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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

Spurred to Rebel by Rose EFFECT OF HIS PROCLAMATION ON THE MATAAFANS.

Admiral Kautz Grossly Insulted by the German Consul's Action. The Crowning of Malietoa King.

Apia, Samoa, March 24th, via San Francisco, Cal., April 7.—There have been lively times in Samoa during the past few days. The United States and British warships have shelled Mataafa's forces repeatedly, and sailors have been landed in Apia to protect property. Numerous casualties have resulted on both sides. Malietoa has been crowned king. Admiral Kautz and the commanders of the British ships are anxiously awaiting advice from their Governments, and in the meantime the shelling proceeds daily.

When Admiral Kautz arrived on the Philadelphia he spent two days in making inquiries and then called a meeting of all the consuls and the senior officers of all the warships in the harbor. As a result of the meeting a proclamation was issued by the American Admiral, declaring that the so-called provisional government under Mataafa can have no legal status under the Berlin treaty, and therefore cannot be recognized by the consular and naval representatives, and ordering Mataafa and his supporters to quietly go to their homes and respect the laws of the Berlin treaty. It was further ordered that the people ejected from their homes be returned, and the power of the naval force, it was stated, would be used against all who disregarded the right of peacefully disposed people. The authority of the Chief Justice was upheld by the proclamation, and the Admiral closed by saying he hoped there would be no occasion to use military power. The proclamation was signed by Admiral Kautz. This proclamation was taken to Mataafa and read to him by Flag Lieutenant Miller. It was received in silence, and no answer was made. Mataafa and his chiefs quietly left and went to the western portion of the municipality, and it seemed as if they were about to obey the commander and return to their home. The German Consul, however, issued a counter proclamation, in the Samoan language, which was distributed among the Mataafans. The proclamation reads as follows:

NOTICE TO ALL SAMOANS.

"By the proclamation of the Admiral of the United States dated March 11th, it was made known that the three consuls of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty, as well as the three commanders of men-of-war, had been unanimous to no more recognize the provisional government composed of Mataafa and the thirteen chiefs.

"I therefore make known to you that this proclamation is quite false. I, the German Consul General, continue to recognize the provisional government of Samoa until I have received contrary instructions from my Government.

"Apia, March 13th, 1899. "ROSE, "German Consul General."

The immediate result of this act was that the rebels turned back and prepared for war, declaring that they would not obey the Admiral's order and would prevent any food supplies being brought into Samoa for the Malietoa natives. The next day Apia was surrounded by Mataafa's warriors. Forces from the Philadelphia and Porpoise under Lieutenants Brown and Cave, were landed to protect the loyal natives. On Tuesday Mataafa, having failed to appear, Flag Lieutenant Miller was sent to deliver an ultimatum. He was not allowed to see the chief, but delivered his message and retired. Everything looked ugly, and British and American bluejackets were landed in Apia to protect the consulates. Quick firing machines and small field pieces were also landed.

Hostilities commenced on Tuesday afternoon when half a dozen Malietoa men were captured by the Mataafans. They were taken to headquarters and held. On Wednesday morning notice was spread that if no answer was received from Mataafa by one o'clock the Philadelphia would fire one of her large guns, followed by three one minute guns. Mataafa sent no answer.

He and his chiefs were buoyed up by the German Consul's proclamation and vague talk that Germany would support them; that it was the greatest nation on earth, invincible in war, and that Great Britain and America would never dare to engage Germany in conflict.

Signal guns were fired, and the foreign population of British and Americans were taken on board their respective warships. Other nationalities went on board sailing vessels in the harbor. One hundred and seventy-five men and officers were landed, and at Admiral Kautz's request Captain Sturdy, of the Porpoise assumed command of the combined forces on shore. Flag Lieutenant Miller, of the Philadelphia, assisting. Surgeons were landed from both ships, and Miss McCoy and Miss Forth, missionaries, volunteered as nurses. The whole native population sought protection behind the American lines.

As soon as the land forces were stationed, the Philadelphia opened fire by throwing a shell into the outskirts of Apia. The Royalist followed with six-inch shells, and the Porpoise went down the coast a couple of miles and bombarded the village of Vaimu, where

large parties of rebels were supposed to be. The church was smashed by a shell, and the house of the manager of the German plantation damaged. The whole of the outskirts of Apia were shelled from the harbor, about seventy shells being fired before dark, when the firing ceased. A shell from the Philadelphia which was sighted for 2,500 yards, unfortunately exploded after it had gone only 1,100 yards. It knocked over an outbuilding of the American Consulate and damaged the veranda of the main building. One of the sailors was wounded in the leg.

About dusk the rebels made an attack on the Britishers at the Tivoli Hotel. Their fire was returned but it is not known how many were killed. About 2:30 a. m. the natives made a rush on the guard at the Tivoli. Three British sailors were killed and one wounded. The native loss is unknown. At the request of the British a Maxim gun was sent from the Philadelphia to the British Consulate and men to work it.

The next day a body of 300 Malietoans had their rifles returned to them from the Porpoise and rendered good service in clearing the brush. The rebel village of Vaimu was burned in order to prevent close approach to the Consulate. The German warship Falke attempted to leave port on a secret mission, when Admiral Kautz ordered her captain to stay where he was and be ready to afford help to his countrymen. The Falke remained. During Thursday matters quieted. About dusk the Americans fired on a body of Mataafans, but no one was killed.

Early Friday morning 200 rebels rushed up to within 30 yards of the Consulate. The sailors behaved splendidly, and the natives were repulsed. One American sailor was killed and one British sailor was shot in both legs. Major General Cutlife, of the British army, assisted in directing operations at the Consulate.

There is intense feeling against the Germans here, and they are accused of spying and giving information to the rebels. One Marquardt, who has been drilling the natives, was arrested and sent on board the Falke under the pledge of the German commander that he will not be allowed to land. A half-caste named Taylor has been arrested as a spy and is in irons on the Porpoise. H. J. Moore, an American, is confined to his store under suspicion of being a Mataafa sympathizer. Saturday and Sunday were quiet. The Tivoli Hotel has been mined in case it becomes necessary to blow it up, and two German lights from the shore is the signal to shell it. Sunday a body of native foragers came upon a Mataafa crowd, killing eight and wounding twenty of them, when the rebels fled.

For several days the German warship persistently kept in the way so as to incommodate the fire of the British ships. Finally Admiral Kautz compelled her to move inside the harbor entrance out of the way.

March 25th.—King Tanumafili Malietoa was crowned king of Samoa at Mulinu. The ceremony was attended by United States and British representatives. A procession marched through Apia headed by the band of the Philadelphia. The German officials were conspicuous by their absence.

KAUTZ BLAMES ROSE BITTERLY.

Apia, Samoa, March 24, via San Francisco, Cal., April 7.—A representative of the Associated Press had an interview with Admiral Kautz yesterday. He spoke quite freely of the situation and considers he has been grossly insulted by the German Consul General issuing his counter proclamation. The Admiral takes the stand that the Berlin treaty which he is instructed by his Government to uphold does not make any provision whatever for a provisional government. His instructions are to carry out the treaty in accordance with the views of a majority of the consular representatives. The Admiral is very wroth with the German Consul, and blames him entirely for the present attitude of the rebels, as the natives were obeying his command to retire to their homes when the German proclamation was issued.

RECEIVED BY THE KAISER.

Berlin, April 7.—The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, in an alleged interview with Mr. White, quotes him as saying he does not know why Great Britain condemns the attitude of the German representatives at Samoa, as assuring the interviewer that the British jingo will not control the American policy, and as stating his ideal to be "fraternization of the three akin nations."

Mr. White had an audience with the Kaiser yesterday. The interview lasted an hour and a half, and all important pending questions affecting the interests of the United States and Germany were discussed. His Majesty expressed great satisfaction at the conciliatory and friendly attitude of the United States toward Germany and also at the fact that Dr. Solf, the new German President of the Philadelphia Council at Apia, had met with such a favorable reception in the United States, and also at the fact that he had been presented to Mr. McKinley.

NEW WARSHIPS NAMED

ONE OF THE TWO BATTLESHIPS WILL BE CALLED THE GEORGIA.

And to Two of the Cruisers the President Gives the Names Chattahoochee and Galveston.

Washington, April 7.—The President to-day named the twelve new warships shells being fired before dark, when the firing ceased. A shell from the Philadelphia which was sighted for 2,500 yards, unfortunately exploded after it had gone only 1,100 yards. It knocked over an outbuilding of the American Consulate and damaged the veranda of the main building. One of the sailors was wounded in the leg.

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SALISBURY MUNICIPAL TICKET.

Salisbury, N. C., April 7.—(Special.)—In the Democratic primaries in this place yesterday evening the following municipal ticket was nominated:

Mayor—S. F. Lord.
Tax Collector—G. H. Shaver.
Aldermen—North ward, Dr. John Whitehead, T. H. Vandertord; South ward, A. W. Winfield, C. H. Swanwick; East ward, R. Lee Wright, J. C. Lacey; West ward, J. J. Newman, Capt. W. C. Conghenour.

WILL RE-INSTATE GOMEZ.

Havana, April 7.—The Cuban generals met today at Marianao and officially decided to re-instate General Maximo Gomez as Commander-in-Chief. They also decided to appoint an executive board of three generals to assist him in distributing the \$3,000,000 in the details of disarming and in the organization of the rural police for the province. He will be officially notified of their action and a proclamation will probably be issued to the Cubans.

CONDEMNED BY THE OFFICERS.

Few of Those Whose Reports Were Read Considered the Beef Good.

Washington, April 7.—Having decided at its forenoon session to-day to accept as evidence the official reports of officers of the army, the beef inquiry court devoted itself to listening to the reading of those reports. They were read by Major Lyle, as the representative of General Miles, who had read only about 80 of the 147 of them when the court adjourned for the day.

The reports were generally brief statements of the personal experience of the officers or summaries of the opinions of the men under them. The reports bore almost exclusively on the canned beef, but there were occasional references to the refrigerated beef. The officers generally condemned the meat as a component part of the soldiers' ration. The complaints were that it was stringy and tough, and in many instances it was stated that it made the men sick, and in others that hungry though they generally were, they threw it away rather than eat it. In some cases, however, the officers reported that they heard no complaints of the meat.

Mr. A. B. Powell, proprietor of the Powell preservative process will be heard to-morrow. With reference to the application of General Miles' counsel to have more witnesses it is understood that the court will adhere to its determination not to summon any of the list whose testimony would be merely corroborative of that already given.

ORIENTAL LABORERS BATTLE.

San Francisco, Cal., April 7.—The Associated Press representative at Honolulu sends an account of a racial battle between the Japanese and Chinese laborers on the Kalamiti plantation, March 24th. The Japanese wielded spiked clubs, knives and axes, three of the Chinese were killed, a dozen seriously wounded, some fatally, and about 40 slightly injured. A squad of police were sent to the plantation from Honolulu, and martial law has been declared.

'SKEETERS APE IMMUNES

TERRORIZED COMMUNITIES THROUGH WHICH THEY PASSED.

Started Drunk and Got Drunker. Fired Revolvers and Stole Everything in Sight Along the Route.

Atlanta, Ga., April 7.—A special to the Journal from Greenville, S. C., says: "The Fourth New Jersey regiment, which was mustered out here yesterday and left during the afternoon for home, terrorized the communities through which they passed, firing volleys from the cars with their revolvers, and made a bad name for themselves at various points by stealing all they could lay their hands to.

A vendor of army badges and camp souvenirs had ten watches and sixty badges stolen.

At Chester the Jersey soldiers stood off the crowd of spectators with a volley of revolver shots, and then raided the waiting and lunch rooms, carrying off all they could find.

They are reported to have also stolen a bicycle at Chester. Many of the men were drunk when they left here, and the reports indicate that they became more intoxicated as they proceeded. The officers of the regiment were with the men.

FAILED FOR \$200,000.

Atlanta Manufacturing Concern Goes to the Wall.

Atlanta, Ga., April 7.—Judge Newman to-day appointed T. D. Meader, receiver for the firm of O. A. Smith and Company, of Atlanta. Creditors of the firm filed a petition in the court to-day to have them adjudged bankrupt and Judge Newman at the same time issued an order requiring the plaintiffs to give bond in the sum of \$20,000.

The liabilities of the firm approximate \$200,000 and it is expected that the assets will be very near the same amount. The firm of Smith and Company have for a number of years been engaged extensively in the manufacture of acid, fertilizers and roofing, doing a large business throughout the Southern States. The manufacturing plant is located two miles outside of the city. There is a bond issue of \$70,000 upon it.

THE RYAN SUIT DISMISSED.

Richmond, Va., April 7.—The suit of Ryan against the Seaboard Air Line for the possession of a certificate for 153 shares of the Company's stock, and incidentally to secure a cancellation of the pooling agreement has been dismissed. Messrs. Stiles and Holladay, the attorneys in the case, stated to-day that when the sale took place to the Williams syndicate the pool was dissolved and there was no reason for a further prosecution. For this reason the suit was withdrawn. The dismissal of this suit, it is stated, does not affect other suits now pending in Maryland.

MARRIAGE IN PRINCETON.

Princeton, N. C., April 7.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Perry, of this place, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Ostella Perry, to Mr. John Franklin Newson, of Wilmington. The wedding will take place Wednesday morning, April 19, at 11 o'clock in the Methodist church at Princeton, and the couple will be at home in Wilmington after May 1.

PROF. MIMS LECTURES.

His Wake Forest Audience Greatly Pleased With Him.

Wake Forest, N. C., April 7.—(Special.)—Prof. Mims of the English department in Trinity college, gave in Leigh Hall last night a very superior lecture on "The Poetry of Robert Browning." He spoke without notes, and out of full knowledge and enthusiastic appreciation of the greatest English poet since Shakespeare. He explained the popular impression of Browning's obscurity, and set forth his many sided personality, his special contribution to English literature—the dramatic monologue, the wide range of his thought and spiritual vision, and in conclusion the message of buoyant faith in the higher eternal realities which he brought to this perplexed and doubting country. The lecture was a striking success both as an interpretation of Browning, and as an incentive to the reading of him. The audience was delighted and will welcome again no lecturer more heartily than the gifted English professor in Trinity college.

GENERAL MONTENEGRO DEAD.

New York, April 7.—The Journal's correspondent at Manila cables to-day that pacificos who have returned within the American lines report the death of General Montenegro who was regarded as next to Aguinaldo, the most influential and aggressive of the Filipino leaders. The report is credited at Manila where it is believed General Montenegro fell while defending Malolos.

WAKE FOREST WASN'T IN IT.

Macon, Ga., April 7.—Mercer University defeated the Wake Forest baseball team here this afternoon by a score of 15 to 1. The game, though one sided, was one of the prettiest seen here in some time. The playing of the Mercer men was brilliant all the way through. Score: Mercer, 1 2 1 0 1 0 2 2 7—15 19 3; Wake Forest, 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 6 3. Batteries: Mansfield and Peel; Hunicutt and Turner. Wake Forest plays here again to-morrow.

Woke to Die Amid Flames

TWELVE PEOPLE ROASTED IN A NEW YORK MANSION.

Flames Seemed to Burst From All Parts of the Building at Once—Vain Efforts to Save.

New York, April 7.—Fire early this morning destroyed the handsome residence of Wallace C. Andrews at No. 2 East Sixth Street, and twelve persons sleeping in the house were burnt to death. Fire brands carried by the wind were blown into an open window in the home of Albert J. Adams, No. 3 East Sixty-Ninth street, two blocks distant, setting fire to the house and causing the death of a servant. All of the thirteen bodies have been recovered.

THE DEAD ARE:

WALLACE C. ANDREWS, president of the New York Steam Heating Company.
MRS. WALLACE C. ANDREWS, wife of the above.
MRS. GEORGIANA BOYDEN ST. JOHN, wife of Mrs. Andrews' brother.
GAMALIEL C. ST. JOHN, an official of the New York Steam Heating Company.
ORSON ST. JOHN, aged 7 years.
WALLACE ST. JOHN, aged 3 years.
FREDERICK ST. JOHN, aged 13 months.
NELLE BOLANDS, servant.
MARY FLANNAGAN, servant.
EVA PATTERSON, servant.
KATE DOWNING, servant.
MARIE ROTH, servant.
ANNIE NEARY, servant.

Mrs. Mary Laughlin, aged 50 years, housekeeper in the Adams establishment, died from suffocation and burns.

Two servants are in a serious condition in the Presbyterian Hospital and one may die. These two, Alice White, a cook, and Jenny Burns, maidservant, were the only inmates of the Andrews house who escaped alive.

The list of injured at the Adams fire numbers seven, among them being Mrs. Isabelle Adams, wife of Albert J. Adams, wounded in the back, lacerated, suffering from shock.

Whether the fire started from an explosion of a lamp or of gas has not yet been determined, but when it was first discovered at 2 o'clock this morning, the flames seemed to burst from all parts of the house at once.

Policeman McKnight, of the East Sixty-seventh Street station was at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-sixth street, in front of the Havemeyer home, when he heard an explosion and saw the glare of flames in Sixty-seventh street. He ran with a haste to the spot and found tongues of fire leaping from the upper windows of the Andrews house and half way across the street.

He tried to break in the door and arouse the inmates of the house, but was driven back by the flames. Not waiting any longer to arouse the family of the Rothschilds, in the adjoining house, No. 4, he sent in an alarm. When the firemen arrived they saw it was impossible to try and gain an entrance to the Andrews house by the front door, and they then made an attempt through the Rothschilds house.

Fireman Charles Fay, of engine 29; Jacobs, of Hook and Ladder No. 16, and John H. Corr went up together. They managed to get in the rear rooms of the third floor and found Mrs. St. John and her three year old son Wallace, unconscious on the floor, their night clothes almost burned off. They were quickly taken into the Rothschilds house.

Mrs. St. John died within a few minutes. Her child died in the fireman's arms.

The firemen made repeated efforts to get to the other rooms, but they might as well have attacked a furnace. The building if saturated with oil could hardly have burned more fiercely. Like most New York dwellings it was high and narrow and encased on two sides by solid brick walls and the effect was like a great chimney. The flames roared and crackled and shot into the air a distance of a hundred feet or more, throwing a great fiery spray over the roofs of the surrounding houses. Several times these caught fire but the firemen and servants were on the roofs with water and chemicals and extinguished the flames.

All efforts to arouse the inmates in time to save themselves were fruitless and aside from Mrs. St. John the only other persons who got out of the house alive were the two servants, Jennie Burns and Alice White, who appeared at upper windows.

Before the firemen could raise ladders to reach them the women climbed out upon the sills. With all their strength the firemen tried to the women not to jump, but the women were past heeding warning. Jennie Burns leaped out. She turned over and over and fell almost directly upon her head. Her skull was fractured in several places. The other woman, when she saw the fate of her friend, hesitated for a moment, then, as the smoke thickened, she too jumped. She fell upon a rear extension of the building and was picked up unconscious and severely injured.

ablaze. A servant at the window is thought to have been Mary Laughlin, for her dead body was found later at the foot of the stairs leading from the fourth floor to the roof. Tightly clasped in her arms was the family pet dog.

When the Adams house caught fire a number of the policemen, firemen and the large number of the people who were at the other fire rushed around to Sixty-ninth street. The policemen knocked on the doors and finally gained an entrance into the Adams house, and got the family out without serious injury. The servants were frantic in their efforts to escape, and Mary Malloy and Mimie Bogue jumped from the rear of the fourth floor to the extension from which they were taken down.

Nellie Quinn was cut off on the fourth floor and appeared at a front window about to jump.

The crowd yelled to her to wait, but there was no time as the flames were licking her clothes. The desperate woman put her hands over her eyes and jumped, as she thought, to the ground, but instead landed on the roof of the bow window one store below, and lay there stunned.

Policemen Louis C. Wagner, McInery and Hillman saw the woman's peril, and running into the house at No. 5, went to the fourth floor. Wagner was held by the heels and he made a thrilling rescue of the frantic woman.

The firemen managed to confine the fire in this house to the third and fourth floors. The body of Mary Laughlin was found at the foot of the stairs leading to the roof.

About 6 o'clock the firemen had sufficiently mastered the fire to permit a search of the Andrews house. They found the bodies of the two remaining St. John children and the bodies of what are thought to be the two servants, Marie Roth and Kate Downing.

At 11:15 o'clock the firemen found Mr. Andrews' body. It was badly burned and part of the legs were missing. It was not recognizable, but was identified later in the day by the filling of the teeth.

At 3 o'clock the workers in the debris found a body of large stature, but badly burned. It was identified later by a dentist as that of Mrs. Andrews.

At various other times before 4 o'clock the workers found the charred remains of four more persons, probably the servants.

The fire was in the wealthiest part of the city.

Rumors that the fire was of incendiary origin were investigated during the day, and found to have their basis in the fact that there was a quarrel among the servants in Mr. Andrews' country home last summer, resulting in the discharge of one of the servants. One of the domestics received an anonymous letter last week which she showed to the police, but it contained no threats and was dismissed as being a trivial matter.

The amount of damage to property is estimated at about \$220,000, pretty well covered by insurance.

Mr. St. John arrived in New York at 3 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania railroad. He went at once to his home, perfectly ignorant of the reasons which caused the sudden summons for him to New York, and when he saw the ruins of his house and was told of the horrible fate of his wife and three children he bore up manfully, though it was apparent that he had to summon all his strength of will to do it. It is expected that Mr. St. John will take the bodies of his wife and children, and those of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews to Willoughby, Ohio, to-morrow, for interment.

DARE DEVIL SHINERS RAIDED.

Atlanta, Ga., April 7.—A special from Dalton, Ga., says:

One of the largest distilleries ever captured in Georgia has been raided by revenue officers near Subligna in Chattooga county. A copper still of 175 gallons capacity, 6,200 gallons of beer, 100 gallons of singlings, 40 gallons of whiskey, 25 bushels of meal, 20 bushels of malt corn, drier, heater and heater corn constituted the property destroyed.

The officers captured two men, Bud Adkins and George Anderson.

En route to the place the officers passed a sign board nailed on a tree at the forks of a road which read as follows: "To hell 15 miles."

The settlement in which the distillery was raided is considered the barest wilderness.

ANTI QUAYITES CHANGE VOTE.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 7.—The Anti-Quay Republicans dropped Charles Tubbs to-day and voted for another "favorite son," Colonel Charles E. Irvin, of Clearfield county. To-day's ballot, the sixty-ninth, of the session, resulted: Quay, (Rep.) 40; Jenks, (Dem.) 28; Irvin, (Rep.) 34. No quorum.