

The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1898.

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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

LAUNCHING OF THE WISCONSIN

The Great Battleship Plunges Into the Bay.

SHIPS' GUNS SALUTE HER

GIGANTIC FLAG PRESENTED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN.

UNCLE SAM LANDS MARINES IN CHINA

They Will Serve as a Guard for Our Legation at Peking--No Immediate Outbreak is Feared in the Flowery Kingdom, However.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 26.—The battleship Wisconsin was successfully launched at 9:22 this morning. When the big vessel slid down the ways the warships in the harbor fired salutes and there was a terrible din from the steam whistles. The controversy over the kind of wine to be used in the christening was settled this morning by the use of two bottles of champagne, one of French make, provided by the Wisconsin christening committee, and another of California champagne, provided by the Union Iron Works.

For an hour before the plunge a large force of workmen tore away chock after chock which supported the vessel, and they finished their work almost to the minute of the prescribed time for the launching, leaving only one chock to restrain the monster, and this was the support that little Miss Lucile Gage, daughter of the Governor-elect of the State, had been assigned to remove by means of a guillotine and the inevitable electric button. At a given signal the little Miss pressed the button and the crash of breaking timbers announced to the thousands of anxious spectators that the vessel was about to leave the ways. Slowly the iron monster moved towards the bay, and all eyes watched Miss Elizabeth Stephenson break the bottle of champagne upon the bow of the vessel.

Prior to the launching a gigantic flag of the Union, measuring 27 feet long and four feet wide, was presented in honor of Wisconsin. The flag was the result of the combined efforts of 300 children of the Irving M. Scott public school.

Following the presentation of the flag, a poem, "To the Wisconsin," was read by Miss Clara Iza Price, its author.

MARINES LAND IN CHINA.

Guard for our Legation at Peking--No Immediate Outbreak Feared.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The United States Navy has landed marines in China. A dispatch was received at the Navy Department today stating that the Captain of the Boston had landed his marine guard at Tien-Tsin. The dispatch was taken immediately to the White House by Acting Secretary Allen.

Secretary Hay was called into consultation with the result of reassuring the officials and allaying their first feeling of apprehension. It seems that the marines were landed, not because of any information of rioting or attacks upon American missionaries but solely to act as a guard for the United States Legation at Peking. The Boston was despatched to the mouth of the Pe Ho River several weeks ago at the instance of United States Minister Conger to provide a guard for the Legation. The Minister represented that nearly all of the legations of the European powers were provided with marine guards and he did not care to be exceptional. After lying at Taku for a while, the Boston worked her way up the river to Tien Tsin, about the head of navigation for vessels of her class, and distant about 50 or 60 miles from Peking. It is believed at the Navy Department that the marines will be sent forward from that point in launches or small river boats.

Frank Wilden, the commander of the Boston, who reported the landing to the Navy Department by cable, did not state how many men were in the guard, but the force is not believed to exceed two dozen men.

Advices that reach the State Department do not indicate an immediate outbreak in China. But the reactionary policy of the Empress Dowager has caused a very uneasy feeling and may afford one or more of the European powers, who have been active in Eastern affairs a pretext for making a coup with results effecting the interests of the United States.

ANGUINALDO'S PRISONERS.

He Would Hold Clericals and Civilians Until Exchanged.

Manila, Philippine Islands, Nov. 26.—Anguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has addressed a second communication to Major General Otis, the American military commander on the subject of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents. He has declined to release the clericals and civilians, arguing that both carried arms voluntarily against the insurgents. Anguinaldo then refers General Otis to the local papers published since the insurrection for "irrefutable proof" of his assertion that the

clericals were the "most active and voracious agents in sacrificing the lives and honor of innocent natives."

Continuing, Anguinaldo quotes the international rule of reprisal, claiming the right to detain the prisoners in the hope of causing Spain "to liberate the Filipinos and cease torturing and shooting natives whose only crime has been the love of liberty."

As to his saying, in a former letter, that international law must recede before the just wishes of the people, Anguinaldo asserts that he meant under the existing circumstances recognized laws must "recede to the wishes of those fighting for the recognition of the bulk of said law." The insurgent leader also maintains his right to detain the prisoners until the Vatican recognizes the rights of the Filipino clericals and civilians or until they are exchanged.

The United States transport Arizona and the Ohio have arrived here with reinforcements.

THE HORNET COMING HERE.

At Governor's Request She Comes For Use of the Naval Reserves.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.—(Special.)—In response to a request from the Governor, the Secretary of the Navy today decided to send the auxiliary cruiser Hornet to any point on the coast of North Carolina, for the use of the naval reserves of that State. The Hornet was one of the best of the auxiliary naval force, and during the war with Spain made a bright record.

The vessels is now at Norfolk and awaits directions from the Governor as to what part he wishes the vessel to proceed to. A letter was mailed to-day giving the decision of the Secretary, and tendering the use of the Hornet to the State of North Carolina until she is needed in the service of the United States.

THE SULTAN'S APPEAL.

Begs That Prince George May Not Be Made High Commissioner.

Constantinople, Nov. 26.—The Sultan has telegraphed to the Czar, entreating him to abandon his intention of sending Prince George, of Greece, to Crete as high commissioner of the powers in that island.

Turkhan Pasha recently went on a special mission to Livadia, with the same object in view, but was unsuccessful.

PRINCE GEORGE APPOINTED.

Athens, Nov. 26.—The Ministers of the four powers interested in the proceeding, Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, went at noon to-day in royal carriages to the palace and formally announced to King George, in the presence of the royal family of Greece, the appointment of his son, Prince George, to be high commissioner of the powers in Crete. The Prince later received the congratulations of the Ministers.

The crowds in the streets cheered the announcement of Prince George's appointment, which has relieved the popular anxiety which had arisen on account of the delay in making the announcement.

EDHEM PASHA ACCUSED.

Mussulman Charges Him With Inciting Massacre of Christians.

Canea, Island of Crete, Nov. 26.—During the trial today of the murderers of the Tzangaki family, the deposition of a Mussulman was read. It said that at the time of the massacre Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, assembled the influential Mussulmans and invited them to massacre all the Christians found in Candia twenty-four hours after the meeting. The Pasha's remarks were uttered in the presence of Major Churchill, the commander of the gendarmes, who protested strongly and was ordered by Edhem Pasha to leave the room.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Weldon, N. C., Nov. 26.—(Special.)—The oldest negro in Halifax county was Abram Carslaw. He was 105 years old and voted the white man's ticket in the recent election. Last Monday he died and foul play is suspected. The white people of Faucett's township gave him decent burial and would not allow the negroes to throw even a shovel of dirt on the old man's grave.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Nov. 26.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, increased \$1,690,290; loan, decreased, 2,345,400; specie decreased \$872,100; legal tenders increased \$1,636,400; deposits decreased \$3,763,600; circulation increased \$359,800. The banks now hold \$18,357,575 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

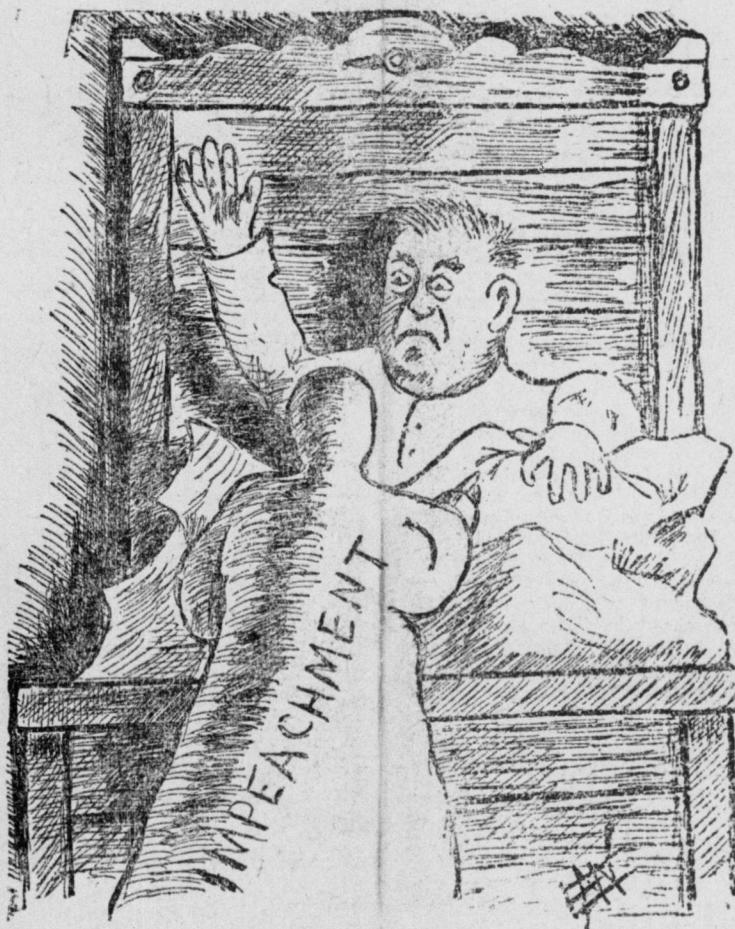
FOOT AND HEAD EDUCATION.

Oxford, N. C., Nov. 25.—(Special.)—The game of foot-ball between the Bingham School team of Mebane and the Hornet team, in which considerable interest was felt, resulted in a victory for the Bingham team. The score was 22 to 6. The visiting eleven were too heavy for their competitors.

Dr. Hume, of the University, made an interesting and scholarly address before the Shakespeare Club of this place last evening at 8:30 o'clock.

STALLION BROUGHT \$20,000.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 26.—At the Eastern sale of thoroughbreds today the fourteen-year-old stallion imported, Topgalant, owned by John B. Ewing, of Nashville, was sold to W. J. Alexander, of Chicago, for \$20,000.



GOV. RUSSELL'S NIGHTMARE.

NOT YET INSTRUCTED FIXING THE BLAME

Rios Telegraphs Madrid for Clearer Advices.

SPAIN'S REPLY MONDAY

GENERAL BELIEF IS TREATY WILL BE SIGNED.

PHILIPPINE RULE WILL BE COLONIAL

The Islands' Revenue is Expected to Pay the Expense of Their Administration—Commercial Treaties With Spain to be Revised.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The Spanish peace commission this evening does not allow what will be the terms of the answer to the American tender of \$20,000,000 for the treaty cession of the Philippines. Senor Montero Rios, president of the commission, will himself write Spain's final reply, presumably upon lines approved by the Madrid Government, but as yet he has not formulated a sentence thereof.

Up to this evening the Madrid Government had not instructed its commission here to reject the United States' offers. Some tentative instructions have been received from Madrid but to-day Senor Montero Rios telegraphed to Madrid for a construction of them or a clearer light thereon, and the commission is now awaiting a reply.

Spain will not ask for time beyond Monday. She will then meet the Americans and make a conclusive reply. Speculation continues here as to the acceptance or refusal of the American terms, but a majority of those who are in any degree able to judge believe that Spain will yield and the American commissioners expect that a treaty will be signed.

Regarding the discussion of the so-called open door policy in the Philippines, the American peace commissioners understand that it does not mean free trade nor even low duties, but that the Philippines, whatever the tariff rates, shall be open to all trade on equal terms.

The Philippine Islands will be expected to yield sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of their own administration, and a large schedule of dutiable goods may be established or only a few may be taxed. This constitutes a question, but an immaterial one. Another and a more important question will be resolved favorably to other nations. Thus the ships of all nations will be permitted to engage in commerce throughout the archipelago. This is in contradiction of the United States interdiction of coast trade in foreign bottoms and may possibly extend also to Cuba and Porto Rico.

The advantage to the United States in the Philippines consisting trade lies in the fact that American goods will only have one ocean to cross, while the goods of other nations must cross two oceans. The Philippine Islands will be administered as a colony, and the opposing argument against colonial government stands in Alaska. If the United States, it is pointed out, has no right to hold colonial possessions, then the United States' title in Alaska is vitiated and void.

On an objection being made to the varying tariff duties in the American possessions, recurrence is made here to the treaty by Jefferson, which permitted

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possible attention and kindness. Water was not sold to fever-racked sufferers at 10 cents a glass; food was not sold to starving men at 25 cent for a sandwich, and dainties for the dying were not eaten by the officers. But suppose matters had been a thousand times worse in the Civil War, would that be any reason now that our men should be sent with arms out of date, that there should be no ambulances, no pack trains or transportation to carry food to the front; not half sufficient medicines, nor doctors; no proper hospitals and that men with freshly treated wounds should be left to die in the mud on a blanket if they had one—without if they had none—nor even very midwinter underclothing should be sent to Cuba and midsummer gauze undershirts to Montauk.

"The uncomplaining endurance of our own men has simply been heroic. They bore wounds, sickness, privations, death even, without a word. It was only neglect, starvation, in fact, and abuse in the hospital which called forth letters and then only to their families; letters which were sent to me by broken-hearted mothers in pitiful appeals to try to help their sons. I wish your commission could have read them, but as many of them were transmitted to me confidentially, I cannot even quote from them.

"The witnesses have established monstrous incapacity. That they have not full confidence in the power of your commission, no matter how good its will, to all requirements the public demands of it is only in your own doubts, but in spite of that they seem to have done their share, and it would seem that it only remains for you to do your best even if that best is not quite satisfactory to yourselves. If done in good faith it will teach the soldiers that at least there is a power which was honestly endeavoring to do them justice.

"You can direct your inquiries in the first place to the food supply. Find out who gets the difference between the liberal rations allowed by the Government and the meagre hard tack, bacon and green coffee served to the soldiers. The witnesses are the books and the rolls in the public departments to which you have full access.

"We have furnished you the facts, shown you brutality, cruelty, neglect, indifference; how men whom the Government was under every obligation to protect, and especially because they had a right to rely on such protection, were starved even in the land of plenty; were mangled for when sick, left without attention; when wounded, were abused, maltreated—in some cases practically murdered. We have shown you an indifference and belittling of human sufferings which continue even now. If this Nation is to become a warlike one, if we are to have an army which shall be efficient and to be relied upon, these crimes and blunders must be corrected and your commission must correct them. It is not for you to make the feeble excuse that our committee, a mere voluntary association with no legal existence even, shall shoulder this responsibility."

EDITOR'S OFFICE ATTACKED.

Spanish Troops Incensed by an Article in La Justicia.

Havana, Nov. 26.—(Via Key West, Fla., Nov. 25.)—Advices from Guines, Havana province, report that on Thursday last the officers of the Barastro battalion of Spanish troops attacked the office of the independent newspaper, La Justicia, destroying it. The officers were looking for the editors of the paper with the intention of killing them because of an editorial which had appeared in the journal under the caption, "Adieu," which article met with the censure of the military commander. Several private residences were attacked in the endeavor to capture the editors, who fled to the insurgent camp, and thence to Havana. The town was greatly alarmed.

The Spanish evacuation commission expects that the evacuation of Havana will be accomplished by December 10th, but this is generally believed to be impossible. Nevertheless, since the commissioners are convinced that it will be impossible for the troops to remain until February, a great effort will be made to complete the evacuation of the island, all the army now desiring to leave Cuba immediately.

It is rumored that, owing to the expected evacuation of the island, between the 5th and 15th of December, the military government will be removed to Cienfuegos, where General Castellanos will establish his headquarters.

There is good reason for believing that before the first of the January the stars and stripes will float over the entire island.

AMERICAN ARRESTED.

He is Seized in Berlin on the Charge of Lese Majeste.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—Frank Knaak, of New York, has been arrested on the charge of Lese Majeste, said to have been committed in a wine shop. Mr. Knaak was arrested while sitting with his wife in a fashionable restaurant. It is alleged that he referred in an offensive manner to the Emperor and a person who heard him immediately summoned a policeman. Although Mr. Knaak had several witnesses who denied that he had made the alleged remark he was thrown into the jail. The officials of the United States Embassy have done everything in their power to bring about his release and a large amount of bail has been offered.

ONE RAPIST NOT LYNCHED.

Negro Who Outraged White Woman Hanged at Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 26.—John Brooks, negro, convicted of raping a white woman at the last term of court in Brunswick county, was hanged in the jail yard to-day. He denied the crime up to last Thursday, when he made a confession, and again confessed his guilt on the gallows to-day.

PASSING OF BLANCO

Gen. Butler's Successor Succeeds as Captain General.

GEN. BUTLER ON CUBA

SUMMONED BY PRESIDENT RE-PORTS COMMISSION'S WORK.

CUBANS WISH FOR SELF GOVERNMENT

General Butler Says Military Government of Cuba Will be Necessary for a Short While Longer but it Should be Mild.

Havana, Nov. 26.—Marshal Blanco, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, formally resigned the offices of Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba in favor of General Castellanos. The ceremony took place in the throne room of the palace without any further solemnity than the secretary of the Government reading the royal decrees on the subject in the presence of the President of the Colonial Government and Generals Parado, Solano, Ruise and Tejada. The ceremonies and festivities attending the taking of oaths of office in previous years upon the appointment of a new Governor General, were dispensed with on the present occasion. There was merely a formal turning over of the military command.

Preparations for the rapid evacuation of the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana are progressing actively. The Spanish transport Covadonga arrived here last night. The United States transport Florida completed unloading her cargo at Mariel and entered Havana harbor shortly after sunset yesterday. The men at the Quemados camp are doing well.

VIEWS OF BUTLER.

He Tells of Commissioners' Work and Talks of the Cubans.

Washington, Nov. 26.—General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, a member of the Cuban evacuation commission, arrived here today direct from Havana in response to a telegraphic summons from President McKinley, and he had a two hours' consultation with the President at the White House this afternoon. He made an extended report of negotiations for the evacuation and of the terms upon which the Spanish had agreed to complete it by January 1st. General Butler gave it as his opinion that all the Spaniards have met the American commissioners with reasonable fairness and that there has been little friction. Some of the claims they have made for compensation for Spanish property have been ridiculous and they will, of course, be abandoned in the end. General Butler denied all the reports of dissensions among the members of the American commission. In addition to his report upon the actual work of the joint commission, General Butler gave the President much valuable information as to the ability of the Cubans for self-government, the sanitary condition of Havana and generally the results of his observations during his stay there. General Butler is of the opinion that the military government of the island must be continued for some time, but that it should only be as rigorous as may be necessary to preserve order. He thinks the Cubans are ambitious for self-government and anxious to avoid friction with the American authorities. If military control is exercised with discretion he believes there will be little trouble.

One of the most troublesome features of the situation is the criminal class and the difficulty of determining in the case of prisoners who are incarcerated for political offenses, and who for crime. There has existed in Havana in the past an oath-bound organization on the order of the Italian Mafia known as the Nangu, which was a source of terror to the inhabitants. One of the few commendable acts of the war was deportation of about 700 of the members of this organization to the penal colony of Ceuta. But fears are expressed that these criminals may return or that the order may be deported.

Another feature of the situation in which the authorities here are especially interested just now is the sanitary condition of Havana. The shipment of troops has already begun and the existence of yellow fever in Havana all the year round makes it absolutely necessary that the city should be placed in thorough sanitary condition. General Butler describes the city now as a pest hole, filled with unmentionable filth, squalor and destitution. The Spanish authorities have, however, agreed to inaugurate the work of putting the city in sanitary condition with the aid of the American authorities, and work to this end is to begin at once. General Butler paints a dark picture of the destitution among the poorer classes, and says it will probably be necessary for us to furnish some aid to the starving wretches.

General Butler paid a high tribute to the discipline and uncomplaining suffering of the Spanish troops. They endured hardships, he says, which would have caused American soldiers to revolt. As an illustration of the admirable discipline of the Spanish soldiers, he said that at

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