

# The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

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## LEGISLATURE

Proceedings of State Senate and House Yesterday

### VAGRANCY BILL

Was Finally Passed, After Some Discussion, as Reported by the Judiciary Committee—Bill for Protection of Growers of Ginseng Passes the House—A Bill Introduced for Election of Commissioners of New Hanover County by the People—Mr. Young Introduced a Bill to Prevent the Sale of Liquor in North Carolina.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., February 3.—The Senate convened at 11 o'clock, Lieut. Gov. Winston presiding, and Senator Jones, of Johnston county, led in prayer.

#### PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented:

By Senator Aaron—On the repeal of the merchants' purchase tax from merchants of Wayne county.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Senator Sinclair—To amend public laws of 1901 so as to give the February term of Cumberland Superior court jurisdiction in criminal cases.

By Senator Everett—To amend private laws of 1887 amendatory to the charter of the town of Rockingham.

By Senator Everett—Authorizing the authorities of Rockingham to issue bonds for waterworks.

By Senator Scales—To incorporate the Greensboro Hook and Ladder Company.

By Senator Scales—Amendatory to the charter of Guilford College.

#### FINAL READING.

The following bills passed their final reading:

To amend public laws of 1883 for the protection of crops in certain localities. The bill applies to the stock law in the county of Craven.

To amend the general road law, and extend the provisions of Vance county.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the governor was read, stating that an urgent telegram had been received asking that a special term of court be held in Cumberland county for the immediate trial of Walter Partridge, a negro rapist who is now being held in Fayetteville jail. Mr. Sinclair asked that his bill which gave Cumberland county jurisdiction in criminal cases be acted on. The bill carried its second and third readings unanimously and the bill was immediately sent to the House.

#### BILLS PASSED.

A bill relative to the control and management of vehicles in Mecklenburg county.

To revise, consolidate and amend the pharmacy law.

Senate resolution relative to the improvement of the postal system, a copy of the resolution would be sent to President Roosevelt and Chairman Penrose. Mr. Zollicoffer said one of the North Carolina congressmen was here yesterday and appeared before the committee and asked that the bill be not passed. The bill on motion of Mr. Foushee was tabled.

To disburse equal amounts of money annually per capita to naval and military forces for purposes of encampments. Mr. Ward said the bill met the approval of the adjutant general.

To prohibit the manufacture and sale of whiskey within three miles of Gold Hill Academy in Rowan county.

To protect game in Pamlico county.

To make fishing with nets in Phillips mill pond in Franklin county unlawful.

To prevent drunkenness in Chatham county.

Joint resolution endorsing Jamestown Exposition and asking North Carolina's representatives in Congress to co-operate with Virginia's representatives in securing an appropriation for the exposition.

Resolution requesting the North Carolina delegation in congress to support the Hepburn-Dolliver temperance bill.

To amend sections of the code relative to the taxing fees on incorporation of railroads.

Resolution that the joint committee on shell fish appoint a sub-committee to visit the shell fish nets.

To confer police powers on deputy sheriffs in a certain township in

Rowan county to prevent drunkenness there.

To settle the debt by the State to Florence P. Tucker. In 1862 the treasurer was destitute of funds for the State asylum and the treasurer borrowed a sum of money and R. S. Tucker, deceased, bought of one of the men who loaned the money to the State, his interest, \$1,825, and the bill authorizes the State auditor to draw his warrant for the amount and be paid to Mrs. Florence P. Tucker, executrix of R. S. Tucker, deceased. Mr. Mason said the State should go slow on this motion as there was no necessity to hurry it, that he was not opposed to the bill, but would vote for it heartily, but thought that there should be a full report in regard to it, as it had been hanging fire a long time. He suggested that it be referred to another committee. Mr. Webb asked if Mr. Mason thought that was a proper course to be pursued as one committee had thoroughly considered and reported it favorably. Mr. Mason said that in order not to cause any trouble he withdrew all objections to immediate consideration. Mr. Toms moved that it be made a special order for Tuesday at 12 o'clock. Mr. Burton said he was willing to trust the committee and saw no reason for making it a special order. Mr. Fleming said that as a member of the committee that approved the bill the committee had considered it fully, but he thought every man who desired to know the bill an investigate it, he would favor a special order. The motion carried and the bill was made a special order for next Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

#### CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.

To amend the public laws of 1903 for the relief of certain Confederate sailors and soldiers. The original bill was introduced and the substitute by Senator Odell, which provides for an increase of \$97,000 in pensions was considered. Mr. Odell said the original bill provided for an increase of between \$200,000 and \$300,000 and the substitute provides for an increase of about \$97,000 allowing the first class of pensioners \$60; second class \$45; third class \$35; and fourth class \$20. He hopes this bill would pass as it was read and that it should not be re-referred. The old soldiers really deserved more than the bill provided for, but this amount was as much as the state could give it at present. Mr. Zollicoffer said as the bill carried an appropriation of \$300,000, an additional appropriation of \$100,000, should go before the committee on appropriations as it could ascertain what amount could be properly paid, as this bill carried the appropriation that would be carried before the Legislature. He was not opposed to the bill but said there could not possibly come any harm to the bill if it should be re-referred to the proper committee. He said the bill for the department of the insane is even more important than this bill, and will carry with it the next largest appropriation. The Legislature is trustee for the state and cannot distribute its funds in an improper way. Mr. Zollicoffer made the motion that the bill be re-referred to the committee on appropriations. Mr. Stringfield said he regretted that a motion had been made to take the bill away from the proper committee, and hoped Senator Zollicoffer would withdraw his motions. Mr. Zollicoffer said his motion was his thorough conviction and he could not conscientiously withdraw it. Mr. Mason of Northampton said this bill had had the serious consideration of the Board of Pensions and had been thought over seriously with the consideration of the other cases that were to be made upon the treasury. The treasury of North Carolina will never be depleted in doing honor to Confederate veterans. In a few days this Assembly will have the honor of receiving before it that great son of North Carolina, General R. F. Hoke, and it will soon do honor to the memory of Confederates on the Appomattox battle ground and no honor could be more greater than to pay to the rapidly passing away Confederate veterans. Mr. Zollicoffer said his motion did not mean that he opposed any tribute to the Confederate soldiers, and if he thought his motion would take one cent from them whom he honored he would bow his head in shame, but his motion did not approve the bill. Mr. Pearson said he thought the bill should be voted upon, as all the Senators favored it and there was no reason to delay action. Mr. Scales said it would not take long for the bill to go before the committee on appropriations and it was not a discourtesy to the committee on pensions. All other bills carrying with them appropriations after they have been passed upon favorably by other committees. Mr. Odell said it was a matter of difference of opinion and he wanted the bill to pass without going to the committee on appropriations because it would be a compliment to the old soldiers. He had been told there would be a surplus to appropriate to the old soldiers and he hoped the motion would be voted down. Mr. McLean hoped the motion would be voted down. The motion was put, and those opposed to the motion carried it by a majority of fifteen, the number of those voting to kill the bill being thirty. Senator Stringfield, the chairman of the committee on pensions, and himself a brave and gallant Confederate soldier, advocated the bill in a careful speech.

Eller offered an amendment that widows married to Confederate soldiers subsequent to June 1, 1865 shall receive the same amount as widows of the Confederate soldiers married before that date. This amendment would remove one of the inequalities and should be adopted. Mason, of Gaston, said

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## ARMIES REST

Severe Weather Causes Pause in the Operations

### NEW COMMANDER

It is Reported That General Kuropatkin Has Handed Over Command of the Army to General Linevitch—Stories of the Premature Surrender of Port Arthur Are Vigorously Denied by General Stoessel—The Strike Situation Throughout Russia is Satisfactory, No Disorders Having Been Reported From Any Section Yesterday.

#### LEAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Quiet reigns in the zone of hostilities in Manchuria with the extreme right of the Russians holding Chiantshanhenan, six miles northwest of Sandepas, and neither side apparently able to move, on account of the severity of the weather. The Russians yesterday, however, brought in 200 Japanese prisoners who were poorly clothed and suffering from the cold. The reported intention of General Kuropatkin to hand over his command to General Linevitch is not confirmed.

No disorders arising from the strikes were reported in Russia yesterday. At Moscow the assembly of nobles voted to send two addresses to the emperor on the subject of political freedom for the people.

#### TORPEDO FACTORY CLOSED.

Whole Staff of the Concern Dismissed by Order of Governor-General Trepoff.

St. Petersburg, February 4, 11:45 p. m.—Lessner's torpedo factory in this city employing six hundred expert fitters and brass workmen, has been closed, because Governor General Trepoff ordered the dismissal of the whole staff of the concern for tearing down posters of the emperor's recent speech to the workmen's delegation, and because the manager was unable to replace these men. The works are strongly guarded by police. The admiralty and the war office have requested Governor General Trepoff to allow the workmen to be re-employed and it is hoped the factory will reopen on Monday. The men claim they tore down the posters because the deputation which waited on the emperor did not include their representatives.

A certain amount of agitation continues here. Printers in several establishments have struck again because the employers refused to pay them for the week they were idle.

#### CHANGE IN COMMANDS.

Rumored That General Kuropatkin Has Turned the Army Over to General Linevitch.

St. Petersburg, February 4.—3 p. m.—Rumors of General Kuropatkin's handing over his command to General Linevitch (commander of the first army) have been current in St. Petersburg since the announcement that General Gripenberg had been relieved of his command of the second army. The Associated Press is unable to obtain any confirmation of the reports, and the war office declares they are impracticable but are unable to deny them.

A distinguished general told the Associated Press that evidently there had been friction between General Kuropatkin and General Gripenberg and added: "I have heard a great deal of talk about Kuropatkin's asking to be relieved, but nothing positive can be said on the subject at present."

There are two conflicting versions of the incident. According to one of them, General Gripenberg complained to the emperor that General Kuropatkin had refused to support his flanking movement, in view of which Gripenberg asked to be relieved. The emperor it is added, telegraphed to Kuropatkin asking for an explanation, in reply to which Kuropatkin wired that his health was shattered and requested permission to turn over his command to General Linevitch.

According to the second and more commonly credited version of the affair, Kuropatkin complained to the emperor that Gripenberg undertook the flanking movement in defiance of orders and demanded the general's dismissal.

The hope is generally expressed that the incident will be satisfactorily adjusted, as it is realized on all sides that Kuropatkin's departure from the front

would prove a severe blow to hopes of victory in the near future. Gripenberg's withdrawal has not changed the situation. The Russians continue to hold their positions around Sandepas.

#### NOT SUPPORTED BY FACTS.

Reports of the Premature Surrender of Port Arthur Denied by Stoessel.

Colombo, Ceylon, February 4.—General Stoessel, the former commander of Port Arthur and the Russian officers and others accompanying him arrived here today from Japan by way of Shanghai, on board the French line steamer Australien. In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press the general denied the statements published to the effect that Port Arthur was surrendered prematurely. He was especially indignant at the statements made by a London newspaper, January 25, in a dispatch from Peking that there were at the time of the surrender 25,000 able bodied men in Port Arthur capable of making a sortie, hundreds of officers, all well nourished, plenty of ammunition, the largest magazine being untouched and full to the roof and that there was an ample supply of food for three months even if no fresh supplies were received. The general characterized these statements as unjustified and not supported by facts.

#### RUSSIANS FEEL ELATED.

All the Testimony Concerning the North Sea Incident is In—British Confidence Diminished.

Paris, February 4.—The close of the testimony before the International Commission inquiring into the North Sea incident has been followed by a rather noticeable diminution of the confidence in British circles connected with the case and a corresponding elation on the part of the Russians. The French press, which is strongly pro-Russian, gives marked prominence to statements that the Russians have virtually won their case the usually conservative Temps Journal asserting positively that the majority of the court now favors the Russian theory that torpedo boats attacked Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron. However, inquiry in well informed quarters does not show any real basis for these reports. On the contrary intimations are made that the tendency within the court is rather in the opposite direction, that they will favor the Russian view appear to result mainly from the positiveness of the testimony of Captain Clado and other Russian officers that they saw torpedo boats attack the squadron.

#### 280 Pupils Expelled From the Gymnasium.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, February 4.—Two hundred and eighty pupils were expelled today from the Warsaw gymnasium with the additional punishment that they will never be permitted to enter any government school within the empire. This action of the authorities is intended as a punishment for boys who dared to petition the directors for the introduction of Polish language into the schools. As a result of the punishment the boys losing the privilege of performing military service as rear volunteers and will be forced to serve three or four years in the ranks. The latest reports from Lodz show that town is quiet. The military continue to patrol the streets.

#### VILLAGE OF CHAUTANDHENAU OCCUPIED BY JAPS.

St. Petersburg, February 4.—General Kuropatkin telegraphing under date of February 3 to Emperor Nicholas said:

"The village of Chautandhenau has been completely occupied by our troops after a fight at 5 o'clock this morning. We reconnoitered the villages of Fanshon and Poudzoza occupied by the enemy and after several volleys the sharpshooters entered Fanshon and shot and bayoneted many Japanese. The latter were reinforced and attacked the sharpshooters who retired carrying off 50 dead or wounded.

"On our right flank the Japanese left a hundred corpses of which number we buried eighty seven."

A dispatch from General Kuropatkin dated February 3 says:

"No reports of further encounters have been received. One of our patrols blew up the railway eight miles south of Liao Yang January 31 and February 2nd."

#### MOMENTARY PAUSE IN OPERATIONS.

Mukden, February 4.—Though there is a momentary pause in the operations, Russian activity on the Shakhe river has not ended. Two hundred Japanese prisoners were brought in today. They were badly dressed and suffering from cold. The Japanese report that three hundred were taken prisoners during the Sandepas operations is untrue and Japanese losses greatly exceeded the Russian losses. Tokio estimates of the Russian losses, because in their advance over the frozen ground it was impossible for the Japanese to entrench.

#### NO EFFORT BEING MADE TO END THE WAR.

London, February 4.—The foreign office declares there is no foundation for the report that conferences have taken place at Berlin between Chancellor von Buelow and the British ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles with the object of bringing about peace between Russian and Japan. The officials here know nothing of any proposals from either Germany, Great Britain or elsewhere suggesting an effort, joint or otherwise, to stop the war.

## LIST GROWS

Trying to Connect Hoch With Further Marriages

### IS IN NEW YORK

Extradition Papers Have Not Been Received From Chicago and the Prisoner Was Again Remanded to Police Headquarters—14 Women Will Meet Hoch at the Depot in Chicago, Who Will Try to Identify the Man as Their Husband—Information Received by Chicago Police Lead to the Belief That Hoch Has Been Connected With at Least Two Other Matrimonial Ventures, Not Previously Known Of.

Chicago, Ill., February 4.—Letters received by the police here today contain information through which it is hoped to connect Johann Hoch with at least two matrimonial ventures in addition to those already reported. The letters purport to come from women whom Hoch is alleged to have married in 1903. The first letter is signed by Mrs. Annie Dodd, of Dayton, Ohio. She enclosed a letter to her signed "Robt." It is similar to other love letters credited to Hoch, since the investigation of the man's strange matrimonial career began. After telling the bride-to-be of arrangements to meet her at the train, the writer says:

"Bring what belongs to you with you. Don't leave anything, money or clothes. You are of age and can do as you like. I love you and my heart is with you always. If you can't get your bonds come on without them and get married first and go back after the bonds."

The other letter received by the police was signed by Mrs. Regina Miller Curtis, and it also came from Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Curtis declared that she married a man who corresponded to Hoch's description, but who was known to her as J. M. Curtis.

Referring to the death of Mrs. Marie Walker-Hoch, Coroner Hoffman today said:

"After arsenic was found in the stomach and chemists directed their attention to an analysis to the embalming fluid and the instruments used by the undertaker. This analysis had been completed and shows beyond question that there was no arsenic either in the embalming fluid or on the instruments. The arsenic found in the stomach, was apparently given before death."

#### FOURTEEN WOMEN WILL MEET HOCH.

New York, February 4.—Extradition papers for Johann Hoch who is wanted in Chicago on a charge of bigamy had not arrived today, and the prisoner was again remanded to police headquarters. Detective Loftus of Chicago, who came here to get Hoch, said today that Superintendent of Detective Shippy will have fourteen women at the depot in Chicago when Hoch arrives there, who will attempt to identify the man as their husband.

#### CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Presidents Cassatt and Spencer Discuss Proposed Rate-Fixing Legislation.

Washington, February 4.—President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railroad and President Samuel Spencer of the Southern railway called at the White House today at the invitation of President Roosevelt and discussed the proposed legislation looking to the regulation of freight rates. It may be stated on authority that the two railroad presidents expressed a perfect willingness to co-operate in the matter of legislation that protects both sides, but they made known to the President that in their opinion the Townsend-Esch bill, which will come up for consideration in the House on Tuesday next, furnishes practically no protection to the railroad interests. When asked if those interests intended to fight the proposed legislation, one of the officials said that he did not know that there was any movement of that kind on foot.

"Of course," he added, "Congress will do what it thinks best."

After their interview Messrs. Cassatt and Spencer were among the President's guests at luncheon.

The C. W. Polvogt Co. will give double trading stamps Monday until 12 o'clock.

## FOR TRAINING OF THE NEGRO.

Booker Washington Wants an Education of the Hands, as Well as of the Head and Heart.

Philadelphia, February 4.—Booker T. Washington tonight delivered an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science on the subject: "The negro problem as an educational problem." He made a strong plea for the development of the negro race, not only mentally but manually in order that the negro may be properly trained to supply the wants that naturally follow a higher education.

He said in part: "The masses of colored people of the south are very much in the position of a race who are entering upon life in a new country. The problems confronting a race who are laying the foundations of living in a new territory relate mainly to the securing of land, the building of homes, the production of food and the securing of an education. It is because of these conditions which confront the masses of our people in the south that I advocate the great importance of education, not only of the head and heart but of the hand as well, so that the foundation can be promptly laid in the material directions to which I have referred."

"In many respects the next twenty years are going to be the most serious in the history of the race. Within this period it will be largely decided whether the negro is going to be able to retain the hold he has now upon the industries of the south, or whether his place will be filled by white people from a distance. The only way we can prevent the industries slipping from the negro in all parts of the south is for all the educators, ministers and friends of the negro to unite to push forward in a whole souled manner, the industrial or business development of the negro, either in school or out of school or both."

"It is cruel in many cases to increase the wants of black youth by mental development alone, without at the same time increasing his ability to supply these increased wants along lines in which he can find employment."

"Every white man will respect the negro who owns a two-story brick business block in the center of the town and has five thousand dollars in the bank. When a black man is the largest tax-payer and owns and cultivates the most successful farm in his county, his white neighbors will not object very long to his voting and they having his vote honestly counted. The black man who is the largest contractor in his town and lives in a two story brick house is not likely to be lynched."

#### TORREY AND ALEXANDER.

American Revivalists Begin a Series of Remarkable Religious Services in London.

London, February 4.—Royal Albert Hall, London's greatest auditorium, with a seating capacity of at least 11,000, was well filled tonight when Reuben A. Torrey and Charles M. Alexander, the American evangelists opened one of the most remarkable religious revivals in the history of the metropolis, or the United Kingdom. Lord Kinnaird, president of the Evangelical council, presided and those on the speaker's platform included some of the best known churchmen of England, without regard to sect. The audience was drawn largely from the west end, and included a number of people prominent in social life. The music tonight was furnished by a choir of 3,000 voices, conducted by Mr. Alexander. The choir will be retained throughout the coming months, during which meetings will be held in Albert Hall.

Seldom has the vast hall presented such a scene as when the audience, freely entering into the spirit of the old time hymns joined in the chorus, and 10,000 voices swelled in the well known harmonies. Owing to the number of speakers, all of whom welcomed the Americans to London, Mr. Torrey spoke briefly and after the famous hymn written after McKinley's message to his mother, when she was dying "Tell mother I'll be there," sung as a solo by Mr. Alexander, the benediction was pronounced.

One of the most remarkable things about the meeting is its organization. For the last month London has been flooded with advertising matter announcing the coming of the revivalists. Already some \$60,000 has been collected and \$25,000 more is needed before the preliminary expenses are paid, but there is no doubt a greater sum will be forthcoming if it is wanted.

#### World's Record for Motor Boats.

Palm Beach, Fla., February 4.—The Challenger still further lowered the world's record for motor boats today in a mile run making it in 2:4 4-5 against the wind and in two minutes four and one-fifth second with the wind. It is believed the Challenger can do even better still. Other trials will be made by Proctor Smith, who is running the Challenger for best owner, W. Gould Brokaw. The records made today are official.

#### Fight for Lightweight Championship.

New York, February 4.—The International Light-weight championship battle between Jimmy Britt, of California, the light-weight champion of America and Jabez White, the English light-weight champion, has been arranged. Tom O'Rourke who is looking after White's interests in this country, announced today that all arrangements for the contest had been completed and that White and his manager, Charley Mitchell, would sail for this country within two weeks.