

# The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1898.

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

### CONFEDERATE BADGE FOR THE PRESIDENT

#### Admiring Vets Decorated him With it at Macon.

#### HE WORE IT WHILE THERE

#### AND THE VETERANS CHEERED HIM TO THE ECHO.

#### HE IS SALUTED BY THE TWO FLAGS

#### After Review he is Introduced by Judge Speer and Speaks. Monument Emblazoned

#### With his Sentiment on the Confederate Dead.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 19.—The President and his party reached Macon promptly on time and were received by the largest crowd which has gathered in Macon since the last visit of Jefferson Davis to the city. At the station was a reception committee consisting of a number of the most prominent citizens of the town, including United States Judge Emory Speer, Major J. F. Hanson, who is spoken of as a successor to Secretary of the Interior Bliss; United States Senator A. O. Bacon and Representative Charles L. Bartlett, of this Congressional District.

Drawn up in line in front of the station was the Bibb County Camp of Confederate Survivors Association, four hundred strong, headed by Commander C. M. Wiley. As the President reached the old Confederates he was hailed by Colonel Wiley, who addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President: As commander of the Bibb County Veterans Association, and Bibb County Camp No. 484, we extend to you and your party a most generous, hearty and sincere welcome to our beloved city. You, sir, have endeared yourself to the heart of all Confederate soldiers on account of the noble sentiments expressed by you in regard to our Confederate dead. I assure you that these old, maimed and infirm veterans who have met here to do you honor to-day appreciate such words of love and kindness, and uttered too, by the President of this great country, and by one who was a member of the Union army in the sixties. I hope and pray, Mr. President, that God in His infinite mercy, may so direct the future legislation of this country that the living Confederates will be remembered. This country and the Stars and Stripes belong as much to the Confederate veterans as they do to the Grand Army of the Republic. The South proved its loyalty to this grand old country when war was declared with Spain, and now henceforth and forever she will be found ready to take up arms to defend our country and our flag. Mr. President, in behalf of these noble and brave Confederate soldiers of Bibb county, Georgia, I present to you this parchment, engrossed thereon in letters of gold the beautiful sentiment expressed by you in our capital city in regard to our honored dead."

As the President was about to proceed, Dr. Roland B. Hall, another veteran, addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President: In behalf of our noble dead and as Confederate veterans, we are here to manifest our appreciation of the noble and generous sentiment you have recently uttered. Do us the honor, sir, to accept and wear this badge of a Confederate Veterans' camp which bears your likeness and words which should endear you to the heart of every Confederate."

"I do not know that it will be proper," said the President. "But you must," said Dr. Hall, and without further ceremony the President marched ahead with Judge Speer. The sight of the Confederate badge on the President's coat as he passed through the lines of veterans called forth vociferous cheering and as long as the President was in sight they cheered him.

The President wore the badge during his stay in Macon. One of the Confederate veterans also pinned a badge to the lapel of his Major General's coat and the doughty little warrior proudly wore it away with him when he left the city. The Presidential party was driven in carriages to the stand where he was to review the troops of General Bates' division of General Wilson's corps.

As his carriage passed the Confederate Monument an old Confederate veteran frantically waved a Confederate flag, while by his side was the son of the Colonel of one of Georgia's hardest fighting Confederate regiments, who was as vigorously waving the Stars and Stripes. When the President was abreast of them the two flags were brought to a salute side by side. The incident seemed to appeal to the President. Emblazoned on the base of the monument were the words of the President about the graves of the Confederate dead.

The sidewalks were packed all along the line of march and Mr. McKinley and the other celebrities were vigorously cheered.

The following troops marched past the reviewing stand: Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, General W. W. Gordon commanding; Third United States Volunteer Engineers, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry;

Third Brigade, First division, First Army Corps, General W. J. McKee commanding; Seventh and Tenth United States volunteer infantry, Third North Carolina and Sixth Virginia.

The Seventh regular cavalry followed. The troops made a fine appearance. After the review of the troops the President spoke at some length to the throng who had gathered about the stand in spite of a soaking rain that was falling.

He congratulated the country on the fact that the day before Christmas our peace commissioners would deliver to the President of the United States a treaty of peace, peace with honor, peace with the blessings of liberty to struggling people East and West. He also congratulated the country on another fact—we had not only triumphed over our enemy, but we had triumphed over our own prejudices and we were now a united country. (Prolonged applause and cheers.)

The President's remarks were frequently interrupted by cheers. Then there were loud calls for General Wheeler, "Little Old Fighting Joe," as he was affectionately called. He responded as follows:

"It is impossible for me to find words to express my appreciation of the honor and pleasure accorded to me by the invitation of His Excellency, the President, to visit with him and his Cabinet the city of Macon. I am glad for your citizens that the President has come among you and looked at you face to face. I am glad that he has come among you to learn for himself the spirit of our people and the wonderful resources of our land which will eventually make us the richest and most prosperous country upon the face of the earth. I am glad he brought with him his Cabinet, among them the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, his special advisers during this conflict, when he, as commander in chief of the army and navy, conducted for the first time in fifty years a war against a foreign foe. I am glad he brought with him the distinguished gentlemen—General Shafter, who commanded the American forces in their successful and great campaign in Cuba (great applause); that superb soldier, General Lawton (loud applause) who commanded the forces at the battle of El Caney (applause). I am glad they have all come and I am more than glad to see the demonstrations which the President has witnessed during all his tour.

"I would love, as you know I would, to talk to you, to talk to all of my old friends, to talk with those with whom I stood side by side. But I must give way and bid you adieu and thank you for your kind demonstrations to me and allow you to see the distinguished men the President has brought with him. (Loud and long continued applause.)"

General Shafter was next called for and spoke as follows:

"I thank you for this enthusiastic reception. I am not deserving of the applause you give me. There were 16,000 men in front of Santiago, every one of whom was as much a hero as his General. (Applause.) All risked their lives for their country and without the hope of reward, some of those higher in commanding might expect."

"With such an army and with such supporters as General Wheeler, General Lawton, General Bates and in fact all the general officers of my command, the matter of the capture of Santiago was only a question of time, and it was certain that the time was not long."

"The enthusiasm with which the returning army of the United States has been received throughout the length and breadth of this country is an indication of how willingly and how gladly the people recognize public service. (Great applause.)"

General Lawton would not speak, but appeared on the stand and bowed. The crowd was much disappointed.

General Bates said a dozen or two words and then General Wilson took the stand. He made the speech of the occasion. He said:

"Fellow Citizens: It is with infinite pleasure that I address myself in words of peace to a Macon audience (cheers). Thirty odd years ago I came into this town with 15,000 cavalry thundering at my heels (laughter and shouts). I was met with the roaring of cannons and the firing of musketry (cheers). I was greeted by the bursting of warehouses and destruction of property which I now profoundly regret (cheers). The welcome that was extended to me then was of the silent quality (laughter). An illustrious citizen, then your chief magistrate, the Honorable Joseph E. Brown, after a few hours' interview, speaking of me, then said to another gathering of illustrious citizens at the head of which was Howell Cobb:

"He is a clever young man, but, gentlemen, he takes the military view of the situation" (laughter).

"That was a fact then, but now I come among you and I receive a different welcome. I was then a victor, to-day I am a captive. (Cheers.) I must say I am a willing captive of your city. The fair women and the brave and excellent gentlemen of your town have by their open and generous hospitality imprisoned me deep down in their hearts, and I would be recreant to every feeling of my own, if I desired release from such pleasing bondage. Now just one word more:

"The President has come among you, your President and my President, and he comes as the exemplar and the head of the great American nation. (Great cheers.) He has done more for us than any President since the days of Washington, for he has added vastly to its extent and striven to make it a continental republic as the fathers designed it to be. (Cheers.) He has extended its borders to such a distance that the sun rises upon it in the East before it sets upon it in the West. (Cheers.) Twelve thousand miles to the West lie the Philippines, our new Oriental possessions, and two thousand miles to the

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### EXPANSION FIGHT ON

#### Mr. Platt, of Conn., Speaks Against Vest Resolution.

#### A SOVEREIGN RIGHT

#### GOVERNMENT CAN TAKE ANY AMOUNT OF TERRITORY.

#### DISCUSSION OF THE CANAL BILL

#### Bailey Offers a Resolution to Investigate Rights of Members Holding Commissions in Army to Keep Their Seats in the House.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The Senate had a very busy day and there were several important speeches. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, spoke against the Vest resolution, which declares that the United States has no power to acquire territory.

"I shall maintain," Mr. Platt, "that the United States has shown a great capacity in all trying times and under many trying conditions and that it is capable of meeting any emergency likely to arise. I propose to confine myself to the question of the right or power denied by the resolution. I shall contend that the United States is a nation and that as such it possesses every sovereign power not reserved by the Constitution to the States or to the people themselves; that the right to acquire territory was not reserved and that, therefore, that right is an inherent right—a sovereign right, a right to which there is no limitation. I shall show, also, that in certain instances, this inherent sovereign right is to be inferred from specific clauses of the Constitution itself."

Mr. Platt then launched into a constitutional argument, quoting extensively from authorities treating of the question. In maintenance of his position of the right of the United States to acquire foreign territory he quoted from the opinion of Justice Gray in the Chinese Exclusion case. He declared that in the discussion of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands the entire question of this Government's right to acquire foreign territory was considered thoroughly and that the Senate had settled it satisfactorily and rightly.

"We did not annex the Hawaiian Islands as a State," said Mr. Platt, "or with any declaration that the territory should become a State. We took it by cession. Our title to the territory is perfect and complete and constitutional."

Mr. Platt maintained that our right to Florida did not rest alone upon the quit claim from Spain, but upon a deeper and broader right. He held that the United States "have the right to acquire territory in all ways that are conceded to other sovereign nations of the world."

Further along Mr. Platt suggested that it might become necessary in the interests of commerce, or some other interest for the United States to acquire territory in Africa. "Shall we be bound by the Constitution to organize a State from such acquired territory and to admit its inhabitants to citizenship?"

"Suppose," he continued, "that the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan), secures the passage of his bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal (and I pray he may), and suppose in this connection it should be deemed necessary for the United States to acquire a strip of land along the route of the canal of 2,500,000 acres—I think that is the amount suggested—can we not take it? If we take it, what clause of the Constitution directly or impliedly says we must organize a State of the acquired territory or confer citizenship upon the people who inhabit it?"

Referring to Mr. Vest's reliance upon certain parts of the Dred Scott decision, Mr. Platt declared that, in the light of years Chief Justice Taney's opinion became a "mere dictum" and that it was too late, in these days to resurrect the Dred Scott decision as a basis of constitutional action on the part of the United States.

Continuing, Mr. Platt contended that the doctrine he was presenting was not new, but it was the doctrine of the fathers and he quoted Governor Morris as advancing the theory that acquired territory might be governed as a province, but not as a State. The remark applied to the possibility of the acquisition of Louisiana and Canada.

In response to a question from Mr. Allen, Mr. Platt said that he did not think there was any limitation on the power of the United States to acquire territory.

"As complete as the power of Russia, for instance, in such matter?" asked Mr. Allen.

"Yes, the right to acquire territory is an element of nationality. And I do not believe that there is any obligation to give to the people of acquired territory the right of self-government until such time as they are fit to exercise that right. If we seize the people of a country acquired we are not fitted for the government of themselves, it is our duty to give them the most liberal government they are capable of accepting and to educate them up as best we may to the point where they will be capable of self-government. The Constitution does not confer the right of suffrage."

Mr. Platt said he could not agree with

those who contended that the acquisition of such territory as that embraced in Porto Rico and the Philippines is a menace to the existence of our republic. This mistake, he said, arises from the fact that Mr. Vest and others who agree with him assume that the Constitution guarantees the right of suffrage and the right of a citizen living in a certain territory to have it admitted as a State. This assumption was without foundation, as there was no such guarantee in the fundamental law. True the Fifteenth Amendment prohibits the abridgement of the right of suffrage for reasons specified, but that did not amount to prescribing the right to vote.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Platt whether he decried the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Mr. Platt replied that the consent of all those governed was not always necessary. He referred to the fact that there was no suffrage in the District of Columbia and called attention to the fact that citizens of Massachusetts who could not read and write were prohibited from voting. Yet these people in Massachusetts were governed most effectively.

Replying, Mr. Hoar defended the educational system of Massachusetts.

Returning to the question of expansion he asked whether Mr. Platt meant to seriously assert the claim that the State provisions regarding suffrage could not be so construed as to justify the violation of the principle involved as it applied to the 10,000,000 of people in the Philippines.

Replying, Mr. Platt said he did not mean to deny the principles of the Declaration of Independence and he added that he wished the Massachusetts Senator could be as liberal with reference to that document as some others. There were, however, many qualifications for voting. For instance, when he first became a voter he had had to pay \$134 for real estate in order to receive the privilege of voting.

In conclusion Mr. Platt said he could not understand the sentiments or motives of those who wished to circumscribe the powers of the nation. Why, he asked, should we belittle those powers or strive by subtlety and sophistry to hamper the progress and growth of the country. Rather than propose this course why should Senators not wish the nation God speed in its mission of extending our free institutions as far as possible. As for himself he knew our people to be a liberty loving and a right doing people, and he had no misgivings that any Administration of the United States would fail in its duty toward the people of any acquired territory. He had faith in the Government and faith in its future, and had no disposition to descend to carping criticism or craven fear.

Mr. Hale, from the Conference Committee on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, presented the conference report on the bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, and Mr. Hale, of Maine, exchanged divergent views upon the subject of a commission of Senators to visit Cuba and report upon the conditions prevailing there. Mr. Proctor thought such a commission was necessary, while Mr. Hale said he thought it would be in extremely bad taste and useless. The question was not decided.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill was up during the last part of the day, and Senators Berry, Allen, Hoar, Caffery and Morgan discussed the measure.

Mr. Berry explained the provisions of his amendment. The first would eliminate the provision in the original bill for the issuance of bonds, and this he considered a most essential desiderata. The second amendment closed the Maritime Company out entirely as a stockholder in the canal enterprise, leaving the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica as the only stockholders and leaving the majority of the stock in the name of this Government. Another amendment prohibited the appointment of any one interested in the present maritime company from acting as a director under the Government management of the enterprise.

Mr. Allen, (Nebraska), followed Mr. Berry. He was not opposed to the canal scheme, he said, because he antagonized certain features of the bill. One of its most pernicious features would be eliminated by the adoption of the Berry amendments; namely, the bond feature. He was opposed to the provision for the adjustment of the claim of the Maritime Canal Company. He wanted the Government protected from all loss and all possible fraud and speculation by that company.

Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, at the request of Mr. Turpie, who was unavoidably absent, renewed the latter's motion to postpone the consideration of the bill until January 10th.

Mr. Hoar said he thought the canal should be built, and at once. The canal, he insisted, should be built by the Government.

Mr. Morgan scouted the idea of postponing the consideration of the bill until England's consent was obtained. If England had said we could not build the canal without her consent, the canal would have been built five years ago.

At 5:15 p. m. the Senate went into executive session.

At 5:35 p. m., the Senate adjourned.

#### "IT IS AN INFAMOUS LIE."

Bailey's Reply to Charge of His Acting For Republicans.

Washington, Dec. 19.—This was suspension day in the House and several bills were passed, the most important of which was the bill appropriating \$350,000 for the Philadelphia Exposition of 1899. The vote was exceedingly close. It had but two votes more than the necessary two-thirds.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, introduced a resolution in open House directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the report on the question as to whether the

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### FIRE SWALLOWED UP A MILLION

#### Biggest Blaze in the History of Terre Haute.

#### CAUSE OF FIRE UNKNOWN

#### KATE MALONEY LEAPS FROM THE SECOND WINDOW.

#### LOUIS KRAMER FRIGHTFULLY BURNED

#### Luella Ferguson Injured Internally but Will Probably Recover Three Firemen Injured by Falling Floor. Heroic Deed of a Drummer.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 19.—The worst fire in the history of Terre Haute broke out tonight, causing a loss of \$1,000,000. The blaze started in the big show windows of the Havens and Geddes Company, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and notions. The cause is not definitely known, but it is supposed that a live electric wire set fire to the cotton with which the window was decorated and before the blaze could be extinguished the fire spread to the decorations of evergreens in the store, and the building was wrapped in flames in an incredibly short space of time.

The following firms are the losers: Havens & Geddes, \$500,000; insurance about two-thirds. Breinig & Miller, furniture, \$25,000. Pixley & Company, \$100,000. Terre Haute Shoe Company, wholesale, \$150,000. Albrecht & Company, retail dry goods \$190,000. United States Baking Company, \$80,000. Thorman & Schloss, clothiers, \$50,000.

A number of small concerns were utterly annihilated in the fall of the rear wall of the Havens & Geddes wholesale house.

The fire started at 5:30 o'clock, when half the employees of the establishment were at their homes for supper. There is a force of 300 or more in the retail department of the establishment and had the entire force been present the loss of life would have been frightful. As it is Kate Maloney, a clerk in the notion department, is lying at the point of death. She sprang from a window in the second story and sustained injuries from which she will probably die. Miss Luella Ferguson, a clerk in the same department, jumped just before Miss Maloney, but was caught by some men who were watching for her. She is internally injured, but will recover. Louis Kramer, the trimmer who was in the show window when the fire started, is frightfully burned about the head and arms. When rescued from the burning building he was insane from the pain and begged to be killed.

Firemen Amsterlos, Walsh and Shay were badly injured in the falling of the floor in the Albrecht building.

The Fire Department worked admirably, and there were many narrow escapes among them. Several of the firemen are in a precarious condition from burns and the effects of the stifling smoke.

At 11 o'clock to-night the fire was still burning fiercely in the rear of the United States Baking Company, but the firemen had it under control.

A heroic act on the part of a man named Peters, a traveling salesman from Chicago for the Baldwin Music House, called forth cheers from the crowd watching the flames. When the fire first started, Peters was standing in the crowd and saw the Maloney and Ferguson girls appear at the second story windows. The girls were panic stricken and were in momentary danger of going down with the floor. Peters sprang through the door with his coat over his head, and dashing through the flame and smoke reached the window at which the girls appeared, and after talking with them swung out from the ledge and dropped. His example was followed by the two girls.

LOADING THE TRANSPORTS.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 19.—The transport Minnewaska sailed this morning with the Forty-ninth Iowa regiment of volunteers. The Panama, which carried General Lee and staff to Havana, arrived here to-day. She will take the headquarters of the First division on her return trip. The Michigan also returned here this morning. The Ogdan, one of the largest transports in the service, arrived about the same hour. The Roumanian is loading troops and supplies, and will sail to-morrow. The four transports now here will accommodate about half of the First division of the Seventh corps.

#### GENERAL BROOKE'S ILLNESS.

Savannah, Ga., December 19.—Major General Brooke is still confined to his bed. No visitors are permitted. He missed the fever today. He will probably be out about the latter part of the week.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 19.—Joe Coynowski was given the decision in six rounds over Ed Dunkhorst, of Syracuse, N. Y.

#### THOUGHTFULNESS REWARDED.

Negro Woman Who Showed Mrs. McKinley a Kindness Given a Place.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 19.—An act of thoughtfulness on the part of an old negro woman for the comfort of Mrs. McKinley has secured her a much-coveted position on the White House kitchen staff. On the first day of the peace jubilee the thermometer was very low, the air was damp, and the ladies of the Presidential party very dubious about participating in the floral parade.

Mrs. McKinley was loath to expose herself, but not wishing to disappoint those who had reckoned on her appearance, braved the chill and rode out in an open carriage. Her equipage had just passed under the jubilee arch and was compelled to stop for a few moments on account of the rush, when a colored woman, known as Aunt Martha, advanced from the packed mass with a bundle in her hands. Going straight up to the Presidential carriage, she said to Mrs. McKinley: "Missus, it's too cold for you to be out today, and I've brought you a hot brick to keep your feet warm," adjusting the brick at the same time.

So touched was the wife of the President by this simple little attention that she investigated the qualifications of the old woman, and before she left Atlanta tendered her a place in the White House. Aunt Martha relates this incident with pride.

#### MEMBERS WILL RESIGN.

Discussion in Madrid as to Formation of New Cabinet.

Madrid, Dec. 19.—It is semi-officially announced that the Spanish Ministers will place their resignations in the hands of the Queen Regent tomorrow. The friends of both Premier Sagasta and Senor Montero Rios declare they are in full accord on all questions of policy.

The most discussed solutions of the crisis are a Sagasta Ministry to include among its members Generals Weyler, Senor Romero y Robledo, and Senor Canalejas y Mendez; a Montero Rios Ministry comprising representatives of the different groups of the majority, or a Martinez de Campos Ministry, including Senor Silveira and other Conservatives.

In the event of the first or the last the Cortes will be dissolved.

The general commanding the Northern army has published the closure from tomorrow of all the Carlisle clubs and societies in his district.

#### WILSON WILL RESIGN.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 14.—Major General James H. Wilson, commanding the First army corps headquarters at Macon, will probably resign his command in the next few days and return to private life. This statement comes from an inside source. The reason assigned for General Wilson's resignation was that he was expecting the appointment of Military Governor of Cuba, to which position General Brooke was appointed.

Senator Bacon was urging the appointment of General Wilson.

General Bates is spoken of as the successor of General Wilson.

#### SUICIDE AT VANCEBORO.

Young Man Swallows Poison, Leaving Wife and Children Destitute.

Newbern, N. C., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—Word was received here Sunday night from Vanceboro that Solomon Harris, a young white man, had committed suicide by taking a dose of poison. Harris formerly lived in Newbern and spent the greater part of last week here.

He had been drinking quite freely for some time. It is thought that he was under the influence of liquor when he took the fatal dose. He leaves a wife and several small children who are rendered practically destitute by his death.

#### CAPE CHARLES AGAIN AFIRE.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 19.—The new steamer of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Line, the Cape Charles, caught fire again Saturday night in the dense fog and sank on a ledge of mud. Her keel lies at such an angle that it will be hard to save her, it is thought. The second fire caught in the pilot house, and burned out most of the interior of the boat. It is now feared that her boilers and engines are damaged, and the plates and hull may be warped. This cannot be ascertained, however, until an examination is made.

#### DISCUSSED SCHOOL LAW.

Lumberton, N. C., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—The Robeson county Teachers' Association held an enthusiastic meeting here on Saturday. Col. T. F. Toon made a strong address advocating changes in the present school law.

Rev. J. D. Bundy, who has been the popular pastor of the Methodist church here, has gone to Weldon, followed by the good wishes of our people.

The Robeson Institute closes the most prosperous term in its history on Wednesday.

#### NEGROES HORRIBLE CRIME.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 19.—A special to the Telegraph from Leesburg, Ga., says: "A most horrible crime was perpetrated on the Eastern edge of Lee county to-day, and a lynching is almost certain. Two negroes went to the house of S. S. Moroney, a white farmer, knocked him down and bound him fast. They then committed a double rape on the person of his wife, and after robbing the house of everything of value they could carry away left. The alarm was given quickly, and a strong posse started out in search of the criminals. It is reported they have been captured, if so they undoubtedly have been lynched."