

The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 33.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1900.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The State Undertakers' Association elects officers.

Americus, Ga., has a mad dog scare of large proportions.

At Ocala a phosphate deal involving \$85,000 in cash has just been made.

Democrats carry Kansas City against a republican majority two years ago of 1,433.

J. S. Carr lectures before the Epworth League convention on "Laymen and Liberty."

Dr. Vincenza Vaccari and his wife, of San Francisco, both attempt suicide in New Orleans.

Charleston puts in motion preparations for her South Carolina interstate and West Indian exposition for 1901.

A most exciting scene occurs in the house of representatives between Messrs. Wheeler and Pugh, of Kentucky.

National Committeeman Guffey, of Pennsylvania, says the democratic convention of his state will instruct for Bryan.

It is thought by the governor's friends that he will appoint T. H. Sutton judge of the Eastern criminal court circuit.

The federal court at Atlanta appoints receivers to wind up the affairs of the Southern Home Building and Loan Association.

As the Prince and Princess of Wales are leaving Brussels in a train an anarchist fires two shots at them from the steps of the railway carriage.

The two cases between the Bell Telephone Company and the corporation commission have been settled, the former making the required reductions.

Portugal grants England's request to transport troops across her South African territory, this concession being a stipulation of a treaty heretofore made.

It looks as if the Boers have conceived the plan of attempting to invest Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein, or to harass his advance by cutting his communications.

Judge Brown, of the federal court, in New York, refuses the application for the warrant of removal to Savannah for trial of the men indicted with Captain O'Brien and discharges them.

James W. Talbot, of Phoenix, S. C., returns to that place after having broken his promises to the people. A mob goes to his house at night but he escapes, owing to timely warning from a democrat.

Admiral Dewey says an editorial in The Brooklyn Eagle forced him to announce his position on the presidential question. He says he is in the hands of the people, to be president or not as they desire.

The queen lands and takes the journey to Dublin through roads lined with immense crowds, tremendous cheers marking every stage of the route. At Dublin gate the formal ceremony of asking permission of the lord mayor was gone through.

The auditorium in Kansas City in which the democratic national convention was to be held was burned Wednesday. A handsome Presbyterian church and other valuable buildings were also burned. The auditorium will be rebuilt in time for the convention.

Does It Pay to Buy Cheap? A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

THE QUEEN AT DUBLIN.

Formal Entry Into the City—Crowds Immense and Enthusiastic.

Dublin, April 4, 11:45 a. m.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in thirty-nine years. The disembarkation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11:30 o'clock. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the lord lieutenant Earl Cadogan, and their staffs greeted her majesty and the ride from Kingstown to Dublin was made in excellent weather. No sooner had the queen arrived at the vice regal lodge and lunched than she drove out again in Phoenix park, being much cheered.

From the pier at Kingstown to the royal residence in Phoenix park the distance is about nine miles. Crowds lined the entire distance, but there were practically no disturbances.

A most interesting ceremony took place at the city limits, where an ancient gate and castle towers had been reproduced for the occasion. On the city side of the gate were the lord mayor and council in their scarlet robes, the mace bearers in blue and silver and several hundreds of the best known Irish were provided with seats on stands.

Shortly before her arrival the pursuivant-at-arms, wearing a gorgeous cape of royal heraldry, galloped up to the lord mayor and asked permission for the entrance of the queen. Gravely, and in quaintly worded terms of courtesy, the lord mayor granted the request. Back galloped the pursuivant-at-arms, the gate banging behind him.

Finally amid almost perfect silence, save for the echo of cheers and cries of "God Save the Queen" from outside the city limits, came the queen herself. Bands broke loose, men cheered and sang barbedays and the women waved handkerchiefs. Tremendous cheering marked every stage of the route.

WARLIKE SCENES SHIFT

FROM THE SENATE TO THE HOUSE WING OF THE CAPITOL.

THE SENATORS APOLOGIZING

For the Harsh Words of the Day Before While a Fierce Altercation is going on in the House Discussion of the Situation in Kentucky Causes a Sensational Rattle of Words Between Two Members from that State of Opposing Politics.

SENATE.

Washington, April 4.—Peace was restored in the senate today before the body convened and during the proceedings of the session there was only a reminder of the harsh language used just before adjournment yesterday. The session opened with a lovely and interesting discussion of the status of the Quay case, in the course of which Senator Wolcott apologized for the language he had used yesterday, disclaiming any intention of being offensive to anybody, least of all, to his friend, Senator Lodge. The Colorado senator made a vehement and eloquent appeal for early action upon the Quay case. He was supported by other friends of Mr. Quay and it was decided finally to take up the case tomorrow, under the unanimous consent agreement made on March 16th.

In accordance also with that agreement, the Spooner bill was made the unfinished business, thereby bringing the Philippine question to a direct issue in the senate.

The resolution declaring Hon. M. S. Quay not entitled to a seat was laid before the house. Senator Chandler moved to strike out the word "not."

The case went over until tomorrow, when Senator Gallinger will speak.

Senator Lodge entered a disclaimer of any intentional intimation that an effort was intended to break the unanimous consent agreement. He believed there was a general desire to live up to it.

Senator Morgan sought to have the time for a vote on the Nicaragua canal bill, but Senator Mason objected, on the ground that he wanted the fate of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty first known.

Eighty-one private pension bills were passed, including \$9 a month each to the widows of Rear Admirals Calhoun and Meade; of Commodore Inch and of Colonel Lyster.

The senate then, at 4:40 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There was an exciting scene in the house today as the climax of a discussion of the Kentucky situation, when Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky democrat, and Mr. Pugh, a Kentucky republican, faced each other from opposite sides of the main aisle and indulged in a wordy duel. Mr. Pugh charged Mr. Wheeler with misrepresenting certain facts. He was laboring under great excitement. Mr. Wheeler showed admirable temper and though quick to resent the fancied insult, awaited the disclaimer of Mr. Pugh. There was an air of suppressed excitement throughout the debate. It was the first time the subject had been broached in the house and intense interest was manifested. The fencing was sharp and brilliant.

Without preliminary business, the house resumed consideration of the Hawaiian bill. Mr. McDowell, of Ohio, one of the original opponents of Hawaiian annexation, was the first speaker. He inveighed against the labor conditions and corporation influence there.

The passage by the senate of the Porto Rican bill was announced and the measure was immediately referred to the ways and means committee.

Mr. Borewell, of Kentucky, who followed with a general political speech, aroused general interest by discussing the Kentucky situation.

Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, replied in a fiery speech. He admitted that the situation was humiliating to every Kentuckian, but had hoped that it would not be ventilated here. He eulogized the Goebel election law. He would not contend that the dominant party had not taken advantage of its power in distorting the state. It had done so following the tactics of the dominant party in most of the states. The threat of a federal election law, he said, was used to terrorize the democrats.

Borewell disclaimed any intention of threatening the democrats. But the law must be repealed.

"It will never be repealed," retorted Mr. Wheeler. Continuing, Mr. Wheeler said that "all the fuss was being kicked up in Kentucky by fellows who were trying to hold office in defiance of the courts whose mandates they refused to obey."

Mr. Wheeler then became involved in the controversy with Mr. Pugh.

"The election commission did not declare Taylor governor of Kentucky," said Mr. Wheeler. "They said that on the face of the returns he had the majority, but that it bore such unmistakable evidence of fraud that if they had the right they would go behind it and kick him out, as the legislature did."

"I do know that some of them tried to pass the way for the contest," replied Mr. Pugh. "That was afterwards waged on partisan lines in the legislature, to the disgrace of our commonwealth and to the disgrace of you as a citizen thereof. (Applause on the republican side.)"

"That is the gentleman's opinion," retorted Mr. Wheeler sarcastically. "I would rather be disgraced, Mr. Chairman, at anytime by taking my lot with the democrats of Kentucky than to be identified with the men who took the life of Governor Goebel, of that state." (Applause on the democratic side.)

"Are you quite certain that the men who took the life of Goebel could not be carried to your own ranks rather than to the republican party in Kentucky?" asked Mr. Pugh. With excitement, amid derisive laughter on democratic side.

"Nobody believes that," shouted some one on the democratic side. "Do you say nobody believes that?" asked Mr. Pugh, facing the democratic side. "Was not a more bitter contest waged against Mr. Goebel in that state by his own party than was waged in the republican ranks? Was he not denounced more from every stump in the state of Kentucky by democrats than by republicans?"

Mr. Wheeler—"That is true, Mr. Chairman. (Applause on the republican side.) It has been the fate of every great man who was true to the interest of the people, to incur the implacable hostility of hirelings and corrupt politicians, it matters not where he has been, (applause on the democratic side) and the worst element of the democratic party did assault him, but thank God he received 192,000 votes, 30,000 more votes than were ever given to a democratic candidate for governor in Kentucky before. That shows whether or not he was close to the people of the state of Kentucky."

Mr. Pugh—"How many votes did Governor Taylor receive?"

Mr. Wheeler—"That is a question that nobody but the republican leaders and God Almighty will ever know in my opinion. I decline to be interrupted further."

Mr. Pugh—"If you will only state the truth."

Mr. Wheeler—"The gentleman (retorted) does not mean to insinuate that I state anything else."

Mr. Pugh—"If you will state the facts. Yes, I do state that when you state that the Kentucky election law is identical with the Ohio election law, that you utterly misrepresent the facts. Mr. Wheeler—"I say it is similar in all respects and identical in many. Do I understand the gentleman to say my statement is false?"

Mr. Pugh—"If you mean that to be true, I say, speaking advisedly, I will use milder terms and say that you greatly misrepresent facts. I do not say that you intentionally do it, and I must attribute it to a lack of knowledge."

Mr. Wheeler—"I want the gentleman to be a little more careful in what he says in this matter. I do not care to have the gentleman insulting in his remarks. I hope it is not so intended."

Mr. Pugh—"Surely you do not take it in this way. It did not so intended."

Mr. Wheeler—"I do not think so."

Having accepted Mr. Pugh's disclaimer, Mr. Wheeler then reviewed the history of the whole controversy, step by step and declared his readiness to abide by the decision of the court in its last resort in the gubernatorial issue.

"I do not believe, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Wheeler, "that the republican party of Kentucky is responsible for the assassination of William Goebel. I would be willing to leave the state if I thought so. Some of the best friends I have got on earth are republicans. I am not so gangrened with political prejudice that I am bound to see something bad in a man who does not agree with me on any question. (Applause.)"

Some of Kentucky's most chivalrous and distinguished sons have been republicans, and would put behind them with scorn, as would any knightly democrat in the state, the insinuation that they had stained their hands in the blood of this magnificent product of civilization. I do not charge it on the republican party. I say there are some republicans who are responsible for this same blood that we have shed and intend to shed in the future, like the poisonous shirt of Nessus, will stick to them until it consumes their very bones, or we prosecute them to their conviction."

In conclusion, Mr. Wheeler assured the members who had crowded about during the excitement and the packed galleries, that there would be no bloodshed in Kentucky.

Mr. Lacy, of Iowa, replied briefly to Mr. Wheeler, denouncing the Goebel law as a violation of the constitution and necessarily productive of the anarchy that reigned in Kentucky and said it put a "premium upon crime" and was an "invitation to bloodshed."

When he alluded to the thoroughness of the inquiry from Louisville, Mr. Wheeler asked him if it was any worse for the democrats of Kentucky to throw out Louisville than for the republicans of the house to unseat Mr. Young by throwing out the city of Norfolk, Va.

"The gentleman makes the school-boy's reply 'you're another,' responded Mr. Lacy, amid laughter."

Mr. Finley, of South Carolina, and Mr. Sulzer, of New York, concluded the debate.

At 4:55 o'clock p. m. the house adjourned.

"Of a Good Beginning"

"Cometh a good end." When you take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify your blood you are making a good beginning. The good end will be health and happiness. This medicine cures all humors of the blood, creates a good appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and imparts vigor and vitality to the whole system. It is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

The Best Prescription For Chills.

And Fever is a bottle of Grover's Tasteless Chili Tonic. The formula is plainly printed on each package. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form and is compounded in correct proportions. The reason imitators do not advertise their formula is because they know you would not buy their medicine if you knew its ingredients. Grover's is the original, and is the only chili and fever remedy sold throughout the entire malarial section of the United States. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

REPUBLICAN CITY CAPTURED

Kansas City, April 4.—Full returns from the election in this city give Jas. A. Reed, democrat, for mayor, a majority of 2,127 over P. H. Brown, Jr., republican. The democrats elected their entire ticket, except members of the lower house. Two years ago the republicans carried the city by 1,433 majority.

H. Clark, Chauncey, Ga., says Dewitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured him of piles that had afflicted him for twenty years. It is also a speedy cure for skin diseases. Beware of dangerous counterfeits. R. R. Bellamy.

Tarboro Southern: Mr. Morton, of Wilmington, preached two excellent sermons at the Presbyterian church yesterday.

SHOT AT PRINCE OF WALES

A BELGIAN ANARCHIST ATTEMPTS HIS ASSASSINATION.

FIRE TWO POINT-BLANK SHOTS

At the Prince and Princess of the Steps of their Railway Carriage as the Train Pulls Out of a Depot at Brussels—Both Shots Miss—The Assassin Arrested—Boasting of His Deed—The Prince Takes Matters Coolly.

Brussels, Belgium, April 4.—A sensational attempt to assassinate the Prince of Wales was made at a railroad station here today by Spido, a young anarchist, who fired two shots, but the prince escaped unharmed. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested. The train bearing the prince was just pulling out of the Northern railway station at 3:35 o'clock, when Spido jumped upon the footboard of the prince's saloon car, aimed his revolver at his royal highness and fired twice. Hearing the shots the station master rushed to the scene and knocked down Spido's arm as the latter prepared to fire a third shot, while by-standers rushed up and threw themselves on the prince's assailant. In the confusion, another man, who was innocent, was seized, roughly handled and beaten.

Intense excitement prevailed for the moment. It was feared the prince had been hit, the shots having been fired almost point blank. The railway carriage door was hastily thrown open, and great relief was felt when the prince himself appeared at the window unharmed.

Both the prince and the princess, however, had a very narrow escape.

The policeman on duty took Spido in charge. The latter appeared proud of his exploit and seemed quite calm. He told the authorities that he lived on the Rue de la Forge, at Saint Gilles, two miles south of Brussels.

After the Prince of Wales had ascertained that the man who fired the shot should be arrested, he declared himself and the princess to be unharmed and the train immediately started.

An eye-witness says that the train was already in motion, and when the engineer heard the pistol he shut off steam, applied the brakes and stopped the train. As the train stopped, after Spido's arrest, the public loudly cheered the prince, who acknowledged the demonstration from the car window.

The prince appeared quite unaffected by the incident. He asked whether the revolver was loaded, and on being informed that it was, he smiled and begged that the culprit might not be treated too severely.

When examined by the station officials, Spido declared he intended to kill the Prince of Wales; that he consisted of 1,100 pages, showing, however, no other evidence of the commission of the offense than a certified copy of the indictment. Aside from this the whole record consisted of little except rulings upon the admission of the defendants sought to be introduced and numerous exhibits, all so far as they pertained to the merits or tended to show the innocence of the accused and the want of probable cause, were rejected, mostly upon the ground that the question of guilt or innocence should only be heard and determined upon a trial under indictment.

The decision also says an indictment is at best but evidence in no way conclusive and that although a copy of the indictment may be treated as an affidavit, it is to be given weight only according to the nature and character of its averments. "By a singular inversion, however," continues the decision, "the best reason for the admission of the defendants' proposed evidence, namely, its tendency to show innocence of the charge and lack of probable cause, was, in this instance, made the reason for excluding it. A certified copy of the indictment, having been received by the commissioner, against the defendants' objection, it was thereupon contended by the prosecution and virtually ruled by the commissioner that the evidence was closed as respects the question of guilt and that no evidence disproving it could be allowed, since that would be trying the issue here instead of in Georgia."

Summer Heat.—This is the season for bowel complaints. Green apples and cucumbers produce them and Perry Davis' Pain-Killer cures them. To the troubled stomach it comes like a balm, the wind is assuaged, and the trouble ceases. Every druggist in the land keeps Pain-Killer, and no one should be without it in his family. Cures substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c and 50c.

Cleanse the liver, purify the blood, invigorate the body by using Dewitt's Little Early Riser. These famous pills always act promptly. R. R. Bellamy.

RALEIGH INSANE ASYLUM

Directors Meet Today—Committee's Report on the Criminal Insane.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., April 3.—The directors of the insane hospital here meet tomorrow. The executive committee will make a special report on the criminal insane and will say: "Respecting the transfer of the dangerous insane from the hospital buildings to the wing of the penitentiary, all believe it was inadvisable and trust it may prove but a temporary measure, to be abandoned when the emergency under which it arose has passed. The dimensions of the wing assigned are inadequate, arrangement inconvenient, water supply defective and heating apparatus incapable of adjustment to the maintenance of uniform temperature so necessary to proper care and comfort. The remedy lies in fireproof apartments on the hospital grounds."

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CRIMINAL COURT JUDGESHIP.

Remored That T. H. Sutton is to be Appointed—Telephone Cases Settled. Assylum Matters.

(Special to The Messenger.)

The board of directors of the insane asylum here elected E. D. Ferebee, of Camden, county second assistant physician; James G. Kenan, of Duplin, director vice Dr. R. H. Speight, resigned and re-elected all the other officers. The board found the building and grounds in excellent order.

Governor Russell is in Onslow. He expected to return the last of this week. Some of his intimates say that when he ascertains that Augustus Moore does not live in the Eastern criminal circuit and that he is census supervisor, and that Thomas H. Sutton is again well, after fifteen months of illness, he will appoint Sutton judge.

In 1895 the Bell Telephone Company appealed from circular No. 73, of the railway commission fixing and reducing rates, to the Iredell superior court. Last year the same company appealed from circular No. 4, of the same tenor, issued by the corporation commission, to Wake superior court. Today the commission rescinded its order and dismissed the case, the company having made the reduction and having also offered to pay all costs in both cases.

United States Commissioner T. W. Dewery, of New Bern, resigns because of the decision of Judge Purnell that commissioners cannot punish for contempt.

Dr. R. H. Lewis, secretary of the state board of health has returned from the state university, where he located the in-take pipe of water works.

The \$5,000 slander suit against State Treasurer Worth growing out of the over-land entry matter is postponed until next term.

The Epworth League this afternoon visited the blind institution in a body, and heard special exercises by the pupils.

The corporation commission was today petitioned to order a depot at Manchester. Citizens of Cerro Gordo ask that the railway be required to keep an agent there.

WARRANT OF REMOVAL REFUSED.

Judge Brown Discharges in the Gaynor-Greene-Connolly Case.

New York, April 4.—Judge Brown, of the United States district court, has refused the warrant of removal applied for in the case of Captain Carter's contractors, B. D. Greene, J. F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor and W. T. Gaynor, indicted in Savannah. He ordered the discharge of the prisoners without prejudice to further proceedings.

The grounds for the refusal were the absence of sufficient testimony as to the guilt of the accused. The decision says:

"The stenographer's notes of the proceedings returned by the commissioner consists of 1,100 pages, showing, however, no other evidence of the commission of the offense than a certified copy of the indictment. Aside from this the whole record consisted of little except rulings upon the admission of the defendants sought to be introduced and numerous exhibits, all so far as they pertained to the merits or tended to show the innocence of the accused and the want of probable cause, were rejected, mostly upon the ground that the question of guilt or innocence should only be heard and determined upon a trial under indictment."

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