

# The Wilmington Messenger.

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## TELEGRAPH SUMMARY.

### THE STATE.

The state superintendent of public instruction sends to each of the seven colored normal schools \$1,857. In this state there is one mile of railroad to every fourteen square miles of area. The stockholders of the republican paper at Raleigh will meet this week to organize.—J. R. Chamberlain, of the Raleigh phosphate mills denies that he told Russell that his mills shipped fertilizer free to Otho Wilson at Round Knob.

### DOMESTIC.

The warships did not sail from Norfolk yesterday as expected; they will sail today. A canvass of the house shows a majority of from eighteen to forty among the republicans who favor modification of the civil service law.—Gray Gables, Mr. Cleveland's summer residence, has been ransacked by burglars from attic to cellar; it is not known yet what they took or when they did their work.—The "blind tiger" fight among negroes in Leslie county, Kentucky, was continued yesterday when four more were killed.—General Booth arrives in New York and is given a warm reception.—A bill is introduced in the Virginia legislature providing for the nomination of United States senators by primaries.—The steamer Ursula Bright, Havre for Hampton Roads, reaches Halifax, N. S., after a passage of twenty three days; having experienced very rough weather; the captain has a dispute with the crew as to their service.—A 5-year-old boy of west Philadelphia has been murdered by a 15-year-old companion and the body thrown into a creek; it has not yet been recovered.—Some interesting testimony is produced before the senate committee upon the ticket scalping question.—Governor Taylor, of Tennessee announces himself a candidate for election to the United States senate.—The Klondike relief expedition has not been countermanded by the government.

### FOREIGN.

Germany and Russia are on most friendly terms as to affairs in the far east.—Emperor William pays unannounced calls on the Russian ambassador to gossip about the intentions of Japan.—Indications point to friendly relations between Germany and China.—The export of sugar from Germany to the United States has been greatly reduced by the terms of the Dingley bill.—The German press have started a campaign against American wines.—The excitement in France over the Dreyfus and Esterhazy cases is so great as to threaten the stability of the government and to raise the temptation to the ministry of diverting the attention of the people by foreign war.—Latest news from the Sudan points to a possible conflict between England and France.—Immorality in the "West End" London has become so great as to cause the introduction of two stringent measures in parliament.—Gladstone says the greatest danger to England is from the trades unions and their strikes.—The telegrams from Havana, state that quiet continues at that city; Senor Govin, one of the autonomous ministry, who has been staying in Atlanta, has arrived; it was feared that the anti-autonomists would make some demonstration on his arrival, but they did not.—General Blanco has ordered enlargement of the regiments by recruits from the provinces.

### Eight Negroes Killed in a Row.

Middlesboro, Ky., January 15.—A special from Hyden, says that the fight on Sandy Fork, Leslie county continued all day yesterday. Eight men were reported killed, all colored, and four wounded. The extraordinary blood letting on Sandy Fork began on Wednesday, when a party of negroes who were playing cards at what is called a "blind tiger" got into a dispute concerning the way the game was progressing. Drunkenness added to the brutality of the fight that followed. Four men were killed then, and subsequently the fighting was renewed by friends on both sides until the mortality list is equal almost to the casualties in a military engagement. The feeling aroused gives rise to apprehension of more crime.

### General Booth Arrives

New York, January 15.—General William Booth reached the head of the Salvation Army today on board the steamer St. Paul, from Southampton. The general was met down the bay by Commander Booth Tucker. On the pier a large delegation of head quarters Salvationists were awaiting the chief. General Booth was given a warm reception.

## ALL QUIET IN HANANA

### CONSUL GENERAL LEE CABLES RIOTS SUSPENDED

Minister De Lome Gets Advice During the Night That Say That the City is Perfectly Quiet—Blanco Strengthening His Battalion—Minister Govin Arrives—His Route Changed on Account of Preparations for a Demonstration Against Him at Tampa.

Washington, January 15.—A cablegram was received at the state department at 1 o'clock this afternoon from Consul General Lee at Havana, stating that everything was tranquil.

The official advices from Havana received by the Spanish minister continue to be reassuring. A dispatch sent at 8 o'clock last evening said that the city was perfectly quiet. Another dispatch, sent shortly after midnight and received early this morning, stated that a few people gathered in the public park about 10 o'clock last night. There was no demonstration and under ordinary circumstances no attention would have been given to it, as the park is the central public point of Havana. As a matter of precaution, however, the patrol of soldiers on duty asked the people to move away and this they did without demonstration or the exercise of any force. By 12 o'clock the troops were back in their quarters. No surprise would be felt, if there were sporadic gatherings of groups in a city of Havana's size, particularly Sunday when the streets are usually filled with these otherwise engaged during this week. This customary outpouring of the people doubtless will occur tomorrow and it may serve as an incentive for the congregating of groups, but it is said that this should not be misconstrued into a popular demonstration and no uneasiness whatever is felt that it will be the occasion of anything more than a few vivas even if that much occurs.

Senor Govin, a member of the autonomous cabinet, arrives at Havana today and this, also it is said, may serve as a text for some vivas by the streets. Govin has been at Atlanta, Ga., since the autonomous cabinet was formed. He is regarded as the strongest man of that body and for that reason his appointment has excited intense hostility among the insurgents and their friends. It led to a movement to insult him personally as he passed through Tampa, according to information submitted to the Spanish minister. This led Senor Govin to change his route, making a sea trip by way of New York. He sailed from there last Saturday. In view of the movement against him at Tampa, it would be no surprise to the legation here if the same ultra element at Havana took this arrival as an opportunity for a similar expression against him.

During the afternoon the minister was in receipt of advices from Sagastu showing that up to 2 o'clock the city of Havana had been absolutely calm. The new minister of the interior, Senor Govin, had arrived and had a respectful reception.

Havana, January 15.—A dispatch received from Spanish sources in Pinar del Rio, says that the insurgent brigadier general, Perico Delgado, has been killed by his followers and that his chief of staff, Luis Lopez Marin, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

Senor Antonio Govin, the Cuban lawyer who has been appointed minister of the interior in the autonomous cabinet, arrived here today. The members of the central committee and a number of his friends, went out on three tugs to meet him, received him on his arrival and welcomed him back to Havana. Senor Govin afterward called upon the president of the Cuban cabinet, Senor Galvez, and took the oath of office.

### The Strength of the Anti-Civil Service Movement

Washington, January 15.—The canvass of republican members of the house of representatives on the question of changing the civil service law, which has been conducted by the Republican "steering committee" is about completed. Of the 202 republican members of the house the canvass is said to show that a majority varying from eighteen to forty is favorable to a change in the law, according to the degree of change proposed. This last factor leads to some difference of opinion as to the result of the canvass. Representative Pearson, of North Carolina, a member of the committee, places the number of republican who can be depended on at 115. Mr. Evans, of Kentucky, another member of the committee, places the number at 135. Both estimates are based on canvass, the difference being due to the attitude of certain doubtful members. As a whole, the result gives satisfaction to those who have made the canvass. They say that in a number of cases entire state delegations are shown by the canvass to favor a change in the law. This is the case in the state delegations of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and New Hampshire. Beyond completing the canvass, the opposition to the civil service law is taking no active steps for the present, the purpose being to wait until the regular civil service committee of the house takes action on the bill before it proposes a modification of the law.

## MONEY FOR NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Last Installments for the Colored Schools—The New Republican Paper—Otho Wilson Did Not Get His Gunno Free

(Special to the Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 15.—The state superintendent of public instruction sends to each of the seven negro normal schools \$1,857, completing this year's allowance.

It is found by the state labor commissioner that eleven counties in North Carolina have no railway. The total railway mileage is 3,726, or one mile to every fourteen square miles of state area.

Next Wednesday stockholders of the republican newspaper here met to organize.

Otho Wilson says J. R. Chamberlain of the Raleigh newspaper works, tells him today that the new told Governor Russell that fertilizer for Otho Wilson was shipped free to Round Knob. Otho Wilson says he wants to know, if this is a sample of the Star Chamber business upon which he was suspended by the governor as railway commissioner.

Among the arrivals today are D. J. Duncan, E. C. Duncan Beaufort; T. M. Emerson, Wilmington.

## A YOUTHFUL MURDERER

### A Fifteen Year Old Boy Murders a Boy of Five Years and Throws the Body into a Creek

Philadelphia, January 15.—A case was reported to the Central police headquarters late today which bears every indication of subsequent developments, showing that a 5-year-old has been murdered by a youth of 15 years. Percy Lockyar, aged 5 years, who resides at 6130 Hazel avenue, in the outskirts of West Philadelphia, did not return home last evening and vigilant search failed to disclose his whereabouts. The distressed parents notified the police of one of the West Philadelphia districts and a thorough, but unsuccessful, search of a strip of woods near the little fellow's home was made. Today it was learned that Samuel Henderson, aged 15 years, whose home is near that of the Lockyar family, had been seen in the woods with Percy. He at first denied having seen the child, but, on being closely questioned by the police, admitted having been with him in the woods.

He told several conflicting stories regarding Percy's disappearance, at first declaring that the little boy had left him to go to his home. Then he said that while he was whittling a stick with a large knife Percy had accidentally fallen against the blade which entered deeply into his breast. Henderson stated the blood spurted from the wound and the child fell dead. Fearing he would be arrested, Henderson said he threw the body into a creek which flows through the woods. In confirmation of this story he led the searchers to where the boy's hat and coat had been hidden. They were identified by Percy's parents. He also pointed out the place in the creek where he had thrown the body. The creek was dragged for quite a distance, but the body was not found. The police believe the story of the child's death and are of opinion that the killing was the deliberate act of Henderson. They think that the body has been carried down the stream which was unusually high last night in consequence of a heavy rainfall.

Henderson is in custody and the search is being prosecuted tonight by twenty five policemen.

## A Steamer's Rough Passage

Halifax, N. S., January 15.—The steamer Ursula Bright, Captain Whitson, twenty three days from Havre, bound to Hampton Roads, put in here today short of coal and will proceed tomorrow morning. Captain Whitson reports having encountered a succession of terrific westerly gales and hurricanes on the passage. The ship was also short handed, thirteen of the crew having refused duty. These men asked for their discharge at Havre on December 20th but as the articles stated that their time was not up until December 31st, the captain refused their request, and they then decided they would not turn in. Captain Whitson tried every means possible get them to go to work, but they would not, so as a last resort he put them on bread and water. Their articles of agreement show that they shipped at Sunderland in July for St. John, N. B., the agreement not to extend beyond the 31st of December, 1897, or the vessel's first subsequent return to her port of destination in the United Kingdom. The steamer left Havre on December 22nd, so their time expired had a most trying time working the ship through the many storms. The men claim they have a good case and will likely settle the matter in the courts on her arrival at Hampton Roads.

## Battle Ships Delayed at Norfolk

Newport News, Va., January 15.—The cruiser New York and the battleships Indiana and Iowa did not leave Hampton Roads for Key West this morning as was expected. It was learned this afternoon that they received orders several days ago to postpone sailing until tomorrow. They will leave Old Point Comfort at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## THE UNSTABLE FRENCH

### THE REPUBLIC IN DANGER FROM PUBLIC EXCITEMENT

The People Greatly Wrought up Over the Dreyfus and Esterhazy Cases—Increased Danger of Hostilities Between England and France Over the Sudan Question—Scandalous Immorality in West End of London—The Persian Shah's Throne Tottering.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)

London, January 15.—The new phase into which the Dreyfus case has entered; is a distinct advance. The era of secret courts-martial is over and a civil and public court will have to investigate Emile Zola's charges of persistent distortion of justice. The behavior of military authorities in "burking" the inquiry cast the gravest reflection upon the oft-asserted honor of the French army, which has shown an obstinate determination to stick together, right or wrong. Outside of France, all Europe believes Dreyfus is the victim of a villainous conspiracy and the prosecution of Zola has broadened the question; for the whole French army is now virtually placed on trial. The gravity of the situation is enhanced because the whole of France is in a state of growing hysterical excitement. Temporarily, the republic is generally supported throughout the country, but history shows that similar hysteria has frequently led to violent chances. When France is able to analyze the situation and should the suspicion spread that the honor of the army is really affected, the consequences to the republic might be of the most serious description. The Panama scandals have defiled political life and the law courts have been discredited; therefore if respect for the army must also be surrendered the desire to change the government may be irrepresible, in which case the temptation for the leaders to divert the attention of the country to a foreign war will be well nigh irresistible. Hence the deep interest of France's neighbors.

For the moment, the intense excitement will probably find an outlet in the renewal of the spectacle presented during the liveliest days of Boulangism. Hot alterations in the streets leading to assaults are frequent, the police are guarding houses of prominent Dreyfusians, and it is impossible to foresee where the arrests will end. Slander and denunciations are so rampant that the authorities are taking special precautions to prevent the calumniated taking the law into their own hands. Duels have already resulted. A monster manifestation is preparing in Paris for Sunday.

Temporarily overshadowed, the movements of the French on the upper Nile are again becoming unpleasantly prominent to those who imagined that Great Britain had undisputed claims upon those regions. It is material to discuss the exact whereabouts of the French expeditions. It suffices that, according to the bulk of evidence, they have penetrated to Bahrh-El-Ghazal, the most fertile province of the Egyptian Sudan, with the distinct mandate of their government. If this is true, and the declarations of successive British cabinets mean anything, M. Hanotaux, the French minister for foreign affairs, has brought about a casus belli. Thus far, M. Hanotaux seems to have the advantage, but the game is dangerous. Fear of war with France will not stop Great Britain from recovering the whole of the Egyptian Sudan and driving out any French expeditions which may be found there when, in the opinion of the Marquis of Salisbury the proper time has arrived.

In the meantime, Prince Henry of Orleans is sitting out at Marseilles and evidently with the approval of the government, an armed expedition to subdue equatorial provinces, claiming they had belonged to Abyssinia in prehistoric times, but in reality, these provinces are identical with those Great Britain is seeking to restore to Egypt. So, perhaps, there is some truth in the story that the activity of the British is due to the Egyptian intelligence department learning that the French Abyssinian troops have reached Fashoda; that King Menelik is preparing reinforcements with the intention of following up this success and that a common policy, which is morally supported by Russia, unites France and Abyssinia.

There are persistent reports of grave troubles threatening Persia. The Shah's sovereignty has always been shaky, and it is now affirmed to be rapidly slipping from his grasp. Indeed the situation at Teheran is described as being so precarious that a coup d'etat may be precipitated at any moment.

The scandalous debauchery in Regent street and Piccadilly, this city, has led to the preparation of two bills for presentation to parliament. One of them makes it a crime for a man or a woman to live on the prostitution of women. In the case of foreigners, the bill provides for the repatriation of the guilty parties. The other bill provides punishment for soliciting. Those responsible for these two bills point to the condition of the "West End" of London as being unbearable. The forefathers "bullies" living on women's prostitution are responsible for hundreds of recent cases of assault,

robbery, blackmailing and unspeakable abominations.

An eminent person who was lunching recently with Mr. Gladstone, asked him what was the greatest danger threatening Great Britain—was it France, Germany, Russia or America? "None of them," was the reply of the great English statesman; "the only danger I foresee is from the trades unions and their attendant strikes."

The health of ex-Empress Eugenie is disquieting. Her rheumatism grows worse and she is unable to cross a room unassisted. However, it is hoped her stay on the Riviera will recruit her health.

The death of "Lewis Carroll," (The Rev. C. H. Dodgson), author of "Alice in Wonderland," has caused the greatest regret in all parts of Great Britain. The papers are full of reminiscence of his ministries. "Lewis Carroll," was very particular as to his personal appearance. His alert figure and general vigor conveyed the impression that he was much younger than 65 years. He never wore an overcoat, in his life and continued to take long "constitutional" to the end.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Session Consumed in a Desultory Debate on the Army Appropriation Bill and Enigmas on the Late Representative Milliken, of Maine

Washington, January 15.—The session of the house today, after 2 o'clock, was devoted to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Representative Seth W. Milliken, of Maine.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Representative Star, populist of Nebraska, rose to a question of privilege to deny a publication in a local paper stating that he had acted as attorney in the pension case of Jackson W. Cheney.

On motion of Mr. Lanham, democrat, of Texas, a bill was passed authorizing the president to appoint an additional district judge, for the North-eastern district of Texas.

The house then went into committee of the whole and took up the consideration of the army appropriation bill. The bill, Chairman Hull, of the military committee, explained, carried \$23,185,990, \$1,039,751 less than the estimates and \$56,746 in excess of the law for the current year. The increase in the pay of the army was due to the fact that the army was nearer its maximum strength than heretofore. A new provision in the bill required the payment of troops by the paymaster in person.

The general debate on the bill was desultory and was not confined to the subject matter dealt with by the bill. Mr. Henry, democrat, of Texas, took occasion to denounce Secretary Gage's funding scheme. Mr. Terry, democrat of Arkansas, made some remark about the protective tariff and Mr. Gaines, democrat, of Tennessee, some on the claim of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal church south.

At 3:25 o'clock p. m., the house adjourned.

## Suits Against Newspapers

New York, January 15.—Judge Lacombe, in the United States circuit court for the Eastern district of New York, has handed down a decision granting the motions made on January 7th to set aside service in the cases of William S. Brewer and the Union Associated Press against the following newspapers: Louisville Press Company, Journal Newspaper Company, of Indianapolis; Evening News Association, of Detroit, Mich.; Commercial Tribune Company, of Cincinnati, and the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company, of Chicago.

These actions were originally begun in the New York supreme court in Queens county, but were thereafter removed by the defendants into the United States court for the Eastern district of New York, and the motions to dismiss were made before Hon. Judge Tenny. On account of his death, the motions were transferred into the Southern district and were argued before Judge Lacombe.

This decision practically reverses the decision made in the case of Fontana against the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph and the decisions made by Judge Tenny in the cases of Brewer and the Union Associated Press against George Knapp & Co., in 32nd Federal reports, page 694. This decision will force the plaintiffs to an appeal to settle this jurisdiction question.

## Gray Gables Suicided

Boston, January 15.—A special to The Globe from Buzzards Bay says: Graygables, the summer home of ex-President Cleveland, has been visited by burglars, who ransacked the house from attic to cellar and made good their escape without leaving the slightest clue to their identity. When the burglarly occurred is quite as much of a mystery as is the identity of those who were concerned in it. Brad Wright, who has charge of the Cleveland estate, made the discovery several days ago and he immediately reported the facts to the town officials and notified Mr. Cleveland. The amount of plunder which the crooks took with them cannot be known until Mr. Cleveland has been heard from.

Hart's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote and the Hypophosphites, if faithfully used, is a specific in the treatment of weak lungs, Consumption, Bronchitis, etc. Leading physicians recommend it. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin, and H. L. Ferriss.

## WILL RUSSELL RESIGN?

### REPUBLICANS SAY HE WILL NOT SERVE OUT HIS TERM.

That He Sees He is a Failure as a Governor—Robert Hancock to be Ousted as Railroad President—Mormons Arrive—Heavy Reduction in Passenger Rates by the Commission Proposed.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., January 15.

It is said by some prominent republicans that they do not believe Governor Russell will serve his full term; that he sees his administration is a failure; that he has no following and is literally proving an "old man of the sea" to his party.

Rev. Dr. Pettinger, the rector, says, it is the hope to begin work the coming spring on the new Church of the Good Shepherd here.

The news that Judge Dick will resign is received with incredulity. His son-in-law, Judge Douglass, is confident of getting his place, whenever he does step off the bench.

Robert Hancock of New Bern said yesterday before leaving here that he had not seen the governor during his visit. Today a paper says he did see the governor and that the latter had given him some plain talk. At the executive office today there was a refusal to answer the question whether Hancock had seen the governor or not. It is the belief here that Hancock will quickly lose his place as president of the Atlantic and North Carolina railway. This is said by people of all parties. Feeling against him is high. He persists in declaring his absolute innocence of any and all charges. Letters received here are highly derogatory to him, and one says he has "darkened several homes."

Six more Mormons have arrived to do work in this state, bringing the number up to fifty.

The engineer who will look for the route for the lumber railway between Raleigh and Lillington will be here next week to begin the survey.

The anti-Spanish feeling here is now intenser than ever. The ex-confederates are declaring that a fleet ought to go to Havana and end matters once for all. This is the prevailing sentiment in the state.

There are excellent reasons for saying that after the meeting of the railway commission week after next a large reduction in passenger rates will be ordered. It has been in view since the new commission came in office. It is the wish of Senator Butt and, of course, also of Governor Russell.

A telephone line between Raleigh and Chapel Hill will be constructed. The state university dramatic club entertained a very large audience here last evening with "London Assurance" and then attended the "charity ball."

Governor Russell requisitions on the governor of Maryland for E. M. Womble, a watch thief.

John C. Davis, the Wilmington embezzler, lately released from the insane asylum, is at work in a cotton mill here.

Hyacinths are in full bloom here, and today there is again spring weather.

The Bank of Pitt County, it is officially announced will go out of business.

At the next meeting of the railway commission the question of who can and who cannot have free passes will be specially taken up.

Adjutant General A. D. Cowles resigns as receiver of the Piedmont bank, at Morganton. It is said L. A. Bristol will succeed him.

S. P. Satterfield, who was convicted in the superior court her of criminal negligence as regards the assignment act, but who was acquitted by the supreme court, is here and wants to be chief clerk to Revenue Collector Dunagan. A swarm of other seekers after places in the revenue service is here. They all have a fine contempt for civil service. James A. Cheek told me today that all the deputy revenue collectors in the field would resign as soon as Dunagan comes in. At the revenue office it was learned that this was absolutely incorrect.

Rev. L. G. Broughton arrived here today. He will be in the state about a month, taking a rest before going to Atlanta.

## Nomination of Federal Senators by Primaries

Richmond, Va., January 15.—In the state senate today there was nothing of importance.

In the house the whipping-post bill, and the Stubbs special levy pension bills were recommitted.

Mr. Reddy, of Richmond, introduced a bill, "to give the people an opportunity to express their choice for United States senators by balloting at certain elections for members of the state legislature." The bill is one of the most interesting offered at this session, and will attract widespread attention, as the subject of nominating senators by popular vote has been widely discussed since the Roanoke convention. It means the nomination of United States senator by primaries.

J. A. Perkins, of Antiquity, O., was for thirty years needlessly tortured by physicians for the cure of eczema. He was quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the famous healing salve for piles and skin diseases. R. R. Bellamy.

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