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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

THE LUST OF EMPIRE

Col. Bryan on Old and New Issues.

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL

IMPERIALISTS THEY WHO ADVOCATE THE GOLD STANDARD.

CHICAGO PLATFORM TO LIVE IN HISTORY

It is Stronger To-day than Ever Before. Events have Now Fully Proved the Justice of Every Demand Made Therein.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 7.—The third annual banquet of the Andrew Jackson League was held at Tremont House to-night and on this occasion as on the two former, William Jennings Bryan was the guest of honor. The banquet hall of the hotel was turned into a sea of bunting caught up with festoons of simlax. Life size portraits of Jackson and of the guest of the evening were hung at opposite ends of the hall, these being the only portraits in the decorations. Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, acted as presiding officer. At the table with him and Mr. Bryan were Congressman Lentz, of Ohio; and Hinrichsen, of Illinois; Mayor Maybury, of Detroit; Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee; Mayor Taggart, of Indianapolis; William F. McKnight, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles K. Ladd, of Keokaw, Illinois; Captain Wm. P. Black and National Committeeman Thomas Gahan, of Illinois.

The exercises of the evening were opened with a short address by Mayor Harrison, who before he resumed his seat introduced as the first formal speaker of the evening Congressman W. H. Hinrichsen, who spoke in response to the toast "Party Fealty."

Congressman Lentz expanded to his hearers "What Makes a President Great." Captain Wm. P. Black, of Chicago, followed, responding to the toast of "The Solidarity of the Republic."

Then came the three visiting mayors, William Maybury, of Detroit; Taggart, of Indianapolis; and Charles K. Ladd, of Keokaw, Ill. all three making brief talks. William F. McKnight, of Michigan, then spoke on "The Young Democracy" and the address of Mr. Bryan closed the evening. It was as follows:

"The Democracy of the nation is still defending Jeffersonian principles with Jacksonian courage, and has no thought of departing from the principles enunciated at Chicago in 1896. That platform will live in history and the hour of its adoption will be remembered as an hour when the money changers were driven from the Democratic temple. There will be no turning back. The platform will be added to as new conditions, force new issues into the arena of politics, but nothing will be subtracted from it. Events have vindicated every position taken by the platform. Arbitration was advocated in that platform and arbitration is stronger to-day than it was in 1896.

"That platform denounced government by injunction and the sentiment against government by injunction is increasing. That platform denounced the trusts and declared them to be a menace; that menace is greater to-day than ever before. That platform warned the people that a conspiracy was on foot to give to the national banks a monopoly of the issue and supply of paper money; that conspiracy is now known to everyone.

ed the plutocracy which the party had held in solution for several years. "The gold Democrats had a chance to crush the trusts during Mr. Cleveland's administration, but they did not do it. The gold Republicans are having their opportunity now, but they are not improving it. The trusts will fall when the gold standard is overthrown and not until then. The gold standard means falling prices and falling prices will create trusts more rapidly than any gold standard party can destroy them.

"The second point of attack is the ratio. Why insist upon 16 to 1, I ask? I reply first because it is the best ratio, and second, because its opponents have no other ratio to offer. No free coinage law can be enacted until a ratio is agreed upon because the ratio is a part of the law. Suppose we had a majority in Congress favorable to bimetalism, but differing as to the ratio? Some would favor 16 to 1, some 24 to 1, some 32 to 1, and some even higher ratios; how could we make progress under such conditions? Affirmative relief is necessary, and those who favor remedial legislation must secure a majority in both House and Senate for some definite proposition. The gold bugs understand this; they know that an ambiguous platform is equivalent to a gold standard platform. Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1892 on a platform which declared for the use of gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and for the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, and yet Mr. Cleveland found no difficulty in supporting the single gold standard. The Democratic party will not return to the days of uncertainty and evasion. When the opponents of 16 to 1 agree upon another ratio it will be time enough to compare the merits of the new ratio with the merits of the old ratio. But they will not be permitted to suspend the party in mid-air, out of the reach of 16 to 1 and out of sight of anything else. To surrender the ratio is to accept the gold standard as final.

"The Chicago platform was good when it was adopted; it grows better with age. It was strong in 1896; it is stronger now. "But enough of old issues; what of the new questions? Our party cannot ignore the issues raised by the war. It must speak out against militarism now or forever hold its peace. A large standing army is not only an expense to the people but it is a menace to the nation, and the Democratic party will be a unit in opposing it.

"A word in regard to imperialism. Those who advocate the annexation of the Philippines call themselves expansionists, but they are really imperialists. The word expansion would describe the acquisition of territory to be populated by homogeneous people and to be carved into States like those now in existence. An empire suggests variety in race and diversity in government. The imperialists do not intend to clothe the Filipinos with all the rights and privileges of American citizenship; they want to exercise sovereignty over an alien race and they expect to rule the new subjects upon a theory entirely at variance with constitutional government. Victoria is Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India; shall we change the title of our Executive and call him the President of the United States and Emperor of the Philippines?

"The Democratic party stood for the money of the Constitution in 1896; it stands for the government of the Constitution now. It opposed an English financial policy in 1896; it opposes an English colonial policy now. Those who in 1896 were in favor of turning the American people over to the greed of foreign financiers and domestic trusts may now be willing to turn the Philippines over to the tender mercies of military governors and carpet-bag officials.

"Those who in 1896 thought the people of the United States too weak to attend to their own business may now think them strong enough to attend to the business of remote and alien races; but those who in 1896 fought for independence for the American people will not now withhold independence from those who desire it elsewhere.

"We are told that the Filipinos are not capable of self-government; that has a familiar ring. Only two years ago I heard the same argument made against a very respectable minority of the people of this country. The money-lenders, who coerced borrowers did it upon that theory; the employers who coerced their employees did it for the same reason. Self-government increases with participation in government. The Filipinos are not far enough advanced to share in the government of the people of the United States, but they are competent to govern themselves. It is not fair to compare them with our own citizens because the American people have been educating themselves in the science of government for nearly three centuries, and while we have much to learn, we have already made great improvement. The Filipinos will not establish a perfect government, but they will establish a government as nearly perfect as they are competent to enjoy, and the United States can protect them from molestation from without.

OTIS IS DOUBTFUL

Filipino Army May Break Through All Control.

A MANIFESTO ISSUED

AGUINALDO PROTESTS AGAINST OTIS AS GOVERNOR.

URGES NATIVES TO STAND FOR LIBERTY

Manila, Jan. 7.—Within a few hours after the proclamation issued by Major General Otis in behalf of President McKinley, the agents of Aguinaldo attacked Manila with a manifesto, which attracted considerable attention. The revolutionary President protested against General Otis signing himself military Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Aguinaldo, in his manifesto, declared he had never agreed at Singapore, Hong Kong or elsewhere, to recognize the sovereignty of the Americans here, and insists that he returned to the Philippines on an American ship solely to conquer the Spaniards, and with independence. He asserts that both his proclamations, on May 24th and June 2nd, stated this fact officially, and he claims that Major General Merritt confirmed this by a proclamation before the Spaniards capitulated, stating clearly and definitely that the American forces came to overthrow the Spanish Government, and liberate the Filipinos.

In conclusion, Aguinaldo declared that he had natives and foreigners as witnesses that the American forces recognized, not only by acts that the Filipinos were belligerents, but by publicly saluting the Filipino flag, "as it triumphantly sailed these seas before the eyes of all nations."

Aguinaldo then solemnly protested, in the name of the Duty who empowered him to direct his brethren in the difficult task of regeneration, against the intrusion of the American Government, and reiterated that he can produce proofs that he was brought here on the understanding that the Americans promised him their co-operation to attain independence.

The revolutionary leader then called upon all his followers to work together with force, and assures them he is convinced that they will obtain absolute independence, urging them never to return "from the glorious road" on which they have "already so far advanced."

Major General Otis attaches no importance to the manifesto. He says he feels confident that the opinion of the better classes of the Filipinos is not expressed in it, but as to whether the Filipino masses can be controlled and the Filipino army kept in check, he does not know, although he hopes for a pacific outcome of the trouble.

LUDLOW'S PROCLAMATION.

Havana, Jan. 7.—General Ludlow, the military commander of the district of Havana, has issued the following proclamation to the citizens: "It is now that large quantities of arms and ammunition are in store at numerous places in this city, greatly in excess of any possible requirements. These accumulations are the result of the war conditions which have existed for three years, and now that the city is in a condition of profound peace and no member of the community has any requirements for deadly weapons of the character indicated it is evidence at once of good faith and patriotism to dispense with their retention. Actuated by these feelings many citizens have for several days past been voluntarily turning in these arms and have requested the United States authorities to receive them. "Castle la Punta has been designated as an armory for their deposit and receipts are given for the weapons turned in. "By the same proclamation physicians are required to report infectious diseases, saloons and restaurants are allowed to be opened until midnight, instead of closing at 11. To relieve suffering an outpost professional beggary the guards patrolling the streets are to take notice of cases of illness and destitution, and in cases of illness special food will be supplied by the doctors.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

A Method of Amending the Constitution Outlined for Division of the School Fund.

MURFREESBORO, N. C., Jan. 6.

To the Editors: There were two great controlling influences in the minds of the white voters of the East in casting their ballots at the last election. They were:

First—A change in the organic law so as to secure white supremacy in North Carolina. Second—A change in the organic law that will secure to the white children of North Carolina more than a per capita share of the school fund.

These are two things that are demanded by the white people of this State, and the General Assembly will fall far short of its duty if it fails to submit amendments to the Constitution giving this relief. The bill introduced by Representative Julian, of Rowan, allotting to each race the taxes raised for the polls and property of each race to their respective schools, does not exactly meet the demands. We are more charitable than that.

I have sent Senator Skinner a bill drawn by me looking to such an amendment as I thought would give satisfaction to the white people of the East. Let section 2 of Article 9 of the Constitution be amended by striking out all after the word "schools" in eighth line, and insert, "but the General Assembly shall provide how the school fund shall be apportioned between the races." And further, "that the General Assembly may provide for the levying of taxes on the property of either race, to aid in promoting schools for that race, without providing for same advantages for both races."

QUAY CONSPIRACY CASE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7.—Argument was heard in the State Supreme Court to-day on the petition of United States Senator Quay, Richard E. Quay, and former State Treasurer Haywood, on the petition for a writ of certiorari to remove to the higher court from the colored Sessions Court of Philadelphia the case pending against them charging conspiracy.

The defendants are charged with conspiracy with John S. Hopkins, former cashier of the defunct Peoples' Bank (now deceased), in alleged misuse of State funds on deposit in the bank. In the petition the defendants averred the belief that they could not obtain a fair and impartial trial in the Philadelphia county court, claiming that the dismissal of their demurrers and other adverse decisions in the preliminary proceedings had demonstrated that there was prejudice against them on the part of the trial judge (Finletter). They also charged another judge of the county bench (Gordon) with aiding in bringing the prosecution and that the latter was influenced by political enmity and was unduly hastening the trial of the case with the object of poisoning the minds of members of the Legislature and thus defeat the re-election of United States Senator Quay.

Eloquent argument was made to-day in support of the petition by Attorneys David T. Watson, of Pittsburg and Rufus E. Shapley, of Philadelphia, and in opposition to the motion by Ex-District Attorney Graham. Over three hours were occupied in the delivery of the argument of these three eminent lawyers. The court then took the matter under advisement and adjourned.

BUTLER NOT SERIOUS

In His Purpose to Pension Confederates.

NOR WAS THE PRESIDENT

WITH RESPECT TO CARING FOR THEIR GRAVES.

SUCH IS SENATOR ALLEN'S OPINION

Swept Off Their Feet by Their Emotions. Confederates Veterans Want to Pensions Mason's Resolution Against Annexation.

Washington, Jan. 7.—When the Senate convened today Mr. Pasco (Fla.) presented a memorial from a camp of Confederate veterans of Ocala, Fla., protesting against the adoption of the proposition of Mr. Butler (N. C.) to pension ex-Confederate soldiers. In this connection Mr. Allen (Neb.) said: "I believe a ward on this subject is due at this point. I do not believe there was ever a serious purpose on the part of the Senator who is the author of the proposed amendment to pension Confederate veterans. I think the author of the proposed amendment, like the President of the United States, was carried away by his feelings. In my opinion altogether too much attention is being paid to it.

"It would be an injustice to the rank and file of the Confederate soldiers to say that they would consider seriously any proposition to receive pensions. They have cared for themselves for a third of a century. They have cared for their cemeteries and for their dead. "It seems to me that the whole matter can be closed by saying that both the President of the United States and the author of the amendment were carried away by their enthusiasms. In my judgment, speaking from the standpoint of a Northern soldier, it is best to close this incident. It may be closed by the happy thought that all bitterness and sectionalism have been wiped out by the late Spanish war."

At the conclusion of the routine business in accordance with the order made yesterday, the District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up and passed. Mr. Mason (Ill.) offered the following resolution: "Whereas, all just powers of the government are derived from the consent of the governed, therefore: be it "Resolved by the Senate of the United States that the Government of the United States of America will not attempt to govern the people of any other country in the world without the consent of the people themselves or subject them by force to our dominion against their will."

Mr. Mason asked that the resolution lie on the table, announcing his intention of addressing the Senate upon it next Tuesday. The House bill granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of United States volunteers was called up by Mr. Shoup and passed without amendment. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) gave notice that at 2 o'clock he would ask the Senate to fix a time for a vote on the Nicaragua canal bill, but after the bill allowing extra pay to volunteers had been passed the Senate at 1:40 p. m. went into executive session. Mr. Allison saying that it was the understanding that no business except the consideration of the district bill was to be transacted at today's session. At 2:10 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The House of Representatives was engaged all day on the legislative and executive appropriation bill, and completed it substantially as reported, except the items for the civil service commission which went over until Monday. There were several side debates during the day. One of these brought out Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in a speech of an hour on the current political questions. He said the country was enjoying prosperity owing to the maintenance of the gold standard and the passage of the Dingley tariff bill. The Philippines also came in for attention, on the discovery of an item of \$12,000 for naval charts of the islands. The item was ruled out on a point of order by Mr. Doekery, the chairman, Mr. Payne, holding that the Philippines were still foreign territory, and as such not the proper subject of the legislation proposed.

C. A. TRAYLER PARDONED.

He Was Placed in the Penitentiary a Year Ago for Forgery.

Late yesterday afternoon Governor Russell pardoned C. A. Trayler, a young white man sent to the penitentiary a year ago for forgery in Stanley county. He was sentenced for two years, and has served out half of his term.

The pardon was secured principally through the efforts of Solicitor Marshall L. Mott. It was after dark before it was made out and taken by Mr. Mott to the penitentiary. The man, on sight of it, was almost overcome with joy. Trayler was immediately released and spent the night at the Yborborough. He will leave this morning for Salisbury, his former home.

MORRILL'S SUCCESSOR.

Governor Smith Appoints B. F. Field, Corporation Lawyer, to Follow Him. St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 7.—Governor Smith to-day appointed Benjamin F. Field, of Montpelier, a successor to the late Senator Justin S. Morrill, of this State. Mr. Field's position at the bar is a leading one. In 1883 he was elected president of the State Bar Association. His principal work has been on railroad and corporation cases and as counsel for the Central Vermont Railroad.

CAPT. A. D. COWLES RESIGNS.

It is Said That He Has Spent Very Little Time With His Company. It was stated last night on what seems to be good authority that A. D. Cowles, captain of the Durham company, First North Carolina regiment, had resigned and would soon return to this State. It was further said that Capt. Cowles has spent very little time with his company since his appointment. The report of his resignation has not yet been officially verified.

PROFESSOR BLAIR RESIGNS.

Leaves Winston Schools to Take Charge of Those at Wilmington. Winston, N. C., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Prof. J. E. Blair has resigned the office of superintendent of the Winston city schools, to accept a similar position with the Wilmington schools. His successor here has not been named yet. Prof. Blair is one of the State's leading educators.

FOR LIEUT. SHIPP'S WIDOW.

Pritchard's Bill to Place Her on the Pension Roll. Washington, Jan. 6.—Senator Pritchard has introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret E. Shipp, widow of First Lieutenant William E. Shipp, late of the Tenth regiment United States cavalry, and pay her a pension of \$50 per month.

AFRICAN TRIBE TRIUMPHS.

Brussels, Jan. 7.—Official news received from the Congo Free State says that a column of 200 of the State troops, commanded by Lieutenant Stevens was defeated on November 4th by the insurgent tribe of Batelas, which captured Kalambari on November 14th. Two officers, one sergeant and 200 native troops were killed. One officer and two sergeants were wounded.

THE FUSION HAND

CALLED BY HOUSE

There Must be an Official Show-down.

GOVERNOR COMES FIRST

INVESTIGATION RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

THE LOANS OF THE STATE TREASURY

The Fat Fees That Dr. Thompson Has Been Pocketing. Resolution Commanding Action of War Department.

The House has set its counter deep in the land of investigation. What the plow will turn up remains to be seen. The resolutions introduced yesterday, looking toward an investigation, begin with the Governor, cross the hall to the Treasurer's office and then go down to the north end of the capitol and take a turn at the Secretary of State. The resolution concerning the Governor is a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Justice, of McDowell. It calls on His Excellency for his reasons for suspending the Wilsons from the office of Railroad Commissioner, together with the evidence and other papers in the case. The resolution is as follows: "Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: That a committee consisting of three members of the House and two members of the Senate be appointed to wait on the Governor and ask him to present to the General Assembly within the next five days from the passage of this resolution his reasons for suspending J. W. Wilson from the office of Railroad Commissioner, and S. O. Wilson from the office of Railroad Commissioner. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Railroads and Railroad Commission, but may again be called up at any time.

Mr. McLean, of Harnett, introduced the State Treasury resolution. It is aimed especially at the transaction by which Treasurer Worth has been lending money to the penitentiary. Here is the resolution: "Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to ascertain by inquiry or otherwise whether any sum or sums of money have been paid out of the State Treasury without authority of law and report to this House the result of their investigation. The above was adopted and the committee will probably be announced Monday. The resolution for investigating the Secretary of State, introduced by Mr. Gilliam, of Edgecombe, follows: "Resolved, that a committee of three on the part of the House be appointed, who shall investigate and report to this House the character and amount of all fees, allowances or emoluments received by or paid to the present Secretary of State in excess of his salary allowed by law. This resolution was adopted. Speaker Connor will appoint the committee. Another resolution that met with hearty approval is the following, introduced by Mr. Lenthworth, of Swain: "Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: That the people of North Carolina do most earnestly condemn the Republican officials, for sending a negro major with his two negro clerks to pay off the gallant, brave and patriotic soldiers stationed at St. Simon's Island. That the same was unprecedented, unwarranted and humiliating to the soldiers and to the people of North Carolina. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

An Amusing Defeat of the Golden Rod Bill Yesterday. Pursuant to the resolution adopted Friday, the House met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. W. C. Norman, pastor of Edgmont Street Methodist church. Reading of Friday's journal consumed half an hour. At its conclusion Mr. Patterson, of Caldwell, said he had the honor of announcing that the Hon. Elias Carr, ex-Governor of North Carolina, was present. A motion to invite Governor Carr to a seat on the floor was adopted by a rising vote.

Under the order "Bills, Resolutions and Petitions," eighteen bills were introduced, nine resolutions and three petitions. The bills were for the most part of a local nature. Those of general interest were: To repeal tax on lawyers, doctors and dentists; abolish State Board of Equalization; to establish a graded school at Morgantown; to establish a commission of navigation at Beaufort. Among the resolutions were the following: Investigate the salary and fees of the Secretary of State; investigate

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