

The Weather To-day: SHOWERS.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1899.

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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

The Veterans Reunion NORTH CAROLINA FLAG CHEERED ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Southern Enthusiasm at Full Flood—Charleston Thronged—"Dixie" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag"—Speech of Gordon—Care of Confederate Graves.

Charleston, S. C., May 10.—(Special.)—The parade to-day was perhaps the largest in the history of the survivors of the Confederacy. North Carolina did herself proud, and well may she be congratulated on her splendid showing.

The sponsors for the Old North State, Miss Daisy Holt and Miss Addie Snow, occupied the same carriage with the Virginia sponsors, their flag, first at Bethel, last at Appomattox, was cheered along the line of march. General Roberts, of Gates county, rode alongside of General Wade Hampton. Miss Mamie Branch Ashe was honored with a conspicuous place in the line of march.

The North Carolina veterans are comfortably quartered at the Mills House, under command of General De Rossett. Charleston's hospitality is extended on all sides, and the reunion will be a great success.

CARE CONFEDERATE GRAVES.
Charleston, S. C., May 10.—Almost the first official act of the ninth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans which began its sessions to-day was an attempt by General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, to secure an endorsement of President McKinley's suggestion made in his recent Atlanta speech that the care of the graves of Confederate dead should be undertaken by the Federal Government. Action on the resolution, however, was frustrated by a motion to refer it to the committee on Resolutions, in spite of a rather general sentiment to put it through with enthusiasm. As this committee is yet to be appointed it is not probable that the matter will be taken up tomorrow, and the ultimate fate of the resolution is problematical. The motion to refer originated with Dr. J. William Jones, of Virginia, and met with some opposition, and it is believed the matter will eventually cause some discussion, as there is a decided faction in favor of General Lee's sentiments, while the opposition is also said to be very strong. The reference to committee probably will result in amending the resolution so that while thanking the President and acknowledging his action as a graceful one, it will declare that the care of its dead is a duty of the South.

Ideal weather conditions favor the veterans of the gray and their thousands of friends who are crowding this hospitable Southern city. A conservative estimate places the number of visitors at between 25,000 and 30,000. The attendance from the South at large is not so general as in former years, but the South Carolinians and Veterans from adjacent States make up the deficiency, while Southern enthusiasm is at top flood. Everywhere the bare of bands and the strains of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," mingle with "Dixie" and other airs dear to the Southland, while cheering crowds greet every repetition of the tunes. The best of order prevails and over all is the air of genial sociability which marks the annual gathering of the association.

The business session of the reunion was called to order this morning by General C. I. Walker, commanding the North Carolina Division. A handsome auditorium, its enormous floor space was crowded, and thousands were unable to gain admittance to the building. When General John B. Gordon, the commander-in-chief, appeared upon the stage he was greeted with thunders of applause. The band struck up "Dixie" and the veterans cheered and cheered again. General Walker spoke of Charleston's invitation to the veterans to meet at the birthplace of secession, and said that the gavel he was using was that which in 1860 had been used to call to order the secession convention. The chairs used by the officers today and the table of the presiding officer were the same as used on that memorable occasion.

Dr. J. William Jones, the Chaplain General, then invoked the divine blessing upon the convention. He asked it of the "God of our common country" and prayed that all Confederates may be true to the principles "of constitutional freedom, for which our fathers fought," and that "these principles might be handed down to our children and children's children." He invoked the Divine blessings upon the President of the United States and all in authority. Speaker Gary, of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, presented the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in regard to the holding of the reunion in this State.

General Walker then introduced Lieutenant Governor McSwain, whose mention of Wheeler was applauded and of Hampton cheered.

Mayor Smyth, of Charleston, extended to the visitors a welcome. General Gordon was then escorted to the front of the stage and his appearance was the signal for a storm of applause. Cheers and shrill yells for the commander-in-chief mingled with the crash of the band and hats, handkerchiefs and flags

were waved frantically. When order was finally secured the old Confederate chief was presented by General Walker and delivered an eloquent address. He spoke with all the vigor, eloquence and grace which have won for him a national reputation as an orator.

General Gordon said: "Governor, Gentlemen of the Committee, My Fellow Countrymen of South Carolina: The flood of emotions which stirs the sensibilities of these veterans today is their loving answer to your gracious greeting. These emotions will speak to you in language far more impressive and eloquent than any words that I could utter. The ringing shouts from these thousands of Confederate throats are veritable echoes of the inspiring resolutions of welcome unanimously adopted by your General Assembly. While those resolutions have cheered and thrilled every Southern soldier's heart, they were not needed to tell us of the reception that awaited us in South Carolina. Her whole history and that of her commercial capital were the promise and guarantee of this magnificent reality. For more than two hundred years, made memorable by heroic struggles in war and brilliant achievements in peace, the names of South Carolina and of Charleston have been the synonyms of hospitality, of chivalry, and of valor.

"What else could be expected of a people in whose veins are commingled the blood of the proud English Cavaliers? the blood of those devoted and resourceful men, who protested against the immoralities and grinding exactions of the Stuarts; the blood of the stalwart Dissenters and of the heroic Highlanders of Scotland and of the sturdy democratic Presbyterians of Ireland; the blood of those defenders of freedom who came to your shores from the mountain battlefields of Switzerland, and lastly, but no less proud and sacred, the blood of the high-souled Huguenots of France, whose martyrs, by a glorious fidelity, even unto death, have made sweeter and richer the record of human devotion to conscience and liberty.

"No resolutions, I repeat, by which this great Commonwealth extends its 'loving welcome' were needed to assure these remnants of the South's immortal armies that the 'freedom of the State' was theirs, and that every heart within her borders was a soldier's shrine. We had but to remember that South Carolina was the nursery of heroes, as well as of statesmen and of patriots—that no one state, except that she be endowed with an almost boundless affluence of greatness, could in one century have given to the cause of liberty and the republic such a splendid galaxy as South Carolina presents in her Rutledge, her Sumter, her Mountrie, her McDuffie and her Calhoun; in her Butler, her Pinckney and her Pickens; Hamilton, her Hayne, and her beloved Hampton.

"If we turn from this incomplete array of her noble sons to the contemplation of the scars upon her bosom, received in her battles for American freedom at Cowpens, at Camden, and Charleston; at Eutaw Springs, Fort Mountrie and King's Mountain, while her 'Swamp Fox,' with his ragged brigade, roasted their rations of sweet potatoes in her forests at night and by their sudden sallies, now from the mountains and now from the marshes, amazed and bewildered the British invaders; if we add to this survey of her past the record of her princely liberality in the donation of her soil to the general government, we shall gain a still better conception of the lofty characteristics and unchallenged patriotism of her people.

"To me, personally, whose associations with South Carolinians through the Civil War and the still more gallant period of reconstruction and rehabilitation, gave a clearer insight into their motives and future aims, it is a proud privilege to stand in your presence as the representatives of these battle-bruised veterans and tell this people how fully we acknowledge our indebtedness to them.

"I should esteem it a still higher honor to stand here today as the herald of both the host and guests in proclaiming a message of good will to all our countrymen and to send the fraternal greeting of this people, of all Confederates, and of their children to all patriots of all sections; to unite with our American brethren of every State in ascribing to the guiding hand of God the unparalleled victories of American arms in the late war on land and sea; and lastly, by the memory of the fathers, whose spirits live in their sons, to pledge the South's unfailing support to every worthy cause for strengthening the bonds of American unity and thus accelerating the onward march of the

republic in its benign mission to humanity."

After the applause had subsided General Gordon led Mrs. Stovewall Jackson to the front of the stage and she was enthusiastically applauded.

In an instant he added: "No, I will do more than that; I am going to hug her for you," and with that he did what he said he was going to do, which met the hearty approval of the vast throng.

At this stage General Lee presented his resolution, the full text of which follows:

"Whereas, in Atlanta, Ga., on December the 14th, 1898, the President of the United States of America gave utterance to the sentiment: 'That the time has come when the United States should share in caring for the graves of the Confederate dead;' and

"Resolved, by the United Confederate Veterans, in annual convention assembled, that in this act of President McKinley's, and in its reception by our brethren of the North, we recognize authoritative evidence that we are again a united people and one in determination to exhibit to the world the gentler as well as the sterner traits of American character; and that we accept the statement of our Chief Executive in the spirit in which it was made, believing that such legislation by the general Government as he has suggested, would show clearly the advance that the American people have achieved in those higher virtues that adorn a great nation."

Chaplain Jones said he thought the resolutions should be referred to the committee on resolutions to be regularly appointed.

Dr. Harris, of Florida, said that from the very nature of the resolutions he did not think they should be referred. It would be as well to take a direct vote on them at that time.

Mr. T. H. Busbee, of North Carolina, said he thought the resolutions should be referred. It would do no harm to refer them and no disrespect was intended. Every loyal Confederate appreciated the courtesy and good intentions of President McKinley in what he said at Atlanta. "But," Mr. Busbee said, "there ought to be a distinction between graves in the North and those on the fields of Virginia and the South. There is a difference between the graves and their care. Here there are those who willingly and cheerfully take care of the graves of the noble heroes (pointing in the direction of the boxes filled with ladies); in the North and East there may not be these loving hands, and that is why I say there is a distinction."

After this it was decided without further discussion that the resolutions be referred to the committee on resolutions.

General Gordon then presented Miss Kate Cabell Currie, of Dallas, Tex.; Miss Laura Lawden, of New Orleans; Mrs. Kirby Smith and several other ladies whose husbands or fathers were Confederate leaders. In response to the repeated demands of the audience he also presented Mrs. Gordon, who was greeted with an outburst of applause. The session then adjourned.

The parade of the veterans occurred this afternoon and they marched through a dense crowd of cheering people. Led by Generals Gordon and Wade Hampton a long line of the grizzled men who had followed these leaders and the other captains of the Confederate armies through four years of hardship and battle marched sturdily under the blazing Southern sun to the inspiring strains of "Dixie," of the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and the irrelevant but impressive "There Will be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." At intervals along the line the fluttering of a war-war and shot-torn battle flag called forth cheers while many heads were bared as the frayed emblems of a dead cause gleamed over some organization whose name is a household word to the South. Here and there a camp appeared in the grey jeans uniform, black slouch hat and carrying muskets of the old pattern and all the war paraphernalia of "sixty-one."

Here again Hampton and Gordon were cheered vociferously at every step and covered almost the entire route with bare heads. The absence of General Wheeler in the line was a source of considerable disappointment. He reached the city early today but did not participate in the parade.

Including the kindred organizations and distinguished guests and committees there were probably 5,000 persons in the line, probably 3,000 of them veterans. The parade was led by General C. I. Walker and staff, followed by the escort composed of the local military companies, cadets and the naval reserves. Then came General Gordon and his staff followed by a long line of carriages containing the sponsors and maids of honor of the various camps. The veterans were led by General Wade Hampton at the head of the army of Northern Virginia, then preceded by 21 battle flags with their escorts. The army of Tennessee followed, led by General Stephen D. Lee and was followed by the camps representing the trans-Mississippi army in command of General Cabell brought up the rear.

The State divisions were in command of the following officers: North Carolina—General DeRossett. South Carolina—General C. I. Walker. Tennessee—General George W. Guider. Virginia—General Brander. Maryland—General Tripp. West Virginia—General White. Mississippi—General Campbell. Florida—General Law. Alabama—General Ferguson.

Georgia—General Evans. Louisiana—General Tunnard. Texas—General Polley. Arkansas—General Horner. Indian Territory—General Coleman. Missouri—General McCullough. Oklahoma—General Casler. The parade was dismissed at the auditorium where the memorial exercises were held. This being South Carolina Memorial Day the occasion was one of double significance. The ceremonies were very impressive and the auditorium was again filled to its capacity.

The memorial address was delivered by Adjutant General Moorman, who spoke eloquently of the hero dead of the South and paid high tribute to its women. Chaplain Jones in his opening prayer made an indirect allusion to the resolutions by expressing the hope that the women of the South would keep up the noble work of caring for the graves of the Southern dead and that no one would take from them that sacred privilege.

Tonight at the auditorium an interesting ceremony took place in the presentation to General Moorman, Adjutant General of the Association, of a flag from each of the Southern States. An immense crowd was present and the occasion was made rather a social one. The flags were presented by the young lady sponsors from the States and brief addresses were made for each by an officer.

The campaign for the place of holding the next reunion is on and the delegations from the candidate cities are hard at work. These are Louisville, Norfolk, Baltimore, St. Louis and New Orleans, of which the first named is said to be the favorite.

RECEPTION TO THE RALEIGH.
The cruiser Raleigh came up to the city today and anchored off the Battery, where she lies dressed in bunting from rail to mainmast. All day a fleet of small craft have plied to her, carrying visitors and Captain Coghlan and his officers have been busy showing them over the handsome little cruiser.

The reception to the ship occurred early this morning. The reception committee boarded the cruiser Colfax and the light house steamer Wistaria and proceeded down the harbor to where the cruiser lay off Fort Sumter. Captain Coghlan received the visitors, and after an exchange of speeches the little fleet steamed up the harbor to the booming guns of a shore battery, while the Raleigh returned the salute. Afterward the Raleigh's officers were entertained at a reception and luncheon at the Carolina Yacht Club. Tonight there was a superb display of fireworks, excursions to many nearby resorts and a large number of social functions in honor of the sponsors and visiting ladies.

THE SONS OF VETERANS.
Charleston, S. C., May 10.—The fourth annual convention of the Sons of Confederate Veterans met today but little business was transacted, the session being devoted to preliminary work of organization. Several speeches of welcome were made, among others Commander Smyth and Mr. Robert E. Lee, Jr., of Fairfax, Va., who made a brief impromptu address. The following committee on Credentials was appointed: L. D. T. Quinby, Georgia; P. Howell, Alabama; W. H. McClellan, Louisiana; J. M. Kinnard, South Carolina; J. R. Matthews, Florida; B. H. Kirk, Texas; James Munn, Virginia; G. E. Snell, Kentucky; Arthur Mazzyck, Mississippi; F. N. DeRossett, North Carolina.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr. Robert E. Lee, Jr., is a candidate for commander of the association and it is said his election is practically assured.

KAUTZ REPORTS IMPROVEMENT.
Washington, May 10.—The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department this morning from Admiral Kautz on board the Philadelphia: "Auckland, N. Z., May 10th, Apia, May 3rd.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington. 'Brutus' arrived April 29th. All quiet at Apia. Condition of affairs much improved. I have withdrawn marines from the shore as presence required no longer. (Signed) 'KAUTZ.'

IRON FURNACE A SUCCESS.
Greensboro, N. C., May 10.—(Special.)—The iron furnace at this place is an unqualified success both as to quality and quantity. Day before yesterday the moulder commenced making at the foundry number one iron which is considered the best that can be made, and today they commenced making four blasts instead of three, as before.

Another one thousand power engine has arrived. It is also stated that another furnace will be erected as soon as possible.

THE RALEIGH UNINJURED.
Washington, May 10.—A dispatch to the Navy Department from Captain Coghlan says that an examination of the Raleigh after she was floated last night shows that she sustained practically no damage in grounding off Charleston.

The Raleigh will remain at Charleston until May 14th and then proceed to Portsmouth, N. H.

MR. SCHENCK VERY ILL.
Greensboro, N. C., May 10.—(Special.)—Mr. D. Schenck, Jr., upon whom an operation was performed for appendicitis, is much worse. It is not thought he can live throughout the night.

You never hear a married man say that he prefers a storm to a dead calm.

Wine Spurred to Battle OUR TRENCHES PREVENT HEAVY LOSS AT SAN FERNANDO.

The Attack Directed by General Mascardo—Luna Massing his Army Before American Lines—Our Gunboats Clear the Shores of the Rio Grande.

Manila, May 10.—10:15 a. m.—The Filipino General Mascardo's army, inspired by wine taken from the storehouses of Bacolor and by the general's oratory on Monday evening attacked San Fernando. There was tremendous yelling and a great expenditure of cartridges by the rebels, but very little result.

General Mascardo holds the outskirts of Bacolor west of the railroad. In front of his positions are the Kansas and Montana regiments which occupy trenches that the Filipinos built in anticipation of an attack from the direction of the sea.

During the afternoon of Monday, General Mascardo with a large retinue of officers, rode along the lines, frequently stopping to harangue his warriors. At dusk a detachment of rebels rushed toward the outposts of the Montana regiment, but were met by a hot fire from the Montana regiment's line. The insurgents, from trenches nearly 3 miles long, responded. After an hour's firing, during which one private soldier of the Montana regiment was wounded, the insurgents subsided, although they kept up a scattering fire throughout the night.

Prisoners who were brought in to the American lines said that General Mascardo distributed barrels of wine among his soldiers, telling them that he expected them to capture the city of San Fernando. The trenches undoubtedly saved the Americans from heavy losses, bullets falling thick about them during the engagement.

General Luna is massing his army east of the railway, bringing up troops by train loads in sight of the American lines.

The country between San Fernando and Calumpit is filling up with natives, who profess friendship toward the Americans, but who are suspected by many of sympathy with the insurrection. A Filipino conscript was killed, it is supposed, by Amigos.

CONSTITUTION FOR NEGROS.
Manila, May 10.—7:20 p. m.—Reports received from the insurgent line, which, however, have not been confirmed, say that a meeting of the Filipino Congress has been held at San Isidro. There was no quorum present, but in spite of this fact some business was transacted. The reports add that although those who attended were mostly partisans of Aguinaldo a strong desire for peace was expressed.

COTTON CROP REPORT FOR MAY.
All Indication Point to a Decreased Acreage.

Washington, May 10.—The cotton crop report for May issued today by the Department of Agriculture is as follows: The cotton report for the month of May indicates merely the belief of correspondents on May 1st, as to the intentions of planters regarding the acreage to be planted, and the estimates being liable to modification during May they should be regarded merely as a general indication of the strength or reduction of acreage.

In every cotton-growing State the indications on the first instant pointed to a reduced acreage, with a corresponding decrease in the sale of fertilizers, and an increased acreage in the various food crops.

The probable reduction, by States, is as follows:

In Mississippi and Indian Territory 5 per cent, in Alabama 8 per cent, Texas 9 per cent, Arkansas 10 per cent, South Carolina 11 per cent, Louisiana 12 per cent, Georgia 13 per cent, North Carolina and Tennessee 14 per cent and Oklahoma 18 per cent.

No estimate of the total reduction will be published until next month, when the final reports on planting will be compared with the revised acreage figures for last year.

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH.
A Man, His Three Children and His Housekeeper.

Dalton, Ga., May 10.—The residence of Dr. L. C. Bagwell, ten miles east of here, was burned early today. Dr. Bagwell, his three children and their negro housekeeper were burned to death.

It is supposed a lamp which Dr. Bagwell had on a table near his bed exploded.

PRIZE HOUSES BURNED.
Accidental Fire at South Boston—Loss \$70,000.

Richmond, Va., May 10.—An accidental fire at South Boston, Halifax county, this afternoon, destroyed three tobacco prizehouses and several dwellings. The loss is estimated at \$70,000.

Filipino riflemen to the number of eight thousand, are entrenched on three sides of Bacolor. The Americans, however, are fully able to hold the city, if Monday's attack was a specimen of the enemy's fighting ability.

The United States Philippine Commission has been considering a provincial constitution for the Island of Negros, which was framed by Colonel Smith and leading natives. It is largely modeled after the constitution of California.

While it has many good points, the commission will probably recommend a uniform government for all the provinces. This constitution, it is intended will give the natives self-government; co-operating with the military regime. Work upon the constitution has been apportioned to the several members of the Philippine commission. The report of President Schurman will give special attention to national, provincial and municipal government; Colonel Charles Denby will consider the organization of courts and Professor D. C. Worcester will investigate tribal physical and commercial features of the islands. All the members of the commission are consulting with resident experts.

CLEAR THE COUNTRY OF FOE.

Manila, May 10.—4:30 P. M.—The army "lineal" gunboats Laguna de Bay and Cavendish, under command of Captain Grant, steamed up the Rio Grande to Calumpit today clearing the entire country of rebels from the bay upward. When the vessels reached Macabete, about a thousand of the inhabitants of the place assembled on the banks of the river, cheering the expedition lustily. Captain Grant was given an ovation when he went ashore.

Many of the Macabete expressed themselves as being anxious to enter the American service for the campaign against the Tagals.

The United States transports Padala and Pennsylvania sailed for home today by way of Nagasaki. The transports Charles Nelson and Cleveland will leave on Thursday and Friday.

TRANSPORTS COMING HOME.
Washington, May 10.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

Manila, May 10th.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Transport Pennsylvania left for San Francisco today; Nelson leaves 11th; Cleveland 12th; St. Paul 13th instant. (Signed) 'OTIS.'

JUDGE EWART'S SALARY.
Entitled to the Same From Date of Recess Appointment.

Washington, May 10.—The Comptroller of the Currency has decided that Judge Ewart of the Western District of North Carolina, is entitled to receive the salary attached to the office from the date of his confirmation under the recess appointment issued to him by the President on April 13th, 1899. During the last session of Congress, Mr. Ewart served as District Judge under a recess appointment issued July 13th, 1898.

On December 13th, 1898, the President again sent his nomination to the Senate, but no action was taken thereon. On April 13th, 1899, a second recess appointment was issued to Mr. Ewart under which he qualified, and the question was raised by the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice whether he was entitled to a salary from April 13th last.

The Comptroller reviews the decision of former Attorneys General as to the authority of the President in making recess appointments and decides the question in the affirmative.

MEMORIAL DAY—GREENSBORO.

Mr. Pon's Splendid Tribute to the Confederate Dead.

Greensboro, N. C., May 10.—(Special.)—The celebration of the 10th of May was revived today after a lapse of several years. The occasion was most interesting and successful. A long procession, composed of mounted ladies and gentlemen, carriages full of lovely girls in white and red, a band and the fire department moved out to the cemetery. Mayor Taylor gracefully acted as master of ceremonies.

Patriotic songs were sung, a quartet of male voices beautifully rendering "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." Mrs. S. L. Alderman read a suitable poem by Mrs. Hundley, of this city, after which Mayor Taylor introduced Mr. Ed. Pon, the speaker of the day.

Mr. Pon paid a splendid tribute to the Confederate dead, defending the cause for which they fought, quoting from Daniel Webster and others to prove the rights of States to secede.

The number of poor authors is as great as the number of authors who are poor.