

WAR ON OUR HANDS

Senator Morgan Sounds a Note of Alarm About the Panama Matter

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS WRONG

The Senator Says the Attitude of the United States is Not Justified by the Treaty of 1846—He is Certain That Colombia Will Fight Us—Secretary Hay Issues a Statement Defending the Action of the President—The Colombian Representative at Washington Likely to be Called Home—Consul General Gudgeon Says Panama Wants Independence or Annexation to the United States in Order to Assure the Construction of the Canal—Our Warships to Keep Colombian Troops Out of Panama.

Washington, November 6.—The events of the day as they developed here relative to the situation on the isthmus were the recognition of the de facto government; the receipt of dispatches from Commander Hubbard, of the Nashville; the arrival in Washington of Consul General Gudgeon, of Panama, and the issue of orders to Admiral Coghlan to proceed forthwith to the isthmus with the consul general.

Commander Hubbard cabled that the Colombian government troops under Generals Torres and Tovar, 450 strong at Colon had departed on a merchant vessel. He stated that the isthmus from one side to the other was in the hands of the revolutionists. This statement is of the greatest importance, the United States being bound by treaty to maintain order and preserve free traffic across the isthmus, is now under the obligation to prevent any possible collision either along the line of the Panama railway or at the terminus, Panama and Colon. Thus the future attitude of the Colombian government towards the new republic of Panama becomes of little importance, for it is practically impossible for it to go to war with Panama. Officials here familiar with the country declare that it is impossible to move a Colombian army overland to the isthmus owing to the character of the country. On the other hand, if an attempt is made to bring troops either to Colon or Panama by water the United States naval officers at those points would interfere.

Thus by force of treaty obligations requiring the maintenance of order across the isthmus, a necessary condition to free transit, the United States government practically has been placed in the position of a protector to the new republic of Panama and that, too, regardless of any bias on the part of the United States government towards either party to the strife in Colombia.

It was authoritatively stated today that though the recognition of the new republic is of a business character at first, consisting of an authorization throughout our consular officials on the isthmus to do business with the new government as they did with the Colombian government, this will in due time be followed by political recognition. This latter form of recognition will be deferred until the government at Panama has taken a more regular form. It is presumed here that the junta will very soon issue a call for a convention which will adopt a constitution and provide for the selection of a president. Then it will be in order for ministers to be appointed between the two countries, the United States and Panama, which will constitute full political recognition of the new state. That condition will enable the conduct of negotiations that may be necessary to the successful execution of the project of the United States for the construction of the isthmian canal and it is a certainty that existing concessions will not survive the new government.

PANAMA RECOGNIZED.
Washington, November 6.—The United States government has recognized the de facto government of Panama. It was announced at the state department today after the return of Secretary Hay from the cabinet meeting that instructions have been sent to United States Minister Beaupre at Bogota, (assuming that he has not left the capital yet) and to Mr. Ehrman, the United States vice consul at Panama and now acting consul there, to inform the government of Colombia and Panama respectively that the de facto government is recognized. The telegram to Ehrman follows:

"The people of Panama have by an apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the republic of Colombia and resumed their independence. When you are satisfied that a de facto government, republican in form and without substantial opposition from its own people, has been established in the state of Panama, you will enter into relations with it as the de facto government of the territory and look to it for all due action to protect the persons and property of citizens of the United States and to keep open the isthmian transit in accordance with the obligations of existing treaties governing the relation of the United States to that territory."

The telegram to Mr. Beaupre is in the following terms:

"The people of Panama, having by an apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the republic of Colombia, and resumed their independence, and having adopted a government of their own, republican in form, with which the government of the United States of America has entered into relations, the president of the United States, in accordance with the ties of friendship which have so long and so happily existed between the respective nations, most earnestly commends to the governments of Colombia and of Panama the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them. He holds that he is bound not merely by treaty obligations but by the interests of civilization, to see that the peaceful traffic of the world

across the isthmus of Panama shall not longer be disturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful civil war."

SAILED FOR PANAMA.
Washington, November 6.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Glass commanding the Pacific squadron, announcing the departure of the Marblehead, Concord and Wyoming and the collier Nero yesterday at Acapulco, Mexico, for Panama. The squadron is proceeding at full speed.

COLOMBIAN CHARGE TO LEAVE.
Washington, November 6.—The Associated Press learns that Dr. Tomas Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires, is prepared to leave Washington on short notice with his family for Colombia. It may be stated that instructions withdrawing him will cause no surprise at the Colombian legation, where it is believed that the state department's recognition of the Republic of Panama will cause intense feeling in Colombia. So far Dr. Herran has had no advice from his government.

CONSUL GENERAL GUDGEON'S VIEWS.

Washington, November 6.—Consul General Gudgeon has arrived in Washington from Asheville, N. C., and today received instructions preliminary to his departure Sunday for the isthmus of Panama. Rear Admiral Coghlan has received orders to convey the consul general to the isthmus on the converted yacht Mayflower, which will sail from the navy yard here Sunday for Colon at full speed. Consul General Gudgeon will receive final instructions from the president tomorrow. These instructions will be of the most minute character though, of course, much will be left to the discretion of Mr. Gudgeon, in whom the administration has the fullest confidence. On the arrival of the Mayflower at Colon Mr. Gudgeon will make himself known at once to the de facto government and the usual formalities in such cases will be observed. He will do business directly with the Republic of Panama, which in its provisional form at present consists of an executive board but which before his arrival may easily take the form of a permanent government.

"As soon as Consul General Gudgeon returned to his hotel from the state department, where he was for a long time in conference with Assistant Secretary Loomis he talked interestingly to an Associated Press reporter of the isthmian situation, saying:

"I am not in the least surprised to know that the isthmus has declared its independence. Five months ago a revolution was a foregone conclusion as we all knew. The isthmian people have conducted themselves in patience and with dignified deliberation, have awaited the adjournment of the Colombian congress and the destruction of their last hope for the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty before taking this apparently radical step. Their reason for this action is the alleged refusal of the Bogota government to direct its policy with some regard to the isthmian people's good."

"Striking proof of the stability of the government is seen in the personnel of the executive board which now constitutes the provisional government. They are all three men of the strongest character, leaders in the isthmian commercial world, and men who command undivided respect of the natives as well as the foreign residents of the isthmus."

"What of the sentiment of the people on the isthmus toward the United States," Mr. Gudgeon was asked. He replied:

"It is extremely cordial and friendly. They want independence, annexation, or anything that will insure the construction of the Panama canal and the consequent prosperity of the isthmus. They have the greatest confidence in the people and the government of the United States. American capital is already there to a large extent and the people are desirous of cultivating closer trade relations with the United States."

"My leave of absence does not extend for a week but when I saw the Associated Press cablegrams from the isthmus indicating the seriousness of the situation I at once telegraphed the secretary of state, saying I should leave my home in Asheville at once for my post and would stop in Washington today for a conference. I am carrying the best wishes of the officials of the administration to the vice consul general, Mr. Ehrman, who has conducted affairs in my absence to the entire satisfaction of the Washington government."

Mr. Gudgeon's relations with the Bogota authorities always have been exceedingly cordial and he would say nothing that would reflect on the Colombian government. His attitude as American consul must be neutral as regards Colombia's internal affairs.

Mr. Gudgeon went to the Colombian legation today and had a conference with Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, who is his personal friend.

COLOMBIA WILL GO TO WAR.
Washington, November 6.—Senator Morgan said that soon after Congress

A LONG- FELT WANT.

It Is Supplied At Last in Wilmington.

Good-natured people are often irritable. If you know the reason, you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles? Not sick enough to go to bed, not well enough to be content.

The constant itching sensation. Hard to bear, harder to get relief. Spoils your temper, nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want? You can have relief and cure if you will follow the advice of a local citizen, C. S. Hollen, printer on The Morning Messenger, residing at 419 Grace street, says: "I had used several remedies to get relief from itching piles but without any good results. Learning of Doan's Ointment, I obtained it at Bellamy's drug store. It acted immediately and proved so effective that I am entirely cured of the affliction. I found it to be an excellent remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

convenes in extra session that he will introduce a resolution calling upon the foreign relations committee of the senate to obtain from the state department a detailed report of the relations between the United States and Colombia under the treaty of 1846. According to Senator Morgan, the attitude of this country is not justified by a careful construction of the provisions of the treaty and is at variance with precedent laid down by the United States. In discussing the situation today he said:

"This is the fourth time the United States has landed troops on the isthmus under the cloak of the treaty. Heretofore it has been for the suppression of rioting and for the protection of Colombia. Now that it is against the wish of Colombia it undoubtedly will provoke a just protest."

"Colombia means to war. Of that I am certain. This government will find that it will have a series of complications on its hands not unlike that offered by the Indians when they were met with the territorial aggression of this government, and the trouble the Colombians will have will be similar to that of the Filipinos with the conduct of warfare far more difficult. I believe, however, the administration will not have this matter to decide. It is a question for congress and that body is likely to shirk the responsibility."

THE PRESIDENT DEFENDED.

Washington, November 6.—The secretary of state made today a statement in regard to affairs on the isthmus of Panama, which says:

"The action of the president in the Panama matter is not only in the strictest accordance with the principles of justice and equity and in line with all the best precedents of our public policy, but it was the only course he could have taken in compliance with our treaty rights and obligations."

After quoting the treaty of 1846 and President Polk's comment thereon, the statement says the control of undisturbed transit across the isthmus has become of transcendent importance to the United States. The statement cites precedents and continues:

"The United States has not only constantly protected Colombia from foreign invasion on the strength of the rights and the duties created by the treaty of 1846, but has time and again intervened to preserve the freedom of traffic from disturbance in the course of domestic dissensions. In these cases we have intervened some times at the suggestion of Colombia, some times on our own impression of the necessities of the case, but always to the profit of Colombia as well as of universal commerce."

"It is therefore, too clear for discussion that when, at the repeated solicitation of the government of Colombia, a treaty was entered into between that government and the United States for carrying into effect the long-considered plan of a canal across the isthmus, to be owned and controlled by the government of the United States, it was no new proposition that was being adopted, but rather the carrying out of a long cherished plan of both countries and long since been conceded in principle by the government of Colombia."

The statement refers to the rejection of the canal treaty by Colombia and its influence upon the people of Panama, inciting them to revolution. The course of the president in this juncture, says the statement, was marked out in advance by all our principles and precedents.

After summarizing the acts of the government during the last two or three days the statement concludes by saying that the president gave notice to the world "that not only our treaty obligations, but the imperative demands of the interests of civilization required him to put a stop, which we hope and believe will be a final one, to the incessant civil contests and bickerings which have been for so many years the curse of Panama. Having regard only to the present crisis and the needs of the hour, no plainer duty was ever imposed upon a chief of state than that which rested upon the president of the United States in the interest of the isthmus, the people of Colombia, the people of the United States and the commerce of the world, to preserve, for the benefit of all, free transit over the isthmus and to do all that lay in his power to bring a permanent peace to its people."

AMERICAN LIVES SAVED.

Colon, Colombia, November 6.—A m. The government of the Republic of Panama last night appointed Senator Porfirio Melendez, civil and military governor of Colon, pending the appointment of new officials. Those of the old government have been impotent since the troops left. The prefect, Senator Cuadros, and the alcalde, Sr. Guerrero, are now nonentities. They have not been arrested.

Governor Melendez has notified the officials that they may remain at their posts for the present if they swear allegiance to the new republic. He has

also notified the steamship agent that Colombian ports on the Atlantic are closed to all arrivals. This refers only to their non-acceptance of troops from coast ports.

A steam launch was dispatched last night to capture Bocas del Toro in the interest of the new republic. No difficulties are anticipated there.

The new republic doubtless is firmly established. There are no Colombian troops on the isthmus and satisfaction is everywhere expressed at the new order of things.

The American employees of the rail road and others have been armed with rifles and revolvers supplied by the United States cruiser Nashville. Together with the latter's men, the volunteers presented a bold front Wednesday and Thursday afternoons to the Colombians who were threatening the lives of Americans. Thanks to the stand taken by Commander Hubbard, of the Nashville, the situation was saved.

LT. GULICK HONORED.

Goldboro Companies Give Smoker and Review—Arrest of a Negro.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Goldboro, N. C., November 7.—A negro who hails from Duplin county and gave his name as James Mason made himself obnoxious around the ticket office and waiting rooms last night and was ordered to leave by Mr. J. L. Royall, the ticket agent. The negro refused to leave and became insulting to Mr. Royall, who called in Officer Rufus Smith. The negro was still insolent and tried to draw a 38-calibre pistol. The officer used his club quite freely and the negro attempted to run, but was prevented from so doing by some gentlemen passing the door. He was thrown down and his pistol taken away from him. The officer then handcuffed the negro and took to the lockup. At the trial this morning the negro could not give bond and was sent to jail to await superior court.

The smoker and review given by both military companies of the city in honor of Lieutenant J. W. Gulick, United States army who is now on a vacation visit to his home in this city, was a delightful affair and afforded much pleasure to all present as well as to the guests of honor, Captains Hood and Cohen, of the two companies, did the honors gracefully and cordially and the entire military were only too glad of an opportunity to show their esteem of one of their old members. As guests of the occasion there were present Colonel T. H. Bain, inspector general of the state, Colonel Jos. E. Robinson, of the governor's staff, and Major W. H. Smith, of the quartermaster general's staff.

MURDERED HIS CHUM.

A Boy 13 Enraged Over a Name Applied to Him, Kills One and Wounds Another.

Monrovia, Pa., November 7.—Enraged over a name applied to him, Earl Flory, a 12-year old boy, shot and killed James Murphy, aged 12 years and severely wounded John Johnson, aged 11 years. The tragedy occurred late this evening at Sinery Hill, where the three boys reside. Flory is in jail here tonight and Johnson was brought here to the Memorial hospital.

The three boys for sometime have been boon-companions and today were out hunting. The only gun in the party was owned by Flory, who allowed the others to share in the shooting from time to time. A dispute arose as to whose turn it was to use the gun and Flory settled the question by taking it himself, whereupon Murphy said:

"Your old gun is no good. Its like you, you dirty pup."

The words were scarcely out of Murphy's mouth when Flory fired at him, point blank. The charge took effect in Murphy's abdomen, almost disemboweling him. Johnson was severely wounded about the lower part of the body by part of the charge which went by Murphy.

GUANTANAMA STATION.

A Proposition by the Cuban Government to the United States.

Havana, November 7.—The Cuban government today handed to United States Minister Squires a proposition which, if accepted by the United States, will result in the immediate turning over of the Guantanamo naval station to the United States. The turnover includes the public ground and the portions purchased by the Cuban government, but does not include the parcels still acquired. The United States will have immediate control of large areas of land on both sides of the bay, inclusive of the entrance and the lights, etc., are situated and all the private properties within the area will be purchased on terms practically agreed upon, excepting that of the Cuba Eastern railroad, a New York company which is seeking permission to establish a terminus within the area.

Death of a Fayetteville Merchant.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Fayetteville, N. C., November 6.—Captain Alonzo Garrison died last night at his residence on Person street in this city, aged 76 years, after a long period of feeble health. He was for years Captain of the steamer Murchison, and afterwards a leading grocer, a citizen of high standing, and a member of the Baptist church. He was a native of Brunswick county. He married Miss Belle Beasley, daughter of the late Rev. J. M. Beasley, who survives him with one son, Mr. John Garrison.

Will be Home Today.

The many friends of Mr. Will R. Taylor will be glad to know that he will return this afternoon from the Atlantic Coast Line's Relief hospital at Rocky Mount and it will also be a source of pleasure for them to know that he has entirely recovered from the effects of the operation he underwent at the hospital several weeks ago.

Uncle Andy Carnegie is returning to the states. Is he coming to the rescue of the "black-haired boy," Charlie Schwab?—Atlanta Constitution.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Saturday, November 7.

COTTON.—Steady 10½. Receipts of cotton today—3,950 bales. Receipts same day last year—1,495 bales.

Receipts of the season to date—177,415 bales. Receipts to same date last year—184,789 bales.

SAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing. ROSIN—\$2.50 bid. TAR—Firm at \$1.80.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Firm; hard \$2.25; dip \$3.50; virgin \$3.50. Receipts today—33 casks spirits turpentine; 257 barrels rosin; 66 barrels tar; 162 barrels crude turpentine.

Receipts same day last year—59 casks spirits turpentine; 125 barrels rosin; 88 barrels tar; 50 barrels crude turpentine.

PRODUCE.

SALT.—Prices car load lots—200 lbs coarse 79c; 150 lbs coarse 72c; 100 lbs C F 40c; 200 lbs C F 30c; 200 lbs F F Table 90c to 1.15; 200 lbs Rock Cattle 1.15.

DRY SALTED SIDES.—8 to 8½. BUTTER—27 to 30c. COFFEE—7 to 10c.

FLOUR.—Straights \$4.20 to \$4.30; 2nd patents \$4.40 to \$4.50; full \$4.90 to \$5.00. MOLASSES.—S. House 14; New Orleans Brights 23 to 25; Porto Rico 20; Cuba 28.

SUGAR.—Granulated \$4.85; W. C. X. No. 5, \$4.65; No. 7 \$4.60; No. 9 \$4.50; No. 11, \$4.40.

LARD.—(Tierce Basis) Pure 8½ cents Compound 7½ to 7¾c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS.—North Carolina 65 to 70; Virginia 60 to 70; new Spanish 70 to 75. BEEFWAX—26 to 27c.

CORN.—67 to 70. CORN MEAL—60 to 62½. EGGS—18 cents.

CHICKENS.—Hens 30 to 40c; spring 15 to 30. TURKEY—12 cents.

BEEF.—2 to 4c. N. C. BACON.—Hams (old) 16 cents; shoulders 12½ to 13c; sides 12½ to 13c. SHINKLES.—Per 100 lbs, 6-inch saps \$2.00; 5-inch hearts \$2.50; 6-inch saps \$3.00; 6-inch hearts \$4.00.

TIMBER.—Per m ft.—Extra milling...\$7.50 to \$8.50 Mill prime...\$6.00 to \$6.50 Mill fair...\$4.50 to \$5.00 Common mill...\$4.00 to \$4.50 Inferior to ordinary...\$3.50 to \$4.00

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations on local securities furnished by Hugh MacRae & Co.

STOCKS.

A. C. L. of Conn... Bid 250 Asked 250 N. C. Railroad... Bid 165 Asked 172

BANKS.

Atlantic Nat. Bank... 245 Merchants Nat. Bank... 37 People's Sav. Bank... 150

Atlantic Tr. & Banking Co... 120 Will. Sav. & Trust Co... 475

MILL STOCK.

Anderson Cot. Mills... 123 126 Clifton Mfg. Co... 103

F. W. Poe Mfg. Co... 100 Granby Cot. Mills, S. C... 100

Henrietta Mills, S. C... 195 200 Union Cot. Mills pfd S. C... 165

Pelzer Mfg. Co... 175 Piedmont Mfg. Co... 200

BONDS.

A. C. L. 4% cert... 85 A. C. L. 5% cert... 105

W. & N. 4% cert... 102 W. & N. 5% cert... 104

North Carolina 4%... 131 134 New Hanover County 5%... 102

Wilmington 5%... 102

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

FINANCIAL.

New York, November 7.—Money on call nominal. No loans. Time loans prime 5½ to 6 per cent. for all rates.

Prime mercantile paper 5½ to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers bills at \$1.54 for demand and at \$1.50 to \$1.51 for sixty days; posted rates \$1.51 to \$1.52 and \$1.53 to \$1.54; commercial bills \$1.53 to \$1.54; bar silver 55½; Mexican dollars 45.

FOREX.

A. C. L. 4% cert... 100 to 105 A. C. L. 5% cert... 105 to 110

W. & N. 4% cert... 102 to 104 W. & N. 5% cert... 104 to 106

North Carolina 4%... 131 to 134 New Hanover County 5%... 102 to 104

Wilmington 5%... 102 to 104

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams Express... 223 American Express... 105

United States Express... 105 Wells Fargo... 200

S. S. ALABAMA.

Amalgamated Copper... 35½ Brooklyn Rapid Transit... 35½

Pullman Palace Car... 215 Standard Oil... 65½

Tennessee Coal and Iron... 72½ United States Steel... 112½

June and July 5.69; July and August 5.68.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Galveston strong at 10 11-16c; net receipts 25,299 bales.

Norfolk firm at 10½c; net receipts 3,381 bales.

Baltimore nominal at 11c. Boston steady at 11½.

Wilmington steady at 10.37½; net receipts 3,950 bales.

Philadelphia firm at 11.40; net receipts 67 bales.

Savannah firm at 10½c; net receipts 2,904 bales.

New Orleans firm at 10½c; net receipts 12,603 bales.

Mobile firm at 10½c; net receipts 5,317 bales.

Memphis firm at 10½c; net receipts 4,205 bales.

Augusta steady at 10½c; net receipts 2,403 bales.

Charleston firm at 10 9-16c; net receipts 1,286 bales.

Cincinnati dull at 11c; net receipts 275 bales.

Louisville firm at 10½c.

St. Louis firm at 10½c; net receipts 500 bales.

Houston steady at 10 11-16c; net receipts 16,345 bales.

New York, November 7.—Cotton quiet at 11½; gross receipts 11,441 bales; sales 203 bales; stock 30,641 bales.

Wheat today at all seaports—Net receipts 65,477 bales; exports to Great Britain 32,775 bales; to the continent 26,958 bales; to Mexico 1,400 bales; stock 649,192 bales.

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