M'KINLEY TALKS.

The President's Speech on Results of the Spanish War at a Banquet in Boston.

OUR ACTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

He Defends the Course of the Administration in Deciding to Take Possession of the Islands on Humanitarian Grounds--He Criticises Those Who Were Anxious to Begin the War Now

Censure the Administration-Nothing Said as to Permanent Annexation of the Islands -- Re-

sults of War Greater Than Anticipated.

other suggestion-first that they should

be tossed into the arena of contention

protectorate at all-were too shameful

to be considered. The treaty gave them

we, after freeing the Philippinos from

without government and without pow-

essential to an independent state? Could

we have left them in a state of anarchy

"Our concern was not for territory or

trade or empire, but for the people

whose interests and destiny, without

our willing it, had been put in our

hands. It was this feeling. From the

or line went from the executive in

Washington to our military and naval

commanders at Manila or to our peace

ommissioners at Paris that did not put

as the sole purpose to be kept in mine

first, after the success of our arms and

the maintenance of our own honor

rights of the inhabitants of the Phil-

ippine islands. Did we need their con-

ent to perform a great act for humani-

their minds, in every hope of their

hearts. Was it necessary to ask their

of their islands? Did we ask their con-

sent to liberate them from Spanish

sovereignty or to enter Manila bay and

destroy the Spanish sea power there?

ing a higher moral obligation which

rested on us and which did not require

tion has been met and fulfilled in the

expulsion of the Spanish sovereignty

from their islands and while the war

that destroyed it was in progress we

could not ask their views. Nor can we

'Indeed, can any one tell me in what

form it could be marshaled and ascer-

tained until peace and order, so neces-

sary to the reign of reason, shall be se-

cured and established? A reign of ter-

ror is not the kind of rule under which

right action and deliberate judgment

are possible. It is not a good time for

the liberator to submit important ques-

ions concerning liberty and govern-

nent to those to be liberated while

"We have now ended the war with

they are engaged in shooting down their

Spain. The treaty has been ratified by

more than two-thirds of the senate of

the United States and in the judgment

of nine-tenths of its people. No nation

was ever more fortunate in war or

more honorable in peace. It remains to

ask what we shall do now. I do not

seek to anticipate or forestall its ac-

tion. I only say that the treaty of

ratified by us as we confidently expect

shortly to be ratified in Spain, congress

will have the power and I am sure the

purpose to do what in good morals is

right and just and humane for these

The future of the Philippines is now

a the hands of the American people

Until the treaty was ratified or rejected

the executive department of this gov-

rnment could only preserve the peace

and protect life and property. That

treaty now commits the free and en-

franchised Philippinos to the guiding

hand and the liberating influences, the

generous sympathies, the uplifting edu-

eation, not of their American masters,

but of their American emancipators.

No one can tell today what is best for

them or for us. I know no one at this

hour who is wise enough or sufficiently

nformed to determine what form of

government will best subserve their in-

erests and our interests, their and our

well being. If we knew everything by

ntuition and I sometimes think there

are those who believe that while we do

not they do-we should not need infor-

mation; but, unfortunately, most of us

are not in that happy state. The whole

subject is now with congress and con-

gress is the voice, the conscience and

the judgment of the American people

Jpon their judgment and conscience

can we not rely?' I believe in them.

trust them. I know of no better o

safer or more humane tribunal than the people. Until congress shall direct

therwise it will be the duty of the ex-

cutive to possess and hold the Philip-

ines, giving to the people thereof peace

and order and beneficent government,

cute their lawful pursuits, encouraging

them in thrift and industry, making

them feel and know that we are their

friends, not their enemies; that their

good is our aim, their welfare our wel

fare, but that neither their aspirations

nor ours can be realized until our au-

hority is acknowledged and unques

That the inhabitants of the Philip-

ines will be benefitted by this republic

and my unshaken belief that they will

have a kindlier government under our

guidance and that they will be aided

in every possible way to be self-respect-

ing and self-governing people is as true

erty and have an abiding faith in their

own government and in their own in-

go with the nat

No imperial 'designs lurk in the

'Why read ye not the changelss, truth,

"If we can benefit these remote peo-

the future they are established in a

government under law and liberty, who

will regret our perils and sacrifices?

them the light and sunshine; always

cost and sacrifice, but always after

them the fruition of liberty and edu-

"I have no light or knowledge not

prophesy. The present is all-absorbing

to me, but I cannot bound my vision by

or a misguided Philippino is anguish to

my heart; but by the broad range of

future years when that group of islands

under the impulse of the year just past

shall have become the gems and glo-ries of those tropical seas, a land of plenty and of increasing possibilities, a

people redeemed from savage indolence and habits, devoted to the arts of peace,

in touch with the commerce and trade

of all nations, enjoying the blessings

of freedom, of civil and religious liber-

The free can conquer but to save?

as that the American people love lib-

affording them opportunity to prose

people in distant seas.

honorably secured, having been

ntrude upon the duties of congress or

ask their consent.

rescuers?

We did not ask these; we were obey

onsent to capture Manila, the capital

welfare and happiness and the

We had it in every aspiration of

Could we have done that in the

and justified ourselves in our own con

sight of God and man?

Boston, February 16.-President Mc- | tive and that was either Spain or the Kinley arrived in Boston today to be United States in the Philippines. The the guest of the Home Market Club at a banquet in his honor at Mechanics for the strife of nations; or second, to hall. Messrs. Long, Alger Bliss, Gage be left to the anarchy and chaos of no and Smith, of his cabinet, acompanied him, together with Congressman Gros- to the United States. Could we have venor, of Ohio. The arrival of the required less and done our duty? Could train at the South Terminal station at the domination of Spain have left them 10 o'clock was the 'occasion of a general outburst of enthusiasm from the er to protect life and property or to thousands who lined the streets on the perform the international line of the procession from the station to the hotel. The remainder of the day after the arrival at the hotel was spent in quietude by the president until 4:15 o'clock, when he was escorted to Mechanics hall to participate in the reception and banquet of the Home Market Club. The president tomorrow will visit the Grand Army of the Republic en- first day to the last one not one word campment, dine at the Algonquin Club, hold a reception there, drive from the leave Boston at 5:19 e'clock, p. m.

the principal feature of the president's visit to Boston was the banquet tendered to him by the Home Market Club at Mechanics, hall tonight. The presidential party left the hotel Touraine under cavalry escort at 4:20 o'clock and proceeded an immense cheering crowd direct to Mechanics hall.

At 6 o'clock the bugle sounded, announcing that the banquet was feady to be served and the immense company played. The president's table was made conspicuous by immense bouquets of American beauty roses and pinks. Over the stage were large portraits of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley and underneath was the word "Liberator" in large letters. Upon the balcony was a picture of Admiral Dewey with the motto "To the Captain of a German Ship: 'You must not sail by the United States flag without saluting," and his famous command at Manila: "You may fire, Gridley, when ready."

There was great enthusiasm when PresidentMcKinley was introduced. He spoke as follows: "Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen:-

The years go quickly. It seems not so long, but it is in fact six years since it was my honor to be a guest of the Mome Market Club. Much has happened in the intervening time. Issues were then engaging us have been settled or put aside for larger and more absorbing ones. Domestic conditions have improved and are generally We have made progress in industry and have reached the prosperity for which we have been striv-We had four long years of adversity, which taught us some lessons which will never be unlearned and which will be valuable in guiding our future action

"We have not only been successful in our financial and business affairs, but we have been successful in a war with a foreign power which added great glory to American arms and a new

chapter to American history. I do not know why, in the year 1899, this republic has unexpectedly had placed before it mighty problems which it must face and meet. They have come and are here and they could not be kept away. Many who were impatient for the conflict a year ago, apparently heedless of its, larger a results, were first to cry out against the far reaching consequences of their own act. Those of us who dreaded war most and whose every effort was directed to prevent it had fears of new and grave problems which might follow its inauguration. The evolution of events which no man could control has brought these problems upon us. Certain it is that they have not come through any fault on our own part, but as a high obligation, and we meet them with a clear conscience and unselfish purpose and with good heart to resolve, to un-

dertake their solution. War was declared in April 1898, with practical unanimity by the congress, nd, once upon us, was sustained by like unanimity among the people. There have been many who tried to avert it as, on the other hand, there are those who would have precipitated it at an early date. In its prosecution and conclution the great majority of our coun trymen of every section believed they were fighting in a just cause, and at home or on sea or in the field they had part in its glorious, triumphs. It was the war of an undivided nation.

Every great act in its progress from Manila to Santiago, from Cuba to Pana, met universal and hearty commendation. The protocol commanded the practically unanimous approval of the American people. It was welcomed by every lover of peace beneath the flag. The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were entrusted to our hands by the war and to that great trust under the providence of God and in the name of human progress and civilization we

It is a trust we have not sought; is a trust from which we will no The American people will hole up the hands of their servants at hom to whom they commit its action, while and Otis and the brave men whom they command will have the support of the country in upholding our thig where it now floats, the symbol and assurance of liberty and justice_

accurate programme of the war upon which it was entering, much less decree in advance the scope of its results? Congress can declare war, but a no change under a tropical sun. They a coaling station on his coast a month ugher power decides its bounds and fixes its relations and responsibilities The president can direct the movements of soldiers on the field and fleets upon the sea, but he cannot foresee the close of such movements and prescribe their limits. He cannot anticipate or avoid the consequences, but he must moet them. No accurate map of na- Who will not rejoice in our heroism and tions engaged in war can be traced until the war is over, nor can the meas-ure of responsibility be fixed until the and clouds, but always shining through would be stopped." last gun is fired and the verdict em-

bodied in the stipulations of peace, "We hear no complaints of the relations created by the war between this cation and civilization. government and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. There are some, however, who regard the Philippines in a different relation, but whatever variety of views there may be on this phase of the bloodstained trenches around Maof the question, there is universal nila, where every red drop, whether agreement that the Philippines shall from the veins of an American soldier not be turned back to Spain. No true American consents to that. Even if un-

willing to accept them ourselves, it would have been a weak evasion of Spain to transfer them to some other power or powers and thus shirk our own responsibility. Even if we had had, as we did not have, the power to compel such a transfer, it could not have been made without the most serious international complications. "Such a course could not be thought

of. And yet, had we refused to accept the cession of them we should have had no power over them, even for their shall for generations hence bless the own good. We could not discharge the responsibilities upon us until these islands became ours either by conquest or freaty. There was but one alterna-

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE DEAD

He Died of Apoplexy at 10 O'clock Last Night After Three Hours' Illness

Paris, February 16 .- M. Felix Faure, president of the republic of France died at 10 o'clock, after an illness of three hours. He died of apoplexy. It had been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon, when a message was dispatched to the premier, M. Dupuy, announcing that the president was ill. M. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elyzee. All medical efforts proved futile and the president died on the stroke of 10 o'clock. The flag over the Elyzee was immediately lowered to half mast, and the news was dispatched to all officials and members of the cabinet. The report spread rapidly through the city and large crowds soon assembled in the vicinity of the

About 6 o'clock M. Faure, who was then in his study, went to the door, of the room of M. Legall, his private secretary, which is contiguous to the study and said: "I do not feel well. Come to me."

Mr. Legall immediately went to the president's aid, led him to a sofa and called General Balloud, general secretary of the president's household; M. Blondel, under private secretary, and Dr. Humburt, who happened to be at the Elyzee attending a relative.

The president's condition did not appear dangerous, but Dr. Humbert, on perceiving that he was rapidly getting vorse, phoned for Dr. Longue and Dr. Cheurlet, who arrived with M. Dupuy and were joined later by Dr. Bourguy The doctors soon recognized that the case was hopeless and at 8 o'clock the members of the family were told of the state of affairs. They then came to the sofa where the president lay. Soon after he began to lose consciousness and, despite all efforts, expired at 10 o'clock in the presence of the family

and M. Dupuy. M. Dupuy communicated the sad intelligence to M. Loubet, president of the senate; M. Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies; the members of the cabinet and other high functionaries, after which he addressed the following dispatch to all prefects and sub-prefects in France: "I have the sad task to announce to you the death of the president, which occurred at 10 o'clock this evening as the result of an appoleptic stroke. Kindly take the necessary measures to inform the population immediately of the iminority report. s mourning that has fallen upon the republic. The government counts upon your active vigilance at this painful

It was not until 11 o'clock that the news began to become known to the anybody's consent. We were doing our general public in Paris. From that duty by them with the consent of our time began a continuous arrival of own conscience and with the approval public men. Strict orders, however, of civilization. Every present obligawere issued and only members of the cabinet were admitted to the palace.

> Coughing Injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for chlidren, perfectly harmless R. R. Bel-

OUR TRADE WITH SPAIN

Renewed, Notwithstanding Non-Existence of a Commercial Treaty-Demand for American Wheat

Washington, February 16.-The lack of a commercial treaty with Spain, the former treaty having been terminated by the war, is not altogether preventing the trade between the countries although American products are handicapped by an additional 20 per cent. duty in Spanish ports, owing to the lack of a treaty. Still even under these conditions, United States Consular Agent Mertens at Valencia reports to the state department that there is great demand for American wheat. A cargo of 4,000 tons of red winter wheat, which had just arrived there, proved entirely satisfactory and importers were willing to receive more. The consular

agent says: "The price seems to compare favorably with that of Russian wheat (the kind generally imported here when there is a demand for foreign wheat) although American wheat pays 20 per cent, higher duties than grain from countries which have a commercial treaty with Spain. This is the first direct shipment from the United States to this port since the war." The consular agent above quoted re-

mained at his post throughout the entire war and even continued in the discharge of his official functions as far as possible without molestation.

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. B.

British Ultimatum to Sultan of Oman Bombay, February 16.-The Persian Gulf mail steamer which has just arrived here brings news that a British ultimatum was delivered to the sultan of Oman on Saturday, owing to his having leased to France a coaling station on the coast of Oman, which is a semi-independent state in southeast Arabia. Oman is considered to be under British protection as the sultan has been receiving a subsidy from Great Britain.

London, February 16 .- In the house of commons today the Rt. Hon. William St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, said that so far as her majesty's government knew, the sultan of Oman had not ceded nor was he about to cede to France a coaling station or harbor on the coast of Oman.

Inquiry made in official circles here been jaggling with words in the house of commons today when he answered American mind. They are alien to the question regarding France and American sentiment, thought and pur- Oman. As a matter of fact, the sultan pose,. Our priceless principles undergo of Oman allowed France to establish

ago, although, perhaps, there has been no lease and no cession of territory. "ultimatum" in the dispatch from Bombay today referring to Oman is humanity? Always perils and always that "if he favored other nations the

Death of a Prominent St. Louisian St. Louis, February 16.-Lucien M. Chipley, aged 55 years, for years one of common to my countrymen. I do not the best known financiers of St. Louis, is dead from cancer of the liver. His son, Dean, recently died of fever contracted while in the army at Chicka-mauga, and this sorrow so weighed on the father's mind as to rapidly hasten

his own death. Mr. Chipley was one of the most poent factors in the construction of the Illinois Central railroad and was an authority on questions of importance.

Lord Herschell Falls on the Ice Washington, February 16 .- Lord Herschell, of the joint American-Canadiancommission, sustained quite a painful injury to his left hip yesterday through a fall on the ice on K street. He was shall for generations hence bless the American republic because it emancipated and redeemed their fatherland and set them in the pathway of the world's best civilization."

a tan on the ice on K street. He was carried to his apartments at the Shoreham by a passing carriage and he has since been confined to his bed. The attending physician does not fear any serious consequences of the fall

of Representatives.

ANTI-ANNEXATIONISTS

Strike From Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Clause to Pay Spain for the Philippines-A Motion to Recome mit the Bill With Instructions to the Committee to Attach the Micaragua Canal Bill-This Motion Now Pending on Appeal on Point of Order SENATE.

Washington, February 16 .- The army reorganization bill was reported to the senate today and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, chairman of the military affairs committee, gave notice that he would move to proceed to its consideration at the earliest possible time. The naval personnel bill was taken up and read but no effort made to proceed further with its consideration.

The military academy appropriation bill was passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was under consideration during the greater part of the afternoon, but was not disposed of finally. A spirited debate occurred over the amendment of the senate committee providing for an appropriation to secure fast mail service between New York and Washington and Atlanta and New Orleans. The amendment was retained in the bill.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, offered the Nicaraguan canal bill as an amendment to the river and harbor bill today and had it referred to the committee on commerce, now considering that measure. The bill offered by Senator Morgan is substantially the Hepburn modifications. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, speaking for the other five members of the military affairs committee, presented a written statement in the nature of a

Senator Hay gave notice at the first opportunity tomorrow he would call for consideration of the army reorganiza-The senate then at 5:20 o'clock went into executive session and ten minutes

later adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Two very sensational and unexpected things happened in the house today during the consideration of the sundry civil bill. The paragraph carrying the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for payment o Spain under the terms of the peace treaty, was stricken out upon a point of order made by Mr. Wheeler, democrat, of Kentucky, who declared that he opposed the appropriation on principle and would resort to any technicality to defeat it. The point of order was debated for hours, its determination hinging upon the question of whether the ratification of the treaty by the senate and its signing by the president vitalized it without the action of the Spanish cortes. Warrant of law was necessary to make the appropriation in order. Mr. Hopkins, republican, of Illinois, who was in the chair sustained the point of order against it and upon an appeal his decision was sustained-149 to 56. Mr. Bartlett, democrat, of Georgia,

speaking to a pro forma amendment, challenged some statements recently made by Secretary of the Treasurer Gage to the effect that the fear of the administration of the Philippines costing enormous sums of money was all conshine" and that the receipts yould at all times exceed the expenses. Mr. Bartlett declared that the greatest revenue Spain had ever been able to obtain from the Philippines under the system of taxation was \$12,000,000. We now had 20,000 soldiers in those islands. Within a short time there would be 25,000. This army of soldiers would cost at least \$25,090,000, so that if we were able to exact as much tribute as Spain we would still be losers by the holding of the islands to the extent of \$13,000,000 per annum. Mr. Cannon then attempted to have the appropriation inserted by unani-

A strong intimation was given out by Mr. Cannon that a way would be found within the rules to make the appropriation before the adjournment of congress. He referred undoubtedly to the probability that the appropriation would be placed on the bill by the sen-

mous consent, but Mr. Wheeler again

After the sundry civil bill had been empleted and referred to the house, Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, the champion of the Nicaraguan canal bill, moved to remmit it with instructions to report it back with the canal bill incorporated in it. This was an unexpected move, as was generally understood that Mr. Hepburn had abandoned all hope after his defeat yesterday. But he that his action would have additional strength in the house where members could be put upon record. The motion was promptly declared out of order by he speaker; whereupon Mr. Hepburn appealed and Mr. Payne, of New York, oved to lay the appeal on the table Jpon the latter motion, the vote was taken and the result was, 97 ayes to 67 loes. As no quorum was developed on the vote, owing to the lateness of the hour they managed to carry an adjournment until tomorrow. This gives them a breathing spell, in which to marshal their forces for the final en counter, and tomorrow as soon as the house meets, the vote will again be

At 6:10 o'clock the house adjourned 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 shows that the under secretary of the only remedy that helped them. If state for foreign affairs appears to have | acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe and its exhausting after effects. Never tails. R. R. Bellamy.

A Wreck on the Southern

Lynchburg, Va., February 16 .- A Southern railway near Lawyers, twelve The officials here also say the word miles south of Lynchburg this after-"too strong." It is understood that track for some hours. An extra at Wilmington. By Mr. Rountree, to "the British note" informed the sultan | freight was left on the main track and its engine started to this city for water, meeting and passing through freight No. 73. Later, the engine of No. 73 undertook to push the extra freight into the side track at Lawyers. While this was being done, local freight No. 61, south bound, collided with the rear of No. 73. A number of freight cars were wrecked and the engine of No. 61 was seriously damaged. Nobody was

> Another Suit Against the American Tobacco Company

St Louis, February 16 .- The marshal of the supreme court today served notice on the firms composing the American Tobacco Company of the suit brought by Attorney General Grow to declare the combine unconstitutional. Notices were served on the Continental Tobacco Company, the James G. Butler Tobacco Company; the Gatling Tobacco Company, the Drummond Tobacco Company, the Brown Brothers Tobacce Company and the Wright Brothers Tobacco Company.

Are Made in the House Norwood Impeachment Again Postponed. .

PARTY DISAGREEMENT

Over Election of Directors of the Mora ganton Deaf-Mute Asylum -The Matter Postponed-Scotland County Bill Passes Second Reading in the Senate. More Dispensaries Authorized-Suffrage Amendment Made Special Order for Today .

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., February 16.-Bills vere introduced as follows: To appoint a state educational and text book association. To authorize constables to appoint deputies. To prevent fraud on the part of persons obtaining advances on agricultural liens. To establish a dispensary at Greenville. To incorporate the Pungo and Matamuskeet rail-

Bills passed as follows: To restore white government to the counties of take the same course. the state. To allow the Wilmington and Weldon railroad to consolidate with the Atlantic Coast Line. To in- of the special committee on constitu-Charter of Nashville. To prohibit sale the constitution. of liquor in Columbus county and to establish a dispensary at Whiteville. Senator Osborne requested that the special order, Judgè. Norwood's impeachment, be postponed until tomorrow. He said Governor Russell had the resignation of Norwood, as Norwood had wired him several days since it had been sent the governor.

The bill to incorporate the Northern and Southern railroad passed, as did bills relative to probate of deeds and other instruments and private exam nation of married women; to allow a judgment of a justice of the peace to

The special order was accordingly

merge in a judgment of the superior court when it is rendered in the same To incorporate the Elizabeth City and Western Railroad Company, The special order-election of officers of the deaf and dumb asylum at Morganton-was taken up. Senator James nominated M. M. Reed of Buncombe, W. H. Holt of Guilford, N. B. Brough-These constitute four of the present board of six directors. A. J. Dula and S. H. Huffman, the other two directors, remain in office till 1901.

Senator Smith said he thought the caucus ought to make the nominations and the senate should not proceed hastily. He intimated that there had been a plan to keep from the board a man whom he considered eminently qualified as director-Dr. H. C. Her-

Senator Brown said the nomination of Dr. Herring was a scheme to remove V. V. Richardson, of Columbus, from the board. He had heard it said here that Richardson was paralyzed and had not attended the board meetings, and he knew a conspiracy had been formed to displace him. He spoke in high terms of the latter, and characterized the reports circulated here with reference to his as false. Senator Osborne said he was willing

and as for Richardson, he was one of the best men in the state, Senator McIntyre attacked Herring, who, he said, had been appointed by

Russell two years ago. Members of the senate and the spectators were fast coming to the conclu- the judge who sentenced, the solicitor sion that this matter should have been who prosecuted and the jury which settled in caucus, and welcomed Senator James' motion that the special order be postposed until next Wednes-

The bill to create the new county of Scotland, came up on its second read-

Senator McIntyre opposed the bill and said that the democratic party would be hurt if a division was made. Senator Glenn spoke in favor of the new county. He believed it would be sufficiently large to stand on its own strength. He did not think that a divi- the company, but was discharged in sion would hurt the democratic party. He was loudly applauded by the "Scotland" contingent) which filled the lobby and the galleries.

Senator Hicks also made a speech for 'Scotland," as did Senator Travis. The discussion was protracted. Senator Cocke, chairman of the committee on counties, cities and towns called the previous question.

The vote on the bill was -ayes, 38; HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Representative Overman, of Rowah was in his seat for the first time in a

Bills were introduced as follows: To establish a dispensary at Seaboard. By Mr. Carraway, to change the line between Greene and Lenoir. To incorporate the Pantego and Mattamuskeet railway. By Mr. Willard, to amend the act of 1881, incorporating the hospital amend chapter 280, acts of 1897, by adding New Hanover; also to amend chapter 450, act of 1891, regarding stevedores; also to amend the act in regard to taxing costs so New Hanover will not be liable for over four witnesses, save in capital felonies.

Bills passed as follows: To amend the law relating to the government of cities and towns. To incorporate New Bern. To provide commissioners for Greene count.

Mr. Council introduced a bill to in-

corporate Slater Industrial and Normal school, of Winston. The insurance bill was made a spe

> cial order for Saturday. Mr. Winston, in behalf of the committee on constitutional amendments. submitted a substitute, covering the amendment limiting suffrage.

The house took up as a special matter the election of directors of the deaf mute school at Morganton. Mr. Hartsell said he thought the matter ought not to be acted on until the caucus passed upon it. Mr. Gilliam made a motion to post-

pone the action until noon Monday-The bill to provide for the state guard was made a special order for 1 o'clock

Monday. Mr. Rountree made a motion that the constitutional amendment as to suffrage be made a special order for

tomorrow at the expiration of the

morning hour and called on all demo-

crats to be present and ready to vote. His motion prevailed. The bill passed to incorporate Buie's Creek Academy and Commercial col-

lege in Harnett county. Mr. Allen, of Wayne, said some doubt had arisen, among senators as to whether there should be a joint ballot or a separate ballot for the board of internal improvements, and that th senate had held a separate election He, therefore suggested that the house

The house went into election Mr. Rountree submitted the report corporate the Carolina and Northern tional amendments and reported the Railroad Company. To amend the bill to amend section 2, article 9, of

Bills also passed as follows: To provide for the election of the state's proxy of the North Carolina railway, and of the state directors of the same by the board of internal improvements. To provide for offering of city ordinances in transfer of cases from mayors courts as prima facie evidence of the existence of such ordinance. To amend chapter 65, acts of 1895, so as to repeal it as to Bladen. To amend the charter of the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Bills were passed as follows: To in corporate Sylva High School of Jackson. To provide for better protection of mechanics and laborers. To repeal chapter 180, laws of 1897. To pay certain school vouchers out of the school funds of Surry. To pay school claims of Rutherford. To incorporate the Atlantic and Yadkin' railway. To amend the charter of the Goldsboro Lumber Company. To repeal the act compelling timber getters in Tyrrell to estabton, V. V. Richardson of Columbus. lish lines before cutting timber. To amend the charter of the Southern Guaranty and Investment Company. To prohibit hunting in Surry except by permission of the owner. To unite the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railway. To repeal the acts whereby Shelby and Township One and Three, Cleveland, were exempt from local option laws. To appoint David J. Ray, J. W. Johnson and D. B. Campbell justices of the peace of Cumberland. To change the township lines in Alamance. To incorporate the Home Protection Insurance Company. To incor-

A Death Sentence Commuted

porate the Pee Dee News Transit Com-

pany. To amend the charter of Jones-

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., Feberuary 16.-Gov ernor Russell today commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of Millard F. Moore, convict who was tried at the to add Herring and Miller to the board last term of court in this county for killing a penitentiary guard named Shaw and sentenced to be hanged March 30th. Governor Russell gives as the reasons for commuting the sentence; That the killing was done without malice; that mercy was asked by convicted.

> Look Out for the Swindler (Special to The Messenger.) Charlotte, N. C., February 16 .- Secrefary Miller, of the State Bankers' Association, warns all southern banks against William M. Dickson, who has been securing money on drafts on the Pledmont Wagon Company, of Hickory, N. C., endorsed by their southern customers. The fourth fraudulent draft for \$75 was discovered today. Dickson is a former traveling salesman of,

JOHN WILBUR JENKINS. La Grippe is again epidemic. Every recaution should be taken to avoid it its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Sheperd. Publisher Agri cultural 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.

January, 1898.

To Make Corbin a Major General Washington, February 16 .- The miliary affairs committee of the house tolay reported favorably the senate bill o make Adjutant General H. C. Coroin a major general. The house bill for the same purpose has been reported already and this action today was taken to facilitate action upon it in the house. It is not the intention of Chairman Hull to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of this bill, but to move its passage under suspension of the rules during the last six days of the session

Violent Storm in Jameica Kingston, Ja., February 16 .- A terrific norther accompanied by an incessaht rain storm has been causing numerous local flood. The storm swept the northern coast of the island from An-neto bay to Montego bay, from Mon-day to Wednesday, doing widespread damage to shipping, wharves, the rail roads, cattle and cultivation, etc. fatalities have been reported.

Horrible agony is caused by Pfles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Be-

Fire! Fire! Fire!

WE WILL KNOCK THE BOTTOM OUT OF PRICES FOR THE NEXT WEEK IN

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED - FURNITURE -BY FIRE AND WATER

It will be your loss if you fail to see what we are going to offer. COME QUICK.

The Sneed Co. Terms Cash. We Told You So!

> A Few Good OvercostsMLett Come in and Get One.

Having Gotten Our 1 rders for Dress Suits Complete We are Now pen for New Contracts.

New Goods Coming in This Week.

MUNSON & CO. THE BIG SALE

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO'S TOGETHER WITH THEIR

Bargain Week

will be continued from Londay, February 13th, to Saturday, February 18th on account of the hard ains and extreme cold weather during the past week. Those who did not, have the opportunity last week to visit us must not fail to do so this week. Additional Bargains are displayed.

Our Terms CASH, For This Big Sale. THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Sole agents for the W. B. Corsets and the Standard Paper Patterns.



H. L. FENNELL 22 N. FRONT STREET

REMEMBER

OUR GROUND HOG

AND ORDER

Coal and Wood

A. SPRINGER & CO

We Can Supply Your Wants

CIN-

Jewelry.

DING!!LHOEF BROS., Jewelers . and . Opticians.

SHOES

Slocum's Assignment Stock MUST BE SCLD WITHIN THIRTY DAYS REGARDLESS OF COST.

ware of worthless imitations. R. R. 10,000 Pairs Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Fine and Chean Shoes, All New and Fresh.

Having purchased from the assignee the above large and elegan sortment of Shoes at a great sacrifice, I will sell same in lots to suita Wholesale or Retail, Regardless of the original cost, for CASH ONLY. Must be disposed inside of the next thirty days.

Open on and after Thursday morning at 10 o'clock FRANK HAFFNER, Manager, 120 MARKET STREET. - - SLOCUM'S OLD STAND

BAKING POWDER Makes the food more delicious and wholesome