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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

In the Hands of the Foe CAPTURE OF AMERICANS ON AN ERRAND OF MERCY.

Lieutenant Gilmore and Others of the Yorktown Ambushed by Filipinos While Seeking to Succor Beleagured Spaniards in Baler.

Washington, April 18.—The Navy Department has given out the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey: "Manila, April 18th. "Secretary of the Navy, Washington. "The Yorktown visited Baler, Luzon, east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 12th, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces consisting of eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, which were surrounded by four hundred insurgents. Some of the insurgents armed with Mauser rifles * * * by natives. Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, while making * * * ambushed were fired upon and captured. Fate unknown as insurgents refused to communicate afterward. The following are missing: the officers previously referred to, Chief Quartermaster W. Walton, Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate H. J. Hygard, Sailmaker's Mate Vendigt, Seaman W. H. Rynders and C. W. Woodbury, Apprentices D. W. A. Vanville, J. Peterson, Ordinary Seaman F. Brisons, O. B. McDonald, Landsman L. T. Edward, F. Anderson, J. Dillon and C. A. Morrissey. (Signed) "DEWEY."

special mission to relieve the Spanish garrison at Baler. That the capture should have been effected while the American forces were on a mission of mercy toward the Spaniards, rather than in the prosecution of a campaign, led to the belief that Spain would have no further ground for questioning the good faith with which the Americans were seeking to relieve the condition of the Spanish prisoners. Although the dispatch gave no indication that Lieutenant Gilmore and his men had lost their lives, yet great anxiety was aroused by the mystery surrounding their fate while in the hands of an uncivilized enemy. This is the first capture of any Americans, military or naval, so that it is unknown how the insurgent will treat our men. If civilized methods were pursued an exchange could be quickly effected, as General Otis has a large number of Filipino prisoners but the insurgents have been averse thus far to exchanging prisoners, and this raises a question as to what they will do with the Yorktown. The purpose of officials here is to spare no effort to secure the speedy release of our men.

THEY WILL SEEK TO MEDIATE. Manila, April 18.—6:15 P. M.—A number of prominent and wealthy Filipinos are organizing a committee to take steps to bring about if possible an understanding between the rebels and the Americans. One branch of this committee intends to ask the United States Philippine commission to make a statement as to what terms will be offered the rebels if the latter will surrender.

Another branch of the committee will approach Aguinaldo with the terms and will endeavor to persuade him to accept them. It is considered doubtful, however, if any members of the committee will dare to personally confer with the rebel leader.

The committee includes several persons recently condemned to death by Aguinaldo for petitioning him to cease fighting.

Major General Otis has appointed a board, headed by Colonel Crowder, to deal with war claims. Many such claims have been filed, aggregating millions of dollars, particularly as a result of the Bolo fire.

General Lawton has ordered Colonel Whalley of the Washington volunteers, who was Lieutenant in the regular army, to command General King's brigade during the latter's illness.

ded upon by the British and American sides, and issued by Admiral Kautz, I thought it a very moderate document and one that might well be observed. I sent word twice to the natives in Mullin that I thought they should obey it, and I think they so intended, as Mullin was soon deserted and the prisoners liberated, while the Royalists went to Tutuala for those who were up there. I promised Captain White, of the Philadelphia, when he came ashore that I would do all I could to facilitate a quick and satisfactory arrangement and sent word to Mataafa and the chiefs that no sailors would be landed and no guns given to the prisoners, that they ought to go to their homes and observe peace while the powers deliberated.

"I am sure Mataafa's followers would have done just as Admiral Kautz wanted and as I was advising, when British Consul Maxse commenced arming and returning prisoners, and they began to boast of what they were going to do with the assistance of the warships. This news arrived when Mataafa was speaking in the midst of a meeting in which he was dismissing the people. At once a great number arose, crying 'The weak cannot govern the strong; our slaves shall not rule us; we will fight,' and the meeting was broken up.

"It is as singular as it is instructive that these wild savages, as they are frequently represented to be, have not up to now destroyed a single white man's house, though all over the islands they are in full possession of them everywhere, and all of the back part of Apia is at their mercy now. While the guns of the Porpoise can now be heard blasting habitations, the homes of Gurr and Carruthers, who have caused all this trouble, remain unmolested by Mataafa's followers.

"To subjugate this country will require not less than 10,000 troops, with all accessories and then a great loss from exposure and casualties must be counted on. The Samoans are not cowards—they are fighting in a just cause and God knows I hope this will soon be recognized and appreciated."

THE CZAR THANKS THE AMERICANS

His Peace Proposal Gratefully Received Here.

LETTERS WRITTEN HIM

HE REPLIES THROUGH HIS AMBASSADOR.

CASSINI TO OUR SECRETARY OF STATE

The Kaiser Sends McKinley a Souvenir of His Trip to the East. Condensed History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ.

Washington, April 18.—The Secretary of State has made public the following note addressed to him by His Excellency, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador.

"Russian Embassy, Washington, April 17th, 1899. "Mr. Secretary of State: "Since the publication of the circular of the 12th of August, last year, which His Excellency, Count Mouravieff, addressed to the representatives of the foreign powers accredited at St. Petersburg, numerous evidences of grateful recognition have come from the United States to His Majesty the Emperor, my august master, in the form of addresses, letters and telegrams. "His Majesty, the Emperor, is pleased to see in the unanimity of the sentiments which attend the courteous acquiescence of all the Governments in taking part in the conference of The Hague, an additional pledge for the success of efforts tending to cause the growth of the fruitful principle of universal peace in the mind and in the public life of all nations. "Deeply affected by the expressions which have reached him from the United States and which prove how completely the ideas of peace, founded upon the development of the moral and material well-being of the peoples, find warm response in this great country, His Majesty, the Emperor, has designed to charge me to convey his most sincere thanks to all those who have sent His Imperial Majesty the expression of their sentiments with regard to so highly humanitarian an achievement. "In hastening to fulfill this order of my august master, I beg Your Excellency to be pleased to accept the assurance of my highest consideration. (Signed) "C. CASSINI."

\$1,000 FOR HIS ARREST.

Still Tracking the Murderer Sam Hose, With Bloodhounds.

Atlanta, Ga., April 18.—Rewards aggregating one thousand dollars are offered for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Campbell county, of Sam Hose, the murderer and rapist. Gov. Candler to-day doubled the State's reward of \$250, and issued a special proclamation urging sheriffs and authorized officers in the State to make every effort possible to capture the negro, who is now being pursued by hundreds of men and the best bloodhounds that can be secured.

The Atlanta Constitution offers a reward of \$500 for Hose, and in its issue to-morrow will say in part: "Georgia is an agricultural State. Her people are forced to the isolated life of the farm, and as the farmer goes about his daily labor he must leave mother, wife or daughter in the lonely cabin to await his homecoming. Are they safe? Answer comes from the humble home in Campbell county, where an industrious citizen who bore his part toward family and State, was brutally murdered by the negro whom he had given food and employment, and his wife assaulted."

In several churches in Coveta county prayers were offered yesterday for the capture of Hose and the infliction of a penalty which is to be in keeping as far as possible with his heinous crime.

ANOTHER SHOT IN HIS CELL.

Clinton, Ark., April 18.—Will Harden, held on a charge of murder was shot to death in his cell at the county jail early this morning by a mob of about fifty masked men.

Harden was accused of murdering several members of the latter's family in December, 1887. Harden, and Lee Mills were arrested for the crime. Several attempts to lynch them were frustrated and an attempt on the part of friends to liberate them resulted in a guard being killed. Mills was convicted on Harden's testimony and he paid the death penalty several months ago. Harden was convicted last September and sentenced to death but his case has since been in the courts on appeal.

General Shafter stated in Chicago yesterday that if General Lawton declared 100,000 men necessary to the subjugation of the Philippines, the probabilities are that more than that number are needed.

The taking of testimony in the Lake City case ended yesterday, and argument before the jury will begin to-day.

HEAVY BLOWS ARE DEALT FOR QUAY

The Evidence Against Him Modified and Shaken.

ATT. ROTHERMEL'S CLAIM

HE HAS CLEARLY PROVED A CONSPIRACY, HE SAYS.

FOURTEEN VOTERS DESERT QUAY'S RANKS

He Reads in the Court Room a Telegram Containing the Announcement of the Break, and Frowns, but Says Nothing About the Matter.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 18.—The defence had its innings to-day in the trial of Senator Quay, and it made the most of its opportunity. Expert Accountant Meyer Goldsmith, the Commonwealth's witness, was under a searching fire of cross examination all day, and the result thereof justifies the opinion that the network of evidence wrought by the prosecution from the books of the broken bank tending to show Senator Quay's guilty participation in the unlawful use of the banks money, was very much shaken by the admissions the witness was compelled to make under the skillful questioning of Attorney A. S. L. Shields.

Nearly all of the apparently damaging entries attached to Senator Quay's name or account in the bank as testified to yesterday were explained away or greatly modified by the statement of the Commonwealth's own witness, Judge Biddle's ruling of yesterday had the effect of confining testimony tending to show the existence of a conspiracy between Quay, Haywood and Hopkins, as charged in the indictment, to the two years ending November 17th, 1898. Lawyer Shields got from the witness the admission that if Hopkins had properly credited Senator Quay's account with amounts that belonged there, the books would show that at the beginning of the alleged conspiracy November 17th, 1896, the Senator owed the bank only \$233 instead of over \$70,000, as is alleged. Taking up the allegation that Senator Quay borrowed \$85,000 during the settlement period ending October 31st, 1897, the last settlement before the bank closed, Mr. Shields forced from Goldsmith, piece by piece, facts tending to show that in nearly every instance the amounts charged to Senator Quay were really loans to other persons, politicians mostly, for whom Quay endorsed. Where there was a definite loan to Senator Quay the repayment was clearly proven. In this connection it might be well to say that District Attorney Rothermel claims that he has clearly established the fact he started out to prove, namely, that \$200,000 of the State deposit in the bank was set aside for the use of Senator Quay, and whether he used it himself or loaned it to others is not material in proving the conspiracy.

Toward the close of the day's proceedings Mr. Shields asked Goldsmith some questions which indicate that the defense is about to attempt to prove its contention that Senator Quay was the victim of Cashier Hopkins, who they assert, used the name and account of the Senator without the latter's knowledge to cover his own juggling with the bank's funds.

Mr. Shields put a different complexion on the entries in the "red book" by compelling the witness to admit that many of his figures were not proven by entries in the regular bank books, but were the result of what he practically acknowledged to be his "guesses" at the meaning of certain unintelligible entries written in the "red book." Goldsmith was still on the stand when court adjourned for the day, and the questions put to him near the close were full of promise of interesting developments to-morrow.

Much of the sting was taken out of the famous "shake the plum tree" telegram by the statement that the purchase of Metropolitan stock contemplated thereby was made with \$10,000 of Senator Quay's money, his deposit at that period exceeding \$60,000.

While Senator Quay was listening intently to the cross examination of the expert, a telegram was thrust into his hands containing the announcement of the break in his ranks at Harrisburg. The Senator carefully adjusted his glasses and read the dispatch. Then a half row came over his features, and his face turned from the witness to the court room window, out of which he gazed in a contemplative manner for several minutes. He made no comment to any of those seated near him on the news the telegram conveyed to him.

FOURTEEN DESERT QUAY.

The Break Started By Crawford of Allegheny.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18.—Fourteen votes dropped away from Senator Quay at to-day's ballot for United States Senator. The anti-Quay Republicans and the followers of Senator C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg, combined and cast their votes for B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg. The break was started by Senator Crawford of Allegheny, who switched from Quay to Jones, and was followed by

Powers of Commission

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT TO BE SUSPENDED IN SAMOA.

Consuls Now to Call Upon People of Samoa to Cease Hostilities Pending the Commission's Arrival. Diplomatic Changes.

Washington, April 18.—Secretary Hay entertained the Samoan high commission at lunch at his residence at 1:30 today. It was the first time the members of the commission had come together, and while the gathering was quite informal and social, mainly for the purpose of getting acquainted, yet it afforded an opportunity of discussing the Samoan topic in its general phases.

The commission will be off on its mission tomorrow. The members will make no effort to keep together on the way to San Francisco.

The members are making plans to be gone about four months. They will return together to Washington, and their respective reports as well as their joint conclusion will be framed here some time in the early autumn.

The instructions to the commissioners have been completed. They are alike in all essential respects. They were summed up today by one of the high commissioners substantially as follows:

The commission is given complete authority to carry on a provisional government for Samoa. In doing this, the instructions carefully prescribe the preservation of order and the security of life and property as a first requisite. It is provided that the duties of all officials heretofore exercising authority in Samoa shall be suspended in order that the high commission shall have complete authority over the affairs of the island. The commission is required to make report upon a variety of things, including the recent collisions and the causes leading up to them; also as to the administration of the islands, the rights of the several claimants to the kingship; also as to what changes are desirable in the methods provided by the treaty of Berlin. The instructions call for unanimity in all action by the commission. The action taken by the commission, when unanimous, is to be conclusive, without referendum, except when it suspends a provision of the treaty of Berlin. In that case also a provision of

the treaty may be suspended by unanimous agreement of the members, but the suspension is ad referendum, and is not finally binding until the three Governments approve or disapprove it. The exact extent to which the treaty can be temporarily suspended is not quite clear, and one of the commissioners said today that it would require consultation among the commissioners to make this point certain. The instructions are broad enough to include the recent troubles, the bombardment, fighting, arrest of a German citizen, etc., so that these acute phases, as well as the general government of Samoa, will be adjusted without further conflict between the three Governments.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSUL ROSE

Berlin, April 18.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press hears on authority that the German Consul at Apia, Samoa, Herr Rose, will receive cabled instructions, to be conveyed to him by steamer from the nearest cable station, to join in a tripartite proclamation calling upon all the inhabitants of Samoa to immediately desist from all hostilities and agitation pending the arrival at Apia of the joint commission of the powers appointed to settle the affairs in dispute in the islands.

OUR DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Washington, April 18.—The following important diplomatic changes have been announced as the result of the Cabinet meeting to-day: W. W. Rockhill, now Minister to Greece, has resigned that post. Arthur Sherman Hardy, of New Hampshire, now Minister to Persia, has been promoted to succeed Mr. Rockhill. Wm. P. Lord, ex-Governor of Oregon, has been appointed Minister to Persia. Hon. John N. Irwin, of Iowa, formerly Governor of Idaho, has been appointed Minister to Portugal to succeed Lawrence Townsend, transferred to Belgium in place of Bellamy Storer, who goes to Madrid.

Senators Magee, of Allegheny; Losch, of Schuylkill, and Scott, of Luzerne.

The first break from the Quay ranks in the list of members was Mr. Clark, of Washington, whose colleague, Mr. McLaren, went with him. Mr. Murdoch, the third member from Washington, remained loyal to Quay. Others who changed from Quay to Jones were Messrs. Hosack, Klump, McFarland, McWhinney, Nisbet, Robison, Shaw and Strodes, of Allegheny.

Mr. Jones is connected with the firm of Jones & Laughlin, of Pittsburg, iron and steel manufacturers. He was chairman of the National Republican committee in 1884, and conducted the campaign of the late James G. Blaine for President. He was Mr. Blaine's personal choice for the honor. He has been a life long Republican, and has never held any public office, except Presidential elector. He was voted for by Senator Magee and his friends in the Allegheny delegation at the caucus which nominated Quay for re-election.

THE KAISER TO MCKINLEY.

Washington, April 18.—President McKinley has received the following from Emperor William of Germany. "Great and good Friend:

In commemoration of the consecration of the Church of the Savior at Jerusalem, which took place on the 31st of October last, which was so important an event for the evangelical portion of Christendom, and in which, to my joy, a representative of the Evangelical Synod of North America took part, I have caused a number of copies of the artistically executed memorial to be prepared, and take liberty herewith to send you a copy of this memorial, with the request that you will kindly accept it.

"Accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration. "WILLIAM. "I. R. "Berlin Castle, February 12th, 1899."

The memorial is beautifully engrossed and bears the autographs of Emperor William and Empress Victoria. The memorial is a condensed history of Christianity from the birth of Christ. The President has forwarded a suitable answer.

ANTI-TRUST LAW STIRS 'EM UP.

Hundreds of Texas Business Men Lobbying Against It.

Austin, Texas, April 18.—Never in its history has Texas been so stirred up as it is at present over the introduction of the Arkansas anti-trust law in the Legislature. Many hundreds of business men of the State are here personally lobbying against the measure and telegrams poured in all day long. This afternoon wires were worked from the Arkansas side and telegrams,

flooded both houses. Many business men protested that the bill had done Arkansas an unspeakable injury, while the Attorney General and others wired that the law was a perfect success, and the people approved it.

Upon receipt of telegrams from both houses of the Arkansas Legislature congratulating Texas upon the introduction of the measure, and wishing for it a speedy and favorable action, the Texas Legislature sent a vote of thanks to Arkansas for this moral support. Action on the bill has been deferred until Monday of next week to allow a full hearing.

BY A FALLING LADDER

TWO PERSONS INJURED AT GREENSBORO AT H. AND L. PRACTICE.

Guilford County Has Bought All Machinery for Macadamizing Her Roads. Hears of her Husband's Death by Drowning.

Greensboro, N. C., April 18.—(Special.)—While the hook and ladder company were practicing with their new truck a ladder fell and badly hurt Mr. Bird, a barber, and a colored woman. The woman had a leg broken and Mr. Bird received a cut on the head. It is not yet known how seriously the parties are hurt.

Mrs. George Yates of this city, received a telegram to-day from the captain of a vessel from Jamaica to Santiago, that while on the voyage her husband had been washed overboard and probably drowned.

The county of Guilford made a splendid step forward to-day by the purchase of all machinery necessary to macadamize the roads.

FIRE NEAR SELMA.

Mr. Pittman's House Burned and Nothing Was Saved.

Selma, N. C., April 18.—(Special.)—Sunday morning about eight o'clock the residence of Mr. B. S. Pittman, about two miles in the country, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Pittman was not near the house when the fire started, consequently when he arrived the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible for him to recover any of his furniture or clothing. The building was insured for about two-hundred dollars.

The Monetary Committee appointed at a caucus of the Republican members of the Lower House of Congress, held its first session, which was secret, in Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday.

MILES IS NOT SUSTAINED

THIS WILL BE THE COURT'S FINDING, IT IS SAID.

Testimony Shows that Both Canned and Refrigerated Beef Were in Good Condition When Delivered to Government.

Washington, April 18.—The army court of inquiry has begun the framing of its report. It is regarded as certain that the court will find that General Miles' charges that embalmed or chemically prepared beef was sent to the army have not been sustained. The position of the court is believed to be that the testimony is conclusive that both the refrigerated beef and the canned beef were in good condition when delivered to the Government and continued so until issued to the troops, except that portion damaged in transportation or affected by tropical conditions, and to these causes of injury and these conditions the chief causes of trouble will be attributed.

CONSUL MAXSE BLAMED.

But for Him Moore Says There Would Have Been no Outbreak.

Chicago, April 18.—A letter received here today from N. J. Moore, an American merchant in F. moia, who for years has been Mataafa's close friend and adviser, relates some interesting details of the troubles in the island. The letter, written March 23rd, says: "When I received, in advance of its posting, a copy of the proclamation de-