

# The Semi-Weekly Messenger

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MARCH 10, 1899

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

## THE SESSION ENDED

The Legislature Adjourns to Meet Again in June of Next Year.

## THE SESSION'S CLOSING SCENES

Little Business Transacted—Some Minor Bills Enacted—The Senate Winds Up With a Jolly Good Time, Then in a Body Goes Over to the House—A Silver Service Presented to Speaker Connor—The Speaker's Farewell Address—He Refers to the Arduous and Unusual Duties Devolved Upon This Legislature.

(Special to The Messenger.)

### SENATE.

Raleigh, N. C., March 8.—The senate met at 10 o'clock.

The bill which had passed the house to require self couplers and automatic brakes on railroad cars was tabled.

The joint resolution to appoint additional commissioners to represent the state at the Paris exposition was adopted, as was the resolution endorsing the work of the Pickford sanitarium at Southern Pines.

The joint resolution to pay all the clerks and employees \$5 for extra work passed.

Short speeches of farewell were made by Senators Travis, Justice and Daniels.

Senator Fields said the signs of the times are propitious. He had actually seen the president of the senate accept silver last night.

Senator Glenn laughingly called to mind Lieutenant Governor Reynolds' expressed wish that he should meet the same men here two years from now, and the lieutenant governor said, yes, he was sincere in what he said; that he believed the democrats would be victorious in the next election, and he could not imagine any better set of representatives than the body before him.

The joint resolution to provide \$100 to defray the funeral expenses of a member of the general assembly was unanimously adopted.

The senate then relaxed, and musical exercises were indulged in. Lieutenant Governor Reynolds proved a good chorus leader and was ably assisted by Senators Glenn, Wilson, Whitaker, Coker, Williams and Smith, and by Representatives Allen, of Wayne, and Stubbs, who had come over from the house. All the senators and persons in the lobbies gathered around the speaker's chair and the galleries rapidly filled. Once the lieutenant governor was interrupted to ratify some bills, but the singing was resumed and continued over an hour. Ladies were invited to seats on the floor and joined in singing. The songs ran all the way from "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" to "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." Everybody joined in the fun, and contrast between the senate jollity and the house dullness was most marked.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock (real time) the senate adjourned, not sine die, but to a day certain, in accordance with the joint resolution.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house met at 10 o'clock with a fairly good attendance. The hands of the clock were turned back half an hour. Few bills passed, among them the following: To amend the charter of Lillington. To endorse Pickford sanitarium for negro consumptives. To appoint additional commissioners to represent North Carolina at the Paris exposition next year (at their own expense). To allow \$300 additional for clerk hire to the railway commission.

The bill to appropriate \$840 for ventilating the halls of the senate and house was tabled.

Mr. McNeill, of Brunswick, attempted to rise to a question of personal privilege, and reply to what he termed an attack on him as "Benedict Arnold" because of his voting against the franchise amendment and the election law, but he was ruled out of order.

Mr. Patterson, of Robeson, was called to the chair, and Mr. Overman, in his happiest style presented Speaker Connor, on behalf of the members of the house, a solid silver tea service. "Take this home with you," he said, "as a testimonial of your faithful service. You have won the lasting regard and esteem of all the members of this house. You have added another star to your crown." There was great applause from the floor and galleries.

Speaker Connor, in accepting the gift, said this was the proudest moment of his life. He expressed pride and pleasure at having won the regard of every member of the house. He said the house had discharged its onerous duties and done its monumental work ably, zealously and well. He was heartily applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, which were made in most feeling style.

The bill passed to amend the law as to stock law fence in No. 8 township, Craven county.

A resolution was adopted, giving

clerks and employees \$5 extra for night work. Another resolution thanked the newspaper correspondents for their accurate and impartial reports.

A very handsome bouquet was sent Speaker Connor by the lady teachers at Peace Institute.

Mr. Abbott offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating \$100 for expenses of the funeral of any member of the legislature who dies from sickness now suffered, and that this amount be payable to Rex hospital, Raleigh. This was intended to cover the case of Representative Trotman, of Gates, who is dying at that hospital, of pneumonia.

The speaker appointed the following twelve commissioners to represent North Carolina at the Paris exposition: John S. Cunningham, John C. Drewry, Joseph A. Holmes, T. K. Bruner, Charles E. Johnson, J. L. Currie, W. B. Council, Clayton Giles, Julian S. Carr, Nathan O'Berry, J. D. Murphy and James A. Bryan; alternates H. C. Wall, John Wood, Fred A. Olds, Fred Phillips, W. R. Odell, R. H. Hanes, D. Y. Cooper, Ashley Horne, Charles W. Worth, J. S. Westbrook, M. C. Toms and Hugh Chatburn.

At 11:10 o'clock, actual time, and 11:45 o'clock by the much-harassed clock, the pendulum of the latter was stopped. Reading Clerk Wilson, in behalf of the house employees, presented a cane to Representative Boushall.

At 1:45 o'clock the senate and a great number of ladies came over in a body, headed by Lieutenant Governor Reynolds and filled all the seats. The speaker, in a speech which brimmed over with wit, welcomed them and extended the freedom of the house. Speeches were made by Senator Glenn and others.

At 2 o'clock the speaker made a farewell address, referring to the great things expected of this legislature and what had been accomplished, saying it had fully met all expectations.

At 2:07 o'clock, actual time, the house adjourned until Tuesday after the second Monday in June, 1900.

Speaker Connor in closing the house's session today said in part:

"This general assembly met sixty-four days ago, charged by the people of the state with a commission, the terms and meaning of which were clear and unmistakable. Political conditions which have existed among us had terminated in what might not inaptly be termed political revolution in the state. The election last November was the emphatic expression of the fixed determination of the people of North Carolina that the peace and welfare of the state for the future demanded heroic treatment on the suffrage question. Every member of the majority of this general assembly entered upon the duties of the session with recognition of this fact and determination to perform this duty. There were, of course, differences of opinion in regard to the wisest and best manner of dealing with this question. These differences have been discussed fully, and mutual concessions have been made, and after long and laborious efforts, the intensity of which will never be known save by those who engaged in them, a common position was reached, resulting in a proposed amendment to the constitution. That it is not perfect none know better or appreciate more fully than ourselves; that it is the best possible outcome of the situation we believe to be true. We also believe it is a basis upon which we may be able to build a safe, stable and intelligent system of suffrage in this state. We submit it to the people for their ratification.

"Many other important and perplexing questions commanded our attention. Care for state institutions, educational, charitable and penal, has received our best attention and we feel sure that those selected for their control and management measure up to the highest standard of competency and fidelity. No man has been elected by this general assembly to any position of honor or trust for which the people of the state or of the democratic party will find occasion for apology. The much vexed question of providing by law for separate cars for the races was much more complex and difficult to deal with than the average citizen thought. We trust the people will accept the result arrived at as a basis for something more satisfactory after two years experience.

"As the season of the year when pneumonia, ja grippé, sore throat coughs, cold, catarrh, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing "as a fine substitute," will "answer the purpose," or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you. R. R. Bellamy.

**Death From Drinking Wood Alcohol**  
Mariboro, Mass., March 8.—The examination made of the stomachs of the four members of the Underwood family, who were found dead in a tenement house in the rear of the Frye shoe factory here on Monday evening, February 13th, shows that the cause of death in every case was the drinking of wood alcohol.

The persons who were found dead in the house were Edward Underwood, his two daughters, Olive, aged 21, and Frances, aged 12, and John Clifford, 2-year-old son of Olive Underwood.

"For the first time in our history the houses of the general assembly in joint session have been called upon to exercise judicial functions in hearing evidence and passing upon the removal of public officers (the Wilson cases). The terms of law under which we proceeded were far from clear, and the procedure new and untried. That members were discharging judicial duties involving determinations of law and fact was conceded by all. That in discharge of these duties each member acted in the capacity of judge and juror and was required upon his oath and his honor to return a true verdict and judgment is equally clear. Whatever the citizens of the state may think of the result arrived at, it is clear that the principle usually and properly controlling representatives of the people, making it their duty to give expression to the will of their constituency, could not control in this matter; that the imposition of such duties upon the legislature is unwise and contrary to fundamental principles of our form of government, which provides for separation of the legislative, executive and judicial functions, is admitted and we have removed the provisions therefor from our statute books.

"Dealing with the finances of the state, we have endeavored to be conservative and economical. That there is among our people an industrial awakening is shown by the large number of charters for such enterprises we have been called upon to enact into law. It is matter well worth careful consideration whether there should not be improvement in the general law providing for incorporation of private companies and associations, thereby saving much time which should be devoted to the consideration of public measures. The large number of charters for cities and towns sent to us from different sections of the state show healthy interest among the people in regard to the problem of municipal government.

"I have seen nothing said or done which did not proceed from an honest desire to advance the best interests of the state.

"We commit our work to the fair and just consideration of the constituency who are to elect their highest and best political interests. Without regard to party or political differences, we separate with naught but kindly sentiment. The attendance has been unusually good. A number of the members have been detained by sickness. Ours is at death's door.

"For the last time in the Nineteenth century the general assembly of North Carolina has met and is now ready to adjourn. For reasons deemed wise to us, we have, as the constitution provides we may do, determined to adjourn to a day certain. In accordance therefore with the joint resolution of the two houses, I hereby declare this house adjourned to the second Tuesday in June, 1900."

### NEW APPOINTEES IN OFFICE

**Cherry Takes the Oath as Keeper of the Capitol—J. R. Young Enters on the Duties of Insurance Commissioner**  
(Special to The Messenger.)  
Raleigh, N. C., March 8.—A justice last night administered the oath of office to C. C. Cherry, keeper of the capitol. Today Cherry gave bond and again took the oath.

J. R. Young today took the oath of office as insurance commissioner before Judge Brown and entered upon his duties. He appoints as clerk William W. Willson, of Raleigh, who was reading clerk of the lower house.

Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston and the Raleigh and Augusta railroads met here today. A quorum not being present, they adjourned to meet April 6th. John Skelton Williams could not come here today but will be here April 6th.

Representative Gaston Powell and Robert Jones were arraigned before Mayor Powell today on a charge of assault. Jones submitted. Not a witness for the state was examined. He was fined \$5.

### University Defeats Horner School

(Special to The Messenger.)  
Chapel Hill, N. C., March 8.—The university won the first game of the season today from Horner in a very unequal contest by the score of 24 to 2. The battery of Carolina was Harbins, Battle and Graves; Horner, Lanier and Oldham. The next game is Saturday against William Bingham school.

As the season of the year when pneumonia, ja grippé, sore throat coughs, cold, catarrh, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing "as a fine substitute," will "answer the purpose," or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you. R. R. Bellamy.

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## CONDITIONS IN HAVANA

Described at Length by General Ludlow.

## HIS APPEAL FOR HELP

**For the Cuban Charities—The Pitiable Condition of Many of the Citizens. Ladies of the United States Asked to Render Assistance to the Inmates of the Widows' Home—Rations Still Issued—Arduous Duties of the American Officials**

New York, March 8.—Brigadier General William Ludlow, Governor of Havana, has written a lengthy letter to the Evening Post, describing minutely the conditions in the Cuban Capital, and appealing for assistance for Cuban charities. General Ludlow refers to the local administration of Havana as a "serious and laborious task." Touching especially upon the matter of keeping Havana clean, General Ludlow writes that cleaning and sanitation are carried on "under every difficulty of a century old accumulation of evils, deficiency of material and a paucity and uncertainty as to funds, which for the present are derived from weekly and monthly requisitions on the variable custom house collections, thus multiplying the uncertainties and vexations of the task."

The destitute he says, are found in greater numbers in Havana than the other provinces.

"In this department" writes the governor, "which includes the city of Havana and its suburban region west, south and east between the rivers Almendares and Collimar—the destitute drawing rations approximate 20,000 who must for the present be fed or permitted to starve. Employment of the able bodied men on street cleaning, collection of garbage, repairs to streets and road cleaning, disinfection of large buildings and military structures and the like work, have constituted an immense assistance in this respect by enabling the 2,000 or 3,000 employees to feed themselves and those immediately dependent upon them, but there is still a very large residuum for whom at present, occupation cannot be furnished. It is one of the distressing features that a general proportion of the destitute are women and children, whose men have died or been killed in the waste of war, while 20,000 or 30,000 are aggregated as an army practically idle and dependent upon the country for their maintenance instead of being at work earning their living and supporting their families. It is almost impossible, in the average case of the women, to find anything for them to do, and this helpless class make special appeal to sympathy."

The charitable institutions of Havana, General Ludlow declares to be quite inadequate to meet the emergency. He cites as an instance, the "casa de las viudas" (home of the widows) a structure in the capital occupied by the widows of Spanish officers. Of this institution General Ludlow says: "On assuming direction of affairs it was found that the pensions of these women had not been paid for over a year and that they had been left behind when the Spanish forces abandoned the island, absolutely without the means of obtaining food. There are at present in the home a total of over 200 of all ages—70 women, 90 girls, and 50 boys—who are almost all entirely destitute, and from a prolonged course of semi-starvation and the absence of medical or other supplies, are deplorably reduced and have much sickness among them. It can be imagined how this aggregation of a quiet, gentle, suffering, and almost silent class appeals to the sympathies. Many of them are well born accomplished and educated, totally unable to do anything for themselves, and with the ignorance of children as to means of support. They profess themselves, and in many cases doubtless with sincerity, willing to do work, even the roughest; but, without any qualifications; they would be practically useless to an employer. They could teach, perhaps, but the schools are not open to them. They are alien to the community in which they are compelled to live, with comparatively few friends, and those few unable to aid them."

To meet the needs of these women General Ludlow suggests "that an association of women in the United States might take account of the matter and perfect arrangements by which the institutions should be otherwise maintained than as a temporary military exigency."

The governor concludes by saying that Mrs. Ludlow, who has taken a strong interest in the matter, would be very glad to receive any communications on the subject or such contributions of food, clothing or money as might be forwarded.

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin diseases, and especially Piles, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endorsement of a good article. Worthless goods are not imitated. Get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. R. R. Bellamy.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

### OUR TROOPS IN CUBA

**All the Volunteers to be Withdrawn Before the Rainy Season Sets In—Fifteen Thousand Regulars to Remain**

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Orders were issued at the war department today for the Twelfth New York volunteer infantry, now at Matanzas, Cuba, to take passage on the transport Berlin for New York city, where it will be mustered out. This is the beginning of a general movement for the muster out of all volunteer troops stationed in Cuba. The fact that the rainy season is not far off is a potent reason for the early recall of the volunteer troops there. The homeward movement will have to be gradual, because of limited transportation facilities now at the disposal of the war department.

There are now about 25,000 volunteers in Cuba, and their withdrawal will leave about 15,000 regular troops there for the enforcement of the policy of administration for the establishment of a stable government in the island. The volunteer troops now on garrison duty in Cuba and under muster-out orders include the following organizations: Second Illinois, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Fourth Illinois, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, Ninth Illinois, Forty-ninth Iowa, Third Kentucky, Thirty-first Michigan, Second Louisiana, Sixth Missouri, Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, First North Carolina, Third Nebraska, Second South Carolina, Fourth Tennessee, Fourth Virginia, First Texas, Second and Third United States volunteer engineers, the Second and Fifth United States volunteer infantry, and the Second and Third, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth companies of the signal corps. As yet no orders have been issued for the muster-out of the regiments, with the exception of the Twelfth New York; but it is expected that the formal orders will be issued in the case of all the organizations named within the next few days. Under the present plans of the department it is expected that all of the volunteer troops will be withdrawn from Cuba before the first of May, and so escape fever which makes that country very undesirable place of residence during the summer months.

The officials of the administration express satisfaction at the present political status of affairs in Cuba and are confident of a continuance of the prevailing peace and good order. The troops are to be withdrawn on the theory that there is no longer need of their services in that country and that the questions of government will work out themselves without the presence of a large military force. Consequently there is no present purpose of replacing the volunteers with regular troops and such a course of action will be taken only in case it becomes necessary for the action of the administrative policy.

### OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT

**Of Two Government Officers Arrested at New Orleans on Charge of Being Pickpockets**

Washington, March 8.—The secretary of the treasury has received from Superintendent Pritchett, of the coast and geodetic survey, a strong protest against the arrest of two officials of this department at New Orleans during the Mardi Gras festivities in February last.

It appears from Mr. Pritchett's letter that "Mr. Phelps and Mr. Frisby, both men of high standing and character, were arrested and taken to prison on the charge of being pickpockets. They were refused permission to communicate with friends and were subject to shameful indignities. The cell into which they were put is said to have been vile beyond description; they were compelled to spend the night in company with low criminals and were subject to kicks and blows."

Superintendent Pritchett says that these gentlemen have a right to look to the department for protection, and, therefore, he asks that the matter be brought to the attention of the United States district attorney at New Orleans and that a demand be made for the dismissal of the officials concerned. Mr. Frisby and Mr. Phelps are on duty on the schooner Quick. Secretary Gage has yet taken no action, but it is likely that the matter will be investigated.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. R. R. Bellamy.

**Steamer's Cargo Damaged by Fire**  
New York, March 8.—The Mallory liner, Leona, which was beached yesterday to put out fire, was taken back to her dock today. The vessel herself is not seriously injured, but the cargo in the forward holds was badly damaged. The officials of the line estimated loss more than \$50,000. The passengers who started on the Leona will sail tomorrow on the Concho.

### DONALDSON'S LAST DIVE

**His Fatal Leap From the Top of Madison Square Garden—His Death a Question of Only a Few Hours**

New York, March 8.—Thomas Donaldson, of Bath Beach, Long Island, known the world over as a champion high diver, dived from the roof of Madison Square garden, a distance of eighty-five feet, this evening, with probably fatal results. Donaldson travelled for some years with Barnum & Bailey and has been the star attraction at the Sportsmen's show now running in the garden. He has been making two dives daily. The tank is less than eight feet deep, and on two or three former occasions Donaldson did not have the distance expected and came out of the water with hemorrhages from the ears and nose.

Harry Cornish has charge of the water sports and it was he who this afternoon gave Donaldson the signal to dive.

Three thousand persons were present and saw the famous diver leap from the platform, and, falling slowly forward, make the plunge. He shot straight downward, but as was plain before he had got half the distance that he had lost control of his body. He struck the water head first, and failed to come up. Small circles of blood came bubbling up from the bottom, and Harry Reeder, the amateur champion swimmer and an attaché of the garden, plunged into the water. The man dived several times, and finally brought Donaldson to the surface. He was apparently dead, with blood flowing from his mouth, nostrils and ears and wound on the head. Donaldson was carried to one of the dressing rooms and attended by several physicians. He was then removed to the New York hospital. He has a fractured skull, with compression of the brain, and the left side of his face is crushed in. The surgeons at the hospital say that his death is a question of hours.

Witnesses of the accident say that as Donaldson left the platform the colors which were wrapped about him became loosed. His attention was diverted, and he did not have his eyes about him when he struck the water. He weighed more than 200 pounds and struck with terrific force. Donaldson was 45 years old. Just before making this dive he said he intended to challenge Kearney T. Speedy, the champion jumper of the world.

### A BRITISHER ON THE WAR

**A Lecture on the Spanish-American War by a British Vice Admiral**

London, March 8.—Vice Admiral Philip Howard Colomb, retired, lectured this afternoon on the lessons of the Spanish-American war, before the members of the United Service Institutions.

After dealing with the impossibility of secrecy in warfare hereafter, owing to the vigilance of the press, and the necessity for protecting cables in shallow water, he said he thought that if Spain had showed real comprehension of strategy, the United States would not have been so successful. The sure way for the United States would have been for her to send a sufficient force to the coast of Spain, to balance the forces known to have been in the ports, and to send a squadron to the Cape Verde islands the moment it was known a Spanish flotilla was assembling there.

The lesson to be deduced was, according to the lecturer, that the American strategy was hazardous, in so far as it departed from the stereotyped rules of naval warfare. Admiral Cervera's ships were lost sight of, causing anxiety on the American coast, and obliging the Americans to keep considerable squadrons wholly in a defensive attitude instead of maintaining command of the sea. It was clear, he added, that if there had been coal supplies at Santiago de Cuba, and if Admiral Cervera's squadron had been reasonably efficient instead of a "miserable abortion," all it could have purposed to effect by entering Santiago might have been effected without any interference upon the part of the United States navy.

From the actions between the Spanish forts and American ships, the speaker deduced the idea that very inefficient batteries were able to keep ships at a distance.

Regarding the purely tactical questions involved, the admiral said it was plain Admiral Dewey took full advantage of the superiority of his guns and gunners and placed himself in so distant a position that neither the Spanish ships nor the Spanish batteries were able to adequately reply to his fire.

"The whole thing," continued the lecturer, "was terribly business-like on the American side, with a pathetic parade of quixotic gallantry on the other."

In conclusion, Admiral Colomb commented upon the fact that all orders to the American ships were sent from Washington, which he considered was a momentous change in naval warfare.

**Senator Jones Improving**  
Washington, D. C., March 8.—Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is recovering gradually from his attack Monday, and today was resting easily and quietly.

Not one child dies where ten formerly died from croup. People have learned the value of One Minute Cough Cure and use it for severe lung and throat troubles. It immediately stops coughing. It never fails. R. R. Bellamy.