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RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1899.

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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

To Re-organize the Army

BILL PASSES THE SENATE BY A VOTE OF 55 TO 13.

The House Passes the Army and Fortifications Bills—Vigorous Discussion of the Philippine Policy.

Washington, Feb. 27.—At 11 o'clock to-day the Senate began the last week of the short session of the Fifty-Fifth Congress. An unusually large number of Senators was present, owing, probably, to the great amount of important unfinished business before the Senate. Mr. Cullom (Ills.), presented the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill and it was agreed to.

Mr. Allison (Iowa), presented the conference report on the Indian Appropriation Bill. After some explanation of the report it was agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. Chandler (N. H.), offered an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill authorizing the President to appoint two Vice Admirals of the Navy who shall not be placed on the retired list until eight years after the passage of the bill, except upon the application of the holder of the offices, the offices to cease to exist when vacated by death or otherwise.

This bill is intended to advance Admirals Sampson and Schley.

At the conclusion of morning business consideration was resumed of the Army Reorganization Bill. Mr. Bate (Tenn.), a member of the Military Committee addressed the Senate on the general features of the bill.

He regarded the measure as probably the most important of the present session. It was, he thought, one of the consequences of the action of Congress in taking in Hawaii, an action unconstitutional as he regarded it. He did not approve of such an action, but he thought it was proposed in the bill. It was such an enormity in that respect that it has shocked the public. He thought in this time of "semi-peace," at least, we ought to be able to reduce instead of enlarge the army. He objected to the bill because it provided twice as many men as the exigencies of the situation required, because it made invidious distinctions between regulars and volunteers against the latter; and because it was an entering wedge which makes us depend upon the regular army instead of upon the consent of the people themselves. He declared that the honor of the country did not depend upon the conquest of the Philippines. He held that the United States ought not to pay the \$20,000,000 for the Philippines until Spain was able to deliver the goods in warranty. If we were compelled to fight for control in the Philippines we ought to charge the cost against the \$20,000,000 said to be due Spain.

Further he maintained that Congress ought to be cautious about granting a great standing army, because the President had not declared his policy as to the Philippines and had not asked Congress for any additional troops. Until the President indicated to Congress his policy and purposes no additional troops should be granted him.

Mr. Bate said he did not think the situation in the Philippines was particularly serious according to the reports from General Otis. He felt that we ought to do no more on those islands than to hold what we now have. We ought to wait until the Denby commission arrived at Manila and had had opportunity to confer with the Filipinos. "Let us send the Bible and the Cross and the flag of the army and show a Christian spirit," said he, "by which we can bring about conciliation and save the honor of the country."

Mr. Vest antagonized the bill, although he said he did so with hesitation, because of its strong advocacy by his colleague, Mr. Cockrell. He declared his belief that the war in the Philippines was not being conducted with the idea of giving the Filipinos self-government. "I believe," he said, "that this Government is to take the Philippines as an indemnity for the war with Spain. It has been so stated in the imperialistic press. But I ask now whether it is true that the President telegraphed to our commissioners to take nothing less than the island of Luzon, as Porto Rico was worth only \$40,000,000 and would not be a proper indemnity for the war. I ask now whether such a dispatch was sent."

Mr. Frye, one of the peace commissioners: "There was not."

Mr. Vest: "Is the statement true or false?"

Mr. Frye: "It is not true."

Mr. Vest: "Was there not a dispatch sent that nothing less than the island of Luzon would be accepted?"

Mr. Frye: "The instructions of the President when we started out, were to take Luzon."

Mr. Vest: "Was no mention made of Porto Rico not being sufficient indemnity for the war?"

Mr. Frye: "Not at all. The Senator has heard read in executive session every telegram, cable and letter of instruction that passed between the President and the peace commissioners."

Mr. Vest: "The statement I have made was published in the imperialistic press of the country, and it has never been contradicted until the Senator (Frye) contradicted it now."

Mr. White (Calif.), followed Mr. Vest in a speech against the bill.

On behalf of the Military Committee, Mr. Cockrell suggested several amendments to the bill, among them being one striking out the language fixing the minimum in companies of the various branches of the service. As reported from the Committee the bill provided that the minimum of privates in troops of the cavalry service should be 43; that the minimum in each battery of artillery should be 51; and, in each company of infantry 48. The effect of Mr. Cockrell's amendment is to fix these numbers as the maximum instead of the minimum allotted to each company.

The amendments were accepted.

Mr. Caffery made an argument against an increase in the standing army. He declared it was an extolling of the military calling, of militarism which was the forbidden fruit which led to the destruction of republics in the past. The American people, he declared, wanted no great standing army. They wanted nothing but a nucleus around which our citizen soldiery could rally.

Mr. Caffery discussed also the policy of expansion. He declared that this was a war of paradoxes. We had started out to release the Cuban reconcentrados and had now come to transport shooting down Filipinos with Gatling guns, Maxim guns, and every sort of instrument of scientific murder. He maintained that the fatal mistake which had been made was that the United States had not applied to the Philippines the same resolutions that had been applied to the Cubans.

Mr. Gorman offered the following amendment as a provision of section 15: "That each and every provision of this act shall continue in force until July 1st, 1901; and on and after that date all the general staff and line officers appointed to the army under this act shall be discharged and the members restored in each grade to those existing at the passage of this act, and the entire force of the line of the army shall be reduced to the number as provided for by law prior to April 1st, 1898, exclusive of such additions as have been or may be made under this act to the artillery and except the cañons provided for by this act, who may be appointed prior to July 1st, 1901; and provided, further, that no officer who has been, or may be, promoted under existing law or under the rules of seniority, shall be disturbed in his rank."

The amendment was adopted, 68 to 0.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.), said the adoption of the Gorman amendment simplified the matter materially. This bill would place an annual expenditure of \$85,000,000 upon the country, but notwithstanding the fact that the war in the Philippines was an unholty war he felt it his duty to support the bill and would do so.

Mr. Hansbrough offered an amendment providing that no enlisted man should be employed to sell liquor in any canteen or army post. It was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Carter provided that three of the provisional regiments at the discretion of the President, should be cavalry, whose members should be particularly proficient in horsemanship and marksmanship, the regiment to serve mounted or dismounted, it was agreed to.

The debate was continued until 7 o'clock when the bill was passed 55 to 13 (the vote in detail being as follows:—

Yeas—Allen, Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cockrell, Cullom, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Heitfield, Jones (Nev.), Lindsay, Lodge, McEnery, Mallory, Mantle, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Rawlins, Rouch, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Smith, Spooner, Stewart, Teller, Warren, Wellington—55.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Culliton, Clay, Daniel, Hoar, Martin, Pettigrew, Turley, Vest, White—13.

Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill was begun at 7:45 p. m.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the following additional amendment to the bill which was agreed to:—

"And the owners or holders of all outstanding military land warrants or parts of such warrants, allowed, issued by the State of Virginia for military services performed by the officers and soldiers, seamen, or marines of the Virginia State and Continental Lines in the army or navy of the Revolution are hereby notified and required to present and surrender them to the Secretary of the Interior within twelve months from the passage of this act for his action under the provisions of the act entitled 'An Act Making Provisions for the Satisfaction of Virginia Land Warrants' approved August 31st, 1852. And all such warrants or parts of warrants not so presented and surrendered to the Secretary of the Interior shall be forever barred and invalid."

At the conclusion of the reading of

the bill at 9:30 p. m. nearly all the committee amendments, having been agreed to the bill was laid aside.

It was expected that the Senate should convene at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Senate then at 9:35 adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The House was in session seven hours to-day and sent to the Senate two more appropriation bills, the Army, which has been under consideration for several days, and the Fortifications. The former carries about \$79,000,000 and the latter approximately \$4,700,000. The final conference report upon the Indian Appropriation Bill was also adopted. The only amendment of importance attached to the Army Bill today was one giving two months' extra pay to enlisted men in the regular army who served beyond the limits of the United States during the war with Spain, and one month's extra pay to those who served in the United States.

The discussion of the Administration's policy relative to the Philippines, which has been occupying the attention of the members to the exclusion of almost everything else during the consideration of appropriation bills for the last two weeks, continued today, several speeches being made on the subject.

When the consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill was resumed, Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.) made a short, sharp, general speech, saying:

"I will never vote a cent to put a bullet in a gun to shoot down those who are trying to establish their home government."

He could not understand, he said, why we had started out to free the Cubans and should end by shooting the Filipinos. What a remarkable notification, he declared, was that of General Otis that he had killed and wounded 4,000 of those people, part of them naked, some armed with bows and arrows. As an American, he asked, where was the glory of this achievement? Who had declared war on these people, who had done us no harm?

After the passage of the Army Appropriation Bill Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) presented a special order agreed upon by the Committee upon Rules setting aside tomorrow until six o'clock for the consideration of the Public Buildings Bill. Those acted on by the Committee of the House of Representatives acted upon, after which such as might be designated by the Committee upon Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Dockery opposed the rule on the ground that neither the condition of the appropriation bills, nor the Treasury warrant of \$1,000,000,000 for this purpose, nor the appropriation of money which would result. He figured out the total appropriations for the session of \$678,000,000. This did not include the \$115,000,000 for the Nicaragua Canal, which might become law, nor the \$25,000,000 for the Panama Canal assumed by the treaty of Paris. These aggregated the appalling total of \$800,000,000. Yet it was now proposed to give a day for public buildings and add \$11,000,000 more to these staggering liabilities. He figured out that the total appropriations for this Congress would reach \$1,000,000,000. The rule was adopted 94 to 34.

Mr. Hemeway (Rep., Ind.) called up a substitute for the Fortifications Bill and moved its passage under suspension of the rules. By agreement the time for debate confined by the rule to twenty minutes on the bill was extended to one hour and thirty minutes on a side.

Mr. Hemeway explained that the substitute was in reality the bill reported to the Appropriations Committee with a few minor amendments. It was necessary to offer the amended bill as a substitute, as amendments were in order under suspension of the rules. The bill carried \$4,744,798, the estimates aggregating \$12,151,898. The appropriations at the last session for fortifications together with the allotment from the \$50,000,000 appropriation aggregated \$39,918,232.

Mr. Cowan (Dem., Mo.) declared that the country would never cease to regret the Administration's policy toward the Philippines. The war against the horde of semi-barbarians thundering at the gates of Manila would never cease. Our heroic soldiers sent there were doomed. Though they would always be successful when they met the enemy in the field, there were forces against which bravery was impotent. Disease and death would ravage our army during the rainy season.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), delivered a thirty minutes' speech generally replying to the charges emanating from the opposition during the past few days that there had been an alliance between the United States and the insurgent forces in the Philippines. He carefully went over the official records to show that there had never been any alliance. One after another he reviewed attempts of Aguinaldo to secure recognition and alliance and showed how he had been rebuffed by the American authorities. The official documents and their dates were produced in each case. He defied the opposition to produce a single official utterance authorizing or recognizing any alliance.

In reply Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) asked as to whether he was speaking by authority of and in defense of the President.

Mr. Grosvenor replied that he was speaking on his own authority as he always spoke. Mr. Grosvenor defended the President's policy in the Philippines. In conclusion he said:

"I protest against discussing who is right and who is wrong when my brothers and your sons are being shot down in battle. I warn my friends upon the other side that they are hurting nobody but themselves. The country will place but one construction upon their attitude. The American people will never retire upon the demands of an enemy in the front." (Prolonged Republican applause.)

Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.) replied briefly to Mr. Grosvenor. He held up to ridicule the absurd charge that Democrats were firing into the rear of our soldiers. No honest man, said he, ever made such a charge and none ever believed it. If such a charge was made it was the act of a demagogue who sought to drag this question down to the level of his capacity. (Democratic applause.) The Democrats were the friends of the soldiers, he continued, but the soldiers had nothing to do with the policy of the Administration which the Democrats criticized. The soldiers went where they were ordered, but he contended that they were being treated unfairly. They had enlisted in the cause of liberty and humanity. They were being retained to foster greed and ambition (Democratic applause.)

The American people, he insisted, had a right to know what the policy of this Government was to be. Mr. Burke (Dem., Tex.) created considerable enthusiasm on the Republican side by his declaration that he held the Philippines by right of conquest and had as much right as we had in Porto Rico. He took no stock in Aguinaldo, he said. When the rebels stopped those who served the American soldiers would be time to talk to Aguinaldo and his crowd.

Mr. Henry (Dem., Texas) asked Mr. Burke to define his position relative to the Philippines, and in reply the latter had read the resolutions of the convention that nominated him, opposing the hauling down of the American flag at Manila. He would, he said, like to see the Filipinos eventually govern themselves under the protection of the American flag.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Vandiver (Dem., Mo.), Vincent (Pop., Kan.) and Fleming (Dem., Ga.), the Fortification Bill was passed.

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The death of Representative Harley of New York, who died at Hot Springs, Va., yesterday was announced by his colleague, Mr. Fisher. The usual resolutions were adopted and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral. As a further mark of respect the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

Don't white-wash to-day. This is not a good day for white-washing. Don't.

TO WHITEWASH OR NOT TO WHITEWASH

Wilson Matter to be Heard at 4 P. M. To-Day.

VINDICATION IMPROBABLE

NUMEROUS NOMINATIONS TO BE MADE TONIGHT.

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

To be Created. Railroad, Labor and Insurance Commissioners and Keeper of Public Buildings to be Decided on To Night.

The Democratic caucus decided last night to take up the Wilson matter in joint session at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

To establish the office of Insurance Commissioner.

To nominate three Railroad Commissioners, an insurance commissioner, a labor commissioner and a keeper of the public buildings and grounds.

To leave the public printing to be settled by committee.

To white-wash or not to white-wash—whether this Legislature shall apply a good thick coating to the erstwhile chief of the tribe of Gideon—will be the special order in joint session for 4 o'clock this afternoon. The case of Major Wilson will be considered at the same time. The matter will come up on the report

DOWN WITH THE COLONIAL POLICY

Action of the House Democratic Caucus.

ACCORD OF SENTIMENT

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST PHILIPPINE SOVEREIGNTY.

LOYALTY AND VALOR OF OUR SOLDIERS

They Are Commended by the Caucus, Which Pledges them Hearty Support and Sympathy. Wheeler Asks that President's Hands be Upheld.

Washington, Feb. 27.—At a caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, held in the Hall of the House to-night, the following declaration of policy and resolutions as to the Philippines were adopted:—

"We hold that the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established for an intelligent, liberty loving and self-governing people and cannot be successfully applied to a people of different vices and conditions. We therefore hold that a colonial policy is contrary to the theory of our Government and subversive to those great principles of civil liberty which we have been thought to cherish. We believe with the Declaration of Independence that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and we are unalterably opposed to the establishment of any Government by the United States without the consent of the people to be governed, and in conformity with these principles we instruct the minority members of the Foreign Affairs Committee to introduce and urge the following resolution:

"Resolved, 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 an independent Government shall have been erected therein to transfer to said Government upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and thereupon to leave the Government and control of the islands to their people."

Another resolution, by Mr. Griggs (Ga.), was adopted as follows:—

"We, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives in caucus assembled, command the signal loyalty and valor of our soldiers and sailors in the performance of every military duty to which they have been assigned by proper authority, however much we may deplore the policy of the Administration now directing their movements; and we pledge to them our hearty support and sympathy under all circumstances wherever engaged."

The following resolution by Mr. Livingston (Ga.), was lost:

"Resolved, That the United States Congress as soon as the treaty of peace between this Government and Spain is ratified, give notice to the inhabitants of the Philippines that it is not our desire or purpose to hold them under permanent military control or as a colonial subject, and as soon as practicable to aid them to establish a republican form of Government and to be independent and self-sustaining with such commercial and military privileges from the United States as may be agreed upon between us. In the meantime we shall protect both persons and property with the largest liberty to citizens possible under the circumstances."

The caucus began at 8 o'clock p. m. and lasted until nearly midnight. The attendance was large, and little division of sentiment was manifested on the general features of the resolutions. The first resolution was offered by Mr. Clark (Missouri) from the Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee and was the text of most of the speeches.

Among those who spoke were: Representatives: Bailey, Texas; Allen, Mississippi; Gaines, Tennessee; Wheeler, Alabama; Lutz, Ohio; and Cowherd, Missouri. The speech of General Wheeler was notable in differing with the prevailing view. He urged that nothing should be done which could be construed as a lack of support to our soldiers. The hands of the President should be upheld, he said, when fighting was going on. As a matter of expediency also, he urged that the party should not oppose the war. Wars were popular, he declared, and at the present time the spirit of the people was shown by the fact that every boy had his drum and sword, while the mothers were proud of this patriotic spirit.

The votes were practically unanimous upon the two resolutions adopted, and the Livingston resolution was defeated by a large majority.

KILLED ALMOST INSTANTLY.

Sanford, N. C., Feb. 26, 1899.—A negro tramp calling himself Charlie Jones and hailing from Norfolk, was shot and killed almost instantly at 12 o'clock Saturday night by Gus Cotten, a negro employed at a livery stable here. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over a negro woman. Jones had been working as a laborer for a few days in Sanford.

THE PEOPLE SAY: DON'T.

There has never been a time when the people of North Carolina were so united upon a proposition as to-day. There are not 500 Democrats in the State who would not feel outraged if the Legislature should reinstate S. Otho Wilson.

The evidence is plain and convincing. To-day determines whether the Democratic legislators will mar their excellent record.

The people thunder, Don't.

FOUND A MURDERED BABY

LYING IN THE COLLEGE BRANCH WITH ITS THROAT CUT.

No Clue as Yet to the Doers of the Deed. An Attempt to Break out of the Jail.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—A horrible murder has just been brought to light in Greensboro, Saturday evening a negro man found a suspicious looking bundle in the college branch and on unwrapping it found it contained the dead body of a white female infant.

The child's throat was cut from ear to ear. An examination was made by a physician, who declared that the child was alive when born and when found had been dead about thirty six hours. No clue has been discovered as to the perpetrators.

An attempt was made last night by the inmates of the county jail to escape. The bars of the window in one cell were found to be sawed in two, and but for a note from one of the prisoners to a guard the attempt would have been successful.

A negro named Louis Albright shot John Hawley, another negro. Sunday morning through the back, inflicting an ugly though not necessarily dangerous wound. Albright claims that the shot was accidental.

GASOLINE IGNITED.

Lady Narrowly Escaped Burning to Death—Sudden Death.

Smithfield, N. C., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Mr. Isaac Grice, proprietor of the Grice House, died suddenly at his home in Smithfield, of neuralgia of the heart. His death was unexpected, and came as a shock to the town.

The wife of Mr. G. H. Watson, a prominent merchant of our town, narrowly escaped being burned to death. A bottle of gasoline was ignited in her hand, and in an instant, she was painfully, though not seriously, burned.

The small-pox here, has about died out. The only results were that several of our people were vaccinated.

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