

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

THE VIEWS OF OTIS ON THE SITUATION

He Replies to Questions of The War Department.

ENEMY'S FORCES BROKEN

AND ONLY SCATTERED BANDS OF THEM REMAIN.

DEPEND ON "HELP FROM UNITED STATES"

And the Overthrow of McKinley's Administration, He Declares. Population Generally Becoming Friendly to Americans.

Washington, June 26.—General Otis in reply to a cable from the War Department asking for information regarding the situation and conditions in the Philippines, today cabled a long reply as follows:

"Manila, June 26th. Adjutant General, Washington. "Rainy season. Little inland campaigning possible in Luzon. We occupy large portion Tagalog country, lines stretching from Imus south to San Fernando north, nearly 60 miles, and to eastward into Laguna Province. Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large force held together about four thousand in Tarlac Province and northern Pangasinan. Their scattered forces in bands of fifty to five hundred in other portions Luzon; in Cavite and Batangas Provinces could assemble possibly, two hundred, generalized from recent defeats; mass of people terrorized by insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection; no longer flee on approach our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them; no recent burning of towns; population within our lines becoming dense, taking up land cultivation extensively; kept out Manila much as possible, as city population becoming too great to be cared for. Natives southeast Luzon combining to drive out insurgents; only hope insurgent leaders is United States aid. They proclaim near overthrow present administration to be followed by their independence and recognition by United States. This is the influence which enables them hold out; much contentment prevails among them and no civil government remains; trade with ports not in our possessions—former source insurgent revenues, now intercepted; not certain wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports are without supply of food and merchants suffering losses; meditate restoring trade privileges, although insurgents reap benefits. Courts here in successful operation under direction of able Filipinos. Affairs in other islands comparatively quiet awaiting results in Luzon. All anxieties for trade and repeated calls for American troops received. Am giving attention to Jolo archipelago and Palawan Islands. Our troops have worked to limit of endurance. Volunteer organizations have been called in; replaced by regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah now taking transports and Sixth Infantry sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops in good physical condition; sickness among troops has increased lately due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. Nothing alarming. Of the 12 per cent of the command reported sick, nearly 6 per cent in general hospital, of whom 5 per cent have typhoid and 17 malarial fever; twenty-five per cent have intestinal trouble; remaining fifty five per cent have various ailments, fourteen of which due to wound injuries. Many officers and men who served in Cuba break under recurrence Cuban fever, and regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered. (Signed)

"OTIS."

The inadequacy of the number of officers mentioned in last part of above cablegram has been remedied by the sailing of the transports Zealandia and Sheridan, carrying a number of officers for regiments in the Philippines. Adjutant General Corbin says that all officers belonging to regiments in the Philippines who are not absent on account of a surgeon certificate are under orders to join their regiment at once. Forty-four officers have sailed on the recent transports going from Manila. Secretary Alger said today that no action will be taken for the enlargement of the army or sending troops to reinforce General Otis until the return of President McKinley. He also said that General Wheeler would receive no assignment until that time.

BOMBARDMENT THREATENED.

Manila, June 26.—(7:30 P. M.)—The Montana and Kansas volunteers are returning from San Fernando and the Twelfth and Ninth regulars will replace them.

Senior Luis Marinus, the first Spanish Consul General at the Philippine Islands, has arrived here from Singapore, on board the Isla de Luzon.

Delegations from Spanish organizations on tug met the steamer and welcomed the Consul.

The Bantayan Correspondent of the Noticiero writes that the gunboat Albany appeared off Bantayan, June 25, and her commander told the authorities of the town that unless they declared allegiance to the United States and raised the American flag after fifteen

days he would bombard the town. The Albany then sailed, announcing she would return.

When the dispatch was forwarded the town was greatly panic stricken and it was thought the authorities would probably comply with the demand of the commander of the gunboat.

THE COURTS.

Manila, June 26.—(7:30 P. M.)—Great interest is felt in the result of the first step which is now being taken here in the direction of self-government. The Supreme Court is sitting daily and the American and Filipino judges are holding consultations through an interpreter. A unanimous vote is required for a decision. Major General Otis has persuaded Major Young, of the Utah battery, to remain on the court for a time after the battery departs. Three of the active justices are absent, Ambrosio Rianzares, Justice of the Criminal branch of the court, happened to be at Tarlac, then the seat of the insurgent government, when the appointments were announced and he was arrested and sentenced to banishment for life. His present whereabouts are not known. Pedro Llorente, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is in Cebu, where he has great influence, working to popularize American rule with good results.

The native judges will now begin to hold criminal courts, having jurisdiction over all offences except those committed by soldiers or against military authority.

The United States transport Sherman has sailed for the Island of Negros, with the Sixth infantry, which relieves the California regiment.

WAR OFFICE VIEW.

Washington, June 26.—General Otis' detailed report of the conditions existing in the Philippines is considered very satisfactory at the War Department. It is taken to mean that General Otis will not prosecute a campaign on account of the rainy season, except where the insurgents make it necessary to defend the territory now in possession of the United States. That portion of the dispatch telling of the belief among Filipinos that the present policy of the United States will not be upheld is regarded as of great significance. It is believed that when the Filipinos see there is no hope of their recognition by the United States they will give up the fight. The absence of any suggestion as to more troops being needed is taken to mean that General Otis does not believe they could be used to advantage.

MRS. BARROW GETS 12 YEARS.

New York, June 26.—Mrs. George B. Barrow, when arraigned before Justice Werner in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court today, pleaded guilty to the charge of kidnapping baby Marion Clark. She was sentenced to twelve years and ten months in prison. Justice Werner bitterly denounced the woman and pronounced her crime one of "consummate villainy," and refused to defer the sentence.

"This woman," he said, "would ordinarily be entitled to some consideration, but the nature of this case shows her to be utterly devoid of the fine and tender feelings that are the distinguishing characteristics of her sex."

HIS BODY WAS SEVERED

BUT HE LIVED AND TALKED RATIONALLY AFTERWARD.

Remarkable Case of a White Man Named Parsons Who Was Run Over by a Train on the Southern.

Winston, N. C., June 26.—(Special)—A young man named Parsons, of Lenoir, in attempting to board the Southern vestibule train at Bethel station last night fell off, the car wheels running over his body and one arm. He was cut half in two. To the surprise of everybody the young man lived for two hours after the horrible accident. He was conscious and talked till the very last.

BODY TAKEN TO CHARLOTTE.

(By Associated Press.) Charlotte, N. C., June 26.—A white man named Parsons, whose home was at Lenoir, N. C., was run over by a Southern Railway train late last night 30 miles north of here. He was brought to Charlotte and lived about 30 minutes after reaching here. His body was entirely severed just below the waist, and while lying on a stretcher talking to a physician, the unfortunate man saw the lower half of his body removed to another part of the room and commented upon it. He told his name and talked very rationally, and in a few moments said to the doctor that he had only a few more minutes to live and asked that he be given something to stop the pain. The doctor administered an opiate and Parsons became quiet and died in a few minutes. The man was about 21 years old, and was beating his way on the train when killed.

KILLED BY THE SOUTHERN.

Richmond, Va., June 26.—James H. Nelson, weighmaster and storekeeper for the W. R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company here, was run over and killed by a train on the Southern Railway at 11:40 o'clock this morning. His body was terribly mangled. Mr. Nelson was the father of Mr. Jesse A. Nelson, the Superintendent of the Trigg Ship Yards.

WHOLESALE GROCERS TO MEET.

Richmond, Va., June 26.—The Southern Wholesale Grocers Association, eighth annual session, will be held in Asheville, N. C., July 6th.

This organization comprises the trade of twelve States and two territories. The approaching convention will, it is stated, be the largest ever held by the Association. From some of the larger Southern cities the entire trade is expected to attend.

FRENCH CABINET OUTLINES A POLICY

The Usual Uproar Follows in The Chamber.

THE REPUBLIC FIRST

THE ARMY, ITS DIGNITY AND INTERESTS AFTERWARD.

THE MINISTRY HAD A SMALL MAJORITY

Its Motion Prevailing by a Vote of Only 263 to 237. Ministers Much Interrupted And Violent Excitement Prevailed in The Lobby.

Paris, June 26.—The new Cabinet Ministry presented themselves to the Chambers this afternoon.

The Chamber of Deputies was thronged and there was great animation at the opening of the session when it became known that two alleged hostile groups, the Socialist-Radicals and the Democratic Left, had decided to vote in favor of the Government and that M. Paul De Cassagnac had withdrawn his interpellation.

Identical statements were read in the Chamber of Deputies by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau and in the Senate by the Minister of Justice, M. Monis.

They were as follows:

"The Chamber of Deputies, in expressing itself resolved not to support any government but one determined to defend energetically Republican institutions and assure public order, has clearly defined the task imposed upon the new Cabinet. The Ministry has no other ambition than to accomplish it. In order to bring about the pacification of the country and to maintain intact our common inheritance, it seemed to us that existing delusions should be effaced and that the work we are about to undertake required the co-operation of all Republicans. When the aim is definite, though varying according to the methods of different schools accord becomes easier and controversies are lost in the presence of one duty to perform. To end the agitations pursued, under disguises easy to penetrate, against the regime which has been sanctioned and will be upheld by universal suffrage, and to require from all the serviceable assistance and courageous assumption of responsibility. Such is necessarily the first duty of the Government. It is resolved to have all judicial decisions respected, and the first wish of the country is to listen to the voice of justice it will maintain silence and respect while its decisions are prepared.

"In the front rank of the important interests of the country, bound up with the conservation of the dignity of the nation, we place the interests of the army, which the Republic has constructed on a stronger and wider basis and which is synonymous with the Republic's security and is the pride of France. We think, with the army's most illustrious and surest guides, that inviolable attachment to discipline is the first and essential guarantee of the army's own greatness. We intend to defend it with the same energy against the attacks and solicitations which constitute the most undeserved of insults.

"We desire above all that appeasement may be accomplished and it will come quickly if every one will give up being a law unto himself and bow to the law of the land.

"To accomplish the work which has devolved upon us we have need of the co-operation of parliament and its whole confidence. We ask the widest mandate. We take the fullest responsibility. We ask for a truce of the irritating discussions, hurtful to the interests of the country and that you will vote without delay a sum necessary to the good working of public services. If our efforts are not sterile, disunion among Republicans will vanish and the Republic will soon resume the path of economic and social progress."

The Senate, by a vote of 187 to 25, approved the declaration of the Government.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Ernest Roche, Socialist, interpellated the Government regarding the policy and composition of the Ministry. He declared it was a government of war and of defiance and violently attacked the Minister of War, General The Marquis De Gallifet.

Other speakers followed in a similar vein and eight orders of the day were moved, only two of them approving the Ministerial statement.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau replied to the various interpellations. He expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to take more severe measures and said he thought it easy to demonstrate whence came the attacks upon the cabinet.

In conclusion the Premier said: "Our task is heavy. Whatever course the Chamber may pursue, I have done all my duty."

The speech of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, was much interrupted. The noise, at times, was deafening and several members were called to order.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau accepted an order of the day moved by M. Jules Perillier, Radical-Socialist, reading as follows:

"The Chamber approving the declaration

and acts of the government, passes to the order of the day." The Chamber adopted M. Perillier's motion by a vote of 263 to 237. An indescribable scene of excitement followed in the lobbies.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The New Industries Reported in the South in a Week.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 26.—The more important of the new industries reported by The Tradesman during the week ended June 24 are a \$60,000 brick-making plant in Florida; coals mines in Kentucky; three cotton mills in Georgia and one each in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia; cotton seed oil mills in North Carolina and Texas; electric light and power companies in Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia; a fertilizer factory in Georgia; flouring mills in Arkansas and Tennessee; gas works in North Carolina and West Virginia; graphite mines in Alabama; ice factories in Alabama and North Carolina; an iron bed factory in Tennessee; lime kilns in West Virginia; lumber mills in Georgia, Kentucky and South Carolina; planing mills in Florida and Georgia; a rice mill in Louisiana; a rope and yarn mill in South Carolina; a sash, door and blind factory in Georgia; a telephone company in North Carolina; a tobacco stemmy in Virginia.

WORLD'S CONGRESS OF WOMEN.

Novel Idea of Its President, the Countess of Aberdeen.

London, June 26.—The International Council of Women opened today. The Countess of Aberdeen, President of the Council, in her address, after cordial words of welcome, sketched the duties of the Council. She said international arbitration should ever be placed foremost in its programme, advocated the establishment of an international bureau of information regarding all that affects women, and warned women against arrogating to themselves alone the duties of curing all evils, saying:

"It may be well to have unions of mothers, but do the fathers count so little in the home that their counsel is not needed? The redemption of the race can only be compassed by men and women joining hands and making common cause in every department in life."

In conclusion, the Countess of Aberdeen deprecated the idea usually formed about women's congresses, that they were bent upon devising plans whereby women might be emancipated from home duties, saying:

"This congress holds fast to the belief that woman's first mission must be her home."

DAVIS COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Tarboro, N. C., June 26.—(Special)—Chance Davis, charged with burning the residence of Mr. Battle's at Cool Spring, this county, was committed to jail today. His counsel waived examination. Jacob Battle and Don Gilliam represented the State. The defendant was represented by Paul Jones.

BIG TIN PLATE STRIKE

IT WILL THROW 50,000 PEOPLE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Result of Failure of Amalgamated Association And Factory Owners to Agree on a 20 Per Cent Advance.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 26.—All the Tin Plate Works in the country will be closed at midnight on Friday as a result of the failure to settle the wage scale at the conference in Chicago. Fully 50,000 persons will be thrown idle by the shut down.

The conference, when opened in Chicago on Tuesday morning, closed Saturday evening at six o'clock, without having arrived at an agreement. The workers wage committee acting under instructions received from the annual convention held in Detroit last month, made a demand for an advance of 20 per cent. The present wage scale will expire on June 30th, and members of the Amalgamated Association are not permitted to work after that date unless the new scale is signed.

About 25,000 skilled workers are members of the Association and as many more are dependent upon them and will be idle while the skilled men are unemployed. Nearly 75 per cent of the tin plate workers of the country are employed in Western Pennsylvania mills.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The drafting committee of the peace conference on arbitration adopted the first reading of the proposed code of procedure on arbitration yesterday.

The vote on the second reading will occur on Friday, when the second reading of the permanent arbitration proposal, based on the scheme of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the head of the British delegation, will occur.

St. Petersburg, June 26.—The Czarina gave birth to a daughter here this afternoon. She was named Maria.

The trial at Nice of General Gilotti di Guisepe, the Italian charged with espionage, who was arrested there June 12, resulted yesterday in a verdict sentencing him to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of 5,000 francs.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Yale Law School was celebrated yesterday. The oration was given by Attorney General John W. Griggs, whose theme was "The Advances of Jurisprudence in the Nineteenth Century."

TIN HORNS TOOTED; DELEGATES HOWLED

Another Fruitless Day in the Kentucky Convention.

MINORITY FILIBUSTERED

AND ONLY TWO BALLOTS WERE TAKEN AT THE SESSION.

CHAIRMAN REFUSED TO ALLOW APPEAL

From His Decision and the Fun Began. Many Delegates Wore Out are Leaving For Home. New Tonal Against the Field.

Louisville, Ky., June 26.—A continuous performance of howling farce, lasting eight hours, a rare vocal entertainment, with soloists and chorus of several hundred voices, declamation and tin horn tests of lung power, made up the programme of the sixth day's session of the Democratic State Convention and it narrowly escaped winding up in an exhibition of pugilism and marksmanship.

From 10 o'clock until 6 o'clock Central Music Hall contained without doubt the most uproarious and disorderly body of men that ever gathered together for the transaction of political or other business. Angrily by what they considered an arbitrary ruling of the chair, in refusing to allow an appeal from his decision declaring out of order a motion to remove policemen from the hall, over half the delegates set about with all the energy they could command to prevent by deafening noise the transaction of any further business until they secured a vote on this appeal. This plan was successfully carried out until nearly 6 o'clock this evening, when principally because of utter physical exhaustion, the filibusterers allowed themselves to be outwitted and the ballot on nomination for Governor, which the chair had ordered early in the morning and had tried repeatedly to proceed with, was concluded by having the county chairman, or as many as would come to the stage and yell their votes to the clerk, who at a distance of a few inches was able to catch the figures.

Before they fairly realized it they were beaten and a second ballot was reached, this time with less tribulation. These two ballots, though fruitless, represent the day's work of the convention. After they were completed all were glad enough to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Behind this spectacular entertainment the three candidates for Governor worked like beavers. To-day it was clearly Goebel against the field and the Kenton county leader, cold and nerveless as ever, has successfully defied his two opponents to combine and beat him. They may do it yet, but so far they have shown themselves woefully lacking in their ability to throw their vote in any one direction or to keep it silent when their managers deemed it best that it votes be cast. Goebel controls the organization of the convention and through it the State Central Committee, but at present the fight is as open and as fierce as it has been at any time.

Many delegates, weary after last week's session, or at the end of their allowance for expense account have gone home. What effect this will have on the main contest is an open question, but it has seriously alarmed many of the candidates for minor offices.

The Chairman's efforts to secure a roll call on the nomination for Governor after the convention convened developed a season of excited speech-making.

Then came a deafening chorus of singing yells, the chairman beating time on a fucoco, with his gavel. After several minutes of this pandemonium, a facetious delegate arose.

"Gentlemen," he said, after struggling some time to make himself heard, "there seems to be a general disposition to sing. Why not let us sing together. Let us sing 'Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

A way of laughter swept over the hall, then all caught up the strain and the hymn was sung amid surroundings that made a sound weird and uncanny, not indicative of peace and good will.

But sacred music never had a less soothing influence, and another attempt to start the roll call was howled down. At this juncture a delegate rushed toward the stage. In front of the chairman stood a line of bluecoats. The excited delegate began to denounce the police, the chairman and things generally. An officer laid his hands on the disturber's shoulders. The convention arose as one man and a dangerous movement to the front of the house began.

Every delegate was on his feet and wildly excited, his gesticulating noise surged forward, pushing back the police and crowding them toward the stage. Four of the dissidents with presence of mind took possession of the disturber and hustled him out of the way. The police who had been stoically listening to all sorts of denunciation for hours, evidently took the matter seriously. One of them, Captain Maher, pulled his revolver. His intention was probably to protect Chairman Redwine, who had made his way to the rear of the stage. At any rate the crowd did not catch sight of the weapon or the convention might have developed what has been momentarily feared for nearly a week—a general fight.

The cause of this disturbance removed, comparative silence and that was not deathlike, was restored.

One delegate shouted: "Mr. Chairman, I move the convention adjourn to meet some future date in Manchester, Clay county, Kentucky."

A Hardin leader in front of the stage asked the chairman if he would call the roll on appeal.

"No, sir," came the determined answer "My Country 'Tis of Thee," began the crowd, and for five minutes the convention took part in an admirable rendition of the national anthem. Patriotic music had even a less quieting effect than religious.

"My Old Kentucky Home," followed and the gathering became personal. "Hang Redwine on a Sour Apple Tree," they chanted.

Meanwhile the Chairman reclined in his easy chair, his elbow on the table with head resting on his hand fanning himself complacently.

In order to rest their vocal organs the delegates started a round of whistling with "A Hot Time" as the theme.

Chairman Redwine here showed the first sign of impatience. Rapping the table sharply he said impudently: "Gentlemen, how long is this thing going to last?"

"Until we get a vote," came the response like a Kansas cyclone, and the crowd struck up: "We Won't go Home 'Till Morning."

The disorder continued without interruption until after five o'clock when the Goebel men hit upon the plan to have county chairmen come to the stage and cast the votes of their delegates. This set their frenzied opponents beside themselves with anger but the roll call proceeded, the awful din increasing all the while. County chairmen came to the stage and the clerk had to lean over to very close range to catch a word that was said. The Hardin men and many Stone delegates did not vote. After half an hour of the hardest kind of work, the ballot was furnished and announced as follows:

Goebel, 352½; Stone, 261½; Hardin, 67. The chair ordered another ballot, whereupon Ollie James, a big hunched Stone leader cried: "All Hardin and Stone men refuse to vote."

"They won't do it," the Goebelites responded defiantly and sure enough they did not, and predictions that have been made that the weakness of Hardin and Stone would show itself in the lack of control over their delegates were verified. The last ballot, the 13th, resulted: Goebel 320½; Stone 275; Hardin, 89. By agreement between the candidates the convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

SEVERE MEASURES PROPOSED.

Madrid, June 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the Premier, Senor Don Francisco Silveira, replying to a question by Senor Remery Robledo as to the disturbances in various parts of the country, said that those at Seville and in Madrid were not important, but the disorders at Saragosa were serious. The Government, he declared, was fully determined to punish severely all outbreaks against law and order and if necessary, the whole peninsula would be declared in a state of siege.

SEABOARD CONTRACTS

FOR THE BUILDING OF THE ROAD FROM CHERAW TO CAMDEN.

May or May Not go by Columbia. M. J. Condon, of Knoxville, Was the Lowest Bidder. Work to Begin at Once

Norfolk, Va., June 26.—From sources which can be relied upon, it can be positively stated that the contract was executed to-day by the Seaboard Air Line for the building of the road between Cheraw and Camden, S. C., and from Camden to a connection with the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad at or near Columbia, S. C.

While the sunrise is strong that the Seaboard Air Line will run this new road through Columbia, this cannot yet be definitely confirmed. There seems to be enough doubt to prevent any positive statement in the matter.

The other party to the contract is M. J. Condon, of Knoxville, Tenn., who was the lowest bidder. The work of grading will be begun next week and enough eighty-pound steel rails have already been ordered to cover 100 miles of territory, though this is considerably more than the distance between Cheraw and Columbia. According to the terms of the contract the line must be completed before December 15th, 1899, which, in connection with the Ridgeway and Richmond extension, will give the Seaboard Air Line a solid track from Virginia's capital through Columbia perhaps, and through Savannah certainly, to Tampa, Florida.

TO IMITATE WHITES.

Hawkinsville, Ga., June 26.—Bill Collins and Monroe Washington, both colored, became involved in a quarrel last night near here. Washington was killed as a result. A posse, including many negroes, is in pursuit and Collins will be captured to-night. The negroes declare that there will be a lynching.

\$1,000,000 WAREHOUSE CO.

Dover, Del., June 26.—A certificate of incorporation was filed to-day with the Secretary of State by the Danville (Va.) Tobacco Warehouse Company of Brooklyn, New York. Capital \$1,000,000.

The British House of Lords yesterday defeated the bill legalizing the election of women as councillors and aldermen. The vote stood 182 against the measure and 68 in favor of it.