

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

Address to the Filipinos EXPLAINING THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

We Must Restore Peace in the Islands— Trust Us and We Will Fit You for Self-Government.

New York, March 22.—The Journal's Manila correspondent cables today that the address to the natives of the Philippine Islands, drafted by the American commission in behalf of the United States Government, and embodying the views of the President, has been made public. After being translated into all the native dialects it is to be disseminated throughout the archipelago.

The address assures the Filipinos of the intention of the Americans to develop the powers of self-government in the people. It explains that the United States has assumed international obligations which it must fulfill, and which make it responsible to the whole civilized world for the stable government of the Philippines.

The protection of the United States is not to be exercised in any spirit of tyranny or vengeance; but having accepted the sovereignty of the islands, the United States is bound to restore peace in the Philippines.

To this end all insurgents are invited to lay down their arms and place their trust in the government that emancipated them from the oppression of Spanish rule.

The majority of the commissioners incline toward giving the Filipinos a sort of tribal or provincial autonomy under a central government which shall be military until a purely civil system is proved to be feasible.

AGUINALDO MAKES THREATS.
He Will March Into Manila in Twenty Days, He Says.

Manila, March 22.—5 p. m.—While apparently inactive since Sunday, really the opposite has been the case with the American forces. A reorganization entailing many changes has been in progress since the abandonment of the flying column. General Wheaton's and General Hall's brigades have not been assigned, but the Oregon regiment, the Minnesota regiment and the Twenty-second regiment have been concentrated at the camp on the Luneta, at the water front, in readiness for immediate transportation when the plans of the military leaders have been formulated.

Our troops are entrenched, and the situation is practically unchangeable. The enemy has refrained from making any attacks recently, and it would appear that the rebels are saving their ammunition for a decisive movement.

According to a prisoner captured by our troops, Aguinaldo has announced that he will personally conduct the reserves at Malolos and march into Manila within twenty days unless the Americans withdraw in the meantime. The concentration of rebel forces in the vicinity of Malabon gives color to the statement of the prisoner.

Advices received from Cebu by a coasting steamer say everything is quiet there.

The United States transport Sherman from New York on February 2d has arrived here. One child, two sailors and two privates died on the voyage, and one man was drowned in the Mediterranean.

FIVE THOUSAND FRESH TROOPS
Reinforcements Reach Otis on the Sherman.

Washington, March 22.—Additional reinforcements reached General Otis at Manila this morning, as indicated by the receipt of a dispatch from General Otis saying that the transport Sherman had just arrived with the troops (Third infantry and four companies of the Seventeenth infantry under command of Colonel Page) in good condition. The Sherman followed the Grant through the Suez Canal and preceded the transport Sheridan over the same route. The Sheridan is expected to reach Manila in about two weeks. These three vessels will add about 5,000 fresh troops of the regular army to the military forces in the Philippines, and are expected to aid materially in the plans which contemplate the complete subjugation of the insurrectionists before the opening of the rainy season about the middle of April.

THE FIRST TENNESSEE.
Washington, March 22.—Friends of the First Tennessee regiment having lost track of its whereabouts the War Department made inquiry of General Miles. His reply is as follows: "Manila, March 21st. Adjutant General Washington. First Tennessee in Pulo in good condition, performing excellent work." (Signed) "OTIS."

ALGER STARTS FOR CUBA.
He Will Study Conditions and Obtain Some Rest.

Washington, March 22.—Secretary Alger and a party of friends left here tonight for Savannah, Ga., on their way to Cuba. They occupied a special car on the train leaving over the Southern railroad at 9:20 o'clock which is scheduled to reach Savannah about 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. At the latter place the party will take the transport Ingalls, in which the voyage to Havana will be made. The Secretary's trip has two objects in view—first, to familiarize himself with existing conditions in Cuba and second, to obtain a brief respite from the routine of office duties. Whether the trip will be extended beyond Havana will depend entirely upon circumstances that may hereafter develop. Those who accompany the Secretary included the following:

A. S. Smith, his business partner at Detroit; A. M. Henry, his brother-in-law, and H. G. Meredith, of Detroit; Major George H. Hopkins, his military aide; Colonel W. D. Mann and Victor L. Mason, his private secretary.

GENERAL GREELY EXPLAINS.
Signal Corps Not to Blame for the Story of Sherman's Death.

Washington, March 22.—General A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Corps, tonight gave to the Associated Press the following signed statement with reference to the report that the signal officer at Guantanamo had confirmed the report of ex-Secretary Sherman's death.

"War Department, Office of Chief Signal Officer, Washington, March 22d. To the Associated Press: 'Captain Leigh telegraphed me from Santiago that the information regarding Mr. Sherman's alleged death came direct from the representative of the French Cable Company at Guantanamo, and that the responsibility of the signal corps is limited to the telegraphic transmission of the story.'"

"Yours truly (Signed) 'A. W. GREELY.'"

SETS ITS HEEL ON CIGARETTES.
Little Rock, Ark., March 22.—A bill prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale or giving away of cigarettes or cigarette paper to any person whatsoever, adult or minor, under penalty of not less than \$500 nor more than \$3,000, passed the House by two to one majority today.

THEIR HEADS CRUSHED IN BED SLAT IN THE HANDS OF A MAD- DENED MAN.

Jealousy Drove Him to the Deed. He Murdered Both the Visitor at his Home and His Wife.

Cumberland, Md., March 22.—John Jackson, of Lonaconing, Md., and Mrs. Charles Bowman were found dead in the latter's house at Douglas, W. Va., today. Their heads were crushed in by blows from a bed slat wielded by the woman's husband. Bowman was arrested. He says he found Jackson in his house last night, and jealousy caused him to commit the deed.

SHERMAN AT SANTIAGO.
He Expects to Go on Board the Chicago To-day.

Santiago de Cuba, March 22.—When the Paris reached here yesterday, those on board noticed that the flag flying from Morro Castle at the entrance of the harbor, was at half mast, and it was inferred by the passengers that some important personage was dead. Their surprise was great when told, on being reached by a tug, that a report was current that Mr. Sherman was dead.

Captain Leigh gave the signal office at Guantanamo a bad quarter of an hour. The men on duty there explained that they had received the alleged news of Mr. Sherman's death from the French Cable Company, and, supposing it to be correct, sent an official confirmation, as they had no cause to doubt the authenticity of the report.

The announcement of Mr. Sherman's death obtained so much credence here that General Wood even had a cable dispatch written asking the authorities at Washington for instructions as to the special honors they were desirous of paying to the remains of the distinguished statesman, but before this message was sent the Paris arrived here, and everybody was pleased to hear Mr. Sherman was not dead, but was improving in health.

Mr. Sherman continues improving and will be moved from his cabin on deck this afternoon for an hour.

Mr. Sherman's condition this evening continues about the same. He rested quite comfortably throughout the day, and if anything is somewhat improved. He expects to go on board the United States cruiser Chicago to-morrow.

MILES ADDRESSES STUDENTS.
President Elliott Eulogizes the General to a Sympathetic Audience.

Cambridge, Mass., March 22.—General Miles addressed the students of Harvard University in Sanders Theatre this afternoon under the auspices of the Harvard Republican Club. The theatre was crowded, and the students welcomed General Miles and President Elliott with deafening cheers.

General Miles' remarks were entirely impersonal and contained no reference to the recent war or the controversy concerning the War Department.

President Elliott, however, made an impressive eulogy of the man, who, as he said, had shown the same courage and fortitude under calumny and misrepresentation as he had shown in camp and battle. President Elliott's words made a great impression on the audience, whose sympathy was plainly manifested.

SPONSORS AND MAIDS.
Only One of Each From Each Congressional District Desired.

Atlanta, Ga., March 22.—Hon. John B. Gordon has issued an order that only one sponsor and one maid of honor from each Congressional district shall be sent to the next reunion of ex-Confederate veterans at Charleston. The circular is in response to a resolution adopted at a convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, held in Hot Springs, Ark., November, 1898, requesting the United Confederate Veterans to "limit the number of sponsors and maids of honor to one of each from each State and Territory where there is a camp of United Confederate Veterans—because the Confederate reunions have been of late years an entertainment for the sponsors and maids of honor instead of the veterans."

WILL APPEAL THE CASE.
Inter-State Commission Won't Give Up the Fight.

Washington, March 22.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission will appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans refusing an injunction against offending roads in the cases of the commission against the Western and Atlantic, in one case, and the Clyde Steamship Company et als, in two others, involving freight rate discriminations. It is doubtful if the Supreme Court will take up the appeal until its next session.

THREE STEAMERS BURNED.
The Loss Was \$40,000 Partially Covered by Insurance.

Columbus, Ga., March 22.—Three river steamers, the Owens, Flint and Bay City, were destroyed by fire to-day, together with two barges. Loss \$40,000, partially covered by insurance.

BACK TO THOMASVILLE.
Thomasville, Ga., March 22.—President McKinley and Vice President Hobart returned to the home of Senator Hanna this evening much refreshed and pleased with their trip to Jekyll Island.

REPUBLICANS EN MASQUE TELLER DECLARES THE BELMONT FACTION ARE NOT DEMOCRATS.

Bryan Will be the Democratic Presidential Nominee, and the Financial Question Will be the Issue.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 22.—Senator H. M. Teller, of Colorado, was asked here today, what, in his judgment, would be the Democratic issue in the next Presidential campaign.

"I think there is no doubt," replied Senator Teller, "that the Democratic party will make the financial question the issue."

"Who will be the Democratic Presidential nominee?"

"Undoubtedly Mr. Bryan will be the choice of his party," promptly replied the Senator.

In regard to W. J. Bryan's controversy with Perry Belmont, Senator Teller said:

"I think Mr. Bryan did exactly right in taking the position he did. Those fellows in that organization are not Democrats. They are Republicans masquerading under Democratic colors. They opposed Mr. Bryan's election in 1896, saying his election would endanger the nation's welfare, and he did perfectly right in declining to accept the invitation."

BRYAN THE ASSEMBLY'S GUEST.
Warns Farmers Against Corporations—Departs for Birmingham.

Nashville, Tenn., March 22.—Hon. W. J. Bryan was the guest of the General Assembly of Tennessee today. The crowd which visited the capitol for the occasion was so large many were unable to gain admission.

Governor McMillin presented Mr. Bryan, who spoke at some length. Corporations were referred to as the dangerous enemy of the farmer.

"Those who grind a people," he said, "are those who have made their fortunes dishonestly."

Legislative halls were not the places to make a political speech, he said, but he could with propriety refer to the highest Democracy which reaches man to respect the rights of others.

In the afternoon Mr. Bryan visited the Tennessee Industrial School and tonight left for Birmingham. In an interview he said he would read the book Perry Belmont has sent him and would "point out some differences between the positions he holds and those held by Thomas Jefferson."

BRYAN WILL ATTEND.
The Stand the Democrats should Take in the National Campaign.

New York, March 22.—The Jefferson banquet of the Chicago Platform Democrats of this city will take place on the night of April 15th. Colonel W. J. Bryan has given positive assurances that he will be present. It is expected that he will make a notable speech, stating the stand which he believes the Democratic party should take in the national campaign of next year. It is planned to have the labor unions take a very prominent part in the dinner.

Eugene V. Debs, who is managing the Bryan dinner, said tonight:

"Some confusion has arisen over the name of the dinner. It was decided at first not to call it a dinner of Chicago Platform Democrats because of Governor Pingree and others who are Republicans. We arranged that matter in committee all right, however, and sent the invitations in the name of the Chicago Platform People."

"We have such financial backing that we will be able to give a dollar dinner such as has never been held before. Applications have come from places in Florida, Duluth and from Boston. I wired to the Grand Central Palace as soon as I heard from Mr. Bryan tonight and engaged it."

"Because of the confusion no invitations were sent to anybody but Mr. Bryan. We have learned, however, from Governor Pingree, Mr. Altgeld and Chairman Jones that they would come any day after April 15th."

Richard Croker said tonight: "I don't care to say anything about Mr. Bryan's letter of declination. I am sorry he cannot understand a difference of opinion. As to the fact that he will go to the one dollar dinner—well, I hope he will help the cause of Democracy. The more big dinners there are in New York the better for the working people."

The promoters of the Bryan dinner take it for granted that Governor Pingree will be one of the guests.

Ex-Senator Gorman, it is understood, will attend the Croker banquet.

DYING OF GRANGRENE.
Hanover, Probably the Greatest American Stallion.

Lexington, Ky., March 22.—Hanover, probably the greatest American stallion, is dying here of grangrene. A meeting of veterinary surgeons to-morrow will decide whether or not the disease shall be allowed to run its course. It is more than likely, however, that he will be killed to-morrow.

THE POPE HAS A FAINTING FIT.
London, March 22.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The Pope is beginning to suffer from depression. During the service on Sunday he asked one of his personal attendants how many in the congregation he (the attendant) thought really rejoiced in his recovery. Then he added despondently, 'What mockery it is—this thanksgiving for my recovery. I shall not live a week.' This exclamation was followed by a prolonged and alarming fainting fit."

How Men Were Starved BEEF FROM WHICH NO EXTRACT COULD BE BOILED.

Use of Chemicals in Preserving—Horses and Diseased Cattle Slaughtered for Mar- ket—Miles' Charges Sustained.

Chicago, Ills., March 22.—The members of the Government court of inquiry finished their labors in Chicago today and left for New York this evening. The testimony of Governor Theodore Roosevelt will there be received, after which the court will proceed to Governor's Island.

The evidence brought forth today was largely cumulative in its character, consisting mainly in criticisms of the canned beef and refrigerated beef from soldiers who ate it and watched its effects in Cuba and Porto Rico. David Fleischmann, a bell boy in the Hotel Marlborough told me. We took the stock yards in the company of an unknown man whose purpose he supposed to be an experiment in the matter of preserving beef by chemical treatment.

Fleischmann testified as follows: "One day in June," he said, "a gentleman in room 131 asked me if I would be at leisure to go to the stock yards with him. I went out there with him and had to carry two boxes, tin or galvanized iron boxes. He went out to see some man about some meat, he told me. We took the boxes and went to a car where there were three or four rows of meat. In each of the boxes there were four smaller packages, containing as I recall it, a black or rather light gray colored substance. He put this into perforated trays made for that purpose, set fire to it and placed it under the meat. I asked him what that was done for and he said it was done as an experiment to preserve the meat. Next day I was to go back and get the cans. I asked him whether it was to kill germs or anything like that, and he said no, simply to preserve the meat. I put my finger on the meat and tasted it and it burned the end of my tongue. I called attention to the fact that the meat looked rather larger than when we were there before. He said that was simply an enlargement of the meat from the ice. There was a sulphurous smell in the car, and another odor which I cannot describe. I took the cans back to the hotel. I noticed in one end of the car there was a card marked 'Tampa, Fla.' This was at Armour's packing house; there was only one car; there were only about three rows of beef. I think it was halves. I asked him who he was, and if I am not mistaken he told me he was a quartermaster or a quartermaster general, or something like that."

Dr. E. E. Murdock, who was for two years President of the Auxiliary Medical Staff in the Chicago Health Department, and is an analytical chemist, testified that he had made several examinations of both canned and refrigerated beef, dating back several years. Some time in the latter part of June, 1898, he said, some canned meat was brought to him to determine its character. The witness found that the meat in the can was apparently boiled beef. There was in the can quite a quantity of common salt and also nitrate of potash, called saltpetre. These preservatives, said the witness, must have been in the can before the boiling was complete, because they had saturated the fibre of the meat and hardened it. The character of the meat, in Dr. Murdock's judgment, was largely poor grade, or rather a low grade. Two of the cans contained but a very small quantity of muscular tissue, which is the nutritious portion of the beef. The examination was continued by the boiling of the meat in a retort to see how much beef extract could be taken from four pounds of it; the amount produced was so small that it was not perceptible; it was not even enough to be used as a culture medium in experiments in bacteriology.

With reference to the examination of fresh beef the witness said that at three different times there were brought to him pieces of what seemed to be ordinary meats from the markets which evidently had been kept for some time, presumably in a refrigerator. "I found salt in very some of the meat was coated with boric acid. In other specimens I found that they had been coated with a preparation of salicylic acid for preserving the meat. I understood this to be refrigerated beef; found boric acid in two specimens and salicylic acid in one. These experiments were made about the middle of June, 1898."

"Have you ever found horse flesh put up in cans and sold on the market here in Chicago?"

"Not put up in cans, but I have samples brought to me purporting to be fresh beef from the market, and have found some of these samples to be horse flesh instead of beef. I had no means of knowing whence they came. An investigation with that result once led the Health Department to suppress an establishment in the outskirts of Chicago."

William J. Griffin, Sergeant, Company F, acting Sergeant Major of the Second battalion, Second Illinois Volunteers, testified that at Jacksonville, the refrigerated beef had to be frequently rejected; it looked good but when cut open it had a peculiar odor, a nauseous stench. On one occasion a fresh beef stew was served and immediately thereafter the entire company was taken violently sick with vomiting and diarrhoea. For two weeks afterward 37 men out of

the company was the maximum fit for duty. Within six weeks three men died, and although the records showed they died from fever, witness said he knew that the sickness from this meat was what killed them.

Dr. John G. Burne, of Chicago, who was assistant surgeon of the Second Illinois volunteers while the regiment was at Jacksonville, stated that he had condemned the refrigerator beef several times before it left the wagon which brought it. He had also returned some of it to the cars, taking it back in wagons and telling the agent of Swift & Company that he could not use it. He had refused the meat seven times in one month on account of the bad odor and bad taste. The men complained bitterly that they could not eat it.

Albert G. Manns, the chemist of Armour & Company, testified that a large number of chemicals were used in the manufacturing department, but none in the packing department except borax and boric acid which were used in packing some goods for the foreign market. The witness stated that the refrigerated beef sent to the army was shipped in the usual way, and that no chemicals were used on it.

W. Clark Marshall said he had been a specialist in meat provisions since 1848, although he had not been in any of the establishments in seven or eight years. "Please explain the nature and character of your experience with reference to canned meats, more particularly canned roast beef, so-called?" said Major Lee.

"I have investigated and experimented in the matter since 1848. The process of canning meat to-day robs the meat of all its nutrition, leaving nothing but fibre, fat and gelatine in the can. I consider it entirely unfit for human food."

In reply to Major Lee the witness stated that he knew where O'Malley's slaughter house used to be located. Also knew of a herd of thirty or forty condemned cattle being driven there for slaughter. He saw some of these cattle in a city market the next day. He knew of the carcasses going afterward to a canning establishment. He would not give the name of the concern unless the firm denied it. The cattle had pleuro pneumonia. This occurred 18 months before Dr. Devoe took charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the stock yards.

"How long will canned roast beef keep?"

"If properly canned it will keep for 20 years."

The witness stated that the present process robbed the meat of its nutrition and the sterilizing feature of it generated a gas which tainted the meat.

BLOWN TO KINGDOM COME
THREE MEN KILLED BY DUPONT POWDER MILLS EXPLOSION.

Several Explosions in Rapid Succession: Drying House and Store Houses in Ruins Shock Felt for Miles.

Pennsgrove, N. J., March 22.—Over 3,000 pounds of smokeless powder exploded to-day at the E. I. Dupont Powder Works at Carby Point, near here and opposite Wilmington, Del., instantly killing three workmen and injuring a number of others slightly. The dead are: ISAAC LAYTON, aged 50 years, married. WM. FORD, aged 40, married. JOHN MAGILL, aged 30, single.

The cause of the accident has not been determined, but it originated in one of the drying houses where Layton was at work. The shock of the explosion shook the country for miles around, and in this town heavy panes of glass were broken. Across the Delaware river in Wilmington, the noise of the explosion was also heard. Immediately following the first explosion came several other distinct and nearly as loud explosions in small store houses. Both the drying house and the store houses were demolished, and other small buildings about the works were damaged. Frances G. Dupont and his nephew were at work in the laboratory at the time of the explosion and were slightly injured by pieces of glass, but personally directed the care of the other injured and the recovery of the dead.

Layton and Ford were old employes of the company, and Magill had been working but a short time.

The works have been running on large Government orders for smokeless powders.

CHINA REFUSES CONCESSION.
Rome, March 22.—It is understood that the Chinese Minister has informed the Italian Government that China absolutely refuses the demand of Italy for a concession at San Mun Bay.