# The News and Observer.

VOL. XLV. NO. 115.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1899

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### NORTH GAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS

### PLEA FOR SELF GOVERNMENT

Bacon Against Force Rule for the Philippines.

WAR BEGUN FOR FREEDOM

SHALL IT END IN A STRUGGLE FOR TYRANNY.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO THE FILIPINOS

Colonial Policy Would Lead to Bloody Wars and Creation of an Enormous Standing Army. Western Continent Enough for our Needs.

Washington, Jan. 18 .- The feature of to-day's sesion in the Senate was a Ga.), in support of his resolutions declaring that the United States would not
assume sovereignty over the Philippine
Islands Mr. Bacon is one of the orators
of the Senate, and as he gave himself
of the Senate, and as he gave himself free rein, not confining himself to notes, States. he spoke strongly and effectively. His percration in which he pictured the hor-rors of some of England's methods of rors of some of England's methods of communities should be admitted as controlling her colonial subjects was a States into the Union, clothed with the beautiful and forceful bit of word paint-

Mr .Bacon said in part: great dial of the clock of the world other parts still beyond should be also will have been set back an hundred acquired.

And yet there are many who are advo- er of the United States? or is it be people of the Philippine Islands."

the purpose to hold the Philippines per- Mr. Bacon made an earnest argumen manently, and said:

adhere to, there will be little difference fine ourselves to our own hemisph States shall, in this hour of victory; in

have made relative to Cuba." Mr. Bacon declared there was no dif- for in the lives of its citizens and hele ference in the rights of the Cubans and at the price of ever-recurring wars." Filipinos, and they should all be coned by Congress, although the Philippines in developing their own country, which were not in mind at the time of the exclusive of Alaska was ample for declaration of war. He said our obligaalliance of the Americans with the Filipinos during the war, and added:

"But that alliance and co-operation turies to come did put us under a strong moral obligation, not to make a peace with Spain caragua Canal Bill was taken up an which did not include in its terms the remained under discussion until 6 o'clock sundering of the bonds which bound to The Caffery substitute, which was pend her the Philippine Islands. That oblings, was laid on the table by a vote of 32 gation did not grow out of the fact to 22. Amendment after amendment alone that the Filipinos were in rebellion was voted down, and until almost the against Spain, because we did not de- last minute it seemed likely that a vote clare war to correct all the wrongs inflict- on the measure would be reached this ed by Spain on her colonies. We declared evening; but just as a final vote was war only on account of Cuba, and our about to be called for, Mr. Allison, (Rep. obligation to the Filipinos grew solely out Iowa), exploded a bomb under the bill of the accident of war which threw us by offering an amendment providing that into co-operation and alliance with these insurgents against the dominion of Spain.

importance of the prompt contained in these resolutions that the adjourned, United States do not intend to establish its dominion over the Philippine Islands. SHOT BY PARTIES UNKNOWN. 1897 the Legislature had paid each

"One good result from such a declaration will, in my opinion, be the prompt conclusion of all questions growing out of the war with Spain.

"Another and most important result fact that the American and Philippine armies are fronting each other with danger of collision. Why is this? It is for their freedom do not intend to be- dancers are always numerous.

come the vassals of the United States, and while Senators announce on this floor that there is no intention to important there is no intention to important the company of pose this Government upon an unwilling people, there are other utterances which lead the Filipinos to a contrary conclusion. In consequence there is danger of bloodshed between the American and Filipino armies. If this declaration is promptly and authoritatively made by this Government, the arms of the constant of t this Government, the apprehension will be relieved, and there will be no distrus of the American army, and no thought of hostility to it.

"It is not to be hoped that the Fili oinos, who were fighting for their free dom before we declared war agains Spain, will surrender their country to the United States without a struggle. Every report we receive shows that they will not do so. If there should come a collision, if there should be but one battle between the Americans and Filipinos, it will be a fearful shock for us to realize that a war undertaken for the liberation of Cuba has been convert-

ed into one to subjugate the Filipinos. Mr. Bacon said that the Filipinos were erroneously spoken of in dispatches as rebels and insurgents, and declared these were not fit terms, as they were not rebels against Spain and could not called rebels against the United

Mr. Bacon then entered upon an argu ment against the annexation of distant territory with a dense population of an

alien and inferior race. He said:
"If annexed this territory must either

" It is impossible that our people should ever consent that these Asiatic power to assist in making laws for Americans.

'What is the result if these islands "Of all the great powers of the earth are acquired and held as colonies; the Government of the United States is The logic of the situation will be to acall people, of self-government. When that to reach out for still more. There they abandon in practice this principle, is no reason for the acquisition of the deminion. unwilling people, in the majestic march of free institutions, the hand upon the acquisition furnishing a reason why

"It is not to be believed that the Gov- abandon its peaceful career and reach ernment of the United States will, with out to the ends of the earth for empire full appreciation of the nature of the and power, that we may with a strong consequences of the act, thus violate the principle of the right of self-government, lands and peoples of every race, condities incredible, nay impossible, that the tion and color. This reaching out for liberty loving people of these United empire will inevitably lead to wars, not states will consent that by power of such wars as the little one with its cornect this Comment trifling samifaces through which we have States will consent that by power of such wars as the hough which we have arms the dominion of this Government trifling sacrifices through which we have most unexpected quarter and at first did not look to last long, but it swept on arms the dominion of this Government trifling sacrifices through which we have shall be enforced upon a people who just passed but great wars with all their have owed us no allegiance—who are sacrifices. It means vast aimies, composed in large part of our young men, ready on a day's notice to cope in bloody Government who will admit that he favors such an act. There is not a public of the earth. England is especially eager that the United States shall saign the man in the country who will admit that that the United States shall seize the he favors the enslavement of a people. Philippines. Why? Is it because she is There is not a Senator who would not so anxious to witness the further excating a course, the inevitable conse-quence of which, if successfully pursued, world's war over the partition of China is to accomplish the enslavement of the in which she wishes that the United States shall be compelled to take part He quoted from the speech of Senator and in which she wishes and hopes that

Foraker the statement that it was not they may be her ally?" against war. "As war is the greatest "I am especially glad to have the as-curse of a nation," he said, "so is peace surance of the distinguished Senator its most priceless possession. In this that of his own knowledge, the position one respect we are the most blessed of thus stated by him is the position of any nation of the earth. Situated as the President of the United States. If we are and powerful as we are, we need that position can be assured as the one never engage in war unless we volun Government will take and tarily seek it. When we cease to con or contention between us. The resolu-tions which I have introduced, and the affairs of all the world, especially when adoption of which I am now advocating, in so doing, we surrender the Monro agree substantially with the position an Doctrine and consent to the intermed nounced by the Senator from Ohio. dling of Europe in the affairs of th Now, what I wish to accomplish by American hemisphere, then indeed wil these resolutions is that the United this priceless immunity be gone forever War seldom fails to claim its victims this hour of undisputed physical power, and the vacant places and broken home make substantially the same declaration will find poor compensation in the glitter relative to the Philippine Islands that and splendor of a Government, powerful in the posession of a vast empire, paid

Mr. Bacon concluded by urging that sidered equal under the resolution adopt- the American people had enough to de population of three hundred million, and tions to the Filipinos rested upon the in developing our own resources there was enough to task the energies and in spire the hopes of our people for cen

Following Mr. Bacon's speech the Ni remained under discussion until 6 o'clock the Secretary of the Treasury should issue bonds to raise money with which "I am most deeply impressed with the to construct the canal. The friends of the measure then consented to an ad- crat in a contested election case. by this Government of the declaration journment, and at 6 o'clock the Senate!

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 18.-George Call and John Shaw, both colored, and who bore a bad reputation in the com munity, were shot and kided by an will be the immediate relief from the known persons at Lynchburg last night most embarrassing and threatening sit- Both had served terms in the penifer uation in the Philippine Islands. It is tiary for robbery, and had been whit useless for us to shut our eyes to the ped by white caps and run out of town Both returned. Each was about with years old.

SAID SENATOR HAIRSTON

HE RESENTS THE CHARGE THAT HE IS A "CONSPIRATOR."

SENATE SWAMPED IN A DELUGE OF TALK

It Took Two Hours and \$250 to Save \$70, but the Galleries Were Happy. A Bill to Provide for Primary

In the Senate yesterday, immediately after the reading of the minutes, Senaor Hairston rose to a question of personal privilege. Holding a newspaper in his hand, Mr. Hairston said: "I rise to speech delivered by Mr. Bacon (Dem. be in the end admitted as States in the editorial expression in the Morning Post Ga.), in support of his resolutions declar- Union, with their people as citizens of of to-day concerning a bill I introduced.

> "This substitute measure is more drastic than the other, and is evidently inspired by the same conspirators who undertook to secure the passage of the latter through the last Legislature."

I pronounce the charge that there was any conspiracy connected with the intiduction of this bill as absolutely and un qualifiedly false. The bill was introduced by me to carry out a pledge in the Democratic platform. I wish to say furthe that in my actions here I shall not allow myself to be controlled by the Southern Railway Company nor by any other corporation, nor shall I permit any criticism of me inspired by it to pass in silence. I am personally responsible for what I say here."

The rains descended and the flood-gates were opened in the Senate yes erday. The Senators talked, and the galleries filled; and the more the galleries filled the more the Senators falked. It should be said in behalf of the Sen-

ate that it did not do it premeditatedly and that, for the most part, it talked well. The storm blew up from the for two mortal hours. It did not cost more than \$250 and saved \$70, besides making things lively while it lasted.

It all came out of the resolution re ported from the Claims committee recommending that Mr. Cannon be paid \$272.60 as part expenses incurred in his contest with Senator Franks. No two of the Senators wanted to pay him the same thing, and they varied in their es timates all the way from \$500 to noth-

When the resolution came up on it second reading Senator Glenn moved to substitute \$200 for \$272.60 in the report Senator Justice thought it the fair thing to pay him his actual expenses. Senato dsey favored paying his railroad fare and letting him fee his own attorneys. When men go to law and lose they are expected to bear the cost. Senator Cooley, chairman of the Claims committee, championed the bill. He said that Mr. Cannon had made great sacrifices is party and for good government He had spent many times \$272.60 and was but fair to pay that sum. This ended the first round.

Senator Glenn sprang a surprise. stated that after he had announced on the floor of the Senate his determination fight the report of the Elections committee seating Franks, because he did not believe the Cherokees entitled to vote, one of the attorneys for Mr. Cannon had approached him and asked him to drop the matter, stating at the time that there was nothing in the case. Mr Glenn declared that it was not customary to pay all the expenses of a losing contestant.

Senator Hicks opposed setting the precedent of paying all the expenses of the contestant. He favored slicing the bill down to \$200. Senator Skinner declared that Mr. Cannon did right to con The Elections committee was of that opinion after hearing the case. Senator Smith was opposed to paying him more than his actual expenses. Senator Daniels thought that \$272.60 was little

enough to pay.

Senator Cocke said the report should be adopted. It was not purely a personal matter like a law-suit. Every man, woman, and child in the Thirty-fourth district was interested in the contest. Sen ator Cooley moved that the bill be voted on by items. Senator Williams said the matter had given him a poor opinion of the Democracy of the men in some counties. In Cumberland county they think of charging to appear for a Demo-

Senator Jerome thought the expense of contestant should be paid. itest of Broughton against Young i sore than \$250, though both lived in the city. He favored the bill as reported. Senator Ward favored paying Mr. Canon the actual expenses of the contest.

The galleries were full by this time and Senator Glenn said, in opening the third round, he was glad the discussion had started: it showed that the Senate vas not so slow. He denied the implica tion of Senator Cooley that opponents of the bill were penurious. When danger of collision. Why is this? It is because the Filipinos, who fought Spain When luck, furnishes the music the and charities he would go as far as anybody. He was not fighting the bill as

Democrat, a Republican or a Populist, but as a member of the Senate. Senator Justice thought the discussion was putting Mr. Cannon in a false light. He made the contest in good faith. Senator Osborne interjected that the contest had cost Mr. Cannon \$483 and he thought the Senate should pay fifty cents on the delice. Mr. Justice senate should pay fifty cents on the dollar. Mr. Justice sent up an amendment to Mr. Glenn's amendment providing that Mr. Cannon should be paid \$200 and the fees for taking testimony which amounted to \$52.

The chair put the amendment of Sena tor Justice and the vote was a tie-22 to 22. Amid some merriment the chair cast the deciding vote for the amendment.

When the amendment carried Senator Brown moved a re-reference of the bill to the Committee on Claims. The motion lost by a vote of 24 to 20. Then he moved to table. The motion was lost by a vote of 30 to 14. The bill passed ts second reading.

Senator Brown then moved to amend Wilson said it was not a question of delars and cents. It was setting a precedent to be followed hereafter. Senator Robinson moved to amend by putting 225 for \$190. Senator Glenn me amend that by putting \$202.50 for \$190. Senator Robinson withdrew his amnedment. Senator Glenn said in reply to Senator Cooley that he believed that if the attorneys for Mr. Cannon, Messrs. Posey and Smith, found they could not get their fees out of the Legislature they would accept their bare expenses. One of them, he said, had come down on a free pass and the other had business here beside the contest. The \$202.50 amendment which struck off the \$50 attorney's fee from the committees estimate, was adopted on an aye and no vote by 23 to 22. The bill then passed unanimously. The State was saved \$50 he Senate had demonstrated that it could talk, on slight provocatiin, and the occupants of the galleries went away

Matters went smoothly enough for a few minutes after the stroke of economy was accomplished until the bill to give Hertford county white government was reached. Senator Franks (Republican), thought he would like to hear the "ayes" and "nees" on the question. Before the vote was taken Senator Daniels said the Senate would like to hear the views of Senator Franks. The latter said he did ot wish to antagonize local bills but he did not think the Senate should go be and the vote of the people of Hertford. I desire to go on record against legislafamily." The Senate readily ordered the roll call which showed 40 "ayes" and 6

Senator Goodwin (Populist), of Chat ham, got the floor. He talked some about home rule, and would have doubtless talked more but Senator Glenn asked him if he did not vote for the party that disorganized the city governnent of Wilmington He said he did, explained and sat down. Then the Senator from Forsyth gave the Fusionists the first walloping of the session and did it 'If any man wants my vote on these measures he can get it. I promised to give the East relief from the incubus of a black majority last fall and so far as my vote goes I propose to do it. Hertford county has 150 white Republiean voters, 1,300 negroes, and 1,300 or 1.400 white Democrats. I have no deire to say there are not good white Republicans but they are usually found n the central and western part of the State, not in the East. Your white Republican in the East is in nine cases out of ten worse than the negro. All that this bill does is add enough white mer to the board of county commissioners to give protection to the people of that county. If that is taking away local overnment then I shall vote to take it way. It is a matter of surprise to me that men should have the effrontery to come here and object to white men taking charge of Hertford county when they offered no objection to the negroes taking charge of Wilmington. Let them call for the ayes and noes on this ques tion; no Democrat will refuse to record his vote." The ayes and noes were ordered and the bill passed its third reading.

There was a sharp tilt early in the ession between Senator Brown and the president, in which both were nder nisapprehension. In accordance with the instructions of the special committee appointed to look into the matter of extra Senate employes the door-keepe had sent up the names of those disharged and those retained. Among hose discharged were some whom the President had appointed by agreement with the Senate caucus. The President thought the paper was the report of the committee and stated that he held himself personally responsible for the good behavior of the three employes he appointed and objected to their removal without complaint first being made to nim. Senator Brown said he had found mail belonging to Senators in the House He also said that the chair should have settled the matter privately without bringing the names up in th enate. The President replied that he did so because the employes had been

discharged and reinstated. Senator Brown then explained that the ommittee had stipulated expressly that the President's appointees were not to be discharged. The paper was referred

The Senate opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bain. NEW BILLS REFERRED.

S. B. 173, Senator Bryan: To incor porate the city of Newbern. To Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns. S. B. 174, Senator Williams: To de-elare Lower Little River in Cumberland county a lawful fence. To Committee

(Continued on Second Page.)

## TRY GEN. EAGAN

Court Made of Thirteen Army Officers.

AND A JUDGE ADVOCATE

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT IS AT THE HEAD.

by substituting \$190 for \$252. Senator T IAL TO BEGIN JANUARY TWENTY-FIFTH

Or as Soon Thereafter as Possible. Some of the Court's Members May not be Able to Reach Washington on the Date Specified.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The detail for the court martial which is to try Com-missary General Charles P. Eagan, on Washington, Jan. 18 .- The detail for missary General Charles P. Eagan, on charges out of hisvbgqkjfiUTgarht F charges growing out of his statements before the war investigating commission last week in which he severely

attacked General Miks, was made pub-lic at the War Department tonight. The court is made up of thereen army officers, of whom Major General Wesley Merritt is at the head, and a judge ndvocate, and is to meet in this city on Wednesday, the 25th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, this qualifica-tion being necessary because a number of the members are at distant points and will require some days to adjust their affairs and reach this city. All the officers composing the court, save ne, are from the regular army, a number of whom, during the war, accepted volunteer rank and still hold those commissions. Major General Butler is the only one who is not connected with the regular army.

Aujutant General Corbin returne early in the evening from New York and came to the War Department about haif past eight o'clock. He then signed the formal order promulgating the ive appointment of efficers for the peo-de," said he. "It is out of line with our lows."

"War Department, "Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Jan. 18, 1899.

"The following order is published for the information and guidance of all con War Department, Washington, D C., January, 18th, 1899. "By direction of the President, a gen-

eral court martial is appointed to meet in this city at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, the 25th of January, 1899, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the well. He was several times applauded: trial of Br.gadier General Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsis United States Army, and other persons as may be brought before

Major General Wesley Merritt. Major General James F., Wade, U. S. V.; Major General Matthew C. Butler, U. S. V.; Major General Sam-uel B. M. Young, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Royal T. Frank, U. S. V.; Brigaadier General Alexander C. McW. Pennington, U. S. V.; Brigadier General George M. Randali, U. S. V.; Brigadie General Jacob Kline, U. S. V.; Br.ga-dier General Richard Comba, U. S. V. Colonel Peter C. Hains, Corps of En gineers; Colonel George L. Gilles Corps of Engineers; Colonel Charles Suter, Corps of Engineers; Colonel Francis L. Guenther, Fourth artillery; Lieucenant Colonel George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Judge Advo eate of the Court.

"The court is empowered to procee with the business before it with any number of members not less than th ninimum prescribed by law.

"Upon the final adjournment of the ourt the members will return to their proper stations.

(Signed) "R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War,
"The journeys required of the mem ers of the court in complying with this order are necessary for the public se ice. By order of the Secretary of

"H. C. CORBIN. (Signed) Adjutant General The officers of the court are now lo-

cated as follows: General Merritt at New York; General als Wade and Butler at Washington General Young at Augusta; General Frank at Anniston, Ala.; Pennington at Atlanta; General Ran dal at Greenville, S. C.; General Kline at Athens; General Comba at Huntsville, Ala.: Colonel Hains at Baltimore Colonel Gillespie at New York; Colone Suter at Boston: Colonel Guenther at Washington barracks and Lieutenant Colonel Davis at West Point.

JUDGE EWART'S CHANCES.

If His Case Gets Into Open Senate, i Means Confirmation.

Washington, Jan. 18 .- (Special.)-Th Ewart case has been attracting some at tention in the Senate, under the surface and there seems now a good possibilit though a short time back it looked very much as if he would fail. case now stands, the nomination is nov in the hands of the sub-committee which is unfriendly to Ewart, but there is a possibility of the completion of that sub ommittee being so canged as to make it possible for confirmation by the Senate. Senator Pritchard has succeed-ed in so presenting the case to his colleagues as to make it certain that if the case ever gets before the full Senate the nomination will be confirmed; but work.

ee in charge of the nt, Senator Thurston and Senais favorable confirmation and Sens ntors Spooner and Gray are opposed t The plan upon which the friend Judge Ewart have been working i to get Senator Spooner to resign from the sub-committe, and then it is assured that a Senator friendly to confirmation would be appointed. Of the four Republican members of the committee only Senator Hoar, the chairman, and Senator Spooner are opposed to Ewart, and if the Senator from Massachusett has to appoint another member of th sub-committee, it must necessarily a man favorable to confirmation. that case there is an excellent chance for the nomination to get before the Senate as a whole and that will mean confirmation.

VIOLATES TREATY OF BERLIN

German Consul Closes Samoa's Supre Court—Anarchy Reigns. Auckland, N. Z., Jan. 18.-Same advices just received here say that Chie Justice Chambers, on December 31st declared Malietoa Tanus to have bee elected King, in succession of the lat King Malietoa. The Chief Justice als announced that Tamasese had been elected Vice King. Chief Mataafe was

lisqualified.

The Consuls of the United States and rul, who refused to recognize Malietoa Tanus and declined to co-operate in the lisposal of the Samoans, who thereupo assembled in large numbers at Mulinu. armed themselves and surrounded the municipality. Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese mustered about 2,000 men. well armed, but supplied with defective but they commenced on January 1st. Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese fought on the British warship and their fol-lowers sought protection under the guns

of the Porpoise Mataafe's loss was 61 men killed and

under the protection of a detachment of men belonging to the British ship, and Thief Justice Chambers and his factorial and firely part the most appearance of the protection of a detachment of with difficulty that the legal fraternity beat them off and firely part the Chief Justice Chambers and his family flight.

went on board of her.
The followers of Mataafe looted and burned Apia, destroyed the plantations and pillaged considerably in the coun-

The Consuls later decided to-recognize Mataafe and his chiefs as a provisional Government, pending the receipt of instructions from the powers.

Afterward Dr. Rafael and the Gernan Consul closed the Supreme court, declaring that the power was vested in them. The British and American Consuls then appealed to the captain of the British warship Porpoise, who landed a force of blue jackets, and Chief Justice Chambers, under their grand took its go down, without a protest.

Mr. Williams, of Iredell, was the first to the bat. He lost no time fanning the air, but sent the sphere of argument sailing across the House by announcing that has a rule.

he court house

on the 12th that they would dars, it is claimed, are now crowded eize Malietoa and take Tamasese off he Porpoise by force, if necessary, de-Porpoise. The British and American ed it up and shied it back by saying: Consuls have protested against any in- "I don't know how it is in Iredell, but residents have taken refuge in their hard at the hands of the courts. Consulate, and the American residents remember that one ever got off have taken refuge in the mission.

An American warship is urgently need-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 18.-The Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerc had the right-of-way in the House to-day and succeeded in passing quite a number of bills of minor importance, most o which authorized the construction of ighthouses, fog signals, etc. One au thorized the construction and equipment of a light vessel with a fog signal for tation at the tail of Horse Shoe Shoals n Chesapeake Bay, the limit of cost to

Then the bill to grant the Pacific Cable Company a subsidy of \$100,000 a year for twenty years for the construc-tion and operation of a cable was called up, and a very spirited debate, which onsumed the remainder of the day, fol The opposition was headed by Mr. Corliss (Rep. Mich.), who advocated the construction of a Government cable. No conclusion was reached at the hou of adjournment, and as the special order under which the House was operating to-day expired with the adjournment, and as objection was made to fixing another day for its consideration, it goes over indefinitely until the committee can trying this sort of case.

Out another day or until a special order In the bill Mr. Justice, of McDowell, and the committee can be special order. s adopted. The House at 5:15 p. m

ESTERHAZY IS IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 18 .- Major Comte Ferus revision inquiry.

TROOPS RETURN TO SPAIN.

Barcelona, Jan. 18.-The French the Philippines with 1,170 repatriated Spanish troops. There are three hunred sick, and there were 44 deaths during the voyage.

It's almost impossible for a man to

## WE DO WITH PISTOL-TOTERS

The House.

JUDGES OR MAGISTRATES

That Was the Question Before

WHICH SHOULD TRY WALKING ARSENALS?

THE MAGISTRATES LOST THE FIGHT

and Representative Lowery Came Out of the Cratorical Scrimmage Wuch Disfig-

> ured. The Impeachment of Judge Norwood

What shall we do with our pistoltoters and razor-carriers? was the agiating question that agitated the House for nearly two solid hours yesterday.

And after it was all over the matter stood just where it was begun, and ammunition. The British and American in the future as in the past, the Su-Consuls endeavored to avert hostilities, perior courts of the land will enjoy the perior courts of the land will enjoy the high and exclusive privilege of capturbravely, but 500 of their followers were acquired. Then, disheartened and outtheir outfit—be it a coon with his yaller ing Walking Arsenals and confiscating numbered, the two chiefs sought refuge shoes and a "razzer" or a hopeful young

American with a cigarette and a gun. But the Judges didn't win without a fight-a long and hard fight. The magwounded, and Malietoa Tanus lost 12 istrates and their friends in the House men killed and wounded.

> The bill was introduced several days ago by Mr. Bryan of Madison. It provided for giving magistrates original and final jurisdiction in cases for carryng concealed weapons. The bill was and reported back to the House with the recommendation "that it do not pass."
>
> Now this measure had some staunch friends in the House who did not propose to sit quietly in their seats and see

Chambers, under their guard took his seat. The British and American flags were hoisted over Chambers' house and these cases were disposed of in a mag-Mataate held aloof from these devel-swallowed up in costs, would go into the school fund. Besides, this would The provisional Government wrote to greatly relieve the courts, whose calen

with cases.

The ball landed, with a bang, on the orive them of their titles and desert other side of the House, near the desk them. Chambers is residing on the of Mr. Carroll, of Alamance, who pickringement of the Berlin treaty. British in my county the gun-toters fare pretty remember that one ever got off without punishment. Usually they are sent to the roads."

Mr. Williams, of Graham, sitting just to Mr. Carroll's left, begged to differ with him. He had found the carrying of concealed weapons a common offense in his county and the offenders were seldom punished. His people wanted the law more stringent, or they wanted it

Mr. Overman, of Rowan, came to Mr. Carroll's support. "If you will examine the history of legislation on concealed weapons," he said, "you will find that it has see-sawed back and forth between the Superior courts and the magistrates One Legislature puts it in the courts. the next gives it to the magistrates. "The experience of the members of the Judiciary comittee is that when it's in

the jurisdiction of the courts the punishment is more certain than when the Mr. Bryan, of Madison, said he introduced the bill and did so because his people demanded it. It was seldom, he said, in his county, that the men found guilty of carrying razors, pistols or

brass-knucks were properly punished. The terrible experience of Mr. Hartsell, of Cabarrus, had been that nine-tenths of the magistrates in the State were not capable of trying anything. and certainly they were not capable of

described a door that might be opened to a miscarriage of justice, if not corruption. He said when a man was charged with carrying concealed weapons it might be possible to go to his favorite Paris, Jan. 18.—Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy arrived this evening from Rotterdam, to testify before the Court of Cassation in the Drey-the courts in which he had practiced. s revision inquiry.

Several newspaper men met him at from the magistrates is because they do the railway station, but he declined to not enforce the law. The matter has be interviewed. and the committee was practically unanimous in its opinion that the magistrate

ousiness does not work well.' Mr. Williams, of Graham: "How is it teamer Cachemiro arrived to-day from possible for an offender to get off with-the Philippines with 1,170 repatriated out punishment when the act says the magistrate shall impose a fine of at least

Mr. Justice: "That provision doesn't prevent a suspension of judgment.' Mr. Craig, of Buncombe, was opposed find anything to do nowadays except to the passage of the bill because it does (Continued on Second Page.)