

The News and Observer.

VOL. XLV. NO. 118.

RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

THE CANAL BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE

One Million Stock at \$100 to be Issued.

UNCLE SAM GETS 925,000

MARITIME CO. TO CALL IN ALL SHARES ISSUED.

EXCEPT NICARAGUA'S AND COSTA RICA'S

The Company is Authorized to Contract for Finishing the Canal in Six Years at a Cost not to Exceed \$115,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Yesterday the Senate passed the Nicaragua Canal Bill, decided to make the Anti-Scalping Bill the unfinished business, and continued without completing the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill. A number of amendments were made to the Nicaragua Canal Bill, and there were innumerable short speeches during the day. There was, however, no opposition to a vote when the time came, and a roll call on it developed only six votes in opposition to final passage.

The six votes against the bill were cast by Senators Bate, Caffery, Cockrell, Mante, Martin and Smith. The Anti-Scalping Bill was taken up on a vote of 33 to 21, but no effort was then made to continue its consideration. The effect of the vote was to give it the first place on the calendar, but the understanding is that it shall not be pressed in opposition to the Peace Treaty or the Appropriation bills.

The House bill to construct a bridge across the Savannah river from the mainland to Hutchinson Island was passed.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill as it passed continues the name of the Maritime Canal Company. It provides for the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of stock at \$100 each. The canal company is required to call in all the stock issued except that held by Nicaragua and Costa Rican Governments. The company is also required to redeem and cancel all bonds and scrip heretofore issued by the company and to satisfy all cash liabilities. To enable the company to comply with the requirement treasury warrants to the amount of \$5,000,000 are authorized with a proviso to the effect that only so much of the amount shall be paid as shall be required to pay the actual cash value of the rights, privileges, franchises and property at the time of the payment, the value to be determined by commissioners to be appointed by the President. This being done the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to subscribe for 925,000 shares of the company's stocks for the Government of the United States.

The present members of the board of directors are then to resign and a board of seven is to be appointed in their stead consisting of five on behalf of the United States and one each on behalf of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The directors on behalf of the United States are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. No two of them are to be residents of any one State and no person who has heretofore been interested in the canal company is to be appointed to this office. They are also prohibited from being interested in contracts on the canal. Each of the directors except the President is to receive a salary of \$5,000 per year and the President is to have \$6,000. All travelling expenses are to be paid. Annual reports are required.

There is a provision against declaring a dividend except upon the net earnings. The company is authorized to contract for the completion of the canal within six years. The payments are restricted to \$20,000,000 annually. The canal is to be large enough "for the use of the largest sea-going vessels at a cost not to exceed the estimate of the engineers and not to exceed \$115,000,000."

This amount is made a permanent appropriation for the work, to be used as occasion may require. The bill gives the Government a lien upon the property to secure the repayment of the money advanced, and the President is empowered to declare forfeiture of the property to the United States without the necessity of judicial or other ascertainment. Thereafter full title is to rest in the Government of the United States. The President is authorized to suspend payments at any time. The President is also authorized to secure any change in or modification of the terms of the concession either from the concessionaires or from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In case of failure in such negotiation, the President is empowered to negotiate for another route across the isthmus. He is further requested to open negotiations for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty or any other treaty found to be in existence and standing in the way of the construction of the canal.

The neutrality of the canal is guaranteed, but the right to protect it against the interruptions of business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States is reserved. At 4:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and at 4:42 p. m. adjourned.

DIED OF HEMORRHAGIC FEVER.

Gone to New Mexico—Money to Lead—Large Peanut Crop.

Scotland, N. C., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Yesterday the Gray Lumber Co.'s mills near Neal on the Roanoke river, Mr. T. J. Gwaltney, foreman for the company, died of hemorrhagic fever. He was forty years old and leaves a wife and five children. He was the only white man who remained in the swamps all the summer. The others moved away from the river during the summer and so escaped the malaria.

This week two of our young men, Messrs. John B. Gray and Victor Johnson, left New Mexico, where they have gone to try their fortunes amongst strangers. Miss Nellie Pemberton, teacher of music in Vine Hill Female Academy here, was called to her home in Tennessee some days ago by the illness of her father. News has come from her that her father died about the time she left Scotland Neck.

One whose profession puts him in close touch with men who have money, remarked to your correspondent that there is more money to lend in the country than he has known before in some time.

Large quantities of peanuts are being brought to this market now. The present prices make it look like the peanut crop will be large this year. The tobacco will be greatly increased over last year.

Most of the comments heard concerning the work of the Legislature this far are favorable.

STORE-BREAKERS AT OXFORD.

Oxford, N. C., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—This morning it was discovered that burglars last night entered the store of Paris Bros. by wrenching off the heavy iron bars at the back window and taking \$100 worth of jewelry. They also broke the large plate glass window of the Klondike store and took from there about \$200 worth of clothing and jewelry. They stole a horse and buggy from Judge Graham and a horse from Mrs. Horner.

THE TROUBLE AT SAMOA

THE ACUTE STAGE BELIEVED NOW TO HAVE PASSED.

It is Understood Germany Will not Approve Any Act of Her Consul Violative of Treaty of Berlin.

Washington, Jan. 21.—It can be stated authoritatively that if the published reports of the events at Apia are true that the acts of the German Consul, Rose and of the President of the municipal Council, Raffel, were not the result of instructions from the German Government, and so far as those acts were violative of the treaty of Berlin, it is not believed at the State Department, that they will receive the approval of the German Government.

Assuming that the trouble at Apia has passed the acute stage, and that it will be adjudged satisfactorily by such measures as are required, there will remain for treatment in the immediate future the treaty relations of the three powers relative to Samoa. The condition precedent to any action looking to amendment of the treaty of Berlin, or its abrogation, is that its provisions must be lived up to meanwhile; upon that point our Government is settled, and the British Government can be reckoned upon to take the same view.

As much turns on the accurate statement of the facts in this case, the following may be accepted as the official German view of the situation as sent here from Berlin:

The old Mataafa was overwhelmingly selected, the vote being six to one. But the Chief Justice annulled the Mataafa election and confirmed that of the opposing candidate, Malietoa Tanu, a son of Malietoa. (Latter thought to refer to the old King, but the dispatch does not disclose.) On January 1st a short fight occurred between the two parties which ended with the flight of Tanu, his party and Tamasese. They went on board a British man-of-war. No foreign property was injured. The three consuls, American, British and German, declared Mataafa's party as the Provisional Government, until the arrival of instructions from the powers. The Chief Justice also took refuge on board the British man-of-war, which caused the Samoan Government to declare his functions temporarily suspended. His office was closed temporarily by a proclamation.

The foregoing, it will be seen, presents important differences to the view so far accepted. In particular it presents the view that the three consuls—German, American and British—acted together in establishing a Mataafa provisional Government; that the Samoan Government, and not the German Consul, deposed the Chief Justice, and that the office of the Chief Justice was closed by a proclamation from the Samoan Government. It also states that the three consuls are acting together, pending instructions from the powers.

At the secret large Embassy most directly interested the opinion is quite positively expressed that the situation does not have a warlike aspect. It was pointed out by one official that the probable course would be either a repudiation by Germany of the action of her Consul, or else a move to have the tripartite agreement changed so as to permit a more expeditious management of Samoan affairs.

Charitable—The woman who doesn't put her thoughts of other women into words.

THE BILL TO FIX THE GOLD STANDARD

Favorable Report Ordered by Strict Party Vote.

THE STANDARD OF VALUE

ALL CONTRACTS REGULATED BY THE GOLD DOLLAR.

THE GREENBACKS WILL BE RETIRED

Ten Years Hence they will no Longer be Legal Tender. No Silver Dollars to be Coined Save from the Bullion in the Treasury.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The House Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee today by a strict party vote ordered a favorable report on the substitute for Representative Hill's bill to fix the standard of value in the United States and for other purposes.

The bill provides in substance that the standard of value in the United States shall be the gold dollar, that all contracts existing and in the future shall be computed in reference to that standard, that there shall be established in the Treasury a department of issue and redemption, that the greenbacks shall be retired and upon retirement that gold bills shall be substituted therefor. No silver dollars are to be hereafter coined except from bullion in the treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to coin silver into subsidiary coin as public urgency demands and the coinage of old, worn, uncurrent subsidiary coin without special appropriation therefor; such coinage of bullion to be concurrent with the retirement of treasury notes the same as if coined into silver dollars, and the exchange of such subsidiary coin not to be limited to \$50,000,000.

There is to be a separation of treasury accounts between issue and financial transactions; a gold reserve of outstanding notes and treasury notes is to be maintained; also five per cent gold reserve of the aggregate silver dollars; a common fund for the redemption of all notes. The retirement of the greenbacks is for the first five years an amount equal to the increase of national bank notes issued subsequent to the taking effect of the act; twenty per cent to be retired annually during the next five years and greenbacks to cease to be legal tender at the end of 10 years. Gold and currency certificates to be cancelled as paid and not reissued; no national bank notes under \$10, and no silver certificates over \$5 are to be issued.

The tax on national banks is to be changed from the circulation to one-tenth of one per cent on capital, surplus and undivided profits. The bill repeals all existing restrictions on the withdrawal and use of checks on preservatives, however, he said would be unnecessary and would be an expensive waste. The boric acid, he said, imparts no odor whatever to meat. The salicylic acid, he said, was odorless, and he could not say whether it forms any compounds with the flesh of cattle that would produce odor.

"Would it not be probable," he was asked, "that meat kept for a time, varying from one to twelve weeks in cold storage, covered by cheese cloth would be affected by the substance in the cheese cloth?" "I should think so," was the reply. "Is it possible to get both these agents present?" "Yes, sir. We found that in the meat submitted purporting to be a meat extract."

"It does not necessarily follow, then," suggested General Beaver, "that the product you examined came from beef meat?" "No, I think not. I did not inquire into its origin."

CHEMICALS WERE FOUND.

The Government Chemist Analyzes the Fluid Left by Dr. Daly.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Prof. F. W. Clarke, chemist of the United States Geological Survey, to-day reported to the war investigating commission that his test of the powder furnished by Surgeon Daly as being the residuum from the boiling down of a portion of the condemned beef on the Panama, disclosed the presence of both boric and salicylic acids. Prof. Clarke took the witness stand and was closely examined. He said the powder was of a brownish color, while pure borax is white, but did not explain the difference.

Witness said he could say nothing of the origin of the materials tested, nor could he state the probable amount of these chemical agents used that would be extracted in making tea from the beef without more material and longer time. Large quantities of such chemicals for preservatives, however, he said would be unnecessary and would be an expensive waste. The boric acid, he said, imparts no odor whatever to meat. The salicylic acid, he said, was odorless, and he could not say whether it forms any compounds with the flesh of cattle that would produce odor.

"Would it not be probable," he was asked, "that meat kept for a time, varying from one to twelve weeks in cold storage, covered by cheese cloth would be affected by the substance in the cheese cloth?" "I should think so," was the reply. "Is it possible to get both these agents present?" "Yes, sir. We found that in the meat submitted purporting to be a meat extract."

"It does not necessarily follow, then," suggested General Beaver, "that the product you examined came from beef meat?" "No, I think not. I did not inquire into its origin."

General Beaver read from Surgeon

Daly's report on the beef on the Panama, procured at Ponce, saying some of it "tasted like decomposed boric acid."

"Now," he asked, "if there is not any perceptible taste of boric acid, would its use in any quantity in meat impart any such taste?" "I should say not," answered the witness.

"Then we have disposed of that?" commented General Beaver. Witness said he knew of no such thing as decomposed boric acid, and that from a scientific point of view the expression was meaningless; that boric acid in such quantities as likely would be used, would leave no taste in the mouth of an individual and had been testified to yesterday by Surgeon Daly.

"Would the treatment of boric or salicylic acid make any difference in the odor or stench from decayed beef?" interrupted ex-Governor Woodbury.

"That would take actual experiment," was the reply, "there might be some slightly different product of putrefaction."

Asked as to the effect on health of using beef injected with the boric acid, witness said it would be relatively harmless, but that the use of salicylic acid would be different, and was prohibited by most European countries. The use of the boric acid on meat furnished troops in his opinion, would be of very little importance from a health view, but the salicylic acid would be objectionable. The effect of the preservatives, he said, was to make the meat keep longer. If the meat were kept twenty-four hours after leaving the refrigerator, the chemicals might retard putrefaction.

"If the boric acid were used in the meat would it impart, as has been testified to, a taste so bitter, nauseous and unpalatable as to make it unfit for use?" witness was asked, and he replied: "No, sir."

Paymasters Henry G. Colbert and Thomas H. Hicks, U. S. N., also testified. The former told of large purchases of beef he had made for the navy from the same firm which supplied the army. He said the meat gave general satisfaction.

When asked if there were any evidences of chemicals being used, he answered in the negative.

BILL FOR AN ARMY POST INTRODUCED BY SENATOR PRITCHARD INTO THE SENATE.

Post to be Within 10 Miles of Raleigh. The Bill Carries \$100,000 Appropriation for its Establishment.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—North Carolina items in the River and Harbor Bill, are as follows: North-east (Cape Fear) river, \$2,000; Cape Fear river, (above Wilmington) \$2,500; Cape Fear river (at and below Wilmington) \$150,000.

Senator Pritchard today introduced a bill for the establishment of a military post at Raleigh. Under its terms not less than 600 acres, nor more than 2,000 acres, to be selected within ten miles of Raleigh, the site to be approved by the Commanding General of the army. The bill carries an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose.

The Senator believes there is an excellent chance of securing the establishment of the post.

A YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL.

Much Cotton Left in the Fields—Surveys for New Cotton Mill—New Flour Mill—Small-Pox Scare.

Weldon, N. C., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Dotley Wilkins, colored, was arrested here charged with breaking into the store of A. L. Stambaugh and stealing over \$100 worth of jewelry. Wilkins confessed his guilt, and is now in jail. He also confessed that he was ringleader in various other robberies which have recently occurred here. He is only about fifteen years old, yet he has been in jail for stealing before, and is thoroughly bad.

It is surprising to note how much cotton there is remaining in the field unpicked. Many of the fields in this section look as if they have not been picked at all.

The merchants here are much interested in the meeting recently held by Raleigh merchants looking to a repeal of the purchase tax.

Surveys are being made for the new cotton mill here, and it is expected that work will begin before February 1st.

The new flour mill will be started up here next week. This mill will put up seventy-five barrels per day.

The small-pox scare has taken possession of the sections of Northampton county. It is thought, however, that the case reported there is not a genuine case of small-pox at all.

NEW ENTERPRISE IN TYRRELL.

Columbia, N. C., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—The Brauning Manufacturing Company has purchased a six-acre mill site in Columbia and will move one of their large mills heretofore at Edenton and erect it here. The same company is preparing to enlarge the draws in the county bridges spanning the Scuppernon river to accommodate the increase in traffic occasioned by their extensive operations on the Scuppernon river. This enterprise means a great deal to the business elements of Columbia.

Tyrrell county ships tons of fresh pork to the Northern markets every week, and the fresh pork supply of Norfolk and vicinity is derived from the Scuppernon river.

There are now four Mormon elders laboring in Tyrrell county.

WAR THREATENED AGAIN IN PHILIPPINES

Fortifications at Iloilo Now Completed.

OTHER NOW IN PROGRESS

VISAYAN PRESIDENT DEFIES M'KINLEY'S AUTHORITY.

FALSE RUMORS OF ATTACK ON MANILA

An Excitable Filipino Lieutenant Almost Precipitates a Conflict with Americans by his Disregard of Pickets. Hostility of Filipino Press.

Manila, Jan. 15th, via Hong Kong, Jan. 21.—Private advices received here from Iloilo differ materially from the official reports. They say the rebels have completed their fortifications there, and that they are now fortifying Guinaraon Island. The American forces are still on board the transports Newport, Arizona and Pennsylvania, which are anchored close to Guinaraon Island. The rebel authorities at Iloilo, it is added, have granted permission to land unarmed parties, not exceeding five in number, if accompanied by a native officer. The offer, however, was declined, but the rebels subsequently permitted officers to land, furnishing them with an escort.

President Lopez, of the Visayan Federation has replied to President McKinley's proclamation of the ninth. He claims that the revolutionary Government antedates the Paris treaty by over two years. He also says he has never been officially notified of the existence of the treaty and that, therefore, he declines to recognize American authority and refuses to allow Americans to disembark in force without express orders from the Government at Manila.

General Miller, the commander of the American expedition replied that the Americans cannot recognize the President's authority because the Filipino Republic is not recognized by the powers. He also expressed regret at the determination of the Filipinos to resist just claims.

The United States gunboat Petrel and the Spanish gunboat El Cano are near Iloilo.

The natives at the fort mistook the United States cruiser Baltimore's main pennant for a challenge and have hoisted a red rag on the fort three daily, lowering it simultaneously with the Baltimore's pennant.

The United States transport Indiana has gone to Iloilo with dispatches to General Miller from General Otis and coal for the expedition.

The British second class cruiser Bonaventure and the German second class cruiser Irene have returned here.

The Iloilo banks have sent their treasure here.

The American and Filipino commissioners are reported to have conferred at the Filipino club with unsatisfactory results. The natives allege that they must have official recognition before discussing the question of a protectorate. Another conference is believed to have been arranged for to-morrow night, but the officials here decline to confirm or deny this statement.

Consisting steamers which have arrived here report that the natives are fortifying Falhayog and the Island of Samar, refusing to allow Americans to land there. The garrison consists of a thousand men armed with spears and bolos. They have only six rifles.

Owing to persistent rumors of a contemplated attack upon Manila on Saturday and Sunday, the American troops were confined to their quarters, all the guards were doubled and, as a measure of precaution, foreign flags were displayed on the business and private houses everywhere, as on the day of the entry of the Americans into the city. The Escolta, the usually busy thoroughfare, was deserted on Saturday night.

ALMOST A BATTLE.

Manila, Jan. 13.—Via Hong Kong, Jan. 21.—The Americans and Filipinos were probably nearer a conflict this afternoon than at any time since the occupation. Fortunately the matter was amicably adjusted. A Filipino Lieutenant, imagining that his men had been insulted by some American troops, marched a company of forty armed natives to the line of the Americans, and the sentries, forty in number, back of the Montana regiment, in obedience to orders were compelled to fire to the outpost in order to avoid trouble. As the Filipino disobeyed the command to halt, deployed in the canebroke and assumed a determined, threatening attitude, Lieutenant Jansen, who was in command of the post, telegraphed to the brigade headquarters and General Otis personally investigated the matter. The Filipino Lieutenant was most excited, and General Otis insisted upon interviewing his superior officer. Consequently the Filipino Captain was summoned and he was also found to be excited. As a result of the conference, he admitted that the Filipino Lieutenant had exceeded his authority. His men were drawn in line, saluted, courtesies were exchanged, and the Filipinos retired.

Another proclamation, purporting to be

issued by an American and signed "W. T." appeared on Friday and appeared in broken English to brother Americans and comrades to let the Filipinos alone and that "if their officers compelled them to fire to please fire in the air pretend to favor annexation," and alleged this proclamation also appealed to Americans to disregard Filipinos "who pretend to favor annexation," and alleged that the "American agitation to hold the islands is fostered by a few officers who are making money thereby."

The proclamation concluded with paraphrasing the Monroe Doctrine in the words "the Philippines for the Filipinos."

A native dentist here, named Arvelo, has been arrested. He denies the authorship of the document but admits connection with it. Other arrests are probable. He was twice imprisoned by the Spaniards for treason. He was formerly an aide to Aguinaldo, and his arrest caused consternation among the Filipinos.

The native paper Independencia, which is now published at Malolos was unusually vindictive to-day. Commenting upon the situation it says: "The Americans are trying all the time to excite the Filipinos to commence hostilities, in the meantime, tricking the natives for the purpose of gaining time necessary for bringing out reinforcements."

The paper adds: "The proclamation which was suppressed, for which Arvelo was arrested, appears to have hit the nail on the head. The Filipinos need fear nothing. The American soldiers are completely demoralized. They are unwilling to fight a free people who are only demanding their rights."

The idea of possible deception is probably more general than the authorities know. A Filipino officer said to the correspondent that it was ridiculous for the Americans to think that the Filipinos believe they are bringing more troops and warships here to establish a protectorate over a country for which \$20,000,000 has been paid.

The Malolos Government is indefatigable, and Aguinaldo's determined stand seems to have temporarily welded all factions together.

TO BRING HOME OUR DEAD THOSE WHO FELL OR DIED OF DISEASE AROUND SANTIAGO.

The Transport Roumanian Will Now go to New York to be Fitted Out for This Purpose.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21.—Word was received by Colonel Bellinger yesterday that the transport Roumanian would not come back to Savannah from her present trip to Matanzas. Instead she is to go to New York. There she will be equipped as a transport for the dead, taking with her a large force of undertakers and helpers and a large supply of coffins and other supplies for the dead, the Roumanian will go to Santiago. There the bodies of the American soldiers who died from fever or who fell in the battles that preceded the capitulation of the city, will be disinterred and prepared for removal on the transport to their homes in this country. There were many hundreds who died from disease or wounds or were shot dead in the struggles between the contending forces. The work of removing and preparing the bodies for shipment to the States is a large vessel and can bring all of the heroic dead back to their country. The vessel, it is understood, will go to New York from Santiago, the bodies being distributed from there to the relatives and friends of the dead throughout the country.

Some reception that will indicate the sentiments of the country toward those who fell in Cuba will, no doubt, be arranged at the port of entry.

DEATH ON SUNSET LIMITED.

A Fireman's Failure to Close Switch Results in Two Deaths.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 21.—An accident to the Southern Pacific's "Sunset Limited" fast trans-continental train between New Orleans and San Francisco occurred at La Crosse, 26 miles west of Santo Domingo Friday morning, and was caused by the fireman of the light engine failing to close the switch into which his engine had retired to give the main track to the famous train. The "Sunset Limited" had reduced its speed as it neared the meeting point and was moving at a 12-mile rate when it ran into the open switch, colliding with the light engine on the siding. The latter was almost demolished and exploded, killing its engineer and fatally scalding the fireman of the Limited, besides badly injuring its own fireman.

FAMILIES IN HOT BATTLE.

It Goes on for Hours and Several are Killed and Wounded.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 21.—Yesterday, on the line between Lee county, Va., and Hancock county, Tenn., a section remote from the telegraph, a battle occurred between twenty members of the Eddy family of Virginia and the Ramsey family of Tennessee.

The battle lasted several hours, during which a number of men on both sides were killed and wounded. A quarrel of long standing resulted in the fight, particulars of which are not at present obtainable.

Apartment houses have been secured at the Elbert House for the Egan court martial, which is expected to begin its sessions there next Wednesday.

LEST WE FORGET DEEDS OF DARING

A Record of Them Will be Published.

LEGISLATURE SO ORDERS

A NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY OF THE WAR.

WRITTEN BY NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS

The Sketches Have Been Collected and Edited by Judge Walter Clark. 11 quent Speeches in the House Yesterday.

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget."

It was with these words, from Kipling's Recessional, that Mr. H. C. Wall, of Richmond county, yesterday closed one of the most eloquent speeches that has been heard in the House during this session of the General Assembly.

He was pleading for the publication, by the State, of a history of North Carolina's soldiers in the Civil War. Straight as an Indian and vigorous as a man of twenty summers, stood this gray-haired veteran of many a hard-fought battle—asking a perpetuation of the deeds of his comrades during that terrible four years of civil strife. His words were eloquent, his sentiments were lofty, his argument convincing. Time and again his speech was interrupted by applause from his fellow members, while fair-faced women smiled approval from the crowded gallery.

No less generous was the applause that greeted Capt. Caraway, of Lenoir, during the delivery of his speech—filled as it was with lofty sentiment and patriotic utterance.

The debate was brought to a fitting close by Mr. Dan Hugh McLean, of Harnett. Though his speech was short—consisting of hardly a dozen sentences—he has never uttered anything more truly beautiful, more entirely appropriate, more touching and more patriotic than his speech.

The debate was brought to a fitting close by Mr. Dan Hugh McLean, of Harnett. Though his speech was short—consisting of hardly a dozen sentences—he has never uttered anything more truly beautiful, more entirely appropriate, more touching and more patriotic than his speech.

"The youth of the future will read it with pride. They will find recorded there the deeds of their fathers. We need a Southern history of the conflict, for I had rather the stars be blotted from the skies than that any son of a Confederate veteran should ever think his father had worn a traitor's uniform."

Referring to Senator Butler's bill to pension Confederate soldiers by the United States government, Mr. McLean said:

"This man does not represent the genius and sentiment of the South—the soldier who has written his name in imperishable letters on the scroll of fame. No wonder they have spurned it and trampled it under foot. They ask no alms, they ask only simple justice."

The sketches, Mr. Wall said, had been written by a survivor of each command and collected and edited by Justice Walter Clark, of North Carolina. He had secured sketches of about three-fourths of the 70 regiments sent into the war by North Carolina.

"It has been a great work, a hard work, but it has been a labor of love, and he will continue to bend his energies to this task until the whole story of North Carolina's devotion to the cause of the South is told. North Carolina is great in peace, but she is greatest in war. Never has she seemed so great as when she sent her 125,000 soldiers to the front to follow the Stars and Bars.

"If you had seen the Fifth North Carolina regiment as I saw it, dash to the charge of Williamsburg, on the memorable 5th of April, 1862—if you had seen North Carolina's soldiers there following the leadership of the gallant Duane MacRae, his plume waving always where the fight was the thickest, you, too, would have said the Old North State had cause to be proud of her boys in gray."

"This, sir, is an important bill. It is a measure intended to record forever and preserve to posterity the heroism of their forefathers.

"Another Legislature, with no unstinted hand and with commendable generosity, has erected yonder monument. Let us erect this monument. It takes but a paltry sum to do it, but this record will be more enduring than yonder.

"I congratulate my brothers on the recent utterance of the President that all the country should scatter flowers on the graves of the Confederate dead. It is the death blow to sectionalism. For those utterances, I thank President McKinley, but I beg to be excused. Let us care for our own dead. Let them care for theirs. As for the living, let us be brothers. The idea of asking for pensions, though, is preposterous and I'm glad to see that the Confederate veterans all over the State, and the entire

(Continued on Second Page.)