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AMERICAN MEATS

Again the Subject of Bitter Party Attack in the German Reichstag:

AN ECONOMIC WAR LIKELY

Between Germany and America Growing Out of the Pending Meat Inspection Bill—Our Own Statements About Canned Roast Beef and Embalmed Refrigerated Beef Quoted Against American Meats—Excitement Over Samoan Affairs Abated—Friendly Relations Between Americans and Germans in the Philippines.

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Berlin, April 22.—The meat inspection bill in the reichstag and the Midland canal bill in the diet have engrossed attention this week through Germany. The agrarians and reactionaries oppose both measures, and the ultimate fate of the bills will be interpreted as evidence of the fighting strength of the parties.

Regarding the meat inspection bill, which more directly touches American interests, there were many interesting features in the reichstag debate. The leading agrarians made a point of aiming their remarks and gestures at Professor Stiles, the scientific attaché of the United States embassy, who was present during the whole debate, but who has now started for home, on account of family matters. Trichinosis was hardly discussed by any of the two score speakers, and the charge that American pork is frequently trichinosis, which until a year ago was constantly reiterated in the press, reichstag and diet, was not made on the floor of the house. This shows that the irrefutable scientific proof to the contrary advanced by Professor Stiles has been accepted as conclusive, by even the wildest agrarians.

It was also notable that the debate was practically a repetition of statements made at the United States army beef investigation, with the worst evidence and the bitterest construction of all sorts of American press comments. The reputation of leading packing houses was torn to shreds by quotations from American publications, which were read in extenso, or which were summarized by Herren Klinkowstrom, Wangelheim, Vielhaben, Sieg or other agrarians. It may be assumed that this will be the line of argument followed by the opponents of the bill, for the comment of the press this week, when in sympathy with the agrarians, almost entirely consists of a reiteration of the charge, which one paper puts tersely, that "this American meat, which Germans are expected to eat has been found by the highest American investigation commission unhealthy and even deadly to America's own army of strong, lusty men."

It is out of the question that the bill can pass in its present shape and it is merely a question as to how much it can be altered without becoming unacceptable to the government. Its opponents wish, above all, the following changes: The abolishment of the provision making a double inspection compulsory, even on cattle slaughtered for domestic use; to put foreign meat on the same footing as domestic meat in the matter of inspection; to take the execution of the provision of the bill out of the hands of the bundesrath and fix it bindingly in the bill, in order, as one speaker said, to "remove it from the diplomatic field with foreign countries. If its opponents accomplish this, as seems to be likely, the bill will be unacceptable to the government, and will undoubtedly lead to a tariff war with the United States.

The above statements are the result of the inquiries made on the subject by the correspondent here of The Associated Press.

An American expert, who is in the confidence of the Washington administration and who is now here, said, bluntly: "If Germany passes a law requiring, in addition to the American official certificates of the healthy condition of our export meats, which are as reliable as the German certificates, a double inspection after the arrival of the meat here, that will be tantamount to a prohibition against American meat and such action will doubtless be answered by retaliation on German exports to the United States. Every bottle of German wine will be opened and its hygienic qualities tested."

A significant point of the speech of the minister of the interior, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, was that the bill was intended by the government as a "transitory measure until Germany produces enough meat for her own people, which, it is believed, will not take long."

The excitement over the Samoan situation has almost died out and the general expectation is that all the points at variance will now be amicably and fairly adjusted by the special commission. Some of the leading papers, in their desire for fairness, even print communications from members of the British mission at Samoa, controverting some of the statements of Dr. Raffel, the German president of the municipal council at Apia, regarding the relation of Tanus and Chief Justice Chambers with the missionaries.

The correspondent here of The Associated Press learns from the best

source that while the safe department at Washington has, from time to time, instructed the United States embassy to present the American view of the differences which have arisen on the subject of the most favored nation clause in the commercial treaties, formal instructions have not been received at the Berlin embassy looking to the negotiation for an entirely new reciprocity treaty.

GERMANS IN MANILA VERY FRIENDLY

Letters recording the excellent relations now prevailing between the Germans and Americans in the Philippine islands have reached here from official quarters. Prince Henry, of Prussia, it appears, wrote to Admiral Dewey, "pleasantly and conciliatorily," and when the Irene returned from Hilo Admiral Dewey placed meat from the American stores at her commander's disposal, and the Kaiserin Augusta received American meat, ice and coal. At Hong Kong, it is added, the Monterey and Baltimore crews cordially associated with those of the German ships. A number of similar instances are mentioned.

GERMAN COMPLAINTS Of Treatment of Their People by the British Forces in Samoa

Berlin, April 22.—The Lokai Anzeiger today publishes two letters from Samoa, dated March 23rd. One of them is from its special correspondent at Apia, Herr von Wolffersdorff, and the other from Herr Marquardt, a prominent German resident of Apia, who, under Tamasese, was military instructor and, later, under Mataafa and the provisional government, was justice of the peace until he resigned on the departure of Dr. Raffel, the German president of the municipal government of Apia.

From Herr Marquardt's letter it appears that it was he, and not Herr Hufnagel, who was arrested by Captain Sturdee, commander of the British warship Porpoise, for bearing arms against the British sailors. He says he was taken on board the Porpoise where, he claims, he was grossly insulted by Captain Sturdee, and that after fourteen hours' captivity, during which no proof against him was advanced, he was transferred to the German warship Falke, but with the condition that he was not to leave her. Herr Marquardt asserts that his property was stolen and destroyed by Malietoa Tanus' hosts and that millions of other German property were likewise destroyed. The writer then asks who will pay the damages?

Herr von Wolffersdorff asserts that the British consul, Mr. Maxse, and Captain Sturdee are both guilty of the grossest conduct in exceeding their treaty powers. He claims they treated the Germans like captives and continued an almost incessant shelling of German houses under various pretexts. He adds that the most intense indignation prevailed among the Samoan Germans against the British excesses. Otherwise, Herr von Wolffersdorff's report agrees with the German official reports.

Stole His Sweetheart's Diamonds

Savannah, Ga., April 22.—Thomas Jennings, who was a lieutenant of the Third Connecticut volunteers, mustered out here a few days ago, is in jail on the charge of having stolen a diamond sunburst from Rose Decker, a young woman with whom he was in love. The pin is valued at about \$50. The diamonds were found in a pawn shop and the ticket was in Jennings' possession. Every effort has been made to settle the case. This morning the pawn broker was paid the amount he loaned on the jewel. The Decker woman appeared in police court, but did not wish to prosecute. She stated that she thought he had intended it for a joke. Judge Harridge did not like taking the responsibility of dismissing the case and remanded the prisoner for trial.

People who have once taken DeWitt's Little Early Risers will never have anything else. They are the "famous little pills" for torpid liver and all irregularities of the system. R. R. Bellamy.

Good Record of the First North Carolina
Savannah, Ga., April 22.—The First North Carolina regiment, Colonel J. F. Armfield, was mustered out this morning. It is understood that the enlisted men will make their officers' presents when they reach home. The feeling between the rank and file in this regiment is very cordial.

The only incident in the muster-out was the sending of a silver service to Governor Russell. The men received on an average of \$90. They were paid in gold. An officer of the regiment stated that not one of the men had been given a dishonorable discharge.

HALF A MILLION CIGARS

Manufactured by the Stamp Counterfeiter Jacobs Seized by Government Officers

Washington, April 22.—The internal revenue bureau has so far been notified of the discovery of over 500,000 cigars manufactured by Jacobs at Lancaster, Pa., and bearing counterfeit stamps. Three hundred thousand of these were found in Jacobs' own factory at Lancaster, 70,000 in San Francisco, 32,000 in Philadelphia, 150,000 in Cincinnati, 10,000 in Toledo and 8,000 in the First New York district. It is believed that this amount will be largely increased as the search goes on. Orders have been issued to revenue agents to seize all cigars made at Jacobs' factory wherever found, and later on they will be sold at auction, the purchasers being required to re-stamp them. The proceeds will be turned into the treasury. What relief, if any, will be extended to innocent purchasers of the Jacobs cigars has not yet been determined.

New Orleans, April 22.—General E. L. Sour, collector of internal revenue today, seized between 35,000 and 40,000 cigars on the ground that the boxes were sealed with fraudulent revenue stamps. The cigars, he says, were manufactured at factory No. 3,741, district 9, Lancaster, Pa. These seizures are coincident with like seizures made in Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

Providence, R. I., April 22.—About 4,000 cigars were seized by revenue officers here from one concern today on the claim that the boxes bore bogus revenue stamps. The alleged proprietor of the factory, William Jacobs, is under arrest in Pennsylvania, on a charge of counterfeiting.

Montgomery, Ala., April 22.—Revenue officials today seized 21,000 cigars in Montgomery on account of fraudulent stamps. The factory name is not known.

Charlotte, N. C., April 22.—Deputy Collector Hasty is on the hunt for Jacobs' cigars in this section. At Charlotte today he seized a car load of cigars supposed to have come from Pennsylvania and bearing counterfeit stamps. Knoxville, Tenn., April 22.—Deputy Revenue Collector Henry Hart today seized from wholesale dealers of this city 10,000 cigars manufactured by Factory 3,741, Lancaster, Pa., bearing counterfeit stamps. Mr. Hart will go to Chattanooga Monday, where he expects to seize 200,000 cigars. It is estimated that 300,000 will be confiscated in this district.

Denver, Col., April 22.—Internal revenue officers here seized in Denver 140,000 cigars bearing counterfeit revenue stamps. They all come from factories at Lancaster, Pa., which have been seized by the authorities.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE

Negroes Agree to Kill a White Man Every Time One of Their Race is Lynched

Charleston, S. C., April 22.—An outcome of the Greenwood county negro lynchings is reported from the adjoining county, Saluda. The negroes of Richlandville, where they are very numerous, have determined to prevent negro lynchings and white-cappings, and the plan adopted is to murder a white man or burn the home of a white man for every negro that is lynched or whipped. They are said to have banded themselves together for this purpose, led on by Peterson, a negro preacher, who hails from Greenwood and who inflames the passions of his flock by constant repetitions of the "Phoenix slaughter of negroes and other outrages inflicted upon our race." The story comes from alleged good authority, though the name of the informant is not given. It will be thoroughly investigated by the people of Saluda Court House. No action has as yet been taken by the whites, as the expose has just been made.

THE SLOOP DRAGON

From New York to Savannah, Put in at Beaufort

(Special to The Messenger.)
Beaufort, N. C., April 22.—The celebrated cup-winning sloop Dragon arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. The captain and party are delighted with the quick time they made. She came from the Roanoke marshes since "outrages inflicted upon our race," and has beaten everything they met. The Dragon has just been purchased by a syndicate of yacht men at Savannah, Ga., and will be raced in the interstate races. The party on board are Captain Davis, H. Ashley, Thomas F. Darr, James Jackson, of New York; Captain C. Walter Brownrigg, of Savannah. The party are all well and in splendid spirits. They leave today at noon for Savannah.

If you have piles, cure them. No use undergoing horrible operations that simply remove the results of the disease without disturbing the disease itself. Place your confidence in DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It has never failed to cure others; it will not fail to cure you. R. R. Bellamy.

The Mazet Committee

New York, April 22.—Beyond the enunciation of a stringent line of action against contumacious witnesses and the preparation to make a speedy example of one individual, today's sessions of the Mazet investigation committee were comparatively uninteresting and unimportant. Neither Mr. Croker nor any of the better known persons associated with him was examined, and the affairs of the Tammany leader did not come into prominence. After one more session on Monday it is announced the committee will adjourn until May 9th, and in the interval, it is presumed, they will submit a preliminary report to the legislature, and, possibly, proceed against several witnesses for contempt.

Little, neglected scratches and wounds frequently result in blood poisoning. Better heal them quickly with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, a thoroughly anti-septic application with a record of always curing piles, old ulcers, sores, cuts, wounds and skin diseases. R. R. Bellamy.

BETS WITH NO TAKERS

On Supreme Court Deciding Office Case in Favor of Fusionists—Report on Last Year's Insurance Business

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., April 22.—The Baptist board of state missions has elected Rev. A. C. Brown, of Asheville, general missionary for western North Carolina. Bids are offered here at odds of two to one, with no takers, that the decision of the supreme court will be adverse to E. C. Beddingfield, for place on the corporation commission; to Jas. A. Bryan for presidency of the Atlantic and North Carolina railway, and to Cherry, of Edgecombe, for keeper of the capitol.

It was argued today before the court by MacRae, counsel for Patrick in the Atlantic and North Carolina railway case that the case of Hoke vs. Henderson completely covered it. It is ascertained from Bellamy himself that Oliver Dockery's effort against John D. Bellamy is not for the latter's seat, but to have the house of representatives see the election aside and declare there was no election at all. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, which has done business in North Carolina since 1865, will withdraw May 31st, because it does not believe justice to its policy holders will permit it to accept the provisions of the "Craig" bill. This is the bill which requires all corporations doing business in North Carolina to surrender all right to transfer cases from state to federal courts.

The report of last year's insurance business in North Carolina, made today, shows—in fire companies, risks written \$61,544,000, losses paid \$470,000, premiums received \$1,006,774; life companies, risks written \$17,136,000, losses paid \$532,000, premiums received \$1,576,500; accident and surety companies, risks written \$18,416,000, losses paid \$30,400, premiums received \$67,137.

Base Ball

Washington 4, Boston 7.

Washington, April 22.—Weyhing had the game well in hand in the opening innings today, but went to pieces in the eighth, when six successive hits were made off his delivery. The Senators hit Hickman at intervals, but not effectively. Slow fielding on the part of the home team was a factor in losing the game. Attendance 400. The score: R. H. E. Washington . . . 0 2 1 0 0 1 0—4 9 2 Boston 0 0 1 0 1 0 5 0—7 13 1 Batteries: Weyhing and McGuire; Hickman and Bergen. Umpires, Emmsie and Betts. Time, 1:57.

New York 8, Baltimore 7.

New York, April 22.—For four innings today the New Yorks played poorly. After that, however, they braced up and won an interesting game by good and timely batting. Holmes was fined and put out of the game in the sixth inning for abusive language to Umpire Andrews. Attendance 4,500. The score: R. H. E. New York 0 2 2 0 1 1 2 0 x—8 14 6 Baltimore 0 1 2 1 0 0 3 0—7 8 2 Batteries: Doheny, Grady and Wilson; McKenna and Ryan. Umpires, Gaffney and Andrews. Time, 2:05.

Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 3.

Philadelphia, April 22.—It was nip and tuck between the Phillies and the Brooklyn today. Kennedy and Fraser were in the points and both were effective. The home team broke the tie in the fifth inning, when they scored attendance 9,018. The score: R. H. E. Philadelphia . . . 0 2 1 0 1 0 1 x—5 10 1 Brooklyn 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3 8 2 Batteries: Fraser and Douglas; Kennedy and Smith. Umpires, Hunt and Connolly. Time, 1:50.

Cincinnati 4, Chicago 1.

Cincinnati, April 22.—Hawley was victorious today and as a result the Reds won their first game from Chicago. Ewing switched his batting order, and because of McPhee's lame ankle Irwin was brought into the game. Attendance 3,236. The score: R. H. E. Cincinnati 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0—4 10 1 Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 2 Batteries: Hawley and Peitz; Callahan and Chance. Umpires, Burns and Smith. Time, 2:05.

St. Louis 5, Pittsburg 3.

St. Louis, April 22.—St. Louis won the third game of the series with Pittsburg in a rain storm. The visitors led up to the fourth inning was a tie. In the fifth inning Child's single and McKean's double brought in the winning run. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of rain. Attendance 2,500. The score: R. H. E. St. Louis 0 0 1 2 1 1—5 5 0 Pittsburg 0 2 0 1 0 0—3 7 3 Batteries: Jones and Criger; Leever and Bowerman. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Time, 1:45.

Louisville 5, Cleveland 6.

Louisville 15, Cleveland 2.
Louisville, April 22.—The Cleveleans outplayed the Colonels in the first game, which was a very interesting one. Clark and Lockhead came to blows at second base in the sixth inning and were removed from the game by Umpire O'Day.

The visitors' pitching staff was easily off in the second game and the home team had a walk-over. Pitches Waddell, Altrock and Morrison have been farmed out to the Columbus, Ohio; Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Ottumwa, Iowa, teams respectively. Attendance 2,500. The score: R. H. E. Louisville 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 0—5 10 3 Cleveland 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 0—6 15 2 Batteries: Cunningham and Powers; Hughey, Carsey and Sugden. Time, 1:58.

Second game.—R. H. E. Louisville 0 0 3 4 5 1 1 x—15 9 3 Cleveland 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2 13 5 Batteries: Woods and Kittredge; Lockhead, Hill, Stivets and Sugden and Clements. Umpires, O'Day and Brennan. Time, 1:50.

Pneumonia, la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough readily yield to One Minute Cough Cure. Use this remedy in time and save a doctor's bill —or the undertaker's. R. R. Bellamy.

LAWTON'S ADVANCE

He Organizes Another Flying Squadron to Drive Back the Insurgents.

ENCOUNTERS WITH THE ENEMY

The Philipinos Driven to the Hills—Philipinos Refuse to Receive Spanish Officers Under Flag of Truce—No News From Lieutenant Gilmore and the Other Prisoners—Captain Coghlan Lets Out Some Ugly Truths—Rumors of Cabinet Discussing Cases of Alleged Treason Denied.

Manila, April 22.—General Lawton took the field at day break today, with a column of troops consisting of the North Dakota regiment, two battalions of the Third infantry, the Twenty-second infantry, two guns of Scott's battery, three troops of the Fourth cavalry and Gales' squadron, equipped in light marching order. This force started at 5 o'clock this morning over the Novaliches road, traversing the country previously cleared of the rebels, but subsequently re-occupied by them. It is to be presumed that General Lawton, by this movement, will outflank the enemy before joining General MacArthur north of Malolos. The Dakota regiment first encountered the enemy in front of Novaliches at 8:15 o'clock a. m. The rebels opened fire on our troops, but their fire was silenced fifteen minutes later, the enemy retiring in bad order and the Americans advancing along the rough roads about Novaliches. They were considerably annoyed by the fire of the rebel sharpshooters from the jungle for two hours.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels were in full flight, leaving many dead on the field and our troops were compelled to take a brief rest in the shade, as the heat was overpowering. PHILIPPINOS REFUSE TO RECEIVE FLAG OF TRUCE.

Manila, April 22.—11:20 a. m.—Colonel Remie and Major Lassaras, the Spanish commissioners, with their secretaries, attempted to enter the rebel lines yesterday to confer with Aguinaldo regarding an exchange of prisoners, but failed in their mission. The party, the members of which were attired in full uniform, drove to the American camp and lunched with General MacArthur. Then they proceeded in a carriage under a flag of truce, toward Calumpit, but were stopped by the rebel outpost on the road, who assumed a menacing attitude and refused to parley with the commissioners. The latter were compelled to return and took the evening train for Manila.

The rebels before Calumpit have recently been reinforced by bodies of men from the Pampanga province and are now well entrenched in the strongest position, on what is practically an island formed by a tributary to the Rio Grande.

TO AID SPANISH TROOPS AT BALER.

Madrid, April 22.—At today's cabinet meeting the ministers considered the situation of the garrison defending Baler on the island of Luzon, and it was decided to instruct General Rios, Spain's principal commander in the Philippines, to request Major General Otis, the American commander, to permit the Spanish troops still at Manila to go to the aid of the beleaguered.

A NEW FLYING SQUADRON.

Washington, April 22.—The war department today received a cablegram from General Otis announcing the formation of a new flying column under command of General Lawton and the initiation of a new campaign, which is expected to result in clearing out the jungle in the country north of Manila up to the foothills of the mountains on the northeast and up to the termination of the railroad at Bulacan. The text of the dispatch was not made public, but it is understood to agree closely with the account of the movements contained in the Associated Press dispatches from Manila.

NO NEWS FROM THE YORKTOWN PRISONERS.

No word has come to the navy department since last Tuesday relative to the fate of Lieutenant Gilmore and the fourteen sailors of the Yorktown, who were ambushed and captured at Baler, on the island of Luzon. Today Secretary Long addressed an inquiry by cable to Admiral Dewey, to ascertain whether he could supply any further information on this point. The secretary says he has no doubt the admiral is doing what is best to succor the men, and it is suggested that he has refrained from making public his plans to prevent the insurgents from taking advantage of the information to conceal their captives. The arrival of the Yorktown at Manila has not yet been reported to the navy department, and it is not known whether or not she sailed from Hilo, where she reported by cable the bad news to Admiral Dewey, or whether Commander Sperry put back from the Hilo for Baler after having secured reinforcements or additional boats.

Washington, April 22.—A cabinet officer is authority for an absolute denial of the story that the cabinet yesterday discussed an alleged conspiracy in this country to weaken the United States in the Philippines. Secretary Long, in answer to a direct inquiry said that specifically and cogently the statement was erroneous that the cabinet had been charging any person or set of persons in the United States with treason. That was as far as he cared to make any statement.

Inquiry develops that the probable basis for the story is some exchanges of opinions that have been taking place not only among the cabinet officers, but among the close friends of the administration ever since the submission of the peace treaty to the senate for its action, to the general effect that the delays that were being interposed

to speedy action upon the treaty were harmful. It was said that great encouragement had been given to Aguinaldo by the attitude of the opponents of the president's policy among American public men. But, after all, this was nothing more than what was said openly on the floor of the senate during the consideration of the treaty, and the charge was the basis of some bitter personal exchanges between senators. Since the conclusion of the peace negotiations the excitement of ratifications there have also been some expressions on the part of the adherents of the president's policy as to the ill effect upon the public and the soldiers not actually at the front of frequent publication of letters from dissatisfied volunteers in the Philippines. It may be said that the expressions were rather in the nature of regrets than of complaints, but, as summed up by a cabinet officer, there has been no disposition to attach personal blame to individuals, but rather to note radical differences of opinion.

SOME UGLY TRUTHS.

The German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, called on Secretary Hay today, which led to reports that the attention of the state department had been called to the remarks of Captain Coghlan, of the cruiser Raleigh, at a New York banquet last night, relating his personal observations of a rebuke and threat administered by Admiral Risers to the crew of the cruiser under orders at Manila. It was stated positively, however, that no protest or representations were made, as it is understood to be the German view that this is a matter in which the authorities here should be left to take the initiative. At the same time it is known that Captain Coghlan's remarks caused considerable displeasure in high quarters and naval quarters, mainly because they are contrary to the policy which the two governments have adopted of giving as little public expression as possible to the friction which may have occurred at Manila.

In naval quarters there is a disposition to regard Captain Coghlan's statements as giving some rather ugly truths, which have heretofore been glossed over on grounds of public policy. The responsible naval officials have, however, shared the policy of minimizing the frictions at Manila. But in the present case, owing to Captain Coghlan's splendid services, they are not disposed to be captious in their criticism of his utterances.

If you suffer from tenderness or fullness on the right side, pains under shoulder-blade, constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, and feel dull, heavy and sleepy, your liver is torpid and congested. DeWitt's Little Early Risers will cure you promptly, pleasantly and permanently by removing the congestion and causing the bile ducts to open and flow naturally. They are good pills. R. R. Bellamy.

The Beef Court

Washington, April 22.—The Wade court of inquiry held a brief open session today to listen to the reading of depositions and to take the testimony of Major Games M. Lancaster, of the Fourth artillery. Major Lancaster said that while his command was in Porto Rico they ate only native beef, and that was what he ate in Manila. He expressed the opinion that live cattle should have been landed at Daiquiri, basing that opinion upon the fact that while at Daiquiri he landed 700 horses. He thought 400 or 500 cattle could have been landed within twenty-four hours.

The depositions read were from Alexander Powell, the owner of the Alwell process for preserving meat, and Earl D. Berry, a reporter of The New York Times.

Mr. Powell stated that he does not use formaldehyde in his process and does not know what it is. Mr. Berry was present in January 31st last, when Sydney Reide, of the Associated Press, interviewed General Miles. He said that he and Mr. Reide compared notes on the interview and that their accounts agreed substantially.

Maryland Defeats Carolina

(Special to The Messenger.)
Chapel Hill, N. C., April 22.—Carolina lost the second game of the season in hotly contested playing against the University of Maryland by the score of 6 to 5. Weak pitching was the cause of Maryland to score 4. In the seventh tied, score four for all. Ninth inning opened with the score of 5 to 5. Carolina had excellent chance to win, but with three men on bases, Graves flies out to third. Maryland scores the winning run, with two men out, on bad throw of Alston to Winston, Winston to Graves. Lawson pitched excellent ball. Rogers caught a pretty fly. Struck out—Lawson 7, Minor 2, Brooks 1. Hits—Carolina 11, Maryland 9. Errors—Carolina 6, Maryland 5. Batteries—Carolina, Lawson and Graves; Maryland, Minor, Brooks and Alexander. John Carr, umpire.

International Chess Games

New York, April 22.—The first international chess match between American and British students, which was begun yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, ended this evening at 5 o'clock in a victory for the Oxford and Cambridge combination by 3½ to 2½ games. The American players represented Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton colleges.