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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Cornell base ball team defeats Carolina.

The longshoremen's strike at Halifax, N. S., continues.

More New England weavers strike, making about 2,700 looms idle.

The porte makes complaint that the French are secretly aiding Tripoli.

The state bank at Ruskin, Neb., is broken into and looted by burglars.

The Charleston club is confident of securing the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight.

There is much opposition in the Danish parliament to the sale of the West Indies islands.

British rope makers will protest against the new tariff regulations on export of Manila hemp.

All the New York barrooms closed last night, not to open until 5 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Spanish-American Abattoir Company files action before the Spanish treasury commission for \$700,000.

The seventh cavalry, which will leave Havana on the 15th instant, will go into camp in Chickamauga park.

Disclosures are made pending a suit in Butte, Mont., showing that the state has been defrauded out of thousands of dollars.

Congress will not be asked to pay the expenses of the members of the special embassy to the coronation of Edward VII.

The federal court at Raleigh delivers judgment in the salvage suit against the schooner Jones, wrecked off Bogue inlet three years ago.

The chamber of commerce at Augusta, Ga., makes an unsuccessful effort to prevent the cotton mills strike and lockout decided upon for tomorrow.

Cecil Rhodes' estate is valued at \$5,000,000. He leaves the residue, after many specific bequests, to his executors, each for life, the share of each one falling in to the survivors.

The president pardons Captain Coghlan, of the navy, who was reduced several numbers some years ago for a sharp letter written by him to another officer. This puts him at the head of the list of captians.

The state department makes public the correspondence between the governor of Louisiana and the secretary of state, and attorney general as to England's army post established near New Orleans for her war in South Africa.

CAPTAIN COGHLAN PARDONED.

He Now Stands at Head of Captains in the Navy.

Washington, April 5.—The president today signed a pardon in the case of Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, who lost eleven numbers in his grade some years ago as a result of an unusually sharp letter written by him to the detail officer of the navy department.

As one of the captains in the battle of Manila bay, Captain Coghlan was advanced so as to make up a good part of the ground he had lost.

The president's action today makes up the rest of the ground and places him at the head of the list of captains, along with Captain Sands. Upon the retirement of Admiral Farquhar, both will become rear admirals. His advancement will not interfere with the promotion of the captains below him.

A Big Spanish War Claim.

Washington, April 5.—Papers were filed today before the Spanish treaty claims commission on behalf of the Spanish-American Abattoir Company, by Blymer, Hobbs & Clark, of New York, against the United States to recover \$700,000 on account of a franchise granted by the Spanish authorities to the company, giving them the exclusive right to engage in the stock yards and packing house industry at Havana, Cienfuegos and Santiago, Cuba.

A SALVAGE SUIT.

Decision of the Admiralty Court in Case of Schooner Jones.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., April 5.—Judge Purnell decided a case in admiralty today, that of Ward vs. Schooner Jones, wrecked off Bogue inlet three years ago. The vessel was valued at \$10,000 and the cargo of lumber at \$4,000. The vessel was saved and nearly all the cargo of lumber by ten men on a steamer. The judge allows the men \$1,000 and one third of the value of the lumber, and declares all former settlements void.

Invitations were today sent out to the wedding of Miss Annie Purnell, daughter of Judge Thomas R. Purnell, to Dr. Hubert Drury of Norfolk, April 15th. It will be a home wedding.

Dr. Lankford died at Wake Forest this afternoon, aged about 70 years. He was surgeon of North Carolina troops during the civil war.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

State of Montana Defrauded out of Thousands of Dollars.

Butte, Mont., April 5.—Sensational disclosures were made yesterday in the suit of \$3,000 damages brought by Collector J. A. Riddell against Contractor Charles Sulter and Banker G. L. Ramsey on a charge of conspiracy. Sulter on the stand declared that the state had been defrauded of \$50,000 by himself and his fellow contractors, Riddell and C. B. Roach, through the manipulations of J. C. Paulson, the state architect, who committed suicide. He testified that Paulson induced the state to allow the plans of the school of mines to be changed after the contract had been awarded, so that the contractors made \$17,000. In the same way they made \$35,000 out of three other state buildings.

LAIDING ENGLAND

IN WAR AGAINST THE BOERS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

AMERICAN BASE OF SUPPLY

A Station Established in State of Louisiana—Matter Laid Before Federal Government by Governor of That State—Affidavits as to Purchase of War Supplies and Enlistment of Men—Secretary Hay's Letter in Reply—Opinion of the Attorney General—He Says No Case is Made out Against England.

Washington, April 5.—The state department today made public the correspondence that has taken place between the United States government and the governor of Louisiana respecting the latter's statement touching the shipment of live stock and supplies for the British army in South Africa from Chalmette, Louisiana. There are three principal letters and a number of appendices. The principal letters are one from the governor of Louisiana, dated March 29th, touching the conditions at Chalmette; a reply from Secretary Hay, dated April 4th, announcing that he had ordered an investigation (which will be made by an army officer); and a long opinion from the attorney general on the legal points involved in the Chalmette shipments.

Governor Heard begins with the statement that he has received from the mayor of New Orleans a copy of a letter from Secretary Hay calling his attention to a threat of Samuel Pearson "to commit a breach of the peace in New Orleans," and referring that letter to the mayor for consideration. Mr. Pearson's letter is one heretofore published, dated at New Orleans, February 1st, and addressed to the president, calling attention to the condition of affairs at New Orleans and Chalmette.

The mayor transmitted this correspondence to the governor of the state on the grounds that the acts complained of were committed in the parish of St. Bernard out of the jurisdiction of the city authorities. The governor immediately wrote to Sheriff Nunez, of that parish, in regard to the matter. The sheriff's reply, a part of the governor's letter, is dated St. Bernard, La., February 28th. He reports concisely that mules and horses were being loaded at Chalmette for the British government, either directly or indirectly, but the loading was done by longshoremen of the city of New Orleans, supervised by Englishmen, who might or might not be officers of the British army. Certainly there was no one there in uniform. In conclusion the sheriff says:

"There is no such thing as a British post with men and soldiers established at Port Chalmette. So far as the recruiting of men is concerned, I am sure I can certify that it is not being done in the parish of St. Bernard. The only men taken on the ships are the mules and horses who are employed in the city of New Orleans. I have always endeavored to enforce obedience to the laws of this state, as well as to the laws of the United States, and, therefore, should you inform me the shipments are contrary to the law, I will certainly prevent any further violation of said law."

Governor Heard says it is conceded by the British officers themselves that the animals were for the British army in South Africa. He says:

"The burghers of South Africa are making a fight for their homes and their liberties, which cannot but appeal, at least, to the sense of fair play of the American people. As the executive of the commonwealth of Louisiana, whose people have always been ardent lovers of these boons, I cannot but feel that the establishment and maintenance of a base of war supplies for the British army upon her soil, place upon me a grave responsibility. These mules and horses shipped from Port Chalmette, it is claimed, are indispensable to the operations of the British army. Hence, they must be considered contraband of war, of greater value than arms or soldiers, that England can so easily furnish from within her borders."

The governor holds that it is the function of the national government and not of the state, to enforce obedience to the neutrality laws; yet if such duty belongs to the state where the violation occurs, he would not hesitate to act as the law may warrant and asks the secretary of state for his views.

The governor reports the arrival in New Orleans of General Sir Richard Campbell Stuart, an aide of the British army, on a tour of inspection of the transport service in the vicinity of New Orleans. He also encloses a number of newspaper clippings and statements from individuals as to the operations of the British remount service, a transcript of the proceedings in court, and a number of letters from individuals protesting against the continuation of the animal shipments. The most important of these probably is an affidavit of one Tourner, setting forth his engagement for service on the transport Milwaukee, signing articles before the

British vice-consul, being assigned to duty by Lieutenant Thompson, of the Yeomanry of the British army, and acting under his orders, to Cape Town, thence to Durban where his horses will be delivered to British officers in uniform, where the men were not allowed to go ashore "unless we would agree to sign with the recruiting officer and join the British army." He also alleged that the Milwaukee was commanded by army officers.

Secretary Hay's letter in answer to that of the governor says:

"I have received your letter of the 29th of March, and submitted it to the president, who directs me to inform you that he has requested an opinion from the attorney general in regard to the points of law involved in the matter to which it refers, and has also ordered an immediate investigation of the facts in the case."

The attorney general's opinion is dated April 4th. He says:

"It seems necessary to say nothing as to the duties and powers of the state of Louisiana, except that they involve, of course, the exercise of the usual civil means of preserving the peace in the improbable event of its breach in the manner supposed to be suggested by Pearson. I cannot believe that the latter contemplates taking the law into his own hands, in defiance of the state and federal governments; nor does he threaten to act without the president's permission, which, it is needless to say, he will not receive. Nor can I believe that he expects any such permission. His object is doubtless to bring forcibly to the attention of the government that he considers the proceedings of the British equivalent to 'carrying on war' upon our territory."

The attorney general says that the principal question, and a delicate one, is whether there has been a departure of neutrality on the part of our government in this matter, and, notwithstanding the urgency of Pearson and Governor Heard "thinks this government should not take any action without mature consideration by the president and his advisors."

He submits some tentative suggestions:

"First," he says, "the sale of contraband of war supplies to a belligerent is held by many eminent authorities to be unlawful and something which a neutral nation must forbid to its citizens, but the weight of authority is the other way. A rule of law now fully agreed upon is that a neutral nation shall not give aid to one of the belligerents in the carrying on of war."

Carrying on commerce with a belligerent in the manner usual before the war is not giving such aid. The mere increased demand for warlike articles and their increased quantity in the commerce does not make that commerce cease to be the same as before the war. It does not seem to be settled that the fact that the belligerent government is a purchaser makes the neutral government's permission in the commerce a departure from the obligation to give no aid to the belligerent. The fact that neutral merchants give aid to the belligerents from motives of gain-seeking does not relieve their government from its obligation to prevent, otherwise it would be lawful to supply warships with coal, cannon and powder. The difficulty lies in drawing the line between the right of carrying on, and of governmental permission to carry on, the commerce usual before the war and the obligation upon the government and citizens of the neutral government to give no aid to the belligerents."

The attorney general adverts at some length to the difficulty in disposing of these cases, each different from the other, and that each precedent set, he falls back upon the principle recognized in international law that the preponderant characteristics must control the determination. He enters into long citation of cases in the nature of precedents and says in conclusion:

"While the discussion of such matters have, as the Alabama claims cases, principally concerned war vessels and expeditions by sea, it cannot be doubted that aid given to any army engaged in actual warfare stands upon the same footing as aid given to a fleet engaged, since both equally involve a taking part by the neutral in furthering the military operations of the belligerent. Nor should the municipal laws of England and the United States, or of other countries, be permitted to interfere with such vessels and expeditions, obscure the fact that aid can as well be given to military operations of the belligerent the one way as the other by proceedings carried on upon the neutral territory."

"From all that has been said, I think it may be concluded that, in determining whether a transaction of the kind referred to, which in one respect is commercial in character, is yet not entitled to enjoy the rights belonging to commerce, but is prohibited to the neutral nation and its people as being an aid to one of the belligerents in carrying on war against the other, the criteria are practically impossible to specify and enumerate in advance. Each case that arises must be considered in all its circumstances and determined accordingly."

"In the case before us there is no statement of facts by you upon which to give an official opinion as to the law, and I do not understand that one has been requested. A number of allegations and some testimony have been sent me, and they are sufficient to challenge attention, but the first thing to be done is to ascertain whether the allegations are true. I have endeavored, as well as I could in advance, to indicate the law to be applied to them and shall add that, among the points by which to be guided, are the systematic character of the transactions, their greater or less extensiveness, their persistence in time or the reverse, their governmental character or the absence of it, their objects and results and principally, of course, their relations, if any, with the prosecution of the military operations in South Africa."

THE CHINESE BILL

DISCUSSED IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

TREATY RIGHTS QUESTION

Raised by Senator Gallinger—No Violation of Them in the Bill Maintained by Several Senators. China's Endorsement by Treaty of the Existing Law—Many Chinese Illegally Admitted—Minority Bill in the House Likely to be Withdrawn—Indian Appropriation Bill Passed.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Senator Daniel, of Virginia, was in his seat for the first time since congress convened in December. During the entire winter he has been in attendance upon the Virginia constitutional convention.

A bill to authorize the establishment of a life saving station on Ocracoke island, on the coast of North Carolina, was passed.

The senate then resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill and after adoption of some minor amendments the bill was passed.

Consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill was then resumed and Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, spoke in support of the measure.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, declared that he never would vote for the measure if he should be convinced that it was in violation of solemn treaty obligations.

Both Senators Penrose and Mitchell assured Senator Gallinger that there was no violation of treaty obligations.

Sensor Lodge said he would be entirely unwilling to vote for any measure which violated any treaty obligations. The existing treaty with China had been made in 1834, two years after the enactment of the existing exclusion law. It was a clear recognition by the Chinese empire of the right of the United States to exclude Chinese laborers.

Senator Fairbanks read from testimony before the immigration committee to show that immense numbers of Chinese were brought into this country bearing fraudulent certificates of admission, many of them being in collusion with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Senator Dillingham said he had been called from the chamber by the Vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company who had denounced this statement as false.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, insisted that the United States could not afford to disregard its treaties with any nation, particularly with a nation which was unable to defend itself. He desired to know whether the arbitrary definitions in the bill of the excepted classes were satisfactory to China and whether they were within the scope of our treaty with China. He thought China might have a right to complain seriously of the spirit of the United States in construing the treaty.

Concerning the importation of Chinese women into this country for immoral purposes, to which reference had been made, Senator Gallinger suggested that conditions among other people than Chinese were very deplorable in San Francisco. Similar conditions existed, according to authorities, in Boston and New York and it was not necessary he said to go far from the dome of the capitol here in Washington to find gross immorality.

Without and action on the bill, the senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The Chinese exclusion bill was under consideration in the house throughout today, general debate being closed. Without exception the speeches were favorable to rigid exclusion and expressed the feeling of repugnance to the Chinese. Mr. Kahn of California, the author of the bill, was gratified during the day at reaching an understanding by which most of the amendments proposed by the Pacific coast people will be accepted by the committee. This, probably, will lead to the withdrawal of the minority measure. The only amendment at issue is on the sailors clause and this by agreement is to be submitted to a vote.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, asked and secured leave to print in the record his reasons for opposing the provision in the minority bill to prohibit the use of Chinese sailors on American ships.

Mr. Lloyd declared, in answer to the claim that our commerce with China should not be jeopardized, that there was something more important than American commerce, and that was the American family and home, which should be kept free from the polluting influence of the Chinese.

At 4:30 o'clock the house adjourned.

J. G. McLean, a prominent farmer and leading Mason of near Folkston, Ga., is shot and killed by Frank Robinson, a neighboring farmer.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Cornell Defeats Carolina—Other College Games.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 5.—Cornell administered the second defeat of the season today to Carolina in a fine fielding game. The home boys were weak at the bat, while the visitors touched up our pitchers for thirteen hits. The game was very fast, and both teams played hard ball.

The score was: Carolina 1; Cornell 13.

Batteries: Wilcox, McDonald and Council; Chase and Whinery.

(By Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, April 5.—The base ball season opened here today with a game between the local American League club and the Yale University team. Leary, who pitched last year for the university of Pennsylvania team, was on the rubber for the local team, as of the regular pitchers being still in the south. Both teams played snappy ball. In the fourth inning sequential hitting by Yale decided the result.

The score was: Philadelphia 5; Yale 7.

Batteries: Leary and Powers; Garvin and Winslow.

Princeton, N. J., April 7.—The Princeton base ball team defeated the Fordham nine here this afternoon 9 to 1. The only feature was a three base hit by Brown of Princeton.

At New York—The Brown University base ball team was defeated today by the New Yorkers (National league) 2 to 0.

At Lancaster, Pa.—Carlisle Indians defeated Franklin and Marshall.

At Philadelphia—Bucknell was defeated by the University of Pennsylvania base ball team today 7 to 4.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Sensational Report by the Grand Jury of St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 5.—Most sensational charges are made by the grand jury, which has been investigating bribery and official corruption in the municipal assembly, in its final report today to Judge O'Neill Ryan in the criminal court.

The following indictments were also returned today: Bribery, Robert N. Snyder; attempted bribery, Edward Butler, John H. Brecker, perjury, George Keshub.

The report declares that the people of St. Louis have but a vague conception of the extent to which corruption and venality have for the past ten years existed among the sworn officers and public servants. It finds the true condition of affairs almost too appalling for belief. A tribute is paid to Joseph W. Polk, the circuit attorney under whose leadership the investigation is being made.

THE BARROOMS CLOSED.

New York Saloons Not to be Opened Today.

New York, April 5.—At a meeting today of the patrolmen representing eighty-one precincts, it was decided that the policemen would do all in their power to keep closed every liquor saloon in the city tomorrow. Resorts that for years have been opened all night long put out their lights at midnight tonight and their managers announced that the doors would not open again until 5 o'clock Monday morning.

THE STRIKE AT AUGUSTA.

Unsuccessful Efforts to Have the Order Withdrawn.

Augusta, Ga., April 5.—A committee of the chamber of commerce of Augusta today tried to gain the consent of labor unions to postpone the strike ordered for Monday, which involves the cotton mills in the Augusta district. The labor unions called a district council meeting and refused the request. The strike in one mill occurs Monday and will be followed Tuesday by a complete shut down of all the mills in the district.

France's Secret Aid to Tripoli.

London, April 6.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Constantinople announces that the porte has filed a complaint with the Italian ambassador charging that Italian fishermen are extensively engaged in landing guns on the coast of Tripoli and that Italian officers in disguise are employed on board sponge boats in taking surroundings and observations.

AN OYSTER TRUST.

Efforts of the Oyster Dealers to Form a Combine.

Boston, Mass., April 5.—A movement is on foot to form an oyster combine. A delegation of dealers from Norfolk, Va., has been in this city the past week to interest some Boston men who have houses in Norfolk in a combination in that city.

One of the dealers having a house in Norfolk says the proposed combine was similar to the National Fish Company which was started in this city a year or two ago.

"The object of the new combination," he said, "is to protect prices and prevent cutting."

The roof of the old machinery hall at Dallas, which was being reconstructed into an auditorium to be used during the confederate reunion collapsed Saturday afternoon, injuring five workmen.

THREE REPORTS

FROM THE MINORITY ON CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL

Mr. Robertson's Declares the Measure Would Grant no Relief to the Cubans but is in the Interest of the Sugar Trust—Mr. Newlands Reviews the Political Situation and Advocates Annexation of Cuba as the Remedy—Mr. Cooper Expresses General Opposition to the Bill.

Washington, April 5.—Three separate minority reports on the Cuban reciprocity bill were filed today by Representatives Robertson, of Louisiana; Newlands, of Nevada, and Cooper, of Texas, all democrats.

Mr. Robertson says in part: "The bill if enacted into law would afford no relief to the Cuban treasury. I believe that the benefits would go into the pockets of a few sugar planters owning thousands of acres of land. The 20 per cent. reduction would not go to the relief of the Cuban people but would go immediately and entirely to fill the already overflowing coffers of the sugar refineries of the United States, known by the name of the 'sugar trust.'"

Mr. Robertson expresses astonishment that one of his democratic associates (Mr. McClellan) in his report refers to the bill as an annunciation of the "democratic doctrine of reciprocity."

Mr. Robertson adds: "It seems to me that that kind of reciprocity is absolutely impossible under a democratic tariff. Should the tariff ever be revised on the line and plane of the principles of the democratic party, reciprocity would be entirely unnecessary and impossible as the rates would not be prohibitive and the extension of our trade would as a natural consequence flow from the imposition of such tariff rates without the necessity of reciprocity. The bill is highly in the interest of the trust, grants no relief to Cuba nor to the people of the United States; violates the fundamental principles of our policy; interferes grievously with the international relations of a weak and dependent republic which is attempting to follow out the dictates of this country and must, of necessity, become involved in international entanglements with many important nations, and might involve us, in order to protect Cuba, in serious international complications."

Mr. Newlands makes an elaborate presentation, reviewing the political and commercial phases. In conclusion, he says: "The American people are becoming tired of sentimental legislation. We have spent \$300,000,000 in a war to free Cuba. We have spent over \$500,000,000 in attempting to carry civilization to the Philippines. I wish to give Cuba full opportunity of deliberation and I am willing to relieve her necessities so that this deliberation shall not be disturbed by acute economic distress, but I am opposed to the legislation unless we give Cuba clearly and unequivocally to understand that if she wishes commercial union with this country and conditions of commerce not enjoyed by other independent nations she must seek political union with us in the form of annexation as a part of the republic."

Mr. Cooper's report is brief and expresses general opposition to the bill.

CECIL RHODES' WILL.

The Estate Worth About \$25,000,000. Cumulative Devise to Executors.

London, April 5.—The total of Mr. Rhodes' fortune is likely to prove to be \$25,000,000 or slightly under that amount. The executors are Lord Rosebery, Earl Grey, Lord Milner, Alfred Beit, Dr. Jameson, L. L. Micell and B. A. Hawksley, to whom he bequeathed the residue of his estate. They will divide about \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000 among them. The amount is to be divided during their life time, but as each legatee dies his share goes to a common fund until the surviving legatee becomes its sole owner. Hence, one of the executors, the majority of whom are already enormously wealthy, will one day inherit what will then have probably accumulated into nearly \$2,000,000. The executors, the Associated Press learns, have unusual full powers and can construe as add to the will as seems fit. Her each province of Canada may be on the same footing as the American states.

The afternoon papers all lengthily editorialize on the "Caesar" as it is termed.

The Globe, referring to Mr. Rhodes, says: "The United States and Germany aspirations may be realized in part and there only remains the hope that future German students may be so gain a knowledge of England, now so lacking."

McDuflie's Turpentine. A Muttos set Lun's Finster is a certain cure for whooping cough, easy and comfortable working with a few drops. 25 cents at R. R. Bellan's.