murdered Thursday night in the heart of town and the mutilated body was not found until nearly twenty-four hours later. A more horrible crime than the murder had preceded the butchery of the boy and the fiend incarnate who did the deed is unknown. A long gash in the boy's stomach caused his death and the entrails were protruding from the body.

Weaver Smith was about 8 years old and was a notorious beggar around town, having a skillfully worded story of distress. When last seen by citizens he was at J. W. Rice's, sexton of Springwood cemetery, Main street, by whom he was given some food about 7 o'clock Wednesday night. From there he went towards the first brick camp. He secured some money and food there and visited the Fourth New Jersey regiment last.

Late yesterday afternoon, a negro woman discovered the boy lying among weeds on Elford street, which is a side street, one block north of the Confederate monument. The boy was lying on the south sidewalk, which is rarely used. When discovered, he lay on his face, and, on being turned over, the cut in the stomach was revealed. The physician found unmistakable evidence of a more fiendish crime committed before death and the boy was doubtlessly killed to prevent the discovery.

Two New York soldiers coming from camp to town Thursday night heard cries on Elford street and approaching, found another soldier unknown to them, with a boy, who, the soldier claimed, had lost his way. The unknown soldier's command is not known and the New York soldiers left him standing near the child. It is believed the boy was Weaver Smith and the soldier his assailant and murderer. The crime has aroused the greatest indignation among citizens and soldiers and if the guilty man is caught and proves to be a soldier his comrades will endeavor to make short work of him.

Foot Ball on Thanksgiving Day

The High school eleven will meet a team picked from the O. U. D. Chestnut street and C. F. A. teams, at Hilton Park, Thursday November 24th promptly at 4 o'clock. The High school eleven is making quite a fine record for itself this season and will strive to keep it up. The picked team are composed of the best class players in the city. Some of the players that will participate in the game of that date will be, for High school, Foster, Wiggs, (captain) Smallbones, Gause, Langston, Laughlin, Ewing, Armstrong, Ford, Hall, and for the opponents such as Jewett (captain), Adkins, Green, Potts, McClure, Ahrens, Huhn, Jordan, Dock, King, etc. The admission will be 15 cents. Ladies free. There will be policemen on hand to preserve order so be on hand and encourage the boys.

Esterhazy's Sensational Book

Paris, November 20.—La Liberté publishes this morning extracts from the advance sheets of the first part of Count Esterhazy's book entitled "L'Affaire Dreyfus" in which the writer declares himself the victim of Cavaignac, (recently minister of war) whose enmity for him, he says, arises from the fact that their fathers were political enemies.

Esterhazy reasserts that he was the tool of the general staff; that it was the general staff who always dictated his conduct; that by their orders he struck Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, and that it was the general staff who selected his seconds when he challenged Picquart and furnished him with "exceptional and irregular means" of defending himself. He left France, he asserts, to "escape assassination or being driven to suicide like Lieutenant Colonel Henry.

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