

## SENATORIAL DIGNITY

PUT TO FLIGHT BY A HUMOROUS  
SPEECH BY SENATOR PETTUS.

## HIS AMUSING PERSONALITIES.

Laughable Criticisms on the Speeches  
of Other Senators on the Porto Rico  
Bill—The Senate Continues Its Labors  
on This Measure—Morgan Amend-  
ment Defeated—A Tilt Between Sen-  
ators Foraker and Allen—Private  
Clashes Day in the House.

## SENATE.

Washington, March 30.—Merriment swept away the traditional dignity of the senate today. Staid sticklers for senatorial decorum literally held their sides and shouted with laughter, while the crowded galleries joined in the laughing tumult, which not the faintest effort was made to restrain. Senator Pettus, of Alabama, the oldest member of the body—his age being only a few months short of four score years—delivered the funniest speech heard within the senate chamber in many years. It sparkled with wit and bubbled over with humor. Its sarcasm was keen, but not bitter, and even those who were the victims of it could not but enjoy its perfect good humor and its unalloyed fun. Throughout it all, Senator Pettus was as solemn as if he were delivering a funeral oration.

Senator Proctor, republican, of Vermont, delivered a forceful argument in support of free trade with the island of Porto Rico. Considerable progress was made with the Porto Rico measure during the day, most of the committee amendments and several offered by senators being disposed of.

Senator Proctor in his speech approved the civil government feature of the pending bill and regretted that on account of the tariff provision he could not vote for it. As to the free trade proposition creating a precedent for the Philippines and Cuba, he said it will be time to cross those rivers when we reach them, and he predicted the crossing then would not be difficult. Congress, he said, is a creature of the constitution and not the reverse. He said:

"Porto Rico and its people came under the sovereignty of the United States by force of the treaty with Spain, and I think that all will agree that if any part of the people of the island, levied war against the United States or adhered to our enemies, etc., they would be guilty of treason, but treason is an exclusively defined constitutional crime, and it cannot exist on the island unless the constitution that defines it is in force there."

"The people believe, as the president did when he wrote in his annual message, that 'our plain duty is to abolish the customs tariff between Porto Rico and the United States.'"

"We levy this tribute upon a people who are in direst poverty and distress, resulting in a large part from our very action in taking possession of their island and destroying the existing markets for their products and opening no other, and to this is added, by the hand of the Almighty, the terrible destruction of the crops."

Senator Pettus then spoke, first discussing constitutional features of the measure.

From this time forward Senator Pettus' speech was personal in its application. "I was very much entertained by the senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Gallinger) yesterday," he said, "when he informed us that he was not a lawyer, and he proved it to us, not only by assuring us that he was not, but by his argument, that when you come to read a decision of a judge you must take all he says on a subject; that it will not do to take a sentence here and another there, but that is exactly what the senator did in quoting Justice Bradley in the Mormon church case."

He then went on to relate an anecdote illustrative of his point, in which a preacher of the old time—when the senator was a boy—had figured in Alabama. "The minister," he said, "as learned in the Bible as my friend from New Hampshire is in the law. (Laughter.) He said: 'Brethren, my text today will be the following: "Seven sons did Mithras bear unto Enon." Now I expect, brethren, that you went on, if you would look to the commentaries you would find various meanings to this text; but taking a common sense view of it, I will say this: I expect that Enon was sick and the doctor told his sons to bring him strong fellows, that it was absolutely necessary that he should have milk for his nutriment; and thereupon the seven sons went out to look up the cows. The cows had not come up the night before and so the sons could not find them; but they came across a bear and they milked her and carried the milk to Enon; and so, brethren, it is writ, "seven sons did milk a bear unto Enon."'

"That preacher," concluded Senator Pettus, amid an outburst of hearty laughter, "had as accurate a conception of the Scriptures as some of our senators have of the law of the land."

Senator Pettus referred to Senator Beveridge's speech yesterday as marvelous and said: "When you get a genuine orator he is absolutely absorbed from all rules of logic or common sense. (Laughter.) When it is necessary in the fervor of oratory to flourish, to prove any proposition true or false, rules of common sense and the decent observance of what is due to others must not stand in the way of maintaining 'my reputation' as an orator. If it is necessary must draw on my imagination for facts and on my memory for flights of fancy as 'Ovid Bolus' did. When an orator speaks he has a right in the fervor of his oratory here in the United States senate in reference to the republicans and democrats and populists and any other men who may choose to take a seat here, to speak of them as enemies to the government. He has a right to speak of them as opponents of the government. The government in his mind is 'me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more.' (Laughter.)"

"Mr. President, the Master once had to select a man to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt and through the wilderness of Canaan. He did not select an orator (Laughter). No, he selected one of these men from Iowa or Maine, and his name was Moses. And he was a stubborn man too (Laughter). But Moses told his Master to his face that he could not do it, because he could not speak to the people." And what was the reply? "There is Aaron, he speaks well." And they took Aaron along, not in command—that was not allowed—but they took him along as a kind of deputy. And when Moses, on his Master's order, went up into the mountain for the tables, the orator left in charge had a golden calf framed

(laughter) and he put all the people down to worshipping the golden calf (Laughter). More people worshiped the golden calf than did in those days. But while Aaron and his people were all down worshipping the golden calf the man of God appeared and he pulled out his sword and demanded to know who was on the Lord's side, and the orator jumped up from his knees, drew his sword and got on Moses' side and went to killing the Israelites along with Moses. All these orators will do the same thing (Laughter)—the last one of them. We saw an instance of it yesterday afternoon."

Consideration of the amendments was resumed. The pending amendment was that of Senator Morgan, providing that the United States in exchanging the Porto Rican coins for United States money should pay 100 cents instead of 60 cents for each of the Porto Rican pesos. After some discussion the amendment was defeated 12 to 23. The committee amendment as to the exchange of money was then adopted.

Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, striking out the provision in Section 15, that the governor should participate in legislation. Senator Foraker accepted the amendment.

Senator Allen offered an amendment, the effect of which was to designate Porto Rico as a territory of the United States.

An spirited colloquy that followed between Senator Foraker and Senator Allen the latter declared his belief that there was some hidden purpose in providing "this anomalous congressional government."

Senator Foraker, with evident feeling, "I deny that there is any such thing. The senator when he speaks is without any warrant whatever. I do not know why the senator uses language which is offensive and which, I fear, is intended to be so."

Senator Allen disclaimed any reflection on Senator Foraker.

At 4:45 o'clock p. m. the senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The house devoted the day to war claims. The bill to reimburse the British cable company for expenses incurred in repairing the Malay cable cut by Admiral Dewey, which was under consideration several weeks ago, was referred to oblivion as was the bill to refer to the court of claims the claim of certain border counties of Pennsylvania who suffered losses during the various incursions of rebel forces into that state during the civil war. This bill has been before congress for over fifteen years and involves about \$3,500,000. The bill was passed to refer the claims of George W. Lawrence (involving \$17,000) in connection with the construction of the monitor Wassauc to the court of claims, to refer the claim of Hiram Johnson and others for cotton burned in east Tennessee by the confederate forces to the court of claims.

By a curious coincidence Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, who commanded the confederate forces which destroyed the cotton in east Tennessee for which the government is now to pay, occupied a seat on the floor when the bill was passed. The bill involves about \$21,000.

The house early resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider these claims. When the Pennsylvania citizens' claim came up Chairman Mahan, of the war claims committee, explained the losses were in property taken or destroyed during the civil war by Stuart's raid in 1862; Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, and Early's raid in 1864, when Chambersburg was destroyed. All these claims, he said, had been proved under acts of the Pennsylvania legislature. They were based upon the constitutional guarantee of the United States to protect the states against invasion. If the court decided that the claimants had no rights that was the end of the matter.

By a vote of 26 to 58 the committee refused to lay the bill aside with a favorable recommendation and it was laid on the table—62 to 27.

The confederate report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was presented and adopted.

The house affirmed the action of the committee of the whole in each instance.

At 5:05 o'clock p. m. the house adjourned.

## THE NAVAL POLICY BOARD.

The Gigantic Work This Board is Expected to Do.

Washington, March 30.—The first meeting of the naval policy board has been called for April 15th, and thereafter the board probably will meet weekly. The board has reduced its work to routine form. The work of the board will be without precedent. The intelligence bureaus of the war and the navy departments have endeavored to compile and have in shape plans in case of hostilities, information respecting the resources, in a warlike way, of other nations, but this has been merely incident to other duties.

The policy board is to undertake this work on larger lines and probably will be guided by European methods. It will be its business to provide in advance and have ready for instant use completely worked out plans of naval campaigns offensive and defensive, applicable to any maritime power with which the United States may by any possibility come into hostile conflict in the future.

The preparation of these plans involves an enormous amount of work, theoretical and practical. The military and naval departments of foreign countries must be ascertained to a nicety and this information must be renewed from the latest sources from time to time.

Accurate coast charts and plans of defense must be secured in order to avoid, as far as possible, the serious omission made by the British authorities in the case of the geography of the Transvaal.

The war college probably will be called upon to assist in the work by continuing on an enlarged scale the planning of the utilization of the United States naval forces in defensive campaigns.

Another branch of the work will be the preparation of the plans for naval operations when the navy is called upon to act in conjunction with the army, both offensively and defensively. This involves questions of harbor defense, and the protection of the naval stations, and the Pearl Harbor board is now engaged in a scheme for the establishment and fortification of a naval station in that harbor, and the policy board, probably, will have to pass on the report and recommendations of the board. The board may be taken to consider the establishment of a naval station on the island of Guam.

## A HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Ocala, Fla., March 30.—The Homosassa train was wrecked last night at 7:30 o'clock by a head-on collision with a wrecking train near the Withlacoochee river. C. D. Cotney, of Americus, Ga., was frightfully crushed during an hour later. The engineer, J. M. Benton, was severely injured. Both engines were demolished.

## MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE.

The Verdict in the Jones Murder Case. Great Interest in the State Fair—The Test Case as to Private Corporations.

Messenger Bureau.  
Raleigh, N. C., March 30.  
The committee on the Vance statue is informed by the Governor that the statue is to be placed on the grounds of the State Fair, which will make the case, that the statue will be ready June 20th.

Great interest is shown in the state fair here. The meeting of the executive committee yesterday was well attended. The increase of the race purses to \$2,500 meets with favor. An effort was made to make the figures \$3,000. The grand stand is to be carefully examined and unless it is found to be perfect will be torn down and a new one built, on the west side of the track. The present one is not well situated.

J. C. L. Harris, a well known republican, says he cannot discover any activity of his party anywhere in eastern North Carolina, and thinks it all a creation of the fancy.

Among today's arrivals were Paul Jones, of Tarboro; T. M. Gattis, of Hillsboro; C. W. McLean, of Lumberton; T. W. Clawson, of Wilmington; James H. Cook, of Maxton.

Considerable interest is felt as to what will be the decision of Judge Simon in the tax assessment matter, regarding the refusal to exhibit their books. After the statement made by a state official to your correspondent months ago this action was not unexpected. The official said a third of the property in the state escaped taxation. While the state is one of the few of mills it is understood to apply to all that class of property and to be thus a complete test case.

The jury was at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon given the Jones murder case. The jury was expected to leave the box, as the public was of one mind in thinking quick death the proper punishment. Not until about 9 o'clock this morning was it known that the jury had agreed on a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The hitch was on the question of insanity and it is further said a juror or two opposed capital punishment. The counsel for Jones were in the morning that he would carry the case to the supreme court, and that it would be almost a crime to hang a man of unsound mind. He said he had proved Jones' unsoundness and that two years ago he had an epileptic fit and lay like a dead man for several hours. The popular feeling towards Jones is very bitter. Nearly all the negroes express a desire to lynch him.

(By Special Dispatch.)  
When the jury came into the court room at 10 o'clock the foreman said they had agreed upon a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner's counsel polled the jury. When the ninth man was reached he created a sensation by saying he had changed his mind since he had entered the court room and was for a verdict of murder in the second degree. Such an occurrence is said to be unprecedented in this state. It created a great sensation. The juror who had changed his mind was as white as a sheet. He appeared as if he were about to have a fit. The jury was sent out to return in an hour and was again polled. All then answered guilty of murder in the first degree.

The judge sentenced Jones to be hanged May 11th in the jail yard. A motion for a new trial was over-ruled. Notice of appeal was given. It is improbable that the appeal will be perfected. Jones' attorney now says he will examine the evidence carefully and see whether it is worth while to appeal. The judge said the prisoner's guilt was admitted and there was no proof of insanity.

John Lee, a negro, aged 14 years, who murdered his married sister, Julia Holly, by poison, was sentenced to years in the penitentiary. Such an occurrence has agreed to a verdict of murder in the second degree. No trial was held, the jury giving a verdict immediately.

## THE CABINET SESSION.

Philippine Government Discussed. Surplus in Government Revenues.

Washington, March 30.—The cabinet today discussed the instructions to be given to the new Philippine commission, to be formally communicated to the commissioners within a day or two. It is known that it is the purpose of the president to make the civil government of the Philippines, represented by the commission, superior to the military in all matters pertaining to the government of the islands, not strictly military in character. It is believed that Judge Taft, before he accepted the chairmanship of the commission, had a perfect understanding with the president as to the relations which should exist between the civil and the military authorities, and also that from the time the commission arrives in Manila, its authority will be supreme, under the president, as to all matters of government.

Secretary Gage occupied some time at today's cabinet session in making a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government. He stated that since July 1, 1899, there had accumulated a surplus of revenue over receipts of \$3,000,000. At the end of June of this year it probably would amount to over \$60,000,000. This surplus is accounted for by large receipts from customs, and by a material reduction in the expenditures on the part of the government. He is of the opinion that the present rate of taxation might safely be reduced to some extent and it was with a view to a possible recommendation to congress by the president on the subject that the secretary made his statement.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Latter's Opposition to Russian Demands for Korean Concessions.

London, March 31.—The Times has the following from Seoul, capital of Korea: "Mr. Pavloff, the Russian minister, recently demanded from Korea the concession of a coaling station to a Russian steamship company at Atkinson Point, commanding Masampo harbor, and to prevent a counter claim by Japan of the neighboring area, he demanded that Korea should not alienate in any form any portion of Koje-do island to any other power."

"Yesterday, at an imperial audience, for reasons not given, but surmised, Pavloff modified his original demand, asking, instead of Atkinson Point, another site within the treaty limits of Masampo. This demand is unobjectionable. At the same time, however, he insisted on the non-alienation of the area indicated by the Russian claims the reversal of this island, which is of high strategic value, as commanding the Korean straits, and it is bound to provoke Japanese opposition."

**TO SHELL BLOEMFONTEIN**  
KRUGER ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO DESTROY THE CITY.

## NOTICE TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN

To Leave Within Five Days—British Camp at Warrenton Bombarded. Their Forces Evacuate the Place at Night—Ex-Consul Macrum's Suit Against Postmaster at Pietermaritzburg—Boers Defeated in a Skirmish. Funeral of General Joubert.

London, March 30, 9:20 p. m.—The war office has issued the following: "From Lord Roberts to the secretary of war—Bloemfontein, March 30. Owing to the activity of the enemy on our immediate front and their hostile action toward the burghers who surrendered under the terms of my proclamation, I found it necessary to drive them from some kopjes they had occupied near the Karee siding station, a few miles south of Brandfort. The operation was successfully carried out by the Seventh (Tucker's), division, assisted by the First and Third cavalry brigades under French, and Le Calais' regiment of mounted infantry. The enemy retreated to Brandfort and our troops now hold the kopjes. Our casualties were: Scottish Borderers killed—Captain Goring; wounded—Captains Sellar, Luard, Peebles, Curgenven and Edwards. Lieutenants—Coulson and French and about 100 rank and file."

**BRITISH EVACUATE WARRENTON**  
Pietermaritzburg, Thursday, March 29.—A dispatch from Fort Steyn, north of Warrenton, Cape Colony, says the Boers, March 28, opened a bombardment on the British camp there and that the British replied feebly and evacuated the place during the night.

**FUNERAL OF JOUBERT**  
The funeral of General Joubert took place this afternoon and was attended by all classes. The foreign military attaches, in uniform, were among those present and the British officers, who are prisoners here, sent a wreath. There were universal signs of mourning.

**MACRUM SUES POSTMASTER AT PIETERMARITZBURG.**  
London, March 31.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Ladysmith dated March 30th says: "Much interest is felt in the civil case of former United States consul Macrum against the postmaster at Pietermaritzburg for an alleged breach of contract in handing over his private letters to the military authorities to open. Judgment is expected tomorrow."

**KRUGER WARNS BLOEMFONTEIN**  
The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, March 29th, says: "President Kruger's latest proclamation warns the women and children to leave Bloemfontein within five days as he intends to bombard and destroy the city and to shoot the burghers whom he captures there."

Vigorous measures have been taken by the British to harass marauding bands of Transvaal Boers. The latter are resorting to guerrilla methods, to join against Free Staters who refuse to join Kruger.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, March 29th, says: "Lord Kitchener and his staff crossed the temporary bridge at Norval's Post last night. He had 3,000 men and his command and left 700 Priskau. He considers the rebellion crushed, although the fire may smoulder for sometime."

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**LIEUTENANT GILMORE'S REPORT**  
Of the Capture of the Yorktown's Cutter and Crew.

Washington, March 30.—The navy department has just received from Admiral Watson a copy of the report made to him by Lieutenant Gilmore of the circumstances attending the ambush and capture of the Yorktown's second cutter and crew, at Baler, April 12th.

The report is a concise, plain, yet thrilling account of the strategy at the mouth of the river, which resulted in the loss of the lives of several sailors, and the taking into an eight-man captivity of the remainder of the little crew.

The report is voluminous and has been covered several times before, with the exception of personal references to bravery of individual members of the crew.

**THE GEORGIA BAPTISTS.**  
The Orphan Home and Mercer College Matters.

Griffin, Ga., March 30.—The morning session of the Georgia Baptist convention was taken up in discussing the orphan-home at Hapeville, near Atlanta. Some seventy orphans from the home visited the convention during the day and were entertained by the delegates and the people of the city. Subscriptions were taken up for the benefit of the home to the amount of nearly \$7,600.

The report of Dr. Pollock of Mercer university showed that institution to be in a healthy condition. He asked for an increased appropriation for the loan fund. A subscription of \$300 was quickly raised for that fund. The report of the board of education covering in detail the work throughout the state, showed very encouraging progress being made in that field.

**SMALLPOX IN DAVIE COUNTY.**  
Judge Robinson Petitioned Not to Hold Court Next Week.

Winston, N. C., March 30.—Judge W. S. O. Robinson, upon arriving here this afternoon from Allegheny county, was met by a committee and presented with a petition, signed by members of the bar of Mocksville and the county officers, requesting him not to hold Davie superior court next week, on account of the prevalence of smallpox in the county. It was reported to the judge that there were about twenty cases near Mocksville and that one negro man died with the disease this morning. Judge Robinson will render a decision tomorrow.

**LORD ROBERTS' PLANS A SECRET**  
London, March 30.—In the house of commons today the parliamentary secretary of the war office, Mr. Wyndham, was asked whether an expedition was on its way to the relief of Mafeking. He replied that the government was precluded on military grounds from giving any indications of Lord Roberts' plans.

## A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Negro Attacks J. D. Farrior on Streets of Wilson and is Shot.

(Special to the Messenger.)  
Wilson, N. C., March 30.—Wilson is very much excited tonight over the killing of A. V. Hunt, a negro by Mr. J. D. Farrior, one of Wilson's most prominent business men.

During November 1898 Farrior lost an entire block of business houses here and Hunt was tried for the crime, and while evidence sufficient to convict was lacking, it was the general opinion that he was guilty.

Since his acquittal he has written several letters to Mr. Farrior, threatening his life. He has also made public threats that he would kill him.

Tonight about 8 o'clock Mr. Farrior met Hunt on the street and asked him if he had made the threats mentioned. He answered yes and at once made for him, when Mr. Farrior drew his pistol and began firing. The negro ran down the street into the store of C. B. Ruffin, being closely pursued by Mr. Farrior. Four shots were fired, all taking effect. The negro cannot live till morning. Immediately after the shooting Hunt was taken to his home and Mr. Farrior was taken in charge by the sheriff. He is being held at his house to await the effect of the shooting.

**A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**  
To a Wilson County Farmer—Happening in and About the Town.

(Correspondent of the Messenger.)  
Wilson, N. C., March 30.

Larry Boykin, a prosperous farmer of Wilson county, now lays at the sanitarium here in a critical condition. He had come to Wilson for cure, after getting his load he started home, when his horse became frightened and threw him from the wagon. One wheel passed over his head, fracturing his skull in two places. Drs. Anderson and Moore were called and he was moved to the sanitarium where an operation was performed. It cannot be stated as yet whether there is much hope for his recovery. The patient stood the operation very well and is at present doing nicely.

The death of Judge Dossey Battle was heard in Wilson with sincere regret. He has held two terms of court here and has by his fairness and ability won the respect of every one. Messrs. F. A. Woodward, T. J. Hadley and Rev. Thomas Bell wait over this afternoon to attend the funeral.

Mr. J. R. Boykin left yesterday for Wilmington to attend the funeral of Mr. B. F. Boykin, his brother. The death was quite unexpected, his brother having no knowledge of his sickness.

Mrs. F. O. of Warrenton, with her daughters, Misses Minnie and Mable reached Wilson last night and will in the future reside permanently here. They will for the present be with Mrs. Foote's sister, Mrs. J. T. Wiggins.

Mrs. Dora Hughes, matron at the Hotel of Warrenton, Mr. J. D. Baker, of Nashville, were married here yesterday. The marriage ceremony was performed in the parlors of the seminary. The couple left at once for their future home in Nashville.

Mr. W. J. Boykin, of the firm of Boykin & Whitehead, tobacco exporters, sailed today from New York for Liverpool. He goes to make some contracts for the coming tobacco season.

Mr. J. W. Owens, who has lost his reason and it was thought best to place her in the asylum.

**THE DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.**  
Inquiries Made in the British House of Commons.

London, March 30.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Brodrick, replying in the house of commons today to a question on the subject, confirmed the reports that disturbances had occurred in the neighborhood of Tien Tsin, saying they were apparently caused by the secret societies. He added that the foreign representatives had called on China to remedy the matters. The governor of the province in which the disturbances had occurred had been recalled and a new governor had been appointed. The under secretary also said that two British warships had gone to Taku to protect British lives and property.

**Old Dominion Steamship Burned.**  
New York, March 30.—The steamship Old Dominion, formerly of the Old Dominion Line, now the property of the Joy Steamship Company, plying between New York and Boston, was damaged by fire today. She reached the pier last night and about 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the cargo of general merchandise near the engine room. The crew which rushed to the pumps, were driven away by the heat, but the fire department, which was then summoned, confined the flames to the lower deck. Total loss \$15,000.

**"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned."**  
Economy is the lesson taught by this saying. It is true economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, and thus prevents sickness and puts the whole system in a state of health for the coming season. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses—positive proof that it is economy to take only Hood's.

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

**FILIPINOS HANGED FOR MURDER**  
Manila, March 30, 6:15 p. m.—Morales and Gonzales, who were found guilty of murdering a countryman, were hanged at noon today in the plaza in front of the church at San Carlos.

There was no demonstration.

**FERRY'S SEEDS**  
Thousands of gardeners depend on Ferry's Seeds every year and never suffer disappointment. Cheap substitutes bring loss, not paying crops. It pays to pay a little more for FERRY'S SEEDS. Five cents per paper. Always the best. Send for a free trial. B. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

**CORN EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK**  
Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,982,235 bushels, against 3,982,235 in the corresponding week of 1899. Since July 1st, this season exports of wheat aggregate 147,172,630 bushels, against 154,560,740 last year and 150,077,552 in 1897-98.

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**Business failures in the United States for the week number 178 as compared with 190 in this week a year ago.**

## FRENCH DEFEAT THE ARABS.

They Storm the Town of Inrahr in Algeria.

Paris, March 30, 2:15 p. m.—An official account has been issued of the victory of the French troops over the Arab army at Inrahr, which assembled with the object of attacking the French expedition which recently occupied the oasis of Insalah, southwest of Algeria. The French learned of the scheme and decided to storm the enemy's position, which was successfully carried March 19th by a column led by Lieutenant Colonel Eu. The town was first stormed and then stormed, the Arab warriors making their last stand in the mosques. They left 600 men killed and 100 wounded on the field. In addition, 450 prisoners were taken. The French losses were nine native soldiers killed, thirty-eight wounded and two officers wounded.

**SMALL DAMAGES ASSESSED.**  
Against Restaurant