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WHOLE NUMBER 192.

## WANT 100,000 MEN.

### Demand For a Vast Foreign Army in China.

### BIG FORCE NEEDED TO TAKE PEKIN.

### The Chinese Demand of an Army of 400,000 Men—Seymour Probably a Hostage For Good Terms.

Chen Fu, by Cable.—The foreigners everywhere are urging the immediate concentration of an army of 100,000 men, or at least 50,000 men, for the advance on Peking. Many persons familiar with the Chinese character think the foreign ministers and Vice Admiral Seymour are held as hostages for good terms of settlement. They also believe that the whole Chinese army is joining in the movement under the leadership of Yang Fub Siang, who crushed the Mohammedan rebellion. Recently he was nominally degraded for the purpose of organizing an anti-foreign uprising quietly. It is estimated that 60,000 soldiers, well armed, but poorly disciplined, are south of Peking and Tien-tsin. The Chinese officers boast that they have 400,000 soldiers. Admiral Seymour's force carried a week's rations and the men had an average of 150 rounds of ammunition. The Russian command at Taku, according to the other officers, informed the natives. The Russ are reported to have been shooting the Chinese indiscriminately and driving away the peaceful Chinese who would have procured transportation and provisions, and of looting the town. A great naval demonstration at all the treaty ports is also said to be desirable in order to influence the wavering Chinese merchants who are generally foreigners.

The Boxers are becoming excited at the reports of their countrymen's successes against the powers. Merchants here report that the Boxers are drilling in the streets of New Chwang, and that when the officials inspected the soldiers with the view of suppressing the Boxers, they found the soldiers had sold their rifles and equipments to the Boxers.

The military school at Moukden is reported to have been destroyed. The British consul at Poo Chow is asking for warships. The arrival of the British first class cruiser Terrible and two Japanese cruisers relieved the strained relations. An outbreak was reported last night, the sailors slept on their arms and the foreigners prepared to take refuge on the ships.

Commander Taussig, of the Yorktown, requested the commander of the fort to cease his diplomatic maneuvers with cannon and notified him that if Chinese troops were sent to the city ostensibly to repress the Boxers, Americans would be landed.

There are about 150 American and British missionaries at Che Fu. They are short of money and clothes, having left their stations hastily.

United States Consul John Fowler's ship is expected to bring fifty missionaries and French priests from the mouth of the Yellow river, whither they are flocking from the interior. The commander of the Chinese cruiser Hai Hai at Cheu Chow, offered Mr. Fowler to go to the relief of the missionaries at Yangtze Kiang. He assured of protection. It is reported that the Russians are moving 30,000 men towards New Chwang.

### Gathering at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Special.—The first arrivals for the Democratic national convention, came in Tuesday. They were John J. Fitzgerald, a delegate from Kings county, N. Y., and Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of New York city, an alternate at large. Both are quoted as saying they do not favor the free silver plank in the Democratic platform. There are so many issues more important than free silver, that I think free silver need not be mentioned at all. The party in the East will not stand for free silver." Sterling Price, of Paris, Texas, arrived here Tuesday and began arrangements for opening headquarters for Congressman Wm. Sulzer, of New York, who is expected on Friday or Saturday. Incidentally, Mr. Price started a boom for the New Yorker for Vice President.

### Lee Not Afraid of Fever.

Havana, by Cable.—The yellow fever situation at Quemados shows much improvement. There have only been four deaths, two of which were Americans, including Major Frank B. Edmunds, Inspector General of Gen. Lee. General Lee refuses to leave his headquarters, though he has given permission to his staff, if they desire, to do so.

### Collision on the Seaboard.

Elberton, Ga., Special.—A head-end collision on the Seaboard Air Line occurred at Oglesby, six miles from here Tuesday afternoon. A work train ran into a north-bound freight, on the main line, at the station waiting for the work train to take the siding. Engineer Neal was badly injured by steam. He remained wedged in between the two engines twenty minutes before he could be cut out. One engine was almost totally wrecked. All trains were delayed two hours.

## THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

### Pleasant Meeting of the Lawyers in Asheville.

The North Carolina Bar Association met in Asheville Thursday morning and President Charles F. Warren delivered the annual address on "The Standard of Admission and Legal Ethics." He urged a high standard of education before applicants are admitted to the bar. The practice of written examinations which have been made more rigid, he advocated. He also suggested a longer time for training lawyers, as is the tendency for all professions. Legal ethics have not been given sufficient attention, and practical instruction should be given in it. Professional honor would be encouraged by this.

Lawyers who have had actual experience at the bar are best qualified to teach young men, he said. He thought lawyers should be respectful toward the bench, but never obsequious, which he said never gained anything. He closed by urging the association to do all in its power to elevate the tone of the bar and better its members.

The treasurer, J. Crawford Riggs, read his annual report, showing a membership of over 300. The receipts for the current year, have been \$4007, and there is a total now on hand of \$7083.

In the afternoon three car loads rode over the various car lines of the city as the guests of the local bar and they were given a reception at the Swannanoa County club, which was a very pleasant affair.

Judge Burwell, of Charlotte, addressed the association on the subject of the law as to married women in North Carolina. He said the law reads that the real and personal property owned by a woman before marriage may not be sold or encumbered after marriage, except by the husband's consent and accept to provide for her personal expenses and that of her family, and in his judgment, it should not be changed. He said the decisions of the supreme court are final and ought to be respected and obeyed. He further remarked that the divine law made the husband the ruler of the household, and this law of the state was simply in unison with that, and was for the better protection of women against dishonest men who might attempt to harass them with unjust claims. After the conclusion of his paper, permission was given to discuss it, but no remarks were offered.

The following committee was appointed on uniformity of legislation: John W. Bridges, chairman; John W. Hinsdale, R. O. Burtop, E. J. Justice, Judge A. Burwell.

### Tar Heel Notes.

President W. A. Latz, of the North Carolina College, Mount Pleasant, says he has completed his faculty for the next session. The last member chosen was Prof. Ernest E. Johnson, Ph. D., of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., professor of organic science and English. The other members are as follows: Dr. H. T. J. Ludwick, professor of mathematics, physics and astronomy; Prof. Edgar Bowers, ancient languages and English; Prof. A. W. Fogle, ancient language and science.

The Greenville Reflector says that Tuesday at Williamston, Martin county, Mr. John Harrell and a friend started hunting together. Just beyond the limits of the town they stopped for a conversation with another party, and while standing there Mr. Harrell's gun slipped off his shoulder and fell in such a way as to cause it to discharge. The entire load struck Mr. Harrell in the abdomen. The accident occurred about 11:30 o'clock, and four hours later Mr. Harrell died.

The agricultural department has sent to Paris a supplemental exhibit of rubies and rhodolites. They were procured from Alfred M. Smith and Co., of New York, who sent them to the State, there being sixty very fine specimens, both cut and uncut. Smith and Co. have bought 50,000 acres of land in Mason county, on which they are mining for rubies, rhodolite and sapphires.

The corporation commission is devoting this week to the study of railroad statistics and reports preparatory to making the tax assessment.

Librarian Bradley, of the Supreme Court, is making an entirely new catalogue. There are now more than 13,000 volumes. It is one of the best libraries of its kind in the country.

E. L. Gaither, Esq., has been forced by the state of his health to decline the Democratic nomination for the House in Davie and the executive committee has named Alex. W. Eaton in his stead.

Rain has fallen here every day since June came in, except on the 19th, when a slight sprinkle could be seen on the mountains—Franklin Press.

## TWO WEEKS SILENCE

### Nothing Has Been Heard From the Missionaries.

### NO HOPEFUL NEWS FROM CHINA.

### The President Leaves For Canton Under the Impression That The Situation is Improving.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The President is quitting Washington for his Canton home, full of confidence that the situation in China has improved, though it is fair to say that all the members of his official family do not agree with him in that conclusion. Indeed, the day's news, limited though it was, to a single cablegram from Admiral Kempff, and the preparation of instructions to General Chaffee, sent out nothing calculated to strengthen the hopes of the friends of the foreign ministers and the missionaries who have now been silent for fully two weeks. Kempff's cablegram was a disappointment, in his confession that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the missing people, and there are many expressions of wonder that neither that officer nor any of the foreign naval commanders at Taku have been ingenious enough to establish some system of spying so as to learn within two weeks what has taken place at Peking. Still it is said at the Navy Department, that Admiral Kempff apparently has done as well as any of the other commanders in getting the news, and that it would be manifestly unfair to pronounce criticism upon him until all the facts developed, if there has been any fault, Admiral Rensay, who should arrive at Taku within a week, according to the short message he sent from Hong Kong will make the fact manifest.

Relative to the interesting story that an international accord has been arrived at as to the settlement of the Chinese trouble, State Department officials are said to be of the opinion that the United States is not a party to such an agreement, if the European powers and Japan have come to an understanding on the basis set out, the result should be welcomed by all who have no selfish designs to satisfy. It is of course not yet possible to predict accurately what attitude the United States would assume officially toward such a combination, nor whether the government could be induced to enter into the common agreement, except with some special reservations made necessary by a desire to preserve the unbroken traditions of the United States in their relations with foreign nations.

Secretary Root devoted the afternoon to preparation of instructions to Brigadier General Chaffee, who has been assigned to the command of troops ordered to China and after a conference, the President approved them, with only a few verbal changes which did not change their general character. Although Secretary Root would not make public the text of General Chaffee's instructions, he said that generally speaking, General Chaffee had been ordered to look out for the United States in China, to avoid entangling alliances, to act concurrently with the other powers where it was to the general interest to do so and in a word, to continue the policy that has marked the actions of the United States government since the beginning of the Boxer troubles in China. These instructions will be telegraphed to General Chaffee at San Francisco in order to reach him before his departure on the transport Grant, Sunday evening. Secretary Root said that in case the progress of events made it necessary it would be an easy matter to modify General Chaffee's instructions by cable to Nagasaki, which will be the first port visited by the Grant, after her departure from San Francisco.

### Insurgent's Give Up a Prisoner.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The following cablegram was received at the War Department Friday morning, from General Otis at Manila:

"Lyle W. Atkins, Company I, Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, wounded in arm, moderate and captured May 30, was sent in by insurgents June 27th. He reports the health of Capt. D. Roosevelt, captain Thirty-fifth Volunteers, and Private McIntyre good."

### Race Troubles in Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., Special.—Gov. Johnston ordered out the Concho Guards to prevent trouble among the white people and negroes in this vicinity. Wednesday afternoon the son of a man said to be named Morer, living four miles from Evergreen, Ala., was beaten by a negro, whereupon Morer followed the negro and cut him with an axe. The negro went to Morer's house and fired into it. The whites rallied and it is supposed that two negroes, one of whom died Friday morning. More trouble may result.

## THE STATUE ACCEPTED.

### Bronze Figure of Vance is a Perfect Success.

Raleigh, Special.—Mr. R. H. Battle and Dr. R. H. Speight, of the Vance memorial committee, returned from Providence, R. I., Saturday, where they went to inspect the bronze figure of the lamented North Carolinian, which is to be unveiled in the capitol square here August 22, 1900.

Both gentlemen were delighted with the statue, which was cast by the Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence from the Elliott model.

The memorial has been accepted and has been shipped by the manufacturer. It will arrive here next week and will be placed in position at once, remaining veiled until the day set for it to be uncovered before the people of North Carolina.

Speaking of the statue, Mr. Battle said: "The Gorham Company has performed its work faithfully. The likeness of Vance is a good one. It is of heroic size, about eight feet in height and will appear to best advantage when placed upon its pedestal. I was very much pleased with the statue."

Dr. Speight said: "The statue is a perfect one and the likeness of Vance is good. I was very much pleased with it."

### Railroad Tax Assessment.

The corporation commission has completed the assessment of the property of the railroads and other transportation companies for the year ending July 1st. The grand total is \$44,350,000, which is about a half of a million greater than the 1899 assessment, which aggregated \$43,770,000. The Atlantic Coast Line is assessed at \$12,809,442, the Southern at \$12,270,353, the Seaboard Air Line at \$8,841,619. These figures are the same as last year's. These are the figures against which those great systems have now suits in the Federal Courts. There are no changes in the assessment of the miscellaneous roads, except a slight increase in the valuation of rolling stock and station property. This difference will total \$100,000. Some additional roads, built during the twelve months are: the Washington and Carolina Northern, 6 miles; Lenoirville, 9 miles; and East Carolina, 8 miles. \$1,500 a mile; the Mt. Airy and Eastern, 5 miles, and Linville River, 12 miles, \$1,000, and the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina, 7 1/2 miles in North Carolina, \$1,500 a mile. The total mileage is 3,648, an increase of 64 over the previous twelve-month.

The commission assessed for the first time the dozen or more refrigerator car companies which operate in this State. The total assessment of these approximately \$300,000. July 18th the railroads will be given a hearing upon an assessment. The Western Union Telegraph Company is assessed at a million last year, and about R. R. too, is making a fight. The Postal is assessed at \$50,000, and all miscellaneous companies also at last year's figures. Such is the case with the Pullman Company also, the assessment of which is \$100,000.

### Tar Heel Notes.

The Carolina Phosphate Fertilizer works are increasing their capacity by doubling their chamber equipment. This addition to their factory means an outlay of \$15,000, and will give the Carolina works an output of 20,000 tons annually. Some little idea may be had by the citizens of Raleigh of the value of this factory to the city when they realize that the yearly freight amount amounts to about \$500,000, which will be largely increased. Raleigh Post.

The State charters the Central Carolina Fair Association of Greensboro,Neill Ellington and others stockholders, with \$25,000 capital and power to increase this to \$50,000.

The Truth-Index estimates the population of Salisbury, as it will be shown by the present census, at 7,000, and the forecast is doubtless approximately correct. The explanation of this surprisingly small figure is found in the fact that the corporate limits of Salisbury are the narrowest of any considerable town in the State and have been overlooked by the population in every direction.

Melle Harper, colored, was found dead in a well near Entled, Halifax county. Foul play is suspected, as the woman was found in an upright position, with her head up.

In Craen county two small boys of the age of about seven years, sons of Mrs. William Gaskins and Mrs. Thos. White, went into a room alone and found a pistol. After the smoke had cleared away the Gaskins boy was found dead with a bullet in his head.

## FIRE AT HOBOKEN.

### Four Ocean Liners Burned to the Water's Edge.

### THREE GREAT PIERS DESTROYED.

### A Fire That Starts in Bales of Cotton Results in Fearful Loss of Life and Property.

New York, Special.—The four great piers of the North German Lloyd Line in Hoboken were totally destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. The passenger steamship Saale, the freight and passenger steamship Maine and the freight and passenger steamship Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line, were burned to the water's edge. The Hamburg Line steamship Phoenixia, a passenger steamship, was also burned to the water's edge.

Campbell's storage warehouses on the opposite side of the street, five big buildings in all and each five stories high were also burned. The loss at the present time is roughly estimated at \$10,000,000.

From what can be learned the flames started among a large pile of cotton bales on Pier No. 2, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and spread with such remarkable rapidity that in fifteen minutes the entire property of the company, taking in over a third of a mile of water front and consisting of three great piers, was completely enveloped in a huge blaze that sent great clouds of smoke high up into the air. The flames started so suddenly and gained such headway that the people on the piers and on the numerous vessels docked were unable to reach the street. There were great gangs of workmen on the piers, and these together with a number of people who were at the docks on business and visiting the ships scattered in all directions. As all means of exit were cut off by the flames they were forced to jump overboard and no doubt a great number of people were drowned. At the docks for the North Carolina screw passenger steamship, of 1,995 gross tons; the Bremen, a twin screw passenger and freight steamer of 10,520 tons and the Main, a twin screw freight and passenger steamer of 12,200 gross tons. They all caught fire and were burned to the water's edge. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which had just come in, was the only one of the four big vessels at the dock that escaped.

The fire was discovered by a watchman on the pier at four o'clock. He saw a small streak of flame shoot from a bale of cotton on Pier No. 2, at which was docked the steamer Saale. He immediately sent in an alarm.

In a few minutes the flames had extended to the steamship and were communicated to the adjoining pier on the north. Here were docked the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Main. They were immediately made fast to the big Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and she was gotten out into mid-stream with safety, although badly scorched at the bows. The steamship Main, however, was doomed as the flames had already become so fierce on the north side of the pier that no tug could approach the vessel. Then, by a shift in the wind, the flames were sent in the direction of Pier No. 1, which was to the south end of Pier No. 2. To the north of Pier No. 1 was the dock of the Hamburg-American Line, at which the steamship Phoenixia, a twin screw passenger steamer of 7,761 gross tons was docked. The flames got a good hold on the Phoenixia, and she was towed out into mid-stream ablaze.

The officials of the Hamburg-American Line then decided that the only way to prevent a total destruction of their great pier was to blow up the side of the dock at which the Phoenixia lay, and this was done. A number of barges docked at the pier also took fire, but in the effort to save the other property, no attention was paid to them and they were allowed to burn. It is feared that the loss of life in the holds of the vessels was frightful, and it is said that many of the crews who were asleep at the time were imprisoned there. The worst tale will come from the steamship Main, which was unable to be towed from the pier.

The vessel had only arrived in the morning and some passengers were still on board, and when the cry of fire was raised a number of them were seen to run to the burning decks. Most of them jumped overboard, and, save for the few who were picked up by the tugs, not one has been heard from although every hotel and hospital in the city of Hoboken is crowded with injured.

Some of the passengers of the Main tried to escape to the pier, and it was almost certain that they perished in the flames. There was panic on each of the ships. Many persons jumped overboard and the water for some distance along the docks was lined with people. They were clinging to the piers and even to the rudders of the burning vessels. Some were picked up, many were drowned. Peter Quirk, a justice of the peace in Hoboken, tells a story

of having seen at least 30 people perish. He said:

"I was standing on the end of one of the Hamburg-American Line piers and saw about thirty people crowd under Pier No. 1 of the North German Lloyd. They were calling to some of the passing tug-boats, but their appeals were in vain, and when the flames got near to them they dived into the water. There was no assistance near them at the time, and I believe everyone was either drowned or perished in the flames."

About 200 people were rescued at the Hamburg-American Line pier. They were much overcome from exhaustion, but soon revived with stimulants. By 7 o'clock the three piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company had been burned to the ground. The Southern end of the Campbell storage company building, consisting of five structures, caught fire and the flames shot from every window from the two floors in but a few minutes. The buildings, being filled mainly with jute and whiskey, burned rapidly. The firemen were unable to go within fighting distance and the fire had pretty much its own way there.

In these buildings great loss will be sustained.

### AN EGG DID IT.

### Write Her Name on the Shell, and the Other End of the Story is in Cuba.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, has become one of the centers of the egg and poultry business for the West. During the shipping season in the summer months large forces of girls are employed in handling eggs taken from picking vats in the egg house, preparatory to shipment. One of the girls selected a large, smooth egg, and in a moment of day dreaming wrote her name and address upon it with an indelible pencil. It was placed in a case with 277 others and shipped to New York, where it found its way to the warehouse of an exporter and was one of the first shipments of American eggs made to Cuba.

Weeks slipped into months, and the young lady forgot her romantic dreams of summer days and egg shells, but the maiden's message was working out her destiny. Early in December she received a letter which bore the postmark of Guines, Cuba. On the upper right-hand corner of the envelope were the words "official business." These were carefully cancelled and the regulation place was a maroon colored stamp. On opening it she found the following letter inclosed:

United States Signal Corps, Telegraph Office.

Guines, Cuba.—Miss Lizzie Gilday, Fort Dodge, Ia: I am sure you had no idea into whose hands and to what distant lands the egg upon which you wrote your name would go. It came with a large shipment from the United States, and was purchased by a Cuban merchant here, who, being unable to read English, brought it to me for translation. I would be very glad to have you answer this letter, as I am curious to know the one who adopted so novel a method of correspondence. I have a camera and have had a couple of snapshots taken of myself with the egg in my hand. If you care for one of the pictures let me hear from you.

Very truly,  
CHAS. PERCY H. SMITH.

This letter was promptly answered with a request for the picture, which arrived in due time, with another letter, in which Mr. Smith gave a more detailed personal account of himself. Needless to say, this letter was answered as the first. Uncle Sam's excellent mail facilities assisted the young people in overcoming the obstacles of time and space. Letters followed fast if not furious, but the communications were of such a nature that the public is not entitled to their contents. Sufficient to relate that the results have been so satisfactory that a recent letter from the Cuban Isle intimates that Mr. Smith will soon secure a leave of absence from his governmental duties, and his vacation will be spent in Iowa.

### A Chivalric Bird.

Even the birds recognize woman's rights—at least so an Audubonite lecturer declared the other day in describing the habits of the golden-crowned thrush, more familiarly known as the oven-bird. The word "oven" merely refers to the shape of the philosopher's nest, which usually is built on the ground with a dome-like roof. Even the family name suggests fire, being Furnariidae.

But the way in which the nest is built explains the bird's answer to "eternal feminine" demands. A partition divides the "oven" into two compartments. The inside one is for the lady bird and has a luxurious feather bed. The outer room is the gentleman bird's parlor, and its only furniture is a rough clay couch.

This head of the family has a golden crown—which he deserves, for he's a gentleman and a scholar—a regular bird of a bird, to fall into the slang of the day—who might teach something to humanity—masculine humbuggity, that is.—Baltimore News.