

The News and Observer.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

Germany Will Look On SAMOAN OUTBREAK DOES NOT AFFECT TEUTONIC PHLEGM. No Doubt in Washington That Our Admiral Will Be Sustained—Conference at the Capital.

Washington, March 30.—The serious condition of affairs in Samoa engaged the attention of officials throughout the day, and there were conferences at the White House between the President and Secretary Hay, and at the State Department between the Secretary and the British Ambassador, and Baron Speck von Sternberg, first Secretary of the German Embassy. But out of it did not a word of additional information was contributed from any official source. The only authoritative statement came from the Navy Department, giving a brief dispatch from Admiral Kautz.

This threw no light on the latest outbreak and owing to a tangle or dates it served only to further involve the official mystery. In view of the fact that the fighting was widespread and long continued, and that the Foreign Offices at London and Berlin had been officially advised of the affair, it was regarded as somewhat strange that the State and Navy Departments should be entirely without information of a bombardment by an American Admiral. Up to the close of office hours it was stated that nothing had come from any of our representatives in Samoa dealing with the outbreak of hostilities. The calls of Sir Julian and Baron Sternberg were mainly for information, for at neither of the Embassies had there been a report of the occurrence, or instruction up to the time of the calls.

Admiral Kautz acted within his instructions. It is believed that he concluded after a consultation with Captain Sturdee, of the Porpoise, the senior British naval officer and the United States and British Consuls that a state of anarchy existed which called for action. The fact that the edicts of the chief justice were disregarded and were ignored although sustained by the representative of two of the Governments, made such a course imperative.

There is no doubt, with the facts now at hand, that Admiral Kautz will be sustained by the United States Government.

The dispatch from Admiral Kautz referred to above is as follows:

"Auckland, March 29th.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

"The situation is improving since telegram of 18th via Sidney, N. S. W.

(Signed) "KAUTZ."

As will be observed, it contains no details concerning the reported trouble at Apia. Even the date on which it was dispatched from Apia is not given, but it is presumed that it left Samoa on the 23rd, the date upon which the steamer which conveyed the press dispatches from Apia to Auckland sailed.

The dispatch of the 18th, to which Admiral Kautz refers, was not given out

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE

LUCIEN THOMAS, A COLORED MAN OF RALEIGH, KILLED.

W. R. Bragg, Also of North Carolina, Slightly Injured. Damp Dynamite Had Been Placed Near a Fire.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 30.—(Special.)—A fatal dynamite explosion occurred in this city to-day. Lucien Thomas (colored), of Raleigh, was blown into mid-air and instantly killed. W. R. Bragg, also of North Carolina, was slightly injured, being struck in the breast with a flying timber.

These men with thirty-five others, were recently sent here as members of a Western Union Telegraph Company's construction gang. They were detailed to repair the lines in this vicinity.

This morning in digging a hole to receive a pole a rock was encountered. Thomas was ordered to blast the rock. He found the dynamite to be damp and placed it near a fire to dry. He was warned of his danger in this by Bragg, who is the foreman.

No sooner had the warning been given than nine sticks of giant dynamite exploded. Thomas was leaning immediately over the fire and his body went straight up in mid-air. He fell on a barbed wire fence several feet distant, and was dead when he reached it.

Bragg's injuries are not serious. Thomas' body will be shipped to Raleigh tomorrow.

THE CRUISE OF THE RALEIGH.

Her Men Banqueted and Welcomed at Every Port.

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Fayal, Azore Islands, March 30.—The United States cruiser Raleigh, Captain Jos. B. Cogan, from Manila on December 15th is coaling here, will call at Bermuda on April 8th and expects to reach New York on April 15th.

The Raleigh has been having stormy weather on the Atlantic, but has been behaving splendidly and proves to be a good sea boat. All are well on board.

This is the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron of warships to be bound for home. She has on board a number of men who belonged to the crew of the flagship Olympia.

Many changes in the personnel of the Raleigh have been necessitated since the battle of Manila. She participated in all the movements about the Philippine Islands, in the battle of Manila Bay, the capture of the Corregidor forts, the capture of the gunboat Calinao, the bombardment and capture of Subig, and the bombardment of Malate fort, forcing the surrender of Manila.

After leaving Manila on December 15th the Raleigh stopped at Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Algiers and Gibraltar.

In all the British colonies the officials of the British army and navy and the civilian population gave the American warship an enthusiastic welcome, showing her officers and crew every form of courtesy. Dinners with American decorations and American national music were given to Captain Cogan and his officers everywhere, in marked difference to the reception of the Raleigh on her outward passage two years ago.

Governors, generals and admirals and other high officials all wished to visit and inspect the ship.

The Raleigh still has her war paint on. At Singapore she met a Spanish transport having on board troops and sailors from Manila. Although flying a warship's pennant, the Spanish ship lowered her colors and permission was granted to the Spaniards to visit the Raleigh, where they fraternized with the American sailors who gave them much needed food and clothing. Many of the Spaniards showed the American wounds inflicted upon them by the shells of the American fleet.

The quarantine from Bombay was waived at Aden.

At the Island of Malta, in the Mediterranean, the Raleigh met the British Mediterranean squadron, consisting of ten battleships and a number of cruisers. The British sailors extended a most cordial welcome to the Americans, and the sailors of the fleet and the soldiers of the garrison entertained the crew of the Raleigh ashore, the best of feeling prevailing.

During her stay at Malta, the Raleigh was crowded with British red coats and blue jackets. The American officers were entertained at Cairo by United States Consul Harrison, and all the prominent British and Egyptian officials were present.

The French, at Algiers, showed a marked difference. There was no reception except from British and American residents, although the French officials were polite.

The Raleigh, in two years, has cruised 36,000 knots.

London, March 30.—The Foreign Office has received official dispatches confirming the dispatches of the Associated Press from Apia, Samoa, announcing the outbreak of hostilities there.

etc. Inform the County Treasurer of the amount apportioned to each township, etc.

Sec. 18. The semi-annual apportionment of public school moneys, based upon amounts actually received by County Treasurer from all sources and reported to County Board of Directors.

Sec. 19. The County Board may set apart annually an amount not to exceed \$50 for a teachers' institute. We ought to have a good institute in every county, even in the new county of Scotland, this summer.

Sec. 20. You will have four regular meetings each year—on second Mondays on January, April, July and October. You have power to fix a maximum salary for first-grade teachers. Your per diem shall not exceed \$2.00 and mileage as is allowed County Commissioners. Do not fix your maximum salary at \$25 or \$30, and thereby drive out of your county the best teachers.

Sec. 21. You have authority to punish for contempt, disorderly conduct, etc.

SEN. HOAR'S TEN REASONS FOR OPPOSING THE IMPERIALISTIC POLICY OF MCKINLEY.

Aguinaldo Had Practically Won Filipino Independence Before We Began to Make War Upon the Filipinos.

Boston, Mass., March 30.—A letter bearing the date of February 4th and signed by one hundred or more of the most prominent men in and around this city, headed by ex-Governor George S. Boutwell, commending the attitude in Congress of Senator Hoar and inviting him to address them at a future date, was made public to-day. Accompanying it is the letter of acknowledgement from Senator Hoar, bearing date of yesterday in which he says in part:

"No man during this whole discussion has successfully challenged, and no man will successfully challenge:

"First, the affirmation that under the Constitution of the United States the acquisition of territory, as of other property, is not a constitutional end, but only a means to a constitutional end, and that, while the making of new States and providing national defense are constitutional ends, so that we may acquire and hold territory for those purposes the governing of subject people is not a constitutional end, and that there is therefore no constitutional warrant for acquiring and holding territory for that purpose.

"Second, that to leave our own country to stand on foreign soil is in violation of the warning of our fathers and of the farweld address of Washington.

"Third, that there never was a tropical country governed with any tolerable success without a system of contract labor.

"Fourth, the trade advantages of the Philippine Islands, if there be any, must be opened alike to all the world, and that our share of them will never begin to pay the cost of subjugating them by war or holding them in subjection in peace.

"Fifth, that the military occupation of these tropical regions must be kept at an immense cost both to the souls and the bodies of our soldiers.

"Sixth, that the declaration as to Cuba, by the President and by Congress, applies with strong force to the case of the Philippine Islands.

"Seventh, that Aguinaldo and his followers, before we began to make war upon them, had conquered their own territory and independence from Spain, with the exception of a single city, and were getting ready to establish a free constitution.

"Eighth, that while they are fighting for freedom and independence and the doctrines of our fathers, we are fighting for the principles that one people may control and govern another in spite of its resistance and against its will.

"Ninth, that the language and argument of those who object to this war, are without change, the language and argument of Chatham, of Fox, of Burke, of Barry, of Camden and of the English and American Whigs, and the language and argument of those who support it are the language and argument of George III., of Lord North, of Mansfield, of Wedderburn, of Johnson, and of the English and American Tories.

"Tenth, no orator or newspaper, or preacher, being a supporter of this policy of subjugation, dares repeat in speech or in print any of the great utterances for freedom of Washington, of Jefferson, of John Adams, of Abraham Lincoln, or of Charles Sumner."

THE ROWENA LEE DISASTER.

Memphis, Tenn., March 30.—Definite information was received at the general offices of the Lee line to-day regarding the disaster to the steamer Rowena Lee at Tyler, Mo., yesterday afternoon. Two lives are known to have been lost and one man is missing.

The dead: MRS. CHAMBERS, of Caruthersville, Mo. UNKNOWN negro woman.

The missing: GEORGE KEUCHLER, mail clerk.

General Manager Robert E. Lee, of the Lee Line, received the story of the wreck by telephone from his traveling freight agent, H. C. Lewis. Mr. Lewis was on the Lee when she went down. He telephoned that the boat left Tyler at four o'clock, and in backing out from the landing to reach the middle of the channel, struck some hidden obstruction, the nature of which was not known. She began to sink immediately. The pilot changed the course of the boat and started back to the landing but before it was reached the Lee had settled down in 35 feet of water. All the passengers and crew were saved, except those whose names have been given.

Mrs. Chambers took passage at Caruthersville for Memphis and was bound for some point in Mississippi. The passengers and crew were picked up by the steamer Ora Lee, which was turned back with all speed from Tiptonville.

The Rowena Lee is a total loss. She cost \$40,000 in 1893 and was insured for \$15,000 with the Louisville Underwriters. The vessel ran in the Memphis and Cairo trade.

Another version of the sinking of the Rowena Lee reached here late to-night from Caruthersville, Mo., via Campbell, Mo., and increases the casualty list to five.

The new list of names follows: MRS. EDNA CHAMBERLAN, passenger, Caruthersville. GEORGE KEUCHLER, mail clerk, Memphis. UNKNOWN, chambermaid. TWO NEGROES, roustabouts.

IT PAYS WELL.

Farmers Can Make More on Produce Than on Farming.

It pays to raise chickens and eggs and truck for market. The Chatham Record tells of the experience of one Chatham man last winter that shows what can be done. It says:

"Many men in Chatham make it a regular business to travel about the county in wagons, buying up chickens and eggs and hauling them to Raleigh, Durham and other neighboring towns. We have heard of one man, who has been running two wagons for this purpose all last winter and made \$1,100 clear profit on eggs alone. This beats farming, or indeed any other business in these dull days."

Malolos Falls in Flame

FILIPINOS FLY FROM McARTHUR'S VICTORIOUS TROOPS.

They Retreat Northward, Where Aguinaldo and His Cabinet Have Fled From the American Advance.

Manila, March 31.—10:53 a. m.—Major General MacArthur advanced to attack Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government at 7 o'clock this morning. He was met with strong opposition, the rebels resisting desperately but losing heavily.

General Hall's brigade is advancing north from the waterworks and driving the left wing of the enemy across.

EVACUATION OF MALOLOS.

Manila, March 31.—Noon.—Major General MacArthur entered Malolos, the seat of the so-called insurgent government, at half past nine this morning, the rebels burning the city and simultaneously evacuating it.

They are now in full retreat toward the north, where Aguinaldo and the Cabinet have been for two days.

THE CAPTURE OF MALOLOS.

Washington, March 31.—The War Department at 1:30 this morning made public the following dispatch from General Otis:

"Manila, March 31.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"MacArthur captured Malolos at 10:15 this evening. Enemy retired after slight resistance and firing city. Particulars later. Hall had quite severe engagement beyond Mariquina, casualties 20. Enemy driven out.

(Signed) "OTIS."

THE OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

Washington, March 30.—The following dispatch from General Otis was received at the War Department tonight:

"Manila, March 31.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"MacArthur made dispositions yesterday for attack on Malolos today. Engagement opened at 7 o'clock this morning and is now progressing. Casualties yesterday, 4 killed and 23 wounded, all brought to Manila last night. Hall moved out from camping station at daylight this morning with three battalions northeast; attacked and has taken Mariquina and is pursuing enemy; ordered to return this afternoon.

(Signed) "OTIS."

FIGHTING IN THE JUNGLE.

Manila, March 30.—7:35 A. M.—The United States troops rested last night in the jungle, about a mile and a quarter from Malolos. The day's advance began at 2 o'clock and covered a distance of about two and a half miles beyond the Guiguinto river, along the railroad. The brunt of the battle was on the right of the track, where the enemy was apparently concentrated.

The First Nebraska, First South Dakota and Tenth Pennsylvania regiments, encountered them intruded on the border of the woods and the Americans, advancing across the open, suffered a terrific fire for half an hour. Four men of the Nebraska regiment were killed and thirty wounded. Ten men of the Dakota regiment were wounded, and one of the Pennsylvanians was killed.

The Americans finally drove the Filipinos back. Although there were three lines of strong intrenchments along the track, the enemy made scarcely any defense there. General MacArthur and his staff were walking on the track abreast of the line, with every tank quiet when suddenly they were surprised by a shower of bullets from snaphooters in trees and on rooftops, but these were speedily dislodged.

The enemy's loss was apparently small, the jungle affording them such protection that the Americans were unable to see them and in firing were guided only by the sound of the Filipino shots. The American artillery was handicapped for the same reason.

Last night's long line of campfires made a beautiful sight, with the Twentieth Kansas regiment on the left of Guiguinto and the Pennsylvania regiment on the right, beyond the river.

The provision train was delayed by broken bridges but the stores of grain and blocks of ducks in the locality furnished ample forage.

The hospital work is remarkably efficient, as it has been throughout the whole campaign.

SEVERE CONFIDENCE FELT.

Washington, March 29.—Up to the close of office hours the War Department had received nothing to show the conditions of affairs before Malolos today. As the American army draws near to the city, official interest becomes more acute, for it is felt the assault on the city cannot be deferred many hours. There is no tension in official quarters, no excitement or apprehension, but on the contrary a serene confidence that American arms will be victorious. The only anxiety is as to the extent of the victory, as it is hoped that it will be of such a character as to break the backbone of the insurrection.

Some fear Aguinaldo will desert and fire Malolos under a decisive conflict.

MACARTHUR GOES INTO CAMP.

Manila, March 29.—(Wednesday)—10:10 P. M.—After a couple of hours of rest MacArthur's division pushed on across rice fields and rivers, through the jungle, without meeting any opposition, the enemy flying from the villages of Ucat, Taal and Biazan, after burning them. Even the town of Bulacan the capital of the province, was burned and abandoned, although General MacArthur passed miles to the right. At five o'clock the enemy made a stand in trenches half a mile beyond Guiguinto station and a river crossing. The Kansas and Pennsylvania regiments immediately deployed, crossing the railroad bridge under heavy fire, and attacked the enemy's position. The rebels withstood the musketry fire for half an hour, but the artillery disconcerted them, and at the end of a 45 minute fight the insurgents bolted toward the hills. Our loss was two killed and 29 wounded. The enemy's loss was severe. General MacArthur went into camp near the station at 6:30 o'clock. Four miles from Malolos.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN BONDS

Kuhn, Loeb and Company Buy \$5,000,000 Four Per Cent.

New York, March 30.—Kuhn, Loeb and Company, have purchased from the Norfolk and Western Railway \$5,000,000 first consolidated 4 per cent road bonds. Of this \$1,500,000 are for betterment. The remainder are to take up the underlying bonds maturing up to July 1st, 1901. The bonds issued, it is said, by the saving of interest will provide for the interest on the \$1,500,000 bonds for betterment. The first consolidated bonds beside being a lien on the entire property subject to previous mortgages, are the first lien on about 833 miles of railroads, the terminals near Norfolk and the Roanoke Machine

GEORGETOWN DEFEATS YALE

Washington, March 30.—Georgetown defeated Yale this afternoon by a score of 9 to 4. Georgetown did superior work throughout and her batting was timely and effective. Bach, Georgetown's twirler struck out thirteen of the Yale men. Score: Georgetown, 9; hits, 11; errors, 3. Yale, 4; hits, 8; errors, 3. Batteries: Georgetown—Bach and Cranston; Yale—Sullivan, Hirsch, Gibson and Hall.

A RALEIGHITE KILLED.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 30.—(Special.)—Lucian Thompson, of Raleigh, was killed here in a dynamite explosion to-day. W. R. Bragg was injured.

DUTIES OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

A Digest of Part of the New Public School Law.

State Superintendent Melane yesterday sent out a circular letter to the County Board of School Directors giving the various sections of the new school law relating to their duties. He says:

"About all you will have to do on the second Monday in April is to organize and receive books, reports, and get the general condition of the public schools in your county plainly and clearly before you."

"The most important meeting you will have will be on the second Monday in July, and I trust that you will perform the important duties of that day realizing that the future manhood and womanhood of many precious boys and girls are largely dependent upon your actions."

The sections of the new law quoted in the circular are:

Sec. 13. You will hold office until the first Monday in July, 1901. In case of vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, said vacancy shall be filled by the other members of your board. This will make it your duty to fill a vacancy that may occur in case any one of the members of the board does not qualify and accept the office on the second Monday in April when you meet to organize.

Sec. 14. The County Board of School Directors, and all other school officials, in the several counties shall obey the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and accept his construction of the school law.

Sec. 15. You will elect a County Superintendent of Schools on the second Monday in July, who shall be at the time of his election a practical teacher who shall have had at least two years' experience in teaching, etc. In case of vacancy, the Board of Directors will fill it.

Sec. 16. The County Board of School Directors shall, on the second Monday in July, 1899, and bi-annually thereafter, appoint in each township three intelligent men as Township Trustees; in case of vacancy, the County Board of Directors will fill said vacancy.

Sec. 17. The County Board of Directors, on the second Monday in January and the second Monday in July of each year, apportion the school fund per capita to the townships, reserving a contingent fund to pay the County Superintendent of Schools, their own per diem,

LA FAYETTE DOWNS TRINITY.

Durham, N. C., March 30.—(Special.)—LaFayette and Trinity played again this afternoon. The teams were organized as follows:

LaFayette—Hill, catcher; Hubby, third base; Bray, center field; Chalmers, left field; Laner, first base; Howard, right field; Congdon, second base; Currier, short stop; Nevins, pitcher.

Trinity—Smith, catcher; Jordan, third base; Lambert, second base; Person, pitcher; Card, center field; Anderson, short stop; McAfee, right field; Nicholson, first base; Flowers, left field.

The score: LaFayette, 6; Trinity, 5. Hits: LaFayette, 7; Trinity, 6. Errors: LaFayette, 4; Trinity, 5. Struck out, by Person, 6; by Nevins, 2. Bases on balls, by Person, 2; by Nevins, 0. Hit by pitched ball, by Person, 1; by Nevins, 1. Features: Trinity, double play, by Lambert and Person, of Trinity; Chalmers, of LaFayette, fine catch in the 7th inning. Good work of Nevins and Trinity. Costly error lost game in 7th inning.

REMAINS OF GEN. FLAGLER.

Newport News, Va., March 30.—The remains of General Daniel E. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., who died at Old Point yesterday were taken aboard the steamer for Washington this evening and will reach the capital tomorrow morning.