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WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY DECEMBER 6, 1898.

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CONGRESS MEETS.

Sessions in Both Houses Devoted to Reading of President's Message.

GENERAL WHEELER IN HIS SEAT

He is the Most Popular Man on the Floor-Many Distinguished Persons Witness the Opening of the Session-Resolution for Investigation

of the War Department-Miss Gould to Have the Thanks of Congress and a Gold Medal--Estimates for River

and Harbor Improvements for the Next Fiscal Year.

and Bailey.

the respective sides, Messrs. Dingley,

In view of the gossip about the pos-

sibility of Mr. Bailey being deposed as

the minority leader it is significant that

the speaker named Mr. Bailey as the

wait upon the president, an honor al-

ways bestowed upon the recognized

Speaker Reed received a warm wel-

come from both sides of the house when

he ascended the rostrum to call the

house to order, but perhaps the great-

est personal ovation to any member

was that given Major General Wheler

many of his old colleagues i since he

went to the front at the head of the

cavalry division of General Shafter's

The floral tributes today were un-

usually numerous and made the hall

a veritable bower of beautiful flowers.

The proceedings themselves were dull

all interest centering in the reading of

the president's message. For over two

hours the clerk droned through the

long document, but the interest of

members and spectators never flagged.

'At 3:50 o'clock the house adjourned

TO INVESTIGATE THE WAR DE

PARTMENT.

Washington, December 5 .- Represen-

tative Sulzer, of New York, ranking

democratic member of the house com-

mittee on military affairs, has intro-

duced a resolution, authorizing and di-

recting the committee on military af-

fairs to investigate the war department

and the conduct of the Spanish-Amer-

ican war. The resolution is as fol-

military affairs be and the same hereby

is authorized and directed to investi-

gate the war department and the con-

duct of the recent war between Spain

and the United States, report all of said

procedings with their findings, conclus-

ions and recommendations to the

house of representatives with all con-

"That said committee is hereby au-

thorized and empowered to send for

books, documents, papers and persons,

examine persons under oath, sit in any

part of the United States, employ a ste-

nographer and that the sergeant-at-

arms is hereby directed to attend said

committee and carry out its directions.

investigation be paid out of the contin-

gent fund of the house.'

committee on military affairs.

'That the necessary expenses of the

The resolution was referred to the

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT FISCAL

YEAR.

In conformity with the requirements

of law, the secretary of the treasury

today transmitted to congress the es-

timates of appropriations required for

the service of the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1900, as furnished by the sev-

eral executive departments. These

estimates, including permanent an-

nual appropriations, aggregate \$593.

048,378, as against \$802,875,513,

the amount of the appropria-

tions, including deficiencies and

miscellaneous, for the fiscal year 1899,

and \$468,678,875 the amount of the es-

mitted by the light house service:

concrete and granite dry dock \$2,000,-

000; improvements at naval station,

Pert Royal, S. C., \$145,000, at naval

station at Key West, including pur-

chase of additional land \$112,520. The

completing improvements of rivers and

harbor is \$28,523,778, the larger items

being as follows: Harbor at Winyah

Bay, S. C., \$400,000; harbor at Savan-

nah, Ga., \$200,000; Cumberland sound.

entrance to harbor at Key West, Fla.,

pension service \$1,233,830,

venient speed.

Resolved, That the committee on

proval interupted the reading.

leader of the minority.

SENATE.

Washington, December 5.-Congressreassembled today under circumstances of unusual public interest. - The same congress, six months ago, declared war against Spain, and now, with the war fought and won, it came together again for the first legislative consideration of questions developed by the eventful months just passed. The spirit of the occasion was not, however, one of immediate expectancy, for the few months left of the existence of the Ffty-fifth congress gave promise of little more than a beginning on the momentous policies and problems grow ing out of the war.

As usual all Washington turned its attention to the capitol for that gala event which marks the opening day of a sesison. The weather imposed no barriers, for the hurricane of yesterday had given away to clearing skies and balmy air. Long before the noonhour, when the senate and house began | No expressions of approval or disaptheir work, centering in the rotunda and statutory hall and pushing towards the private galleries. No evidence remained of the explosion and fire which recetly ravaged the building.

When the senate convened the chamber presented a noble and beautiful appearance. By 11 o'clock the public and private galleries were filled almost to their capacity with a distinguished assemblage, including many ladies in brilliant attire.

On the floor the display of flowers was unusually beautiful for the opening day of a sesison of congress. The odor of the flowers filled the cham

Through the courtesy of the vice president the members of the joint high commission were admitted to the floor of the senate and were the recipients of much attention.

Just before the session was called to order, several well known members of the diplomatic corps appeared in the diplomatic gallery. Among them were Sir Julian Paunceforte, ambassador of Great Britian to the United States and dean of the corps, with a party from the British embassy; Mr. Wu. Ting Fang, the Chinese minister and party. Mr. Ve Pum Chin, the Korean minister was also present.

All were interested spectators of the opening scenes of the session and at tentive listeners to the reading of the president's mssage.

During a recess of three quarters of an hour, while the senate was awaiting the presentation of the message from the president the members of the joint high commission, held an informal levee, greeting personally nearly all of the members of the American senate.

The reading of the president's message, which occupied two hours and eighteen minutes, was received with very careful attention for an hour, but after that the senators drifted to the cloak rooms or to the committee rooms where they could perused the message at their leisure in the printed copies which had been furnished them.

When the clerk had concluded the reading, Senator Mason, of Illinois, presented a telegram from Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, announcing that illness prevented his attendance at the opening of the session.

At 3:46 the senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the house, the greetings of the members were most cordial and there was no outeropping of partisan ran- N. C., \$35,000; light depot at Charlescor to mar the occasion. One of the ton, S. C., \$35,000; for improvements most striking incidents was the cordial at Norfolk, (Va.), navy yard, including meeting between the floor leaders of

Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day. ROYAL SAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war with Spain the thanks of congress are hereby tendered her and congress hereby authorizes and directs that a gold medal with appropriate designs be prepared by the director of the mint and that said medal be presented to her by the president of the United States at such time and in such manner as he may determine."

GENERAL WHEELER'S POPULAR-

Major General Wheeler was a center of attraction and congratulation when he appeared in the house of representatives today to resume his congressional duties. He arrived last night from the camp in Alabama where his troops are stationed. General Wheels er said he probably would resign from the army, but his plans were not yet definitely fixed. He expects to confer with the president and secretary of war and then will determine on his course. "If there is to be any more fighting I want to stay in the army," said the general, "but if the fighting is over, I prefer to return to civil life."

MANY GROSS ERRORS

minority member of the committee to Found in the Election Returns-The Votes for Judges - Verified Votes for Congressmen-Pearson's . Contest Sampson Populists Elected a Treasurer, but there is no Such Office

Messenger Bureau

Raleigh, N. C., Decmber 5. The vote for judges of superior court, as canvassed, shows the followof Alabama who has not been seen by ing:

First, district-George H. Brown, Jr., democrat, 144,616; George Brown 28,728, Augustus M. Moore, re- thor; the mances of the government publican, 159,146, Augustus Moore Second district-Henry R. democrat, f73,949; Henry Bryan 2.236; unarles A. Cook, republican, 155,936, Thomas A. Cook 1,174. Fifth district -Thomas J. Shaw, democrat, 174,774, W.P. Bynum, Jr., republican, 120,166, Wiliam J. Bynum 584, Wiliam P. Bynum 36,662. Sixth district-O. H. Allen, democrat, 176,802; A. Loftin, populist, 159,829; Thomas A. McNeill 437. Seventh district-Thomas A. McNeill, democrat, 170,322; H. F. Seawell, popu- primary importance in view list, 153,371; Thomas McNeill 606, Thomas J. McNeill 3,143. Eleventh district-W. A. Hoke, democrat, 177,- the ultimed determination by arms 449, Robert S. Eaves, republican, 159,-511. Twelfth district-Frederick Moore, democrat, 173,346; J. A. Hendricks, republican, 155,959; George Fred Moore 809. Thos. A. Hendricks 2,438.

There were never before known so man, errors. Some were made by the elecion officers and some by the county clerks of court.

The vote for congressmen as finally verified, is as follows: First district—Small,

19,732; Skinner, populist, 18,263, Whedbe, independent republican, 970. Second district-White, colored, republican, 17,561; Fountain, independent populist voted for by democrats, 14,-947; James B. Lloyd, populist, 2,447. Third district—C. R. Thomas, democrat, Fowler poulist 15,819. Fourth district—Atwater, independent populist, voted for by democrats, 19,-419; Jenkins, populist, 18,581. Fifth district-Kitchin, democrat, 20,869, Adams, republican, 18,607. Sixth district-Bellamy, democrat, 23,168, Dockery, republican, 17,329. Seventh district-Kluttz, democrat, 20,763; Caldwell, populist, 14,661. Eighth district -Linney, republican, 17,414; Lovell, democrat, 16,137, Brower, independent republican, 158. Ninth district-Crawford, democrat, 19,606, Pearson, republican 19,368, Boggs, populist 93.

Pearson is his contest will claim that there were irregularities in nine of the sixteen counties in the Ninth; but the democrats will literally knock him out of the box. They have plenty of evidence of republican frauds or attempts at fraud.

The new democratic county officials took charge today in the various coun- repugnant to the universal sentiment ties of the state. A pretty clean sweep of republicans was made.

The weather bureau yesterday, with the temperature 68 predicted a cold wave. In five hours the temperature

timates for 1899. The estimate for fell to 42. military establishment amounts to A great deal of rain has fallen. The \$145,119,431; for the naval establishsowing of wheat was nearly completed ments \$39,114,652; for the naval maga-

but it has checked it. zine at Norfolk, Va., \$27,500. Following are some of the important items subelected a treasurer, when there is no such office, it having been abolished Light vessels for Cape Lookout Shoals. six years ago. They want to revive N. C., \$90,000; light station. Cape Fear, the office, but the attorney general says that this is something the legislature alone can do.

The attorney general decides that tax collectors in counties can only collect taxes on property, and not license or privilege taxes.

total amount asked for continuing or Pains in the chest when a person has a cold, indicates a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of Ga., and Florida, \$460,000; improving pain will promtly relieve the pain and James river, Virginia \$150,000; Cape prevent the threatened attack of pneu-Fear river, near Wilmington, N. C., monia. This same treatment will cure \$150,000; Coosa river, Georgia, \$350,- a lame back in a few hours. Sold by 600; St. John's river, Florida, \$200,000; R. R. Bellamy.

More Troops For Cuba

\$100,900. The estimates for army and navy pensions is \$144,000,000; cost of Savannah, Ga., December 5 .- The Two Hundred and Second New York A GOLD MEDAL FOR MISS GOULD. regiment and General George Davis General Wheeler, of Alabama, today and staff boarded the transport Mionaintroduced in the house, through Rep- | waska today and the yessel is anchorresentative Stalling, a resolution pro- ed in the stream ready to go to sea. olence of Miss Helen Miller Gould to Davis is to be military governor.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

Of the President to the Congress on the State of the Union.

FEW RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

A Summery of Events Leading up to the Spanish War-Salient Points of that sonflict Rehearsed -- No Hint as to the Future Governments of Porto Rico and the Philippines -- Increase of the Army and Navy Advocated. Treasury Notes Taken in Payment for Gold to be Paid Out Again Only for Gold.

dent see the following message to congress aday: To the nate and House of Repre-

sentatis

"Notwiketanding the added burdens endered secessary by the war, our people redice in a very satisfactory and stead increasing degree of prosperity, extended by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture have been productive, agricul-tural purglits have yielded abundant returns! Mor in all fields of industry is better warded; revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the and unt estimated by its auhave be successfully administered rank, which its currency has standard military service under common the and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bounds between ever section of the country

"A rever of the relations of the United States to other powers ways appriate, is this year the monicatous issues which have arisen, distanding in one instance and involving far reaching consequences which will require the earnest attention the congress.

REVIEW OF CUBAN AFFAIRS. "In my ast annual message very full consideration was given to the question the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection as being by the most important probdemocrat, lem with which we were called upon to deal. The considerations then vanced. the exposition of views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissable, the regognition of the Cuban insurgents belligerents, the recogniindependence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between to contestants, intervention in favor of the other party and forcible and exation of the island. concluded was honestly due to our friendly ichtions with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance, to realize her expectations of reform to which he had become irrevocably committees Within a few weeks previously had announced comprehensive plans, which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as well sto those of Cuba, and s of human

SPAIN'S NABILITY TO BETTER THE SITUATION.

wing month brought little progress toward the pacification of Cuba. The autonomous administrations set up in the capital and some of the principal cities appeared The populists in Sampson county not to say the favor of the inhabitants not to be able to extend their influence the large extent of territory he by the insurgents, while ner to terminate the chronic condition the inflitter arm, obviously unable to cone with the still active rebellion, continued many of the most objectionable and offensive polices of the government that had preceded it. No tangible silief was afforded to the vast numbers of unhappy reconcentradoes despite the reiterated professions made in that regard and the amount appropriated Session to that end. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation presed illusory; indeed, no less practical fibr more delusive promises of succorded well have been ten lered to the chausted and destitute people, stripped of all that made life and home deal and herded in a strange region along unsympathetic strangers hards less necessitous than themselves.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR THE

STARVING. "By the and of December, the mortality arming them had frightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish Sparces placed the deaths among these distressed people at over 40 per cells from the time General Weyler's thecree of reconcentradoes

Washington, December 5 .- The pres- ; the consul general and the special consuls, by noble and earnest individual effort through the organized agencies of the American Red Cross. Thousands of lives were thus saved, but many thousands more were inaccessible to such forms of aid.

"The war continued on the old footing without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmedic encounters, barren of strategic result, that had marked the course of the earlier ten years' rebellion as well as the present insurrection from its start. No alternative save physical exhaustion by either combatant and therewithal the practical ruin of the island, lay in sight, but how far distant no one could venture to conjecture.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

ruary last, occurred the destruction 'The grounds justifying that step were of the battleship Maine while right- in the interest of humanity, the duty a mission of international courtesy and good will-a catastrophe the suspi- jury to our commerce ed the nation's heart profoundly. It and, most important, the need of reis a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous people, already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a cordition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed, by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed and the nation auxiously awaited the result of on foot. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine and only nalted

HASTY PREPARATION FOR WAR "All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before president to take measures to secure a the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and towards Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses on March 9th, appropriat- might be necessary, with added auing \$50,000,000 'for the national defense | thority to continue generous relief to and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the president.' That this act of prevision came none too soon, 'was disclosed when the application of the fund was undertaken. Our coasts were practically undefended. Our navy needed large provision for increased ammunition and supplies, and even numbers to cope with any sudden attack from the navy of Spain, which comprised modern vessels of the highest type of continental perfection. Our army also required enlargement of men and ammunition. The details of the hurried preparation for the dreaded contingency is told in the reports of the secretaries of war and of the navy, and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that the outbreak of war, when it did come, found our nation not unprepared to meet the condict.

ACTION OF THE CONTINENTAL POWERS.

Nor was the apprehension of coming strife confined to our own country. It was felt by the continental powers which, on April 6th, through their am bassadors and envoys, addressed to the executive an expression of hope that humanity and moderation might mark the course of this government and people, and that further negotia tions would lead to an agreement, which, while securing the maintenance of peace would afford all necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba. In responding to that representation, I said I shared the hope the envoys had expressed that peace might be preserved in a manand menacing to our interests and tranquility, as well as shocking to our sentiments of humanity, and, while appreciating the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication they had made on behalf of the powers. I stated the confidence of this government, for its part, that equal appreciation would be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which had become insuffera-

STILL HOPING TO AVOID WAR. "Still animated by the hope of a peaceful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was relaxed I to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle. Negotiations to this object continued actively with the government of Spain, looking to the immediate conclusion of a six monhs' armistice in Cuba, with a view of effecting the recognition of her people's right to independence. Besides this, the instant revocation of the order of recon entration was asked, so that the sufferers, returning to their homes and was enforced. With the acquiescence aided by united American and Spanviding that in recognition of the patriotic devotion and bounteous benevthe province of Pinar del Ria. General

resentative Stailing, a resolution protomorrow. She is destined for Marianao, a small port west of Havana in the province of Pinar del Ria. General

tomorrow. She is destined for Marianao, a small port west of Havana in the fourth clause of the resolutions, resumption of the wellnigh destroythe province of Pinar del Ria. General

(Continued on Second Page.) and distributed under the direction of ed productive energies of the island,

contribute to the restoration of its tranquility and well being. Negotiations continued for some little time at Madrid, resulting in offers by the Spanish government which could not but be regarded as inadequate. It was proposed to confide the preparation of peace to the insular parliament, yet to be convened under the autonomous address of November 18, 1897, but without the inpairment in any wise of the constitutional powers of the Ma d government, which to that end, w ...d. grant an armistice, if solicited by the insurgents, for such time as the general-in-chief might see fit to fix. Haw, and with what scope of discretionary powers the insular parliament was expected to set about the 'preparation' of peace did not appear. If it were to be by negotiation with the insurgents, the issue seemed to rest on the one side with a body chosen by a fraction of the electors in the districts under Spanish control, and on the other with the insurgent population holding the interior country unrepresented in the so-called parliament, and defiant at the suggestion of suing for peace. THE ENTIRE MATTER LEFT. TO CONGRESS

"Grieved and disappointed at this barren outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach a practical solution, I feltit my duty to remit the whole question to the congress. In the message of April 11, 1898, I announced that with this plast overture in the direction of immediate peace in Cuba, and its disappointing reception by Spain, the effort of the executive was brought to an end. I again reviewed the alternative courses of action which had been proposed, concluding that the only one consonant with international policy and compatible with our firm set historical traditions was intervention as a neutral to stop the war and check the hopeless secrifice of life, even though that resort involved hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce "At this juncture, on the 15th of Feb- as to guide the eventful settlement." ed upon our government by the uncertainties and perils of the situation caused by the unendurable disturbance in Cuba, I said:

" 'The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smolder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of enthrough lack of positive testimony, to dangered American Interests which fix the responsibility of its authorship. | give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop. "In view of all this, the congress was asked to authorize and empower the full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government. capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the securing of its citizens as well as our own, and for the accomplishment of those ends to use the military and naval forces of the United States, as the starving people of Cuba.

> THE RESOLUTION OF APRIL 19TH The response of the congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island-a proposition which failed of adoption-the congress, after conference on the 19th of April. by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate, and 311 to,6 in the house of representatives. approved the memorable joint resolution declaring

> 1, " That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right, ought to be.

free and independent. 2. " 'That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces

from Cuba and Cuban waters. 3. " 'That the president of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and haval forces of the United States. and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions

into effect. 4. " 'That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for the pacification thereof and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

DEPARTURE OF SPANISH MINIS-

"This resolution was approved by the executive on the next day, April 20th. A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Washington had thereby become impossible, and asked for his passports, which were given him. He, thereupon, withdrew from Washington, leaving the protection of Spanish interests in the United States to the French ambassador and the

Austria-Hungary minister. "Simultaneously with its communication to the Spanish minister here, General Woodford, the American minister at Madrid, was telegraphed confirmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communicate it to the government of Spain, with the formal demand that it at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its forces therefrom, coupling this demand with the announcement of the intentions of this government as to the fu-

(Continued on Second Page.)