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TELEGRAPH SUMMARY.

THE STATE.

Professor Massey says the San Jose scale has not been found at Greensboro. The fire insurance companies are going to rerate all the cities of this state. Kinston raises \$50,000 for a cotton factory. The directors of the Hoffman and Troy railroad have sold the latter to parties owning large tracts of timber land.

DOMESTIC.

Government officials attach no importance to the pressing into service by the Spanish government of the passenger steamer to accompany the torpedo boat flotilla to Cuba. The populists and silver republicans hold a conference in Washington and decide upon co-operation in the coming campaign. Populists in congress organize for the work of the campaign. Admiral Selfridge goes upon the retired list; his father is already on this list, standing at its head. A report of all the money in the treasury, begun July 1st 1897, has just been completed and shows a shortage of \$859, for which the late Treasurer Morgan will be held responsible on his bond. Six firemen are killed by falling walls at a fire in Boston. The profits of the Chemical National bank for last year were \$1,100,000.

Hon. Joseph P. Smith, director of the bureau of the American republics dies at Miami, Fla. In Fayette county, West Virginia, a man kills his wife and a man whom he finds occupying questionable relationship. Dr. Eggleston, a professor emeritus in Columbia college, New York, gives \$5,000 to the School of Mines, Paris, as recognition of his gratitude for his education there. A party have purchased "Fighting Island" eight miles from Detroit, for establishing an American Monte Carlo. Jefferson Colledge, treasurer of the Amoskeag cotton mills, who has been south, speaks of the advantages of the southern cotton mills over those of New England. Mrs. Lane, daughter of ex-Senator Blackburn, who was accidentally shot three weeks ago, is improving. Vessels coming into Gloucester, Mass., report passing wreckage at sea indicating that two vessels have gone to pieces. In Saginaw, Mich., a man and two women in a sleigh are killed by a train. The government relief party for the Klondike sails from Portland, Ore. Ex-Secretary Olney contributes \$100 for sufferers in Cuba, but ignores Consul General Lee and sends it through the Spanish minister.

FOREIGN.

Costa Rica has another revolution. The Spanish government will admit at any port, free of duty, supplies for the destitute Cubans. The Cavendish expedition into Africa, though ostensibly a private one, is directed toward that part of the country supposed to be invaded by the French and will be the best armed body of men who have ever gone into Central Africa. Mr. Cavendish has spent \$300,000 in his preparations for the expedition. United States Consul Day makes a speech at Bradford, England, in which he tells the Britishers not to look for anything but "protection" from America, while he applauds England's free trade policy toward China. Minister Woodford presents a note to the Spanish government, to which the premier replies in vigorous terms.

Mrs. Lane Improving

Washington, February 5.—The condition of Mrs. Lane, the daughter of ex-Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, who was accidentally shot about three weeks ago, shows a slight improvement tonight. There was a rally from the discouraging features of last night when another set back occurred which left the patient in a very precarious state. This afternoon Mrs. Lane was able to take some light nourishment.

To Establish an American Monte Carlo

Chicago, February 5.—The Journal today says: Michael C. McDonald is at the head of a party of Chicago people who have purchased "Fighting Island," eight miles from Detroit, and on Canadian soil, for the purpose of establishing there a regular American Monte Carlo.

More Troops for Cuba

Madrid, February 5.—Senator Gullon, the minister of foreign affairs, declares there is no reason to fear any aggravation of the Cuban situation. The despatch of 15,000 men to Cuba the minister asserts, was decided upon before General Blanco's departure.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PLAN

TO SECURE THE AGRARIAN VOTE ON HIS NAVAL BILL.

The Decrees Against Importation of American Fruits Said to be in Furtherance of This Design—Leading German Journals Deplore the Course Pursued by the Government—To Carry the War on American Products to Greater Length. Berlin, February 5.—The freedom which the reichstag and the Prussian diet conceded this week to the agrarians who formulated numerous wishes and complaints, is significant. The minister of agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, promised the government would grant as many of their demands as possible. At the moment he was making his declaration measures were preparing to stop the imports of American fruit, and the decree in that connection had already been issued. The entire liberal press openly disapproves of the policy and asserts it was a government trick to obtain the vote of the agrarians for Emperor William's naval bill.

The leading commercial journals point the ill-will and indignation such measures are bound to produce in America, and to the utility of prohibiting the importation of an article Germany does not produce with sufficiency. The newspapers claim the only result will be that fruit will be imported from the south of Europe at a higher cost than is now being paid for American fruit. Several of the newspapers express the opinion that the decree will not be permanent and that it was only intended as a temporary act of retaliation for American treatment of German sugar. Inquiry made at the foreign office and at the Prussian agricultural department, however, shows the steps taken to be only forerunners of others of more importance, the government having concluded that something must be done to gratify the agrarian demand for retaliation on the United States.

There was an exemplification, in the reichstag, on Tuesday, when Dr. Hahn, a friend of Prince Bismarck, demanded the prohibition of American horses, claiming the imports had increased in 1897 to 4,279,000 marks and that something must be done to show these overbearing Americans that an energetic German government exists. The views of the Prussian cabinet are gaugable by the declaration made yesterday by the minister of agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, in the diet who declared that American horses developed influenza after importation.

Captain Carter's Court Martial

Savannah, February 5.—The defense in the trial by court martial of Captain O. W. Carter, United States army, had an opportunity to get in some documentary evidence in favor of the accused and promptly accepted it. Today it was shown by the documentary evidence found in Captain Carter's office that Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Gilmore in 1892 and 1893 advertised for periods of only fifteen or twenty days. This seems to knock out the point by the prosecution that Captain Carter advertised less than thirty days for the purpose of aiding in shutting out other contractors, that the Atlantic Contracting Company. It was also shown that former officers had sent out only one copy of specifications to contractors, which was the rule followed by Captain Carter. The court adjourned until Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

Caucus of Populists and Silver Republicans

Washington, February 5.—The populists and silver republicans held a conference last evening which was generally attended by members of these parties in both houses of congress. After a discussion of the present situation in politics, it was determined that the two parties while maintaining separate organizations would work together in the coming campaign and endeavor to avoid nominations which would conflict. Both organizations will endeavor also to work with the democrats in order that a solid combination of all organizations may be made against the republicans.

Conference of Strikers and Mill Men

Fall River, Mass., February 5.—A conference was held today by agent A. B. Chase, and Superintendent P. A. Natthison, of King Phillip Mills, and ex-Secretary Robert Howard and Secretary Thomas O'Donnell, of the mule spinners association. At the conclusion of the conference, secretary O'Donnell said the situation remained unchanged, Mr. Chase refusing to make any concessions.

Kentucky Senate Passes the Fellow-Servant Bill

Frankfort, Ky., February 5.—The senate has passed the fellow-servant bill introduced by Senator Goebel, of Covington, by 16 to 10, after a prolonged fight. The bill is far reaching in its effects as to the liability of corporations for damages. Under its terms action may be recovered for negligence of any or all employees of railroads.

Boston Firemen Killed

Boston, Mass., February 5.—Six firemen, including a district chief, a captain and a lieutenant, were killed at a fire here, this morning, which burned out the interior of a five-story building on Merrimac street, occupied by G. W. Bent & Co., manufacturers of beds, bedding, etc.

NO SAN JOSE SCALE

Rumor as to Its Being Found at Greensboro Untrue—Fire Insurance Companies to Rerate the Cities of the Seale-Cottin Factory for Kinston

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., February 5.—Professor Massey says the statement that the San Jose scale has been found at Greensboro is untrue. It is another insect.

It is learned that fire insurance companies are preparing to rerate Raleigh. The president of a company so writes and adds that they are also preparing to rerate all places in North Carolina. This is construed to mean lower rates.

Owing to the charge for rental of the Centennial school building here, the public school chairman says the term will have to be shortened three weeks.

Kinston raises \$50,000 necessary to secure the building of a cotton mill.

Sale of a Railroad

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., February 5.—The directors of the Hoffman and Troy railway sold it to persons owning a large area of timber land in Richmond and Moore counties. The charter empowers it to build to Troy, twenty-five miles.

Advantages of Southern Mills

Boston, February 5.—Jefferson Colledge, treasurer of Amoskeag mills, of Manchester, has returned from a trip to Florida. He says of the general mill situation: "On the maintenance of reduction in wages depends the existence of New England mills, and striking against a reduction is a mistake on the part of the operatives who are attempting to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. If the mill hands desire to be out of employment they are taking the right course in striking. Nearly all southern mills are prosperous. The biggest mills are earning large dividends, but are rarely paying 6 per cent as they are reserving their excess profits to increase their quick capital. The southern mills get some advantage from cheaper coal and cheaper cotton, but the wage question is the greatest factor in their favor. If it were not for low wages paid in the south our mills could compete with them without trouble. Southern mills, having been later, are superior to the average northern mill. The best southern operatives turn out just as much work as the northern operatives and are just as intelligent."

Reforms by Virginia Legislature

Richmond, Va., February 5.—The house delegates took up today the first practical steps in the matter of retrenchment and reform. The Featherstone bill was ordered to its engrossment. The bill abolishes the office of register of land office, and cuts down the salaries of several of the state officers. Its passage will save the state some \$14,000 annually. The debate on the bill evidenced that the legislature was at last in for retrenchment in earnest, and opens the way for the heavier cuts recommended in the report of the committee on expenditures of public institutions.

At the request of Mr. Saunders, his bill in relation to the fencing of railroads, which came back on Friday from the senate with slight amendments, was taken up out of its order and passed in order that it might go to the governor.

Another Out in Wages

Taunton, Mass., February 5.—The employees of Whittenton mills have been notified of a 7 per cent reduction in wages to take effect Monday. More than 800 hands are employed, and the concern is the largest manufactory of cotton cloth in the city. Keen competition and the condition of the market are given as the causes of reduction. There will be no strike and the cut will be accepted. Congressman William C. Lovering is president of this corporation.

Changes on the Confederate History Committee

Richmond, Va., February 5.—Grand Commander John G. Williams, of the grand camp, Confederate Veterans, has appointed Judge George L. Christian, of this city, chairman of the history committee, to succeed Colonel John Cussons, resigned. He has also appointed Rev. S. Taylor Martin, of Pulaski, on the committee to succeed Colonel James N. Stubbs. Rev. Mr. Martin is a Presbyterian minister, and a man of great ability.

The Fortifications Bill Passed

Washington, February 5.—The house today during its entire session had under consideration the bill making appropriations for fortifications and coast defenses. Little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings less than one half of the members being present during the session. The bill passed carrying \$4,144,912 against \$9,517,141 last year.

Supplies for Cubans Free at Any Port

Washington, February 5.—A telegram has been received at the state department from Consul General Lee at Havana stating that the government there consents to the admission of supplies for the destitute and suffering Cubans into any Cuban port, free of duty.

IN THE FAR EAST

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE ON THE CHINESE QUESTION

She Has Made No Back Down Before Russia as to the Port of Ta-Lien-Wan—England Not Bound to Japan by Any Alliance—American Consul Day Makes a Speech to Britishers on American Protective Policy—The Cavendish Expedition into Central Africa

(Copyrighted by The Associated Press.) London, February 5.—It is probable that but little further reliable information regarding China will be obtainable until the ministers have a chance to sound on their assailants during the course of the debate in parliament on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

The whole Ta-Lien-Wan story never received a shadow of official sanction. As cabled to the Associated Press on Thursday last, Great Britain has never demanded that Ta-Lien-Wan be made a treaty port. It was merely one of the suggested constituents of the bargain, and it should be withdrawn it can only be because it is a barrier to the negotiations for the loan. The object of the condition was to checkmate any scheme for the transformation of Port Arthur into a closed Russian port, and the object was equally secured by exacting from China and Russia together a pledge in regard to Port Arthur, similar to the pledge exacted from them in regard to Corea before the evacuation of Port Hamilton, and this will probably be the upshot. The semi-official statements distinctly point, thereto, notably the specific assurance early in the week in regard to the temporary nature of the Russian tenure of Port Arthur, which was accompanied by the friendly assurance that Great Britain is not bound to Japan by any alliance. In short, there is every reason to believe that Great Britain does not intend to recede an inch from the position which has been officially taken up by Messrs. Balfour, Chamberlain and Hicks-Beach, in the name of the marquis of Salisbury.

In the course of an interesting address at Bedford, before the chamber of commerce of that place, on Thursday last, the United States consul, Erastus S. Lay, applauded the marquis of Salisbury's doctrine of free trade in China. He said that America had every sympathy with it and that the people of Great Britain and the United States ought to lead in shaping the world's thought and action. He said they had the opportunity to achieve great things; would they unite to achieve lasting benefits to themselves and to the world.

Speaking of the tariff, Mr. Day said the overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in the United States was in favor of the protective theory. The Wilson bill, he added, had sickened the people of the "tariff for revenue only" theory, and it would not be wise for the manufacturers of Bradford to hope for the speedy enactment of another Wilson bill "which closed too many mills in the United States to be retried."

The Cavendish expedition which is about to leave is one of the most striking examples of how young and wealthy Englishmen, with a fondness for sport and exploration, combine the tastes with empire-making. Henry Cavendish, relative of the duke of Devonshire, has already spent \$300,000 in preparations for the expedition. Although nominally private, its aims are on the "Upper Nile," where the French are supposed to be operating, and are well known to high government officials. As a matter of fact, the route adopted was suggested by the chiefs of the intelligence department of the war office, and the foreign office had the scheme under consideration for some weeks. The force which will accompany Mr. Cavendish will be better armed than any body of men which has ever entered Africa. It will take with it \$50,000 rounds of ammunition and a number of seven pounder Maxim rapid-fire guns. It will be well provided against all surprises. Mr. Cavendish expects to reach the Upper Nile in three or four months and may continue to Khartoum after the Derivatives have been beaten.

Lady Violet Greville, whose types on the fashions, are always accepted as gospel, writes from Paris, saying that velvet will reign supreme this spring in the fashionable world. She says: "Velvet in every style, shape and color, black, corn flower-blue, sapphire, silver grey shot with gold and a host of other startling shades." Continuing, Lady Greville describes a number of velvet costumes which are being made for the princess of Wales and the queen regent of Spain.

Earthquake Shocks in Virginia

Lynchburg, Va., February 5.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here today about 3 o'clock. Specials to The News show the disturbance was through southwest Virginia, Bedford City, reporting that a loud explosive sound, different from the usual rumbling, preceded the shock.

Pulaski, Salem and Various Other Points in Southern Virginia Report Having Experienced an Earthquake Shock Yesterday Afternoon

There is general agreement that the duration was about three seconds, and the time a few minutes after 3 o'clock. No damage reported.

A BIG UNDERTAKING

A Recount of the Cash in the Treasury, Begun July 1st Completed—A Shortage of \$859 Found

Washington, February 5.—A recount of the treasury cash which was completed late this afternoon, disclosed a shortage of \$859. The recount was made necessary by the appointment in June of Mr. Ellis H. Roberts as United States treasurer in place of Mr. D. N. Morgan, and was begun on July 1st. Since that time about \$797,000,000 in cash has been counted. No errors or shortage of importance were discovered until the treasury committee had begun work in silver vault No. 1, in which there were 103,653,000 standard dollars. A colored man named Martin, employed as a laborer, was one day discovered in the coal and wood basement under suspicious circumstances and a search resulted in the finding of a number of silver dollars which, presumably, he had abstracted from some of the bags. Martin was arrested and made a confession, admitting that he had taken twenty-eight dollars, for which he had substituted lead. The court imposed a fine of \$50, and Martin was released. This admission cast suspicion upon the entire contents of the vault and a count by handling each individual piece was ordered. On September 10th, twenty-eight expert counters and a force of laborers and verifiers, under the direction of Mr. G. C. Bance, assistant cashier, began the work of counting the contents of the vault. The time employed, therefore, was nearly five months, the counters working eight hours each day. The shortage of \$859 will be made good by Mr. Morgan, the retiring treasurer. It is probable, however, as has been done in similar cases, that congress will make an appropriation in Mr. Morgan's favor covering the amount.

Kansas Pacific Railway Negotiations

Washington, February 5.—Governor Hoadley was in consultation with the attorney general today upon the subject of the foreclosures against the Kansas Pacific railroad. It has been decided by the department of justice that the government will exercise the power conferred upon the president by the act of 1887 and redeem the claims of the first mortgage bondholders upon the eastern and middle divisions respectively under the law to their rights. This will make the government the owner of both the first and second liens upon these divisions of the road. An application will be made to Judge Sanborn at St. Louis next Saturday for leave to redeem, for a postponement of the sales of the road, which are now advertised to take place on February 16th, 17th and 18th, and for the appointment of a receiver in the government suit to operate the railroad for the benefit of its liens. The present receivers are operating the road under the suit of the third mortgage bondholders (commonly called the consolidated mortgage). By this means it is expected that the immediate sale of the property will have more opportunity to negotiate for a better price than has been offered by the re-organization committee which controls the first mortgage and in the meantime the benefits of the profitable operation of the road, if it continues to be profitably managed, will under the receiver appointed in the government suit be to the advantage of the government by way of reduction of its claim. Notices of the application to be made next Saturday have been served by telegram upon the re-organization committee and upon the counsel of the respective underlying mortgages. Ample authority of this action on the part of the government is conferred by the act of March 3, 1887, which provides that whenever, in the opinion of the president, it shall be deemed necessary to the protection of the government's interest in any of the bond-aided roads, the secretary of the treasury is required to redeem or otherwise clear off the paramount lien or mortgage by paying sums lawfully due out of the treasury.

The amount which will be necessary to pay the first lien holders in this case is something over \$8,000,000, the same amount which the government would have been compelled to pay them had it acquired title under the pending sale.

The situation of the government is regarded by Attorney General Griggs, who advised the present course, and other leading officials, as greatly improved thereby and it is now expected that Judge Sanborn, under the circumstances, will willingly consent to a postponement of the sale for an indefinite period, or at least to a date sufficiently remote to allow the government ample time in which to dispose of its interests to the best advantage.

Populist Campaign Organization

Washington, February 5.—The populists in congress have completed an organization with Representative Bell, as chairman of the joint caucus, Representative Shuford, of North Carolina, as secretary and Senator Harris, of Kansas, as chairman of the congressional committee.

A Revolution in Costa Rica

Washington, February 5.—A telegram received at the state department today from San Jose, Costa Rica, announces that a revolution was inaugurated there yesterday.

THE HANCOCK SCANDAL

THE RAILWAY DIRECTORS TAKE NO ACTION YET

They Postpone the Matter Until the 22nd Russellites to Sacrifice Hancock to Public Belief in His Guilt—Canvas Boats for the State Naval Reserves—New Bern Expecting a Sensation—Persecuted by Moonshiners

Messenger Bureau. Raleigh, N. C., February 5. The general inquiry today was: What will the directors of the North Carolina railway do with President Robert Hancock? The answer can now be given. They will remove him, one of them so say. Only two, E. H. Meadows and W. H. Chadbourne, Jr., support him.

This morning the directors again met at the governor's office, eleven being present. The meeting adjourned in a few minutes, until February 2nd at New Bern. The motion to adjourn was by Meadows.

At the meeting of the state directors last night at the governor's mansion there was much discussion of the Hancock matter, in which Governor Russell joined. None of the private directors were admitted. Meadows and Chadbourne alone supported Hancock. The others opposed him. It is well understood that the governor has set upon removal and that either Director Patrick or Hewitt will be his successor.

There is much talk among the private directors at the action Governor Russell took or did not take yesterday afternoon. They were in his office. He walked in and said "Here is my office. Use it when you please. You know what you have come here for. I leave the whole matter in your hands. I have no power to remove Hancock." A private director said "This was queer. I think some of the directors want to wait until the matter cools off, and continue Hancock, but a state director said to me 'I can assure you the governor will remove him. One of Hancock's friends said today the governor was not unfavorable to him. He added that he could not see why the directors did not dispose of the matter today unless they did not care to take the responsibility upon themselves."

If a vote had been taken last night Hancock would certainly have been ousted. The main thing which causes hitch is that there are several applicants for the place. These are T. Hewitt, D. M. Patrick, John Mewkorne, W. H. Chadbourne, Jr., W. J. Polk. One of these will get the place February 2nd.

A Hancock director said that the governor last night said: "Do you think Hancock guilty as alleged in the charge?" and that they all answered "No," and that the governor also said "No." This must be a fake. Other directors declined to say it was so or not, but said the proceedings were secret.

The astonishing statement is made tonight that at a conference of the state directors and the governor last night it was said that the fusion party would be ruined unless Hancock were ousted, as the general public believed him guilty, and that the question was whether it was not the best politics to sacrifice him to save the party.

The adjutant general is notified that four canvas boats, built for the Detroit and the Montgomery, will be issued to the North Carolina naval reserves. They are now at the Norfolk navy yard.

L. M. Curry, is commissioned as first lieutenant of Company B, Second Regiment, and Dr. T. S. Mc Muller, of Hertford, assistant surgeon of the First Regiment of the state guard.

A. W. Shaffer is taking a very active part in the fight for the post office here.

It is the current belief here that New Bern's next sensation will be a personal encounter between Robert Hancock and Dick Williams, two republican lights. Hancock denounces Williams, and his friends say he gave Williams the lie two or three times during the last campaign.

Moonshiners in Rockingham county did a very horrible thing. A lot of them swore that a white man named Bowles had outraged a white girl. The man was actually on trial for his life when his lawyer exposed the scheme.

C. D. McIver, president of the State Normal and Industrial school, has recovered from an attack of pneumonia.

A Philadelphia man wants 100,000 acres of land in western North Carolina, in one tract, for a colony.

Father and Son on the Naval Retired List

Washington, February 5.—Admiral Selfridge, who has just relinquished the command of the European station, will go upon the retired list of the navy with the close of today, having reached the age fixed by law. The event is entirely peculiar in our naval history in that there will then be presented the spectacle of a father and son on the retired list on account of age, after having reached the highest grade in the navy. The father, Thomas O. Selfridge, is now living in Washington, D. C., having retired in 1866 after thirty-six and a half years service, and his name now heads the naval retired list. The son, likewise named Thomas O. Selfridge, will have forty-five years' service to his credit when he retires today.

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