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AN AUDIENCE

Granted by the Emperor to Representatives of Workmen

AIDS SUFFERERS

The Workmen, Representing the Leading Industrial Establishments of St. Petersburg, Were Received by the Emperor at Tsarkoe Selo—He Bade Them Return to Work, Promising to Study Their Condition and Do What He Could for Them—Situation in Poland Continues Strained—All is Quiet Now in Warsaw, But There is a Feeling of Uncertainty Concerning Conditions There.

Favorable results are expected to follow the audience given by Emperor Nicholas at Tsarkoe Selo to thirty two workmen, representing the leading industrial establishments of St. Petersburg. In addition to paternal administrations bestowed upon the workmen, \$25,000 has been given by the Emperor, Empress and Dowager Empress for the relief of the families of those who were killed or badly wounded in the affair of January 22nd. The manufacturers of St. Petersburg have made concessions to the strikers and contributed to the relief fund. The situation in Poland and other of the provinces continues strained, and strikes are reported from Irkutsk and several other Siberian towns.

RECEIVED BY THE EMPEROR. Deputation of Workmen Given an Audience at Tsarkoe Selo.

St. Petersburg, February 1.—Emperor Nicholas this afternoon received at Tsarkoe Selo a deputation of 34 workmen representing the employes of the factories and workshops of St. Petersburg. The deputation was accompanied by Minister of Finance Kokovoff and Governor General Troppoff and proceeded by the imperial road to Tsarkoe Selo, where carriages were awaiting them at a point near the imperial pavilion. On arriving there the workmen were admitted to one of the halls of the palace. The emperor entered the hall accompanied by Grand Duke George Mikhailovitch, General Hesse, the minister of the imperial court and the commandant of the palace. The workmen bowed deeply to the emperor, who said:

"Good day, my children."
The workmen replied: "We wish your majesty good health."
The emperor then said: "I have summoned you in order that you may hear my words from myself and communicate them to your companions. The recent lamentable events with such sad but inevitable results have occurred because you allowed yourselves to be led astray by traitors and enemies to our country. When they induced you to address a petition to me on your needs they desired to see a revolt against the government. They forced you to leave your honest work at a period when all Russian workmen should be laboring unceasingly in order that we might vanquish our obstinate enemy. Strikes and disgraceful demonstrations led the crowds to disorders which obliged and always will oblige the authorities to call out troops. As a result innocent people were victims. I know that the lot of the workman is not easy. Many things require improvement, but have patience. You will understand that it is necessary to be just towards your employers and to consider the condition of our industries. But to come to me as a rebellious mob in order to declare your wants is crime. In my solitude for the working classes I will take measures which will assure that everything possible will be done to improve their lot and secure an investigation of their demands through legal channels. I am convinced of the honesty of the workmen and their devotion to myself and I pardon their transgression. Return to your work with your comrades and carry out the tasks allotted to you."
"May God assist you."

At the conclusion of his speech the emperor told the members of the deputation to communicate his words to their comrades and said he would supply them with printed copies of his address.
After leaving the palace the deputation proceeded to a neighboring church, where they prayed and after kissing icons placed lighted candles before the shrines. Subsequently they were given dinner in a building which was formerly the high school of Tsarkoe Selo.
One of the members of the deputation proposed the health of the em-

peror which was drunk with cheers. The delegates then drove to the imperial pavilion whence they took a train for St. Petersburg.

SITUATION IS UNCERTAIN. Warsaw Now Quiet, But Public Confidence is Not Restored.

Warsaw, February 1.—8:22 p. m.—Warsaw at present is quiet. Traffic and business have been partially resumed. The shops in the principal thoroughfares are still boarded up and but few soldiers are visible in the streets. Public and official confidence however, is not restored but there is a degree of uncertainty regarding the situation. Tomorrow is the holiday of the purification and demonstrations are feared. No settlement of the strike is expected before February 6. It is certain that the strikers will not return to work before then. The most serious trouble of the police is with the Hooligan element, which is responsible for the recent looting, the strikers remaining quiet.

British pro-Consul Muculain, who was injured during the recent disturbances has nearly recovered and is expected to leave the hospital next week. The governor general is making daily inquiries at the hospital about the pro-consul.

Outside of Warsaw the strike movement appears to be growing but while a great number of workmen are out at Lodz not a single case of disorder has been reported there.

It is rumored tonight that thousands of workmen in the extensive coal districts of Dombrova near the frontier will strike tomorrow. This would be extremely serious as the mines would immediately be flooded if the pumping ceased.

Other reports coming in say that fresh strikes have broken out in the outlying districts, but the rumors are not confirmed.

BATTLE OF THE HUN RIVER.

Thrilling Description of the Fierce Five Days' Combat Between the Troops.

Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, February 1.—The five days' combat which will go down in history as the battle of the Hun river, was fought out on a seemingly unending plain, which is broken only by southern Amethyst mountains around Ventia, the solitary eminence of which is the Liao Yang tower of bloody memory. The bright glare of the sun reflected from a dazzling expanse of snow was painful to the eyes, and it was with difficulty that one could follow here and there black streaks marking the Russian columns, or wavering skirmish lines dashed against what resembled dull grey rocks, but which in reality were the villages of Lidiatou and Tanlepu and the extensive hamlet of Sandeaps, bastioned by Chinese defences and converted by the Japanese into veritable fortresses—surrounded with wire entanglements and earthworks. Exposed to the intense cold of a Manchurian winter, the mounds of earth had become like granite and as impenetrable as the stones dies of a modern battleship.

For five days Russian soldiers hurled themselves against the defences and field artillery pounded them until the frosty air reverberated with the thunder of cannon, the din of bursting shells, and the rattle of musketry, but neither steel point shell nor nickel bullet availed against the frozen earthworks.
The gunners actually wept with despair at the impotence of the attack. Mortar batteries came up at a gallop in the hope of demolishing the fortifications. Night and day the stream of shells was poured against the earthworks, but it had very little effect. The men, seemed indifferent to hunger or cold, which latter was of arctic intensity. Their fingers, hands and feet were benumbed, while stringing snow and dust blinded them. The slightest wound caused excruciating pain. Warm blood no sooner exuded from lacerated flesh than it began to freeze. The wounded could not be left exposed, and if they did not receive attention within an hour they died. Man was powerless in the face of nature, which heaped tortures upon the troops and defeated the well thought out plan of the commander.

Headquarters, Houan Mountain, February 1.—The five days battle on the Hun river has yielded no palpable result, both sides practically maintaining their former positions, though it is true that at heavy cost the Russians in driving the Japanese out of their advanced positions and repelling their flanking column. The Russian cavalry proved extremely effective. There is again a lull in the campaign and it is possible that military operations will be suspended until the end of February.

OFFERED A COMPROMISE.

The South Dakota Bond Suit Matter Comes Up in an Interesting Way.

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., February 1.—The South Dakota bond suit matter is up again in a most interesting form. A. G. Ricard and F. H. Busbee tonight made public the fact that yesterday they wrote a letter to Governor Glenn in which they reviewed the history of the bonds on which this suit was brought, and stated that their clients, Shafer & Brother, of New York, had paid 68 cents on the dollar for the bonds. The letter adverted to a conference held with Governor Glenn last Friday in which they, on behalf of their clients, submitted a proposition to take \$350,000 for the

224 bonds held by Shafer and pro rata for 18 bonds owned by other persons, and to leave the state to settle with South Dakota for the bonds the latter holds. The Governor said very frankly that he would transmit this proposition to the legislature if desired, but would write as strong a message as he could possibly against any such course. There were present at the conference, the Governor, his council, attorney general, chairman of the House and Senate committees on claims and ex-Chief Justice James E. Shepherd, counsel for the state in the bond suit.

Upon the statement of the Governor that he would denounce the proposal thus discussed, Ricard went to Washington and there met his clients, and induced them to agree to accept \$125,000 for the bonds, which Ricard says in his letter to the Governor is less than 45 per cent of the debt, 57 per cent of the security pledged for the payment of bonds, and 71 per cent of the amount received by the state from the lease of the North Carolina railway since 1879, which belonged to the bond holders. They first told the Governor orally that they were prepared to submit this proposition, or not he would indicate whether or not he would transmit it without executive condemnation but the Governor declined to give any intimation to what he would do, and thereupon Ricard and Busbee said they would not submit the proposition merely for the purpose of having it sent to the legislature, with the Governor's condemnation. All these matters were set out in the letter of yesterday. To this Governor Glenn replied today as follows: "Your letter relative to North Carolina state bonds, held by your clients, Shafer & Brother, of New York, has been carefully read and considered by me. You having stated therein that you will submit no formal proposition to the state for a settlement of these bonds, there is nothing before me to transmit to the legislature."
"If your clients desire to make in writing a formal offer, stating what they will accept in full payment of all bonds held by them against the state, this proposition, accompanied by such recommendations as I deem advisable, will at once be transmitted to the legislature for its consideration. In 1879 the state made your clients a fair offer on compromise, which was not accepted. Since then the state has had no proposition to make. Unless, therefore, your clients desire to take some action, I consider that there is nothing before me requiring any further action on my part."

Ricard was asked tonight what he would do and replied: "I will leave tomorrow for New York and leave matters in statu quo. The principal and interest upon the 252 bonds including those held by South Dakota amounts to \$2,740 per bond."

TO FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

Chairman Bailey Issues an Address Concerning Legislation That it is Desired to be Enacted.

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., February 1.—Chairman J. W. Bailey, of the State Anti-Saloon League, this evening issued an address to the friends of temperance saying: "We are giving our support to the Ward bill, which is an amendment to the Watts act, embodying the following features:
"Expulsion of distilleries from towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants.
"Prohibition of bar rooms in unpoliced towns.
"More effective measures for detecting transgressions of temperance laws.
"Greater penalties for offenses against temperance laws."
"This bill is in keeping with the principle and spirit of the Watts act and is designed to strengthen that act. It has the support of those wise political leaders to whom we are so greatly indebted for recent progress in the cause of temperance. The distinction made between requirement with regard to bar rooms and distilleries is based upon the difference involved in the fact that, while distilleries may crowd in upon small towns and take possession of it, only so many bar rooms may exist in a town as local demand for liquors will support. This legislation is reasonable. It is constructive in its character, and it is so essential to a proper operation of the Watts act that it must command the support of any friend of that excellent measure."
"But we are meeting with quite vigorous opposition. I fear that unless people make it known that they earnestly desire these measures, some of their representatives may become indifferent. I call, therefore, upon the friends of temperance in North Carolina to make known immediately their position on this important question. Petitions, personal letters, and personal interviews, will, I am sure, be welcomed by members of the General Assembly. It was my hope that we might obtain moderate measures needed this year without public appeal or agitation."
"The fact that I am sending out this call is the best evidence that I can no longer entertain that hope. The battle is on. The enemy is at work. Every one of us must count for everything that he is worth. Do not delay. The bill will very shortly enter upon its passage."
"The Anti Jug law matter has never reached a conclusion. On account of peculiar local conditions a number of the representatives will earnestly contend that their counties be exempted from the operation of the law. If you want the state and anti-jug law to apply to your county, write or wire your representatives."

LEGISLATURE

Proceedings of State Senate and House Yesterday

LIQUOR MEASURE

The Ward Liquor Bill Made a Special Order in the Senate for Next Thursday—Bill to Reimburse Treasurer Lacy Will Come Up Today—Discussion in House on Bill to Prevent Dutch Nets in Pamlico River—Message from the Governor Concerning the University—Jamestown Exposition Endorsed—Interesting Work by the Committees.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., February 1.—Lieutenant Governor Winston called the Senate to order at eleven and Rev. J. L. Foster, of the Christian Church offered prayer. Senator Long, of Iredell presented a petition from the citizens of East Yaddick, against the sale of liquor at Shore.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.
Bills were introduced as follows:
By Senator Foushee—To amend act 1899, regarding railways.
By Senator Ellington—To appoint Charles Seapark a magistrate for Wake.
By Senator Sinclair—To amend act 1899 regulating fire insurance and other companies.
By Senator Bales—To protect game in Surry.
By Senator Shaw—To amend act 1901 relating to special school tax districts.
By Senator Turrentine—To place certain widows on the pension roll.

FINAL READING.
Bills passed final reading extending corporate limits of Monroe, this bill having caused considerable discussion on second reading, and having been passed today by 38 votes, none in the negative.
To incorporate Tabor, Columbus county.
To repeal act 1903, relative to the shell fish industry and to protect that industry in Brunswick.
To amend act 1903 relating to working roads in Cherokee.
To prevent catching bear in traps in Swain.
To better protect claims in New Hanover waters.
To amend section 2,225 of the code of 1888, relating to gates across highways.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR
A message was received from Governor Glenn, transmitting a resolution adopted by the State University trustees regarding better equipment for the University and also a list of the vacancies on the board of trustees.

WARD'S LIQUOR REGULATION BILL.
The bill amending chapter 233, act 1903 (the Watts liquor regulation law) regulating the sale of liquor in North Carolina came up this being Ward's bill. He asked leave to withdraw, said he had introduced a substitute. This was read in full. Turner of Catawba offered an amendment, striking out the words 1,500 as applied to the population of towns allowed to grant license for the sale and manufacture of liquor and insert the word 1,000. Ward accepted this amendment. Fleming offered a substitute which added two sections after section 19 of the Watts law, providing that every town selling or manufacturing shall keep salaried police officers, whose duties shall be to make daily inspections and monthly reports to the authorities of the town, the second section of the addition making the possession of a United States license to sell liquor where the sale is prohibited prima facie evidence of violation of the law. Fleming asked that the bill be made a special order for next Thursday and made a motion to that effect. Ward said the matter had been pending for some time and that the substitute did not make any changes which would require consideration and that as members should be absent next week, he hoped the motion to postpone would fall. Stubbs said that since the bill introduced by Long of Iredell had been withdrawn, the present bill would probably be the only liquor legislation to come before this session; that it involved vital principles of the utmost importance and he hoped the motion to postpone would prevail. Mason said that from a political standpoint the bill should be considered maturely, and that the Senate must act advisedly. Fleming's motion to postpone was adopted almost unanimously.

FINAL READING.
Bills passed final reading:
To enable married men whose wives are insane or lunatics to convey their land free of dower upon the certificate of the superintendent of a hospital for the insane.

To amend the public road law of Burt county.
To fix the levying and collecting of taxes on real and personal property in Madison county.
To amend the road law of Graham county.
For the relief of ex-Sheriff Bonoho, of Caswell.
To cure defective orders at the registration of deeds.
The Lacy bill refunding the State Treasurer the sum embezzled by Martin came up on the calendar as a special order, but on motion of Senator Scales it was deferred until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

FINAL READING.
Bill relating to damaging of public roads in Chatham county.
To extend the provisions of chapter 151, laws of 1903, of Gates county.
To protect game in Warren and Halifax county.
To incorporate the Yaddin and Trans Mountain Railway Company.
To amend public laws of 1903 providing for the better working of the public roads of Jackson county.
To amend section 1892 of the code so as to provide for the protection of mineral interests when the titles of some have become separated from the surface interests.
To amend chapter 426, laws of 1903, for the establishment of a convict system for the working of the public roads of Greene county.
To amend the charter of the Raleigh and Pamlico Sound Railway Company.
To amend section 1932, chapter 49 of the code entitled railroads. This provides that the word "twenty-five" be stricken out and the word "six" inserted so that six may constitute a railway company.
To incorporate the Citizen's Bank of Edenton, N. C.
To incorporate the Jackson county bank.
To incorporate the Rowan Banking Company.
To allow the city of Greensboro to pay a commissioner for the sale of bonds.
To appoint Charles A. Separk a justice of the peace.
House amendment to Senate bill regulating the sale of opium, cocaine and morphine, the amendment adds to the bill: "That no veterinary surgeon shall be allowed to prescribe for a human being, or to sell, give away or in any manner dispose of the drugs mentioned in this chapter except for the use of dumb animals. The amendment was carried.
At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.
Speaker Guion called the House to order at 10:30 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall, of Christ Episcopal church.

PETITIONS.
Turlington—From Merchants of Iredell county asking repeal of Merchants tax.
Dobson—From Merchants of Pilot Mountain asking repeal of Merchant tax.
Stronach—From citizens of Wake county asking regulation of operation of automobiles.
INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.
Wood—Resolution authorizing committee on deaf and dumb asylums to appoint a sub-committee.
Turlington—Resolution authorizing committee on insurance to appoint a sub-committee.
Graham, of Granville—To amend the charter of Oxford.
Davis—To amend the charter of the Alpine Cotton Mills.
Roberts—To allow town of Marshall to issue bonds.
Mitchell—For relief of S. L. Cortello.
Henry—To repeal laws 1901 and 1903 and to incorporate the town of Rosand in Transylvania county.
Pitt—To exempt Edgecombe county from operation of Section 1799 of the code.
Rivers—To provide for better working of roads in Chatham county.
Owens—To regulate fishing in Currituck Sound.
Davis—To incorporate Haywood institute.
Harrison—To regulate sale of patent medicines containing alcohol or dangerous drug.
Graham, of Granville, by request—To amend the charter of LaGrange.
McGill—To amend the laws of 1899 regulating fire and life insurance.
To provide for interchangeable mileage books.
Meekins—To amend the charter of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Columbia.

FINAL READING.
The following bills passed final reading:
To amend the rules of the House so that a two thirds vote shall be necessary to suspend the rules; limiting speeches explaining votes to 2 minutes; providing special calendar on which shall go all bills reported unfavorably by committee.
To regulate the sale of cotton seed meal and fix a standard.
To change the name of the Enterprise Savings and Loan Company to the Waxhaw Banking and Trust Company.
To amend the law incorporating the Bank of Chapel Hill.
To prevent operating elder press in one mile of St. Andrew's church in Tyrrell county.
To prevent bee hives from being placed within 50 feet of public roads.
To provide for the election of county commissioners by the people in Union county.
To authorize the county board of ed-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

SEVEN KILLED

Passenger Train Crashes Into Sleigh Containing 13 Women

OTHERS MAY DIE

All of the Remaining Six Women Were Seriously Injured and Some of Them Are in a Serious Condition—The Party Had Been to Arkport to Spend the Evening and Were Returning to Hornesville—Attention Was Directed to the Approaching Train, But the Driver Could Not Check His Horses Quickly Enough. The Sled Stopped Directly on the Track and Was Hit With Great Force by the Engine, Hurling the Occupants in Every Direction.

Hornesville, N. Y., February 1.—A passenger train on the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern railroad tonight crashed into a sleigh containing thirteen women, killed seven of them and seriously injured the remaining six. Some of the latter are in a serious condition. The accident occurred near Arkport. The sleigh was one of three carrying a party from the Universalist church of this city.
The dead:
Mrs. Mary G. Gallette, Mrs. Charles Thomas, Mrs. Eugene Shaw, Mrs. Jos. Hallett, Mrs. Hargraves, Mrs. Bert Moore, Mrs. Ruth Patchen.
The injured:
Mrs. F. Boughton, Mrs. F. R. Rowley, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Fred Green, Mrs. Wallace Clark.
Members of the Ladies Aid Society of the Universalist church went to a barn house near Arkport to spend the afternoon. It was nearly dark when they started on the return trip to the city. The occupants of the leading sleigh saw the train approaching as they neared the Shawmut crossing. The driver urged his horses ahead and the sleigh passed over the tracks in safety. The women in the first sleigh then attempted to warn those following of the danger and they did succeed in directing their attention to the rapidly approaching train. The driver pulled up his horses, but he could not check the heavy bob sled quickly enough, and when it came to a standstill the box of the sleigh was directly across the railroad track. The pilot of the engine struck the sleigh with great force, reducing it to splinters and hurling the women in all directions. Every woman on the sleigh was killed or injured.
The other members of the party hurried back to the assistance of their unfortunate companions and the train was stopped and backed up to the crossing. The bodies of the dead were placed on the train and the injured were laid upon improvised cots in the baggage car. The train then proceeded to Hornesville.
The news of the accident had been telephoned to the city and hundreds of friends and relatives of the unfortunate women were waiting at the station. The dead were at once taken to the morgue and the injured were placed in ambulances and then to the Mercy hospital.
Elisha Quick, driver of the second sleigh, was badly hurt. He said he tried to stop the sleigh, but could not control the horses.

BIG SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

The La Champagne Will Have on Board \$9,130,000 for French Bankers.
New York, February 1.—The heavy demand for gold at Paris, supposed to be due to the plans of French bankers in connection with Russian government finances, has resulted in the second largest engagement on record for a single shipment from New York to Europe. The steamship La Champagne, which will sail tomorrow, will have on board \$9,130,000, all in American Eagles, except \$650,000 in bars. The largest day's export on record was \$9,200,000 to Paris, on May 12 last year, in connection with the Panama canal payment.
Tomorrow's shipments are as follows: Lazard Freres, \$2,430,000; Goldmans Sachs and Company, \$2,000,000; National City Bank, \$1,500,000; Royal Bank of Canada, \$1,000,000; Baring, Magoon and Company, \$700,000; Tradesman's National Bank (Philadelphia), \$500,000 and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer and Company, \$1,000,000.

Wonder what the members of the new anti-child labor committee for the south think of the operatives of one of the largest mills in the state petitioning the legislature not to legislate further on the question?