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VOL. 17. SMITHFIELD, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1899. NO. 39

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BEEF CATTLE WANTED.

Howling Triplets.

Mrs. Giouseppe La Salle, of 236 Mulberry street, gave birth to triplets, all boys, on Wednesday. The way they whooped things up yesterday is not promising to those who must sleep in the crowded tenement where they were born. Mr. La Salle was pleased with the new arrivals, although they add to the burden of supporting an already large family. He is a laborer. Father Bonaventure of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy christened the youngsters Dewey Salvatore, Sampson Casimo and Schley Giro La Salle.—N. Y. Sun.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Hood Bros. drug store, large bottles 50 cents and $1.

Magistrates Outfits and all Legal Blanks for sale at THE HERALD office.

General News.

The pilferings of Rev. James B Miller from New Haven, Conn. libraries number 5000 volumes.

The Massachusetts Legislature has reelected Senator Lodge, Republican, to the U. S. Senate.

The president Wednesday nominated Joseph H. Choate, of New York, to be ambassador to England

The Republicans of the Indiana Legislature have nominated A. J. Beveridge for the Senate to succeed Turpie, Democrat.

The art collection of the late Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild, valued at £300,000, has been given to the British Museum.

Harry Blair and John Sims, noted safe robbers, escaped from the Chillicothe, O. jail on Saturday by sawing the bars out of their cells.

The committee appointed by the Mayor of San Francisco to raise funds for the Pacific Coast Expedition in 1901 expect to secure $1,000,000.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, has removed the girl stenographer from the Executive Mansion at Albany and given the place to a man.

Application has been made by colored citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., for a charter for the National American Colonization Association to colonize negroes in the West.

The Tennessee Legislature has reelected Senator Bate, Democrat, and the Republicans of the New Jersey Legislature have nominated Keen, Republican, to succeed Smith, Democrat.

The business part of Bridgewater N. S., a lumbering town on the Lahave river, was burned last week. One hundred persons are without shelter. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Hon. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, orator and statesman, has been nominated by the Republicans of the New York Legislature to succeed Hon. Edward Murphey, Jr., in the United States Senate.

The mayor and the entire city council of San Juan, Porto Rico, have resigned. This action, they assert, was taken because of their inability to raise sufficient funds under the present tariffs. They are not satisfied with the so called abrupt commands of military government, alleging that they have insufficient liberty, There is, however, no ill feeling.

Benjamin F. Fifield, to whom Governor Smith, of Vermont, tendered the appointment of United States Senator to succeed the late Justin S. Morrill, has notified the Governor that owing to family reasons he is compelled to decline the honor. The senatorship was thereupon tendered to Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, who has accepted the appointment, resigning his office as chief justice.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give $250,000 to be used in the construction of a building for the Washington Public Library, if Congress would furnish a suitable site for the building and maintain the library after its erection. The library was started by private enterprise, but a small appropriation for its maintenance is now carried in the District Appropriation bill. A building on New York avenue is its present quarters.

Robert Baldwin, aged 26 years, and son of the Rev. Harvey Baldwin, pastor of the Baptist Church at Kittsville, a small village near Ironton, Ohio, was shot and killed last week by Salmon Ferrell, who, with Charles Webb, had disturbed a service which was being held at the church. The Rev. Mr Baldwin took the young men to task for their conduct, and after the service they quarrelled with young Baldwin, who defended his father. The shooting occurred at the church door after the service. Young Baldwin was killed in the presence of his father, three brothers and fifty other witnesses. Ferrell escaped, but is being pursued by a Sheriff's posse. The murderer is 21 years old.

WORK OF THE SOLONS.

A Democratic Legislature is Transacting Business in a Hurry.

THURSDAY JAN 12.

Among the most important bills introduced to day, we note the following:

By Hoey, of Cleveland, to change the libel laws; by Bryan, of Madison, to amend section 1,005 of The Code and give magistrates final jurisdiction in cases of carrying concealed weapons; by McIntosh, of Alexander, to amend The Code in regard to divorces; by Carraway, of Lenoir, to authorize the publication of sketches of North Carolina Regiments in the Civil War; by Reinhart, of Lincoln, to provide white committeemen for white schools and colored committeemen for colored schools; by Wrenn, of Chatham, to repeal section 22, chapter 168, Public Laws of 1897, regarding Merchants' Purchase Tax; by McNeill, of Brunswick, to amend section 3751 of The Code, regarding fees of Registers of Deeds; by Smith, of Craven, a resolution asking that the colored race be heard by the committee on constitutional amendmendment.

Several bills were passed today, but as they are bills of only local importance and not interesting to our readers, we do not give them.

SENATE.

To-day several bills of more or less importance were introduced and referred to the proper committees

A resolution passed authorizing a committee to call on the Governor and ask for the evidence on which the Wilson's were dismissed from the Railroad Commission. Senators Osborne and Newsome were appointed.

The Committee on Claims allowed Cannon $330 60 for expenses, including fees for counsel, in the contest case of Cannon vs. Franks.

Bills were introduced looking to the taking of the negro-ridden counties of the east from the incompetents.

The contested case of Jones vs. White from the Fourth District, (Sampson, Harnett and Bladen) was postponed till the 25th inst. Mr. James H. Pou appeared for Mr. Jones. A recount of the vote in Bladen and Harnett was ordered.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

To-day was a very busy day in the House. Several bills were passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence. Thirty-seven new bills and resolutions were introduced, the most important being the following:

By Overman, of Rowan, act to authorize clerks of courts to issue executions upon stay bonds from a magistrate's court; by Moore, of Jackson, to reduce the number of peremptory challenges in capital cases from 23 to 8; by Yarborough, of Caswell, to repeal tax on horses and mules; by Thomson, of Davidson, to amend laws of 1891 to allow sheriff instead of clerk to execute mortgage sale.

The following bills passed third reading: Act to repeal the law establishing State Board of Equalization; act to change inscription on corner stone of the North Carolina Institution for Blind at Raleigh; act to repeal laws of 1897 giving public printing into the hands of the Council of State.

Several other bills of minor importance were passed.

The bill to change the name of Chocowinity creek to Chocowinity river brought forth an interesting discussion. Some of the members didn't want the name changed for fear it would be abbreviated to Chocco. Carraway, from Lenoir, told of how Tar river had been abbreviated from its original Indian name of Tah-kete-os keh to Tarkeester, and finally Tar. The original name means rolling, tumbling, swift waters.

The bill to have Jim Young's name erased from the corner stone of the Blind Institution passed with only ten voting "no." Two of the three negro members voted "aye."

SENATE

To-day the Senate passed 11 bills—three private, six local and two general. The most important bill passed being the repeal of the election law which was given us by the Fusion Legislatures of 1895 and 1897.

Ten new bills were introduced, most of them being private or local.

The most important bill introduced to day is the bill to compel foreign corporations doing business in this State to take out license and to accept the State laws as supreme. This bill was introduced by Senator Hairston. Senator Justice introduced a bill regarding the South Carolina and Georgia Extension Railway.

A bill was introduced to repeal section 36 chapter 168, laws of 1897. This is the law that taxes lawyers, doctors and dentists.

A committee waited on the Governor and requested the evidence upon which the Railroad Commissioners I. W. Wilson and S. O. Wilson were dismissed.

SATURDAY, JAN 14.

According to the News and Observer to-day was rather dull in the House.

Seventeen new bills and resolutions were introduced, many of them being local or private bills We mention the following:

Ray, of Cumberland, to change time of meeting of County Commissioners to Tuesday after the first Monday in each month; by Willard, of New Hanover, to amend the charter of the Wilmington Gas Light Company; by Gattis, of Orange, to incorporate Chapel Hill School.

Among the bills which passed third reading, we note the following:

To reduce pay of employees of General Assembly 20 per cent; to allow Bertie county to issue bonds and levy special tax; to allow caveator of will who can not give bond to sue as pauper; to incorporate the African Aid and Burial Society; to allow town of Reidsville to issue $25,000 improvement bonds.

The bill to amend charter of Fayetteville passed second reading.

SENATE.

The two hours' session of the Senate was devoted to routine work, without having any new bills of great importance introduced.

Of the bills introduced none were of general importance.

The following bills passed third reading:

To provide a permanent system of government for Craven county; to provide for filling vacancies in office in Craven county; to amend chapter 67, acts 1887, relating to laborers' liens; to repeal chapter 464, laws of 1897 providing for the public printing.

Chairman Dingley Dead.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Representative Nelson Dingley of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, died at his rooms in the Hamilton House at 10:30 to-night. The immediate cause of death was heart failure following upon an attack of pneumonia, from which he had suffered the past fortnight.

Gov. Dingley's death will work a great change in the organization and management of the House. Speaker Reed largely depended upon him to keep things moving smoothly and his ability to do this was due to the esteem and confidence in which he was held by all the members of the House, irrespective of party. Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee, expressed the unanimous sentiment of the body in his speech yesterday. Referring to Mr. Dingley, he said: "I hope for his recovery to health, for his own sake, for the sake of his friends and for the sake of his country."

Congressman Dingley was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. He graduated at Dartmouth College, studied law and was admitted to the bar. Later he became editor of the Lewiston, (Me.) Journal. He represented his county in the State Legislature six times, was Governor of Maine twice. He was sent to Congress in 1881 and has been re-elected at each succeeding election.

Roberts' Tasteless Chill Tonic at 25 cents per bottle is guaranteed. No cure, no pay. The best on the market and as pleasant as a Florida orange At Hood Brothers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE HERALD'S regular correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.

Secretary Alger is offering as great an insult to the country, by protecting Commissary Eagan, as Eagan offered to Gen. Miles, by his blackguardism in calling him numerous kinds of a liar, in his testimony before the War Investigators. If Alger thinks that the people will allow this disgraceful affair to end with Eagan's revision of his testimony, he will find himself much mistaken. Eagan deserves punishment, just as Alger does, and if they don't get it, so much the worse it will be in the end for the administration. There can be no reasonable excuse for any man accustomed to the association of gentlemen, descending to the use of Billinsgate, no matter how great the provocation. In this particular case, Eagan knew that the administration had done everything possible to humiliate Miles, and doubtless thought that his abuse of him would increase his popularity with the Alger crowd. Instead of Alger promptly ordering Eagan under arrest, to be court-martialed for language and conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman, he had the nerve to say that Mr. McKinley's promise of protection to all witnesses made it impossible to arrest him, and to come forward with the revised testimony idea. Congress is fairly bubbling over, but is waiting to see whether the administration intends to do the proper thing; Gen. Miles is also patiently waiting on the administration, and is said to have additional facts about the bad beef furnished our soldiers, which may be made public later on.

Representative Berry, of Kentucky, in a speech on the Naval bill, took occasion to administer some sharp and deserved raps at the Navy Department clique, which has so persistently tried to deprive Schley of the credit due him for the destruction of Cervera's fleet, in order that it might be given to Sampson. Mr. Berry said: "There is no doubt in the minds of the American people who is entitled to the credit of that victory. But there are people who are trying to steal away from Schley, the credit he won on the 3rd day of July, 1898."

Senator Allen thinks the right sort of an investigation of the war could be made by a committee of five Senators, no more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party, and he embodied his idea in a resolution which he offered in the Senate, and which is now before the Military Committee.

A funeral is always sad, but a funeral in the Capitol always seems sadder than if it were elsewhere. Two weeks ago funeral services were held in the Senate Chamber over the remains of the late Senator Morrill; to-day in the House of Representatives, over the remains of the late Representative Dingley, of Maine. Mr. Dingley resembled Mr. Morrill in some respects; he was always a partisan, but never aroused any personal enimosity on the part of his opponents.

Senator McLaurin, of S. C., made a strong speech against colonization and imperialism by this government, in which he referred to the change of position on the part of those Senators who are willing to control colonies without allowing the ignorant natives to vote. He was referring to Senator Platt's speech, when he said: "The Senator from Connecticut has most amply vindicated the South, perhaps unintentionally, but we thank him the more heartily for his complete announcement of the divine right of the Caucasian to govern the inferior races."

Senator Sullivan, of Miss., made his maiden speech in favor of the Nicaragua Canal Bill, of Senator Morgan's, which is to be voted on this week. Senator Pasco, of Fla., also made a speech in favor of the bill, which is certain to be passed by the Senate.

The anti-imperialism Senators supported the motion of Senator Berry to consider the treaty of Peace in open executive sessions of the Senate, but they couldn't carry it. The treaty will be considered in the usual way. An attempt is to be made to put the Senate on record, either by an amendment to the treaty or a resolution, against the permanent ownership of the Philippines by the United States before the treaty is voted upon. There are also two resolutions pending, one offered by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and one by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, providing for immediate recognition of the independence of the present Philippine government, having a bearing on the treaty.

A delegation from the National Civil Service League threw away some time by appearing before the House Census Committee, to advocate the placing of the Census Bureau employes under the Civil Service Rules. Congress is hungry for the patronage of the Census Bureau, and no power on earth could make it give up its expected feast on official pap, even if there were any real advantage in having the Census Bureau employes put under the Civil Service Rules.

Calls Gen. Miles a Liar.

Washington, Jan. 12. Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary-General of Subsistence, created a sensation before the War Investigation Commission to day in answering the accusations against the character of refrigerated beef furnished to the troops in the war. Gen. Eagan made a personal attack on Major Gen. Miles, calling him a liar over and over again. He said, in effect, that Gen. Miles was not fit to associate with decent people, and that either Gen. Miles or himself must get out of the army. Gen. Eagan read his testimony from typewritten manuscript. It had been carefully prepared and was read with passionate fervor.

At one time Gen. Eagan said of Gen. Miles: "He lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body; he lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously." At another time he said: "If his statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out of the service and incarcerated in prison with other libellers.

When the character of Gen. Eagan's testimony became known at the War Department it created a greater sensation there than it had before the investigating commission. Officers familiar with army laws said that Gen. Eagan could not escape a court-martial. Officers friendly to Gen. Eagan in the controversy with Gen. Miles expressed regret that such language had been used by one officer toward the commanding General of the army, and expressed the opinion that there could be no excuse for it. An officer of high standing, who is not known to hold prejudices in favor of either Gen. Miles or Gen. Eagan, said, after looking up the military law covering such cases, that the promise of President McKinley and Secretary Alger that officers should not be held accountable hereafter for testimony given before the War Investigation Commission did not exempt Gen. Eagan from prosecution. The immunity promised extended, he said, only to testimony and not to personal attacks on other officers.

Obituary.

Departed this life, Dec. 26th 1898, Chas. R. Cawthorn, age eighteen years, three months and ten days. He was a young man of good character, sober habits and of whom it could be said, "He has not an enemy."

His untimely taking off was a severe shock to the mother and family. He was a devoted and dutiful son, bearing the whole support of mother and aged grand parents, having promised he would be their protector as long as he lived.

He was a favorite among his companions and in his death as well as during his life he showed his faithfulness to them. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

May our Heavenly Father comfort the bereaved ones and help them to find consolation in the thought that "The Lord loveth whom He chasteneth and severely trieth every one whom He receiveth."

A FRIEND.

For Overworked girls and Feeble women, Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets are nature's greatest boon.

FILIPINOS GIVING IN.

Spain to Abandon the Orient.

Manila, Jan. 15.—Official dispatches just received here from Iloilo indicate that the natives are disposed to be friendly, although absolutely opposed to the landing of the United States forces without orders from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino National Government.

Some of the officials at Iloilo are not in accord with the Revolutionary government, but are willing to accept an American protectorate, and to go to state the case to Aguinaldo if furnished transportation by the Americans.

The United States transports Newport, Arizona and Pennsylvania, with the Eighteenth Infantry, the Iowa Battalion, the Sixth Artillery and a detachment of the Signal Corps, constituting Brigadier General Millers' expedition, are anchored close to Guimara's Island, between Panay and Negros, where an excellent water supply is obtainable.

The natives, though indisposed primarily to furnish the Americans with fresh supplies, now permit the American officers to go ashore and furnish them with an escort during the day time.

SPAIN TO SELL ORRIENTAL ISLANDS.

Madrid, Jan. 15.—The Government, on the reassembling of the Cortes, will immediately ask, says La Reforma, authority to sell the Ladrones, Carolinine and Peelew Islands, since Spain is powerless to maintain a sufficient force to defend them. The Government arrived at this decision in consequence of advices received from General Rios that an army of 4,000 men, a man-of-war and two gunboats would be necessary for the purpose. Guam, one of the Ladrones, was ceded to the United States.

El Imparcial says. "The Government has no fresh news from the Philippines, but private advices prove that the position of the Americans is very grave. Moreover, there are many sick among the American troops."

To Study the Philippines.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—The President will send a commission to the Philippines to study the situation and to advise him as to policy. The following will be asked to serve:

Rear Admiral George Dewey, Major General Otis, Professor J. G. Schrum, president of Cornell University; Colonel Charles Denby, former Minister to China and now a member of the War Investigation Commission, and Brigadier General Charles B. Whittier, of New York, recently on duty at Manila.

Miss Schley Shoots Herself.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15.—Miss Anna Schley, youngest daughter of the late Colonel William Louis Schley, a cousin of Admiral Schley, committed suicide at her home in this city to-day by shooting herself through the heart. She was 28 years old and a handsome brunette Melancholy, caused by the shock of her father's sudden death about three weeks ago, is believed to have led her to take her life. Her three sisters are married, and she for several years had been the constant companion of her father, giving up all social pleasures to be with him in his declining years, and he died in her arms.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Hood Bros., druggists.

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Safeguards the food against alum.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

At Manila.

Manila, Jan. 13.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical, but Major General Otis has it well in hand and there is no such certainty of trouble as many believe. The rebels are concentrated on the outskirts of the town, and their leaders have issued strict orders that they shall act only on the defensive. An accident might precipitate trouble, but the idea of a rebel attack upon Manila is ridiculous, as the Americans absolutely control the position.

On Wednesday a false alarm, due to trivial incidents occurring simultaneously in opposite parts of the city, led to a general call to the United States forces. In 15 minutes the entire city was covered.

The promptitude of the Americans, while it created a scare for the moment, effectually restored confidence throughout Manila and dispelled the excitement due to a passing fear on the part of the citizens that an outbreak was imminent.

It is possible that the Filipinos, after the diplomatic conferences that have been had between the representatives of General Otis and Aguinaido, have finally come to understand that the cautious and conservative policy o the Americans is not due to fear, and that they will accept the inevitable with good grace. It is evident that they are unable to appreciate the full meaning of the independence demanded, and that, when they do understand its extent, the American propositions will be acceptable.

Aguinaldo has republished the second manifesto in reply to the proclamation of General Otis, which was recalled on its first appearance.

Madrid, Jan. 13.—The Government has received the following official dispatch from Manila: "The American troops here who were ordered to Iloilo mutinied and refused to start. General Miller has been ordered to abandon Ilioilo and return to Manila. All the American troops have been ordered to concentrate here, the situation being of the gravest character."

The newspapers allege that the Americans have requested the Spaniards not to withdraw the Spanish troops from Mindanao, the southernmost island of the Philippines, before the arrival of the Americans there, so as to prevent an insurrection breaking out.

Spain has again reminded the Washington Government of the undertaking on the part of the United States Peace Commissioners with regard to Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos and has asked a prompt reply.

Senor Sagasta, the Premier, will convene the Cortez for January 25 or January 30, and will immediately demand a ratification of the peace treaty. The debate, which is expected, will last a week. Senor Sagasta has caused it to be announced that General Rios has been ordered to preserve strict neutrality with his troops in the Philippines.

According to dispatches received here, the American domain in the Philippines is "limited to Manila Bay." All other points, except Mindanao, where the Spaniards remain, are in the hands of the insurgents. One dispatch says: "The American volunteers are disheartened by the climate and bad food and are anxious to return home.

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