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THE LAW DEFIED

By Armed Negroes Who Uphold Their Friends Charged With Arson.

THREATEN TO BURN A TOWN

Great Excitement Caused in Ashpole, a Village of Robeson County, on Account of the Lawless Conduct of the Negroes--They Assemble in the Town and Threaten to Destroy it--The Whites Reinforced from Neighboring Sections Prepared to Defend Their Homes--The Whites Prepared for Battle.

(Special to The Messenger.)
Lumberton, N. C., October 22.—A few nights ago Stubb's store in Ashpole, eleven miles southwest from Lumberton, was robbed and burned. Circumstances pointed to certain negroes. The matter has been under investigation for several days.

Yesterday it was expected that several negroes would be arrested. The negroes heard of it and determined to resist and threatened the town.

Last night about 100 negroes assembled in the village after dark and the whites kept watch.

Late in the night the negroes commenced shooting. The fire was returned by the few white men assembled. About fifty shots were fired, but no one was injured.

This afternoon the negroes commenced assembling, heavily armed, and expressed their determination to burn up the place tonight. Help was asked from Lumberton, and a number of young men, heavily armed, left this afternoon.

A phone message has just been received from Ashpole that the negroes had assembled and the fighting was expected to commence in twenty minutes. Young men are hastening to Ashpole from the surrounding towns.

The negroes are 150 strong and at least 100 white men are already there.

Another message indicates that the trouble is on. The negroes were assembling in front of Dr. Brown's residence. He ordered the lights out and the phone was immediately closed. The telephone office is in his residence.

A second body of white men are preparing to leave for Ashpole. 9 p. m.—Sheriff Hall, with a large posse of men, has just left Lumberton for Ashpole. There is considerable excitement here.

11:50 p. m.—Information was just received from Dr. Brown, of Ashpole, saying that they had made the negroes leave. The negroes were very stubborn, and at first refused to leave. The white men, about 250 strong, sent a messenger to them twice and they refused to leave. The third time they told them if they did not leave they would fire into them. Then they dispersed. The white men made them go two directions.

Dr. Brown says he can hear them shooting in every direction. He says no one can say whether they will stay away or not.

The white men have stationed watchmen.

H. W. Blake, and E. S. Wishart, of the Second North Carolina regiment, were present. E. S. Wishart, acted as captain. Both did their parts well.

JUDGE LYNCH'S COURT

Quickly Disposes of a Negro Who Criminal Assaults a Young Lady

Louisville, Ky., October 22.—A special to the Times from Tompkinsville, Ky., says: News has reached here of the lynching of Arch Daur, colored, who committed an assault on and attempted to murder Annie Morrison, oldest daughter of Henry Morrison, a prominent farmer of Cumberland county.

The crime was committed at the Morrison home yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Miss Morrison received wounds that may prove fatal.

When the neighbors learned of the crime they pursued the negro with bloodhounds and captured him in a small cabin within five miles of where the deed was committed. When they entered the negro begged for mercy, but a noose in a rope was quickly thrown about his neck and he was dragged, more dead than alive, to the woods, where the rope was tossed over the limb of a tree and he was hauled to the air.

The lynchers left the body and disappeared—Eight bullet holes were found in the body this morning. The remains were buried by Baur's relatives.

Train's Fatal Ride

Fort Worth, Tex., October 22.—A wreck on the Rock Island road near here today, resulted in the death of five men. Three others will die and two were seriously injured.
A freight train, broke in two at the top of a steep grade. The rear portion could not be stopped and it crashed into the front section, wrecking and demolishing several box cars. In one of the wrecked cars were ten men, evidently stealing a ride. Five of them were instantly killed and three are dying. The names of the unfortunate men cannot be learned.

Trunk wears well. Dr. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

A Negro's Poor Marksmanship!
Washington, October 22.—A telegram received at the war department today from Colonel Young, of the Third North Carolina regiment, at Knoxville, Tenn., says that First Lieutenant Hyman T. Scott, of Company G, that regiment, died today from a pistol wound accidentally inflicted upon himself.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL

Janus M. Horner, of Oxford, N. C., Elected Bishop of the Asheville Missionary Diocese

Washington, October 22.—The bishops and deputies of the Episcopal convention united in joint session today to consider a report from a joint commission on Christian education. The report gave in detail the educational work in progress, indirectly through the public schools and directly through the church schools and colleges. The public schools were referred to as worthy institutions, necessary to our social system. The work in them could be advanced, the report stated, by having the teachers grounded in religious principles, thus making the public schools an ally of the church. The need of church colleges in the north was pointed out, the present ones being local, small and without resources. A tentative plan was submitted for joining the Episcopal colleges in an academic conference, on the theory of the great English universities having detached colleges.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, spoke of the importance of Christian training. Among other addresses were those of Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, on the "University of the South," and Bishop Peterkin, of West Virginia, on "Academic Halls." Bishop Dudley disclosed for the first time his plea at the Minneapolis general convention in behalf of the university of the south and led to a secret gift of \$50,000.

The house of deputies, meeting apart from the bishops held memorial services on former members of general conventions who had died since the last session.

The house of deputies debated at much length the proposition to allow the representatives of missionary districts the right incorporated in the constitution by Article 10, but the house adopted a resolution to reconsider this section and so notify the bishops.

The house of bishops in private session selected Rev. Janus Moore Horner, of Oxford, N. C., for bishop of the missionary district of Asheville, N. C. Nominations were made for bishops of the new missionary district of Kyoto, Japan, but the final election was deferred.

He Fooled the Surgeons

At doctors told Renek Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the sweetest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the World. 25 cents a box. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist.

DEMOCRACY RED LETTER DAY

A Grand Old Time at Red Springs—Big Crowd—Great Enthusiasm—Stirring Speeches—Good Results

(Special to The Messenger.)
Red Springs, N. C., October 22.—This was a gala day in Red Springs. The crowd was estimated at 6,000. North Carolina's beauty and chivalry and South Carolina's greatest leader and loyal son were present. Seven hundred and thirty-two horsemen, several hundred red shirts, hundreds of ladies, many from all adjoining counties, hundreds of Croats, the McCall Cornet band, a cannon, a float with thirteen ladies and the greatest enthusiasm and the largest crowd of men ever here sums up the attendance.

Great speeches were made by Neal Tillman, McIntyre and Easterling, with good short introductory speeches. Tillman said it was the finest crowd he ever addressed. There were gains in democracy. A sumptuous feast was spread with food to spare.

It was a red letter day in the history of our town. This grand demonstration shows the determination to win.

Neal's speech was an able effort and did good. Tillman administered a medicine to cure political disorders and was loudly cheered.

McIntyre's speech was rich, rare and racy. Much credit is due to the ladies, to Chief Marshal Martin McKinnon, G. H. Hall, general manager; Mayor Pearsall, the band, the Blue Springs democracy and many others.

Thanks to all. Hurrah for Red Springs. Senator Tillman also addressed the seminary this evening.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA

Lord Rosebery Refers to Our Two Wars in Which England Was Not Conspicuously Successful

Perth, Scotland, October 22.—Lord Rosebery, the liberal leader and former premier, in receiving the freedom of the city of Perth today, referred in the most cordial terms to the "good understanding between Great Britain and our kinsmen in the United States."

Continuing the speaker said he believed the whole history of the ill-feeling which existed was one vast misunderstanding. Since 1779, by the madness of one government and the want of wisdom of another, Great Britain had waged two wars against the United States, in neither of which were we conspicuously successful, but throughout my life, I have ever been cognizant of an unfriendly feeling in this country toward the United States.

On the other hand, the Americans, in whose territory the wars were fought and with whom the recollection was most painful, have always had a sense of abiding soreness. But I am glad to say that after more than a century of misunderstanding the United States has discovered that we are not enemies, but friends. (Cheers.) I could not but believe that now they realize the position that it was a great future before the two nations going hand in hand and that it was their duty, function and destiny to perform a great service, not actually in behalf of other nations, but in behalf of humanity and civilization.

Frost in Yellow Fever Districts

Washington, Oct. 22.—The weather bureau today issued the following bulletin on frosts in yellow fever districts:

This morning's reports show frosts generally throughout the infected districts. In Alabama, eastern and northern Mississippi and northern Louisiana the frosts were heavy and killing; in southwestern Mississippi and southern Louisiana light frosts were reported. At Mobile the minimum temperature was 40 degrees and at New Orleans 46 degrees, the lowest previous record for the third decade of October being 34 degrees at Mobile and 42 at New Orleans. November 18th, is the earliest date on which freezing temperature has ever occurred at New Orleans and November 2nd is the earliest date of freezing temperature at Mobile.

In central Mississippi and northern Louisiana and also in northern Alabama and northern Georgia freezing weather has occurred in the third decade of October. The earliest date of heavy frost at Mobile was November 2, 1874-1875. The earliest date at New Orleans was November 11, 1877.

The average minimum of temperature for the regions referred to ranged from 50 degrees during November, with occasional periods of freezing temperature. The occurrence of light frosts Tuesday morning supplemented by heavy frosts and lower temperature this morning may be considered unfavorable for the further progress of the disease. Present conditions indicate frost and temperature 40 degrees or slightly below tonight in Alabama, Mississippi and the interior of Louisiana. The temperature will probably for several days be below the season's average which is 66 degrees at New Orleans and 65 degrees at Mobile.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat, or obstinate coughs. R. R. Bellamy.

THE CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA

The War Investigation Commission in Session at Anniston Takes Testimony of Officers at Camp Thomas

Anniston, Ala., October 22.—The war investigation commission began its work here today by making an inspection of the Camp Shipp in the forenoon and then devoting the afternoon to questioning General Frank, commanding officer of the camp and his chief surgeon, Major Henry Hoyt. Both were identified with Camp Thomas at Chickamauga, General Frank having been in command of the First division of the Third corps at that point, and Major Hoyt, his chief surgeon there was here. It was made plain by the general trend of their statements that the work done here would pertain more largely to Camp Thomas than to the camp here, as a majority of the men here were removed from Chickamauga. There are however two regiments here which were in Cuba and some of their representatives will also be examined.

General Frank said he considered Chickamauga a good site for a temporary camp, but not for a permanent one. The chief difficulty was in putting sinks deep enough. Owing to the rock formation near the surface, sinks could only be made two or three feet deep and they frequently overflowed. There was a general impression that the springs in the locality were impregnated by these sinks and it was impossible to prevent the men from drinking from the springs. He thought the camp had been moved as early as July. He said he had heard no complaint from the men in regard to the food received while at Chickamauga, but because of the necessity for getting the first corps ready for foreign service, there was a shortage in clothing for a time. There was also for the time difficulty in securing hospital room for the men when sickness began to increase, but this deficiency was soon remedied. There has been a constant improvement in the command since its removal to Anniston early in September, and General Frank thought it was due to the change of site.

Returning to Chickamauga he said the hospital tents were not floored when he went to the camp early in July, though there had been sufficient time to have furnished flooring for the entire camp.

General Frank said that his corps commander had never made an inspection of the camp with reference to sinks, drains, etc.

Major Hoyt was also examined especially with reference to Camp Thomas. He said the increase in sickness above the normal had begun about the middle of July and had been rapid from that time forward until there were 350 patients in the First division hospital on August 1st. At this time it was impossible to receive new patients for a period of twenty-four hours. The increase in disease had begun in the rainy season and he thought much of the malaria had been due to the fact that the men were compelled to sleep on the ground. He attributed the increase in typhoid to the flies, to the fact that the wells were infected and to the carelessness of the men. The command used water taken through pipes from Chickamauga river and the pipe was located only a few feet above the ground. The stream which drained the camp, the doctor thought that some of the water from this tributary stream had been forced into the pipes by means of eddies. It had also been impossible to prevent the use of surface water by the men.

Dr. Hoyt expressed the opinion that the surgeon in the division hospital had been competent and in support of his opinion he adduced the fact that there had been only twenty-eight deaths out of 1,549 patients in the hospital for the entire three summer months. The nurses of the hospital corps, unlike the men, were in 1864, and, therefore, incompetent. There had been 616 patients treated in the division hospital at Anniston and of these twenty had died. There had been an exceptionally high degree of mortality here, but many of the men who came here both from Chickamauga and Santiago were very much debilitated. He thought the change of location from Chickamauga had been very beneficial. Dr. Hoyt said he was familiar with the complaints concerning the Eighth New York regiment and especially with the criticism made by Surgeon General Terry, of New York. There was, he said, an enormous sink rate in this regiment and there were many cases of homesickness yet. Circumstances surrounding these men were the same as those affecting others.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. That better proof of their confidence in it's merits do you want? It cures all burns, scalds, sores in the shortest space of time. R. R. Bellamy.

England Will Stick to Her Programme

London, October 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Sunday Times says: "The change of tone of the press is noteworthy. It is now certain that the Fashoda question is left out of all negotiations between France and England and that both governments have grasped the double fact that England means to stick to her programme, while France is certainly entitled to facilities of access on the Nile."

Berlin, October 22.—The National Zeitung says it learns that Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, has recommended to the French government a peaceful settlement of the Fashoda question, as Russia does not consider that war will serve the interests of France.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. R. R. Bellamy.

CUBANS GRATEFUL

Expressions of Gratitude for Preservation From Starvation.

THE CITIZENS OF MATANZAS

Adopt Resolutions Expressing Their Appreciation of the Aid Given Their Starving People by Officials of the United States--The Season Not Yet Sufficiently Advanced for American Troops to be Stationed at Havana--Delay Therefore Allowed in Spanish Evacuation--Spain Offers a Compromise.

Washington, October 22.—One of the most fervent expressions of gratitude which has yet been uttered by the residents of any of the Cuban communities that have fallen under the military occupation of the United States government was that addressed by the people of Matanzas to the two officers of the United States Army, Captain L. Niles and Major Albert Deatur Nisken, who were charged with the distribution of relief supplies in that famine stricken community. The text of the formal resolution of thanks as communicated to the war department is as follows:

Matanzas, October 14. "The Matanzas relief committee comes to fulfill the pleasant duty of expressing to you the gratitude of this city for the succor you have brought to us. The task is pleasant and noble, indeed, but it is far above our ability. How can we command language to give utterance to the sentiments that sway our population? How can we faithfully represent and transmit the thoughts and ideas that vibrate in our hearts at seeing our fellow creatures redeemed from the horrors of famine by the inexhaustible charity of the great American nation, so worthily represented by you?

"Gentlemen, you have had a good opportunity to notice the difference there is in Matanzas since your arrival. Previous to it, crowds of men, women and children wandered all over the city in misery and beyond this we were not able to give, and many were perishing in our streets, our hospitals and beneficent asylums unable to suster the homeless and feed the hungry, for they were just as poor and destitute as we are. In contrast, everything seems to smile, hunger is checked in its career of havoc, and our hospitals have thrown their doors open to the homeless doermed to die in our thorough streets and beyond this is the satisfaction of closing the doors to crime and to all the failings in which misery makes men's weakness fill. Thus, gentlemen, the relief you have brought us in both material and moral."

In the names of those rescued in the city in the name of that which is holy and Christian, we give heart-felt thanks to the American people for their timely assistance which is another link to the chains of love and gratitude which already binds us to them. "What shall we say to you individually? Simply to repeat what is on every lip: your solicitude and untiring attention to all the details of a task so complicated and so arduous has gained our admiration. You have set before us a noble example; you have fully identified yourselves with the errand of mercy to you entrusted. In bidding you farewell it is our earnest request that you convey to the government of the United States the deep feelings of gratitude of the whole city of Matanzas."

"Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
"JULIO ORTIZ, President.
"JOSE PESQUERA, Secretary."

Reports received at the War Department from the American military commissioners in Havana indicate that the season has not yet sufficiently advanced in Cuba to make it even reasonably safe to send any large number of American troops to the island just now. According to the last address from General Wade, president of the American commission, it will probably be December 1st before additional troops will be required in Cuba. This statement in connection with assurances that the Spanish officials are earnestly trying to complete the evacuation of the island, has tended to reconcile the authorities to a postponement of the original date of the completion of the evacuation a month beyond the date originally fixed upon. It is felt, however, that there is no actual loss of time upon this score, since the delay not only affords opportunity to better arrange and site the troops in the United States, being prepared for garrison duty, but, meantime, the Heckler board, now in Cuba, selecting camp sites, will be enabled to have most every detail of the camps arranged so that comfortable quarters will be in readiness when the troops arrive.

THE COMMISSION AT ANNISTON. Anniston, Ala., October 22.—The war investigation commission arrived here early today and spent the forenoon inspecting Camp Shipp. They made a visit to every company in the camp and to all the hospitals, also inspecting kitchens, canteens and other camp buildings. As a rule the men were found to be pleased with the camp site and satisfied with the treatment. Some of them complained that their clothing was not sufficient for the cold weather of the past few days. Many of them appeared anxious to get home, but said if they could be sent home, they desired to go to Cuba. The following bulletin from military commanders in Ponce and Porto Rico were posted at the war department today: "The Manitoba sailed for New York with 30 passengers, 61 discharged soldiers, 6 officers and 76 men from the Third Wisconsin. "The Missouri and the Bellef sailed

also but they were not reported to me of the "HENRY." Mississippi sailed at 4:30 o'clock this evening, taking General and Mrs. Gordon and the Sixth Massachusetts, 37 officers and 813 men. "BROOKS." The surgeon reports that the Bellef will return here and then go to Mayaguez to get the sick. "HENRY." SURGEON OFFERS A COMPROMISE. The commission held two sittings today to consider voluminous communications presented yesterday by the Spanish commissioners. The new proposition of the Spaniards looks to a compromise between the refusal of the Americans to assume any of the Cuban debt and the Spanish holding that the United States should assume it wholly.

The terms of yesterday's proposal are absolutely unknown, save to the commissioners. The American commissioner will reply to the communication at a day's joint session and an extended argument will then follow and they will carry the matter possibly over to another meeting.

The following cablegram from General Wood, commanding at Santiago, was cited at the war department tonight: "Called Cuban government in session, but nothing definite done. Health of people and troops improving."

You invite disappointment when you expect. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough and safe. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. R. R. Bellamy.

THE PHILIPPINE CONGRESS

Formally Opposed to Any Spanish Rule, Alvaro Now Favors Annexation

San Francisco, October 22.—The United States transport Rio de Janeiro which arrived here today, brought the following to the Associated Press, dated Manila, September 22nd: "The Philippine congress has been in session since Tuesday, September 15th. The thing decided was that the Philippine republic should not countenance any policy that should be agreed upon whereby Spain would have any further to do with the islands and should resist by force of arms any such measure. Alvaro now expresses himself as personally in favor of annexation, adding that he does not think the natives generally will support such a policy. Was interviewed by the Associated Press representative on September 15th. Alvaro stated that his army consisted of 37,000 insurgents regularly armed and equipped with modern weapons and that he had some 9,000 prisoners of war at this time, including the larger portion now being held in the vicinity of Manila. He stated that an army of 100,000 could easily be raised to fight for the cause of independence, adding that indeed the whole population is willing to fight for the cause of independence and would oppose any European power taking possession."

When asked how it was that some natives openly declared themselves in favor of annexation to America, he stated that natives who profess to favor annexation are insincere in what they say. They are merely trying to assuage the general sentiment or intention of the Americans. He expressed himself as entertaining the greatest friendship for the American people, adding that he hoped there would be no trouble between the republic of the Philippines and the republic of America. He entertains the idea that America and the Philippines are sister republics allied together in fighting a common enemy—the Spaniards. He said the American mission to these islands had been accomplished by the destruction of the Spanish flag and the forcible surrender of the city of Manila and expected that the Americans would soon withdraw their forces, leaving the insurgents to govern and control the islands."

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