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LEGISLATURE

Proceedings of the State Senate and House Yesterday

THE BOND ISSUE

The Senate went into committee of the whole on the revenue bill—it was made a special order for Monday—The Senate and House met in joint session to choose trustees of the State University—Mr. Sherill was re-elected as State Librarian. The bill to allow a vote on the removal of Robeson's court house passed second reading—The House Finance Committee will take up the bond issue Monday.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., February 28.—Bills were introduced in the senate as follows:

By Gilliam, to incorporate Denton, Edgecombe county.
By How, to create a stock law in parts of Pitt.
By Richardson, to incorporate the Bank of Harnett.
By Brown, to incorporate the Southport and Northeastern railway.
To incorporate the Aulander High school.

There was a discussion on the bill to allow the people of Robeson county to vote on the question of moving the court house from Lumberton to Pembroke. An amendment was sent in postponing the election for one year, that is until August 19th. McBryde, Webb and Baldwin said that this election was not held this year an off year. This was lost; White withdrew his amendment; Marshall offered an amendment making the election at the same time as the general election. This was lost. The bill passed 20 to 14 on the second reading, several senators voting for it who are understood to oppose it. Bills passed as follows:

To establish a stock law territory in certain parts of Bertie.
To amend the law regarding graded schools at Mt. Olive.

To amend Wilson charter and authorize a bond issue.
To provide for a graded school at Williamston.

To authorize Smithfield to issue bonds.
To charter the Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Elizabeth City.

The senate went into committee of the whole on the revenue bill. London explained some of the changes in the law; the bill was made special order for next Monday at noon.

The House.

Bills introduced in the house as follows:

To protect fish in Columbus.
To extend the stock law in Richmond 1.
To prevent public drunkenness in Cabarras.

To secure the taking of agricultural statistics.
To provide for circulating libraries for public schools.

To tax dealers in coco-cola.
To protect partridges in Sampson.
To protect fish in Beaufort county.
To prohibit hunting in Wayne county, without the consent of the land owner.

To provide the registration of trademarks and labels.
Bills passed as follows:

To prevent overcharges in freight and demurrage, and delay in handling cars.
To regulate the sale, inspection and branding of all cotton seed meal, with a tax upon it of 20 cents per ton. McNeill, of Scotland opposed this bill, declaring that it discriminated against the farmers' daughteridge, White, Whitaker and Scott all farmers declared there was no discrimination.

McRae introduced a bill to charter the Merchants Railway.
Daughteridge introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Anderson in Edgecombe.

Election of University Trustees.

The senate and house met in joint session to elect the trustees of the State University, and chose the following: Madison J. Hawkins of Warren, E. M. Armfield of Guilford, Victor S. Bryant of Durham, C. T. Bally of Wake, W. H. S. Burgwyn of Halifax, R. B. Creevy of Pasquotank, John W. Graham of Orange, Charles W. Worth of New Hanover, F. G. James of Pitt, R. B. Redwine of Union, R. A. Johnson of Richmond, J. O. Atkinson of Alamance, Walter Murphy of Rowan, Fred L. Carr of Green, Perrin Busbee of Wake, Charles McNamee of Buncombe, Lee T. Mann of Gaston, George Rountree of New Hanover, Z. V. Walzer of Davidson, F. D. Winston of Bertie, Owen H. Guion of Craven, William R. Kenan of New Hanover, J. Allen Holt of Guilford, A. H. Galloway of Rockingham, A. W. Graham of Granville, Thomas S. Rollins of Madison, Daniel Hudgins of McDowell, George G. Stephens of Mecklenburg.

M. O. Sherill was re-elected as state

librarian, and the joint session adjourned.

Removal of Robeson's County Seat.

Editor McKenzie, of The Aaxton Scottish Chief, was here today looking after the bill allowing the people of Robeson to vote on the removal of the court house. He says he fears the bill will be defeated, as a number of the legislators show prejudice again leaving the matter to a popular vote, for that reason that they fear an election will irritate the democrats.

\$600,000 Bond Issue Would Not be too Large.

Representative Guion was interviewed about the bond issue and what the appropriation committee were going to do about that matter. He said it was quite evident that four hundred thousand dollars bond issue, as provided by the bill introduced in the house will not produce enough revenue, and that if it is not increased there will be a shortage of \$19,000 in the support and maintenance of state institutions. Of course the governor and some of the states leading men have felt all the while that the issue should not be less than \$500,000 and that \$600,000 would not be too much.

Chairman Doughton of the house finance committee says it will on Monday take up the bond bill, having waited until the revenue bill had passed one branch of the legislature in order to ascertain the policy of the state as to revenue. Doughton feels very sure there will be sufficient bond issue to pay the deficit, which including \$20,000 for public schools amounts to \$419,000.

Appropriation for Public Schools.

The committees on education held a joint session to consider the matter of state appropriation to the public school, having before it two bills, one by Senator White, another by Representative Smith. State Superintendent Joyner prepared a bill which was accepted as a substitute for these bills. It appropriates \$100,000 to be apportioned per capita, and \$100,000 to be given to bring the school term to four months. Where schools receive money from a special tax, this amount will not be counted in the estimate of the amount raised in the county.

There was also a discussion before this committee of the bill by Representative Newland to establish a teachers training school for seven counties in Northwestern North Carolina, including Caldwell, Watauga and others.

The Appropriations Committee.

The appropriations committee is now the biggest one of them all and all hands are afraid of it. Of course all possible influences are brought to bear to induce this committee to be liberal, but one of its members said this afternoon its plan was to cut down every appropriation. For example it cut off seven thousand dollars of the amount for next years maintenance for the Western hospital for the insane, and cut off 10 per cent. this year and next year for what was asked for the Raleigh hospital. It reduced the appropriation for the Goldsboro hospital to \$58,000. Of course what ever it does is subject to change, even at the last moment.

There was a discussion before the house judiciary committee of the bill making it a misdemeanor to carry pistols under 12 inches long, and weighing less than three pounds, and also imposing a heavy tax on pistol sellers, but no conclusion was reached by the committee.

The People to Vote on the Carnegie Library.

Morton has introduced a bill allowing the Wilmington aldermen if they choose to submit to a vote of the people the question of the acceptance or rejection of the Carnegie library. There is a disagreement between Morton and his senator as to the letter's amendment to Wilmington's charter bill, striking out the 3rd section and there will be a conference on this matter Monday.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

WRECK ON N. Y. CENTRAL

The Southwestern Limited Crashes Into a Caboose at the East Syracuse Yards.

Syracuse, N. Y., February 28.—The Southwestern limited on the New York Central west bound was wrecked at the east Syracuse yards tonight.

The killed were: Charles Babcock, conductor, J. E. Keeler, brakeman, J. D. Gourley, brakeman. Three other train men were severely injured. All were from Albany. They were asleep in a caboose which was detached upon a track. Freight cars on the same track being shifted, struck the caboose which jumped the switch and slid along another track, rolling across the west bound passenger track. Here the Southwestern at full speed struck it. The engine toppled over, crushing the car and killing the men inside.

The engineer and fireman stuck to their posts and were rescued from the wreck. The porter in his buffet car had his left hand torn off. A number of passengers were shaken up and bruised but none severely hurt.

D. E. Yates of Savannah Asphyxiated in Philadelphia Hotel.

Philadelphia, February 28.—D. E. Yates, 42 years old, of Savannah was asphyxiated in his room at a hotel here. The coroner will determine whether the case is one of accident or suicide. Yates was a travelling horse dealer. He registered at the hotel last Wednesday. Thursday night he retired early and was not seen again until the odor of escaping gas attracted the porters attention to his room. He had been dead some time when discovered and the gas was turned on full force. A letter of recommendation from G. E. Emerson, of Savannah, was found among his possessions.

THE END NEAR ALDRICH BILL

Only a Few Days More Debated at Length in the Senate But no Vote of This Session of Congress Taken

THE WORK DONE DELAY IN HOUSE

Among the Important Measures Passed During the Session of Congress Was One Creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Passage of the Anti-Trust Law—Several Anti-Trust Provisions Were Enacted—The Tariff on Coal Was Removed—Legislation of Importance to the Army and Navy Has Been Enacted, and Measures of Great Benefit to the Philippines Have Been Passed.

Washington, February 28.—The work of this session of congress, the closing of which marks the expiration of the 57th congress, is practically at an end, except for the passage of the appropriation bills now pending, and these are in the final stages. A limited number of other measures may be passed during the last hours, but the number will be very small.

A summary of the legislation enacted during the two sessions makes an interesting showing. The 57th has been a busy congress, and important results have obtained.

Among the acts of this session is that creating the department of commerce and labor, and adding another cabinet officer to the president's official family. The bill creating this department contains provisions for investigating corporations.

Another important piece of legislation enacted at this session is the anti-trust act, commonly known as the Elkins law.

Another bill was passed which enables the attorney general to expedite suits brought under the Sherman anti-trust law and incorporated in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act is a provision which invests at the immediate disposal of the attorney general, the sum of \$500,000 to better equipment for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws now existing.

A further provision is made in the general deficiency bill for two assistants to the attorney general and additional clerks. The house also passed the Littlefield anti-trust bill which contained a publicity feature as well as an anti-tribute clause. The bill failed of passage in the senate.

One of the first acts of this session was the removal of the tariff on coal of all kinds coming from any foreign country.

Legislation of importance to the army and navy was enacted. A general staff corps has been provided for the United States army, the duties of which are to prepare plans for the defense of the country and for the mobilization of the armies of the United States in times of war, as well as to render professional aid to the secretary of war and the general officers of the army.

The militia bill, introduced by Representative Dick, of Ohio, and which passed the house during the first session, passed the senate during this session and has become a law. This act provides for the general organization of the militia of the United States and makes it available, when its services may be required by the government.

The naval appropriation bill which has passed both houses provides for a material increase in the personnel of the navy to meet the growing demands for officers and men; also for an increase in the number of warships.

Measures of great importance to the Philippines have been adopted at this session. An appropriation of \$3,000,000 was made to relieve the distress and suffering caused by the ravages of disease among the water buffalo in the islands upon which the natives are almost wholly dependent in the pursuit of agriculture and distress resulting from the shortage of crops due to war and other causes. A currency system has been provided for the Philippine islands. Another act promoted the efficiency of the Philippine constabulary and still another provided for extradition of criminals to and from the islands. The house passed a bill to reduce the Philippine tariff, and the senate has been urged by the president to complete that act.

The anarchy bill providing for the protection of the president has passed both houses and conferees have agreed upon it.

Among the acts of the 57th congress which were adopted at the first session are the following: Authorizing the construction of an isthmian canal, providing civil government for the Philippines, providing revenue for the Philippine islands, extending Chinese exclusion laws, repeal of war taxes, extending charters of national banks, creating a permanent census bureau, providing a system for the irrigation of the arid lands, providing a consular and diplomatic service for Cuba.

General Gordon Will Retire from Lecture Platform.

Jackson, Miss., February 28.—General John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, who suffered a severe attack of acute indigestion while en route to this city Thursday night, left today for Texas. It is reported that after General Gordon has filled this season's lecture engagements, he will retire from the platform.

The Senate Passed the Fortifications Appropriation Bill and the House Immigration Bill—The Greater Part of the Day Was Taken Up With a General Discussion of the Aldrich Bond Deposit Bill—The Democrats Stuck to Their Filibuster Programme in the House and Delayed all Business—The Omnibus Public Building Bill Was Passed—Several Measures Sent to Committee and Other Reports Adopted.

Washington, February 28.—The senate today passed the fortifications appropriation bill and the house immigration bill with amendments. The general deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation measures to be considered was reported from committee. The greater part of the day was given up to the consideration of the Aldrich bond deposit bill, which was debated at length, but upon which a vote was not reached. While the bill was under discussion Mr. Aldrich said that the republican party would undertake a reduction of the revenues at the next session of congress, provided there was a surplus.

The senate agreed to take up the Aldrich bill by a vote of 42 to 18. The vote displaced the statehood bill as the unfinished business.

Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, opposed the Aldrich bill on the ground that it extends and enlarges the powers of the secretary of the treasury.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Clay, of Georgia, requiring the secretary of the treasury so far as practicable to fairly distribute the deposits authorized.

Mr. Turner said the bill proposed the grossest piece of favoritism to a class in this country who already have been too highly favored by laws which have been enacted. It was the old sub-treasury scheme, he said, of the old populist party, except that the beneficiaries under it are the national banks and not the farmers. The proposition was laughed to scorn and this would share the same fate.

Mr. Hoar criticised the bill as containing no protection against favoritism and opposed the adoption of Mr. Clay's amendment.

Mr. Berry then moved to displace the Aldrich bill with the anti-trust bill, but the motion was defeated by a party vote except that Senators Hoar, Nelson and Mason voted in the affirmative with the democrats. The vote stood 32 to 41.

Consideration of the Aldrich bill then was resumed. Mr. Bailey said he intended to vote for the bill, saying that his course would be accentuated by his aversion to the accumulation of money in the treasury. He explained that he was not only opposed to keeping the surplus in the banks, but against a system of taxation that would make a surplus. As, however, he could not have his way about the accumulation he was willing to unite with senators in taking the next best course, which was to distribute the money already collected.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, opposed the bill. He said that under its provisions the banker could take money from the treasury vaults by paying 1 1/2 per cent. upon it and then loan it out at a rate of interest "known only to the banker and the Lord." He was, he said, opposed to national banks, upon principle and he considered this bill as merely an enlargement of the functions of the national bank. "Coming to Mr. Morgan as an illustration," said Mr. Blackburn "would he not find himself in possession of such collateral as would enable him to draw out some of the surplus?"

Mr. Aldrich—"I do not know."

Mr. Blackburn—"Has he any such security now?"

Mr. Aldrich—"I again answer that I do not know."

Mr. Blackburn—"Nor do I but I suspect he has."

Mr. Aldrich stated that Mr. Morgan could not get the government money from the treasury unless he could supply the kind of security demanded by the terms of the bill.

Mr. Blackburn gave notice of his intention to offer the Littlefield anti-trust bill as an amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. Teller also said that the revenues should be reduced whereupon Mr. Aldrich asked the Colorado senator if he would co-operate with the republicans in reducing the revenues, "which," he added, "we shall certainly undertake to do, provided there is a surplus."

Mr. Teller replied that he would be found willing to lend his aid in the discussion of the chamber at the next session in reducing the revenues, "which," he added, "we shall certainly undertake to do, provided there is a surplus."

The immigration bill was then taken up and passed with an amendment offered by Mr. Bacon, excluding anarchists.

The senate took a recess until 11

o'clock tomorrow when a session will be held for the purpose of delivering eulogies upon deceased members of the house.

House of Representatives.

The democrats stuck to their filibustering programme in the house today and even under the operation of the special rules adopted yesterday, the majority's progress with appropriation bills and conference reports was exceedingly slow and laborious. The democrats forced a roll call on every proposition and compelled the resuming in extent of everything presented.

Every parliamentary expedient was seized to delay matters and at the end of a session of over nine hours the house completely worn out, at 8:05 o'clock tonight took a recess until noon tomorrow (Sunday). There was no sign of democrats abating their opposition. The reading clerks tonight were exhausted by the long strain of trying to make themselves aware above the ceaseless din and confusion on the floor. There were fifteen roll calls and two calls of the house. The feature of the day was the passage of the senate omnibus public building bill with house amendments which latter increased the total carried by the bill to over \$6,000,000. The leaders who opposed the bill did not attempt to defeat it and it was passed 20-25 under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Mann, republican of Illinois, took occasion during the debate upon it to charge "collusion" between the architect and the contractor of the Chicago public building.

Mr. Gaines, democrat of Tennessee, during the discussion of a conference report bitterly arraigned the authorities for selling the "secret relics" of the White House, including, he said, a side board which had been presented to Mrs. Hayes by the W. C. T. U. and which, he said, was now reposing in a Washington brewery. The members secured the side board, Mr. Gaines said, had secured other sacred relics sold as junk and intended to fit up a "White House saloon" at the St. Louis exposition. Mr. Gaines said that other valuable mementoes of other days including a mirror presented by Count Rochambeau and bronzes presented by General Patterson to President Jackson had been sold as junk.

Mr. Grosvenor, republican of Ohio, denied these charges, saying that nothing but "second hand furniture," had been sold.

"When Madison was president," interrupted Mr. Cannon, "it is related that the washing was hung in the east room—my God," he ejaculated with mock gravity "what has become of the clothes line." Amid the peals of laughter this evoked the debate ceased.

The net result of the day's session was the sending to conference of the naval and fortifications appropriation bills, the adoption of the conference reports on the railroad safety and appellate bill and the military academy appropriation bill, the passage of the omnibus public building and the bill to settle the account of officers during the Spanish war period and the adoption of the senate amendment to two other comparatively unimportant measures.

THE BURDICK MURDER

Police Have Discovered Several Clues—No Arrests Made.

Buffalo, N. Y., February 28.—Mrs. Burdick, the widow of Edward L. Burdick, who was murdered at his home Thursday night, arrived here today from Atlantic City. The police have found the hackman who drove an as yet unidentified man to within a few doers of the Burdick residence about midnight on Thursday night. They regard this as a valuable clue. Another clue in the hands of the authorities is a tuft of hair which was found on the person of Mr. Burdick. It is not of his hair, but whether belonging to a man or woman the police do not say. It is of a color and texture that will be easy to match with the hair from which it was torn. In the room in which the murdered man was found the police also found a paper which had been sent to Mr. Burdick by a Cleveland woman, containing a story of the granting of a divorce from her husband. The police learned that the woman was in Cleveland Thursday night and that her former husband is working in New York or some other eastern city.

It was learned today that Mr. Burdick, whose business took him on frequent trips out of the city, had been shadowed for sometime when out of town. This system of espionage, he had said, had been in effect for some time, and the inference is that it was to obtain evidence, if possible, for counter charges in the divorce proceedings which had been begun by Mrs. Burdick.

The autopsy revealed that there were at least eleven wounds on the head, five of which were so serious that any one would have been sufficient to cause death and that they had been inflicted by some blunt instrument. The location of the wounds indicated that the victim was in a reclining position when the blows were delivered or that most of them had been delivered after he had been knocked down. Considerable force had been used, but the doctors did not pretend to claim that the force used was greater than might have been exerted by a strong woman. It was evident that the murderer was in a great state of passion, amounting to frenzy, as the skull had been broken to a pulp in one place and many blows had been struck.

To Protect the Plazas.

A bill has been forwarded to Raleigh for passage by the general assembly for the protection of the plazas running through the middle of the streets of the city. It makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of \$20, for any one to willingly or wantonly pluck or destroy any flower, plant or shrubbery planted and growing on the plazas or adjacent to the side walks in the streets of Wilmington.

Many of the citizens have taken pains to beautify the plazas in front of their residences, and people ruthlessly walk across them and in many instances flowers are pulled and the shrubbery injured. The object of the bill is to prevent this vandalism.

FATAL WRECK

Near Lenoir City, Tenn., By Spreading Rails

LIST OF DEAD

Besides Three Killed Many Were Injured, Some of Whom Will Die—The Wreck Occurred on the Southern Tracks and the Train Plunged Down a Steep Embankment—The Wreck Was Caused by Two Landslides and Occurred at a Most Unfortunate Place—The Cincinnati Southern Was Traveling Behind the Ill-Fated Train—The Fast Chicago and Florida Limited Had Just Passed the Place.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 28.—The fast passenger train from Chattanooga to Salisbury, leaving Chattanooga at 11:45 last night, was wrecked about three and one-half miles west of Lenoir City, Tenn., this morning about 2 o'clock. The wreck was caused by the spreading of rails. Three deaths are reported so far, and twenty-five people were injured. The dead are:

John Bibb, of Knoxville, engineer.
A. Q. Tucker, Newport, mail clerk.
Alfred Best, Knoxville, colored porter.

The injured: R. A. Tompkins, express messenger, Bristol, Tenn., shoulder and neck bruised; G. M. Betty, Knoxville, mail clerk, arm and wrist bruised; W. T. Klutz, Knoxville, baggage master, back injured; W. S. Overton, Knoxville, conductor; Thomas Mills, Knoxville, colored fireman, both legs broken.

The following passengers were injured: J. T. Falcott, Chattanooga, Tenn., shoulder bruised and right leg broken; E. F. Wanison, Rogersville, Tenn., arm broken and head bruised; P. H. Guyce, Fletcher, N. C., back and shoulder and head injured; Mrs. P. H. Guyce, Fletcher, N. C., back and head injured; W. B. Holt, Lyonades, Tenn., chest badly bruised and injured internally; H. O. Toms, Columbus, O., shoulder and arm injured; Mrs. H. O. Toms, injured internally; Mrs. M. Lee Rogersville, Tenn., head hurt and internal injuries; two children of Mrs. Lee, one of whom may die; Mrs. Sarah Emerson, Rogersville, Tenn., spine injured, will die; L. A. Hughes, Lone Mountain, Tenn.; J. B. Troppolun, New York, internally injured; J. A. Kelly, Alexandria, head hurt; Sam L. Kelly, Alexandria, Va., head and chest injured; F. T. Fisher, Knoxville, head bruised; William Whitehead, Marysville, Tenn., both hands and head injured; J. W. Toohy, Greenville, N. C., leg broken; R. P. Hersh, Moskoes, La. T. hear and right hand injured; H. B. Sargent, New Orleans, slightly injured.

The wreck occurred on the tracks of the Southern railway. The train plunged down a steep embankment. The locomotive went within thirty feet of the Tennessee river. Four of the coaches were telescoped and partially piled upon the engine. Three coaches were burned outright. The Cincinnati Southern train, from Chattanooga to Cincinnati was traveling behind the ill-fated train, it having to come by way of Knoxville on account of damage to tracks of the Cincinnati Southern between Chattanooga and Harriman last night. This train was awaiting orders at Loudon, when it was advised of the wreck. The engine of the Cincinnati Southern train ran up to the scene of the wreck and by pulling two of the rear sleepers back on the track and away from the wreckage, succeeded in saving them from destruction by fire. The wrecking train, with physicians and railroad officials left this city immediately after the wreck was reported.

It is stated that the wreck was caused by two land slides. In the first, it is thought a big boulder came down the side of a bluff and fell upon the track. These land slides spread the track and when the locomotive struck the boulder, it was thrown from the ties and down the embankment. Several coaches followed. The scene of the wreck is between Loudon and Lenoir City, Tenn., where the railroad parallels the Tennessee river for a considerable distance.

The construction of the road at this point was very difficult engineering, and it is the most unfortunate place for a wreck.

Just before Engineer Bibb died, a physician endeavored to have him drink a little whiskey, in the hope of extending his life as long as possible. The engineer refused, saying: "I have never touched it, and don't expect to begin to drink it now." Continuing he said: "I am going to die so go and look after the women and children in the coaches." He expired a few minutes later.

The Chicago and Florida Limited of the Cincinnati Southern road, one of the finest trains in the country running from Jacksonville to Chicago, was but a short time ahead of the wrecked train. The Chicago Flyer, which left Chattanooga ahead of Bibb's train was compelled to run to Harriman by way of Knoxville, instead of over its own line for the reason stated above. Had this train been wrecked the loss of life might have been very much greater, as it always carries a long list of passengers and runs on a very fast schedule.