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IN A CONVENT

Mrs. Maybrick Serving the Last Months of Her Sentence

IDENTITY HIDDEN

Mrs. Maybrick is at the Convent of the Sisters of the Ephany—She is a Free Agent in Many Ways, But Must Conform to the Convent Discipline. She Appears to be Happy by Comparison With Her Prison Life—Will be Released in July.

London, February 6.—Mrs. Maybrick is serving out the last few months of her life sentence for the killing of her husband in the quiet country home of the sisters of the Ephany at Truro, Cornwall, under an assumed name, and with her identity completely hidden. She is guarded from communication with the outside world as jealously as if she were still in Aylesbury prison. Though the fresh Cornwall air is bringing the color back to her cheeks, the strain of her fourteen years of confinement, commencing with the imposition of the death sentence, passed under the severe discipline of various prisons, is still evident in her careworn look. This, however, is the only outward sign she shows of her ordeal. Even the sisters with whom she associates and the servants have no idea that she really is Mrs. Maybrick. She wears an ordinary black dress with a white frill at her throat. She occupies a pleasant, simply furnished room in the day, and rises at 6 o'clock each morning.

Though a free agent in many ways she is obliged to conform to the strict discipline of the convent. She takes her meals in silence, and is not allowed to converse except upon religious topics during the day. At tea time when for an interval the sisters are permitted to talk of mundane things, Mrs. Maybrick retires to her own room. She must be in bed by 9 o'clock. No newspapers are allowed her, and only such books as are given her by the sisters. At first newspapers were surreptitiously supplied her, but this was discovered and severe reprimand followed.

During part of the day Mrs. Maybrick works in silence in the sewing room with the sisters, who make all their own clothing. Last Sunday she attended service in the Truro Cathedral and has been allowed to walk about the town accompanied by one of the sisters. Mrs. Maybrick is supposed to be recovering from an attack of influenza and passes merely as one of many visitors of the sisterhood who pay for their accommodation. She will remain in charge of the Truro station in her solitude Mrs. Maybrick appears to be happy by comparison. The change from the prison fare and discipline is almost as complete as the perfect freedom of the large, beautifully kept grounds surrounding the sisterhood building, which overlooks the sleepy little cathedral town of Truro, where the breezes sweep from the Cornish moors and coast.

In her solitude Mrs. Maybrick appears to be happy by comparison. The change from the prison fare and discipline is almost as complete as the perfect freedom of the large, beautifully kept grounds surrounding the sisterhood building, which overlooks the sleepy little cathedral town of Truro, where the breezes sweep from the Cornish moors and coast. Many members of the English aristocracy are inmates of the home. The Mother Superior of the sisterhood is Hon. Miss Dalrymple, while several other sisters under only their Christian names conceal well known patronesses.

The sisterhood of the Ephany constantly receives within its walls titled women who wish to find a temporary rest from the world in a religious retreat, and hence Mrs. Maybrick's arrival caused no comment. She was driven from the Truro railway station to the home in Miss Dalrymple's private carriage, and remained in strict incognito for nearly a fortnight. The mother superior is one of the few who knew of the identity of the visitor and she guards her from all interviews with a vigilance worthy of an old time abbess. This sister absolutely refused to convey a letter or a message to Mrs. Maybrick from the representative of the Associated Press.

A rescue home for fallen girls and a laundry for their employment, is carried on in connection with the Ephany convent. Until now the sis-

ters who knew of Mrs. Maybrick's identity have evaded inquiries regarding her, stating that she was not in the rescue home, which is quite correct, as Mrs. Maybrick has nothing to do with this department of the convent.

Mrs. Maybrick's somewhat anomalous status was explained as follows to the Associated Press representative by one of the chief officials of the Ephany Order:

"Mrs. Maybrick is still a prisoner and has not even been released on ticket of leave. Those in charge of her are practically her jailers and all communication with her is forbidden, except through the home secretary."

These appear to be textually the official instructions which accompanied Mrs. Maybrick on her departure from the Aylesbury prison. No prison warden is with Mrs. Maybrick, the sisters being implicitly entrusted with her safe keeping, which fact is generally regarded as constituting an unprecedented indulgence to a prisoner.

The Baroness De Rouques will, it is expected, come to Truro later in order that she may be near her daughter.

WILL FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Negro Murderers Are in a Swamp, Held at Bay by a Posse.

Vicksburg, Miss., February 6.—Driven to bay in a dense swamp near Greenwood, Luther Holbert and his wife, wanted at Doddsville for the murder of James Eastland are prepared to sell their lives dearly. The negroes today killed four of the state's blood hounds that had tracked them into the swamp. Several hundred men from near counties are guarding the swamps. Unless the couple attempt to break through the mossy plain, beat the woods thoroughly in the morning, Holberts wife is dressed in man's attire and both she and her husband are heavily armed.

Two negroes were killed near Belzonia, Yazoo county today. One of them, thought to be Holbert showed fight when called upon to halt and both were shot to death. The present scene of action is in Leflore county, the chase having led across three counties.

EDWARD BUTLER ACQUITTED.

Millionaire Politician Not Guilty of Bribing Members of House of Delegates.

Fulton, Mo., February 6.—Edward Butler, of St. Louis, the millionaire politician who has been on trial on a charge of bribing members of the St. Louis house of delegates to secure the passage of a city lighting bill in 1899, was acquitted today by a jury in Judge Graves court.

As the import of the verdict was realized, a dozen of Colonel Butler's friends gave forth a wild shout and dashed out of the room and into the street to spread the news. Butler stepped quickly from his place and shook hands with Foreman Rosser. Then he walked down the line of jurors shaking hands with each. Within a few minutes Judge Graves polled the jury and discharged them. Friends surrounded Colonel Butler and after holding an informal levee all left the room, Butler laughing and joking with those about him.

Foreman Rosser said: "The jurors did not want to convict the defendant on the testimony of hoodlums and perjurers, whose statements were flatly contradicted by men of good character. Again we did not think the circumstances pointed to the defendant's guilt. On the evidence of the state, even though we thoroughly credited it, there was serious doubt as to Butler's guilt. Weighing the facts carefully, we think we did our full duty fairly and impartially."

Circuit Attorney Folk had fully expected a verdict of conviction or at least a hung jury. The news that a verdict had been reached caused a commotion at the hotel where Butler and his friends together with Circuit Attorney Folk and a score of citizens had gathered. There was a demonstration.

E. R. L. Gould Appointed Receiver of Baxter & Co.

New York, February 6.—Two involuntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed today in the United States district court, against the stock brokerage firm of A. B. Baxter and company of this city, but with branches in many other cities, which made a general assignment on January 30. The first petition was filed by four creditors, who have aggregate claims of \$60,642, the principal creditor being Herman Watts of Charlotte, N. C., who claims the firm owes him \$48,127 for money deposited as margins on stocks between May 25th 1903 and January 30th, 1904. In the second petition three creditors allege there is \$4,505 due them for money deposited as margins on cotton. E. R. L. Gould was appointed receiver with a bond of \$50,000.

A TRAGEDY ENACTED IN A KENTUCKY THEATRE

Middlesboro, Ky., February 6.—In the gallery of the Princess theatre at Middlesboro tonight during a performance of West's minstrels, John White, a negro ex-convict shot and instantly killed Policeman John Burns and accidentally killed John Sharp, a switchman, in the employ of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The tragedy was the result of a threat by the police officer made during the day that he would arrest White for vagrancy. White es-

aped, knocking down a negro who attempted to stop him on the stairway, with the butt of his pistol and also running over the sheriff of Bell county. A posse is in pursuit. White is a hotel waiter and served a penitentiary sentence for cutting a woman's throat. Great excitement was caused in the theatre by the shooting and a stampede and panic was only averted by cool headed persons in the large audience and by the minstrels who went along with the show as if nothing had happened.

NOW HANGS IN THE BALANCE

The Issue of Peace or War Between Japan and Russia

DIPLOMACY HAS REACHED END

The Russian Reply Has Been Forwarded to Tokio and Its Receipt Acknowledged—Great Anxiety is Felt at St. Petersburg Over the Way it Will be Received—If Japan is as Desirous of Avoiding War as Russia is, There Will be Found Basis for Further Negotiations, But it is Feared That Japan Has Made Up Her Mind to Fight—Officials are Very Gloomy Over the Present Outlook and it is Generally Conceded That an Outbreak of War is Imminent.

St. Petersburg, February 6.—The scene of the Russo-Japanese negotiations has shifted, and now Russia waits for Japan, to see how her latest word is to be received. As each communication has passed between the capitals of the contending powers the situation has become more tense, until it is now feared diplomacy is making its last exchange and that the questions at issue may go to the arbitration of sterner methods. Russia tonight is keenly awake to the possibilities of the situation and is eagerly waiting the first intimation which may give a clue to the temper of Japan.

The Emperor, in the event of war, may go to Moscow to submit his cause and fate to the Almighty at the altar of the Troitzko Monastery, as his fathers have done in the past, before drawing the sword; but, whether he does or not, his manifesto, which will be read in all the churches of the Empire and posted everywhere, will rouse the patriotism of his subjects. In the hotels and restaurants of St. Petersburg, the situation is being discussed tonight with great seriousness. The weather is bitterly cold and street fires are burning and the people are asking if it is possible for hostilities to begin at a season when the thermometer registers forty degrees below zero Fahrenheit in North Manchuria. They are speculating upon the horrors that would characterize such a winter campaign and wondering if the story of the sufferings at Shipka Pass is to be repeated.

The Russians are confident, however, that if the worst comes, their hardy soldiery can stand the severest cold better than can their adversaries.

Tokio, February 6.—It is believed here that Japan has informed Russia that she intends to break off diplomatic relations. All ordinary steamships between North China ports and Korea have been suspended.

Tokio, February 7.—It is clear that diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia have been broken off. Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister, is expected to start in a few days. His preparations for departure are now progressing. The Russian legation expected its government to break the silence today, but no communication was received, except one announcing the troops had been dispatched to Seoul. The populace is not aware of the diplomatic proceedings and although it is generally known that the country is on the eve of war, the people await the crash with the same calmness that marked their demeanor in the preliminary stage of the controversies.

Tokio, February 7.—It is believed that the final interview between Foreign Minister Komura and Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister, took place yesterday (Saturday) afternoon. The Baron drove to Minister Komura's official residence and remained twenty minutes. The nature of the conference is a secret as are all the important acts of the Japanese court. It is probable that Baron de Rosen delivered the belated Russian note.

Port Arthur, February 6.—Viceroy Alexieff forwarded the Russian reply to Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister at Tokio by telegraph and the latter acknowledged its receipt. From the Russian viewpoint, the reply is regarded as pacific. Accompanying the note were instructions to Baron de Rosen for his guidance in certain eventualities.

St. Petersburg, February 6.—The Russian reply has been handed to the Japanese government by Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister at Tokio.

Russia is standing on the tip toe of expectancy and apprehension. Her response having now reached the hands of the Japanese government at Tokio word therefrom is awaited with extreme anxiety. The air is filled with grave fears that it will mean the parting of ways for Russia and Japan. The strain is intensifying. The feeling that Japan will stand firmly on her former demands against whatever concessions Russia can offer consistent with the maintenance of her pride is becoming a conviction here. An official of the foreign office said: "The world understands our position pretty well. There is no reason

why the situation should be considered changed, either for the better or worse. So far as the actual state of the negotiations is concerned, matters could be improved by the Russian answer, which was framed in the most conciliatory spirit. Nevertheless there is serious doubt as to the course the Japanese government will pursue. Russia has done her utmost but the other side must yield if a common ground is to be found. The Japanese people and press have been kept in a continual state of excitement by false reports, invented, we believe to create distrust of our legation and pacific intentions. How far the Japanese authorities can withstand the popular tide is a question."

In sharp contrast with this calm and even hopeful view voiced by the Russian official, is the gloom which prevails at the Japanese legation and British embassy, where no efforts are made to disguise the feeling of profound disquietude over the outlook. Belief is almost openly expressed that if Japan considers the reply unsatisfactory it will be the end of diplomatic negotiations. Minister Kurino and Sir Charles Scott, the British ambassador to Russia have been in conference, evidently determining on the action to be taken in case of a rupture of the negotiations which, it is believed will be immediately followed by the breaking off of diplomatic relations. In this event M. Kurino will ask for his passports and will leave St. Petersburg at once. The minister has already anticipated such a contingency and is making arrangements to vacate the legation building. Under the terms of the lease this may be given up. It is even reported today on apparently good authority that M. Kurino has ordered a special station to take him to Germany. The current affairs of the Japanese legation will be turned over to the British embassy, if the worst happens.

The absence of M. Kurino from the theatricals given at the winter palace last night, which were attended by all the other ministers and by the ambassadors was generally remarked. It was the first court function he had missed this season.

The Bourse is demoralized today, although imperial fairs were unchanged. Seoul, February 6.—Russian soldiers have been the cause of a disorderly incident in Seoul. One of the Russians seized a woman and an angry crowd gathered. A body of Korean gendarmes soon arrived at the scene of trouble and an encounter with the Russians followed. The gendarmes fought well, overpowering the Russians, one of whom was wounded. The Koreans declare that the Russians will destroy the country.

An insurrection has broken out sixty miles north of Seoul and the prefect's house has been destroyed by the people. London, February 6.—A dispatch to Reuters Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, says: "An authoritative statement from a Russian source regarding the contents of the Russian reply is as follows: "If the Japanese government is animated by the same pacific sentiments as the Russian government, there is reason to hope that it will give Russia's fresh proposals such favorable consideration as to permit mutual accord being reached. Baron de Rosen has been furnished with all the necessary instruction for a fresh phase of the negotiations."

Harbin, February 6.—The secretary of the Japanese consul at Vladivostok has arrived here and has warned the Japanese residents to leave. They are all hurrying away, selling and even giving away their belongings. The prices of food and fodder are rising. New York, February 6.—The Central office of the Western Union Cable service announced today that private messages in secret language cannot be accepted for any place in Japan. A similar announcement was made by the Commercial Cable Company. Later the Western Union was informed that the Japanese government had modified its restrictions so that the addressees of a code dispatch may receive such cablegrams provided he files a copy of his telegram with the authorities. Messages will be accepted, however, only at senders risk.

COULDN'T BREAK THE WILL.

Edna Wallace Hopper Sued for a Portion of the Dunsmuir Millions.

Victoria, B. C., February 6.—By a decision handed down here today, Edna Wallace Hopper is defeated in efforts to break the will of the Dunsmuir millions. The action was brought against James Dunsmuir, executor and legatee and Alexander Dunsmuir, to set aside the will of the latter on the usual grounds of undue influence, incapacity and insanity and to set aside a deed made between Josephine Dunsmuir, the actress' mother, whereby Mrs. Dunsmuir was to waive all interest in the Dunsmuir property for an annuity of \$25,000.

The court finds that Alexander Dunsmuir was of sound mind when he executed the will; that he had for a long time previously expressed his intention of making his will in favor of his brother, James Dunsmuir, and that he did so make it. Judgment with costs was entered against the plaintiff and Mrs. Dunsmuir the mother of the testator and the defendant who joined issue of Edna Wallace Hopper in the effort to break the will.

PAID TO BE "SCALPERS."

Sensational Statements Made in Suit Brought by Railroads.

New Orleans, February 6.—Statements of a somewhat sensational character are contained in affidavits filed today by Ticket Scalpers Charles T. Kelsko and others in the suit brought by several railroads in the Federal court here to prevent scalping during the carnival and subsequent business relations with the Louisville and Nashville railroad, made direct with C. P. Atmore, then its general passenger agent, whereby it was agreed that, in consideration of the firm's routing and ticketing passengers via the Louisville and Nashville, the railroad would agree to stamp and validate without question all return tickets, both iron clad and otherwise, which the firm would purchase and sell. Kelsko states in the affidavit that it was agreed that the firm could make any rates it pleased for two or more persons. The selling rates agreed to, it is charged, were in some instances 33 1-3 below the regular fare. Judge Parlange said he would render a decision Monday.

PRaise FOR PARKER.

At a Dinner Given by Manhattan Club Many Nice Things Are Said About the Judge.

New York, February 6.—At a notable gathering of Democrats at a complimentary dinner given tonight by the members of the Manhattan club to John Hone, the vice president of the club, Justice Charles H. Taft, who presided, had many good things to say of Chief Justice Alton B. Parker of the court of appeals, only to be interrupted at the end by repeated cheers that were followed with cries of "Justice Parker, the next President of the United States."

The chief justice was there himself but spoke only of the good fellowship he had enjoyed as a member of the Manhattan Club. Senator McCarran who was introduced as the "Philosopher of Silence from Kings County," spoke of the reference that had been made to Judge Parker and declared that he would second the nomination of the chief justice for President of the United States.

"That gentlemen," he said, "possesses a standard of intellectuality and dignity that is required in the President."

Among the other speakers was John G. Carlisle, former secretary of the treasury.

Former President Cleveland sent a letter of regret.

Death of a Well Known New Orleans Lawyer.

Roaok, Va., February 6.—Judge J. N. Luce, of New Orleans, La., general attorney for the New Orleans and Northwestern Railway Company and for the Natchez and Southern Railway Company, and a well known lawyer, was stricken with neuralgia of the heart in the street here shortly after midnight tonight and expired almost immediately, dying where he fell. He had been to Washington, D. C. on business and came here today to see his daughter, Mrs. George Ellis, of this city. He left the Ellis home to go to the train, and had only gone a short distance when the death summons came. He was 48 years of age. The body will be shipped to New Orleans.

Reyes Elected President of Colombia.

Washington, February 6.—A private dispatch received here today from Euzena Ventura, announces that General Reyes was elected President of Colombia on February 2. Gonzales-Vallencia was elected vice president.

TAMPERING WITH JURY IN POSTAL FRAUD CASE

Washington, February 6.—Interest in the postal trial today attached to a complaint made by Mr. Kumlock representing the Lorenz that he had received a letter intimating that attempts had been made to tamper with the jury in a way prejudicial to his clients and the other defendants. Justice Pritchard held a long conference with counsel on both sides about the matter, none of whom would disclose the conclusions reached.

TAKE ACTION

Affairs in San Domingo are in a Serious Condition

CRISIS AT HAND

Rear Admiral Wise Has Been Ordered to Take Effective Steps for the Protection of Life and Property—The Dominican Problem Demands Immediate Attention and Foreign Governments are Hopeful That the Washington Government Can Settle the Situation.

Washington, February 6.—Simultaneously at the state and navy departments today the announcement was made that a serious state of affairs is prevalent in San Domingo.

Complaint has been made to the state department by owners of the San Isidor plantation that their property has been besieged and an appeal is made for immediate relief. Other Americans having interests in San Domingo have made similar complaints.

A cablegram was today dispatched to Rear Admiral Wise, commanding the training squadron now at Guantanamo, instructing that officer to take immediate and effective steps for the adequate protection of American life and property in the Dominican republic, limiting his course of action at all times to the recognized tenets of international law.

Upon the receipt of this dispatch, Rear Admiral Wise is expected to proceed in his flagship the Minneapolis to Dominican waters and make a personal investigation. The Columbia already has been ordered to return to San Domingo from Guantanamo, where she will be ordered back from the same place.

It is apparent that the long pending Dominican problem is reaching a crisis that will demand immediate attention.

The German government has well nigh reached the limit of its patience in dealing with San Domingo and the London and Paris governments show an equal impatience with affairs there. All these governments have held their time, in the hope that the Washington government will put an end to the unsatisfactory state of affairs there. If the United States had not acted, it can be stated, European nations would have called the situation to its attention.

Mr. Powell, the American minister at San Domingo has cabled the state department under date of February 1st confirming the press dispatches regarding the assassination of J. G. Johnson, an engineer of the gunboat Yankee. While no definite instructions have been cabled Minister Powell, it is stated that the American minister will make every effort to apprehend the parties responsible for the assassination and if captured they will be forthwith disposed of as bandits.

The navy department also has received a cablegram confirming the news.

No Price Quoted on Cotton.

Little Rock, Ark., February 6.—For the first time in the history of the board of trade, the cotton quotations committee refused to quote prices on spot cotton. The spot market here is stagnant owing to the wild fluctuations of the future market.

To Prevent Yellow Fever Epidemics.

Mexico City, February 6.—The health commission representing the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Alabama has arrived. It was met here by a deputation of Mexican medical men. The purpose of the commission is to bring about co-operative arrangements between those states and the Mexican government to prevent a recurrence of yellow fever epidemics and to promote sanitary conditions on both sides of the boundary.

The Texas Sails for New Orleans.

Norfolk, Va., February 6.—The battleship Texas, sailed today for New Orleans to be in port there during the Mardi Gras celebration.

First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne was recalled and in answer to questions by Mr. Douglas stated that he came to the conclusion in 1902 that Machen was a scoundrel; that he said so to his superior officer, the postmaster general, but did not say so to Machen, his subordinate.

In answer to a further question by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Wynne said that after he began to suspect Machen in 1902 he approved his recommendations for expenditures amounting to over \$10,000. The court adjourned until Tuesday.