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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

Natives Again Routed THEY KEEP UP A RUNNING FIGHT FOR TWO HOURS. Americans Under Generals Hales and Wheaton Hurl Them Back to Guadalupe and Marquina.

Manila, March 7.—12:15 P. M.—A detachment of General Hales' and General Wheaton's brigades were engaged for two hours this morning, clearing the country in front of their lines on both sides of the river, the enemy concentrating with the apparent purpose of cutting off the garrison at the water-works. The rebels halted at the first sign of the advance, but they separated into small bodies and kept up a running fight by a series of rapid advances, followed by flank movements, the enemy was completely routed as far out as Guadalupe on the right and almost to Marquina on the left.

The casualties reported are Captain O'Brien, of Company F, First Wyoming volunteers, and two men were slightly wounded. The rebel loss was heavy. No rebels were visible at noon.

GUN-BOAT CLEARS THE RIVER. Manila, March 7.—11:25 A. M.—At daylight this morning the enemy were discovered trying to mount a gun across the river from San Pedro, and the Sixth artillery promptly shelled the rebel battery. Temporarily stopping work, the enemy poured a fusillade of musketry across the river, but a gun-boat moved up and cleared the banks of the stream with rapid fire guns. All was quiet during the night. Postoffices have been established at Negros, Cebu, and Iloilo, and the clerks left yesterday for their respective posts by the steamer Espana.

SHALL PROTECT FOREIGNERS. General Orders Issued to the Troops to This Effect. Manila, March 7.—6:45 p. m.—This afternoon General Hales' brigade continued the work of driving out the rebels from the country between the reservoir and the water works, a distance of about three miles. The country is now clear on the left of the river, but the enemy is still in front of General Wheaton's line.

Near San Pedro Macati they have been actively attempting to make the positions of the Sixth artillery untenable, their sharpshooters keeping up a constant fire all day.

Private Lovejoy, Company C, Washington volunteers, was killed by a stray bullet. Major Bell, Seventh United States cavalry, Private Curran, Company H, Twentieth infantry, Private Curran, Company H, Twentieth infantry and Private Sparks, Company, First Wyoming volunteers were wounded today.

This morning the enemy in front of General Overhine's line sent out a flag of truce, but retired when Lieutenant Knicker, with two men, advanced to meet it. This afternoon they again showed a white flag, and a general with two officers and an interpreter advanced. When the Americans were within about 200 yards of the rebel party, the latter dragged rifles from behind their backs and opened fire upon them, but fortunately without effect.

Hawthorne's battery fired two shells, killing several of the enemy. In accordance with instructions to the land and naval forces, a general order was issued today directing the United States troops to give particular attention to the specific duty of furnishing full protection to the lives and property of all German, Austrian, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese residents, and with the co-operation of the resident, German Consul, to give aid and assistance whenever necessary.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 84 degrees Fahrenheit. The heat is intense, especially on the lines, where twenty-five men were temporarily prostrated during the day.

AT WORK ON THEIR DEFENCES. Manila, March 7.—10:20 a. m.—The rebels are busily preparing their defenses at various points, and are most aggressive near San Pedro Macati, where their sharpshooters maintain a persistent annoyance. Scott's Battery on the hill top is the centre of fire from both sides of the river.

General Hales withdrew his outposts from the left bank of the stream and is now occupying his original position. Further trouble is probable in the vicinity of the water works, when the rebels rally, but it would be almost impossible for them to interfere with the water supply, owing to the strength of our position.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL ROUTES. Cabinet Discusses the Difficulties of Making the Surveys. Washington, March 7.—The President brought to the attention of the Cabinet to-day's session the provision of the River and Harbor act relative to the construction of an isthmian canal. The purpose was to decide upon the measures to be adopted to carry out the directions of Congress to make a thorough examination of the various routes, Nicaragua and Panama, and report the result to the next session of Congress. It was realized that the task set was well nigh impossible of compliance on account of the enormous amount of work involved in a

SUCCESSOR TO SENATOR GRAY. Republicans Working Hard to Harmonize All Factions.

Dover, Del., March 7.—Only five days remain before the final adjournment of the legislature, and strong effort is being made to harmonize the Republican factions, thus securing the election of a successor to United States Senator George Gray. With this end in view a letter was handed to every Republican member of the General Assembly today signed by Congressman C. H. Grosvenor and Secretary Charles Dick, of the Republican National Committee, urging an early and final settlement of the Senatorial question. The letter says: "We do not assume to advise in regard to your duty as members of the Legislature, but do want to impress upon you that in close and bitter contests the will of the majority is a safe guide. The Republican party at large is interested not only in gaining a Senator, but also in the future success of the party in Delaware."

The communication is regarded as favoring Adkins, as he has the support of a majority of the Republicans. Eighty-nine ballots have been taken since the voting for Senator began on January 17th and the deadlock has continued unchanged, the slight shifting of the votes exerting no effect on the result. The belief here among the leaders is that the Legislature will adjourn finally on Monday next without filling the vacancy and that Delaware will get along with only one Representative in the upper branch of Congress until 1901.

ARMY WINTER HOSPITAL. Ships From Cuban Ports to be Thoroughly Fumigated. Savannah, Ga., March 7.—The army winter hospital at this place—forty-seven buildings and 1,000 cots—will be opened for patients tomorrow. Not all of the buildings have been completed, but the Government has determined to begin the occupancy at once. The first shipment of invalid soldiers from Cuba will be received on Thursday by the hospital ship Missouri. Major Appel, in charge of the hospital, has received a cablegram from Major Arthur, the surgeon in charge of the ship, to the effect that she has sailed from Cuba with two thousand invalids and directing that ambulance transportation meet the vessel on Thursday. A novelty in the ambulance line has been provided. It is a trolley car arranged with a double row of suspended cots. It will accommodate fifteen invalids at a time. One hundred nurses and hospital attendants will arrive from Fort McPherson and Huntsville tonight and tomorrow in anticipation of the opening of the hospital. Before the Missouri will be permitted to come up to the city she will be thoroughly fumigated at the Federal quarantine station at Sapelo. Orders were issued here after March 15th, that the Marine Hospital Service at Washington to the effect that all transports and other ships from Havana and Cienfuegos for United States ports arriving after March 4th shall be fumigated with steam and formaldehyde gas before being permitted to pass the quarantine line. On and after March 15th the same regulation will apply to all ships from any port whatsoever in Cuba.

PLANS FOR NEW BATTLESHIPS. The Three Will be Largest Ships in Our Navy. THEIR SPEED 18 KNOTS. FURNISHED WITH BELT OF ARMOR 7 1/2 FEET BROAD. A FORMIDABLE ARMAMENT OF GUNS. Six Cruisers of the Unarmored Type Will Probably be Built at Once. Requisition on Treasury for \$3,000,000 for Cabin Army.

Washington, March 7.—The plans for the three big battleships authorized by the Naval Appropriation Bill just passed are being worked out. The general features of the ships have been defined, subject to the approval of the Secretary. The battleships will be a thousand tons larger than the Maine and Missouri class, of a total displacement of 13,500 tons, making them by far the largest ships in the American navy and about equal in dimensions to the best type of battleships now being constructed abroad under the new practice. Though larger than the Maine the ships will be laid on almost the same lines being only a little greater in every dimension. They will carry four 12-inch guns in turrets. This calibre is an inch less than the guns carried by the Oregon, but by improved design they will be almost equal in penetrative power. The 8-inch guns of the Oregon type, although they did very effective work at Santiago and Manila, have been abandoned. But instead of 8-inch guns the new ships will have no less than sixteen 6-inch calibre, all rapid firers, and twenty 6-pounders. The speed of the ships will be 18 knots, an advance of two knots over the Oregon class, but just equal to that of the new Maine. For protection against the enemy's shot, the battleships will have one belt of armor 7 feet, 6 inches broad, running clear along the water line, three feet, six inches above and four feet below.

Altogether there is a notable absence of new features in the designs of the battleships which fact, taken in connection with the small amount of progress represented in the designs for the Maine class may be an indication that our naval designers have very nearly approached the ideal battleship in their work. As far as these particular ships are concerned, the fact that the Navy Department is limited to \$300 per ton in the purchase of armor makes it impossible to build them in the absence of new legislation, and the department will be obliged to content itself with the mere preparation of detailed plans during the coming summer.

The six cruisers of the unarmored type provided for can, however, be built, as chief constructor Hiebhorn has already been working out the designs upon lines approved by the Board of Bureau Chiefs. It is the purpose of the Navy Department to place contracts for these ships at the earliest possible moment. They represent a type of cruisers which would be of the greatest value just now for our foreign service. The plans call for vessels of about 2,000 tons, and the ships will be improved Marbleheads, so to speak, being 600 tons larger than ships of that class, and with better batteries and more coal capacity. A most important consideration is that they will be sheathed with wood over the steel hull and fully coppered, enabling them to keep the seas even in tropical waters for many months without being under the necessity of seeking a dry dock. The battery will be made up of six 6-inch guns for each ship. The cost is to be considerably more than that of the Marblehead, which was \$744,000 for the amount allowed by Congress was \$1,141,800 each. This difference is accounted for by the many improvements made in the Marblehead's designs, a notable one being the use of water tube boilers, giving much greater speed and economy.

TO PAY THE CUBAN ARMY. Washington, March 7.—Although the Cabinet was in session to-day an hour longer than usual, the entire time was occupied in the discussion of comparatively unimportant details. The Secretary of War stated that he had made a requisition on the Treasury Department for \$3,000,000 with which to pay the Cuban army, and an installment of this sum will be sent at once to Havana for distribution. Treasury officials say the \$3,000,000 to be paid the Cubans will be made up of \$1,500,000 in five dollar gold pieces; \$1,300,000 in silver dollars; \$50,000 in fifty cent pieces; \$50,000 in quarters; \$15,000 in dimes; and \$5,000 in nickels. This allotment of the various sums is in accordance with the wishes of the Cubans themselves.

THE RECTOR IS FOUND. New York, March 7.—Rev. John H. Von Herlich, of Wichita, Kansas, has been at the Bancroft House for several months trying to raise money to lift a mortgage on his church. He went to the Tenderloin police station Sunday night and told Captain Price that Charles W. Pattri, a proof reader living in the hotel, had robbed him of his gold watch. Pattri was found at a house in the Tenderloin and gave the watch back to Rev. Von Herlich, who then wanted to let the matter drop. The detectives kept the watch and looked up Pattri. Rev. Von Herlich claims to have befriended the man who robbed him.

THE FASHODA QUESTION. A Satisfactory Settlement Expected in a Fortnight. Paris, March 9.—The following semi-official note was issued this evening: "A satisfactory settlement between France and Great Britain of the questions arising out of the Fashoda incident may be expected within a fortnight. The delimitation of the respective territories has so far advanced that the starting points and general direction of the frontier have already been arranged, and Great Britain has admitted that France is entitled to a commercial outlet on the Nile."

HAYWARD FOR SENATOR. He is Nominated in the Republican Caucus at Lincoln. Lincoln, Neb., March 7.—M. L. Hayward, Republican, was nominated for United States Senator in the Republican caucus here to-night. He will be elected in the joint session to-morrow. Hayward was the Republican candidate for Governor last fall, being defeated by W. A. Poynter, Fusion.

WILL MEET IN APRIL. Republican Committee to Formulate a Financial Measure. Washington, March 7.—The committee appointed by the Republican caucus of the House of Representatives to formulate a financial measure for the consideration of the next Congress will meet at Atlantic City for the purpose of taking up the question on the 17th of April. This was decided at a meeting of the committee held to-day in the room of the House Judiciary committee, at which General Henderson, chairman, and all the members of the committee were present. No other meeting will be held until then, and nothing was done beyond deciding the time and place of meeting. It is expected that the financial question will then be taken up comprehensively and the entire summer given up to the question if necessary.

BLIZZARDY IN RICHMOND. Richmond, Va., 7.—The snow storm which set in about 12 o'clock last night continued until early today and which made it somewhat blizzard-like. It did not much interfere with traffic, however. The street car lines soon had their tracks cleared of the snow and their cars running. The flood situation has improved, the water having been subsiding all day. Both the lower and the upper works are in a disabled condition, however, the water having last night flooded the engine rooms of the works and the supply of gas on hand having been exhausted, the city tonight is without gas-light. It is expected that this condition will be remedied by tomorrow night. The waters have gradually fallen away from the tracks of the James River Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, but no trains have been run on that line today. It is expected that traffic will be resumed tomorrow. Fenton, the Southern railway, has continued to be cut off from street car communication with the city proper. The water today, however, disappeared from Main, Franklin and Cary streets, Richmond.

RECTOR DISAPPEARS. Wichita, Kansas, March 7.—The Rev. Mr. Von Herlich, rector of St. Johns Episcopal church, who went to New York several months ago to secure \$10,000 to pay off the church debt here has not been heard from. All efforts to find him have been futile, and it is thought he met with foul play as he carried considerable money.

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THE WILKES COUNTY BONDS. Greensboro, N. C., March 7.—(Special.)—Judge Goff wired Judge Avery today continuing the Wilkes county bond injunction to be heard in April, the time to be agreed upon later.

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EFFORTS TO BRIBE LEGISLATORS. Some Hot Testimony in the McCarrell Jury Bill Case.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 7.—A meeting of the committee to inquire into the charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the McCarrell jury bill in the House, was held this evening and developed some sensational testimony. The first witness called was Colonel George Cox, McCain staff correspondent at Harrisburg of the Philadelphia Press. Mr. McCain said that Peter J. Criste, Representative from Northumberland county, told him that he was approached by ex-Representative Thomas Moyles, of Wilkesbarre, and told that it would be worth \$1,000 to him to vote for the reconsideration of the bill.

John P. Dwyer, also of the Press, testified that Representative John Engler, of Lycoming county, told him that he met Michael J. Costello, a former resident of Williamsport, and escorted him to the Bolton House, Harrisburg, where they met ex-Senator John J. Coyle, of Schuylkill county. Mr. Coyle told Engler that he understood he was a Roman Catholic and asked him to vote for the bill because Archbishop Ryan wanted it to become a law. Witness said Coyle told Engler he would pay him \$500 to vote for the bill, and put his hand in his pocket and said he would give him \$200 at once. Coyle said he used to do this when he was a member of the Legislature, and that if Engler would go along on this bill, he would "put him in" on several other bills and that he could make more on the outside than his salary as a member of the House.

Mr. Engler testified that Costello met him at the Bolton House and took him to a room at the Lochiel Hotel and introduced him to ex-Senator Coyle. Costello left the room, and Coyle asked the witness how he felt on the McCarrell bill. Coyle said he used to be in the Legislature, and said he took everything that came his way. Engler corroborated Dwyer's testimony as to Coyle's alleged offer of \$200 to vote for the bill and to pay the balance when the witness voted and that if Engler would go along on this bill he would take him in on five or six other bills.

Mr. Criste said he knew Moyles and was a member of the House with him in 1892. Moyles told witness that there were "three" in it if he would vote for the bill. Moyles saw the witness subsequently and asked him to vote for the reconsideration of the bill. Moyles was under indictment in Luzerne county for conspiracy and said he was anxious to have the bill passed.

An hour later witness called Criste out into the hallway and urged him to move for the reconsideration of the McCarrell bill. Moyles told Criste what to say when he made the motion and promised if he would make the motion there would be \$1,000 in it for the witness.

RIOTOUS NEGRO IMMUNES. Fire a Volley at People as Their Train Leaves Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 7.—The Eighth United States Immunes, colored, commanded by Colonel Huggins, was mustered out of the service to-day. Two officers were seriously wounded by shots from the train as the soldiers were leaving the city. About 500 of the discharged men, many of whom were under the influence of liquor, went home by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road, and as they were leaving the yards of the city a number of the men who had in some way secured entrance into the air and into sheds and vacant houses. A soldier standing on the rear platform fired at W. W. Harkins, car inspector of the Nashville road, the bullet striking him in the right leg and inflicting a painful though not serious wound. A general fusillade followed. Andrew Ledford, a countryman, who was standing near the track was shot in the face and seriously wounded. An effort will be made to stop the train at Bridgeport to secure the arrest of the riotous soldiers.

BELIEVED TO BE AT SAMOA. The Philadelphia Which Sailed From Honolulu in February.

Washington, March 7.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department relative to the Philadelphia, which was placed under orders to proceed to Samoa after the outbreak of the recent trouble there, says she sailed from Honolulu, February 22nd for Samoa. It is about 2,500 miles across the ocean from Hawaii, and it is expected that the Philadelphia is already in Samoa. She probably made the distance in 12 days. The Princeton, which is being hurried to Manila to reinforce Admiral Dewey's fleet sailed from Colombia yesterday.

DYNAMITE NEAR ARSENAL. Twelve Cartridges Found Behind the Building at Toulon.

Toulon, March 7.—A sensation has been caused by a report that twelve dynamite cartridges were found to-day behind the Toulon arsenal, and by the further report that some person not yet identified, had fired three revolver shots at an arsenal sentinel, none of them, however, taking effect.

PRIEST DIES OF SMALLPOX. Walked Six Miles to Post House With Mercury 11 Degrees Below Zero.

Dallas, Texas, March 7.—Rev. Father J. A. Hartnett, a Catholic priest, died at the Parochial Home here today of smallpox. He contracted the disease while visiting patients in the Dallas post house in the blizzard three weeks ago, when he walked six miles with the thermometer 11 degrees below zero.

CHINA MUST APOLOGIZE. An Italian Squadron on the Way to Rome. Argue the Matter.

Rome, March 7.—The Italian Government is fully determined to obtain an apology from China for the Tsung Li Yamen's refusal of the demand of Signor Martino, Italian Minister at Peking, of a concession at San Mun Bay, Province of Che Kiang, to be used as a naval base and coaling station. A squadron of five cruisers, with one hundred guns and 1,500 men will soon arrive at San Mun Bay.

TROOPS LEAVE HUNTSVILLE. Huntsville, Ala., March 7.—Camp Force is almost entirely abandoned. Companies A, C and D, of the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry, departing to-day for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The battalion is commanded by Major Ward. After reaching Fort Leavenworth orders are expected sending the regiment to Manila.

White-Wash Wr... Stick

OTHO'S ATTORNEY CLAIMS THAT HE IS STILL COMMISSIONER.

Loge Harris Serves Formal Notice on Otho's Successor--Caused Consternation Among Those Who Voted for S. Otho.

The chain of circumstantial evidence is complete as to S. Otho Wilson. We have yet to see any man in the State who doubts that he is guilty or believes that he ought to be re-instated as Railroad Commissioner.

"But," say those who apologize for the Gideonite, "he has written his resignation and put it in the hands of the Speaker and it will be read at the joint meeting today." It isn't worth the paper it is written on. He cannot resign until the House meets. He has no office to resign. If the Legislature should commit the fatal blunder of white-washing him and restoring him to office, he would then be at liberty to do the Norwood act, and hold on to his job until impeached. Though he would richly deserve impeachment how could a Legislature that had acquitted him proceed to impeach him? He could hold on, and if the Supreme court decided the new act invalid he and Abbott would be a Railroad Commissioner for the next two years. [Editorial in News and Observer, February 21st.]

The Gideonite again. Otho Wilson claims (through his attorney) still to be Railroad Commissioner.

When the Legislature "whitewashed" him last week, the none was expressed that he would never be heard from again.

But Otho had a string to that resignation. He had been taking lessons under Judge Norwood and yesterday Loge Harris, his attorney, turned up and said that Otho had surrendered none of his rights as Railroad Commissioner.

Loge didn't stop at that. He went up to the Railroad Commission and formally notified Mr. Samuel L. Rogers, who had been installed as Otho's successor, that though he hadn't prevented his going in, he still claimed to be Commissioner and had waived none of his rights.

And Loge still further and, being pressed by Mr. Rogers, said that he was acting as Otho's attorney, but that he was taking this particular proceeding without consulting his client, who had gone into the country. Strange, wasn't it, for Otho to be out of town where nobody could see him, while his attorney was exhibiting the "string tie" to his resignation? And Otho didn't know a thing about it! Too bad for the whitewashed Gideonite, with his new coat of whitewash dripping wet from his clothing, to be way off in the country while his attorney was repudiating his resignation written before he was re-instated!

The news flew to the capitol. It went like the March winds, blowing up a very cyclone of dust in its path. As the members, who had voted to white-wash C. no heard it, their faces turned pale, and there was general talk of impeaching the man who had so recently been made a persecuted imbecile. Some of the members discussed how they could be impeached, some regretted that it was too late now to impeach him, and others sought consolation in the report that Otho was in the country, and was not responsible for his wicked attorney's actions. Strange, isn't it, that the guileless Otho is always being made to do something wrong by some bad man? Otho in the country getting ready to make a record; Loge in Raleigh exhibiting to the public gaze the string to that resignation.

There was consternation for a time in the camp of those who had helped to apply the whitewash to the Gideonite. They were confounded until news came from Loge Harris that Otho had no idea of really contesting the place with Democrat, but fearing that the Supreme court might set aside the new Corporation Commission act, and leave a place for the Governor to make an appointment, he had decided to exhibit the string of that resignation and consent to really contesting the place with Democrat, but fearing that the Supreme court might set aside the new Corporation Commission act, and leave a place for the Governor to make an appointment, he had decided to exhibit the string of that resignation and consent to really contesting the place with Democrat, but fearing that the Supreme court might set aside the new Corporation Commission act, and leave a place for the Governor to make an appointment, he had decided to exhibit the string of that resignation and consent to really contesting the place with Democrat, but fearing that the Supreme court might set aside the new Corporation Commission act, and 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