

The News and Observer.

VOL. XLV NO. 138.

RALPH, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15 1900

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION

GIVES NO HOPE FOR THE FILIPINOS

McEnery Resolution Passed Senate Yesterday.

THE JUGGERNAUT GRINDS IT WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE PEOPLE FINALLY MAKE THEMSELVES HEARD.

THE BACON RESOLUTION DEFEAT

Senator Hoar's Tribute to Aguinaldo One of the Most Frequent Heard in the Senate.

The Sugar Planters are Helped.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The unanimous consent agreement reached by the Senate last Saturday to vote this afternoon on the resolution of Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, declaring a policy of this Government in the Philippines was not vacated. In accordance with that agreement the vote was taken on the resolution at 2:30 to-day and it was adopted, 26 to 22. It was noticeable that several Democrats who were present and who had not refrained from voting. An amendment offered by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, several days ago was defeated. The vote on the amendment was a tie—23 to 23—and Vice-President Hobart cast the deciding vote against the proposition.

The voting was preceded by three hours and a half of debate, the Senate having convened at 11 a. m. in order to admit of discussion on the resolution. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Stewart, (Pop. Nev.); Mr. Bacon, (Dem. Ga.); Mr. Hoar, (Rep. Mass.); Mr. Hale, (Rep. Maine); and Mr. Mason, (Rep. Ills.).

Mr. Bacon declared that the resolution was a vicious and unfortunate declaration. He maintained that the resolution meant nothing favorable to the Filipinos. It did not look to the future freedom and self-government of the Filipinos. He regarded it as simply a declaration that while the Filipinos were subjects of this country they could never become citizens of the United States.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.), was opposed to the McEnery resolution, because he maintained, it gave no hope of freedom of liberty or self-government to the inhabitants of the Philippines and because it provided that they should never have a part in their own government or be a part in the United States. It was held, an infamous declaration—a declaration simply that the Louisiana sugar planters should never be afraid of the competition of the Philippine Islands. To the Filipinos the McEnery resolution would be a message of tyranny, of hate, or opposition and of slaughter.

Mr. Hoar adverted to the references in speeches to Aguinaldo as an "unprincipled adventurer," and then entered upon a defense of the Filipino leader. He spoke of Aguinaldo's appeal to the people of the United States as so remarkable as to be worthy of being drafted by "not ten men on this globe."

"I do not see," said Mr. Hoar, with feeling, "how any American heart, not of stone, could fail to recognize the force of that appeal."

Mr. Hoar said he was perfectly satisfied with his entire course in the whole question of the Philippines, believing conscientiously that he was right. "I am satisfied," said he, "to stand with the fathers who founded our liberty and framed our constitution."

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said he had not much hope that the Senate would take any course that would stop the desolating program now being carried out in the Philippines.

Hardly had the treaty been ratified, however, before a foreign war was precipitated. "I am not disappointed," said he, "I am not inclined to say 'I told you so,' but I told Senators when the treaty was ratified it would be impossible to take any steps to alleviate the condition of the Filipinos. Congress will adjourn and the war will go on and there is not a man who will not realize in three months that it is a war of conquest and subjugation."

He said that Admiral Dewey and General Merritt had led in three months not 5,000 troops would be needed in the Philippines, yet we now had 20,000 men there and 7,000 more and the battleship Oregon on the way.

"And yet," declared Mr. Hale, "we are told that we are traitors and held up and blacklisted in the newspapers because we want to give those people a chance, at least, to show that they are friendly and can set up a government of their own. Instead we kill them, not by scores, not by hundreds, but by thousands. More Filipinos have been killed by the guns of our army and navy than were patriots killed in any six battles of the revolutionary war. It has become a gigantic event. The slaughter of people in no way equal to us, meeting us with bows and arrows and crawling into the jungles by hundreds, there to die, has stupefied the American mind. No one has said that our mission of commerce and of the gospel was to be preceded by the slaughter of thousands of persons.

"I am not enamored of the McEnery

resolution. It contains little that is good and a good deal that is bad."

He regarded the Bacon resolution as much the better. "But," he said in conclusion, "the car of judgment will go on. The grinding will continue until the people finally make themselves heard upon it."

Mr. Mason attacked the policy pursued in the Philippines. He said, however, that he was an optimist and believed the people of the United States would declare for human liberty as well in the Philippines as in this country.

As Mr. Mason was concluding, the hour for the vote having arrived, Mr. Fawley inquired if it was Mr. Mason's purpose to insist upon his unanimous consent.

Mr. Mason replied that it was as he had done only that which was entirely honorable and fair in the matter.

Mr. Bacon's amendment to the resolution was then laid before the Senate. It is as follows:

"That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said islands, and assert their determination, when a stable and independent government shall have been erected therein entitled in the judgment of the government of the United States to recognition as such, to transfer 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."

Aye and nay vote was demanded, resulting 20 to 20. In announcing the vote the Vice-President said:

"The vote is a tie. The chair votes in the negative. The amendment is lost."

The detailed vote was: Yeas—Bacon, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Harris, Hairfield, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Murphy, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Smith, Tillman, Turner—29.

Nays—Allison, Burrows, Chandler, Chandler, DeLoe, Fairbanks, Frye, Gear, Hanna, Hawley, Kyle, Lodge, McEnery, McMillan, Mantle, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Platt, (Conn.), Platt, (N. Y.), Pritchard, Ross, Shoup, Simon, Stewart, Teller, Warren, Wolcott—29.

The Vice-President voted in the negative.

The vote was then taken on the McEnery resolution, which follows:

"That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

The resolution was adopted, yeas 23, nays 22, several Democrats who were present and not paired with holding their votes. The detailed vote follows:

Yeas—Allison, Burrows, Chandler, DeLoe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Frye, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Harris, Kyle, Lodge, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillan, Mayble, Mason, Nelson, Perkins, Pettus, Platt, (N. Y.), Quay, Sullivan, Teller—23.

Nays—Bacon, Berry, Caffery, Carter, Clay, Cockrell, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, McBride, Martin, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pettigrew, Platt, (Conn.), Rawlins, Ross, Simon, Smith, Stewart, Warren—22.

The Senate then, at 3:05 p. m., on motion of Mr. Hoar, went into executive session and at 5:10 p. m. adjourned.

TWO MEN WERE KILLED.

Wreck on the S. C. and Georgia Railroad Yesterday.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 14.—A construction engine was wrecked by the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad eleven miles outside of this city at 1:45 o'clock to-day and two men were killed and eight were more or less seriously injured. The engine had gone out of this city with a crew of five men and carried five others who were in the employ of the long distance Bell Telephone Company, now constructing lines between here and Augusta. When eleven miles out the engine was running on a straight track at about fifteen miles speed. Without a moment's warning the track spread and the engine was thrown into a ditch. With one exception the men who had been on it were caught under it.

Mr. Mullican was the only one of the entire party who was not caught under the engine. He assisted the other men to escape from their perilous positions. Another train that was due at the wrecked engine was held before it ran into the wreck and from it assistance was obtained from the city. During the afternoon all the wounded men were brought here and cared for. They are all doing as well as could be expected.

TINKER WITH THE CURRENCY.

Washington, Feb. 14.—General Grosvenor, of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican caucus, today announced the appointment of the following Republicans for the House as members of the committee on Financial Legislation provided for by the resolution of the Republican caucus:

Representatives Henderson, of Iowa; Swift, of New York; Delzell, of Pennsylvania; Kerr, of O.; Hawley, of Texas; Lovett, of Massachusetts; Overstreet, of Indiana; Curtis, of Kansas; Lord, of California; Babcock, of Wisconsin; and Morris, of Minnesota.

Swiss was yesterday instituted at Jefferson City, Mo., against the Blue Tobacco trust composed of the Continental Tobacco Company and others.

NICARAGUA CANAL UP FOR DISCUSSION

Attempt to Make it a Rider to Appropriation Bill.

CAUSES A SHARP DEBATE MR. CANNON SEES ANOTHER PACIFIC RAILROAD STEAL IN IT.

OPPOSE PAYING SPAIN TWENTY MILLIONS

here will be a Lively Fight in the House Against Buying the Philippines.

Want to Give them Home Rule.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Nicaragua Canal Bill was offered in the House this afternoon as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill by Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee that reported it, and the leaders on the respective sides are engaged in a desperate struggle which involves the fate of the measure at this session of Congress. After Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, served notice last week that there was no time for the consideration of the canal bill at this session the supporters of the measure determined to force it on to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill as a rider, if possible. As soon as it was offered this afternoon, Mr. Cannon made four points of order against it, and one of the most interesting parliamentary contests of the session was on. As a rule the appeals of the House leaders are able to hold the members in line, but strong arguments are advanced in support of the pertinency of the amendment, and besides the bill has strong friends on both sides of the chamber who are seemingly ready to adopt any expedient to provide for the construction of the canal. The debate on the points of order lasted two hours to-day and was not concluded. It promised to consume several hours to-morrow. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the chairman of the committee of the whole (Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois), will sustain the points of order so that the real test will come upon the question of overriding the chair. Should the chair be overruled there is no doubt that the amendment will command a majority of votes. About twenty pages of the bill were disposed of to-day. No important amendments were adopted.

At the opening of the session bills were passed:

To construct a bridge across the Cape Fear River.

To authorize the Muscle Shoals Power Company to construct and operate canals at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

To authorize the Pensacola and Northwestern Railroad to construct a road across the public lands of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

To appoint clerks and validate the acts of certain clerks in the Eastern District of Virginia.

To authorize the Georgia Pine Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Flint River.

At 1 o'clock the House went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.), in the course of some remarks in opposition to expansion served notice that he proposed to vote against the \$20,000,000 appropriation to be paid to Spain.

Mr. Bailey (Dem. Tex.), reminded Mr. Wheeler that the President and Senate constituted the treaty making power and the House must acquiesce in their action.

Mr. Wheeler declared that the treaty making power had no right to bind the House. He declared that the judgment of history would reproach us for slaughter of the Filipinos.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.), asked that the House had no right to question a treaty made or to repudiate treaty obligations.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.), furnished an interesting contribution to the historical phase of the subject, by recalling the fact that Spain agreed to pay England \$10,000,000 after the Philippines had been taken by the English in 1762. But Spain had never paid this. Lord Welbham had denounced her course in the Commons. Spain was the only country on the globe which had repudiated her treaty obligations.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the appropriation of \$20,000,000 declaring it to be the policy of the Government not to annex the Philippines.

Mr. Corbin (Rep., Mich.), offered as an amendment his bill for the construction of a Pacific cable by the Government. A point of order was made against the amendment which the chair sustained and the amendment was ruled out.

Upon reaching the page containing the caption "Deep Water Ways Commission," Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa), chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, offered as an amendment the Nicaragua Canal Bill reported by his committee.

Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, immediately raised four distinct points of order against it. First, that it was not germane; second,

that it was directly obnoxious to rule 21 third that it violated the rule requiring that appropriations in general appropriations should be authorized by law; and fourth that it was not in continuation of work authorized by law.

This opened up a long parliamentary debate upon the point of order.

Mr. Hepburn took the floor, arguing that the amendment was germane and the direction of Congress constructively authorized the work of building the canal itself. He insisted that the work of constructing the canal was in progress within the contemplation of the rule.

In concluding his argument Mr. Hepburn declared that the rule invoked against his amendment was obsolete so far as the appropriations committee was concerned. There were 13 distinct violations of it in the pending bill. It was only invoked when the appropriations committee desired to stand off some fanciful rider upon the treasury. There was a record of applause when Mr. Hepburn took his seat.

Mr. Cannon in reply said that he would not consider the wisdom of the canal. It was the law which should be considered and there was not a microscope in the universe big enough to find a shred of law upon which to base this appropriation. Personally he announced in favor of the construction of the canal under proper safeguards and conditions.

Mr. Bailey suggested that if there was a question as to whether the amendment was in order upon the bill that the House agree by unanimous consent to make the canal bill a special order immediately after the disposal of the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Cannon pointed out in response, how a majority of the House, if so disposed, could tomorrow go into committee of the whole and consider the canal bill on its merits.

The attempt to get a rider upon a supply bill that must pass, he declared, led to bad and sometimes fraudulent legislation, often both.

Mr. Cannon was exceedingly earnest and vigorous in his argument to members not to be carried off their feet. Impressively he recalled the scandals in connection with the building of the Pacific Railroad and pleaded with the House not to dishonor itself by crush down a rule that had stood for 110 years as a safeguard to legislation. There were things that could not be done with impunity.

There were several interesting colloquies between Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hepburn as they fenced for advantage.

Without confining the debate upon the point of order, the Committee rose. The army appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Hull, who gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest opportunity.

At 5:15 p. m. the House adjourned.

OUTRAGE ON TROOPS.

General Pennington Asks That Governors Investigate the Matter.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 14.—Brigadier General A. C. M. Pennington, commanding officer of the Department of the Gulf today received the report of Lieutenant Dixon, of the Tenth United States Cavalry giving particulars of the attack made by citizens of Mississippi and Texas upon the enlisted men of his command.

When the Tenth was ordered from Huntsville to Texas the regiment left in sections and by different routes.

To authorize the Muskogee Shoals Power Company to construct and operate canals at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

To authorize the Pensacola and Northwestern Railroad to construct a road across the public lands of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

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STATE OF TEXAS WENT DOWN IN 18 FEET OF WATER

Suffering of Passengers and Crew Was Terrible.

PROPS DAMAGED BY COLD THE PEACH CROP SAVED AND THE ORANGES MAY BE SAVED

COLDEST WEATHER EVER IN CHARLESTON

The Weather Bureau Says This Cold Weather Stands as a Record Breaker. Clear Weather Predicted

Washington, Feb. 14.—The weather bureau to-night issued the following: The great storm has practically disappeared off the northeast Canadian coast, after a combination of snow and high winds that must hereafter stand as a record for almost the entire Atlantic coast region.

Clear weather is general to-night, except in the upper lake region and upper Mississippi Valley, where snows and rains are falling, and in the Southern portion of the West Gulf States, where it is also raining.

With the exception of a limited territory in the Southwest and the Eastern portion of the Northern slope, there has been a general and decided rise in the temperatures and they are once more above the freezing point west of the Mississippi river, in Florida, and in the Gulf States, except the Northeastern States. They still continue comparatively low in the Atlantic States.

A low area is evidently developing off the Texas coast, and rains are therefore indicated in Southern portion of the Gulf States.

The temperature will continue comparatively high west of the Mississippi river and rise generally to the eastward.

Storm signals are displayed on the Gulf coast from Galveston to New Orleans.

THE "STATE OF TEXAS" GOES DOWN.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 14.—The Merchants and Miners Transportation Company's chartered steamer State of Texas, from Baltimore to Savannah went down Saturday night last in sixteen feet of water off the mouth of the Rappahannock river in Chesapeake Bay. All her passengers were taken off by a tug and brought to this city, whence they were forwarded to their destination by the company, leaving over the Southern Railway to-night.

The ship was laden with steel rails, a large quantity of guano and oats and of this only the latter will probably be seriously damaged. The company is not in the habit of insuring its vessel and there is probably no insurance on the ship. The suffering of passengers and crew was terrible.

SIX DEGREES BELOW.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 14.—The coldest weather experienced here since 1884 was at 8 o'clock this morning when the thermometer stood at six degrees above zero with only four inches of snow on the ground.

PEACH CROP IS SAFE.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 14.—There were over a thousand carloads of peaches shipped from the Augusta fruit district last year including territory within a radius of fifty miles in Georgia and Carolina. Advice from all this section indicate that the crop is absolutely safe. The usual fruit season for this section is about two weeks later than South Georgia.

EARLY VEGETABLE CROP SAVED

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 14.—The damage by the cold wave in this State was mainly confined to the early vegetable crop. The injury to the citrus industry is as yet more speculative. It is thought the orange bloom brought out by the open Florida winter has been injured. It will require five or six days to ascertain the exact damage done to the orange trees.

No marine disasters have been reported.

LOWEST RECORD EVER KNOWN.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 14.—The published tables showing the temperature of Charleston from 1738 to today, the coldest on this continent, prove that the record of this morning, 68 degrees above zero, is the lowest ever known here. It is remarkable that it was colder here this morning at 8 o'clock than in Boston and New York. The fall of snow yesterday, 3 to 4 inches, also broke the record, a Charlestonian seldom seeing any snow at all at home more than 3 or 4 times in a life time. The weather has moderated and the snow is fast melting this afternoon. The reports from the entire State show similar unprecedented climatic conditions, the thermometer at the Clemson College Weather Bureau, within 15 miles of the Blue Ridge mountains, registering as low as seven degrees below zero.

COLDEST SINCE 1857.

Chapel Hill, Feb. 14.—(Special)—The most severe spell of weather since 1857 say the old inhabitants. The thermometer registered five and a half degrees below zero about four o'clock this morning, but went to twenty five above. It moderated tonight. The snow averages about eighteen inches. First mail arrived tonight since Saturday, owing to freeze up.

WEATHER AT CHARLOTTE.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 14.—Weather bureau here reports the temperature dropped to five degrees below zero last night. For an hour or two today there was a thaw in places exposed to the sun, while in the shade the temperature ranged between 12 and 16 degrees all day. Another hard freeze is on tonight.

HE WAS FROZEN TO DEATH.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 14.—W. W. Wade, a well known business man of this city, aged 43, was today found frozen to death in his store. He had set down by the fire last night, and it is presumed went to sleep in his chair and froze to death when the fire went out.

THE SOUTHERN'S LINE OPEN.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Southern Railway has lifted the snow blockade and announces that its main line to the South will be open for through traffic tonight and that the branch lines will be running tomorrow. This result has been attained by vigorous work where the tracks were obstructed by deep snow drifts.

THE DAMAGE IN FLORIDA.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 14.—Letters were received today from Florida telling of the direful effect of the freeze in that State. The orange growers letters are recitals of ice bound trees and fruit that is ruined by the cold. The price of Florida oranges advanced this morning in one hour from the receipt of the Florida mail from \$3 to \$5 per box. The crops about Savannah are a total loss. Early vegetation was blackened and killed by the freezing weather. The melting snow today is adding to the freezing water that these plants have received.

DAMAGE IN TEXAS.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 14.—The thermometer has made a new low record mark in South Texas, reaching 4 degrees above. The loss to stock will be very severe. Early vegetables are damaged to the amount of at least \$1,000,000.

A BEAUTIFUL WEDDING.

Mr. C. G. Whiting, of Raleigh, United in Marriage to Miss Roberta Harris, of Greensboro.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 14.—(Special)—Surely it was very fitting that the first marriage solemnized in the elegant and spacious church of West Market, Greensboro, should have been so delightful and beautiful an occasion.

It was just at twilight that the orchestra burst forth into the melodious strains of Mendelssohn's grand old march, which has thrilled so many happy hearts as they enter into the paths of mature womanhood, into the sunshine and shadow of after years.

Palms, evergreens and trailing flowers were artistically arranged about the chancel and wax tapers shed a soft radiance over the whole. The bridal party presented a beautiful, but words fail to give any adequate idea of their charming manner and picturesque appearance as they entered the church attired in their spotless white organdies, the quaint perfume of the white carnations which they carried making the air odoriferous.

The attendants formed a semi-circle around the chancel.

The bride came down the middle aisle with Miss Lottie Harris, maid of honor. The delightful bride was exquisitely gowned in a soft gray travelling costume and carried bride's roses. The maid of honor wore pink silk with pearls, and held pink roses which harmonized well and produced a charming color effect.

From the vestry came the best man, Mr. George Whiting Hall, of Hickory, and the groom, who joined the bride at the altar. The ceremony was impressively performed by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Rowe.

The "bride and groom" were escorted to the dining room was tastefully decorated in pink and white. We pause awhile and drink in the beauty of the clusters of palms and pink roses. Over head the tinted tinary marriage bell of Mareschal and small bells attested the artistic taste of the bride.

The happiness of the occasion was reflected in the faces of fair participants and surely the scene was "a thing of beauty."

Mrs. Howard Gardner, of Greensboro, and Mrs. James M. Leach, of Pittsboro, assisted by Misses Annie Glenn, Lena Lee and Emma Sharpe, served tempting and delicious delicacies. Time sped all too swiftly for the mirthful party, but the southern train must leave at 7:30 and so amid showers of rice, flowers and good wishes the couple left for Florida.

The bride is of a fine honored and distinguished family. She is noted for her charming personality and gifts of the true artist. Her home having been in Raleigh for so many years she has endeared herself to all and is with great joy that she will be welcomed there again.

The groom is one of the most popular merchants of Raleigh, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of the most honored of our city.

The wedding presents were numerous and handsome.

TO BE BURIED AT PITTSBORO.

The Remains of Dr. Manning Will be Carried There.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 14.—(Special)—Dr. Manning's remains will be interred at Pittsboro as soon as weather permits travelling, probably Thursday.

ITALIAN BARK STRANDED.

Marseilles, Feb. 14.—The Italian bark Stefano Benetto, from Pensacola for Genoa is stranded near Marseilles.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF ILOILO

An Ultimatum Was Sent to the Rebels on Shore.

SHELLED THE TRENCHES FORTY-EIGHT MARINES LANDED AND RAISED STAIRS AND STRIPES.

NOT A SINGLE AMERICAN WAS INJURED

The Entire Native and Chinese Sections of the Town Were Burned. Foreign Mercantile Property Escaped with Small Damage.

Manila, Feb. 14.—11:30 A. M.—Particulars of the capture of Iloilo by the United States forces under Brigadier General M. D. Miller, on Saturday last, have been received here.

On the morning of Friday, February 10th, General Miller sent an ultimatum to the commander of the rebels on shore, notifying him that it was his intention to take Iloilo, by force if necessary. Non-combatants and foreigners were warned to leave the town within twenty-four hours. The rebels were also warned that they must make no further belligerent preparations.

The gunboat Petrel was then moved to a position close inshore, and near the rebel fort, while the cruiser Boston took up her station at the other end of the town.

Friday passed quietly. During the day many refugees left the town of Iloilo. The majority of them were taken on board foreign ships lying in the harbor.

Searchlights from the United States warships were kept all night illuminating the town and its defenses. The rebels, so far as the lookouts on the ships could discover, remained quiet throughout the night.