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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

AGUINALDO CRIES HOLD, ENOUGH

Asks General Otis to Grant a Conference.

OTIS GIVES NO ANSWER

WILL PROBABLY DEMAND LAYING DOWN OF ARMS.

AGUINALDO'S INFLUENCE DESTROYED

If Otis Asks for Instructions, he Will be Told to Use His Own Discretion - Speedy End of the Outbreak Now Expected.

Washington, Feb. 8.—There was an almost complete release to-day of the tension under which the rapid occurrence of events in the Philippines has held the officials of the Administration since the first startling news from Manila Saturday night. This was brought about through the receipt of a bulletin from General Otis summing up the latest results of the fighting he has had with the natives. The statement that Aguinaldo's influence has been destroyed, and that the Philippine leader was seeking for a cessation of hostilities and for a conference was most acceptable, and was interpreted as an admission that he had realized his terrible mistake. It is entirely improbable that he will be able to restore anything like the status quo or to obtain anything like the same terms as were possible last week. No one here now knows just what General Otis intends to impose in the way of terms.

Secretary Alger this afternoon repeated his statement of yesterday that he had given the General no instructions since the battle, and knew no reason for giving any. He realized, he said, that General Otis, being on the ground and having proved his fitness, was in better position to deal with the situation than any one in Washington. Should the General ask permission, therefore, to do anything, he would be granted it immediately. "Should he ask for instructions on any point," said Secretary Alger, "he will be told to exercise his own discretion."

In view of this case, it will be seen that no one here can tell at present how General Otis will act toward Aguinaldo's application. But the opinion is expressed by men here who know of General Otis' experience with the Indians that he will make the laying down of arms the condition in dealing with the insurgents, if at all. That condition being met of course, it will mean a speedy termination of the rebellion.

AS FIGHTERS WE AMAZE THEM.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The War Department to-day received the following despatch:

"Manila, February 8. Reconnaissance yesterday to south several miles to Laguna Bay, to southeast eight miles, driving straggling insurgent troops in various directions, encountering no decided opposition. Army disintegrated and natives returning to villages displaying white flag. Near Calocan, six miles north, enemy made a stand behind entrenchments. Charged by Kansas troops led by Colonel Funtston. Close encounter resulting in rout of the enemy with heavy loss. Loss to Kansas, Lieutenant Alford, killed, six men wounded.

"On the fourth Aguinaldo issued flying proclamation, charging Americans with initiative, and declared war; Sunday issued another calling all to resist foreign invasion. His influence throughout this section is destroyed. He now applies for a cessation of hostilities and conference. I have declined to answer. Insurgents' expectation of rising in city on night of fourth unrealized. Provost marshal general with admirable disposition of troops defeated every attempt. City quiet; business resumed; natives respectful and cheerful. Fighting qualities of American troops a revelation to all inhabitants."

THE FIGHT AT CALOOCAN.

Manila, Feb. 8.—Noon.—Last evening as the Filipinos at Calocan were evidently massing for a night attack upon the American left wing, Companies B, C and I, of the Twentieth Kansas Infantry, were ordered to attack and drive the sharpshooters from a bamboo jungle in front of the firing line, where they had caused considerable annoyance all the afternoon. The battalion charged brilliantly, driving the enemy like chaff and penetrating to the very heart of Calocan.

First Lieutenant A. C. Alford, as called last night, was killed while leading his company. He was shot in the forehead. Sergeant Jay Sheldon, Company I, was seriously wounded. Privates Daniel Hewitt (Healitt?), Ernest Fritz, John Gillian and two others, members of Company B, were slightly wounded.

Thirty dead Filipinos were counted in the brush, and there were many more wounded. The gunboats Concord and Callao kept up an incessant fire from the bay, the Concord dropping many shells in the town with telling effect. In order to avoid accidents from this source, General Otis was compelled to recall the Kansas battalion, after burning the outskirts of the town. Either the shells of the Ameri-

can warships or the natives themselves fired a number of buildings within the town limits.

Presumably this was the work of the shelling. No further attempt to attack during the night was made by either side.

The Spanish papers generally comment in favorable terms upon the admirable order maintained in Manila.

The Union Iberica says: "We are satisfied that the Americans who are for the greater part volunteers, fought coolly and with patient discipline, though without entrenchments at the various points defended. They demonstrated the spirit which animates them. The Filipinos who are accustomed to fight in trenches, with guerilla methods, also fought bravely, but with less precision and regularity."

The situation today is practically unchanged. The American line has not been extended and the troops generally are taking much needed rest. Reconnaissances show that the Filipinos are in force in the villages of Pasig and Paranaque, probably 7,000 men at the latter place, within strong fortifications. All is quiet along the line when this dispatch is filed at noon.

DEWEY CABLES HIS THANKS.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department today from Admiral Dewey in acknowledgment of Secretary Long's congratulatory message of yesterday:

"Manila, Feb. 8. "The Secretary of the Navy. "The commander in chief, officers and men, thank the President and the Secretary of the Navy for their congratulations. (Signed) "DEWEY."

OTIS PRAISES HIS TROOPS.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Secretary Alger today received the following cablegram from General Otis in reply to his message of congratulation yesterday:

"Manila, Feb. 8. "My sincere thanks for congratulations. All credit due to the heroic response of troops to orders of officers. (Signed) "OTIS."

CONCENTRATED AT PARANAQUE

Filipinos Want to Know When the Prisoners Will Be Executed.

Manila, Feb. 8.—5:15 p. m.—The provost guard is in absolute control of Manila. All fears of a native uprising in the city were dispelled by the promptitude which quelled the outbreak on Monday evening.

The Filipinos, accustomed to Spanish methods, are constantly inquiring of the American soldiers when the prisoners are to be executed. They seem unable to realize that orders have not already been issued for the execution. Indeed, headquarters is besieged by women anxious to plead for the lives of their relatives and friends.

The enemy is obviously concentrated at Paranaque. General King's brigade, has been compelled to destroy the village of San Pedro Macete, as the natives moving from house to house, fired from the windows as the Americans advanced.

HIS CHARGE AGAINST GEN. OTIS.

Agoncillo Says He Was Ordered to Precipitate Conflict to Push Treaty.

Montreal, Feb. 8.—Juan Luna, an unknown Filipino, arrived this morning. Luna is stopping at the Windsor Hotel, but the unknown went to the Albion. Luna said that he had simply come to visit his friend Agoncillo, and refused to talk further. Agoncillo was seen and asked about his cablegram to the Junta in London. He admitted that he had sent such a telegram, and intimated that they were in a position to prove that General Otis had been ordered to bring on a conflict so as to force the peace treaty through the Senate. He said he was being kept pretty well posted on whatever was being done against his country.

Agoncillo said further that since war had been declared it would never be stopped till the Americans made overtures for peace. They would be willing, however, to have a mutual conference. The principal reason why they opposed American rule was that from what they had seen up to now of the American soldiers, the Filipinos would simply be slaves. He says he has sent six telegrams to Washington and has not yet received a single reply.

ANOTHER FILIPINO ATTACK.

Manila, Feb. 9.—11 a. m.—The Filipinos at Calocan opened fire last evening just before midnight upon the Kansas outposts, on the extreme left of the American line.

They maintained a fusillade of musketry, supplemented by an occasional shot from two big guns, for about twenty minutes.

CAPT. SILER FOR STATE LIBRARIAN.

Clayton, N. C., Feb. 8, 1899.

To the Editor: The reading of Mr. Wood's article in your issue of the 5th inst in reference to Capt. C. F. Siler for State Librarian, is enough to inspire the feelings of every Southerner in favor of giving the Captain whatever he may desire.

Knowing the facts and the parties as I do, I believe every word of that letter is true. Were I a member of this Legislature I would give him anything he wanted.

While I sympathize with the sentiment of recognizing the ability of our noble women to fill suitable offices, yet I can not but feel that a true and gallant soldier gentleman should receive our first and highest consideration, for to my knowledge no typical Confederate soldier ever used his war record to insure his election to any office.

I hope the members of the Legislature will remember who led with Dixie's colors at the battle of the Wilderness.

Very truly,
ASHLEY HORNE.

SENATE PASSES THE INDIAN BILL

Bill to Restore Pensions Lost by Recent Enlistment.

OPPOSITION TO EWART

FILIBUSTERING TACTICS EMPLOYED IN THE HOUSE.

BILL FOR PUBLIC BUILDING AT WINSTON

This Was Favorably Acted on in House Committee of Whole - One More Day for Consideration of Public Building Bills.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Senate confined itself largely to the transaction of routine business to-day. The Indian Appropriation Bill, which has been pending for several weeks, was completed and passed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill was taken up, but after twenty-four pages of it had been disposed of, it was laid aside for the day. The bill carries \$23,400,977, an increase of \$171,040 over the amount as it passed the House. A few measures of minor importance were passed.

Mr. Gallinger (N. H.), chairman of the Pension Committee, reported a bill to restore pensions to soldiers who had

rolton, Ky. There were, he said, thirty-two larger towns than Carrollton in Kentucky without buildings. But the popularity of the member representing that district, Mr. Berry, had secured a favorable report on that bill.

The bill was favorably acted upon, as were others as follows:

Tampa, Fla., \$100,000; Anniston, Ala., \$50,000; Bristol, Tenn., \$50,000; Abilene, Texas, \$75,000; Macon, Ga., \$38,000; Winston, N. C., \$30,000; Columbus, Ga., to enlarge postoffice, \$50,000.

A 3:30 p. m. Mr. Mercer moved that the committee rise. As seventeen bills still remained unacted upon, there were loud protests.

But the motion prevailed—79 to 51. The opposition was in an ugly humor, and after the passage of the first bill on the list for a public building at Newport News, Va., to cost \$75,000, the opposition was massed against the Blair City, N. D., bill, which carried \$43,000. It was advanced to a third reading, however, but was then blocked by a demand from Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.) for the reading of the engrossed bill. As the bill was not engrossed, it was laid aside.

Mr. Docherty (Dem., Mo.), then moved an adjournment, and forced a roll call.

The motion to adjourn was defeated by a vote of 102 to 121, and the Senate bill for a building at Altoona, Pa., to cost \$125,000, was taken up, but the filibustering tactics of the opposition continued, and at last at 5:20 p. m., ten minutes before the special order expired, the House adjourned, the previous question having been ordered on the bill. That makes it the unfinished business for tomorrow.

CHARGES AGAINST EWART.

Washington, Feb. 8.—In the executive session of the Senate today Senator Hoar, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented the report of that committee adverse to the nomination of Hon. Hamilton G. Ewart to be District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina, and he and Senator Spooner made speeches explaining the reasons for the report. They stated that a thousand pages of testimony had been taken in the case and expressed the

CAUCUS AGREES ON THE AMENDMENT

Adopted With Unanimity last Night.

TIME MOVED UP TO 1908

AFTER THAT ALL MUST BE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.

POLL TAX RECEIPT MUST BE SHOWN

Before the Elector will be Allowed to Vote. The Assembly Will Vote on the Amendment on Next Wednesday.

The Democratic caucus last night determined on the Constitutional amendment which will be submitted to the voters at the next regular election. It was decided to have it introduced in the Senate, and the vote will be taken on it on Wednesday next at noon.

The amendment to be submitted is substantially as follows:

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI. Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Section 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district, to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district, from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which is, or may hereafter be, imprisonment in the State Prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

Section 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, in addition thereto, shall have paid on or before the first day of March, of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year, and he shall exhibit his receipt therefor when he offers to vote. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Section 5. No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this Article prior to December 1, 1908, and no person shall be entitled to register under this section after that date.

The General Assembly shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide the manner in which the classes of persons provided for in this section shall register.

Section 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Section 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Article disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as _____ So help me God."

Section 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted, or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not, or upon judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, of corruption and malpractice in office,

unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Section 9. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE SITUATION AT SAMOA.

The Steamer Moana Arrives, Bringing Full Details.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 8.—The steamer Moana arrived from Samoa today, bringing full details of the recent outbreak at Apia. While Chief Justice Chambers was considering the claims of the rival candidates for the kingship, the Matafa natives, who were numerically the stronger, were openly supported by the German officials, and the entire German population began to talk of immediate war in case the decision went against him. The life of the Chief Justice was openly threatened by one of the chiefs.

The three consuls agreed to issue a proclamation putting the Chief Justice and his residence under the protection of the treaty powers. The German Consul broke his word and declined to carry out the agreement. The British and American Consuls thereupon issued a proclamation and hoisted their national flags over the residence of the Chief Justice.

On December 31st the Chief Justice decided that Matafa was ineligible for election, and that Malietoa Tanus was king. The American and British Consuls immediately recognized the new king. The decision was received with ominous silence by the natives. Within an hour the Consuls, the President and the German and British captains held a meeting. The German consul and President declined to recognize Tanus and went over to Matafa, who was waiting at Malian, the western portion of Apia, with 3,000 men under arms. Matafa surrounded the local troops, 1,200 in number, who occupied the central portion of the town.

The Malietoans lacked arms and ammunition. In a few hours the rebel forces had surrounded the residence of the Chief Justice, who was guarded by 200 local natives, and Captain Sturdy, the H. M. S. Porpoise, landed 25 sailors under Lieutenant Gaunt.

The residence was barricaded, and the men stood to arms until the next morning, when the Chief Justice and family were taken to the beach. Fighting was expected to commence at any moment, though the British and American Consuls did all they could to prevent hostilities. A renewal of the fighting is expected as soon as both factions of the natives are disarmed.

If the two rebel parties had effected a junction these loyalists might have been slaughtered, but darkness came and the fighting ceased. After the night was found that King Tanus had been left at the Tiolo. Captain Sturdy and Consul Maxse went to the hotel and brought the King safely back.

The American Consul, Osborne, and family, took refuge in the British Consulate, which was closely guarded by British sailors. The rebels were left in absolute possession of the town. All Samoan houses were looted and burned. White men's houses were invaded and searched for Samoan property. In this extremity the Consuls, the President and the leading Matafaan chiefs came to an agreement to preserve life and property and to keep order.

A provisional government with the President with the executive head was approved by all Consuls, pending the settlement of the whole question by their respective Governments.

The British and American Consuls agreed to this provisional arrangement with the understanding that it was in no wise to affect the Berlin treaty or any official of the powers or any office under it.

By public notice, however, the provisional Government abolished the Supreme court and then decided that the President was the acting Chief Justice and that Chief Justice Chambers no longer held office. They seized the Supreme court and placed new locks on all the doors. Chief Justice Chambers and the British and American Consuls issued a proclamation that the court would be opened by him as usual in the morning. Captain Sturdy, of the Porpoise, gave notice that if any resistance to the opening of the court by Justice Chambers was offered the German captain would open fire on the town. Captain Sturdy also appealed to the German captain for assistance without avail. Matafa upon receiving Sturdy's ultimatum, withdrew his armed guard from the court house, and on January 7th the Chief Justice with a guard of twenty-five men landed. The Chief Justice and the two Consuls walked to the court house, and after an exciting colloquy with the German officers, Chambers ordered the door broken in with a sledge hammer. The session of the court was then held.

TILSON'S APPOINTMENT. Argument to Test its Validity—Delegates to Bar Association.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Asheville Bar this afternoon Locke Craig and J. C. Martin were elected delegates to the State Bar Association which meets for organization in Raleigh February 10th.

W. P. Brown argued the habeas corpus case this afternoon before Judge Stevens to test the validity of Tilson's appointment as police justice, claiming that justices should be appointed by the Governor and not elected by the aldermen. The case will be continued till to-morrow morning.

QUEEN CONVOKES CORTES.

Madrid, Feb. 8.—The Queen Regent has signed the decrees convoking the Cortes, on February 20th, and re-establishing the Constitutional guarantees.

One short year of married life turns auburn tresses carmine.

CANNOT BE TOO STRONG.

Trusts Are, Morally Speaking, Outside the Pale of Civilization.

(Charlotte Observer.)

"The anti-trust bill of Mr. Stevens, of Union, will come this afternoon before the House committee to which it was referred. We hope it will secure a favorable report and pass both houses. It has been suggested that it is immoral in that it provides that no trust can collect a bill by law. This is the bill's best feature. Desperate diseases call for desperate remedies. Trusts are, morally speaking, outside the pale of civilization. No measure which will in any degree check their aggression is too strong. Mr. Stevens' bill ought to be made a law."

forfeited them by enlistment in the war with Spain.

Mr. Gallinger explained that these men not only had lost their pensions during their service in the war with Spain, but had lost them permanently. The bill provides that the pensions may be restored from the date of the applicants' discharge from the army. The bill was passed.

The Senate at 4:05 p. m. went into executive session, and at 5:52 p. m. adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The net result of the work during the two days allotted for the consideration of public building bills in the House was the passage of a single bill providing for the erection of a building at Newport News, Va., at a cost of \$75,000.

Sixty-five bills in all, carrying or authorizing the expenditure of about \$12,000,000, were favorably considered in committee of the whole when the committee rose to-day, but because 17 other bills reported had not been acted upon in committee, filibustering tactics were resorted to and all efforts to advance the bills favorably acted upon in committee were blocked.

The first bill considered was for a site of a public library in Washington for which Andrew Carnegie contributed \$250,000. The site selected by the bill was Mount Vernon Square, at present a Government reservation. No appropriation consequently was involved.

The bill was laid aside with a favorable recommendation. When the next bill, for a public building at Joplin, Mo., to cost \$50,000, was called up, Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.), made a general onslaught upon the work of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, charging that the committee had discriminated outrageously in favor of certain cities. He cited particularly, Car-

olton, Ky. There were, he said, thirty-two larger towns than Carrollton in Kentucky without buildings. But the popularity of the member representing that district, Mr. Berry, had secured a favorable report on that bill.

THE DEMOCRATS WIN.

It is Sheriff Fleming and Ex-Sheriff Cozart in Granville.

Oxford, N. C., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—The long continued case to decide who is sheriff of Granville was settled today. The jury decided that Mr. Fleming, the Democratic candidate, had been elected.

Upon hearing that the jury in Granville had decided in favor of the Democrat, a Durham gentleman in Raleigh said: "That shows how a few votes count. Just a few days before the election, Jule Carr heard that there were several Granville men in Durham who said they could not go home to vote. Mr. Carr paid their way and their votes gave Granville a Democratic sheriff."

PUBLIC ROAD MEETING.

Great Interest Manifested in Building Good Roads.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—A postponed mass meeting in the interest of good roads in Buncombe county will be held in the court house next Saturday. In consequence of the great interest that is being manifested in this question here, it is expected that there will be a large attendance, and some decisive action taken.