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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

Last Hours of Congress THE FINAL SESSION ENDED AT NOON YESTERDAY.

The Sitting Had Been Prolonged Twenty-Five Hours—Passage of General Deficiency and Naval Bills.

Washington, March 4.—Vice President Hobart declared the Senate of the Fifty-fifth Congress adjourned without day eight minutes after 12 o'clock today after a continuous session beginning at 11 o'clock on Friday with the exception of one hour's recess during the forenoon.

The day of final adjournment broke with the Senate in executive session, disposing of a large number of nominations. When the doors were opened there were seen but a handful of tired and haggard looking Senators who were waiting for the final reports from the conferees on the two bills yet in dispute. Finally Mr. Hale appeared with both. The Deficiency Bill was quickly passed and then came the final and closing fight on the Naval Bill and the price of armor plate for an armor plate factory. This was finally over and the weary Senators took a short recess.

Upon reassembling the Senate took on a new appearance. The chamber had been cleaned up and the Senators came back to the closing meeting with a more spry appearance. Some few attempts at legislation were made, but all were unsuccessful.

Then the galleries filled with gaily dressed visitors who were there to see the final ceremonies. They were not long permitted to enjoy themselves, as an executive session drove them into the corridors, where they patiently waited for the doors to be opened. When this was done only five minutes remained of the Congress, but the hands of the clock were turned back ten minutes to give them time for the usual complimentary resolution and the address of the Vice President.

President McKinley and his entire Cabinet had come to the capitol and were in the President's room back of the Senate chamber, where the various bills were hurried for signature. Finally the last big appropriation bill had received the President's approval and everything was ready for the close. The resolutions thanking Vice President Hobart and President pro tempore Morgan, in an appropriate address, and the Senate, which had been in a turmoil for several days, quietly came to an end.

It was 3:30 o'clock this morning before the River and Harbor Bill was disposed of. The House refused to agree to the Senate amendment making an appropriation for the construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Missouri River. Mr. Warren (Rep., Wyo.), who had fought for the retention of this amendment, yielded and the report was agreed to.

Following quickly upon this agreement, another bone of contention was tossed into the Senate in the form of a partial report on the Naval Bill conferees. Mr. Hale (Maine) in charge of the report, said the conferees had been unable to agree upon the Senate amendment reducing the price of armor plate to \$300 a ton and that authorizing the construction of Government armor plant in the event of the refusal of the armor companies to accept the price fixed by the Senate.

Mr. Hale moved that the Senate conferees recede from the amendment. This motion created a lively debate. Mr. Hale, Mr. Tillman (S. C.), Mr. Chandler (N. H.), and Mr. Butler (N. C.), being the leading participants. The Senate voted down Mr. Hale's motion and sent the bill back to conference.

At 5:30 Mr. Allison (Iowa), presented a partial report on the Sundry Civil Bill. The conferees still disagreed upon several items, principal among which were the public building amendment and that providing for the construction of the Hawaiian Cable, both of these amendments aroused discussion. The partial report presented by the conference committee was then adopted. On motion of Mr. Allison the Senate receded, after considerable discussion from the Senate amendment inserting several public buildings projects, the bills for which had not passed both branches of Congress.

Mr. Allison then moved that the Senate recede from the remainder of the amendments in controversy, including the Pacific Cable project. This motion was vigorously discussed by Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Butler. The last named denounced the action of the House in delivering "ultimatums" to the Senate as "check concentrated and call compounded" and an "insult to the Senate."

The Senate then voted on Mr. Allison's motion to recede from the remaining amendments in dispute, and it was carried, only three or four voices being heard in the negative.

The final conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill was agreed to without division.

On motion of Mr. Hansbrough (N. D.), the Senate then at 7 o'clock went into executive session.

At 8 o'clock the Senate resumed business in legislative session. Soon afterward Mr. Hale (Maine), presented the conference report on the General Deficiency Bill and the report was agreed to without debate.

Mr. Hale explained that the report of the conference committee fixed the price of armor for the ships authorized by this bill at \$300 a ton, no contract for the hulls to be made until contracts had been made for the armor. The number of battleships, armored cruisers and protected cruisers are as fixed in the House bill. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract for armor for the ships provided for in the Naval Appropriation Bill of 1898 at \$400 a ton.

"That," said Mr. Hale, "is the meat of the whole proposition. The report of agreement leaves out the provision for an armor plant because we could get no recognition now from the House for such a proposition. I am frank to say that the result of the conference does not suit anybody very well. It does not suit me, but, Mr. President, it is the best we could do."

Mr. Butler: "Will we conclude any contracts for new war vessels under the pending bill if it becomes a law?"

Mr. Hale: "No, I think not. I believe we shall do no more than get out the plans and specifications for the authorized ships and decide about turbines and the like. Of course, the Senate conferees had to yield something."

Mr. Tillman: "But we seem to have yielded everything and the House nothing."

Mr. Hale: "The Senate conferees cannot settle this controversy alone."

Mr. Tillman: "But the Senate can. We can place on the House the responsibility for an extra session. I was never so strongly tempted in my life to say 'This bill shall not pass and become a law,' but I have had assurances from gentlemen on this side of the chamber, waving his hand toward the Republican side, 'that they will help us out at the next session and I am willing to accept those assurances.'"

Mr. Butler announced the proposition for the construction of protected cruisers, saying they were of little or no account in war.

After some further discussion, the conference report was agreed to without division.

This was the last of the conference agreements on the appropriation bills to be acted upon by the Senate, and its acceptance caused a general sigh of relief. The action did not, however, cause an immediate restoration of that harmony which had been expected as a result of the disposal of the supply measures.

Mr. Pettus (Ala.), moved a recess until 10:30, which Mr. Mason (Ills.), antagonized.

Mr. Mason desired to secure the printing of the testimony taken in the investigation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and when Mr. Pettus insisted upon his motion intimated that there was some motive to suppress the testimony. He called for the eyes and nose on the motion and it looked at one time as if a quorum would not be secured.

The Senators, however, struggled in one by one from the committee rooms and by last the requisite number was secured and the recess ordered by a vote of 26 to 21.

When the Senate reconvened at 10:30 Mr. Mason renewed his motion for printing the testimony taken in the investigation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Fairbanks moved the consideration of the bill extending the immigration laws to the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Pettus objected on behalf of his colleague, Mr. Morgan. The bill was, however, taken up and Mr. Pettigrew spoke upon it.

Mr. Morgan had entered the chamber at this juncture and moved an executive session. The motion prevailed 32 to 22.

At 11:45 the doors of the Senate were opened, and the Senate began its last legislative session of the present Congress.

the kindness received at their hands. In conclusion he said:

"For the Senators who remain and for the Senators who retire from this body, I desire to convey my thanks for the kindly sentiments expressed in the resolution just adopted, and it only remains for me now, in the exercise of the duty devolving upon me to declare that the Senate stands adjourned without day."

There was no demonstration whatever in the Senate. There was general hand-shaking among the Senators, and many expressions of regret were heard that many Senators whose terms expired today were not to be here when the Senate met again.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 4.—Wearily the House sat through the silent watches of the night, recessing from time to time while awaiting conference reports upon the appropriation bills. The floor of the House was littered with waste paper, which drifted ankle deep about the desks and made the hall look as if it had been swept by a snow storm. Still the weary and heavy-eyed legislators kept at their posts, through the night. The leaders, upon whom the strain and burden of the closing hours fell most heavily, and the Speaker, who had the greatest responsibility of all, remained constantly in their places, watching vigilantly the progress of the contests between the two Houses.

The final agreement on the River and Harbor Bill containing the compromise on the Nicaragua Canal was secured about 3:30 a. m.; the Sundry Civil Bill, in which the House forced the Senate to surrender the provision for the Pacific Cable, about six; the District of Columbia bill, with the provision for sectarian institutions eliminated about 7 o'clock; the Deficiency Bill at 8:50 o'clock, and the final conference report upon the Naval Bill at about 9:30 a. m.

The hall presented a sullen, bedraggled looking scene when the daylight, sifting through the ground glass ceilings, dimmed the yellow lights this morning. Outside a fine drizzling mist was falling, completely shrouding the top of the dome and giving the wet, half-masted flags over the two wings to the staffs. The red-eyed members sat listlessly in their seats, the few persons in the galleries slumbered peacefully.

About 7 o'clock Mr. Henderson aroused the House by an electric speech. It was one of the most eloquent of this Congress. The surroundings added impressiveness to his utterances. The disheveled members and the wreckage of the night were about him. It was on the question of sectarian institutions in the District of Columbia, provisions for which had been stricken out of the District Appropriation Bill by the conferees. With force and pathos he denounced the bigotry of the conferees, who, he said, were willing at the behest of a secret organization, which did its work in the dark, to turn the homeless and friendless into the streets. The scene was dramatic in the extreme when Mr. Henderson recalled the dark days of the war when the white-capped sisters of mercy were ministering on the battlefields to the stricken and dying soldiers.

With the advent of the day the House began to take on the appearance of life. Members went below for baths and breakfast, and returned refreshed to their stations. As early as 7:30 the people began to pour into the galleries, the first party to arrive being a dozen ladies who took their places in the public galleries. The important business of the House had been virtually completed when the House recessed for an hour at 9:30. All that remained was the enrollment of bills and the final ceremonies.

The engrossing clerks were now the busiest people about the capitol, and almost every minute of their time was rushed with belated measures in his arms.

The last legislative act of the House was the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the acceptance by the United States of a tract of land from the State of Massachusetts. It was now 11:45 the clock, but at this moment the assistant door-keeper of the House, armed with a long pole, set back the hands of the clock 10 minutes. This raised a loud laugh, but immediately afterward came a most dramatic episode. General Wheeler, of Alabama, who has carefully refrained from exercising his privileges as a member of the House, pending the determination of the question as to his right to a seat in the House, arose from his old seat down near the front of the Democratic side and loudly asked for recognition.

"Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker," he called.

The Speaker's face was flushed slightly, but he looked straight ahead as if he did not hear.

"I ask unanimous consent to speak for five minutes," shouted the General. But the Speaker disregarded him. Every eye was now riveted upon the diminutive figure of the grizzled old veteran of two wars.

The situation was intensely dramatic, but Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, hurried to the rescue. He moved a recess for ten minutes.

"Pending that I ask unanimous consent to speak for three minutes," demanded General Wheeler. The Speaker then turned toward him for the first time, and looking straight into the gray eyes of the General, ignored his request completely, putting the motion of Mr. Payne and declaring it carried.

As the hands of the clock pointed to seven minutes to twelve, although it was really then three minutes past the hour, the committee appointed to wait upon the President marched down the aisle. The Speaker had retired to his room, and Mr. Payne, the Speaker pro tempore, in the Chair, Mr. DeBussell in the centre, announced that the committee had fulfilled its duty and that the President had made reply that he had no further communication to make. "The President requested us to state," he continued, "that the Fifty-fifth Congress had performed its extraordinary duties manfully and he requested me to extend to each and every member his best

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NATIVES ROUTED WITH SLAUGHTER

Gunboat Advanced on Them Under Heavy Fire.

IT WAS A REINFORCEMENT

CROSSING THE RIVER NEAR TOWN OF GUADALOUPE.

ONLY ONE AMERICAN WAS KILLED

The Bennington Shells Suburbs of Malabon—Dewey Raises Admiral's flag on the Olympia and is Saluted by all Ships in Port.

Manila, March 4.—11:55 a. m.—At daylight General Wheaton's outposts discovered a large body of rebels attempting to cross the river for the purpose of reinforcing the enemy at Guadalupe, and a gunboat advanced under a heavy fire and poured shot into the jungle on both sides of the river and shelled the enemy's position at Guadalupe, effectually but temporarily scattering the rebels. The enemy's loss was heavy.

Private John T. Oiz, of Battery G, Third artillery, was killed.

On board the gunboat Privates William Wheeler, Company L, and Louis Barrien, of Company G, California regiment, were wounded.

DEWEY RAISES ADMIRAL'S FLAG
Manila, March 4.—Admiral George Dewey raised his flag as Admiral on board the Olympia this morning and was saluted by the guns of the forts, of the foreign warships, the British cruiser Narcissus and the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, and by the American ships in port.

The United States cruiser Baltimore arrived here at 4 p. m. today with two of the civil members of the Philippine commission, Prof. J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell University, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.
Manila, March 4.—10:15 a. m.—General Otis accompanied by his aides, Captain Murray and Lieutenant Slade, this morning paid a formal visit to the civil members of the United States Philippine Commission, who arrived here yesterday from Hong Kong on board the cruiser Baltimore.

A house on the Ermita water front has been prepared for the residence of the commission. Colonel Charles Denby, the only one of the commissioners who has not arrived yet, is expected by the next steamer from Hong Kong.

The vessel which arrived here yesterday and was reported as the transport Ohio, turns out to be the gunboat Manila. The error was caused by dense fog. The troops brought by the transport Senator are still on board that vessel. A permanent cable has been established between Manila and Cavite.

THE MISERABLE ROADS.

Almost Impassable—Farmers Late in Preparing for a Crop.

Scotland Neck, N. C., March 4.—(Special.)—There is great dissatisfaction at the condition of the public roads. Almost every one who goes into the country or who comes into the town, says the roads are well nigh impassable. The old system of keeping up the roads is more of a failure now than the people have realized before. Farmers can scarcely haul at all either wood or produce to town or goods or fertilizer from town. They have scarcely made a move towards making a crop this year. No plowing has been done, no manure hauled, and practically the farmers are no more ready to commence a crop than they were at the end of the year. Tobacco farmers have still to plant their tobacco beds in many places, and they are beginning to fear that they will be late.

The smallpox scare is not so intense as it was a few days ago. It does not seem to be spreading in the county, and there is a general vaccination.

The Commonwealth suggested this week the abolishment of the Railroad Commission, and many persons have expressed opinion that it might be wise. It has been a source of some kind of unpleasant contention ever since its establishment, they say, and there is a question whether it has not done as much harm as good in the State.

The News and Observer is looked for as the paper that gives the news, and speaks out what it thinks for the good of the State.

On account of the existence of smallpox in the county, there will be no Superior court at Halifax this week.

Miss Sallie Bryer, of this community, was this week married to Mr. Crittendon, of Newport News, Va. They left the next day for the home of the groom.

Carolina are provided for in the bill.

To Peter R. Andrews, administrator of Peter Andrews, deceased, late of Jones county, three hundred and sixteen dollars.

To Nancy M. Bass, administratrix of William Bass, deceased, late of Wayne county, \$250.

To Thomas H. Brinegar, of Davie county, \$250.

To Flora J. Campbell, of Harnett county, \$633.

To J. A. Burgyn, administrator of Dorsey S. Deloatch, deceased, late of Northampton county, \$315.

To John F. Grantham, administrator of Needham Grantham, deceased, late of Sampson county, \$677.

To S. L. Wallace, administrator of Mason Jones, deceased, late of Martin county, \$750.

To Rachel McCormick, administratrix of Duncan McCormick, deceased, late of Cumberland county, \$625.

To Furneyford Mercer, of Jones county, \$747.

To Richmond G. Sheek, of Davie county, \$200.

To William H. Mathias, administrator of Linton Speight, (or Spikes), deceased, late of Gates county, \$125.

To Nathaniel K. Thornton, of Sampson county, \$670.

To J. C. Marcom, administrator of William P. Forest, deceased, of Wake county, North Carolina, \$517.

To T. W. Long, administrator of Thomas S. Long, deceased, of Catawba county, North Carolina, \$200.

To O. P. Adams, of North Carolina, the sum of \$1,450, for services rendered the United States Government during the war of the rebellion.

To William E. Bond, of Edenton, Chowan county, North Carolina, the sum of \$307.43.

The Post of this city says that in view of his continued ill health, Judge Stanton may shortly resign, and that the names of Senator Pritchard and Senator McLaughlin are mentioned in connection with the succession.

A TERRIFIC STORM.

Planing Mills Unroofed, and Negro Normal School Lifted From its Pillars.

Apex, N. C., March 4.—"Last evening (3rd) the whole heavens were charged with electricity. A dense fog shrouded the earth, the frequent jars and constant roar of thunder a few miles away were evidences of something unusual.

Then came a sudden down-pour of hail. In two or three minutes the ground was covered with hail-stones from the size of partridge eggs down. This lasted for only a few minutes. Then came a billow continuing for a short time a half hour perhaps. A storm-cloud came from another direction—southwest—accompanied by wind, rain and hail. A tornado was on us. Timorous women and stout men trembled, glass windows were shattered and blown in, chimneys blew down, houses were unroofed, and in some cases utterly demolished.

The planing mills of the Apex Lumber Company were unroofed, the immense smoke stack to their furnace carried away.

The new negro Normal School building was lifted from its pillars and now sits flat on the ground.

The very large forage barn of Mr. J. A. Norris is utterly wrecked. Numerous other buildings were unroofed and glass windows broken without number. Two milk cows were crushed by falling stalls. The oldest inhabitant says he never knew March to behave so ugly.

RICHMOND'S QUARANTINE.

A Conditional One Against Norfolk and Nearby Cities.

Richmond, Va., March 4.—The Richmond Board of Health to-night directed a conditional quarantine against Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton and Suffolk. An order was issued forbidding railroad and steamboat companies to bring to this city from the points named persons who cannot show that they have been vaccinated and are unwilling to undergo this operation. The houses to house vaccination here is about completed. Nearly 20,000 persons have been vaccinated by the public physicians. There is not a case of smallpox here.

KILLED BY THE FAST MAIL.

A Negro Run Over on the Southern Railroad.

Greensboro, N. C., March 4.—(Special.)—The fast mail, which arrived here at 12:16 to-day, ran over and killed Silas Young, a negro, near the coal chute, where the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad track runs under the Southern. The engineer says a train was in the act of passing under the Southern and the smoke-kept him from seeing the man.

DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.
William R. Merriam, of Minnesota, is Named by the President.

Sixty Days Have Expired AND THE PAY OF THE SENATORS HAS SUDDENLY CEASED.

Though There is Yet Much Important Legislation to be Passed, Wednesday Will See the Last of this General Assembly.

The General Assembly of 1899 has reached its constitutional limit.

Its sixty days are out and its pay has stopped, never to go again.

There is a home-longing in the hearts of the members and it will be hard this week to keep a quorum here. Already some of the members have gone, and tomorrow will probably find them repeating the dose. For there is much yet to be done.

No appropriation bills to speak of have been passed by either house and there is still a heavy old calendar to be run through. In the Senate the Revenue and Machinery Acts have not been considered.

The day of adjournment may possibly be Tuesday, but it will more probably be Wednesday. It will not really be an adjournment, only a recess to a day certain. Just what day it will be it is now impossible to say. A resolution introduced in the House naming April 4th, 1901. This date may be adopted, or it may be some other date.

It is certain, though, that when the members of the General Assembly leave here they will go with a definite day fixed for their return.

ALL DAY SESSION IN THE HOUSE

Many Bills of a Local Nature Disposed of and Much yet to be done.

The House was in session all day yesterday and till nearly midnight, and when it finally adjourned, it did so to meet again this morning at 11:30 o'clock. The morning session began at 10 o'clock and lasted till 3. The afternoon session from 4 to 7:15 o'clock; and the night session began at 8:30 and continued till 11:15.

The day was, for the most part, devoted to the passage of local measures, introduced early in the session. But in addition to these, several important bills were passed and elections held.

The school law was considered, and put through on its final readings. A bill was passed putting Cleveland, Gaston and Mitchell counties in the Eighth Congressional district, and Davie and Yadkin in the Seventh.

An appropriation of \$5,000 was made for the Soldier's Home, to be used in

fact that the House and Senate often do not hold the election simultaneously or make proper reports, the one body to the other, after they are held. A further defect is that the tellers have been so keeping tally that the Journals show only the number of votes received by the candidates and not who cast them.

For instance take the Keeper of the Capitol; for the entire situation is illustrated by his case: Friday morning the House elected him, but by an oversight the Senate did not elect him till yesterday morning. When the House discovered this it was decided that the two bodies must hold the election on the same legislative day. So last night the House decided to elect again. It did it; also elected a Commissioner of Agriculture, and a Board of Agriculture. Then Mr. Moore, of Jackson, called attention to the fact that the tellers had simply kept account of the number of votes and had not recorded the names of those voting. The Journal, he said, had to show this. So the election was all held over again, making the third time the Keeper of the Capitol has been elected in the House and once in the Senate.

Verily he is a much elected man and it does seem that by this time his election ought to be able to stand the test of law.

The man chosen for this place, as above noted, is Mr. C. C. Cherry, of Edgecombe. He received 56 votes, and Mr. J. M. Burns (Pop), the present incumbent, received 7 votes.

The Commissioner of Agriculture Mr. Patterson, of Caldwell, received 58 votes and Mr. Hampton (Rep.), of Surry, received 5 votes.

It will be observed that two Railroad Commissioners were elected—Mr. Frank McNeill to succeed Major J. W. Wilson as chairman, and Mr. Samuel L. Rogers to succeed S. Otto Wilson.

This is done, though the Railroad Commission Act has been repealed, for the following reason: In repealing the act Dr. Abbott's office was abolished. He is resisting abolition, though, and will take his case into the courts. While the members of the General Assembly do not believe he will gain much thereby, still they want to be on the safe side. In order therefore, not to be

caught napping if the courts decide the law unconstitutional they have elected these two men Railroad Commissioners.

To-morrow three Corporation Commissioners will be chosen. They will be the two Railroad Commissioners above named and Mr. E. C. Beddingfield, of Wake. They are elected under the Corporation Commission Act, which is to take the place of the Railroad Commission. It will thus be seen that Mr. Beddingfield's getting the office depends on the courts declaring constitutional these two acts—repeal of the Railroad Commission and creation of the Corporation Commission.

The other two commissioners will get an office, no matter which way it is decided.

The bills repealing the Railroad Commission Act and establishing the Corporation Commission came over from the Senate yesterday with amendments making the Railroad Commission expire April 4th and the Corporation Commission take office April 5th. These amendments were concurred in.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS.
Objections on Political Grounds to A. and M. Trustees.

The election of the State Board of Elections would have been held last night had the Election Law which creates that board, been ratified. The Senate, not mindful of this, did hold the election. It will have to repeat the dose tomorrow.

Following are the members of this board, chosen by a special committee appointed for the purpose:

State Board of Elections—R. D. Gilmer, of Haywood; Walter H. Neill, of Scotland; W. B. Pollard, of Forsyth; April G. G. (anal. of Martin); James D. McNeil, of Cumberland; Cicero H. John-

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MR. S. F. PATTERSON, Commissioner of Agriculture.

DR. McNEILL, OF BRUNSWICK, Chairman of the House Committee on Insane Asylums.