

# The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1898.

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## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### NO TROOPS COMING

#### Cabinet Member Does Not Believe Pritchard's Ghost Stories.

### HOW TROOPS ARE SENT

#### IF THE GOVERNOR SHOULD MAKE REQUISITION, INVESTIGATION WOULD FOLLOW.

### NO REGULAR TROOPS IN ATLANTA

#### Believed in Washington that Sending Troops Would Make North Carolina Democratic.

#### If that Belief Obtains in Official Circles, No Troops Will be Sent.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—(Special.) A member of the Cabinet said to-night that there would be no Federal troops sent to North Carolina, unless the conditions in the State became ten fold worse than they were to-day represented to be, and unless an actual outbreak occurred, resulting in murderous assaults of the basest kind.

He said that the government could not afford to take sides in the matter, and frankly admitted that such was the desire of one who had suggested the advisability of sending the troops into the State.

It is the opinion here that should troops be sent to North Carolina at this time it would result in exactly what the white people wish, an undivided vote of the white race. An official stated that the statement that if troops were ordered to the State, they would be sent from Atlanta, was really a vagary of a reporter, as there are now no regulars at Atlanta, and only regulars could be sent.

Requests for troops, no matter by whom made, I am officially informed, must in this case come from men of more than one party, and even the Governor's request would be held up for investigation.

Bishop Cheshire, Dr. M. M. Marshall, Misses Dasie and Theodora Marshall and Mrs. Joseph Taylor, who have been here attending the Episcopal convention, left to-night for their homes in North Carolina.

### PRITCHARD'S GHOST STORIES.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—Senator Pritchard has been telling great ghost stories here to the effect that the Governor's life has been threatened, and that a race riot is imminent in North Carolina.

### TESTIMONY AT HUNTSVILLE.

#### Carpenter's Comparison of Camps—Delay in Receiving Supplies.

Huntsville, Ala., October 26.—The war investigating commission to-day postponed the inspection of Camp Force owing to a mild snow storm and very muddy roads.

The commission began the examination of witnesses with General Louis H. Carpenter, who is in command during General Wheeler's absence. He said the camp at Chickamauga was too crowded. That at Tampa was unsatisfactory, but it was not intended to be permanent. That at Fernandina was ideal. The food supply had been ample throughout, but quartermaster's supplies were generally slow and there had been especial trouble in securing tents.

Major Charles M. Candy, the surgeon who was in charge of the medical supply depot at Tampa, mentioned one instance of supplies ordered from New York that were not received for two months. He had fitted out the Shafter expedition for Cuba and thought that in the main the expedition was fairly supplied. He had afterward heard from Captain Munson that many of the stores came back to Tampa in the hold of the Iroquois.

NO NIGHTMARE DIET. THIS, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 26.—Captain

## "GOT THEM FOOLED."

### The Negroes Vainly Expected Populists to Vote for Negro Supremacy.

This is to certify that while on my way from Robesonville to my own home, I passed a negro school house. On reaching the school house, the loud talking arrested my attention. This is what I heard: "Whenever a colored man voted the Democratic ticket, he was voting a rope to hang around his neck to a sapling. When I vote it I want a rope around my neck. The Third party or Populists are not voting with us, because they want to, but we have got them fooled. They have no good will for us." The language used was such that I drove on. I had my wife with me. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of October, 1898.

A. E. GRAY, S. L. ROSS, Notary Public.

George S. Cartwright, who had been aide to General Kent in the Santiago campaign, said that doubtless some of the men had been hungry at times, but he thought the excitement of battle had sustained them. On the night of July 1st he had had half a hard tack for supper and the remaining half the next morning. He thought that under the circumstances the commissary department had been quite efficient in Santiago.

Major H. D. Thomasson, surgeon of the Thirty-Third Michigan, who had served in the general hospital at Mount Point after August 17th, said that in August there were six hundred patients in the hospital, and that there were often eight in a tent. There were in the beginning of his service not sufficient cots and some men had to sleep on the blankets. Some of the members of the hospital corps were without training, but he had known of but one instance in which hospital refuse was thrown out on the ground beside the tent.

There were times when there was not a sufficient number of attendants. As a rule the surgeons were capable, but when he went into the institution there was a sad deficiency in numbers. He thought deaths were caused by the removal of patients before they were in condition to be moved. Yet the removals were made to make place for others who were still sick and who otherwise would not have found a place in the hospital.

In one instance he had been told to get 300 ready for removal, but when going through the hospital he had found only seventy fit to be moved, and had demanded a written order. This order he did not get, and therefore removed only the seventy. He estimated that from 200 to 500 had been thus prematurely removed.

### WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

#### Cabinet Meets in Philadelphia—No Details Obtainable—President May Return to Washington this Morning.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 26.—Immediately after the reception to the President to-night at the Union League a meeting of the Chief Executive and those Cabinet officers who are in attendance with him at the jubilee was held at the Hotel Bellevue. Those present beside the President were Postmaster General Smith, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The utmost secrecy attended the proceedings and it was impossible to learn for what purpose the meeting was called or what subjects were discussed. From an unofficial, though ordinarily reliable source, it was gleaned that J. C. Kellogg, private secretary to Secretary Hay, reached here to-night bearing important dispatches from the State Department. Neither Secretary Porter nor any of the Cabinet officers could be seen after the meeting had ended, and no information from other sources could be obtained.

The meeting lasted nearly one hour and was held in the President's room in the hotel. Local detectives prevented anyone from approaching the vicinity. Mr. Kellogg when questioned about the matter admitted being the bearer of a message, but said that it was purely a personal one from Secretary Hay. That it was more than some ordinary deliberation was apparent from the fact that Mr. Kellogg reached the Union League shortly before 11 o'clock and was immediately taken to the President. He then left and went to the hotel, the reception coming to an end very shortly. After the President and the Cabinet had concluded their deliberations Mr. Kellogg left immediately for Washington in a special car. It was reported some time after midnight that the President might leave for Washington in the morning and not remain to review the military jubilee parade.

### HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The following officers have been honorably discharged, their services being no longer required: Lieutenant Colonel John Jacob Astor, Inspector General appointed from New York; Captain Frederick M. Alger, assistant adjutant, appointed from Michigan; Captain Alger is a son of Secretary Alger; Captain James H. McMillan, assistant quartermaster, appointed from Michigan; Captain McMillan is a son of Senator McMillan, of Michigan.

### TO BUILD DESTROYERS.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The Navy Department to-day entered into contract with the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Delaware, for the construction of the 30-knot torpedo boat destroyers, Hopkins and Hull.

It's all work and no play with lots of would-be dramatists.

### NEARING THE END

#### Indications that Cuban and Porto Rican Questions

### ARE NOW ABOUT SETTLED

#### THE NEXT QUESTION THE DISPOSITION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

### DEWEY'S OPINION OF THE FILIPINOS

#### People of Luzon and Near by Islands of the Group far Better Qualified for Self-government than are the Cubans.

Washington, Oct. 26.—There are indications that the Peace Commissioners in Paris are approaching the end of the consideration of the subject of Cuba and Porto Rico, and officials here would not be surprised if to-day's session of the Commission concluded those subjects, leaving the Commission free to take up the most important matter in the protocol, the disposition of the Philippines. The Spanish case has been presented with an ability andadroitness that commands the admiration of diplomats without regard to nationality, and even our own officials have been compelled to yield a tribute of respect to the arguments produced; but notwithstanding this they are holding firmly to the line of procedure originally outlined. It is expected here that henceforth better progress will be made toward the final conclusion of the treaty of peace.

No one knows officially just what the extent of the United States' claim will be to the Philippines. Admiral Dewey has represented to the American Commissioners that the Filipinos of the northern group, meaning by that, first the people on the island of Luzon, and after that in order, Cebu, Panay, Leyte, Mindora and Samar are, as a rule, intelligent, practical, and (a most surprising statement) far better qualified for self-government than the inhabitants of Cuba. Admiral Dewey is as familiar with the qualifications of the Cubans in this respect as almost any naval officer, having had personal experience with the people, so that his statement

## IT CANNOT BE DONE.

(Washington Post.) "Even General Grant, who had conquered the Confederate armies in the field, could not, with all the civil and military power of the country at his back, force negro rule upon the Southern whites. The thing is out of the question. It cannot be. And those who engage in such a desperate enterprise will reap only the harvest of dismay and ruin."

is bound to have weight with the American Commissioners. But with all this he has made no recommendation as to what should constitute the maximum or minimum demand of the Americans, and their demands consequently are likely to be based upon their original instructions, qualified by any change of opinion the President may have experienced as a result of his Western trip.

Some apprehension has been manifested in certain quarters as to the possible adverse effect on the Peace Commission, an upheaval in France. However, in the opinion of the State Department officials here there is little danger of the situation in Paris becoming so acute as to justify an abandonment of the work of the Commission on the ground that the Commissioners themselves are in physical danger.

### COMMISSIONERS RETICENT.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The American peace commissioners held a session of several hours duration to-day, previous to the joint session of the two commissions which opened at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The meeting of the commissioners lasted an hour and five minutes, and was adjourned until to-morrow. Both the Spanish and the American commissioners were more reticent after this session than ever before.

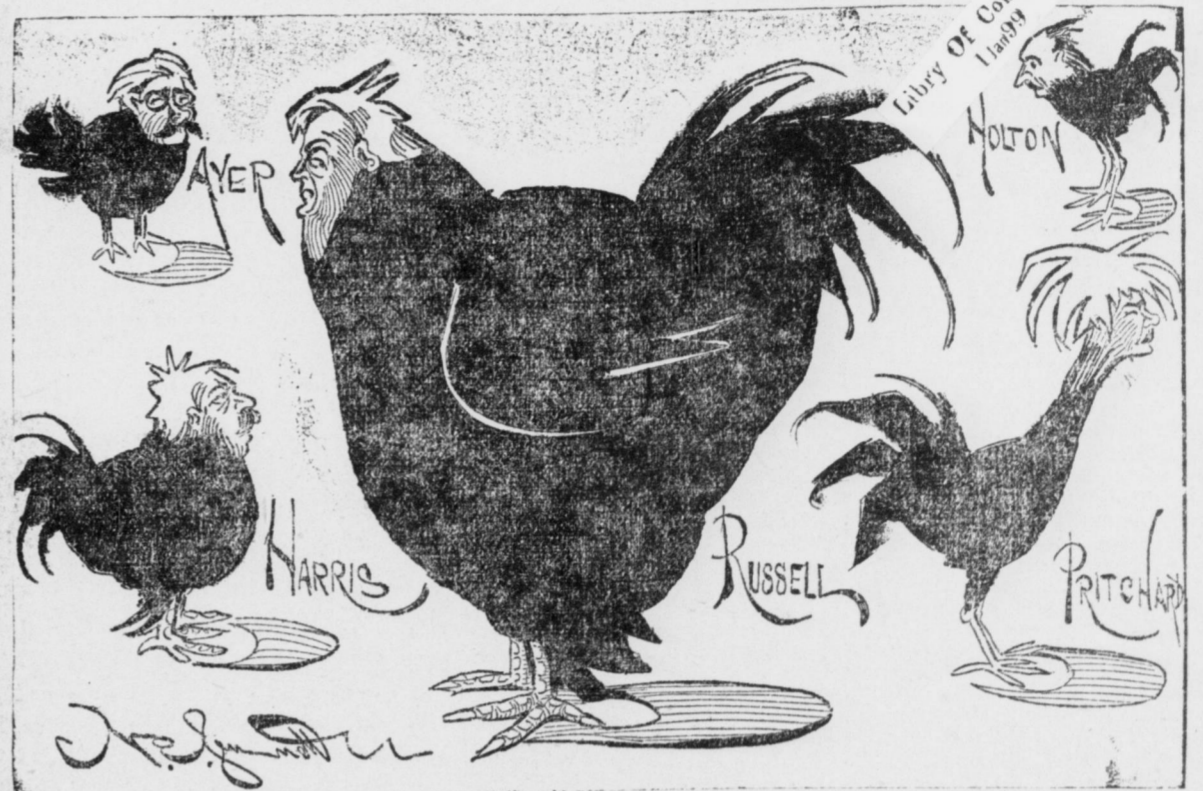
The Americans fully appreciate, not only their own serious responsibilities, but also the delicate position of their Spanish colleagues, to the burden of whose duties here is now added the critical political situation at Madrid, which may compel the President of the Spanish commission (who is also President of the Spanish Senate), Senor Montero Rios, to leave Paris.

The Madrid correspondent of the Temps in confirming the report that Premier Sagasta and the Queen Regent have prevailed upon the Minister of War, General Correa, to indefinitely postpone his resignation, pending the conclusion of the peace negotiations, says that his withdrawal might entail not only the fall of the Cabinet, but cause the resignation of certain members of the Spanish commission, including Senor Montero Rios, and thereby gravely compromise the issue of the peace negotiations.

### SPANISH CRISIS AVOIDED.

The correspondent of the Temps adds: "The net result is that an open crisis seems to have been avoided until the conclusion of the treaty of peace. In any case, this has done away with the necessity for an ad interim government, which was lately suggested as likely to be the only solution of the present difficulties." As the peace negotiations are now nearing the discussion of the Philippine question the Americans feel that no

### Political Poultry Show.



Some Black Exhibits that Won't Get the Prize.

### THE FASHODA SMARL

#### Terms Upon Which it is Said France Will Yield.

### IN A FALSE POSITION

#### ENGLAND SHOULD HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF MARCHAND'S MISSION.

### GENERAL KITCHENER ARRIVES IN PARIS

#### Sir William Harcourt Urges Support of the Government. Capt. Baratier. Marchand's Courier, Reaches Paris. Brings Despatches from Fashoda.

Paris, October 26.—The Soir hears in diplomatic circles that France is prepared to evacuate Fashoda with the reservation that she shall receive some compensation, to be arranged hereafter. "This result," says the Soir, "is the outcome of a new argument advanced by Lord Salisbury to the effect that as the dispatch of the Major Marchand mission was not notified to Great Britain in accordance with custom, Great Britain is entitled to dispute Major Marchand's right to hold the territory occupied."

### URGES SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

London, October 26.—The keen desire to hear the view of the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, on the Fashoda question, was satisfied this evening by his speech at Aberystwith Wales.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said it was the urgent duty of everyone, without regard to political differences, to support the Government in maintaining the rights of the empire in the political crisis, a crisis especially dangerous owing to the unexampled situation in France.

### GEN. KITCHENER IN PARIS.

Paris, October 26.—General Lord Herbert Kitchener, commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Sudan, and Captain Baratier, the French officer who brings Major Marchand's despatches from Fashoda, arrived here at ten o'clock this evening. General Kitchener left the railway station unnotified.

Captain Baratier received an ovation from hundreds of members of the patriotic league and others. Marcel Herbert, a member of the Chamber of Deputies on behalf of the Patriotic League, presented to Captain Baratier a gold

medal. The friendly demonstrations continued until Captain Baratier reached his residence. The city is calm this evening.

### NAVAL PREPARATIONS CONTINUE

#### England Says it is Impossible for Salisbury to Recede from His Position.

London, October 26.—This evening has witnessed a great outpouring of oratory on the Fashoda question. Speeches were made at various places by Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the Board of Trade; Sir John Gorst, vice-president of the Committee of Council and Conservative member of Parliament for Cambridge University; George Wyndham, under Secretary of State for War; Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice and Alfred Lyttelton, Liberal Unionist member of Parliament for Leamington.

All recognized the gravity of the situation, but declared that, even at the risk of war, it was impossible for Lord Salisbury to recede from his position. "The activity in naval preparations continues on both sides of the channel."

### MOVEMENTS OF PRITCHARD.

#### Believed That He Has Followed the President to Philadelphia.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—It is reported to-night that Senator Pritchard has given out a cock and bull story on the situation in North Carolina, but all efforts to find him in Washington have been fruitless.

It is understood that he left North Carolina yesterday afternoon for this city, but I am told to-night by his most intimate friend that he has not been here to-day.

His friend is of the opinion that Senator Pritchard has gone direct to Philadelphia to see the President and Attorney General Griggs, who are attending the peace jubilee.

An official tells me late to-night that he has private advices to the effect that Senator Pritchard wishes to rid himself of the responsibility of writing the letter that caused such excitement in the Cabinet meeting Monday. He will attempt to explain his letter to the President and wishes to show the latter that he is not suggesting the ordering of troops to North Carolina on account of pressure the negro element has brought to bear upon him.

#### A CARAVAN ENGLTFED.

Salonica, European Turkey, Oct. 26.—Terrible storms have swept over Macedonia, doing an enormous amount of damage and causing considerable loss of life. In one instance a caravan consisting of 47 persons and one hundred horses was engulfed in the river Galice, and all were drowned.

## Don't Like the Pie Hunting Gang.

### Dr. G. J. Robinson has Always Been a Republican, but will Vote with Democrats so Long as the Negroes Draw the Color Line.

Smithfield, N. C., Oct. 26.—Dr. G. J. Robinson, a prominent physician of this place, and brother of Judge Robinson of the Superior court, to-day authorized the following statement: "I am and always have been a Republican, but I cannot support the pie-hunting gang who are aspirants for office in North Carolina. There seems to be but one issue. The negro has drawn the color line, and so long as such a state of affairs exists, I shall support the Democratic party, and earnestly wish all true Republicans may do the same."

"G. J. ROBINSON."