

# The News and Observer.

VOL. XLV. NO. 129.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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

### MONUMENT FOR THE MAINE'S DEAD

#### Joint Resolution Providing for it Adopted.

#### DANIELS, OF VA., SPEAKS

#### BRILLIANT ORATORICAL EFFORT AGAINST EXPANSION.

#### HE OPPOSES RATIFICATION OF TREATY

#### Declares Treaty Fixes Policy of Government.

#### Says it is a Marriage of Nations, that Henceforth Filipino and American Will be One.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—For more than five hours to-day the Senate listened to arguments in opposition to expansion and in opposition to the ratification of the treaty of peace. The speakers were Mr. Money (Miss.), and Mr. Daniels (Va.). The former's address was comparatively brief, as he did not enter into the constitutional phases of the question. Mr. Daniels made an exhaustive argument, in which he covered all the points in controversy. His speech was a brilliant oratorical effort. Throughout he received the careful attention of Senators and many auditors in the galleries, and at its conclusion he was applauded warmly.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the Naval Affairs committee, favorably reported the following joint resolution, and it was adopted:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to have erected in the Colon Cemetery at Havana, Cuba, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the United States steamship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, on the fifteenth day of February, 1898, and whose remains are buried in that cemetery and to suitably inscribe and inclose such monument; and the sum of ten thousand dollars is appropriated for this purpose."

Mr. Harris (Kansas) offered the following resolution, which he asked might lie on the table:

"That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippine Islands and assert their determination when a stable and independent government shall have been erected therein entitled to recognition as such, to transfer to said government upon terms which shall be reasonable and just all rights secured under the cession by Spain and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

Mr. Money in accordance with previous notice began a discussion of the expansion problem. He desired, he said, to make certain concessions in beginning. He conceded the right of this country to acquire by conquest or by purchase or by other method exercised by any sovereign nation, territory anywhere, but in a case like that now presented the treaty-making power could act only within the limits of the Constitution. Discussing the condition of the Philippines Mr. Money declared that if they were not fitted for self-government they were not fitted to be citizens of the United States and we would better leave them to their own devices, that they might work out their own destiny.

Mr. Money denied that the battle of Manila was in any way necessary. He told how Aguinaldo had offered his services to the United States officials and then paid a high tribute to the Filipino leader, earnestly defending him against the charges that had been made against him. Mr. Money claimed that as soon as the treaty should be ratified every one of the inhabitants of the Philippines would become citizens of the United States, not entitled to vote but still citizens under the Constitution. He had understood, he said, that the President and his Cabinet were awaiting only the adjournment of Congress to arrange a government for the Philippines. He suggested that if the treaty were defeated an arrangement could be made with Spain by which she would evacuate the Philippines and turn them over to their inhabitants.

At the conclusion of Mr. Money's remarks, Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, took the floor to address the Senate on the Veto resolution.

"To-day," he said, "we are the United States of America. To-morrow if a certain treaty now pending before this body be ratified we will be the United States of America and Asia. United States and Asia." "It is seriously proposed that we take to this country a large and miscellaneous assortment of Asiatic islands and to make citizens with all the rights of inhabitants of territories of the United States the large and varied assortment of Asiatics, Mongolians, Malays and Negroes who inhabit them."

"We are asked," said he, "to go 7,000 miles from our shores to grasp and hold as subjects 8,000,000 people by force of arms, and to hold the land until the American people shall decide what disposition is to be made of them."

"I do not believe the body of the American people understand the significance of this treaty. I do not believe that some Senators who are striving to ratify the treaty, understand it.

The treaty fixes the policy of the Government. What may be done afterward, is merely clerical detail. The treaty is a thoroughfare over which eight million of American citizens will march into this Union. It is a marriage of nations. Henceforth and forever the Filipino and American will be one. I trust yet before the marriage is consummated the spirit of American constitutional liberty will arise and forbid the bans. What is their relation to us that we should set forth knight like with lance in rest to rescue them? We cannot turn them back to Spain. The American people cannot so treat those who were comrades on the field of battle. They have now attained the dignity and power of a nation. We cannot recognize the Filipino Republic, and come away from the islands. We have only to look skyward to see the birds of prey circling about, ready to descend upon those who are weak.

"What next? The face of the treaty tells us. Let us treat the Philippines as we treat Cuba. We are now in military occupation of the islands. Let us remain in military occupation until we have assisted them with kindly offices and force of arms, if necessary, until they have established such a government as destiny may have fitted them for."

"With respect to Cuba the President could withdraw our forces whenever his good sense dictates that he should do so. But not giving him the same latitude with reference to the Philippines. Contemplating the 125 years of our nation's glory, we find but one impediment to progress, and that was found in the effort to introduce the colored race which was not assimilable with the Anglo-Saxon. This race has been the fly in our national ointment and the occurrence has been most sad and tragic. It had the effect of turning brother against brother and was the only element that had prevented the Americans from being a homogeneous people. Now when we are happily beginning to readjust ourselves to the changed conditions after the Civil War we are challenged to go forth and lay the heavy hand of sovereignty upon another and a different race. This would be most unwise."

"You may change the leopard's spots," Mr. Daniels said, "but you cannot blot out race characteristics. The Indian of 125 years ago is the Indian of today. Difference beyond the subtle analysis of men have put them asunder and they cannot be assimilated."

Mr. Daniels also attacked the plan of acquisition as unwise strategically. A separate navy would be necessary, and we should have to fortify the 12,000 islands. This meant millions upon millions of expense and an era of militarism for the United States. The policy now proposed to be entered upon was a call to arms. A big standing army would be the inevitable result. Mr. Daniels could see no reason for annexation. Certainly there was no manifestation of friendship for the people of the Philippines in taking them in. He did not accept the theory that it would be pleasant for the Filipinos to be eaten up by the big American nation than by any other outside people.

Mr. Daniels said he never had heard the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution read down and belittled so much as it had been in this debate. In view of the statements made one might be inclined to think it was not much of a declaration or of a constitution after all. He had never expected to be called upon to defend the Declaration of Independence in this hall, but he felt bound to do so now. In the course of that defense he said the Declaration of Independence had done more to build the American institutions and to swing back our affairs when they went wrong than any other American utterance.

Mr. Daniels defended the taking and holding of Porto Rico, which he held was one of the natural outposts of this country. But, he maintained, if there was a necessity for the taking of the Philippines nobody had mentioned it. He declared that through all the speeches in favor of the treaty there runs a vein of distrust. We are urged to wait until the treaty is ratified before adjusting a policy for the islands, but the policy he maintained, was wrapped up in the treaty.

Further along he declared it was not a question of handing down the American flag. The flag was not a fixture in the Philippines. Once the treaty is ratified the American flag staff would sink to the center of the earth in those islands, and the stars as they broke to the breeze would rise until they mingled with the stars of heaven.

"Peace is in this treaty," continued Mr. Daniels, "but it is a pleasing term to conjure with, but are our friends who favor this treaty certain it means peace?"

"Peace with Spain," he said, "is assured of course. But inasmuch as we were acting for all time, the treaty ought to be regarded carefully." He said the treaty was easily amendable. It would be necessary only to substitute for the Philippines what had been done for Cuba. To this Spain would consent. He maintained that if we should not bind the United States by ratifying the treaty we might yet do as we please with respect to the Philippines. We would still be masters of the situation, and the will of the American people could be worked out by the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Daniel asserted that the ratification of the treaty would nullify our immigration laws, would admit to this country as citizens under the Constitution inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, and put the people and products of the islands in direct and unrestricted competition with our own goods and workmen.

After quoting at great length from authorities in support of his contention, Mr. Daniel urged the Senate not to deceive itself or attempt to deceive the American people about the treaty. Its ratification, he declared, meant the utter destruction of all tariff laws between us and the Philippines; the destruction of all immigration laws relating to

the United States and the Asiatics, Negroes, Malays and other inhabitants of the islands the right to come into the labor markets of the United States on exactly the same footing and under the same protection as those enjoyed by American workmen.

Mr. Daniels, after reviewing the kind of people to be found in the Philippines, said the American people were now being asked to annex a witches cauldron.

"We are asked," said he, "to annex not only the cauldron, but its contents. Black spirits and white and blue spirits and gray, mingle, mingle, mingle ye who may."

There are not alone the Filipinos, but the Negroes, Malays and all the varieties of hues and colors. There are people black and white, blue, brown and gray. There are even spotted people and a kind that I never before heard of—striped. At the close of a righteous and glorious war we are to take them in and ordain them with the oil of American citizenship. Not in a thousand years, thought Mr. Daniel, could we raise the Filipinos to the level of this country's citizenship. At the moment the treaty was ratified, the historian would chronicle the beginning of the decline of the greatness of America.

"This country stands to-day the foremost nation of the world. Let her tread with sure and steady step, along her own highways respecting master and man. Let her to the tempter of expansion today, say as He who stood upon the mountain said, when the glories of the earth were stretched before him: 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'"

At the conclusion of Mr. Daniels' speech, which had occupied three hours and a half, the Senate at 5:10 o'clock p. m. on motion of Mr. Davis, went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

New York, Feb. 3.—The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were \$2,636,013,734; per cent in crease, 384.

Exclusive of New York, \$647,495,712 per cent increase, 26.1.

### TOBACCO DEALS AHEAD

#### REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONTINENTAL PLUG COMPANY IN WINSTON.

#### What it Means for that City if he Buys Several Factories. The Advice of a Prominent Citizen.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 3.—(Special).—A gentleman from Indiana has been in Winston for a week or more and your correspondent gets it from good authority that he represents the big Continental Plug Tobacco Trust, and that his mission here is to consult with several of Winston's leading manufacturers and learn the terms upon which they will be willing to dispose of their plants to the Continental Company. Of course the gentleman will not talk for publication regarding his business here, but I am told that he has already interviewed several firms and that it is highly probable he will be making a good percentage on their investment. The writer adds: "Go into a stock company, gentleman, and put at its head your largest factories and I am satisfied you can stand the competition, you will have to meet and at the same time increase the valuation of every foot of your real estate in the town."

A few days ago a young day of Salem ran away and married a young farmer in the country. She is only seventeen years of age and the groom secured the license by forging a letter from the young lady's parents, saying they had no objections to the marriage. He was assisted in the forgery by two of his friends. The father of the girl has employed counsel and had warrants issued for the arrest of the two young men who assisted in the procuring of the license. Unless the matter is otherwise adjusted, it will have to be settled in the court.

Winston is to have two savings banks. One is to be the Forestry, and the other the Piedmont. Some of the gentlemen interested in the two enterprises say they expect to organize and be ready to begin business the first of March.

Dr. W. Lee Hill, of Arcadia, Davidson county, was prevailed upon a few days since. While his condition is considered serious there is hope for his recovery. He is one of Davidson's leading physicians.

Mr. Benton A. Nelson, one of the editors and owners of the Yadin Ripple was united in marriage Wednesday to Miss Myrtle Reavis, of Yadin county. He and his bride went to Roanoke, Va., to visit relatives.

The senior class of the West Winston graded school had a debate this afternoon on this subject: "Resolved, that the study of science is more profitable than the study of literature and history."

The less fighting a man does the more he is going to boast of his prowess in after years.

Drinking may induce a general good feeling, but the good feeling isn't there the next morning.

The flights of genius are just as apt to be downward as upward.

### TO PROBE THE BEEF SCANDAL

#### President Will Institute Formal Inquiry.

#### TO TRY GENERAL MILES

#### HE MUST MAKE HIS CHARGES GOOD.

#### METHOD OF PROCEDURE NOT SETTLED

#### It May be Conducted by a Military Court of Inquiry or by an Inspection Board.

#### A Cabinet Discussion of the Matter.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The purpose of the President to terminate the unsatisfactory state of affairs that has existed for some time as the result of the numerous charges and countercharges and interviews respecting the character of the army beef, by instituting a formal inquiry into these matters and endeavoring to place the responsibility where it belongs, was made known to-day. This inquiry will not be undertaken before the commission to investigate the conduct of the war has made its report to the President. The scope of this new inquiry has not been defined, but it certainly will embrace the allegations made by General Miles as to the character of the army supplies, and will involve that officer to the extent that he must make these charges good and to that degree will be on trial himself.

Should the charges be found well established a heavy responsibility would be placed upon the packers concerned in the meat inspection and perhaps others; should they fall unsupported General Miles may be obliged to answer to a court martial for reflecting upon the character of other officers. There are two methods by which such an investigation may be conducted according to established military usage.

The first is by the appointment of a court of inquiry, and the second by the appointment of what is known as an officers' or inspection board. In the former case, it would be necessary to name some officer who is to be the subject of the investigation. In the latter the board is charged simply to inquire into a state of facts, or alleged facts, without reference to any particular person, and to place responsibility if possible for anything of which complaint is made. Their findings may serve as the basis for a court martial quite as effectively as the findings of a court of inquiry and have some advantages in that they do not begin with the presumption of a court of inquiry. Where a court of inquiry is ordered it is said there is conveyed a distinct reflection upon the officer named.

It is not possible to present to learn in which direction the President leans, but he has been in conference on the subject with the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, and the matter was discussed in the Cabinet to-day to some extent.

It was agreed that General Miles should not be suspended from his office as commander of the army pending the investigation, and it was not intended that even by inference should he be prejudiced of any wrong doing in this connection.

Up to the close of the day General Miles positively declined to discuss in any manner the events of the day so far as they relate to himself, or to discuss any statements contained in any of the interviews attributed to him. It may be said of these interviews that while it is conceivable they might figure in the inquiry they would not do so of necessity, for the matters to be first looked into are those connected with the character of the army beef.

It is suggested that it will be a matter of difficulty to secure the personnel for even a court of inquiry with its limited membership, without employing some of the officers who have already taken some part in the controversy between General Miles and General Egan. This is on account of the scarcity of available officers of sufficient rank to warrant their assignment to this duty.

### COURT OF INQUIRY LIKELY.

#### Opponents of Treaty Now Want No Vote on Resolution.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—(Special).—The best opinion in official circles inclines to-night to the idea that the President will order a court of inquiry for General Miles. This idea has been gathered from talks with members of the Cabinet, who are however, inclined to be reticent and particular as to certain work being done by the clerks of the War Department. Just the scope of this inquiry no body is able to say. Whether it will be an investigation into the beef matters or whether it will take in all matters pertaining to the conduct of the army is impossible to say. But it is stated as a fact by people in high authority, who ought to know, that it has been determined to order a court of inquiry.

It developed to-night that the opponents of the treaty have decided they do not want a vote on any of the different resolutions they have been pressing

so vigorously for many days. They sent word to that effect to-day. The reason for their sudden change of front is fear that the adoption of any of the resolutions will cut into their ranks. The supporters of the treaty regard this as an acknowledgment on the part of the opponents that they have not the votes they are counting on, and feel more hopeful of ratification to-night than they have for several days.

### DUN & CO'S REVIEW.

#### A Month of Few and Small Failures and of Heavy Business.

New York, Feb. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

Failures in January were smaller than in any previous month except August, 1898, and July, 1897, and the proportion of solvent payments to clearing house exchanges is smaller than in any other month of which records exist. In January there were but 86 cents per \$1,000 clearing house payments, and the smallest in any previous month had been about \$1.08 per \$1,000. The defaulted liabilities were \$7,721,887, against \$30,451,513 last year, a decrease of 23 per cent, and 58 per cent smaller than in 1897, 57 per cent smaller than in 1896, 50 per cent smaller than in 1895 and 76 per cent smaller than in 1894. The manufacturing failures were the smallest excepting August, 1898. There were only seven failures for \$100,000 or more, and the average of liabilities per failure is smaller than in January of any other year, and the small failures are not only fewer in number, but smaller in average liabilities, than in any previous year. Considering that January is usually one of the largest months of the year in failures, the return is surprising as well as encouraging.

The volume of business in January has been far beyond all precedent. Exchanges through clearing houses have been 44 per cent larger than last year and 59.7 per cent larger than in 1892, and while speculation in stocks at New York materially increases the volume of payments, was larger outside the city by 33.3 per cent than in 1892. It is pertinent to note that the remarkable expansion in the aggregate of business payments comes in spite of a material decline in prices during the past seven years so great that payments of \$82,000,000 would cover about as much business as payments of \$100,000 in 1892. It is not strange that European exchanges are disturbed and alarmed, and a rise in sterling even when gold is being shipped this way is one of the interesting features. It is commonly ascribed to recent sales of stocks on European account, but it would take a million shares at ordinary prices to cover one month's merchandise balance. Europe is not buying enough to cover its accumulating excess of merchandise of export over imports.

The most remarkable feature of the week has been the decline of 5c. in wheat, with only 1/8c. in corn and only 1-16c. in cotton. The government estimate of the wheat crop, 475,000,000 bushels, has more influence than any other source for a number of years because it is recognized as the result of great efforts to get at the truth, and is therefore considered about the lowest estimate admissible. With ordinary consumption and present exports of 150,000,000 bushels from the crop of 1898, flour included, there will be less than 100,000,000 bushels for replenishment of stocks, for farmers' holdings and for exports in the next five months and the exports of 4,942,436 bushels, flour included, from Atlantic ports, against 3,694,517 bushels last year, and 1,495,000 bushels from Pacific ports, against 776,840 bushels last year, besides 309,855 bushels from Duluth and Portland, Maine, shows a stress of foreign demand which may well excuse some recovery in prices.

A very strong market for cotton has prevailed and prevents raw cotton from declining. The advance in goods has been unusual and has been sustained by heavy buying and especially of print cloths and kindred products. The prospect is that the output will place dealers and manufacturers in a stronger position than they have held for years, with small stocks of goods unsold.

A better tone appears in the woolen goods market also, with some important grades which were owned at a great reduction in prices recently advanced, which has stimulated the demand for all grades. Sales of wool have been fairly large, 39,752,400 pounds for the year thus far, against 36,782,470 last year, 50,111,200 in 1897, and 26,942,800 in 1892. Philadelphia has made considerable sales to Eastern mills and to others starting after long idleness.

The iron industry is advancing prices of products rather than of materials. Pig has remained without change this week, anticipating that six or seven furnaces will be put into blast as soon as possible. The demand is strong, but not apparently urgent at the chief markets. Eastern bars and plates have advanced, with very heavy demand and cut nails have been hoisted by the associations of makers. The rush of orders for the future does not cease and the works are generally covered for months ahead with orders for ships, steel cars and for exports. In the minor metals the speculative fever at London has caused considerable advance, and the tin plate combination has advanced 25c. As yet the prices of products do not seem to disturb the foreign demand, which is very strong, but in all the minor metals the London market is singularly uncertain.

Failures for the week have been 224 in the United States against 335 last year and 25 in Canada against 39 last year.

### ANNUAL GERMAN.

#### A Most Brilliant Function at Chapel Hill.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 3.—(Special).—The University German Club's annual February german tonight was one of the most brilliant ever given by that or-

ganization. Many of the students and dancers had come from the city and beauty and grace and each, at to this midwinter dance. The date, as was perfect. The costumes such as are seldom seen even on such festive occasions. Dancing began promptly at 9:30 when Mr. Junius D. Green led Miss Pace, of Raleigh, out for the first dance, and several hours elapsed before the good nights were said.

### THE PRIDE OF CUBANS WOUNDED

#### Idea of \$3,000,000 as a Gift is Repugnant.

#### ANGRY WITH GEN. GOMEZ

#### DECLARE HE HAS ACTED WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

#### THE ASSEMBLY'S CONSENT NECESSARY

#### Other Chiefs Assert that Cuban Army Does not Ask and Cannot Accept Charity from the United States Let-ter from McKinley.

#### Havana, Feb. 3.—Among the Cuban leaders who have given expression to their views on the subject, it is asserted that General Gomez was not authorized to agree to the disbandment of the army without consulting the Cuban Assembly and obtaining its permission.

Indeed, when the report arrived that General Gomez had accepted Mr. Porter's proposition on behalf of the President, many doubted it, refusing to believe that he would act in this fashion.

A prominent Cuban said to-day: "If the news is true, the Cuban Assembly will have grounds for proceeding against General Gomez. The idea of \$3,000,000 as a gift from the United States to the Cuban soldiers is repugnant and wounds the pride of Cubans."

A number of interviews obtained to-day with prominent Cuban Generals go to show the feeling in the higher military circles. General Maxia Rodriguez, commander of the Cuban forces in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and second in command in the Cuban army, said: "I cannot think that General Gomez would take this resolution regarding a matter of such transcendental importance as the payment and disbandment of the Cuban army without consulting the Cuban Generals. Although I still believe that the United States will fulfill its promise to give Cuba her liberty, I think the Cuban army should continue to aid in preserving order in the island until this promise has been fulfilled, and until certain important matters have been clearly decided, such as, for instance, who is to pay the cost of the numerous and unnecessary American army of occupation—Cuba or the United States. General Gomez does not hold the power to disband the army without the authorization of the Cuban Assembly and until a consultation with the Generals."

Generals Leyte Vidal and Perraiza and others concur in the views of General Rodriguez.

General Enrique Collazo said: "The Cuban army cannot and should not accept a gift or charity from any nation. We asked for what is rightly ours."

General Mario Menocal, formerly Cuban commander in Havana Province, and now chief of police in Havana city, said:

"I doubt the truth of the statements attributed to General Gomez. If they be true, I can simply say that General Gomez is not authorized to solve this problem unaided. The Cuban army does not ask, and cannot accept charity from the American Government."

All the Generals interviewed were inclined to be guarded in their statements, pending the receipt of word from General Gomez, which, up to 9:30 o'clock this evening, was not to hand. Still the general feeling in Cuban military circles is that the commander-in-chief will have an explanation, upon his arrival here, of conduct which, to many, is remarkable and even incomprehensible.

While there are promises to be troubled with the Assembly, some declare that General Gomez will be able to sway the deputies to his will and secure the disbandment of the army. It is significant, however, that the Cubans who have already been engaged as members of the Havana police force had to deposit their arms and ammunition with the officers commanding the regiment to which they belonged, inform him as to their new residence and give a pledge to return to the army when called upon to do so by the Cuban Assembly.

The following message from President McKinley was received by Robert F. Porter this morning and was transmitted to General Maximo Gomez:

"Hon. Robt. F. Porter, Havana: 'The President sends his hearty congratulations and thanks for your dispatch. Convey his cordial greetings to General Gomez and his grateful appreciation of the General's frank and friendly message. The co-operation of General Gomez in the reconstruction of Cuba will be of the greatest value for both peoples.' (Signed) 'JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.'"

### WHY HE OPPOSES EWART

#### IT IS SAID BUTLER FEARS HIM FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

#### At a Critical Moment he Might Make a Decision Against Populism. Bills of Interest to North Carolina.

#### Washington, Feb. 3.—(Special).—It was said today that the Senate will be called upon to vote on the Ewart case next Wednesday. Senator Pritchard is confident that Ewart will be confirmed, and the best opinion tonight is that Ewart has a majority with him, notwithstanding the fact that the judiciary committee reported against him. Senator Butler has made a persistent fight, but has refrained from using the influence of the Senatorial prerogative. Your correspondent is informed by a gentleman who is in a position to know that Butler's opposition to Ewart is not of a personal, but rather that of a political nature. He is alleged to have said Ewart was a man who would be Spartan in his decisions; that he would render a decision according to the evidence submitted to him, and that he is afraid that in a critical moment Ewart might render a decision against the cause of Populism. This, it is said, is the sole ground of Butler's opposition to Ewart. It is possible, owing to the rules of the Senate, that Butler may be able to stave off a vote on Pritchard's confirmation at this session. However, those in position to know say that Ewart can be confirmed whenever the vote is taken.

Representative Mercer, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, has been assured by the Committee on Rules that his committee will be given a day for consideration of such bills as may be called up by the chairman of the committee. In that event there are two bills in which North Carolina has deep interest. One is for the public building at Winston, and the other at Durham. Representative Kitchin, who is much interested in the latter bill, said today that if any bill from the South is called up for consideration in the House the Durham bill will be among the number. The bill has passed the Senate twice and there is every reason to believe that it will command a majority in the House.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the State Legislature, Mr. Kitchin has introduced bills for a light house beacon at the Cape Channel and at Cape Hatteras. He will make a strong effort to have the bill reported and passed at this session of Congress.

### WORSE THAN THE DONS.

#### Hong Kong, Feb. 3.—The Filipino Junta here has issued the following statement:

"Simultaneously with the proclamation of the Republic Aunales released the Spanish war prisoners as an act of grace."

"The Spanish imposition of the poll tax is enforced by the Americans with greater severity. Formerly the poorest paid \$2 and the rich \$37. Now the lowest pay \$5 and the richest \$100, which is greatly exasperating the people."

"Gambling, cock-fighting, bribing, squeezing and the Americans' abuses of the customs are causing demoralization. The Spanish corrupt, despotic system seems to be the morale of the American executive."

"The Manila Filipinos are indignant at the notion of the American journals that they will tamely submit to be experimented with by amateur colonial administrators and hope the decision of the United States Senate on Monday will be of a nature to satisfy their aspirations as frequently expressed."

### DIED.

Little Miriam Esther Cooper, aged 3 years and 8 months, daughter of 31.

Mrs. J. W. Cooper, died yesterday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 4:30 from the home, 111 Firwood Avenue.

The average man is usually so glad to get home from a social that he's glad he went.