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TELEGRAPH SUMMARY.

THE STATE.

John C. Davis goes to Washington City to live.—Twenty-one sick convicts are taken to the penitentiary hospital from the state farms.—Judge Robinson charges the grand jury at Durham as to free passes and Otho Wilson and H. W. Miller, J. B. Munson and R. L. Potts are summoned to appear before the grand jury.—Attorneys for the ousted railroad commissioners make a motion in the federal supreme court for a writ of attachment against Caldwell and Pearson for violating the superedeas in that case.—Senator Pritchard says he would not accept the federal judgeship.

DOMESTIC.

The firm of Macey & Pendleton, bankers and brokers of New York, make an assignment.—The state department receives from Consul General Guider at Panama, confirmation of the drowning of Consul Ashby at Colon.—Dispatch from Havana to both the Spanish minister and the state department state that it is still quiet at Havana.—Consul General Lee cables to the Cuban relief committee in New York asking for more supplies for the destitute.—The state department gives out a statement that all contributions for Cubans will be distributed by Consul General Lee or his trusty agents; no fail. It is put in the rumor that Spanish authorities are hindering the rendering of aid to the destitute in Havana.—In New York John Matthews a retail grocer murders his wife and and their two children then commits suicide; the parents had become despondent and agreed that all should die.—At Boston the three sons of Robert Alexander are asphyxiated by gas in their bed room; distress causes the father to lose his mind.—A reduction in wages of about 125,000 operatives employed in 150 New England cotton mills went into effect yesterday; at New Bedford, Mass., 9,000 operatives refused to work and the eighteen mills shut down; at Biddeford, Me., 3,500 operatives in two mills struck and two mills had to close; the Androscooggin and the King Phillip mills were also crippled by a number of hands striking; the reduction means a loss of \$75,000 weekly in wages to the operatives; there was some slight disturbance at New Bedford.

Why allow yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease? Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventually break down, the strongest constitution. "Febri Cura" (Sweet Chilli Tonic with Iron) is more effective than Quinine, and being combined with Iron, is an excellent tonic and nerve medicine. It is pleasant to take, and is sold under positive guarantee to cure, or money refunded. Accept no substitutes. The "Just as good" kind don't effect cures. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin, and H. L. Fentress.

More Free Pass Indictments

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., January 17.—When Judge Robinson, of the superior court, was holding court here last November he charged the grand jury regarding free passes, and as a result the Southern railway was prosecuted. Judge Robinson at Durham today again charged the grand jury against free passes. As a result H. W. Miller, John B. Munson and R. L. Potts of the Southern railway and Railway Commissioner Otho Wilson were tonight subpoenaed to appear at Durham tomorrow and give evidence before the grand jury as to free passes. It is believed here that it is a plan to thus charge juries in various counties.

John C. Davis to Live in Washington City (Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 17.—Martin T. Davis took to Washington City with him this afternoon John C. Davis, who will live there. Loge Harris, Davis' counsel, says he is crazy and will be put exclusively at out door work.

Twenty-one sick convicts brought to penitentiary hospital from state farms on Roanoke are in a bad way. Some have consumption.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE

THE GOVERNOR OF SANTA CLARA PROVINCE IN CUBA

A Discharged Employe Fires a Pistol at Him—No Further Rioting in Havana—No Obstacles in the Way of Furnishing Aid to the Destitute Cubans—All Supplies Distributed Under Supervision of Consul General Lee and Trusty Agents—More Supplies Needed

Washington, January 17.—The state department and Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, both expressed the opinion today that the trouble at Havana has blown over.

Senor de Lome today received the following cablegram from Congosto, the secretary general of Cuba.

"Havana, January 17th.—Yesterday during a game of ball, at which was present the governor of Santa Clara, Marcos Garcia, a clerk of the hospital known as a drunkard, who had been discharged (his name is Picon), fired two shots at the governor, which missed him, owing to his aim having been diverted by General Aguirre, who was with the governor. The people made an ovation to both the governor and general. At 11 o'clock a. m., there is absolute tranquility, with no fear it will be broken."

The state department has taken official notice of complaints alleging that the Spanish officials in Cuba had been placing obstacles in the way of the free admission of food and other supplies sent to Cuba for the relief of the suffering. While the officials believed there was no solid foundation for these complaints, a cablegram was sent to Consul General Lee, directing him to investigate their correctness and, if necessary prevent any delays in the landing and admission of shipments of stores, if it be possible to do so.

The following statement was issued from the state department: "The call having been made by the president for money and supplies for the suffering Cubans and some doubt seeming to exist that money and supplies donated in response to such call may not be honestly and impartially distributed to the suffering people for whom the donations were made, it is thought proper to give this public notice in the way of insurance that all such donations will be distributed through Consul General Lee and duly authorized agents co-operating with him in Cuba. No doubt is entertained by the president or by the secretary of state that every dollar and every article of clothing donated for the benefit of the suffering in Cuba will be properly distributed."

The state department heard from Consul General Lee about the usual closing this afternoon and gave out the following statement as a summary of this cablegram: "Consul General Lee wires the department of state that the delay in the delivery of supplies brought by the Concho a week ago was due to the disturbances of the past few days in Havana. The Villencia carrying supplies from Philadelphia only arrived today and there will be no delay in the delivery of her supplies and he thinks that there will be no difficulty hereafter in landing supplies. He reports matters quiet at 2:15 o'clock today."

Havana, January 17.—The military judge has ordered the arrest of the editor of El Reconstrado, Senor Ricardo Arnauto, for having attacked the army, through the columns of his paper during the past few days.

The man who attempted to shoot Senor Marcos Garcia, governor of Santa Clara, while the latter was attending a baseball game on Saturday is a hospital employe named Pico. He is pronounced to be a drunkard and his attempt is said to be the result of a desire for revenge, owing to having been discharged.

New York, January 17.—Consul General Lee cabled today from Havana to United States Dispatch Agent Roosa in this city, asking that more relief supplies be forwarded by the Central Cuban Relief Committee. This request is considered by Mr. Roosa to be ample evidence that no obstruction is being interposed by the Spanish government to relief supplies being forwarded from the United States.

Assignment by Stock Brokers

New York, January 17.—The firm of Macey & Pendleton, bankers and brokers, of this city made an assignment today to Harold G. Cortis. The firm has three offices in this city, and membership in the New York stock, produce, cotton and coffee exchanges. The firm is composed of Charles C. Macey and William F. Pendleton. The assignee of the firm stated that the liabilities were in the neighborhood of \$100,000 and that the assets would not equal that amount. He attributed the failure to the inexperience of the members of the firm, both of whom are comparatively young men.

Three Children Asphyxiated

Boston, January 17.—Robert Alexander's three sons, David, aged 11 years; Jerome, aged 7 and Paul, aged 5 years, were asphyxiated by gas which was left turned on by accident in their chamber last night. Alexander, who recently came from New York, has become insane over the tragedy.

RIOTS IN PARIS

A Pitched Battle Between Students and Anarchists—Anti-Dreyfus and Anti-Jew Demonstrations—Exciting Scene in the Chamber of Deputies

Paris, January 17.—A semi-official note issued today relative to the demand that the alleged confession of Alfred Dreyfus to M. Lebrun-Renaud should be published says:

"If the government conceded the demand it would bring under discussion and appear to place in doubt the authority of the Dreyfus decision. Moreover, the government does not consider it has the right to make such a communication, for reasons analogous to those to which were determined through the court martial to try Dreyfus behind closed doors."

There was great excitement in the chamber of deputies today when M. Cavaignac, republican, demanded a discussion of the note. The premier, M. Meline, in refusing to discuss the matter, declared that if the chamber voted its immediate discussion, the cabinet would resign.

M. Lavertujon, republican, proposed that the discussion be adjourned for a month. Amid excitement the motion was rejected by 277 to 219 votes.

Mr. Duprier de Larsen moved that the matter be postponed until today's orders were disposed of.

This was opposed by M. Cavaignac, who declared the government's attitude had created doubts in the minds of the people. He reproached the premier for refusing to make a statement regarding the alleged confession.

M. Meline said the government would accept the motion of M. Duprier de Larsen.

The vote was then taken, the house by 310 ayes and 252 nays deciding to shelve the discussion.

Several small anti-Dreyfus demonstrations took place this morning in various parts of Paris. None of them was of a serious nature. A great anti-Dreyfus and anti-Semite meeting tonight at the Tivoli Vaux hall produced extraordinary scenes. The neighborhood was paraded by police, mounted and on foot, and the rapidly growing crowd increased the excitement. At 9 o'clock on the opening of the meeting, the hall was a seething sea of humanity, crowding every part, gesticulating, shouting "A Bas Zola," "Vive l'Armee" and "Vive la Revolution Sociale." The members of the anti-Semite committee displayed banners bearing the inscription "death to the Jews," and other inscriptions. It was soon seen that the 5,000 present consisted largely of anarchists and of others bent on opposing the students.

On M. Guerin, the president, proposing that the honorary presidency be conferred upon M. Rochefort, and M. Drumont, a great uproar ensued, the anarchists trying to wrench the banners from the anti-Semites. Scuffles took place, in which two of the officials were injured. M. Thiebaud delivered an address denouncing the Jews and urging them to support the government.

Tumults and fights for the banners continued, with shouting, whistling and singing of the Marseillaise and the carmagole, while M. Thiebaud proceeded in a violent speech, declaring that the Dreyfus scandal was the commencement of a social revolution by a band of scoundrels desiring to overthrow everything in order to raise a traitor.

The scene now became a saturnalia. The anarchists removed the iron staircase giving access to the tribune, so that the committee was unable to descend. Free fights began around the flags. Finally the students chased the anarchists out of the hall. The organizers of the meeting then seized the flags decorating the hall and arranged a rendezvous at the military club, crying "Vive l'Armee." The hall was partially emptied but soon the anarchists returned, and breaking open the great doors, began further fighting. It is alleged that several were injured. Finally the students were vanquished and the anarchists masters of the situation. The meeting broke up and the anarchists replaced the ladder and invaded the tribune, led by H. Courtois, flourishing a red flag and all shouting "Spit upon Rochefort" and "Long live Zola." The disturbances continued, the anarchists declaiming from the tribune against the army and acclaiming Dreyfus. Some of the injured people were carried out with their faces covered with blood. The interest was now transferred to the streets where the police had been reinforced.

By midnight those who had been arrested were released and quiet had been restored to the Place de l'Opera. There were only trifling manifestations elsewhere.

Telegrams from numerous provincial towns report student manifestations against the Jews.

Pritchard Not in the Race

Washington, January 17.—Senator Pritchard, in an interview today said that under no consideration would he accept the appointment of district judge in North Carolina, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Dick.

Mrs. Mary Bird, Harrisburg, Pa., says, "My child is worth millions to me; yet I would have lost her by croup had I not invested twenty-five cents in a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. R. R. Bellamy.

SENATOR WOLCOTT.

DELIVERS HIS LONG PROMISED SPEECH ON BIMETALLISM

He Contrasts the Positions of the President and Secretary Gage on the Financial Question—Senator Hanna Presents His Commission and is Spoken In—The Senate Passes the Immigration Bill—Conditions of the Army Discussed in the House.

SENATE.

Washington, January 17.—The features of today's proceedings in the senate were the speech delivered by Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, chairman of the bimetallic commission, upon the negotiations of the commission with European countries relative to international bimetallicism, and the passage of the Lodge bill restricting immigration into the United States. The proceedings were the most interesting and important that have characterized any single day's work of the senate during the present session.

Quite unexpectedly Senator Hanna appeared at the opening of today's session. Senator Foraker presented Senator Hanna's credentials for the remainder of Senator Sherman's term, which will expire on March 4th, 1899, and asked that the oath of office be administered to him. Senator Foraker escorted his colleague to the desk where Vice President Hobart administered the oath.

At 12:50 o'clock Senator Wolcott was recognized. By this time the galleries and the floor were crowded. Senator Wolcott was in fine voice and spoke with only occasional references to his manuscript which he had before him. He was accorded the closest attention by his auditors.

Senator Wolcott referred to the attitude of Secretary Gage on the financial question, contrasting it with the president's position. Their positions, he said, are contradictory. He criticized the secretary's bill for which he predicted defeat. He closed with a strong plea for international bimetallicism.

Senator Wolcott concluded his speech at 2:35 o'clock p. m., having spoken for an hour and fifteen minutes. As he sat down there was a burst of applause throughout the chamber and for several minutes he was surrounded by his colleagues who desired to tender to him their congratulations.

At the conclusion of Senator Wolcott's speech the immigration bill was taken up and discussed until 3 o'clock, the hour at which, by previous agreement, it was arranged to vote finally upon the amendments and the bill. After the adoption of two amendments proposed by Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, the bill was passed by a vote of 45 to 23.

The bill as passed provides that all immigrants physically capable and over 16 years of age shall be able to read or write the English language or some other language, but a person not able to read or write, who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grand parent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and capable of supporting such a parent or grand parent, may accompany the immigrant or the parent or grand parent may be sent for and come to join the family of the child or grand child over 21 years of age, qualified under the law; and a wife or minor child not able to read or write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent who is qualified. The act does not apply to persons coming to the United States from the island of Cuba during the continuance of present disorders there who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

After the immigration bill was disposed of the senate devoted some time in the consideration of bills on the calendar.

The joint resolution providing for participation by the United States in the fisheries exposition to be held this year in Bergen, Norway, which had been passed by the house with an amendment providing that the commissioner of the United States should have a salary of \$2,500, was called up by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota. The amendment of the house was agreed to and the resolution passed.

The senate then at 4:15 o'clock p. m. went into executive session and at 5:20 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This was District of Columbia day in the house, but only three bills of local importance were passed. The remainder of the session was devoted to further consideration of the army appropriation bill. The debate was particularly notable for a vigorous speech by Mr. McClellan, democrat of New York, attacking the present army organization as obsolete and inefficient. The army today, Mr. McClellan declared, was little better than a clumsily organized national police force, top-heavy with the gold lace of staff officers, many of whom had not seen more active service than falls to the lot of a member of the police force. The army should, he declared, be entirely re-organized. He said this in no spirit of jingoism, but for the purpose of calling the attention of the country to the fact that we are paying a large price for a very inefficient army, utterly unprepared for war, with a very small additional expenditure with proper re-organization

would work wonders. One of the gravest defects in the present organization, he said, was lack of a properly instructed and competent staff. The brains of the army should be in the staff. In the modern sense of the word we had no staff. Our ammunition plant, was, he said, hopelessly deficient. At the present rate of accumulated reserve, he said, at the end of five years we would only have enough ammunition to supply the infantry for two days at the firing rate of the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Lewis, democrat, of Washington, made a vigorous speech against any increase of the army. He charged that the trusts were in control of the country and constituted the mailed hand of power behind the decrees of the courts. If the army were increased, the people would, he said, be justified in asking whether it was not to be used to barricade the courts and break down everything that means the freedom of the government. He quoted a telegram which he said, Senator Hanna had received from Frankfurt, Germany, signed by A. Seligman, as follows: "I congratulate you on your election. It is most satisfactory to me." That message, he said, came from the man who helped to place a mortgage on this government of \$200,000,000. Its insolence, he said, had no parallel in history save in the message sent by Pontius Pilate to the executioner of Jesus Christ, congratulating him that his work was well done.

Mr. Hill, republican, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on military affairs, expressed concurrence in the views of Mr. McClellan to the extent that he believed the army should be reorganized as the present organization was obsolete.

Without completing the bill the committee rose and at 5:10 p. m., the house adjourned.

TIRED OF LIFE.

John Matthews, by Agreement with His Wife, Kills Her and Their Two Children Then Takes His Own Life.

New York, January 17.—John Matthews a retail grocer, some time between last Saturday and this morning, murdered his wife and their two children, a boy 10 years old and a girl 12, by hacking them to death with a hatchet. Matthews then committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Before dying, it is believed that he turned on gas, that asphyxiation should complete his murderous work. The crime was committed in a small bedroom in the rear of the store kept by Matthews. The wife and her two children met death while asleep. It is supposed that Matthews had become despondent from pecuniary difficulties.

From letters left it was ascertained that for some time Matthews had been intending to end his own life. He had been in the drygoods business further up town and had failed. A few months ago he opened the grocery store and met with little success. His wife, a pretty little woman, had recently undergone a severe operation.

From a letter left by Mrs. Matthews to a friend it was gathered that she was a party to a suicide agreement. She wrote as follows: "Herman is going to die, and I am going with him and we are going to take our darlings with us." "Herman" is supposed to mean Matthews.

From other letters the impression was gained that Mrs. Matthews, driven to desperation by the serious effect of the operation which she had undergone, had even urged Matthews to kill his family, and that from time to time he had put off the execution of their plans. Mrs. Matthews had even left instructions as to the clothes in which the dead children should be buried, and signified the place of interment for the entire family as Highland, N. Y., where she was born and lived during her girlhood. Matthews was 30 years old.

A Horrible Tragedy

Pensacola, Fla., January 17.—Last Friday night Herbert Seeley and Miss Alice Caro, of Warrington, attended a party at Millview. Miss Caro and her escort did not appear at Warrington Saturday.

This morning a searching party was organized and near a bridge a few miles from Millview the horse attached to the vehicle was found tied to a tree. A few yards away in a clump of trees the bodies of the young people were found, both dead. Both had been killed by pistol balls.

After viewing the bodies and surroundings, the coroner's jury were convinced that the young man had outraged the young lady and then killed her and subsequently committed suicide. It is said they were engaged to be married and so far as is known there was no opposition to the marriage. Both were well connected.

"I don't know, there may be others," he said, "but I have used Parker's Tolu Cough Syrup in my family for years and would not be without it." He knew better than to buy the inferior preparation that was being urged upon him. Parker's Tolu Cough Syrup has no equal. It will immediately relieve any Cough or Cold, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis and kindred ailments. Contains no injurious ingredients, is pleasant to take and a safe remedy for children. For sale by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin, and H. L. Fentress.

MILL OPERATIVES STRIKE

THE WAGE REDUCTION IN NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS

The Reduced Scale Put in Effect Yesterday in 150 Mills, Affecting 125,000 Operatives—Nine Thousand Employes at New Bedford and 3,500 at Biddeford Striking—Causing the Mills to Close—Strikes in Other Places Cripple the Mills—A Stubborn Fight Expected

Boston, Mass., January 17.—A reduction in the wages of about 125,000 operatives employed in nearly 150 cotton mills in New England, which the manufacturers decided upon as a temporary remedy for depression in the cotton goods industry in the north, went into effect in a majority of the mills today.

In several mill centres, mainly New Bedford, Mass., and Biddeford, Saco and Lewiston, Me., dissatisfaction among the mill hands is intense and strikes are on. The eighteen mills of the first named city, which give employment to about 9,000 hands, have been shut down because the operatives have refused to accept the reduction, and the contest thus inaugurated promises to be one of the most stubborn in the history of the textile industry. The situation in New England is very gloomy. Business there had not recovered from the depression which followed the failure of six mill corporations last spring.

The 3,500 employes at the Laconia and Peppercell mills in Biddeford, Me., refused to go to work this morning under the new schedule and it is thought the strike there will not be settled easily. Some of the employes of York mills of Saco also joined the Biddeford movement.

The Androscooggin mills in Boston and the King Phillip plant in Fall River were handicapped by a strike of a number of hands and the Queen City mills of Burlington, Vt., have been closed on account of a strike which followed the posting of notices of a reduction.

The incident at the Acushnet mills in New Bedford, in which dirt and stones were thrown at the managers, without doing any harm, was the nearest approach to serious trouble. This afternoon quiet prevailed in all sections and the stores and streets were almost deserted.

On January 3rd, the reduction took effect in mills employing about 35,000 hands. The reduction today affected the cotton mills of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, the mills of New Bedford, Lowell and a large number of smaller places in this state and Massachusetts. The Atlantic and Pacific corporations of the Lawrence and probably the other cotton mills in one or two places elsewhere will make a cut next Monday.

The cut amounts to about 10 per cent in many places but in several centres it is 11-19 per cent, and even higher, while in a few small mills it is only about 5 per cent.

The New Bedford strikers will be supported financially by the operatives in other centres and it is said they are prepared to hold out until spring. The national organization of textile unions has also voted to support the New Bedford strike. It is estimated that the reduction means a loss of between \$75,000 and \$85,000 weekly to the wage strikers, and the additional loss to strikers in the various centres if they remain idle even for a short time will swell this amount to a much larger figure.

Consul Ashby Drowned

Washington, January 17.—The state department received official confirmation today of the reported death of United States Consul Ashby, as Consul from United States Consul General Guider at Panama. It was a brief statement that Ashby had been drowned, without any particulars of the event, and an announcement that a man would be temporarily put in the consulate. Mr. Guider stated further that he was going to look after the efforts of the consulate to install the new man and, if possible, arrange for the recovery of the remains of Mr. Ashby.

William W. Ashby was a native of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and was about forty five years of age. He was a newspaper man by profession and was very popular with his associates in Washington during the time he served as a correspondent for Virginia newspapers.

Sparks

The town of Argenta, in the province of Ferrara, in northern Italy, was severely shaken by an earthquake Monday morning. A church and a number of other buildings were wrecked. Several persons were injured but no one was killed.

United States Vice Consul General Springer arrived at Havana by the Vigilance, bringing 1,000 boxes of provisions, 25 barrels of flour, a barrel of quinine and other supplies for distribution.

The insurgents dynamite a passenger train near Dagame, province of Pinar del Rio. The engine is partially destroyed and capsize, the cars were overturned. A negro is killed by a rifle shot.

The following fourth class passengers have been appointed in North Carolina: Cobbs, John H. Adams; Fairmount, James H. Cross; Gem, H. K. Duckett; Potocasi, W. R. Griffin.

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