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THE TREATY SIGNED

The Close of the Labors of the Spanish-American Peace Commissioners.

THE IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES

Of Affixing their Signatures to the Treaty of Peace by the Commissioners--The Americans Elated, the Spanish Austere and Gloomy.

Many Americans, but no Spaniards Present to Witness the Ceremony--The Seals Attached with Ribbons of French Colors--More Troops to Embark for Cuba--Cuba-Cuban Telegraph Lines.

Paris, December 10.—The treaty of peace was signed at 8:45 o'clock this evening.

The signing of the treaty tonight would have afforded a subject for a great historical painting. The group gathered about the table in the stately chamber of the foreign office was impressive, while the fact that the sense of the momentousness of the issues which the act decided was deeply felt by all the participants, gave an impressive and solemn tone to the scene. Around the great mahogany table sat the ten arbitrators of the destinies of an old and a young nation. Ranged standing behind them were numerous attaches of the American commission.

The jets from the crystal chandeliers above the heads of those present magnified the brilliant green and scarlet of the upholstery into gaudiness.

There was a theatrical contrast between the black clothed actors and the scenery. To the Americans it was a happy ending of the epilogue of war; for the Spaniards it was plainly a bitter tragedy, none the less painful because long foreseen. They sat silently as though almost crushed and none could withhold sympathy for Senator Montero Ries, the president of the Spanish commission, who, coming from his bed, was huddled in a dark overcoat, although logs were burning in the fireplace nearby.

The spirits of the two bodies were symbolized by the clothes worn by the members of the commissions, for the Americans were attired in evening dress for the dinner given them immediately after the meeting by the Duc de Lezat, and the Spaniards wore black frock coats.

Although the commissioners met at 2:30 o'clock, expecting to finish their work in half an hour, the engrossing of the treaty on parchment was found to be so troublesome that it delayed the signing of the document until 8:20 o'clock. Clerk Martin, of the American commission, worked all day, without even stopping to eat. When he came into the chamber at 7 o'clock with the document, he found the commissioners waiting. The Spanish copy had arrived a half hour earlier. Mr. Arthur Ferguson then proceeded to read first the English and after that the Spanish version of the treaty. It took twenty minutes to read. The document was then passed around the table, the commissioners signing them in the order of their rank—William H. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whiteley Reid and Senator George Gray; Senator Montero Ries, Senator Abaza, Senator Garcia, Senator Villaurrutia and General Cerro y Saons, each commissioner signing his opponent's treaty. Both were tied with the Spanish and American colors.

When the seals were prepared to be affixed, attendants were sent scurrying for ribbons of the French tricolor with which the documents were sealed, as a compliment to the French hosts of the commissions.

Many officials interestedly watched every detail of the proceedings. The last seal being impressed, the commissioners rose and without formally each member shook the hands of all his antagonists, and exchanged assurances of sincere personal esteem.

The Spaniards afterward commented upon what they termed the bad taste of the Americans in mustering a crowd of attaches to gloat over the consummation of their downfall and to scramble for relics.

The signing was finished at 8:45 o'clock. At that time the door of the chamber opened and Senator Villaurrutia appeared and exclaimed to a group of correspondents who were in the corridor, "C'est fini." The other members of the Spanish commission followed Senator Villaurrutia and passed silently through the vestibule to their waiting carriages. The American commission strolled out chatting complacently and as they descended the steps the lights in the chamber were darkened.

The treaty as signed consists of seven-ent articles, it having been found advisable to sub-divide two or three of the articles in the draft agreed upon at the last meeting.

The commissioners of the two nations wrote their signatures on two copies of the treaty, one copy being for the archives.

The document was prepared by Secretary Moore in behalf of the United States commission and by Senator Villaurrutia for Spain, on account of the continued illness of Secretary Ojeda, of the Spanish commission.

Each copy contained the English and Spanish texts of the treaty in parallel columns. The wording had been approved previously by the commissioners without a joint meeting, so there was no controversy on this subject.

There has been a great contest among the families and friends of the American commissioners for possession of the pens with which the signatures to the treaty were written. Some of the Americans were provided with handsome pens purchased for the purpose. The Spaniards appeared to be unaffected by the souvenir craze and contented themselves with ordinary quill pens strewn on the table.

SENATOR QUAY'S RESPIRE

He Gets His Case Before the Supreme Court Before a Trial Below—A Political Contest Result of the Indictment

Philadelphia, December 10.—Supreme Court Justices Green and Williams today granted a rule allowing the defendants in the Quay conspiracy case to argue a petition for a writ of certiorari, removing the proceedings from the court of quarter sessions to the supreme court. The rule is returnable January 7th and all proceedings are stayed in the meantime. One of the results of the rule granted by the supreme court will be to carry the trial over beyond the term of office of District Attorney Graham, which will expire with the present year. Mr. Graham has been active in pushing the case and is asking the court a week or ten days ago to fix an early date for the trial. He expressed to the court a desire to dispose of the case during his official term of office.

The delay occasioned by the action of the supreme court will also, in all probability, have the effect of carrying the proceedings or at least the conclusion of the trial beyond the date for the election by the legislature of an United States senator to succeed Senator Quay, who is a candidate for re-election. The legislature will vote for Quay on June 17th.

The senator and his attorneys do not hesitate to admit that their object in securing delay for the trial is to take the case out of the hands of District Attorney Graham. Mr. Graham, they say, is an enemy of the senator and has displayed great eagerness in unjustly persecuting him and his co-defendants.

In support of their prayer to the supreme court, the defendants aver in part that the prosecutors were investigated and inspired chiefly by James Gay Gordon, late a judge of the court of pleas of Philadelphia, acting in concert with other open and avowed political enemies of Matthew S. Quay, and that Gordon as private counsel for James McManes, president of the People's bank, obtained possession of letters written by the petitioners relating solely to their own private business transactions and of private memoranda, alleged to have been made by Carrington Hopkins. These letters and memoranda were copied for the purpose of using them for political purposes, Gordon being then a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor; that although Gordon had possession of this information, about the 24th day of March last and although the information was, from that date, also in the possession of Thos. W. Barlow as receiver of the People's bank, and as special first assistant district attorney of Philadelphia county, yet no complaint of any kind whatever was made against the petitioners until the 3rd day of October last, when warrants were issued charging the petitioners with the offenses. That the warrants were issued shortly before the recent state election, which involved the election not only of a governor, but of members of the legislature who will be called upon to vote for United States senator to succeed Senator Quay, who is a candidate for re-election. In investigating and procuring the warrants, Gordon was inspired by express and personal malice against Quay, as is evidenced by the fact that Gordon publicly charged him last, when warrants were issued preventing his nomination for governor at the democratic state convention. That on or about November 23rd last Gordon resigned from his office as judge.

It is further averred that the prosecution of the indictments is being now unduly pressed, not in the interest of justice, but by a conspiracy of the political enemies of Matthew S. Quay for the sole purpose of unduly influencing the election and intimidating the members of the general assembly in their choice of a successor to Senator Quay in the United States senate.

Late to bed and early to rise, pre- and better and wiser. R. R. Bellamy. Pares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, that pill that makes life longer.

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE NEBRASKA TROOPS.

Omaha, Neb., December 10.—The World-Herald today sent by telegraph \$1,000 to the First Nebraska regiment, located at Manila, and \$1,000 to the Third Nebraska regiment, commanded by Colonel William J. Bryan, now at Savannah, Ga., preparing to start for Cuba. This money is contributed at the solicitation of The World-Herald by over 3,000 contributors and is sent to the two regiments to provide for a Christmas dinner.

The inspector general will report to the war department that the vessel should not be used any more for mail.

General Lee and staff will sail for Havana tomorrow on the transport Panama, one of the first prizes captured in the American Spanish war.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY ORGANIZED.

New York, December 10.—The Continental Tobacco Company, which takes over the plug tobacco interests of the American Tobacco Company and also absorbs the entire business of John Finzer & Brothers, of Louisville; J. H. Mayo & Brothers, (Incorporated), of Richmond, Va.; The J. S. Sore Company, of Middletown, Ohio; Daniel Scotten & Co., of Detroit, and the entire common stock of the P. Lorillard Company, was incorporated today under the laws of New Jersey, the certificate of incorporation being filed at Trenton this morning after having been recorded late yesterday at Newark. The articles of incorporation gave to the new company full power to buy, manufacture and sell tobacco in its various forms. The authorized capital stock is \$75,000,000. After the stockholders' meeting the directors' meeting was held at which the following officers were elected: President, J. B. Duke; first vice president, H. I. Drummond; second vice president, F. H. Ray; third vice president, O. Scotten; treasurer, P. Lorillard; secretary, David Keller. This is the outcome of the negotiation which opened last January for the amalgamation of the tobacco interests of the country.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. De Witt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactive Liver and clear the complexion. Small sugar coat, don't gripe or cause nausea. R. R. Bellamy.

THE STATE GUARD

Order from the Adjutant General's Office Respecting the Companies of the Regiment.

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., December 10.—The following general order was issued from the adjutant general's office today:

1. The following companies, having complied with the requirements governing admission to the state guard are accepted and assigned as follows: Lumber Bridge Light Infantry, of Lumber Bridge, assigned as company B, Second regiment; Waynesville Guards, of Waynesville, assigned as company C, Second regiment; Asheville Light Infantry, of Asheville, assigned as company G, Second regiment; Rutherford Rifles, of Rutherfordton, assigned as company D, Second regiment; Durham Light Infantry, of Durham, assigned as company D, Third regiment.

2. The companies of the newly organized regiments are arranged in battalions as follows: First regiment (Colonel Walter Taylor, Wilmington); first battalion, Lieutenant Colonel, W. E. Warren; Wilson, company K, at Wilson; company C, at Wilmington; company D, at Clinton; company D, at Goldsboro; second battalion, Major J. C. Boone; Edenton, company I, at Edenton; company E, at Plymouth; third battalion, Major H. C. Bragaw; Washington, company G, at Washington; company A, at Tarboro; company B, at St. Paul Neck.

3. Second regiment, Major R. G. A. Love, of Lansing, Waynesville. Company of the regiment will not be formed in separate battalions at present.

Third regiment (Colonel Henry Perry, Henderson) first battalion, Lieutenant Colonel, J. N. Craig, Reidsville. Company B, at Reidsville; company A, at Washington, to be organized; company L, Greensboro, to be organized; second battalion, Major T. J. Winston, Durham; company D, at Durham; company F, at Raleigh, to be organized; company F, at Franklinton; third battalion, Major P. T. Jones, Henderson; company C, at Henderson; company H, at Oxford; company H, at Warrenton.

A T. Murder and Suicide

Detroit, Mich., December 10.—A special to The Journal from Free Soil, Michigan, says: A man named William Hitchings, a brother-in-law of John Hunt, a farmer who lived about two miles west of this place, killed Mr. Hunt, Mrs. Hunt and their hired man, Thomas Howard, yesterday afternoon and cut his own throat. Hunt and Howard are in the woods cutting and Hitchings splitting, when the latter struck Hunt with his axe, killing him instantly. Howard started to run, but fell and was struck by Hitchings while lying on the ground, killing him. Hitchings then went to the house and killed Mrs. Hunt by stabbing her in the neck with a jackknife. After killing Mrs. Hunt, Hitchings went up stairs and cut his throat from ear to ear. His blood is splashed about the room.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectually with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all coughs and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. R. R. Bellamy.

Crew of a Sinking Schooner Rescued

Newport News, Va., December 10.—The schooner Pinners Point, Captain Jenkins, from Liverpool to Norfolk, reached here this afternoon, having on board Captain Green and crew of seven men from the three masted schooner, Angie L. Green, which the Pinners Point sighted at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning about 500 miles north of this port. The schooner was disabled, had lost all of her boats and was waterlogged, the waves sweeping across her deck upon which the crew were huddled. The schooner sent a boat to the schooner and took the half dozen, half starved, exhausted men from the sinking wreck. She sank before the steamer had gone very far after taking the crew aboard.

The Angie L. Green was bound from Brunswick, Ga., for Perth Amboy, N. J., loaded with railroad iron. She ran into the hurricane Sunday and was dismantled after which she drifted for three days, the water increasing in her hold in spite of the valiant work of the crew at the pumps.

Overcome the evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. R. R. Bellamy.

Gen. Merritt Sails for New York

London, December 10.—Major General Merritt, Mrs. Merritt and the general's aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Sturthen, sailed from Liverpool for New York today on board the steamer Lucania.

When you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of Piles being cured by this, than all others combined. R. R. Bellamy.

MINISTER TO SPAIN

Our Government Already Considering Renewing Diplomatic Relations.

DUTIES OF THE NEW MINISTERS

First to Exchange Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace Then to Become Resident Ministers--Mr. Woodford's Visit to the President--Arrangements for Postal Regulations in Porto Rico--The Massachusetts Injured--Postmaster General for Cuba--Troops Embarking for Cuba--Congratulations on Signing the Treaty.

Washington, December 10.—In view of the signature of the peace treaty, the government will be obliged very speedily to take steps looking to the restoration of the diplomatic machinery necessary to friendly relations with Spain. So far the president has not given much consideration to the selection of a United States minister to Madrid. The recent visit to the White house of Mr. Woodford, late minister to Spain, has been erroneously construed to indicate a determination on the part of the president to return him as minister to Madrid. As a matter of fact, this is improbable, as the whole line of diplomatic precedent is in the direction of wiping out all old issues and starting fresh, after a war, with new ministers on both sides. If custom is followed, either the next United States minister to Spain or the next Spanish minister to Washington, will be accredited with credentials as a special envoy to exchange the ratifications of the treaty now being negotiated at Paris. Having fulfilled that function he will then present his credentials as minister resident and remain in that capacity.

POSTAL SERVICE FOR PORTO RICO.

The commission appointed to investigate the postal service in Porto Rico has made its report to Postmaster General Emory Smith. The mail and telegraph services are operating under the same officials, the two services having been consolidated in 1896 to reduce expenses. Vacancies and the higher salaried places were filled by promotions based on experience and efficiency. In all, there were ninety-one postoffices in operation under the Spanish government prior to the occupation of the island by the American forces. The salaries of postmasters ranged from \$45 to \$1,750 per annum, which latter amount was paid to the postmaster at San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez. At the larger office clerks were employed at from \$150 to \$1,500 annual salaries. The report gives a detailed statement showing total postal receipts of \$95,000. Total expenditures were: Salaries of postmasters, who perform both telegraphic and postal duties, \$46,380; of clerks \$61,950; and rent \$7,859. The total revenues of both telegraphic and postal services last year were \$197,803, and the expenses \$286,620, leaving a deficit of \$89,537. The commission commends the appointment of a chief postal supervisor with a suitable number of assistants, inspectors and clerks. The supervisor is to have \$2,500 per annum and allowances; his functions to correspond to an assistant postmaster general here. The commission recommends the establishment of postoffices at points located under the Spanish regime and that the same rules governing here should govern there in establishing proposed new offices. At the larger offices, like San Juan, Aguadilla, Aragona and Humacao, Americans are to act as postmasters with native clerks.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INJURED.

A telegram received at the navy department today from New York says that the battleship Massachusetts soon after leaving the New York navy yard today for Hampton Roads, struck an obstruction near Governor's island and three of her compartments were torn open. She was taken back to the navy yard at once and has been placed in dock to ascertain the extent of her injuries. Her commander is Captain Nicol Ludlow.

THE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION

Charlotte, N. C., December 10.—A special to The Observer from Greenville, N. C., says: Plans were laid at today's session of the North Carolina Baptist convention for greatly enlarging its work, and the allowance for state missions was increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The next convention will meet in the First Baptist church of Asheville on Wednesday before the second Sunday in December, 1899. Interesting addresses were made on home missions by Dr. E. W. Sykes, of Wake Forest college, and Dr. W. S. Pinck, of Elizabeth City.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum. Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

Louisville in three sections of fourteen cars each, Colonel Castleman and staff being in the first, with the third battalion, the second battalion in the second and the first in the third. They will reach Louisville at 9 o'clock Monday morning. The men were given shore leave this morning, but their stay was uneventful.

Huntsville, Ala., December 10.—The Eighth Infantry departed tonight for Port Tampa where they will embark for Havana. Their orders instruct the commanding officer upon arrival at Havana to report to the commander of the Seventh corps.

Washington, December 10.—In the extensive movement of troops toward Cuba now under way, the war department will make use of the harbor facilities of Port Tampa and Charleston as well as Savannah, which has been the main point of embarkation thus far. Two transports, the Florida and the Whitney, are now at Port Tampa ready to take the Eighth United States Infantry, who will reach Port Tampa from Huntsville in time to sail Monday. The transport Michigan has left Savannah with two battalions of the Second Illinois for Havana. A transport is at Charleston and will take a battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, returning to take the rest of the regiment.

POSTMASTER GENERAL FOR CUBA.

Hon. E. G. Rathbone, of Ohio, ex-assistant postmaster general was today appointed to take charge of the postal service in Cuba. He will leave for Havana in a few days. A commission of four experts representing the office of each of the four assistant postmaster generals will leave for Tampa at once and sail for Havana, probably Wednesday. A number of postal employees also will be dispatched probably on the same steamer. General Superintendent A. W. Machine of the free delivery system be one of the commissioners.

THE AMERICAN FLAG UNFURLED.

Havana, December 10, 4 p. m.—The United States flag was unfurled over the city hall of Marianao at 3 o'clock this afternoon by Colonel Young, commanding the battalion of engineers at Playa del Marianao. A detachment of engineers drawn up in the square presented arms and stood with bared heads during the ceremony.

NEWS OF SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

The official news of the signing of the peace treaty was received in Washington a little later than the press reports. It was in cipher form, as usual, from Judge Day. It was at once transmitted to the president who was alone at the time, but within a comparatively short time all the members of the cabinet had either called or sent their congratulations. The president's congratulations were promptly cabled to the commission, but the news of the signing having been so thoroughly discussed in advance, the actual receipt of the official advices created little stir here. There was a general feeling of relief, however, that no unforeseen circumstance intervened at the last moment to block the peaceful close of the negotiations.

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