

# The News and Observer.

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

### Strangled At Its Birth A REBELLION BEGUN BY BANDITS OF NEGROS.

### Their Town, Labzid, destroyed and Their Forces Captured and Scattered—Filipino Tactics Adopted by Our Troops.

Manila, April 6.—6:45 p. m.—Colonel Smith, the Governor of the Island of Negros, reports that a number of bandits, headed by a man named Papaissio, attempted a rebellion on March 27th, and killed several officials of Jummamayan. He also captured other officials and issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to rise and exterminate the Americans and Spaniards. Major Sime and two companies of the California regiment were dispatched by water to the scene of the disturbance, and Colonel Duboco and two other companies of troops were sent overland. On April 2nd this force marched 12 miles and captured Labzid, the headquarters of the bandits, and destroyed the town. The troops also captured 35 prisoners and scattered Papaissio's forces, thus effectually quelling the rebellion at the outset.

There has been a week's respite in the hostilities, chiefly in order to allow the Filipinos to digest the proclamation of the United States commission.

The rebels remain remarkably quiet. The sharpshooters of General Lawton's line have borrowed the Filipino tactics and are harassing the rebels at night, picking off some of them nightly.

Malolos is resuming its natural aspect, business is going on, preparations are being made to establish a permanent camp for the troops there, and the soldiers are cleaning the city.

A third of the American force at Malolos is sent nightly to form an advanced

line a mile north of the city, with patrols and sentries ahead of the line.

General MacArthur's volunteers are receiving Krug-Jorgensen rifles, the Filipinos having discovered that they could effectively empty their Mauser rifles and retreat before the Americans approached near enough to use their Springfield rifles with effect.

Advices received here from Samar, an island forming a province of the Philippines, say the revolutionists there are weary. Their leader, General Lukhan, of Chinese ancestry, has deserted with the funds. The inhabitants are desirous of American rule.

### THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

Rios Reports to Madrid That They Are Well Treated.

London, April 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, says: "The Government has received a dispatch from General Rios announcing the return to Manila of the commission that went to secure the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos.

"The commissioners report that the prisoners are well treated, but are scattered over the country, so that Aguinaldo himself is ignorant of their number and location.

"General Rios says the Tagalos require a ransom for some, but are ready to liberate many out of friendship. Not a few of the Spanish prisoners are now living with the rebels."

### THE CRUISER RALEIGH SHE WILL PROBABLY BE ALTERED AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The Cost Will be About a Quarter of a Million.  
Changes in Her Boilers. Her Hull  
May Not Be Lengthened.

Washington, April 6.—Secretary Long says that it is probable that the Raleigh, now on her way home from Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo the extensive alterations being planned by the board of naval bureau chiefs. Representatives of the Norfolk Navy Yard interests, led by ex-representative Bowden, have been earnestly pressing the departments to have the work done at that yard, and while this may be ordered, the present disposition is toward Portsmouth, on the ground that the Norfolk Navy Yard has now on hand all of the work that usually falls to that yard. A rough estimate of the amount of money to be expended on the alterations of the Raleigh places the total at a quarter of a million dollars.

The board of naval bureau chiefs has completed the plans for the alterations of the cruiser Cincinnati, and these are of interest because they are similar to the changes to be made in the sister ship Raleigh. The greatest defect in this type of ship developed in the narrow limits of the fire-rooms, making them unbearably hot in ordinary weather, and entirely so in warm climates. To meet this difficulty it has been determined to replace the American sectional tubular boilers with Scotch Scotch shell boilers. The result will be to reduce the space needed for the same amount of boiler power, 10,000 horse power in this case, to give some additional coal capacity and make it possible, by separating the boilers, to ventilate the dry rooms thoroughly and thus reduce the temperature. It will probably be unnecessary to lengthen the hulls as originally projected.

### THE CORPORATION WINS. Case of Taylor vs. the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

RICHMOND, Va., April 6.—The most important case decided by the Supreme Court of Appeals to-day was that of Taylor vs. the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, a New York corporation.

In this case J. M. Taylor, the plaintiff, a citizen of Virginia, became a member of the company, which is a mutual assessment company, in 1882. The company, the bill alleged, subsequently raised its assessments on the plaintiff's policy to a sum in excess of that stipulated for the certificate of membership or policy of insurance. He, therefore, filed a bill in the Law and Equity Court of this city, alleging that the assessment complained of was illegal and extortionate, and averring that the company had threatened to declare his policy forfeited unless the assessment complained of was paid within a given time. And he prayed that the company be enjoined from carrying out this threat, and that the court determine what was a reasonable assessment.

The company demurred to the bill, on the ground, among others, that the

subjects was not within the jurisdiction of the courts of Virginia, and the demurrer was sustained.

The Court of Appeals, Judge Buchanan delivering the opinion, affirmed the decree of the lower court, holding that the court of this State cannot exercise visitatorial powers over the corporations of another State, and that any decree undertaken to exercise such powers would be nugatory, because the court would be without power or authority to enforce it.

### AGAINST THE RAILROADS. Inter-State Commission Finds Undue Preference Shown.

Washington, April 6.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day in an opinion by Commissioner Prouty, rendered its decision in the case of the board of trade of the city of Dawson, Ga., against the Central of Georgia Railroad Company and the Georgia and Alabama Railroad Company. The complaint is that those carriers violate the act to regulate the commerce by charging higher rates to Dawson, than to Eufaula, Ala., and Americus and Albany, Ga., towns in the section of country surrounding Dawson. After fully considering the conditions and circumstances, including the situation of the localities, possible transportation via Chattahoochee river, railway competition and the competition of markets, and the basing point system of rate making as its practiced in the South, the commission holds:

"1. That it is undue preference for the Central of Georgia Railway Company to charge any higher rates on freight from New York or other Eastern cities to Dawson than those which are maintained from the same points of shipment to Eufaula.

"2. That it is undue preference for the Central of Georgia Railway Company or the Georgia and Alabama Railway Company to charge any higher rates on freight from Nashville, Cincinnati and Chattanooga to Dawson than those in effect from the same points to Albany.

"3. That it is undue preference for the Central of Georgia or Georgia and Alabama to charge any higher rates on freight from New Orleans to Dawson than those which are in effect from New Orleans to Americus or Albany.

"4. That so long as the Southern basing point making system of rate making is adhered to it is undue preference for the Central of Georgia, or the Georgia and Alabama to charge any higher freight rates to Dawson than those which may be in effect to Americus from any of the points of shipment above mentioned."

### WAKE FOREST THE VICTOR.

Defeats Atlanta Technologists by a  
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Atlanta, Ga., April 6.—(Special.)—Wake Forest defeated the ball team of School of Technology here this afternoon by a score of 9 to 2. It began to rain as soon as the game was called, and continued throughout the entire game. The Technologists put up a good game, showing marked improvement over last year's team. They were lacking in team work, and were out-classed by the North Carolinians.

Batteries: Technology, Weingamm and Laftite; Wake Forest, Honeycutt and Turner. Hits: Technology, 5; Wake Forest, 14. Errors: Technology, 7; Wake Forest, 5.

### GOES POST HASTE TO BLUEFIELDS

The Detroit Ordered There  
by the Government.

### TWO WARSHIPS ASKED

TORRES' DOMINEERING POLICY  
THREATENS TROUBLE.

### HE DEMANDS DUTIES ALREADY ONCE PAID

Then Issues a Decree Doubling the Duties  
American Merchants Under this Oppression  
Appeal for Protection, and the War  
ship is the Answer.

Washington, April 6.—The cruiser Detroit, which is now lying off La Guyara, Venezuela, has been ordered post haste to Bluefields, Nicaragua, for the protection of American interests in that quarter. On the way she will touch at Port Limon, Costa Rica, where her commander will put himself in communication with the United States Consul at that point and where he also may receive further instructions. She is also likely to make a very brief stop at Greytown.

Her dispatch under hurry orders is at the urgent request of the State Department, to which American residents both at Bluefields and in Costa Rica have appealed for protection of American interests.

The arbitrary and extortionate policy adopted by General Torres, at Bluefields, who on one occasion has made himself persona non grata to this Government, and whose restoration to power at this time is followed by acts which American residents resent and protest against, is the main cause of the vessel's dispatch. The State Department at Washington has cabined instructions to the United States diplomatic representative at Bluefields to lodge an energetic protest with the Nicaraguan Government against the action of General Torres, and a disregard of this protest will be followed up by a more positive step on the part of this Government.

In Costa Rica the American business interests and residents are in trouble as a result of an insurrectionary movement. It is understood that the insurgents are levying forced loans on their besides collecting exorbitant and double duties on imports.

### DUTIES ILLEGALLY DOUBLED.

New Orleans, La., April 6.—A letter to the Picayune from Bluefields, Nicaragua, dated March 31st says: "General Torres, the special agent of President Zelaya, yesterday again notified the merchants they would have but 24 hours to again pay the duties which had been paid to the treasurer of Nicaragua who served after the revolution began. Torres also undertook to prohibit the American consular agent from calling to Washington or the President of Nicaragua at Managua. He is in charge of a cable station, which lead to both the capital and San Juan del Sur, the cable station.

The American Consul, after discovering that it would be impossible to secure satisfactory information from Torres, withdrew with the American merchants who accompanied him to the palace. At this meeting Torres also declined to state what steps will be taken to force the American merchants to submit to double charges.

A vessel was chartered promptly, and after considerable difficulty a clearance was secured from Port Limon, Costa Rica, with dispatch to the Government in Nicaragua. The Consul, in the despatch, asks that at least two warships be sent to Bluefields at once.

The next move Torres made was to issue a decree doubling the duties notwithstanding the fact that the schedule of duties for this section of the republic has been fixed by a law passed by Congress.

This law has never been amended or repealed. Very energetic demonstrations on the part of the American Navy is greatly needed.

### BRYAN WIRES ACCEPTANCE.

All Speakers at Jefferson Banquet  
Should Support Chicago Platform.

New York, April 6.—E. V. Brewster, who is managing the Chicago platform Jefferson dinner to be given in this city, received the following telegram from Wm. J. Bryan to-day:

"Lincoln, Neb., April 6th.  
"Eugene V. Brewster, Brooklyn, N. Y.:  
"Will attend dinner April 15th. All speakers should be supporters of Chicago platform."  
(Signed) "W. J. BRYAN."

### MR. SPAINHOUR WILL CONTEST.

Mr. J. F. Spainhour is here attending court and says he has not yet given up the solicitorship. It is true that the number of counties placed in the criminal district takes away the emoluments of the office, but claims the place from principle, believing that the frauds committed in many of the counties, if shown up, will clearly prove that he was elected.

### LAST HONORS TO THE NATION'S DEAD

Mustered into Silent Ranks  
Sleeping at Arlington.

### THEY DIED FOR FREEDOM

AND THE NATION DELIGHTS TO  
DO THEM HONOR.

### THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET THERE

And Other High Dignitaries of the Government  
and Officers of the Navy. Together  
With a Vast Concourse, Gathered  
About the Graves.

Washington, April 6.—With full honors of war, upon the crest of the southern slope of Arlington cemetery this afternoon, the Nation, represented by President McKinley, his Cabinet and other high dignitaries of the Government, the commanding general of the army and other distinguished officers, all the regular and militia organizations of the District and a vast concourse of 15,000 people, paid the last tribute of honor and respect to the bodies of 336 officers and men who gave their lives on distant battlefields for their country during the Spanish-American war and who were mustered into the silent ranks that sleep in the last bivouac of the brave.

The spot selected is in the new addition to the cemetery looking out, upon the broad sweeping Potomac. In this burial lot, which covered two acres 5x extent, in parallel rows, the wooden boxes containing the caskets were ranged and separated by great mounds of earth.

At 2:30 the Presidential party, which had been caught in a jam at the Potomac bridge from which it required a dozen mounted police to extricate them, reached the enclosure. They were followed by General Miles and his staff, the military attaches of the British and German Embassies, all mounted and the military escort. As they arrived the solemn strains of the Dead March in Saul silenced the vast assemblage, and with heads bared the crowd stood at the grave side while the Presidential party advanced and the military dispositions were made. The military was under the command of Colonel Francis L. Guehrler, and consisted of the District National Guard, the light battery with two Hotchkiss guns, a battalion of naval militia and the regular troops from the arsenal at Fort Myer.

The President accompanied by Secretary Gage, Secretary Long, Postmaster General Smith, Secretaries Hay, Hitchcock and Wilson, Assistant Secretary Taylor, General Corbin, General John M. Wilson and Colonel Bingham, came forward with uncovered head and took his place in the open space facing the graves. He was followed by General Miles and his staff in full uniform and other distinguished guests including some of the representatives of foreign countries. Just as the President arrived a pathetic incident occurred, when aged Mr. and Mrs. O'Dowd pressed through the lines and placed a bunch of roses on the casket of their son, John O'Dowd of the Seventh Infantry. The parents of Lieutenant Wood also came forward and deposited a beautiful wreath of flowers and the sword of that gallant officer upon his casket. Immediately the band broke out in the sweet strains of "Nearer My God to Thee," and Post Chaplain C. W. Freeland, of Fort Monroe, in the ecclesiastical robes of his office, with Rev. Father McGee, of St. Patrick's church, followed by three purple gowned acolytes, advanced to the graves and the funeral services began. They were very simple but very impressive.

Rev. Freeland read the military committal service of the Episcopal church, beginning with "Man that is born of woman," and concluding with the promise of heaven contained in the words: "I am the Resurrection and the Life. He who pronounced the words: "Dust thou art, earth to earth," the soldiers at the side of each grave crumbled a clod of earth upon each casket. The vast concourse bared their heads to the solemn words and scene, and thousands joined in the Lord's prayer. Rev. Father McGee then consecrated with the churchly power invested in him the earth into which the bodies of the Catholic soldiers were placed. Meantime from Fort Meyer, booming down the wind, came the dull crack of a gun every half hour, and the national ensigns on the staffs there and at the Lee Mansion were run down to half mast.

As soon as the religious services had been concluded flanking detachments of the Fourth and Fifth artillery fired three ear-smashing, soul-lifting volleys, and in the solemn hush that followed the salute the bugle sounded "Taps." The last religious and military rites to the dead heroes were over and the Presidential party and the military departed, leaving the work of actual interment to follow. As each of the caskets weighs almost five hundred pounds and requires eight men to handle it will be two or three days before all the bodies are in their graves.

It is now believed by the Attorney General of Arkansas, that the new anti-trust law of that State will destroy all labor organizations within its borders.

### Endorsed by Gen. Powell PROCESS OF PRESERVING BEEF BY CHEMICALS.

Last Page of Armour's Letter Thus En-  
dorsed Returned by Request—Inconsist-  
encies of Eagan's Contract.

Washington, April 6.—In the army beef court, of inquiry to-day the letter of Messrs. Armour and Company, proposing to use the Powell process for the preservation of beef was submitted as evidence by Major Lee, acting for General Miles. It was addressed to the Commissary General, dated at the firm's Washington office, July 13th, 1895, and read as follows:

"As supplementary and explanatory to our bid to supply dressed beef in Cuba, we wish to say that we have the exclusive control of the Powell process for preserving fresh meats and that this process has been tested at Tampa, the test having been completed with most satisfactory results.

"This test was made under the supervision of Colonel John Weston, of your department, who has advised you of the result. We are advised, however, that he received four carcasses of beef which we sent him from Chicago, duly refrigerated and treated according to the Powell process.

"Part of these carcasses were enveloped in sacks or canvas and part were not. These carcasses were distributed to the Third cavalry, the Sixth cavalry, batteries or artillery and the medical department and were hung in the air on the upper deck of the transport troops, lying at the wharf in the hot sun, without any benefit of the fresh air or movement of the ships. The pieces that were not wrapped fermented in less than 72 hours, while the pieces that were covered or wrapped kept about 100 hours.

"These practical tests made under the supervision of your own officer show that by means of this process, wrapped pieces of carcasses can be kept longer than the 72 hours required by your specifications.

"We believe that we may safely say such results have never before been accomplished in the history of the fresh meat business. In view of the tests which we have made in the past and of the result of the tests made under the supervision of your own officer, we believe that we are absolutely safe in the assertion that this is the only process or method which will secure the results required by your specifications.

"Very truly yours,  
(Signed) "ARMOUR & CO.,  
"Per T. J. CONNOR, Supt."

The testimony began to-day with Dr. L. Clifford Cox, Assistant Surgeon in the volunteers of the District of Columbia. He was at Tampa and in Cuba and testified that the command was attacked with diarrhoea to the extent of an epidemic after eating refrigerated beef at both places. After the second attack of this character the regimental surgeon had ordered that the issue of the beef be stopped. This was done, and the diarrhoea ceased.

Mr. William A. Decandry, who has been chief clerk in the office of the Commissary General of the War Department, for twenty years, related his connection with the work of letting the beef contracts. At the instance of General Eagan he had first sent out 40 or 50 telegrams to dealers in beef asking for bids to supply refrigerated beef or beef on the block. General Eagan having supplied the form.

Mr. Decandry had been instructed by General Eagan to prepare the original draft of the contract for the beef supply, and after some rearranging submitted a draft, feeling confident that it was complete. It was then that men whom he understood to be representatives of Swift & Company brought up the question as to the length of time the beef should keep after issue. Memoranda for changes containing the twenty-four hour clause were brought to him by Captain Davis, Assistant Commissary General. In one of the revisions General Eagan had interlined in his own handwriting a clause referring to the time reading as follows:

"Which shall not be more than 72 hours from the time of storing the same in such refrigerators."

This clause, Mr. Decandry said, he had not at the time understood, but he had no authority to strike it out. When the 24 hour clause was inserted General Eagan appeared dubious about it, but said nothing more.

Mr. Decandry said that he had been so worried by the apparent inconsistencies in the contract that he had kept all the memoranda relating to the matter.

"Are they on file now?" asked Major Lee.

"They are not in the file boxes."

The witness then stated in reply to questions that Captain Davis was in charge of these boxes, and that Captain Davis was the special confidant of General Eagan.

Mr. Decandry gave some of the particulars concerning the trial of the Powell preservative process in Florida. He spoke of a letter of Armour & Company, in which they argued that they should be awarded the contract because they controlled this Powell process, notwithstanding their bid was somewhat higher than that of Swift & Co.

"What became of that letter?" asked Major Lee.

"A portion of it is in the files," said Mr. Decandry, "but the bulk of it was

returned to the writer at his request. The portion returned was the last page, containing the endorsement of the Secretary of War and the Commissary General. An office copy was, however, retained."

The witness then was requested to, and did read the letter from Armour & Company dated July 13th, bearing on this subject, but he said he had no remembrance of ever having seen the letter before. This letter was then put in as evidence.

Dr. Richard A. Pyles, chief surgeon of the District of Columbia volunteers, testified that the refrigerator beef supplied the troops in Cuba had given them dysentery, but expressed the opinion that this was due to the fact that they ate too much of it. He expressed approval of the canned beef, and said the men would only eat it when they could get no other meat.

The court then adjourned until tomorrow.

### TO CALL ON OUR AMBASSADOR.

Bournemouth, England, April 6.—The town council this afternoon passed a resolution instructing the mayor to call officially upon the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, to welcome him here and to express hope of his speedy restoration to health.

### THE PROGRAM OF GOMEZ

HE WILL UNITE CUBANS IN THE WORK FOR  
INDEPENDENCE.

Americans Consider Such Agitation Harmful to  
the Industrial Interests of the Island,  
Gomez May Give It Up.

Havana, April 6.—The Cuban military assembly being held, General Gomez, Gomez will take up his programme of solidifying the Cuban people into a party that shall, without censuring, urge the United States to withdraw from the islands.

General Gomez, if reinstated, would be of great service to the United States in the disbursement of the \$3,000,000; but his political programme means the keeping up of agitation and disturbance in the minds of the people, and the weakening of American authority by producing the impression, that everything done by the Americans is temporary and may sooner or later be overturned.

American observers consider any such agitation as extremely harmful to the industrial revival and the restoration of Cuban credit. Some who are high in authority, and who have exceptional opportunities of knowing the character and ideas of Gomez, think the United States Government may have trouble with him yet. His attitude has always been consistent regarding independence for Cuba, and he is still working for the same end.

The national Cuban party and the Liga Patriótica continue their campaigns for the formation of the party of Cuban independence. Efforts are now being made to effect a consolidation of the two movements.

The probability is that a union will soon be effected, and that both organizations will then proceed upon the same lines throughout.

### OUR DELEGATES TO THE HAGUE

Men Chosen to Represent Uncle Sam at  
the Peace Congress.

Washington, April 6.—The Secretary of State has announced the construction of the United States delegation to the disarmament congress, which will meet at The Hague in the latter part of May. The delegation consists of Andrew White, United States Ambassador at Berlin; Mr. Newell, United States Minister to the Netherlands; President Seth Low, of the Columbia University, New York; Captain Crozier, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, and Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. Navy, retired.

Mr. Frederick Holls, a lawyer of New York, will be Secretary of the delegation.

The American commission as a whole, is regarded as an exceptionally strong body, being made up of men well known, not only in public and political life, but in the world of letters and international affairs. They are all men of scholarship, fine linguists and those attainments helpful in a congress representing the nations of the world conducted under the diplomatic usage, which makes French the accepted language.

Vice President Hobart, who has been ill since his return to Washington from Thomsville, was a trifle better last night.