

# The News and Observer.

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

### Bimetallism to Win in 1900

### SENATOR JONES TALKS OF WALL STREET SPECULATIVE BOOM

### Prosperity Has Not Reached the Masses Except When Caused by War or Famine Abroad—The Chicago Platform Gaining Ground.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is not in accord with Mr. Croker, of New York, or Mr. Wall, of Wisconsin, regarding the paramount issue in the next Presidential campaign. He said to-day: "To say that the next Democratic National Convention will reaffirm the position taken by the convention in 1896 is to assert what every candid man, even slightly familiar with existing facts, knows to be true. It is as certain as anything human can be that the question of bimetallism will be the leading issue in the campaign next year. And it is reasonable to expect that the majority of the people will next time declare for the party which means what it says and will redeem its pledges, and that they will not again be tricked into casting their votes in favor of the enemies of the principles in which they believe."

"On what grounds do you base your hopes for success next year?" he was asked.

"Some of the reasons why I am strongly hopeful of the future of our cause are as follows: In the campaign of 1896 both parties declared for bimetallism; the Democrats for independent action by the United States, the Republicans for an international agreement, which they pledged themselves to promote. True, this declaration on the part of the Republicans was intended to catch votes, and because the party leaders did not dare to go to the polls without it. I think now no one any longer doubts that the fixed purpose of those who controlled these leaders was to maintain the gold standard, and to prevent, not promote, an international agreement. However, the vast numbers of sincere bimetallists were persuaded to vote for the Republican ticket, in the belief that they were voting for an honest effort to secure international bimetallism. The leaders who were responsible for this trick have already committed their party to the single gold standard, so far as they can, and if they dare speak out honestly in their next national platform it will declare for the single gold standard."

"Do you believe that the cause of bimetallism is improving?"

"There are as many believers in bimetallism to-day in the United States as there ever were, and all these are doubtless now convinced that the only way to accomplish bimetallism is through the action of the Democratic party. The great effort to stop the fall of prices—the shrinking of values—and to relieve the distress of business resulting from these great evils, without doing injustice or injury to any class of business, is being more and more understood, and commands the respect of honest and fair men always when understood, and another campaign of ridicule and abuse, such as that of 1896—whether dictated by ignorance or venality—cannot succeed against temperate arguments and appeals for simple justice, when the people have time to fairly weigh the arguments and form a deliberate judgment. There was great unrest and dissatisfaction in 1896 throughout the country, resulting from falling prices and shrinking values. The Republican party promised that if they were entrusted with power all this would be changed, and that prosperity should succeed existing conditions. Mr. McKinley and the gold press now assure the country that we have prosperity. There is quite a boom in stock speculations in Wall Street, but Wall Street is not the country, as we believe. A desire for a return to that condition which naturally raised the price of wheat while these conditions lasted, and the beneficial effects of this temporary advance in the price of a single article, which was so marked in the short period it continued, is likely to stimulate a desire for a return to that condition permanently and an extension of it to all other products. This is our purpose, and was our purpose in 1896, when the Republican party denounced any effort to increase prices as a crime."

"How do you account for the activity in business?"

"There has been necessarily an increased demand for labor within the last few months, as the result of the withdrawal of large numbers of American citizens from the ordinary walks of life to be employed in the army, whose places had to be filled. There has also been an increased activity in and a demand for all products which were necessary to the maintenance and support of a large army. But all these conditions are in the very nature of things temporary, and all of us know that they must pass away with them into the conditions which brought them into life. Making due allowance for the influence of these three causes, on the present condition of the country, there is to-day as much dissatisfaction and as much cause for it as there was in 1896. No relief was or is to be expected under Republican management except such as comes by famine abroad and war at

### THE WAR IN PHILIPPINES.

### We are Shooting Our Principles Into the Natives.

Washington, Feb. 18.—General Otis to-day cabled the War Department the names of nine American soldiers wounded on Tarquina Road, north of the pumping station yesterday. Of these private George Adams, Company A, First Nebraska, died last night.

The report of such skirmishes as those noted above, and the stories of frequent firing by concealed natives upon the American camps, has created the impression to the officials here that General Otis is being rapidly brought to a pass where he must assume a most vigorous offensive campaign. Although no instructions have yet been sent to him, it is assumed that he will feel justified soon in doing this to prevent the demoralization of his troops and also to make his position tenable in the approaching wet season. The nature of the country around Manila favors the tactics the insurgents seem to have adopted after learning that they could not face the American soldiers in the open field, and it doubtless it will be General Otis' task, just as soon as his reinforcements reach him, to clear them away.

Half a dozen natives concealed in the jungle and firing at long range at intervals, could make the situation unbearable for a whole company of regular troops until they were dislodged. Military officers who have had experience in this kind of fighting say that men become panicky and lose their nerve under this treatment.

It is estimated that at the rate of progress now making by the transport Grant, the 1,800 troops on that ship will land at Manila about March 4th. A couple of weeks later the Sherman will arrive at the same place with a similar number of troops and two weeks after that the Sheridan is due with the troops now en route from New York. Before the last of these troops reach Manila the dry season will have gotten well toward an end, and only a few weeks will be left for active operations, so there is need for steady work in the preparation at all points in order to assure a fairly comfortable summer for our troops. A consideration that favors a termination of the struggle at an early date is the fact that the latest reports rather indicate that the insurgents are becoming short of ammunition, and with redoubled vigilance on the part of the naval forces around Luzon they may be brought to terms on this account as much as from any other.

### BRYAN REPLIES TO MCKINLEY

### "Millions for Defence but not One Cent for Conquest."

### CHUNKS OF SOLID SENSE

### THE WAR HAS BROUGHT THE FILIPINOS ONLY A CHANGE OF MASTERS.

### OPPOSING SENATORS NOT RESPONSIBLE

### The Country Can Settle the Trouble Quickly Only by Declaring its Policy With Reference to Government of the Islands.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 18.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan, lecturer on "Imperialism" tonight before an audience of students, members of the University of Michigan, faculty and citizens, which taxed the capacity of the big University Hall. It is seven years since the present leader of the silver Democracy has visited this city, and the students of all shades of political opinions gave him a noisy and enthusiastic welcome on his appearance.

Colonel Bryan's declarations in favor of independence for the Filipinos under an American protectorate brought out considerable applause.

"The President in his Boston speech has declared that the future of the Philippines is in the hands of the American people. This is all that has been contended for by the opponents of the colonial policy outlined by those who have demanded the forcible and permanent annexation of the Philippine Islands. If the matter is in the hands of the American people then it is a subject for discussion by the American people, and the only question is whether the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands is desirable. And in considering what is desirable we must consider what is best for the people of the United States and what is best for the Filipinos. Those who oppose the colonial policy deny that the adoption of such a policy by this nation would be beneficial either to the United States or to the alien race over which our sovereignty would be extended.

"The sooner the question is settled the better. It is putting the cart before the horse to say that the nation cannot reveal its purpose until the Filipinos lay down their arms. If the nation declares its intention to establish a stable and independent government in the Philippines and then leave that government in the hands of the people of the islands, hostilities would be suspended at once, and further bloodshed would be avoided. What would our colonists have thought of a demand on the part of England to surrender to the King, and then to trust to the decision that he would make. Now that the treaty has been ratified and Spain eliminated from the question, the American people are free to take such action as the circumstances require. Shall our nation enter upon a policy of conquest and substitute the doctrine of force for the power of example and the influence of counsel? Our forefathers fought for independence under a banner upon which was inscribed the motto 'Millions for Defense but not one Cent for Tribute.' And so those who today not only desire American independence, but are willing to encourage the idea of independence and self-government in other races can fight under a banner upon which is inscribed a similar motto: Millions for defense but not one cent for conquest."

"Some of the advocates of a colonial policy have sought to lay upon those who opposed the ratification of the treaty the responsibility for the bloodshed around Manila. While I believed and still believe that it was better to ratify the treaty and make the fight for Philippine independence before the American people rather than through diplomatic negotiations with Spain, I deny that the Senators who opposed ratification were in any way responsible for the commencement of hostilities.

"The responsibility rests not upon those who opposed the treaty, but upon those who refused to disclose the nation's purpose and left the Filipinos to believe that their fight against Spain, instead of bringing them independence, had only brought them a change of masters. It was a highly satisfactory conference and an adjustment was substantially agreed to which was thoroughly satisfactory to the Association committee and Mr. Emerson, but before the agreement could be final it will have to be endorsed by the refrigerating company.

"Mr. Emerson stated that he was quite certain that the terms would be satisfactory to the refrigerating company and the whole matter satisfactorily concluded.

"The Eastern Carolina Truck and Fruit-Growing Association is composed of about 1,300 persons who are located on the lines of the Atlantic Coast Line. The Association ships strawberries, beans, peas, potatoes, etc., to Northern markets. In 1896, there were shipped 113,000 crates of strawberries; in 1897 there were shipped 165,000 crates of strawberries and in 1898 they shipped 205,000 crates of strawberries.

"The members of the committee returned to their homes last night."

### IN INTEREST OF TRUCKERS.

### A Conference Held Last Night to Adjust Their Complaints.

The fruit growing and trucking interest of eastern North Carolina is a great industry and is on the increase every year.

The truckers on the lines of the Atlantic Coast Line have been having a great deal of trouble in getting their products to the Northern markets, owing to the poor ice refrigerator cars. The railroad company having a contract with only one refrigerator line, the truckers had no redress. The contract of the railroad with the refrigerator line expires in a year, and the truckers are taking steps to secure better service.

To this end a bill has been introduced in the Legislature and a conference of the executive committee of the Eastern Carolina Truck and Fruit-Growing Association met with Mr. T. M. Emerson, traffic manager of the Coast Line, last night at the Yarboro and discussed the situation.

The following gentlemen who compose the board, were present: Mr. W. L. Hill, of Warsaw, president; J. S. Westbrook, of Edisto, vice-president; W. J. Boney, of Wallace; J. A. Westbrook, of Mt. Olive, and J. A. Brown, of Chadburn.

The matter was freely discussed by the committee, and Mr. Emerson and Representative Allen, of Wayne, was also present and assisted in the adjustment.

The complaint was the contract held with the refrigerator company by the railroad company left the truckers little redress.

The truckers have suffered very considerably by poor refrigerator cars and it is absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken for their protection. Mr. Emerson was anxious to protect the interest of the truckers and manifested great interest in their wishes. It was a highly satisfactory conference and an adjustment was substantially agreed to which was thoroughly satisfactory to the Association committee and Mr. Emerson, but before the agreement could be final it will have to be endorsed by the refrigerating company.

"Mr. Emerson stated that he was quite certain that the terms would be satisfactory to the refrigerating company and the whole matter satisfactorily concluded."

### THE RICHMOND FLOOD.

### Considerable Destruction of Wharf Property—The Worst Over.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.—As to the flood, it is hoped that the worst is over. There was, however, one unfavorable result to the Democratic party. In Colorado, where national issues were at the front and dominant, the interest in the election was intense, the vote large and our majority overwhelming. In States where it was stated, whether truly or not, that there was an intention on the part of the Democratic managers to sidetrack the great issue, with the purpose of ultimately bringing the party in national convention back to the practice of shuffling and evasion, so long persisted in by Republicans, the interest was not great, the vote was not full, and the results were not conclusive. There was, however, one unfavorable and valuable result—all reasonable men are now satisfied that straddling and dodging are not popular. The next Democratic convention will speak out again in the same clear, unequivocal terms, and in the same manner and on the same lines that it did in 1896. Of this there is no doubt, and the assertions of the Republican gold press, with whom the wish is father to the thought, to the contrary notwithstanding."

### TRUCKING AT NORFOLK.

### Extent of the Damage Done by The Cold Weather.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 8.—The Virginia Pilot will say to-morrow: "We have interviewed the leading truckers in this section in regard to the effects of the late storm upon growing crops. The consensus of opinion is that the radish crop is totally destroyed and will have to be replanted. Kale is looking tough and has turned yellow but may possibly be reclaimed. Cabbage are looking badly and were, it is believed, injured to a large extent. The cold, freezing weather anterior to the late snow storm did the damage. Nearly everything in the ground was injured."

### THE PRESIDENT RETURNS.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The President and party returned to Washington at 7 o'clock this morning from their trip to Boston. The return trip was uneventful.

### ABOUT STAR ROUTES.

### The Senate Talking Sense About Subletting Routes.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The Senate spent most of the day on the Post Office Appropriation bill, but failed to complete it. After animated discussion of the pneumatic tube system, Mr. Cullom's amendment increasing the appropriation for this purpose and designed to extend the system to Chicago, was tabled.

A spirited controversy arose over the Senate amendment that Star Route bidders shall reside on the route where the service is to be performed. Mr. Money (Miss.), said this would result in leaving many star routes without service as there would be no local bidders.

Mr. Pasco (Fla.), said steps should be taken to break up this speculative bidding in star routes. He had seen the service carried on in Florida in a manner unworthy of the government, as a result of the system of subletting.

The amendment was allowed to stand with a suggestion from Mr. Jones, (Ark.), that the conferees provide against subletting of star route bids.

A number of bills of minor importance were passed early in the day.

At 4 o'clock tributes to the memory of the late Representative Simpkins, of Massachusetts were pronounced.

At 4:50 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

### THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

### A Big Appropriation to Complete Buildings at Annapolis.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The House spent two hours upon the naval Appropriation Bill without making any progress and devoted the remainder of the session to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Northway, of Ohio.

The paragraph in the bill relating to the naval Academy against which Mr. Mudd (Rep., Md.), raised a point of order yesterday was stricken out, the point of order being sustained. Mr. Mudd then moved additional appropriation of \$720,000 for completion of the buildings at the academy authorized in the last naval bill.

The amendment was not voted upon. During the morning hour a bill was passed for the relief of George A. Dickel and Company of Nashville, Tenn.

At 3:20 p. m. the House adjourned.

### THE BIG NEWBERN FAIR.

### Large Number of Visitors Are Already Pouring In.

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—The prospects for a most successful fair next week are exceedingly bright tonight. The weather is excellent and will remain so beyond doubt during the entire coming week. Large crowds of visitors arrived on today's trains, the steamers were packed with passengers and the cry is still they come. The probabilities are that the number of visitors will far exceed that of former fairs. At the fair grounds today all was bustle and activity. The various exhibits were being entered and arranged and things generally gotten in shape. The exhibition of fish and shell fish is superb, and according to reliable authorities is one of the finest ever seen in the country. The race track is in fine condition and the races will be tip top.

### DEATH OF MR. PIPPIN.

Weldon, N. C., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Mr. Joe Pippin, son of Mr. P. L. Pippin, Coast Line agent at Enfield, died of pneumonia last night. He was for the past few years cotton buyer for Sprunt & Sons, of Wilmington, and was a splendid young man, only about 23 years of age. His death cast a gloom over the entire Enfield section.

The snow is melting rapidly to-day and the streets are almost rivers of water.

### The People Speak Next

### SENATE PASSES AMENDMENT BY A VOTE OF SEVEN TO ONE.

### Every Democrat Voted For, and Every Republican Against it and the Populists Split

### Even—Senators Fields, Glenn and Travis Spoke for White Men.

Forty-two Senators for, six Senators against the constitutional amendment—that was the vote in the Senate that yesterday knitted the fortunes of the Democratic party to a reform of the suffrage in North Carolina.

The Democrats went about the matter seriously, as befitted its gravity, but with nothing of hesitation or of doubt. Every Democrat present voted "aye," and so far as the representatives of the party in the upper house is concerned, a united front will be presented in the serious struggle yet to come—when the issue will have to be forced in the face of all the opposition that political cunning can devise.

Though it was not generally known that the Senate would take a vote on the amendment yesterday, it got abroad that it had been sent over from the House and made a special order for noon. The galleries were filled to the last inch of standing room when the hour for consideration came. The floor and lobbies were crowded with spectators, House members and distinguished citizens to hear the vote. The dignified quiet usual to the Senate chamber was lost, time and again, in the wildest applause as the vote and debate on the amendment proceeded. When Senator Harris, Populist, voted for the amendment and when Senator Crisp, Republican, courted demoralization at the hands of Senator Glenn, and got it, the demonstration was terrific—in the one case a tribute to the white man determined to be white, party or no party, and in the other to the brilliant vindication of the Democratic position, under fire.

Against the amendment the principal speeches were made by Senator Campbell, speaking as a Western Republican, and Senator Fuller, speaking as the representative of the negro race.

For the amendment Senator Fields spoke as a representative of the Democracy of the West, willing to jeopardize personal advantage for the general good. Senator Glenn made an eloquent defence of the white man's position. Senator Travis made an able argument for the constitutionality and justice of the amendment.

Immediately after the reading of the amendment Senator Goodwin, Populist, sent up an amendment to the effect that all persons who might be disqualified under the amendment should be exempt from the payment of poll tax and from the performance of all civil and military duties. Senator Butler asked him if the poll tax of the disqualified voter did not go to educate and qualify his children. The question was not answered. Senator Goodwin asked that a roll call be given him on his amendment and the Senate ordered it.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 6 to 42. The question then recurred upon the amendment as sent over from the House. Senator Fuller took the floor and made a lengthy speech against it.

Senator Fuller said it had fallen to his lot to represent the colored people of North Carolina on the occasion. He had studied the characters represented on the Senate floor. He had come to the conclusion that before him were some of the brainiest men the State had produced. They brought with them their influence and prestige. He did not believe that anything could stultify the consciences of the Senate. He felt that he was standing upon the solid rock of liberty. The white man of North Carolina had distanced Mr. Bryan, and accomplished the free coinage of White men 49 to 1. The triumphal chariot of Democracy was drawn by two faithful mules. The black mule came from the East and was fed on fish, oysters and fusion offices; the gray mule from the West and was fed on Jim Crow Cars, investigations and pensions. It was not necessary to pass an amendment. As in the past all things needful could be accomplished under the constitution. Negro domination in North Carolina was not possible. There are no such conditions as in South Carolina and Louisiana. The amendment was in conflict with the United States Constitution, which declares that all citizens shall make no difference as to the rights of suffrage. It was impracticable because it would reduce the representation in Congress. It was wrong because it was aimed against the weak, which was contrary to the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race. It was contrary to the civilization and enlightenment of the age. To disfranchise the negro was no admission that the white man was afraid of him. The amendment would not be ratified. It was not the Democratic party but the white man in power. The amendment was not intended to disfranchise the whites; it was meant to crush the negroes.

Senator Fuller alone spoke on the amendment before the voting began. The rest spoke as their names were called on the roll in explanation of their votes.

Senator Campbell was the first to explain. He declared that in his district the amendment could not get a corporal's

guard of supporters. He was glad to be able to vote against the amendment. He believed that Vance would oppose it were he alive. The amendment was unfair, it was wrong and he would never give a vote that had the appearance of disfranchising any one, black or white. We had offered our freedom to the world. Let us not change it at this late day.

Senator Collie said he thought it unwise to submit an amendment at this time. His people were not demanding it; but he would yield to the wishes of his party and vote "aye."

Senator Crisp said he had no desire to apologize for his vote. He had not voted at first to enfranchise the negro. But now he was pledged to vote against any amendment to disfranchise the negro or any one else.

Senator Fields said different times brought new demands. The amendment was not greatly needed in his district, but when he came to the Senate he forgot the needs of his little district for the larger needs of the whole State. He was a member of the Legislature when the last constitutional convention was called. Then as now he voted for it. The interests of North Carolina demand a betterment of our organic law; in accordance with the demand of the only people who make North Carolina worthy the name of State he would support the measure. He voted "aye."

Senator Franks said the amendment had taken him by surprise. He had not expected the vote on it so soon. The bill hit the poor man twice. "He has to have a poll tax receipt. He has to have \$300 worth of property." Several Senators interjected that there was no such provision, to the visible discomfiture of the Senator from Swain. He declared that no educational qualification was required of the men who worked the roads or toted a mule. He voted "no."

Senator Glenn said it was the proudest vote he had ever cast in his life. For it he had no apology to offer. The white men of the State had no opportunity to vote when the negro was enfranchised. It had been forced upon them while their hands were tied. Senator Crisp asked if the negro was responsible for being enfranchised. Senator Glenn replied that it had been done by men with white skins and black hearts. He declared that the amendment would act as a stimulus and in 1908 would be able to read and write. He had made no promise to his opponent. He was sent by his people to do what he was doing today, to uphold the white flag, not the mixed flag over North Carolina. He cast his vote for the glory of his State, and in the name of the grand womanhood of North Carolina.

Senator Hicks said that he was opposed to disfranchising any white man but as every white man would have an opportunity to vote under the amendment he did not hesitate to vote for it.

Senator McIntyre said it had been charged that the amendment would disfranchise whites and negroes. If it disfranchised a single white man he would not vote for it. It should be entitled an act to promote popular education, that would be the effect of it. No more campaigns like the last were wanted; they endangered the property, the integrity and the good will of the State.

Senator Robinson said that this was a white man's government and he proposed a vote to keep it such.

Senator Travis spoke next. He said: "I had intended not to discuss this bill today, because forty-three of the fifty members of this body have already heard it debated ably and exhaustively in our caucus, and a repetition would be tedious to them; but, deeming it unjust to this body that the remarks of the opposition should go to the public without reply, I will notice them briefly.

And in the first place I want to refute the imputation of the Senator from Warren that the majority is actuated in this measure by any feelings of unkindness for the negro. The great Democratic party of North Carolina, made up as it is of the noblest element of the Anglo-Saxon race in this State, is incapable of stooping so low—of doing so mean a thing, as the enactment of any statute from impulsive spite or resentment. The white people of North Carolina are too great, and too magnanimous to entertain for a moment any feeling so belittling as resentment towards an inferior and ignorant race.

No, Mr. President, we are actuated only by those high and generous sentiments that alone are worthy of a great people—to do what in our opinion is right in the eyes of heaven, and for the eyes of every man, woman and child in the State, white and black.

The negro himself cannot now see it so, but the proposed act is the very best thing that can be done for him now."

(Continued on Third Page.)