

# The News and Observer.

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## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### Advancing On Malolos FILIPINOS LEAVE THEIR TOWNS IN FLAMING RUINS. Sharp Engagement With Filipino Rear Guard —Proclamation to be Issued When Malolos Government Falls.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—The third day of the fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which War Department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be. In all official quarters the most intense interest prevailed, but there was no excitement, and none of that anxiety and tension shown during the memorable days of last summer when the decisive blows were being struck at Santiago. Early in the day General Otis called the War Department a brief but comprehensive dispatch summing up the situation. It disclosed that severe fighting was going on to-day, with our forces advanced as far north as Marilao, where the insurgents, under the command of Aguinaldo, were being driven back with considerable slaughter. This and the press dispatches satisfied the officials that the strategic movement of entrapping the insurgents between our lines had not proved as successful as designated, and that the scene had now shifted to a retreat by Aguinaldo's forces and a pursuit by our troops.

The insurgent retreat toward Malolos was slow and dogged, and advantage was taken of one after another of lines of fortifications; the burning of bridges and the interruption of communication. General Otis' dispatch, although received early to-day, was sent Monday evening, Manila time, and summed up the work of three days. That the fighting would proceed into the fourth day was shown by his closing sentence: "The column will press on in the morning." This refers to Tuesday.

The engagement has now shaped itself so that it is looked upon as more of a chase than the execution of a strategic movement. With the American base advanced to Marilao and the insurgent base forced back to Malolos, the main bodies of the two opposing forces are about ten or twelve miles apart. This could be quickly covered in a forced march under fair conditions, but it is twelve miles of innumerable difficulties and obstacles, which our troops must cover before they reach the insurgents' stronghold. It is expected that the engineers, with MacArthur, are hastening repairing the burned bridges. This will permit the artillery to be taken forward, as well as the infantry columns. It is expected that every mile of the distance to Malolos will be contested by the insurgents, for General Otis reports that it is a stretch of country covered with the intrenchments thrown up during the last three months. Our men, therefore, must advance slowly, fighting their way through the rebel intrenchments. Serious as the work is, there is no lack of confidence among officials here as to the satisfactory outcome of the campaign. Malolos is the insurgent capital, where the assembly has been sitting and the insurgent government have been in operation. It represents more to the insurgents than any other place in the Philippines, and little doubt is entertained that they will make a desperate stand there.

The facilities of Aguinaldo are taking him gradually beyond the range of Admiral Dewey's guns. While the insurgents were within a mile of the water front and easily within range of the fleet. But as they have moved northward, they have gradually moved away from the bay. Malolos is about seven miles back from the bay, although there are shallow estuaries which would permit light draught boats to get within a mile or two.

**BURNING AND ABANDONED.**  
Manila, March 27.—11:35 a. m.—The Americans this morning found the important town of Polo and a number of small villages west of the railroad deserted and burning. They are advancing along the railroad.

To-day the Washington volunteers who held Pasig yesterday had an engagement with a band of insurgents, who drove in their outposts. In the fight the Filipinos lost several men.

**FIGHT WITH THE REAR GUARD.**  
Manila, March 27.—3:25 p. m.—General McArthur's division spent the night and morning at Meycauyan, the next station beyond Polo. After reconnoitering his front, he pushed along the railroad this afternoon toward Malolos. If the statement of the 35 prisoners captured to-day is true, the main body of the enemy has retreated to Malolos. But there are no more trenches to encounter, although over thirty villages, including the larger settlements of Bulacan and Guldinto intervene.

At every railroad station circulars have been posted, signed by the Filipino commander-in-chief, Antonio Luna, ordering all spies and bearers of news to the enemy to be shot without trial, and instructing that all looters and ravishers be treated in the same manner. Further, all towns abandoned by the Filipino troops are first to be burned. While deploring the existence of war, the circular maintains the undeniable right of the Filipinos to defend their homes, lives and lands against "would-be dominators, who would kill them, their wives and children," adding that this motive ought

### NO UNION WITH BRITAIN, THEY CRY And Our German Citizens Grow Enthusiastic. A MASS MEETING HELD THOSE WHO DEFAME GERMANY DENOUNCED.

**EUROPE, NOT ENGLAND, OUR MOTHER**  
Germany Declared to be Our Friend—German Americans Will Strongly Oppose by Law  
ful Means Those Who Favor  
Entangling Alliances.

Chicago, March 27.—The auditorium was filled this evening with German-Americans, called together to protest against an Anglo-American alliance and the false assertions made against Germany in connection with the recent Spanish war.

Ex-Congressman Wm. Vocke presided and delivered the opening address. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and the following declaration was unanimously adopted:

"With profound indignation we have noticed the persistent efforts of Anglo-American newspapers not only to incite among our people vicious prejudices against Germany and to defame the character of the German-Americans, but also to drag the United States into an alliance with England.

"As loyal citizens of this republic it is our right, as well as our duty, to resist these wicked practices with all due firmness.

"The immigrants from Germany have brought with them to this land the achievements of a civilization as high as it is old. Upon every field of the intellectual life of our nation, as well as in commerce, industry and agriculture, their efforts have redounded to the aggrandisement of our people, and in peace as well as in war they have at all times faithfully fulfilled their duty. No part of the American people has done more for the cultivation of music, sociability, arts, science, churches and the schools, than the Germans. As good citizens of this country we cheerfully hand over the achievements of German culture to our youthful American people still in a state of development.

"We emphatically object, therefore, to the attempt to stamp our people as Anglo-Saxons and to make it subservient to English guile. Not England, but the whole of Europe is the mother country of the white inhabitants of the United States.

"We demand that not only friendly relations be maintained with Germany that has been a faithful friend of our people for more than 120 years, but that peace and harmony be cultivated with all nations, and we will, therefore, true to the wise counsel of George Washington, at all times firmly oppose the formation of entangling alliances with England as well as with any other country, whereby our country may be involved in unnecessary war.

"We denounce the defamers who have not only started public ill will against Germany, but who have by their gross slanders also sown the seeds of discord among our own people, and we solemnly protest against the proposed alliance with England.

"We further declare that with all lawful means at our disposal, especially in political campaigns, we will at all times strenuously oppose all those who favor the wicked attacks made upon friendly nations, and who labor to entangle our country in an alliance with England. We call upon the committee that has had in charge the arrangements for this mass-meeting to invite all the German-American churches, societies and orders in this city to send a delegate to a convention to be held at an early date for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, that the German-American citizen may be called to action whenever it shall become necessary to protect the blessing of our American institutions against wicked and wily politicians.

"We call upon the committee to send copies of these declarations to the President and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress."

**ELECTRIC ROAD FRANCHISE.**  
Richmond Soon to be Connected With Petersburg by a New Road.

Richmond, Va., March 27.—The Supervisors of Chesterfield county to-day granted a franchise to J. C. Short, of New York, and associates, to build an electric passenger and freight railway from Richmond to Petersburg, following the old turnpike, with a branch line to Chesterfield Court House. Work is to commence in thirty days, the line to be completed in twelve months.

**SCHLEY AT RICHMOND.**  
He Will Return to Washington This Morning.

Richmond, Va., March 27.—Admiral Schley took a drive over the city with General Bradley T. Johnson to-day, visiting the various points of interest, and this evening he was entertained at dinner by Mr. John P. Branch. He will return to Washington to-morrow morning.

### SWIFT CLASHES WITH GEN. EAGAN Beef Not Guaranteed After Leaving Refrigerator. EAGAN WAS MISTAKEN SO DECLARES THE BEEF PACK- ER ON THE STAND.

**HIS EVIDENCE IS CORROBORATED**  
Swift, However, Assured Eagan that if Beef Was in the Shade it Would be Good  
Twenty Four Hours After  
Leaving Refrigerator.

Washington, March 27.—The military court of inquiry appointed by the President to make an investigation of the beef furnished the army during the Spanish war has returned to Washington, and at 2 o'clock to-day resumed its sittings in the Lemon building.

The members of the commission are hopeful that they will be able to conclude their work within the next ten days, and expect to have some important witnesses before them in that time, including General Eagan, who will be recalled. It is also expected that General Miles will be given an opportunity to testify.

Mr. E. C. Swift, Vice President of the Swift Packing Company, was the first witness who appeared to-day. He assisted in preparing the contract for supplying beef for Cuba during the war, coming to Washington for that purpose, first on the 23rd of June.

Mr. Swift made his second visit to Washington on the 29th of June when the contract was submitted to him. He had then made some objections to the terms of the agreement as presented to him. One of these objections was to the terms which he thought might require the beef company to deliver beef by lighter, he complaining that the company could reasonably be expected to deliver at only such points as had railroad tracks alongside the wharf. It was also understood that beef was to be supplied only to the port towns, the inland points to be furnished with beef killed in the country. They were to keep on hand a sufficient supply for 72 hours' consumption, this time to be extended 24 hours under special exactions. Shore refrigeration was contemplated in all the conversation, and with this understanding that this was to be had, the company had agreed that the quality of the beef should be maintained for three days and nights.

In response to a question from Major Lee, Mr. Swift stated that General Eagan had, during an interview with him mentioned that he had received some suggestion of a process for preserving meat, but General Eagan did not go into details, giving no name of the inventor or of the process.

Major Lee then stated that General Eagan had said in his testimony before the board that the company had guaranteed that the beef should be kept good for twelve hours after leaving the refrigerator either on shipboard or on shore.

"I can only say," responded Mr. Swift, "that General Eagan at the time of the interview seemed to have the same understanding of the contract that I had. In view of his testimony, then, I can only say that he was mistaken."

Major Lee: "Then the insertion of the clause limiting to twenty-four hours the time meat should be fresh after taken out of the refrigerator was not a clerical error as suggested by the General?"

Mr. Swift: "That cannot be so. He said his agents would take good care to protect the meat from the sun, and I assured him that if this were done the meat would be good twenty-four hours after being taken from the refrigerator."

Charles E. Barry, travelling salesman for Swift & Company followed Mr. Swift. He testified to his participation in the negotiations with General Eagan to secure the army contract. He also understood that the seventy-two hour clause applied only to the time that the beef was to be kept in the refrigerator on shore. There was an special understanding with General Eagan as to the twenty-four hour clause limiting the time during which the beef could be kept out of refrigerator, he agreeing that it should be kept constantly under cover.

Mr. Barry related that on one day when he was in General Eagan's office prior to the letting of the contract the latter complained of the number of people who were writing letters to him concerning the "possessing" of beef. The General then handed him a letter from a Mr. Powell, of New York, who claimed to have a process for preserving meat, saying he had shipped beef prepared under it to points in the Southern States. "It struck me," said Mr. Barry, "from General Eagan's behavior that he was disgusted at the thought. He said he was depending on the refrigerator beef and would only deal with those who could furnish it."

After hearing Mr. Barry the court at 3:30 p. m. held a brief executive session and then adjourned until to-morrow.

We are on the road to wisdom when we make our old mistakes only with new people.

### Dead In a Torrid BURNING OF ARMOUR'S HAIR AND FELT FACTORY. Six Known to Have Been in the Building Missing—Limbs Broken in Desperate Leaps.

Chicago, Ill., March 27.—Fire destroyed the Armour curled hair and felt works, 31st Place and Benson street, causing a property loss of nearly \$400,000, injured eleven employees, one fatally, and endangered the lives of 400 others who escaped through the blinding smoke.

The injured:

**JEREMIAH STEELE**, jumped from third-story window; legs and arms broken, will die.

**JOSEPH KUDA**, badly burned about the legs and body.

**JOHN RHODES**, jumped from second-story window; leg broken.

**GEORGE MOSHER**, fell down elevator shaft; right shoulder broken.

**AUGUST SCHOMBERG**, ankle sprained and scalp wound.

**MAMIE RYAN**, face and arms burned.

**GEORGIE SCHWARTZ**, hands, face and arms burned.

**MARGARET DELHANTY**, both arms cut and head bruised.

**NELLIE McNAB**, hands and face burned.

**PAUL ROSOMIER**, both hands burned, left side of head scathed.

**HARRY LEE**, fell from second story window, scalp wound.

Employees of the floor on which the fire started said that a nail, which caught in a "picker" caused friction, igniting the inflammable material with which the machines were fed. Flames spread to bales of curled hair, and in three minutes the entire floor was dense with black smoke.

The Armour Felt Works burned out nearly a year ago. It was replaced by a substantial five story structure 112 by 225 feet, which was completed only last August, and was equipped with special reference to fire protection, in the way of construction and exterior fire escapes. The loss is total. The insurance is \$300,000.

Late to-night it was found that six people who were in the building when the fire broke out were missing, and while it is not thought all of them are dead, it is probable that the majority of them perished. The names of the missing are:

**JAMES FLANNIGAN**,  
**WILLIAM GILLSON**,  
**ELLA HENNINGHART**,  
**THOMAS MITCHELL**,  
**BENNIS SHEEHAN**,  
**JOHN WHITE**.

**JAMES O. MURRAY DIES.**  
Dean of Princeton University, Born in South Carolina.

Princeton, N. J., March 27.—Dr. Jas. O. Murray, Dean of the University, died this morning at 9 o'clock. He passed away quietly after an illness of several weeks.

James Ormsbee Murray was born in Camden, S. C., November 7th, 1827. His father was a grandson of Philip Syng, of Philadelphia, the well known associate and friend of Benjamin Franklin. Prof. Murray was graduated from Brown University in 1850 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1854. He was pastor of the Brick Church in New York city in 1855, from which in 1875 he came to Princeton as Professor of English Literature. He had been dean of the University since 1883.

**SHE CAPTURES A WILD CAT.**  
The Daring Deed of Senator Hanna's Daughter.

Thomasville, Ga., March 26.—The Times contains the interesting item about one of Senator Hanna's daughters: "Miss Ruth Hanna and her cousin, Mr. Howard, took a daylight start from Melrose plantation the other morning with a view of catching a wild cat which had been seen on Mr. Hanna's extensive game preserve. The young lady, who is a most accomplished horse-woman, and young Howard, succeeded in running down the cat after an exciting chase, and bore it back home in triumph before 10 o'clock. The cat was a very large one, and its capture by Miss Hanna and her young cousin was a feat of which veteran sportsmen might be proud."

**SEC. LONG AT OLD POINT.**  
General Flagler, Who has Been Critically Ill, is Better.

Newport News, Va., March 27.—General E. W. Flagler, who has been critically ill at Old Point, has had a turn for the better, and his physicians to-day pronounced him to be fairly on the road to recovery.

Secretary Long and Commodore Higginson arrived at Old Point to-night from Washington. They will proceed to the Norfolk Navy Yard to-morrow on board the Dolphin, which is now in Hampton Roads.

**SHARKEY MUST WAIT.**  
McCoy Not Yet Physically Able to Meet the Sailor.

New York, March 27.—Wm. A. Brady, manager of Kijl McCoy to-day notified Tom O'Rourke, manager of Tom Sharkey, that the Sharkey-McCoy match would have to be declared off temporarily, as McCoy hurt his shoulder in his recent fight with Choyuski. McCoy does not feel physically prepared to meet Sharkey, Brady says. He wishes to take on more weight before meeting the sailor.

**REINSTATED IN THE L. A. W.**  
New York, March 27.—The L. A. W. officials announce to-day that Eddie McDuffee, Nat Butler and Frank Waller, the professional cyclists have applied for reinstatement in the L. A. W. and have been restored to good standing.

**QUAY'S SENATORIAL FIGHT.**  
Harrisburg, Pa., March 27.—The fifth ninth ballot for United States Senator resulted:

Quay, (Rep.) 9; Jenks, (Dem.) 8; Irwin, (Rep.) 1; Widener, (Rep.) 1; Dalzell, (Rep.) 1; Rice, (Rep.) 1. No quorum.

**PRESIDENT STARTS HOME.**  
Miss Ruth Hanna Drives Him to the Station—Likes Thomasville.

Thomasville, Ga., March 27.—President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, Postmaster General Emory Smith, Dr. Rixey, Assistant Secretary Cortlyon and Stenographer Barnes left at 3:15 o'clock for Washington, where they will reach a little before 5 o'clock. Miss Ruth Hanna drove the President to the station where a crowd of about 2,000 persons had congregated. Senator Hanna was the last to bid the President good bye. The special train was run just outside around the President's car platform, on which the President, Mrs. McKinley and the Vice-President appeared and bowed their acknowledgments. Some one called for three cheers for McKinley and then the President made a few remarks, saying: "We would rather be coming to Thomasville than departing from it. We have had a most restful and enjoyable time and thank you all over and over again for your kind courtesies and your considerate hospitality. We did you good bye, most respectfully."

The train then pulled out.

**NEGRO SHOT BY STRIKERS.**  
They Were Men of His Own Race—Dispersed by Sheriff.

Birmingham, Ala., March 27.—Serious trouble was threatened to-day at the ore mines at Dolomite where 250 miners armed themselves because three of their number were arrested Saturday.

Will Calvin, a negro, was shot and mortally wounded by the infuriated blacks because he allowed himself to be arrested without resistance.

Sheriff O'Brien and a local deputy went to the scene and dispersed the negroes, the sheriff giving the miners a severe talk. All work was suspended for the day, and the whites were armed, but no further trouble is expected.

**NEGROES ATTACK THE WHITES.**  
Birmingham, Ala., March 27.—Negro miners made an attack on the camp of the whites at Dolomite shortly after midnight. The white men returned the fire and several of the negroes were wounded. Reinforcements have been sent to the deputy sheriffs, who are trying to preserve order, and Sheriff O'Brien has just left with another strong posse. Negro soldiers recently mustered out are inciting the blacks. A race war is threatened.

Later—Sixteen of the ring leaders are in the hands of officers and a strong cordon of deputies is patrolling the camp.

**MRS. FAYNE MOORE DISCHARGE.**  
New York, March 27.—Mrs. Fayne Strahan Moore was to-day discharged upon her own recognizance by Justice Fursman in the Supreme court under the charge of "badgering" Martin Mahon. She was, however, held in \$1,000 bail on the charge of stealing silverware from the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. She said she would furnish the bond. Mahon, the complaining witness in the badger case, has remained out of the city, and the prosecution has been made to secure his attendance at the proceedings.

**CORNELL LOSES TO VIRGINIA.**  
Charlottesville, Va., March 27.—Cornell lost to the University of Virginia by a score of 14 to 5. Score:

R. H. E. Virginia, . . . 3602 1200—14 11 3  
Cornell, . . . 0001 1030—5 7 9  
Batteries: Carter and Nalle; Boyle, Saunders, Smith and Starr.

**ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.**  
Washington, March 27.—General Otis has notified General Corbin of the following additional casualties during the past four days: March 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th: Killed: 10.

**Killed:**  
Third Artillery—First Lieutenant M. G. Kravenshul, captain and commissary United States volunteers.  
Twentieth Kansas—Company B, Sergeant Morris J. Cohen; Company D, Private Joseph Fairchild.  
Twenty-second Infantry—Company L, Sergeant Charles F. Brooke.  
Second Oregon—Company L, Privates L. V. Strawderman, Hayes B. Taylor.  
The wounded number 47. Of these one is fatally hurt and the condition of a number of others is serious.

**LOSS SUNDAY AND MONDAY.**  
Washington, March 27.—Advices received by the War Department show that the number of casualties in yesterday's and to-day's fighting was 3 officers and 25 enlisted men killed; 9 officers and 203 enlisted men wounded.

**AGUINALDO IS DEFEATED.**  
Filipinos Commanded By Him in Person Driven Back.

Washington, March 27.—The following dispatch was received from General Otis at 8:55 this morning:

"Manila, March 27th.  
"Adjutant General, Washington:  
"MacArthur holds Malilao; severe fighting to-day, and our casualties about forty. The insurgents have destroyed bridges, which impeded progress of train and artillery. Our troops met the concentrated insurgent forces on northern line commanded by Aguinaldo in person and drove them back with considerable slaughter. They left nearly 100 dead on

(Continued on Second Page.)