The Wilmington Messenger.

VOL. XII. No. 9. WILMINGTON N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1899. PRICE 5 CENTS.

SENATOR MASON

Makes a Vigorous Protest Against the Annexation of the Philippines.

HIS STRONG PLEA FOR LIBERTY

For the People Who Have Thrown Off the Spanish Yoke--Our Constitution and the Whole Trend of American Sentiment Forbids Our Forcing Unwilling Government on an Alien People--Our Republic the Pattern Which all Liberty-Loving People Strive to Imitate--We Cannot Change Our Theory of Government.

SENATE.

Washington, January 10.—Senator Mason, of Illinois, occupied the attention of the senate for nearly an hour and a half today with a speech in support of his resolution declaring that the United States will never attempt to govern the people of any country without heir consent. In many respects the speech was one of the most notable utterances in the senate thus far this session. Rugged in language, pointed and effective in illustration, Senator Mason commanded the attention of the senate and of the galleries from the first sentence of his speech to the apostrophe to liberty which formed his peroration. Several times spontaneous applause swept over the galleries, but under the stringent rules of the senate it was quelled quickly. It was several minutes after the conclusion of the speech before the senate could proceed with its business on account of the confusion incident to the congratulations which many of Senator Mason's colleagues hastened to extend to him.

"It is easy to drift with the tide," began Senator Mason, "but it is not always safe. It is prudent to remain in the harbor when the storm is on, but sometimes the storm within the inner conscience is more dangerous to peace of mind than the storm without the harbor is to human life.

"The simple resolution I have introduced has nothing necessarily to do with any treaty, so far as I am informed. Nor do I intend to speak of any proposed treaty. The resolution I present does not involve a question of law, but is a question as to the future policy of this republic. My resolution recites the declaration of independence. I do not apologize for the resolution—I regret its necessity. I agree that you can, as Lincoln said, in the long run trust the people. I am willing to trust the people, and I want the people to hear both sides of the case beforg the verdict is rendered.

"Distinguishd editors and statesmen say the republican party favors governing certain nations without the consent of its people. Who dares to speak in advance for the party that speaks only in its conventions? That party sprang like a young giant from the womb of conscience and made its first fight for human liberty. It has never bowed to the storm of expediency, and if I may be allowed to prophesy, I predict that if the delegates will go in again, the rafters will ring again and again when they demand the same independence for the citizens of the Philippines as they did two years ago for Cuba.

"Do you say I am speaking for the Philippines? Yes, one word for them and two for ourselves.

"I may appear to speak one word for Philippines, but two for my own people when I plead for the broad manhood of the man who wrote: 'All just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed.'

"We ought to begin to learn the inexorable law of compensation. You cannot govern the Philippines without taxing them; you have not yet their consent and the proposition of taxation about representation is made again. Look out for tea parties—Those little semi-social functions are likely to break out ever there, for 'Hail Columbia' and 'Yankee Doodle' have been heard in the archipelago.

"We may talk of it as we please, but there is nothing that satisfies the human mind in an enlightened age, unless man is governed by his own country and the institution of his own government. No matter how easy be the yoke of a foreign power—no matter how lightly it sits upon his shoulders—if it is not imposed by the voice of his own nation and of his own country, he will not, he cannot, and he means not to be happy under its burden. We are now asked to say to the citizens of the Philippine islands: 'You poor, ignorant creatures, you can't govern yourselves; we will extend your commerce and we will do it for you. You don't know how to tax yourselves, and in order that we may continue to exercise our Christian duty to you, we will prevent your exercising sovereignty—we will exercise that upon yourselves.'

"Mr. President, they will never learn to govern themselves while we govern them. There is no such thing as teaching the art of self-government.

"When Kossuth wrote the declaration for Hungarian independence he said he had in mind our own Declaration of Independence. For over 100 years, every lover of liberty has pointed to this sentence within this resolution: 'That all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed' as a reason for their liberty. This sentence has been a pillar of fire by night and has stirred the hearts of the oppressed all over the world. In the light of this sentence crowns have fallen into dust and the foundation of republics have been laid. You ask for expansion. See how we have expanded in the time since this sentence was written. Not only have republics started up in place of monarchies, but monarchies have themselves gradually broadened into constitutional governments, getting nearer and nearer to the voice of the people. Our own was the first great republic, and in the better and broader sense our flag now floats from the dome of every republic. From Brazil to Nicaragua and Venezuela the brave little republican flag is floating. It may not be starred nor striped, like our own, but it is born of the spirit of our spirit, wherever it floats, and it breathes defiance to the monarchies of the world, because our flag is in our sky and because the Monroe doctrine is written forever in the hearts of the people.

"The other day when the distinguished senator from Massachusetts asked the senator from Connecticut (Platt) what he was going to do with this sentence, that 'all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed,' he answered: 'From the consent of some of the governed.'

"Mr. President, when any great cause, which is agitating the minds of the people, heeds for its defense such shallow and un-American evasions as this, that cause will not live long in the minds of intelligent people. We cannot amend that sentence now, and when we all shall have mouldered in forgotten dust, this sentence will live and continue to burn, a menace to tyrants and a beacon of hope for the down-trodden and the oppressed.

"The Philippino is beginning to treat with us as to his own land; he acknowledges our gallant service; there is no honest commercial treaty that an honest nation could ask that he is not willing to consent to. He wants liberty as we did and when 70,000,000 people have heard his cry for mercy and independence the father in New England will plead for the father in Manila; the mother in Illinois will pray for the poor mother in the islands of the sea; the fathers will vote as the mothers pray; the poisoned views of selfishness will have had its run, and God help the party—that urges war on the native who defends only his liberties and his home. Ah, ah! Mr. President, have we got to fight and plead for these people as we did for Cuba? Are we to hear Aguinaldo and his followers called robbers and cutthroats, as we heard of the brave Garcia and his followers within the last twelve months in this chamber? Why not make them our friends forever instead of our enemies? Why stingily withhold the jewel of independence? Why not finish this war as we began it—for humanity's sake? Why not with a free and open hand give to them what wehave promised to give to Cuba? Then we have kept our promise; then have we bound them to us by hands stronger than steel, and then can we answer the slanders of Europe, who called us land-grabbers. Pointing to Bedloe's island, we can say: 'See the liberty cap is not a crown! See, the goddess has turned on her pedestal and, with her search light, swept the continent! See, ten thousand miles across the water, the seed sown at Concord has taken root there and flaunts its dauntless flag of self-government at the very portals of the Orient.'

"That we have so far assisted the Philippinos and are entitled to fair treatment from them is true; that by taking possession in stress of war of a part of the islands and driving the Spaniards out has placed certain responsibilities upon us, cannot be denied. But I contend that there is no more right or necessity of governing the Philippines than there is of our governing Venezuela, Brazil, Nicaragua or any other South American states, without the consent of the people. Certainly we have no more right to govern the Philippines than we have Cuba. There is no such thing as teaching the art of self-government, with a Mauser gun. There is but one and only one way to learn the art—that is, through the gate of responsibility, and along the rough and rugged road of experience.

"But distinguished gentlemen who claim a monopoly of patriotism, who don't seem to observe the difference between expansion and expulsion, say that we who believe in getting the consent of the governed before we govern them, want to give back the Philippines to Spain. Every one who makes this statement knows that we want nothing of the sort. Mexico was invaded by the French and we said to them: 'Go; it is covered by the Monroe doctrine.' France withdrew her troops and the brave struggling republic is climbing up the scale of civilization—slowly and surely. That is the expansion I believe in. That is the imperialism that Monroe taught us.

Referring to the statements that the Americans intended to give the Philippines liberty, Senator Mason said: "How is liberty to be established? Is it to be done hypodermically, with a 13-inch gun? Are not our men and ships lying off Iloilo? Did not the native who has been our ally drive the Spaniard out? Are they not in possession of their own land, their own homes? Are they guilty of any crime, except the love of home and country? Having worn the Spanish yoke so long do you wonder at their fear of ours? Shall we shoot them and burn their homes, because God Almighty has planted in their hearts and on their lips the sweet song of liberty? Forbid it, Almighty God!

"But, Mr. President, we are told that we must civilize them. Which part of our civilization shall we give them first? Shall we show them how to run municipalities with boodle aldermen? I see the chief of that great ethical society, known as Tammany Hall, says; 'Keep the islands, hold them.' Shall we send him to teach the untaught Philippinos cleanliness in municipal politics? Shall we teach them to worship money, or the man who has it? Shall we have special instructors to teach them how to kill postmasters and their wives and children because of their complexion? Shall we have illustrations showing enlarged pictures of the works of our mobs within the last ninety days in North Carolina, South Carolina and Illinois? Shall we teach them how to organize trusts so that one or two men can raise the price of the necessaries of life to all the people?

"Shall we amend and print Lincoln's Gettysburg speech so that it will read: 'A government of all the people by a part of the people for a few of the people?'

"Gentlemen may say I belittle our own institutions. Oh, no, I simply call attention to the beam in our own eye, to prevent if possible our breaking our necks trying to find the moat in the eye of the Philippino 10,000 miles away.

* * * * * *

"Have we the right to purchase sovereignty, and if we have such a right have we the right to purchase it from Spain who had no right and whose title we had already discredited among the nations of the world? If we purchase the Spanish title of sovereignty would we then have the trust title?

"Who wants to govern the Philippine islands? Who among us wishes to vote for laws here to govern them 10,000 miles away? I never saw their homes, I never spoke with one of them, and I don't know their language. I could not live in their climate, I do not know their institutions. Who is there in Washington, I say, to write laws to govern these people whose very language we do not understand?

"Ah, Mr. President, the fever has been upon us. Thank God, I believe the crisis is past. The people have been lashed into fury by the press. The glorious achievements of our navy and army have set the national pulse beating high, but the land grabbing fever is gradually receding, and the unnatural, un-American desire to govern another without his consent, thank God, is not as strong today as it was but a few days since.

"Mr. President, I am through. I do not expect to escape bitter criticism. I have seen so much of sacrifice on the part of others in all of the past for the cause of liberty I would for it sacrifice my seat among you, in which I take great honor, as cheerfully as I would part with a crust of bread. I have wished for that magnetic strength that would help me to burn within your hearts the sacred word of liberty; not Spanish liberty for Cuba; not liberty for you prescribed by me; not liberty for me prescribed by you; not English liberty for America; not American liberty for the Philippines, but liberty universal, for which our fathers died."

Once Senator Mason was interrupted by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina. Senator Mason had said that war with the Philippines was likely within ten days.

Senator Tillman enquired: "I want to know by what authority the president will begin that war. Until the treaty of peace has been ratified and the cession of the Philippines is completed, does not the protocol stand?"

Senator Mason: "I so understand it."

Senator Tillman: "Can the president fire a single gun in such a war until this congress shall have taken action—I mean legally?"

Senator Mason: "I do not think so."

While Senator Mason was discussing the statement of the possible bombardment of Iloilo, which he said it was currently reported, was in contemplation, Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, saying that as Senator Mason's statement was very serious he would like to know upon what information it was based.

"I have some information," replied the Illinois senator, "which I cannot here and now communicate to the senate. What I have said, however, is reported and has been day after day, in the dispatches of the Associated Press. I may say that I base my statement upon the reports of the Associated Press. These reports are that we have threatened to bombard Iloilo, with women and children, where our flag has never been raised.

Senator Gallinger expressed regret that Senator Mason could not give the source of his most important information, but so far as he was concerned, he could not accept his unsupported statement or that of a press association.

"This statement," interjected Senator White, of California, "has been published throughout this country. We all know that when untrue statements are so published they are denied by the administration. Instead of denial it is met with a silence that is alike ominous and convincing."

Senator Gallinger: "Convincing to the senator from California, but not to me."

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, secured the passage of a bill for the construction of a bridge over the Savannah river, from the main land in Chatham county, Georgia, to Hutchins island.

At the request of Senator Morgan, the senate unanimously agreed to the limitation of the debate on the Nicaragua canal bill to fifteen minute speeches after 3 o'clock next Tuesday.

Senator Turley was then recognized to speak on the Nicaragua canal. He announced himself as an advocate of the canal but said that he was opposed to the pending bill. He based his objection largely upon the fact that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in full force at the present time.

At the conclusion of Senator Turley's speech a bill was passed directing the president to appoint Paymaster General T. H. Stanton a major general and retire him at that grade.

The senate then at 4 o'clock, on motion of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, went into executive session.

At 4:15 o'clock the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house today immediately after the reading of the journal resumed consideration of the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska. A good many minor amendments were adopted and about sixty additional pages of the bill were disposed of. Only ten pages remain.

At 4:45 o'clock p. m. the house adjourned.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children, perfectly harmless. R. R. Bellamy.

THE INDIANS ARE CITIZENS

An Important Decision Regarding the Cherokee Indians in This State

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 10.—This evening on the contested election case of Cannon against Franks, from the Thirty-first district, the committee, save one member, voted that Franks, republican, retain the seat. Cannon's contention was that Franks' election was obtained by the vote of the Cherokee Indians in Swain county, not qualified voters. The election committee decided that the Indians were not tribal under the new treaty of 1835, and should be recognized as citizens of North Carolina. This is an important decision. It bears largely upon the congressional elections and is said to make certain the election of democratic congressmen there in future. These Indians all voted for Crawford.

Mr. S. A. Fackler, Editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe and its exhausting after effects. Never fails. R. R. Bellamy.

A RAILROAD CHARTERED

To Build From Lumberton, N. C., to Marion, S. C.,—Philadelphians the Owners

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 10.—The secretary of state today granted a charter to the Carolina Northern railway, from Lumberton, N. C., to Marion, S. C. forty-five miles, with capital stock of $500,000. All the owners are Philadelphians. Alfred A. Sparks is president, George Wersten secretary. John C. Davis owns 2,500 shares, C. E. Lent and E. A. Bryan 500 each, A. D. Phillips 218, and Alfred Sparks, M. W. Freeman, George Wersten and A. Topham 180 each. The principal office will be at Lumberton.

The smallest things may exert the fireatest influence. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are unequalled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill. R. R. Bellamy.

THE PHILIPPINE JUNTA

At Hong Kong Breaks Relations With Our Consul—Their Suit Against Him

Hong Kong, January 10—The Philippino committee here has broken all relations with the United States consul, Rounsville Wildman. The committee today issued a writ in the supreme court to recover the sum of $47,000 which the Philippinos claim to have deposited with Mr. Wildman as treasurer of the Philippino independence fund in June last. The members of the committee further allege that sensational disclosures are probable, showing, they add, that the American government recognized the Philippinos as belligerents by affording them assistance in arms and moral influence to co-operate against Spain, "thus endorsing the agreement made with Aguinaldo at Singapore in April."

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Sheperd, Publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo., says: "Nothing will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act. R. R. Bellamy.

THE LEGISLATURE AT WORK

Bills Introduced and Acted On.

TO MAKE INVESTIGATION

Of the Penitentiary and Other State Institutions—House Defeats the Bill Repealing the Law Providing for Filing Oaths of Officers of Banks, Etc—Both Houses Vote in Favor of Popular Election of Senators—To Amend Charter of Fayetteville.

SENATE.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 10.—The senate met at 10 o'clock.

The petition of citizens of Sampson county for the appointment of a cotton weigher was filed by Senator Robinson.

The committee reported favorably the bill to investigate the agricultural and other departments; also the bill to repeal the act regarding the distribution of dead bodies.

A bill was introduced to charter the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad Company; also a bill to regulate the duties and powers of town constables and to validate proceedings based on process served by them.

Senate bill No. 10, an act to repeal the charter of Elizabeth City and senate bill No. 13, a bill empowering the town of Louisburg to issue bonds for improvements, passed the final readings.

A bill to repeal chapter 316, laws of 1897, was laid upon the calendar until tomorrow.

The bill to allow Charlotte to issue negotiable bonds for water works and sewerage passed its second reading.

The resolution that United States senators be elected by the people was unanimously adopted.

The bill allowing the United States to establish a fish hatching station passed.

A resolution was introduced that no bills be introduced after February 15th so as to give time for disposing of all public measures.

E. B. Norvell was voted for for enrolling clerk, getting forty-five votes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house met at 10 o'clock.

The bill prohibiting the employment of convicts on state farms was unfavorably reported.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Rountree, requiring the printing of all constitutional amendments.

Bills were introduced as follows:

To amend the charter of St. Mary's school, Raleigh, putting it in charge of the South Carolina as well as North Carolina Episcopal Dioceses. To incorporate the North Carolina Society of Cincinnati. To amend the Code by excluding the evidence of any person directly or indirectly interested in any transaction between himself and a dead man, unless the dead man's relatives offer evidence. To allow exemption from taxation to manufacturing enterprises which came to North Carolina. To pay A. L. Swinson the balance of salary as enrolling clerk in 1897. To make it a misdemeanor for railways to kill cattle in Pitt county. To amend the Code by making bastardy a civil action, allowing the woman to appeal from the magistrate's decision.

The calendar was taken up. There was a long debate on Mr. Julian's bill to repeal the act of 1897, which requires all officers of state banks, railways and other corporations to take and file oaths. Mr. Stevens opposed the bill, saying many corporations were violating this law and did not wish to take the oath. He declared the belief that there was something behind the bill.

Mr. Justice said the present law was a stigma upon the character of particular class of men.

Mr. Rountree said he thought the law or no use; that it applied to persons as well as corporations and that it does not apply to corporations which are chartered in another state.

The previous question was ordered, and Mr. Johnson, of Sampson, demanded the yeas and nays. The bill failed to pass the second reading—yeas, 40; nays, 71.

The resolution declaring that the people should vote directly for United States senators was adopted without discussion. It calls on the senators and representatives in congress to use all their influence to have an amendment to the constitution submitted to the legislatures of the various states.

The resolution raising a special joint committee to examine the public laws of 1895 and 1897 and ascertain which of them are of value was adopted.

The bill passed amending the act in regard to the working of convicts on roads in Anson county.

By consent Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to amend the charter of Fayetteville.

The following committees were announced with chairmen as follows: Institutions for Insane, McNeill; Claims, Wall.

The house went into the election of enrolling clerk. E.B. Norvell, democrat, and E. C. Capps, republican, were nominated. Norvell received 92 votes, Capps 16, Mr. Johnson, of Sampson, populist, was excused from voting, saying his party had no candidate.

The resolution to raise a special joint committee of five to investigate the penitentiary was adopted. The committee is given wide latitude and full authority. There was no debate.

The bill passed allowing the Bank of Fayetteville to reduce its capital stock from $20,000 to $10,000.

Another bill to repeal the act requiring banks, railways and other corporation to take and file oaths came up and was referred to committee.

THE DEMOCRATS UNITED

In the Demand for a New Election Law.

VIEWS OF SENATORS

As to What the Change Should Be. Proceedings of Democratic Caucus. Raleigh Negroes in Mass Meeting Denounce the Republican Caucus for Expelling Representative Smith. Chairman Holton's Christmas Present.

Messenger Bureau,
Raleigh, N. C., January 10.

There will be no division among the democratic senators regarding the passage of an election law to meet the present emergency. Even those of them who decline that they have come to no conclusion as to the best election law to be adopted say briefly in terms: "We want, and we must have, a permanent and positive white man's supremacy and advocate whatever legislation best establishes this." For the greater part the senators from the east are in favor of the Louisiana franchise law, and it is openly conceded by the western senators that they will willingly support this or any other measure that will forever eliminate negro domination in the state and give relief to the eastern counties.

Your correspondent gives below the opinion of many of the senators when asked by me which election law they deemed best.

Senator Brown—I am opposed to a constitutional convention. I believe in a law that will prevent the wholesale voting of criminals and other persons not entitled to vote. In my opinion, 20,000 negroes voted in the last election that had no right to vote, this being due largely to the fact that the ballot boxes were in the hands of unscrupulous persons. I do not believe in the total difranchisement of the negro, but I do think that there should be a rigid law under which fraud would be impossible.

Senator Skinner—I want an election law that will prevent the negroes from voting altogether. I think the Louisiana law good.

Senator Hill—Yes, the Louisana franchise law.

Senator Robinson—I don't believe in radical measures, but a stringent, though conservative law that will preserve the sanctity of the ballot box.

Senator Glenn—A law as near the Louisana franchise law as practicable and one framed on the repeal of the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution—a law to disqualify non-residents, convicts and all other persons not having a right to ballot.

Senator Cowper—It seems to me that the wisest thing to do is to repeal the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution, if that be possible.

Senator Smith—I believe in an election law to do away with the negro vote altogether, or, as Dave Bennett once said, a good, square, honest law that will always give a good democratic majority.

Senator Lowe—I vote with the democratic majority, whatever law they decide upon will suit me.

Senator Ward—I think the Louisiana election law the best one in an emergency like the present one. All of us are pledged to eliminate the negro vote.

Senator Miller—The Louisiana law is what we need.

Senator Murray—A law that will force each and every man to show his tax receipt. By so doing, the burden of the taxpayers would not be so heavy, because more people would pay taxes.

Senator Jackson—A system that above all will provide intelligent, efficient registrars and thereby prevent fraud at the box.

Senator Wilson—I prefer the Louisiana law, provided that after investigation it is found to be suitable and will accomplish white supremacy.

Senator Satterfield—A law based upon an educational qualification and property law would, I think, be good, at any rate a cast-iron law that will make this the white man's state.

Senator Cheek—No negro in politics; any law to accomplish this. The Louisiana law is good.

Senator Justice—The election law to pass is one based upon the political plane that gave us our election. We are pledged to redeem the state from a condition of affairs that existed previous to the last election.

Senator Jerome—I am in favor of a constitutional amendment rather than an election law, pure and simple.

Senator Hairston—I believe that the Virginia election law will accomplish the end desired and that no constitutional amendment will accomplish that end.

Senator Crooke—I favor a law that will give to every man having a moral right the legal right to vote.

The decision of the democratic legislative caucus last night to take charge of the penitentiary was very pointed. It means that Captain Day, Governor Russell's appointee as superintendent, will be eliminated. A resolution was adopted that no member should tell what occurred in the caucus. Today several spoke freely, after they saw the newspapers had the story.

The caucus carried out the declaration in the party's last platform by declaring that United States senators should be elected by the direct vote of the people.

The negroes here held a mass meeting tonight and denounced the republican legislative caucus for expelling Isaac Smith, the negro member from Craven, for having voted for Speaker Connor and other democrats.

Mrs. Patie D. B. Arrington arrived here from Nash county with the startling statement that because she was a witness in the trial of ex-Postmaster Bodding threats have been made to burn the house in which she lives and also that persons have been hired to kill her son, who was also a witness.

The legislature will not pass the bill prohibiting the employment of convicts on state farms.

A bill will be passed removing the disabilities of married women, so that in regard to landed property the statute of limitations will run against them.

The attorney general says that under recent decisions of the supreme court the legislature can exempt manufacturing enterprises from taxation, when the time is limited and expressed by the act.

The Scotland Neck democratic club two days before Christmas sent Republican State Chairman Holton at Winston a "nigger baby" by express, labled "Little Benny Steptoe." This was a hit at Holton in regard to his Halifax county witness, Steptoe. Holton refused to take the baby and the latter will be sold at auction by order of the senders.

At the confederate bazaar here on the 25th-28th of this month each state will have a booth. Governor Johnston, of Alabama, who is a native of North Carolina, makes some appropriate contributions for the Alabama booth.

Petitions for the restoration of citizenship are coming in to the legislature. They are useless. That body cannot restore citizenship.

Senator Cocke, of Buncombe, has introduced a bill to allow either party in a divorce suit to give testimony when the charge of adultery is made.

The cadet battalion at the Agricultural and Mechanical college is 185 strong. Military Instructor Bradley J. Wootten is at work. Very few cadets are now uniformed.

It will be three or four days, the experts tell me, before their examination of the books of the penitentiary is completed.

The legislature will repeal the fusion act of 1897, requiring all bankers and railway officials to take and file oaths. It is a silly law.

In the course of a very pleasant letter to your correspondent from Colonel Joseph F. Armfield, of the First North Carolina regiment, dated Havana, January 5th, the colonel says: "I am glad to know that the people of North Carolina take such pride in their soldiers. I assure you it gives me great pleasure to represent our dear old state and I trust we will do so with credit. I wish the people of North Carolina could have witnessed the marches of the regiment through Havana after we landed, and again on January 1st. I am sure no regiment in the service, either regular or volunteer, could have done any better or made a finer appearance. We have never relaxed in discipline and never will as long as we are in service. Consequently, we are continually improving.

THE PENITENTIARY

A House Committee to Report a Bill Taking it From Under the Governor's Control—To Increase Number of Superior Court Districts

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 10.—The railway commission declined to reduce the minimum car load of commercial fertilizers to ten tons.

The state board of education was in session four hours considering charges against County Supervisor E. M. Mattics, of Vance county. It will conclude the case Thursday.

Clarkson's bill to establish the Vance textile school was before the house committee of education today. Clarkson made an able and eloquent speech in its support. It was finally referred to a sub-committee.

There was a long discussion before the same committee on the bill to repeal the act of 1897, requiring elections to be held each August on the question of whether special taxes for public schools shall be voted, the state to give a sum equal to that voted or that raised by subscription. This was finally referred to a sub-committee. The state superintendent of public instruction said the present act is a failure so far as raising funds by subscription is concerned.

This afternoon there was a meeting of the special committee appointed by the democratic caucus last night to prepare a bill to reorganize the penitentiary. Speaker Connor presided. The other members are: Overman, Justice, Allen, Rountree, Osborne and Glenn. Chairman Connor was instructed to formulate a bill carrying out the committee's view that it should look into the law and do what it could under the decisions of the supreme court. Connor will draft the bill at once.

The statement was made that Captain Day had given notice that he was ready to resign as superintendent whenever the legislature was ready to re-organize the penitentiary if his resignation was desired.

Interesting information is obtained from leading members of the house regarding the election law. They say there is no question of passage of one. The only point is whether the Louisiana law can be passed. The overwhelming sentiment is for an election next August on this question.

It is learned that there will certainly be an increase of two superior court districts, and possibly four. The prevalent idea is to abolish both the Eastern and the Western criminal courts. It is safe to say both these will be abolished.

Western members are leaving to eastern ones all matters relating to preparation of election law bills, yet it is singular that only one (Winston's) has thus far been introduced.

The senate judiciary committee this evening decided to favorably report a bill making one year's separation up to January 1899, ground for divorce. It also decided to report favorably a bill removing the disabilities of married women with regard to land titles.

Major Davis, of the adjutant general's department, says there now seems to be no doubt that the Third (negro) regiment will be mustered out here. It will be entirely disarmed, all knives and pistols being taken away and only the guards will have rifles. The regiment will be put under close guard while here. Captain S. J. Hargrove, of Company D, of this regiment, is dismissed upon the finding of a court-martial and the governor appoints First Lieutenant Hood to succeed him. Hargrove is from Maxton.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations. R. R. Bellamy.

To Take Transport for Havana

Huntsville, Ala., January 10.—Company 17, signal corps, departed today for Charleston to take a transport for Havana.

The mustering-out officer, Major Ralph Harrison, begun to muster out the Sixty-ninth New York regiment today. He will leave next Monday for New York.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard P. Strong, chief signal officer, was relieved from duty on the Fourth corps and ordered to Havana for duty as chief signal officer of the Seventh army corps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

JANUARY CUT SALE

at A. DAVID & CO.'S

A SQUARE STRAIGHT REDUCTION

25 Per Cent. Below Regular Price.

First choice in a sale of this kind means a great deal. These goods are not bought for a sale, but our own best goods. Its an unusual opportunity to buy at greatly reduced prices.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Merchant Tailoring included in this sale

FULL DRESS.

White Kid Gloves.....$1.50
Monarch Laundried Shirts.....$1.25
E & W Collars and Cuffs..... 25
WHITE FRENCH LAWN TIES AND BOWS.
WHITE ENAMEL AND PEARL STUDS AND LINK BUTTONS.
Children's Nobby Cape Overcoats.....$2.50, worth $5 00
Men's Overcoats, from.....$5.00 up
Men's Suits, from.....$5.00 up
Children's Suits, from.....$2.00 up
Underwear at reduced prices.
Suits to Measure.....$25 00
Trousers to Order.....$7.00

Everything Marked Down. Now is the Time to Invest.

MUNSON & CO

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

Offer Inducements During This Week In

Dress Goods, Carpets, Cloaks, Blankets and Comforts.

WAIT AND SEE OUR NEW SPRING EMBROIDERIES TO ARRIVE ON JANUARY 10th—CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK AND SWISS IN SETS, ALL WIDTHS TO MATCH, PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING STOCK WE WILL OFFER A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT. ON ALL OUR GENTS', LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

NEW PERCALES FOR BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS JUST RECEIVED.

Sole Agents for W. B. Corsets and Standard Paper Patterns.

C. W. POLVOGT & CO.

BIG REDUCTION SALE!

At Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

Lots of goods to close out at the following prices:

One hundred and twenty-four pairs Women Button and Lace Shoes, soft, good and fine, solid leather, to sell for 50c per pair. Ladies' Button Shoes, Patent Tip, regular stock, at 75c per pair. We have all grades Ladies' Shoes from 50c to $2.00 a pair. Children Shoes small sizes, 25c to 75c, special, for 19c a pair. All grades Children's School Shoes from 50c to $1.00 a pair. We have 150 pairs Men's Shoes, in Lace and Congress, odd sizes. Shoes worth from $1.25 to $2.25 per pair, we give your choice for 75c.

Ladies' Capes—We have made great reductions in this line owing to the fact that We have just bought a large lot of these goods for less than cost to the manufacturer. Will now sell our $1.00 Capes for 75c; $3.00 Capes (Astrakan) for $1.50. Fur Collarettes, worth $2.50, now $1.50. Fine Fur Muffs, somewhat moth eaten, worth $2.50, will sell for 50c apiece. Silk Plush Capes, worth $3.98, now selling for $3.00.

We have on hand a few fine new style Jackets, bought at closing-out sale, which can be sold for less than half price. Fine Jackets, worth $15.00, now selling for $7.50. We have all grades from $3.00 up.

In Ladies' and Gent's Kid Gloves, we have a large assortment. Special inducements this week. Call and see them.

Carpets, Mattings, Rugs—Forty-nine rolls of Carpet on hand. New fall goods and bought for spot cash. Must be sold. I will sell Brussels Carpet, worth 65c, for 47½c per yard. Moquette Carpet, worth 85c, for 59½c. Ingrain, yard wide, fine line of colors, from 18c to 63c. Big line, worth 40c, extra value, to be sold at 29c per yard. I have on hand 50 rolls of Japanese and Chinese Matting, running from 10c to 25c per yard. Body Brussels Rugs, fringed, for 50c. Rugs of all sorts, from 29c to $3.00.

Table Covers, Art Squares, Portiers, Lace Curtains, Poles, Window Shades, at bottom prices.

A few Christmas Toys left over, to be sold for less than cost.

Remember our Millinery Department. We are now selling our 50c and 69c Felt Hats for 25c apiece—all shades and shapes. A big lot of Aigrettes to be closed out at 3c per bunch. Qualities of Birds and Quills, and other Feathers to be sold at 5c and 10c.

Remember the Racket Store when you want goods at low prices. Front Street, opposite The Orton.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Proprietor.

Statement of Atlantic National Bank

WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the Close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898, Condensed From Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Loans		$659,283 50	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts secured by collateral		10,480 58	Surplus	70,000 00
Overdrafts unsecured		377 33	Undivided profits	19,564 01
U. S. Bonds (at par)		95,600 00	Circulation	40,950 00
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00	Deposits, U. S.	
Due from approved reserve Agents	$156,143 69		Treasurer	$50,000 00
Due from other Banks	105,320 37		Deposits from banks	190,207 20
Cash on hand	65,178 27	326,542 16	Deposits, Individuals	666,562 26
Total		$1,162,283 57	Total	$1,162,283 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98
Total Deposits	$678,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	76,100	89,500

Dividends Paid—6 Per Cent. Per Annum. Last Installment of Capital Paid in October, 1892. dec 11.

"Sparkin" Sunday Nigh

WOULDN'T BE HALF AS AGREEABLE ON A COLD NIGHT IF YOU HADN'T A PLEASANT FIRE TO ADD TO YOUR COMFORT. YOU CAN HAVE A BRIGHT, CHEERFUL FIRE IN YOUR FIRE PLACE OR STOVE AT A VERY SMALL COST IF YOU HAVE OUR BANNER COAL IN YOUR BIN. OUR COAL IS HIGH GRADE AND THE BEST TO BE SECURED.

WM. E. WORTH & CO