

The News and Observer.

VOL. XLV. NO. 157.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

Our Boys Coming Home MUSTER OUT OF VOLUNTEERS IN CUBA BEGUN.

All the 25,000 Volunteers to be Withdrawn by First of May, Being no Longer Needed There.

Washington, March 8.—Orders were issued at the War Department today for the Twelfth New York volunteer infantry, now at Matanzas, Cuba, to take passage on the transport Berlin for New York city, where it will be mustered out. This is the beginning of a general movement for the muster out of all the volunteers stationed in Cuba, and indicates that the time has come when it can safely reduce its military forces in Cuba.

The fact that the rainy season is not far off is a potent reason for the early recall of the volunteer troops there. The homeward movement will have to be gradual because of the limited transportation facilities now at the disposal of the War Department.

There are now about 25,000 volunteers in Cuba, and their withdrawal will leave 15,000 regular troops there for the enforcement of the policy of the Administration for the establishment of a stable government on the island.

The volunteer troops now on garrison duty in Cuba and under muster-out orders include the following regiments: Second Illinois, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Fourth Illinois, Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, Ninth Illinois, Forty-ninth Iowa, Third Kentucky, Thirty-first Michigan, Second Louisiana, Sixth Missouri, Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, First North Carolina, Third Nebraska, Second South Carolina, Fourth Tennessee, Fourth Virginia, First Texas, Sixth Ohio, Second and Third United States volunteer engineers, Second and Fifth United States volunteer infantry and the Second and Third, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth companies of the Signal Corps.

As yet no orders have been issued for the muster out of these regiments with the exception of the Twelfth New York, but it is expected that the formal orders will be issued in the case of all the organizations named within the next few days. Under the present plans of the Department, it is expected that all of the volunteer troops will be withdrawn from Cuba before the first of May, and so escape the dangers of the fever which make that country such an undesirable place of residence during the summer months.

The officials of the Administration express satisfaction at the present political state of affairs in Cuba and are confident of a continuance of the prevailing peace and good order. The troops are to be withdrawn on the theory that there is no longer need of their services in that country, and that the questions of government will be left to the Cubans, with the presence of a large military force. Consequently there is no present purpose of replacing the volunteers with regular troops, and such a course of action will be taken only in case it becomes necessary for the execution of the administrative policy.

AN EXTRA SESSION. The Gold Men Demand That the President Keep His Pledges. Washington, D. C., March 8.—(Special.)—A postoffice has been established at Burnsville, Ashe county, and Fannin A. Shepherd appointed postmaster. Reserve agents for national banks in North Carolina have been appointed as follows: National City Bank of New York City for the First National Bank of Elizabeth City, and the Hanover National Bank of New York City for the Murchison National Bank of Wilmington.

There is some talk in Administration circles that the President will call an extra session of the 56th Congress to meet early in the fall for the purpose of considering the currency question. The gold men who supported the President on the ground that he would recommend currency legislation are sorely disappointed and mutterings of discontent come ever and anon from the headquarters of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission, of which H. H. Hanna is the leader. The gold men can make it exceedingly interesting for the President when the time rolls around for the selection of delegates to the next Republican National Convention. An extra session will do much toward exciting matters up, and for that reason it is believed an extra session of the 56th Congress will be called early in the fall.

CUBANS MURDER SPANIARDS. Assassination by a Spanish Newspaper-Holders' Pay Delayed. Havana, March 8.—A Spanish newspaper publishes a story to the effect that a party of armed Cubans are terrorizing the Spaniards at Mayori. It says also that Cubans have murdered several Spaniards near Barajon and mentions cases of the persecution of Spaniards at Calabazas, Province of Santa Clara. In conclusion the newspaper asks the American authorities to inquire into the matter and to afford protection to the Spaniards. The American soldiers' pay for Feb-

ruary is delayed, the authorities awaiting cash which is expected here by a transport. Chief Paymaster Smith paying the officers in checks, which are subject to the local discount of one per cent. The officers complain, but the bankers will not buy checks on New York at par, exchange going the other way. It costs more to transfer money from New York to Havana than from New York to London.

The North American Trust Company has advanced the Government \$400,000 without charging any exchange, thus losing \$3,000. It now has the authority of the Treasury to charge for exchange the local rate of one per cent. The cost of importing is three-fourths of one per cent. Disbursing officers do not lose the discount, as they credit themselves with the exchange.

The Treasury ruling as to the values of Spanish and French coins at the custom house will have the effect intended, that of causing the export of Spanish currency, and establish in Cuba United States currency as the standard. The sum of \$175,000 in Spanish silver was shipped to Spain this week. The scarcity of Spanish silver is causing inconvenience on 'Change. The Havana brokers wish to prolong the two currencies for a period on account of the profit in exchange.

A BATH OF STEAM. How the Moist Heat of the Philippines Feels to Our Boys. Manila, March 7.—3:55 p. m.—The temperature at three o'clock was 87 degrees, but the cloudy air was like steam, and the troops were greatly inconvenienced on the lips in spite of the temporary shade afforded by matting and bamboo wherever feasible. There were fever prostrations, however, from the heat.

Our troops today are not compelled to remain in the open country to the same extent as yesterday, when they were engaged in clearing the jungle. The rebels seldom appear in the open, except in the cool of the morning and in the evening. Our soldiers will probably feel the heat less when they are on the move.

The following lights on the coasts of the Panay and Guinara Islands have been re-established: Manigonzo, Zigantes, Siotepocados, Holo and Luzaron. The French second class cruiser Jean Bart has arrived here.

RESULT OF THE SHOOTING. Indulged in by the Eighth Immunes at Chattanooga. Chattanooga, Tenn., March 8.—No one will die as a result of the rioting in which the men of the Eighth immune (colored) regiment engaged here last night, but half a dozen people injured will be laid up for several months. Inspected Harkins, Postmaster Peo and J. Loford are severely wounded, but their injuries will not prove fatal. Three soldiers were shot in the disturbance, but their names could not be learned. In addition to those injured here, three soldiers were shot on a Southern Railway train between Chattanooga and Knoxville. The shooting was done by a soldier who escaped from the train at Athens, Tenn.

BRESEE EMBEZZLEMENT TRIAL. Testimony of George M. Coffin—A Heavy Blow to the Defence. Asheville, N. C., March 8.—(Special.)—George M. Coffin, former assistant comptroller of the treasury, was on the stand today in the Breese embezzlement trial, and his testimony was by far the hardest blow the defence has yet received. Coffin was an old friend of Breese, and arrived here soon after the bank failed. He warned Breese that he came as a Government official, but, notwithstanding, Breese confessed to him that he and two associates had received the benefit of the \$250,000 discounted notes. He gave all details up to the times of the bank men's first visit. Coffin's testimony is not nearly finished.

FRANCE'S TEUTON BURDEN. Must Keep Her Army on a Footing With That of Germany. Paris, March 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the debate on the army budget led to the usual reference to the necessity for preparedness against Germany, and to comparisons of the two armies. The members of the House, while complaining of the budget, which aggregates 875,000,000 francs, admitted the impossibility of retrenching in the face of the necessity of meeting German increase by corresponding additions.

COTTON MILLS RAISE WAGES. Whitesville, Mass., March 8.—The Whitesville Cotton Mill and the cotton mills at Linwood and Saundersville have announced an advance in wages to take place April 30. About 1,000 operatives are affected.

SHAMEFUL INDIGNITIES. Treatment of Two Men of Standing Arrested in New Orleans.

Washington, March 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received from Superintendent Pritchett, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, a strong protest against the arrest of two officials of his Department at New Orleans during the Mardi Gras festivities in February last.

It appears from Mr. Pritchett's letter that Mr. Phelps and Mr. Frisby, aids in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, both men of high standing and character, were arrested and taken to prison on the charge of being pickpockets. They were refused permission to communicate with friends and were subjected to shameful indignities. The cell into which they were put is said to have been vile beyond description; they were compelled to spend the night in company with low criminals, and were subjected to kicks and blows from the guards and were treated in a most inhuman and outrageous manner.

Superintendent Pritchett says that these gentlemen have a right to look to the Department for protection, and therefore he asks that the matter be brought to the attention of the United States District Attorney at New Orleans, and that a demand be made for the dismissal of the officials concerned. Mr. Frisby and Mr. Phelps are on duty on the schooner "Quick." Secretary Gage has not yet taken any action, but it is likely that the matter will be investigated.

J. T. MOREHEAD FAILS. A BULDER OF THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY.

Endorsed Paper of the North State Improvement Company. For Years a Leading Citizen of Leaksville.

New York, March 8.—J. Turner Moorehead, Thermo-Chemical Smelter, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$75,384, and nominal assets, \$42,045. Of the liabilities, \$42,457 is surety for money borrowed by the North State Improvement Company of North Carolina. For twenty-five years Mr. Moorehead was one of the leading men of Leaksville, N. C. He, with others, built the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, and in that connection indorsed paper of the North State Improvement Company, which, with the railroad company, went into the hands of a receiver in March, 1894. Mr. Moorehead made an assignment on January 25th, 1894. He afterward came to New York and has been interested in the development of aluminum.

POPULISTS OF GEORGIA. Dumb on Expansion—Initiative and Referendum Untouched. Atlanta, Ga., March 8.—The State Executive Committee of the People's party met here today, only twelve of the committee being present. The session was held behind closed doors. Among the members present were H. P. Blount, of Atlanta; Mr. Wilson, of Buford; Ben. Milliken, of Waycross; Mr. Carraker, of Thomaston; and Mr. Carter, of Durbin. During the meeting, tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of this meeting. It was accepted.

The names of H. P. Blount and W. L. Peck were mentioned for the place. No election was held, however, as the matter was referred to the vice chairman, Mr. H. P. Irwin, who was instructed to hold the election by mail and to report the result at the next meeting. There was no action taken in the meeting toward fixing the initiative and referendum plank as the platform of the party in the campaign of 1900. Notwithstanding the fact that the subject was much discussed, the committee has no authority in deciding matters of this kind, yet each member of the committee expressed himself as in favor of the policy.

Speaking of Hon. Thomas Watson, a member of the committee said this morning: "Mr. Watson's future connection with the party is uncertain. His time of late has been greatly occupied by his law, and I think he has devoted but little time to politics."

Several members of the committee were asked regarding the position the party would take on the expansion question, but on this topic all seemed disinclined to talk. Two, however, declared that individually they were out and out expansionists and in sympathy with the policy pursued by the present Administration on that line.

MAJOR WILSON CONVICTED. Santiago de Cuba, March 8.—Major Edward Wilson, of the Third infantry regiment, who was recently tried by court martial on charges of forgery, falsifying records and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, has been convicted and sentenced to dismissal from the service, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement for one year at hard labor in the penitentiary. General Leonard Wood, Military Governor, taking into consideration Wilson's previous good character and the reduction from a honorable position to the status of a military convict, considers that clemency may be shown him without detracting from the force of the example to others, and directs that the sentence be remitted so far as confinement at hard labor is concerned.

Some men's greatness is due to their smallness.

DONALDSON'S DIVE TO DEATH. Leaped From Roof of Madison Square Garden.

TWO DIVES MADE DAILY. HE PLUNGED INTO AN EIGHT FOOT TANK.

HIS SKULL FRACTURED YESTERDAY. He Failed to Rise, and Small Circles of Blood Came Bubbling to the Water's Surface. Harry Reeder Brought Him Up.

New York, March 8.—Thomas Donaldson, of Bath Beach, Long Island, known the world over as a champion high diver, dove from the roof of Madison Square Garden, a distance of 85 feet this afternoon with probably fatal results. Donaldson traveled for some years with Barnum and Bailey and has been the star attraction at the Sportsman's Show, now running in the Garden. He has been making two dives daily. The tank is less than eight feet deep, and on two or three former occasions Donaldson did not have the success expected and came out of the water with hemorrhages from the nose and ears.

Harry Cornish has charge of the water sports, and it was he who this afternoon gave Donaldson the signal to dive. Three thousand people were present and saw the famous diver lean from the platform, and falling slowly forward, make the plunge. He shot straight downward, but it was plain before he had got half the distance that he had lost control of his body. He struck the water head first and failed to come up. Small circles of blood came bubbling up from the bottom, and Harry Reeder, the amateur champion swimmer and athlete of the Garden, plunged into the water. The man dived several times, and finally brought Donaldson to the surface. He was apparently dead, with blood flowing from mouth, nostrils and ears and from wounds on the head. Donaldson was carried to one of the dressing rooms and attended by several physicians. He was then removed to the New York Hospital. He has a fracture of the skull, with compression of the brain, and the left side of his face is crushed in. The surgeons at the hospital say that his death is a question of hours.

Witnesses of the accident say that as Donaldson left the platform the colors which were wrapped about him became loose. His attention was diverted and he did not have his wits about him when he struck the water. He weighed more than 200 pounds and struck with terrific force.

Donaldson is 45 years of age. Just before making this dive he said he intended to challenge Kenney T. Speedy, the champion high jumper of the world.

TAUNTED BY FILIPINOS. Vancouver, B. C., March 8.—Mail advices from Manila brought by the steamer Empress of India, throw some side lights on the causes of hostilities between Americans and insurgents. An Englishman who witnessed the first outbreak, says:

"It was told that Aguinaldo had displayed a flag of truce, but that Admiral Dewey refused to recognize it, adding that the Filipinos started the fighting, and they would have to abide by it. An old Filipino told me it was the best thing which could have happened, as if the Americans gave the Filipinos a thorough and improvement now, they would have peace for the next fifty years. American soldiers whom I have spoken to complained that the taunts and gibes they had to put up with from the Filipinos was awful. It was quite a common thing for a Filipino to tell them that they could not fight, and that one Filipino was better than a dozen Americans."

SENTIMENT IN SAMOA. It Seems Changing in Favor of Tanus. San Francisco, Cal., March 8.—The steamer Alameda has arrived from Australia via Samoa and Honolulu. When the Alameda left Apia everything was quiet under the direction of the provisional Government, with Mataafa at its head. The sentiment among the natives seems to be changing in favor of Tanus, and Mataafa is becoming uneasy. Everybody is anxiously awaiting the decision of their powers as to who will be king.

KIPLING STILL IMPROVES. New York, March 8.—Rudyard Kipling's health continues to mend slowly. So far beef tea is his only article of diet, and nothing will be added to it until quietness and rest are secured. He has not yet been told of the death of his daughter Josephine. Elsie, the other daughter, rested quietly today.

At 10 o'clock to-night Mr. Kipling was said to be resting quietly and making encouraging progress. It was said probably will be moved to another suite in the hotel in another week, merely to give him a change of surroundings.

MORAVIA IN DISTRESS. The St. Regulus Was Unable to go to Her Aid.

Savannah, Ga., March 8.—The British steamship St. Regulus from Liverpool February 9th, arrived at Brunswick today several days overdue after a perilous passage. Her Captain, Bennett, explains that the St. Regulus on the night of February 12th sighted the Coast Light burned by the Hamburg American Liner Moravia, then in distress, in about latitude 48.50 north and longitude 13.

The St. Regulus however could not go to her assistance, as she had herself suffered her steering gear carried away and the loss of two propeller blades. She attempted to go to the aid of the distressed Moravia, but in doing so fell off into the trough of the sea, and became almost unmanageable. In her crippled condition the St. Regulus made the best way she could to Bermuda. Captain Bennett reports that on Saturday last in the Gulf Stream he passed an abandoned lumber laden three-masted schooner.

HAYWARD ELECTED SENATOR. Lincoln, Neb., March 8.—In joint session today M. L. Hayward was elected United States Senator to succeed Win. V. Allen. He received 74 votes, the solid Republican membership, with the exception of one absent on account of sickness.

Allen received 58, the full Fusion strength.

WITH TWELVE ON BOARD. THE TUG JAMES BROWN SINKS OUTSIDE THE CAPES. Second Mate of the Albano Lost his Life in a Heroic Effort to Save the Lives of Others.

Newport News, Va., March 8.—Intelligence of the sinking of the tug James Bowen, with 12 persons on board, and the loss of the second mate of the German steamship Albano on Tuesday afternoon while heroically leading a life crew to the rescue of the crew of the mud barge Admiral, was brought by Captain Koch, of the Albano, which entered the Capes this afternoon. The Bowen having the barge in tow, was caught in a gale, and sprung a leak outside of the Capes. The Albano sighted the barge in distress, and after a hard battle with the waves, succeeded in taking off the captain and crew of the sinking barge. The second mate was washed overboard while making the rescue.

PRaised FOR THEIR COURAGE. Newport News, March 8.—Among those on board the big tug Bowen was the Superintendent of the American Towing Company. The captain of the Admiral, who went to Norfolk tonight to report the loss of his vessel to his company's office, warmly praises the crew of the Albano for the pluck they displayed in their work of rescue.

ALL GIVEN UP AS LOST. Newport News, Va., March 8.—Nothing has been heard of the twelve persons on board the tug and they are given up as lost.

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS. Norfolk, Va., March 8.—The tug Bowen was lost with all on board off Hog Island yesterday; eleven lives were lost on the tug, but the crew of the dredge she was towing at the time were picked up by the German steamship Albano, bound from New York to Newport News. They were landed at Old Point Comfort late to-night.

The tug was lost in the midst of the terrible snow storm of yesterday. She was towing the steam barge Admiral to Philadelphia, where she is owned by the American dredging company, the assistant superintendent of which was lost aboard her. He was Captain William G. Cannon, and lived in Camden. The others lost were: Captain James E. Bowen, Thomas Crump, Samuel Fowler, Pilot Philip, Mate Conlison, and lived in Cambridge.

The tug was swamped by an unusually heavy sea, just after cutting loose from the dredge. The second mate of the steamer Albano was drowned while attempting the rescue of those on the dredge. Their sufferings, exposed as they were, to the snow storm, were dreadful, and when taken off the dredge they were exhausted.

HELD UP PAYMENT. An Echo of the Carter Court Martial. Washington, March 8.—On the advice of the War Department the Treasury accounting officers have held up payment of about a quarter of a million dollars to the Atlantic Construction Company on account of harbor improvements work performed at Cumberland Sound, Ga. This was one of the projects under the direction of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, and the work there was the basis for consideration by the court martial in the case of that officer.

The War Department had about \$400,000 balance left at the conclusion of the Cumberland improvement, and it was against this balance that the construction company attempted to draw after failing to present its claims for several years. The Treasury officials called the claim to the attention of the War Department, and the latter recommended that it be held up pending final action by the Government in the case of Captain Carter.

There is always a commanding presence about the subpoena.

Has Passed Into History THE LAST LEGISLATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Adjourned After a Sixty-Four Day's Session to Meet Again on Tuesday After Second Monday in June.

The General Assembly of North Carolina, for 1899, ended yesterday at high noon, according to the clocks in the Senate and House. In truth, however, it was exactly 2:08 o'clock, standard time, when the gavel fell for the last time, for the timepieces were ten minutes before when the two Houses were declared adjourned for the session.

The hands of the clock in the House were first turned back half an hour at 10:15. At 11 o'clock another set back overtook them, and then when they had crept up to 11:45 the clock was stopped not to be started again till the work of the day was completed.

At 2:02 the last law—the Stevens anti-trust bill—was ratified, the business of the session was declared at an end. Speaker Connor delivered his farewell address and the General Assembly of 1899 passed into history; and its record went to the people of North Carolina to make up their verdict. It was a queer sight—this adjournment. One that must be historic, for in it the House and Senate strangely swapped places. The Senate lost its dignity or forgot it—and the House, usually so abounding in incident and sensation, somehow found it. With burst of patriotic song, in which Senators on the floor and spectators in the gallery joined, the Upper Branch of the General Assembly came to its end. A sort of dying swan's song to be sure, in which lusty, high-pitched voices took the place of softer notes.

Finally, to remedy this defect, the ladies in the gallery were invited upon the floor to join in the music-making, an invitation they gladly accepted and soon the fretted columns and curving dome of the old capital rang with sweeter tones than have been heard there in many a day, if indeed ever before.

Hence I say it was an historic scene—one such as has not been witnessed there before within the recollection of the oldest member.

In the House there was quite a different scene. Having been in almost continuous session for two solid weeks, the members were utterly fagged out and the closing duties were perfunctorily performed. With the end of the terrible strain had come a loss of spirit, almost a collapse. Notwithstanding the joy of home-going there were faces pale from exhaustion and loss of sleep, and lined features made so by nervous strain and anxious thought.

Finally, wondering at the strange humor, the Senate in a body, accompanied by the ladies that had been joining it in song and merry-making, came into the House and tried to "jolly" it into life and enthusiasm. Somehow it did not succeed, and ten minutes after it had retired, both Houses adjourned to meet again on Tuesday after the second Monday in June, 1900.

The galleries of both Houses were well filled with spectators—principally ladies—to witness the final session of a Legislature that must be memorable in the annals of the State. And nothing had been further from their thoughts, when they came, than being called on to take part in those closing scenes.



HON. HENRY GROVES CONNOR. The Speaker of the House Has Added to His Reputation as One of North Carolina's Ablest and Wisest Statesmen.

JUDGE CONNOR'S FAREWELL. An Able Resume of the Work of the Session By the Speaker.

The House met at 10 o'clock. The first half hour was devoted to the passage of a few left-over bills that members were anxious "to get through." Then the ratification of enrolled bills began. They came in great stacks, and between the signing of one stack and the arrival of another recesses were taken and members were permitted to amuse themselves or occupy their time as might seem best and most agreeable.

Beyond the occasional interchange of a joke across the hall or some pleasant among the members, the last hour of the usually boisterous House passed away in a quiet, dignified and orderly manner. But for the farewells spoken and the good-bye hand-grasp of fellow-member with fellow-member, to one who knew no better there was hardly anything to indicate that the House would not meet again to-day, instead of in June, 1900.

At the close of the session Speaker Connor delivered his farewell address to the House, in the course of which he reviewed the work of the session. He said: "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—This General Assembly met sixty-four days ago, charged by the people of the State with a commission, the terms of which were clear and unmistakable. The political conditions which have existed among us had culminated in what might not inaptly be

termed a political revolution in the State. The election of November, 1898, was the emphatic expression of a fixed determination of the people of North Carolina that the peace and welfare of the State for the future demanded heroic treatment on the suffrage question. Every member of the majority of this General Assembly entered upon the duties of the session with a recognition of this fact and a determination to perform this duty. There were of course differences of opinion in regard to the wisest and best manner of dealing with the question. These differences have been discussed fully and candidly, and mutual concessions have been made, and after long and laborious efforts, the intensity of which will never be known save by those who engaged in them, a common position was reached resulting in the proposed amendment to the Constitution. That it is not perfect none know better or appreciate more fully than ourselves; that it is the best possible outcome of the situation, we believe to be true. We also believe that it is the basis upon which we may be able to build a safe, stable and intelligent system of suffrage in this State. "We submit it to the people for their ratification. "Many other important and perplexing questions commanded our attention. The care for the State institutions, educational, charitable and penal, has received our best attention and we feel sure that those selected for their control and management measure up to the highest standard of competency and fidelity. No man has been elected by (Continued on Second Page.)