

Raleigh Tribune

DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 12.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1897.

\$6.00 a Year.
5 Cents a Copy.

RICHMOND PEARSON

Points Out the Situation Clearly and Likens Butler Somewhat to Richard III.,

MACCHIVELLI AND TALLYRAND

STROWD, THE INGRATE, SHUT HIMSELF LIKE AN OYSTER.

Senator Pritchard Holds the Key to the Situation in the Reorganization of the Senate and in the Contest Cases.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Mr. Richmond Pearson returned today and looked chipper and happy. When THE TRIBUNE representative greeted him and asked him to say something about the Senatorial election, he replied: "Hac fabula dicit." He was persuaded to say further, touching Butler's attitude in the contest, that his management of the opposition had some of the qualities of Richard III. Some of Macchivelli; some of Tallyrand. He lost the fight, he says, because he was discredited by his own party. He was defied and repudiated because the "insurgents" did not believe in the honesty and sincerity of his opposition to Pritchard. They believed it to be selfish and arbitrary, and, if successful, they believed it would result in the complete destruction of the Populist party in the State. They were influenced, too, by a lofty conception of personal and political integrity. In common with the rank and file of their party they believed that honor compelled them to vote for Pritchard. They only did their duty, and they will be enthusiastically sustained by their constituents. Adverting to the much discussed Republican defection, Mr. Pearson said: Republican devotion to Pritchard was unparalleled in the history of State politics. There was not a weak place in the line. No higher tribute, he added, could be paid to the leadership of a man whose name is synonymous with honor and courage.

Mr. Strowd would not talk about the contest today. He refused to see a number of newspaper men who requested his views as to the future policy of the Butlerites. He lunched with Bell, of Colorado, a silver Democrat (the Populist leader in the House). Shuford did not show up today. Pritchard holds the key to the situation in the reorganization of the Senate. His vote in committee will determine who shall fill the Delaware vacancy. There are three contestants. He supported Dapont's claim in the last Congress in a brilliant legal argument before the Senate, and having no reputation as a weather cock, he will doubtless adhere to what he then said without regard to the silver views of the Democratic contestant.

J. B. H.

ONE HUNDRED

And Fifty-Five Dollars and a Jug of Whiskey.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 22.—The net proceeds of last night's train robbery near Berry, Ala., on the Southern Railway, where three masked men held up the west-bound express, was one hundred and fifty-five dollars and a jug of whiskey. D. P. Burnes, Southern Express detective, and a posse with dogs are now endeavoring to follow the trail of the robbers in the mountains of Fayette county. A battle is expected when the gang is overhauled.

Weather.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22 (8 p. m.).—Virginia.—Generally fair Saturday with brisk northwesterly winds and a cold wave.

North and South Carolina.—Fair weather; westerly winds. Colder.

A Coach for Negroes.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 22.—Representative Harrell, of Clay county, introduced a bill in the Legislature today compelling railroads to set apart a coach for negroes in Missouri. After an exciting debate the House took a recess without acting on the bill.

VERY REV. HINTEMAYER,

Vicar-General of the Vicariate-Apostolic of North Carolina.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22.—A special telegram from Rome states that the Pope has selected the Very Rev. Felix Hintemeyer, of the Benedictine order, Vicar-General of the Vicariate-Apostolic of North Carolina, to be Bishop of Wilmington, Del., as the successor of Bishop Alfred A. Curtis, who last year forwaded his resignation to Rome.

It is also stated that the Very Rev. Edward P. Allen, President of Mount St. Mary's Seminary and College at Emmetsburg, Md., has been selected by the Pope as successor to Bishop Jeremiah O'Sullivan, of Mobile, who died August 10th, 1896.

The Races.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 12.—Cloudy and mild weather and a dry track marked today's sport. The attendance numbered 4,000, and the betting was heavy. With four favorites successful.

First race, selling, six furlongs.—Charm, 193, Garner, 3 to 5 won; R. O. Ban second; Anna Hayes third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, three year olds, six furlongs.—Break O'Day, 102, Clay, 4 to 5 won; Ina second; Annie Teuton third. Time, 1:17.

Third race, selling, mile and twenty yards.—Marquis, 103, C Ruff 3 to 10 won; Van Brunt second; Piatius third. Time, 1:46.

WEST POINT DOG RACE

Rip Rap, Nabob, Tony Boy, Toby's Gale,

SARAGOSSA BEELE, TOBACCO BOY,

ROD'S CHAFF, TORY LUNA, SKIMPOLE, SPORT,

And a Lot of Other Dogs with Euphonious Names, Hunt Game.

West Point, Miss., Jan. 22.—Today was a beautiful one, a little warm in the noon hours. One brace, Young Rip Rap and Nabob, were tried to finish the all game pointer stake and both ran well. Nabob finding more game. After an hour's trial they were taken up and the awards made as follows: Nabob, owner by the Charlottesville field trials kennels, Virginia, first; Young Rip Rap owned by Ber Harbor kennels, Maine, second; Elgins Dash, owned by F. G. Durham, Birmingham, Ala., third.

The all-game setter stakes had sixteen starters with Tony Boy and Toby's Gale down first. Tony Boy found most game, both doing excellent point work. Marie's Sport hardly ran to his usual form in his trial with Cincinnati's Pride, the latter running in splendid form and having the better of the competition in everything except range. Pride did sharp accurate and positive work on ground and decidedly the most of it. He has never ran so well. Saragossa Beele and Tobacco Boy did nothing creditable and are out of the contest. Renee, second ran fairly well, easily defeating Rod's Chaff, yet she has no chance in the stake. Hardwick and Lillian Russell ran even competition, with slight advantage to Lillian, as she hunted on the ground better. Rod's Top and Novelists were fair raters, the latter's first appearance for several years. Novelist did most and best work on game and fairly good in range. Tory Luna and Lilly Hall, both in the hands of amateurs, were hustled along, Luna having a rather easy victory, yet she has no chance to win a place. Noble and Harold Skimpole was the last of the first series. Harold had a decided advantage in range, pace, style and character of work on game. Tony Boy and Marie's Sport were the first and only brace tried in the second series. Tony Boy went in usual good form and found most game. Marie's Sport ran much better than in the first trial, yet she was not the equal of Tony Boy.

It will probably take all the day tomorrow to finish the stake, and the absolute running will have to be run Monday.

The attendance continues good, and while there is an improvement in the handling of the trials, it is not yet good.

The Floods in Spain.

Madrid, Jan. 22.—The floods which have prevailed for several days in the districts through which the Guadalquivir and the Guadiana rivers flow are on the increase. Both rivers, as well as a number of smaller streams, have overflowed their banks and immense tracts of country are submerged. Railway travel is entirely suspended and the port of Seville is closed to vessels, owing to high water. The damage to property is enormous.

Trouble in Austria.

Vienna, Jan. 22.—Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a decree dissolving the Reichsrath and ordering the holding of elections for members of the two houses, composing the Austrian Parliament.

INTERESTING EVENTS

In the Senate and House—First, the Recognition by Congress of the Republic of Cuba.

SENATORS SHERMAN AND TURPIE

THEN CAME HOAR WITH HIS SCOLD

Of the "Intemperate Zeal" Ratification—Nicaragua Canal Bill and Hot Words of Morgan—Grosvenor Skins the President.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—This was private bill day, and there was little of public interest done in the House.

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Texas), called up and the House passed over the President's veto, the bill to establish a new division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas. The feature of the debate on this matter was a caustic criticism by Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), upon the executive order, which denied Senators and Representatives access to the President except through the Private Secretary of the President.

The bill was passed authorizing the Galveston and Great Northern Railroad Company to build a railroad through the Indian Territory.

It was voted to adjourn over from today until Monday next.

At 5 o'clock the House took the usual recess for the consideration of private pension bills.

Mr. Cooper called up the Texas Judicial District bill. He explained that in the consideration of the bill neither he nor any member of the Committee on Judiciary had ever heard any objection to the bill. He had made several attempts to see the President while the bill was before him in order to set forth the reasons why the bill should become a law and to meet the objections which the court officers were said to have made, but which had never been presented to him. In all these attempts he was unsuccessful, the Secretary of the President, who holds the key to the door by which members of Congress are admitted to the President, denying him the right as a representative of the people of his district to see the Executive. On the occasion of his last visit, Mr. Cooper said, he had just been informed that the bill had been returned to the President by the Department of Justice without recommendation. The Secretary told him at first that the President had not acted upon the bill, but when Mr. Cooper told him that the bill had been sent over from the Department of Justice, the Secretary made inquiry and reported that the President had acted upon the bill and had a veto message prepared. Then, Mr. Cooper said, he again asked for a personal interview with the President, that he might present the reasons why the bill should become a law. But the Secretary refused him access, saying that the President had made up his mind, and that it would be useless to see him. In view of the facts, Mr. Cooper said, the reason advanced by the President was no reason, and asked the House to pass the bill over the veto, as recommended by the committee.

Mr. Grosvenor said that from the remarks made by Mr. Cooper, he inferred that that gentleman had experienced some difficulty in seeing the President. It was unfortunate for the American people, he said, that for three years past, few self-respecting representatives of a respectable constituency would make any effort to see the President. It was represented that he had issued an order that no Senator nor Representative in Congress should present himself in person until he had bowed before a private secretary and had received for his errand the sanction of that august personage. "At that time," continued Mr. Grosvenor, "I was in the midst of a matter connected with my official relations to the President, and after having concluded it, I filed a statement at the executive mansion that I would never again seek to see the President of the United States under the present administration and I have kept my word. My constituents never commissioned me to percolate my business with the executive through the clay of a private secretary."

It was unfortunate, Mr. Grosvenor went on to say, that the President excluded himself from communication with the members of Congress. "He surrounds himself with a skirmish line of military capacity and keeps himself away from us. I condemn myself for not having expressed these views two years ago, when, if they had been carefully considered by the parties in interest, there might now be two or three friends of the President in Congress."

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.)—It will be better in the next administration. Mr. Grosvenor—I can't speak for that. But I may express the hope that never again will there be an administration which will refuse access to the representatives of the people. The people are greater than the President, and when he fences him off in he should be careful that the portals are guarded by the high est interests of the country.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.)—I suppose the gentleman speaks as advance

agent of the new administration? (Laughter.) Mr. Grosvenor—I am the advance agent about as much as the gentleman from Tennessee was the agent of his party in that unfortunate affair. (Renewed laughter.)

Addressing himself to the merits of the bill, Mr. Grosvenor said that if the President told the truth in his veto message about the condition of affairs in Texas, the bill ought not to pass.

The bill passed, 144 to 68; more than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Questions of deep interest and importance came up before the Senate today in a most unexpected manner. First arose the subject of recognition by Congress of the Republic of Cuba, Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.), giving notice of his intention to call up Senator Cameron's resolution on Monday next, and to address the Senate on the subject. Mr. Turpie adverted to Secretary Olney's defiance of Congress in the matter of Cuba, and said that it reminded him of the schoolmaster of antiquity, who "whipped his pupils gently," or, in the Latin "manus molliter impo-nit." He also referred to a newspaper statement of an alleged compact yesterday between the present Secretary of State and the Premier of the next administration, that there would be no action in relation to Cuba during the present Congress. This statement was bluntly contradicted by Senator Sherman, as one without the slightest foundation. "There has been," he declared, "no conversation at all between us on the subject matter, no expression of opinion."

After this episode the question of the arbitration treaty was brought upon the tapis in an informal and chance manner. Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) had earlier in the day sent to the Clerk's desk, for publication in the Record, a large number of letters which he had received on the subject of the treaty, some favoring and others opposing ratification. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) presented other memorials on the same subject and took the opportunity of lecturing a great many of the wisest and best men in all parts of the country for what he called their "intemperate zeal" in favor of ratification of the treaty. He reminded them that the treaty was still in progress of negotiation and that it was poor diplomacy, while the matter was still inchoate, to have "learned, eloquent, heated, impassioned utterances come from the pulpit, the press and college halls" in favor of instant ratification. He pointed out that if some modifications were deemed necessary, and if Mr. Olney submitted them to the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis might well reply: "Your people are clamoring for it as it is. You do not represent your country's interest." He repelled the insinuation that the Senate was to have the spurs jabbed into it if it did not dispose of the treaty in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Hoar's views were sustained and reinforced by his colleague, Mr. Lodge (Rep.), who said that it would not conduce to the interest of peace between nations if in a year or two the treaty would lead to its immediate denunciation and would set back the whole plan of arbitration for years.

The discussion was continued in somewhat the same strain by Senators Sherman (Rep., Ohio), Cullom (Rep., Ill.), Hawley (Rep., Conn.), Sewell (Rep., N. J.), and Stewart (Pop., Nev.), and then Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) interposed an objection that the whole debate was out of order and the matter was dropped.

After this there was a lull of some twenty minutes in the proceedings, during which the military academy appropriation bill was under consideration, its passage being impeded by a proposition to have the West Point cadets participate in the inauguration parade. Before that knot had been disentangled, the morning hour expired, and the Nicaragua canal bill was taken up as the unfinished business.

At the threshold another international question was injected in the shape of a letter from the Secretary of State transmitting a communication from Mr. Rodriguez, the minister of the Greater Republic of Central America. Protesting against the various Nicaragua Canal bills before Congress as being in violation of the contract with the Maritime Canal Company.

Mr. Morgan plunged into the discussion in his usual manner, hitting right a-d left. He insinuated that this Rodriguez letter had been written at the instigation of a greater power (Great Britain) which always advanced its ends but never failed to protect its subjects. He charged that the letter was an attempt on the part of Nicaragua to collect four million dollars blackmail and asked what kind of a State it was that would accept dictation of this kind without being furnished with the requisite information from the State department and without knowing what passed between the President and this man Rodriguez in the blue room of the White House.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Maine) suggested an adjournment until Monday so as to secure any further information that might be forthcoming, but Mr. Morgan warmly replied that Mr. Hale must ask that information of Secretary Olney himself as he had found him inaccessible. Most of the Senators present were desirous of adjourning over until Monday but they lacked a quorum, and so the Senate simply adjourned, which means that it will be called to order again at noon tomorrow.

NIGHT SESSION.

At the evening session ten private pension bills, previously reported from the Committee of the Whole, were passed. At 10:15 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday next.

Died at the Age of Seventy-Three.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 22.—Joseph T. Hudson, a prominent contractor of this city, died to-day, after a lingering illness. The deceased was born in Petersburg seventy-three years ago and had always made this place his home. He was a widower. Three children survive him, one son and two daughters. The deceased was a member of A. F. Bill Camp, Confederate Veterans, and different beneficial orders here.

CONDITION OF TRADE

According to Bradstreets and Dun & Co.

A BETTER MARKET FOR WOOL

A RADICAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Outlook for Business Better than for Years—Failures Fell Off 49—Dun Says There is More Business—McKinley's Wave Coming.

New York, Jan. 22.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"The most encouraging feature of the trade situation this week is the increased demand from manufacturers of wool. The decision of print cloth manufacturers to curtail the output will emphasize recent sales of the heavy surplus and promises a better market. To these may be added the increase in the volume of domestic bank clearings, a general steadiness of prices and the healthfulness of general trade in almost all departments. Conservatism in granting credits and the preference by retailers to buy oftener, but in small quantities, continue to mark the course of business as not before in years. Demand is increasing in almost all lines, with few exceptions, although very slowly. A radical improvement in the near future, based on a slow but healthful increase in the consumptive demand, is, in the absence of unforeseen obstacles, almost a certainty.

Commercial travelers are reported very generally out on the road, yet the volume of business continues small and collections in many instances are unsatisfactory. The more active demand is for shoes, hats, groceries, hardware, dry goods and drugs; yet at such centers as Chicago and St. Louis at the West; Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston at the East, business continues along very inactive lines. Memphis, Nashville and Galveston continue their exceptionally favorable reports as to demand for staples. Pacific Coast ports announce unusually heavy orders for merchandise from Alaska and an improving trade with China and Japan. Total bank clearings aggregate \$1,042,000,000 this week, a decrease of one half of one per cent. from last week, but an increase of 6 per cent. over the third week of January, 1896.

"Prices appear to include few, if any, that are higher than a week ago, while flour, wheat, corn, lard, crude petroleum, tin, Bessemer pig iron and steel billets are lower. Wool firm at a practically unchanged price, but is likely to advance if the present demand continues. Leather is also firm and unchanged, as are lumber, cotton, print cloth, pork, coffee and sugar.

"An unusually long list of business embarrassments continues a feature of the state of trade for the week, the total for the past six days (business) being 429, or 49 less than last week and 88 more than in the week a year ago."

New York, Jan. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co. will say tomorrow in their weekly review of trade:

"There is more business, though not at better prices. It is interesting that almost all prices which change at all are lower than a week ago, and yet business is unquestionably larger. There is larger production, but as yet not much increase in consumption, and there is larger buying of materials—but at present only because better prices are expected in the future. A few conspicuous failures during the week have had no material influence. The market of securities is slightly stronger and yet there is very little doing. The number of hands employed, all industries considered, is slightly larger than a week ago, without adverse change in the rate of wages. All apprehension of foreign disturbance of money markets has passed away, but there is still great caution in making loans. It is a mistake to reckon these as symptoms of depression. On the contrary, in spite of the lower range of prices in important industries, the conditions all indicate a larger production and a corresponding increasing, not yet as largely, but steadily.

"The earnings of railroads in January have been 4.4 per cent. smaller than last year.

"Wheat, corn and cotton exports are the key of the financial situation, and during the past week wheat has declined 1/2¢ and corn 1/4¢, while cotton is unchanged. The woolen industry is as slow as ever and no real improvement appears in the demand for goods, although owing to the lateness of the season there is a little more doing, both in spring and winter goods, without quotable change in prices. The iron industry is engaged in setting relative prices and the slow operation retards business in many branches, since the future of prices is uncertain. Bessemer pig is a trifle lower at \$10.40 at Pittsburgh and Grey Forge at \$9.40, though no further decline has occurred in eastern markets or at Chicago. But the competition of new concerns tempted to manufacture nails by the high prices recently maintained, causes slightly lower sales of wire nails at 1.31, and of cut nails at 1.25. The Bar Association has been in session to consider the reduction of steel bars to 1c, and in large contracts even lower, and the Billiet Association has been again called together to meet on the 29th, although there is no prospect of its re-organization and billets are selling at

\$13.25 at Pittsburgh. The increase in manufacturing is more definitely shown than in any other way by the production of coke, which stood against 8,173 idls., and the week's output, 100,886 tons, is over double the output of October 1. Failures for the week have been 409 in the United States against 373 last year and 65 in Canada against 61 last year."

COMPTROLLER ECKELS

Believes Part of the Deposits on the German National Bank Books are Fictitious.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—Comptroller Eckels has appointed R. H. Courtney receiver of the German National Bank recently failed. Comptroller Eckels believes that a part of the deposits appearing on the bank's books are fictitious. The comptroller has declined to forward President McKnight papers for a reorganization and says the other officials shall have nothing more to do with national banks. F. M. Hains, the expert accountant of the comptroller's office, is on his way to Louisville to assist the district attorney in securing evidence for the prosecution of President McKnight.

Mr. McKnight had nothing to say this morning about the charges against him, but informed the reporters that he called a meeting of the bank directors or this afternoon when he would make a statement clearing himself of all blame.

THE GREATEST THORN

IN VENEZUELA'S SIDE HAS BEEN REMOVED.

The Outcome of the Venezuelan Embroglio.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—By direction of Lord Salisbury the military post of the Urusan in British Guiana which led to acute troubles with Venezuela has been discontinued. An Indian postholder has been substituted for the police garrison in obedience to directions from the colonial office in London, and one of the greatest thorns in Venezuela's side is thereby removed.

The news of the abandonment of the post reached the State department today through the Damarara newspapers which made the announcement January 6th. The colonists are philosophical over the setback, and claim that the Indian postholder will constitute as effective a maintainer of their territorial title as the soldiers, who will not be exposed to the frequently fatal malarial influences of the locality. It is also stated the indemnity secured from Venezuela on account of what was known as the "Uran incident" has been apportioned among the British involved, inspectors Brown and Baker getting \$2,000 each and the constables \$500 each.

Prisoners Shot.

Havana, Jan. 22.—Alfredo Rodriguez Garcia and two other prisoners were shot this morning at Santa Clara for the crime of rebellion.

The crew of the steamer Elsa, which was wrecked on the Colorado reefs while bound from New Orleans for Bocas Del Toro, Colombia, started for the United States yesterday from this city, whence they were brought after their rescue from the wreck. Some of them will return to their homes by way of New Orleans, while the others travel by way of New York on the steamer Segura. The Elsa was a small vessel belonging to San-Juan, Ohio.

The Mayor of Havana has resigned. The Diario De La Marina suggests the appointment of a military officer to fill the vacancy.

ALARMIST TELEGRAMS

Greatly Exaggerating the Plague Situation Sent From Bombay.

London, Jan. 22.—In the House of Commons today Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, stated that Lord Sandhurst, Governor General of Bombay, informed the India office by telegraph that alarmist telegrams greatly exaggerating the plague situation, as regards the spread of the contagion to Europeans, were being sent from Bombay to Europe by press representatives and others. Thus far Lord Sandhurst wired only four Europeans had died from the plague, including a physician and a nurse.

For Running a "Blind Tiger."

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 22.—Lawrence Madden, a white man, was jailed today, the grand jury having indicted him for running a "blind tiger." His premises were searched today and no barrels, jugs or bottles being found, the sheriff tasted the contents of numerous oil cans, finding all full of mean whiskey. Several gallons were confiscated and poured out in the streets.

The Bubonic Plague.

New York, Jan. 22.—Steps are being taken to prevent the introduction of the Bubonic plague at this port.

Health Officer Doty has sent word to Immigration Commander Mcweeney, at Ellis Island, that he will send him in a few days the disinfecting plant from Homan Island. When this arrives at Ellis Island every immigrant from European ports will be given a bath and his clothes placed in the machine.