

# The News and Observer.

## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION

### Germany Will Not Budge A REPUDIATION OF THE BERLIN TREATY MAY FOLLOW. America and England Cannot Discredit Their Representatives in Samoa, and a Deadlock is the Result.

Washington, March 23.—The German Ambassador, Dr. Von Hildebrand, called at the State Department today to further confer with the officials concerning the Samoan situation. The Berlin authorities have communicated very freely on the subject within the last few days, and as a result of extended dispatches from the Foreign Offices the Ambassador has presented a long note covering the latest phases of the case. It is understood that the German advises confirm the arrival of Admiral Kautz, and the convoking by him of a meeting of all the officials on the 11th instant. But they do not show what resulted from the meeting. All their reports are silent thus far on this point, but the German view is evidently one of apprehension lest serious results may grow out of the meeting, in which event the German view is that the responsibilities should be borne by those bringing about the meeting. Further than this, questions are arising as to the extent of authority of the British and American Consuls acting together to do anything without the concurrence of Consul Rose of Germany.

The German view evidently holds that the Berlin treaty requires the three consuls to act unanimously, and not through a majority. Another question is as to the right naval commander to take any political action. The Berlin treaty in their view would limit the rights of naval commanders within very narrow limits, leaving them simply to execute what the three consuls, by unanimous agreement determine upon. These are the main points engaging attention, and in view of the questions involved news of Admiral Kautz' action following the meeting on the 11th instant is awaited with much interest and not a little concern.

Admiral Kautz has sustained fully the actions of the Chief Justice of Samoa, so far as his investigations have gone. Ever since the first news of the riot at Apia last January, the Depart-

ment of State, the German and the British Government have been separately pursuing investigations into the matter, and it was in pursuance of our branch of the inquiry that Admiral Kautz was sent to Apia. It is not understood that the investigation is complete as far as he is concerned, but, at the point where he stands, he has felt obliged to sustain the conclusions already reached by the United States Consul, Luther Osborn, and the Chief Justice himself. It also appears that these conclusions are in exact accord with those reached by the British naval commander, Captain Sturdy, of the Porpoise, who was present at Apia during the outbreak, and of Mr. Maxse, the British Consul at Apia, who was also a participant. Thus there is an array of four witnesses combined in their testimony, while opposed to them is the German Consul, Dr. Rose.

The German Government as is gathered from the Berlin advice, is disposed to stand firmly in support of its representative, although it has been intimated to it that by its retirement Rose would facilitate a satisfactory and speedy adjustment of the complications in Samoa. It is manifestly impossible for the United States to discredit its representative, the Chief Justice, or for the British Government to repudiate Mr. Maxse in view of the weight of the testimony in their favor, so that a practical deadlock has been reached, so far as this matter of changing the representation of the three powers concerned at Apia is concerned. These conditions lead to the belief that there is some danger of the repudiation of the treaty of Berlin, and in the present temper of the parties, it would not be surprising if this happened without an attempt on their part to replace it, although it is, of course, believed that even in that event some manner of *modus vivendi* will be provided to prevent another such clash between the conflicting interests as happened ten years ago, resulting in the treaty of Berlin.

### BRYAN SPEAKS AT BIRMINGHAM He Refers Picturesquely to the Jefferson Banquet.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 23.—Wm. Jennings Bryan spent to-day in Birmingham, and was given an enthusiastic reception by all of the citizens. Not only the citizens of Birmingham alone, but from neighboring cities and towns many came to hear the great leader talk on the current issues of the day.

"What the Lord's Supper is to the Christian, so a Jefferson Banquet is to the Democrat. Just as a good Christian would revolt at having the sacrament administered by an infidel, so a good Democrat objects to having a Jefferson banquet presided over by Perry Belmont," was the epigrammatical manner in which Mr. Bryan referred to the much talked-of New York banquet which Mr. Belmont and his followers are to give in New York next month.

To-night when Mr. Bryan was shown the dispatch sent out from New York by the Associated Press to the effect that Senator Teller was conspiring with Mr. Bryan to create discord in the Democratic party, he said he had nothing to say; that he would wait until he received Mr. Belmont's book which he latter says he has sent, after which he will endeavor to point out at length some of the differences between Mr. Belmont and Jefferson, the patron saint of the party.

This morning Mr. Bryan was taken on a special train all over the Birmingham district, and he enjoyed greatly being shown its wonderful industrial development. A public reception was given him this afternoon in the Morris hotel. To-night at the auditorium he addressed an audience of over 4,000 people. He spoke for exactly three hours, and was given marked attention.

ALGER ON BOARD THE INGALLS.  
Makes Quick Connection at Savannah for Cuba.

Savannah, Ga., March 23.—Secretary of War Alger and party made quick connection here this evening for Cuba. The party arrived over the Southern and Florida Central and Peninsular roads in a special car at half past four o'clock and at half past nine were on the way to Havana on the transport Ingalls.

From the Secretary's private secretary it was learned that the party would leave the ship at Havana and take a trip across country and that the Ingalls would meet them and take them on again at Cienfuegos. The whole trip will occupy about three weeks. Those who accompany the Secretary are: M. 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 and Colonel W. A. Hemphill, of Atlanta.

### ACCEPTED BY THE CUBAN GENERALS The \$3,000,000 Offered by Our Government.

Havana, March 23.—The executive committee of the Cuban Assembly has appointed General Bartolomeo Maso, former President of the Cuban revolutionary government, commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces, in the Orient, or Eastern Provinces.

The assembly was in session this afternoon. The motion proposed yesterday by Senator Gualberto Gomez for the re-organization of the Cuban army was passed, but under existing conditions the action of the assembly in this respect is unimportant.

A dispatch was read from the Veterans Association of Santiago asking the assembly to restore General Maximo Gomez to the post of commander-in-chief. From General Maso a telegram was received recognizing on his part the superior authority of the assembly, acknowledging it as a duty to sustain the assembly, and lamenting the controversy with General Gomez.

Little has been said of late as to the proposed trip to Washington of Senores Villalon, Hovia and Despaignes, the committee appointed by the assembly on March 14th to lay before President McKinley the resolutions that day adopted on the motion of General Sangulilly, to the effect that the \$3,000,000 offered by the United States would not be sufficient, and that the United States should help Cuba to obtain more by way of a loan. Apparently the matter has been dropped, but to-day Senator Rafael Portuondo, chairman of the executive committee, suggested that the commission should hand the resolution to the Secretary of War. This course was opposed by General Andrade, who said General Alger would decline to recognize the assembly officially, and that the commission would be snubbed. Senator Portuondo's motion was left on the table.

General Sangulilly suggested just before adjournment that to-morrow's session be secret, and a motion to this effect was passed, though some of the members professed ignorance of the reason for secrecy.

It is reported that a secret meeting is in progress this evening at the house of Senator Parragas, where the dissolution motion, to be argued on Saturday, is under preliminary consideration.

The Cuban Generals Diaz, Montenegro, Robau, Nodarse, Betancourt and Peraza, who held a secret meeting last night, after consulting their commands, with reference to the course to be taken in the controversy between General Gomez and the Assembly, reported that they had decided to accept the \$3,000,000 for the soldiers, and also to help to organize a new Cuban army of 10,000 men under the American Administration.

The Cuban muster rolls are not yet in the hands of General Brooke. They were last seen by an American officer in Guanabacoa, when they were in the possession of General Roloff, the Cuban Inspector General. From his hands they probably passed to the military assembly, and if the assembly still possesses them the payment can be indefinitely delayed merely by the withholding of the rolls from the American authorities.

General Brooke has issued an order forbidding the sale or possession of lottery and raffle tickets of any description, under penalty of confiscation and fine.

A sentinel on the Toledo plantation yesterday ordered an armed Cuban about entering to halt. The Cuban, ignoring the order, pushed on, and the corporal of the guard, who was summoned by the sentinel, arrested the offender and started to take him through Mariano to General Lee's camp. While passing a house in Mariano, the two Americans were accosted by eight Cubans, who came out with rifles leveled, and were told to release the prisoner. As the Cubans had such an obvious advantage, the prisoner was released, but the Americans immediately reported the incident to General Lee, who sent Major Russell Harrison, the provost marshal, to General Mayai Rodriguez with instructions to inform him that, if the offending Cuban was not surrendered within three hours General Lee would go personally with a sufficient force of American soldiers to take him. General Rodriguez found the man and gave him up, and he now lies in the Mariano jail.

The First North Carolina regiment will sail for Savannah on Saturday by the Segurana. The First Texas regiment will probably sail on Sunday by the Kilpatrick, formerly the Michigan, which, with the Florida, will proceed to Galveston by way of the Dry Tortugas, where both vessels will be disinfected. The Fourth Virginia and the Second Illinois regiments will go next.

### Red Retribution NEGROES PLOT REVENGE AND MEET SWIFT DEATH. Schemes to Inaugurate Race War Spur the Whites to Arms—Seven Negroes Dead and Others Flying.

Texarkana, Ark., March 23.—A race war is on in Little River county, and during the last forty-eight hours an indefinite number of negroes have met their death at the hands of an infuriated white population. Seven are known to have been lynched, and the work is not yet done.

The bodies of the victims of the mob's vengeance are hanging to the limbs of trees in various parts of the county, strung up wherever overtaken. The country is in a state of intense excitement. While men are collecting in mobs, heavily armed and determined, negroes are fleeing for their lives, and the community is in an uproar. The exact number of negroes who have been summarily dealt with or those who may yet fall into the hands of the mob before order is restored may never be known.

Seven bodies have been found and other victims are being hunted and will meet a similar fate when run to earth. The known dead to date are:

GENERAL DUCKETT.  
EDWIN GOODWIN.  
ADAM KING.  
JOSEPH JONES.  
BENJAMIN JONES.  
MOSES JONES.  
UNKNOWN MAN.

Joe King and John Johnston were also taken in hand by mobs and whipped. They were afterward turned loose and have disappeared.

Little River county is in the extreme southwest corner of the State, bordered on the west by the Indian Territory and on the south by Texas. The negro population is large and has for a long time proved very troublesome to the whites. Frequent murders have occurred, and thefts and fights have become common affairs.

One or two negroes have previously been severely dealt with when the people found it necessary to take the law into their own hands, but it was not until Tuesday that the trouble took on a serious aspect. It then developed that carefully laid plans had been made by a number of negroes to precipitate a race war and that many white men had been marked for victims. It is learned that twenty-three negroes were implicated in this plot, and the whites are now bent on meeting out summary punishment to the entire coterie of conspirators. Seven have been killed and the work of wiping out the entire list continues without relaxation. All implicated in the plot are known, and parties of white men varying in numbers from twenty-five to fifty, are scouring the country for them. Wherever one is found he is quickly strung up and his body perforated with bullets. The work of dispatching the first two or three was an easy matter. But the news soon spread among the negroes, who, instead of making the resistance and offering the battle that they had threatened, became panic-stricken, and began getting out of the community as quickly as possible. Two whose names were on the list of conspirators, got a good start and succeeded in reaching the Texas State line before being captured. They were swung up without ceremony.

The trouble arose over the killing of James Stockton by Duckett. Just prior to the lynching of Duckett the negroes had planned, the inauguration of a race war. Duckett was the leader, and at his death the negroes let the matter out. The citizens became greatly enraged. Joe King and John Johnston were taken to the woods and whipped. Other negroes made threats, but nothing occurred until yesterday, when the wholesale lynching began.

In the gang that was plotting for a race war were twenty-three negroes, and it is likely the entire number have been strung up in the thickets. It is known to a certainty that the seven ring-leaders are dead.—The negroes are fleeing from the district. Today three wagons full arrived at Texarkana, having crossed Red River at Index last midnight.

### LIKE MURDER IN A DREAM THE HUTCHINSON CHILD-KILLER CON- FESSES HIS CRIME.

He Crushed in the Heads of his Children and  
Then Set Fire to the  
Building.

McPherson, Kansas, March 23.—John Moore, the Hutchinson murderer, today made a signed statement of his crime. Moore murdered his five children with a hatchet and knife, then burned the house over their heads. He and his wife had quarreled, and he claims they were about to separate. In the statement Moore says:

"I had been feeling pretty bad for the past two or three days. The children were all in bed asleep. I turned the lamp down and went to bed. I then had one of my worst spells, and my head hurt me awfully, and everything seemed floating before me; and the next thing that I remember after that was trying to get out of the house. I have a recollection of going through a struggle, like a dream that I half remember. All the recollection I have about this is that I would rather see my children dead than to leave them in the hands of my wife's people. It was like a dream to me that I done something to the children, but I do not recollect using the knife or hatchet. I loved my children, and I lived for them."

THE FIGHT AT ILOILO.  
Details of the Engagement Now Fur-  
nished.

Manila, March 23.—5:10 p. m.—Details of the fighting at Iloilo on March 16th show that four hundred rebel riflemen from Manila were met by seven companies of the Eighteenth regiment of United States Infantry and a battalion of Tennessee volunteers. As supports, these troops had three two-inch Hotchkiss guns, under General Miller, north of Jaro, across the river.

The Americans met with a heavy fire. One man was killed and fifteen were wounded of the Eighteenth regiment, and there were several cases of sunstroke. General Miller estimates that fifty rebels were killed and one hundred wounded.

SHERMAN SITS ON DECK.  
Santiago de Cuba, March 23.—Mr. Sherman is feeling very much better this evening, and his physicians regard his condition as much improved. During a part of the afternoon he sat on the deck of the Paris, viewing Santiago. The United States cruiser Chicago is expected here by daybreak to-morrow, and Mr. Sherman will be immediately transferred to her. The anxiety of his relatives on the Paris is now virtually at an end.

### TO MAINTAIN UNIFORM TARIFFS Representatives of Northwestern Roads Confer With Inter-State Commission.

Washington, March 23.—The presidents, general managers, and other representatives of about twenty-five railroad companies comprising about the entire trunk line service between Chicago and Lake Michigan and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and beyond, were in executive conference throughout to-day with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The result was a verbal assurance on the part of all the roads repudiated to maintain uniform tariffs, thorough co-operation, and the appointment of a committee to confer with the commission to-morrow looking to the more definite and specific action for securing general stability in freight rates. This committee consists of Paul Morton, vice-president, A. C. Bird, general traffic manager, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul; B. F. Yoakum, vice-president, St. Louis and San Francisco; C. G. Warner, vice-president, Missouri Pacific; and Edward S. Washburn, president, Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis. The committee will meet with the commission to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The general conference closed after being in session from 11 this morning till 6 to-night, and most of the magnates have returned home.

PALMETTO STATE TROOPS.  
Part of Them on the Way Home—Ill-  
inois Troops Break Camp.

Havana, March 23.—A detachment consisting of 123 privates and 10 officers, belonging to the Second South Carolina regiment sailed for the United States yesterday on board the Olivette. Five companies of the same regiment sailed to-day on the Yarmouth, and the remainder of the regiment will leave here on the Olivette and the Yarmouth on Saturday and Sunday next.

The Second Illinois regiment is breaking camp preparatory to leaving Havana.

QUAY WITNESSES SUBPOENAED.  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 23.—It was announced to-day that the Commonwealth had subpoenaed all the witnesses in the trial of former United States Senator Quay and his son Richard R. Quay, which begins April 10th. Between 50 and 60 persons have been summoned to testify for the prosecution. It is said that Assistant District Attorney Clement personally attended to the summoning of two Pittsburg bank cashiers. The trial is expected to take place before Judge Beiler.

JOHN L. CHOSEN REFEREE.  
San Francisco, Cal., March 23.—John L. Sullivan has been chosen as referee for the McCoy and Choyinski fight on Friday night at the Mechanics Pavilion. The advance sale of seats already amounts to \$15,000.

WILMINGTON UNDERWRITERS.  
Association Formed in North Carolina's  
Chief Seaport.

Wilmington, N. C., March 23.—The Wilmington Underwriters Association, with a capital stock of \$50,000, was organized in this city to-day. Mr. N. B. Rankin was elected President; Mr. Hugh MacRae, Vice President, with directors as follows:

J. S. Worth, Sam Bear, Jr., W. A. Riach, M. J. Heyer, W. G. Whitehead, P. L. Bridgers, J. W. Norwood, B. H. J. Ahrens and J. V. Granger.

THE TRANSPORT OF THE DEAD.  
The Roumanian, Bearing Her Silent  
Company, Puts to Sea.

Santiago de Cuba, March 23.—The United States transport Crook, formerly the Roumanian, her colors at half mast, with her mournful cargo of dead heroes, the remains of those who were killed or who have died at Santiago and in Porto Rico, steamed slowly out of the harbor this afternoon.

FIRE DESTROYS UNIVERSITY.  
Birmingham, Ala., March 23.—Montezuma University at Bessemer, Ala., was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated from a defective flue and forty pupils got out of the building without injury. The building cost \$30,000. There was \$5,000 insurance.

MUNKACSY, MAD ARTIST,  
DYING.  
Berlin, March 23.—Michael Munkacsy, the famous Hungarian painter, who has been secluded in a hospital for the insane at Bonn for more than two years, is dying.

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED.  
They Had Fired on Whites in the Pub-  
lic Road.

Jackson, Miss., March 23.—Three negroes were lynched by a mob near Silver City, in Yazoo county, last Saturday morning. After being shot to death, the bodies of the victims were weighted with bundles of cotton bales and thrown into the Yazoo River. The negroes were: Minor Wilson, C. C. Reed and Willis Boyd.

RE-NOMINATE MCKINLEY  
AND HOBART WILL BE HIS RUNNING  
MATE.  
Reed is Not in it. To Day the President De-  
parts for Tallahassee. Monday he  
Returns Washington ward.

Thomasville, Ga., March 23.—President McKinley spent pretty much the whole of to-day in the open-air as did Vice-President Hobart. This out-door life in a mild and dry climate is doing much to tone up the system of each, and to-day each showed an improved state of health. To-day when not at meals they were constantly in the air, sitting on the porches or driving. The President's programme after breakfast is a seat in a rocking chair on the porch until time to dispatch a little business with Assistant Secretary Cortelyou. This is followed by a drive.

The Jekyll Island trip having caused reports of a conference there and that Speaker Reed would be nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. McKinley at the next Republican convention, it can be stated authoritatively that politics were tabooed at Jekyll Island. Speaker Reed declined a Vice-Presidential nomination at the last convention, no thought of a change of view on his part ever has been suggested, and the Administration leaders have not had him in mind in this connection. Moreover the statement can be made that the closest and most cordial relations, political and personal, exist between Messrs. McKinley, Hobart and Hanna and that for some time they have had a definite understanding that if Mr. McKinley was renominated his running mate would be Garrett Hobart. To-morrow the party leaves here for Tallahassee where they hope to escape all elaborate functions and have so notified Governor Bloxham. Monday probably will find the President started on his return journey to Washington, the Vice-President and Senator Hanna remaining here.

\$1,100,000 TO CHARITIES.  
The Will of the Late Edward Austin  
Admitted to Probate.

Boston, Mass., March 23.—The will of the late Edward Austin, which bequeaths \$1,100,000 to public charities, was admitted to probate to-day. All parties legally concerned in his estate under his will and otherwise, assented to the probate, a compromise having been agreed upon with reference to objection made by some of the heirs at law.

Among the public bequests are \$500,000 to Harvard College, the interest to be applied to "needy, meritorious students and teachers to assist them in the payment of their studies;" to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$400,000; to Radcliffe College, \$30,000; to Roxbury College, \$30,000; to Tuskegee Normal and Industrial school, \$30,000. These bequests are made under the same terms as that to Harvard. He also gives \$10,000 to the Bacteriology Laboratory of Harvard Medical school, and \$100,000 to the New England Trust Company, the income to be paid to "needy aged men and women who had been in better circumstances in early life, but who have become in want when in old age."

OFF TO DESTROY A WRECK.  
Washington, March 23.—The Dolphin has sailed from Washington for Norfolk, and thence to sea to destroy a wreck on the Carolina coast which has been a danger to navigation.