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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1899.

PRI VE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

NO WARLIKE NOTE SOUNDED THERE

Harmonious Meeting of National Committee.

SILVER MEN OFFER AID

BIMETALLIC LEAGUE COURTEOUSLY THANKED.

RULES GOVERNING THE COMMITTEE

Beyond Making Several Changes in Those Nothing Was Done During the Day.

Fight Against P. J. Devlin Brought to a Close.

Chicago, Ills., July 20.—No friction developed at the meeting of the Democratic National committee today, and the men who made such belligerent assertions last night failed to make them good today. Not a single warlike note was sounded, and no defiance was uttered either by the men who demand that "16 to 1" shall be the rallying cry in the next campaign or by those who oppose its adoption. The only move looking toward recognition of the silver men by the National committee was during the afternoon, when the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League was admitted to the committee room, and James P. Tarvin, of Kentucky, acting as spokesman, read the resolutions adopted by the committee at their meeting early in the day at the Palmer House.

These resolutions demanded that planks be inserted in the next Democratic platform opposing trusts, opposing "imperialism" and adhering to the silver ratio of 16 to 1. "And along these lines we offer you our aid," said Mr. Tarvin. There was a defiant accent upon the word "these" that seemed to imply that the support of the bimetallics could be secured along no other lines than those marked out, but of this the committee took no notice. The Bimetallic League was courteously thanked for its proffer of assistance and assured that it would be called upon at such times as the National Committee felt in need of its assistance.

That was the beginning of the silver episode. The fight against P. J. Devlin, editor of the Press Bureau of the National Committee was brought to a finish, the Harrison faction of Illinois securing his deposition for the part taken by him as an officer of the National Committee in the last majority election in Chicago.

Beyond making several changes in the rules governing the committee nothing else was done during the day.

Section 1 of the rules, which prescribes the formation of the National Committee, was amended so as to permit the election of a vice chairman to act when the chairman is unable to be present. Upon the motion of Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the rules were stricken out.

Section 2 provided for the manner of the election of officers of the committee. Section 3 gave the chairman power to appoint subordinate officers of the committee with the concurrence of the executive committee.

Sections 4, 5 and 6 declared that the chairman, secretary and treasurer of the committee, respectively, should perform the duties of their positions.

Section 7 covered the formation of a new National Committee and the relations that should exist between the incoming and outgoing organizations.

Section 8 empowered the chairman to call meetings whenever he deemed it best for the best interests of the party. Section 9 provided that the chairman shall call a meeting upon the receipt of a written request of one-fourth of the members of the committee.

Section 10 provided that the sessions of the committee shall be governed by general parliamentary law, and that the committee shall adopt any standing rule for the disposition of business coming before it.

Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 remain as they were.

The fight between the Illinois factions began as soon as Mr. Bryan arrived in the city, which was in the morning. He was immediately beset by men of both sides, the Altgeld faction asking him to be at the meeting tonight without fail and the Harrison men asking that he remain away from the auditorium altogether. Mr. Bryan was in a dilemma, and for a long time would not declare himself. He said that he had accepted the invitation for the meeting, and that there was no apparent reason why he should decline at the last moment, at the demand of a political faction hostile to that which had invited him to attend. At the same time he expressed himself as being anxious to avoid anything that would create further friction, and as a remedy proposed that the Altgeld people turn over the control of the meeting to the National Committee. Mr. Altgeld was personally willing that this should be done, but the majority of his adherents who are bitter against the Harrison men refused to agree to anything of the kind. As soon as the Harrison men heard that there was opposition to the plan in the Altgeld camp they openly championed the placing of the meet-

ing under the control of the National Committee. The arguments on both sides, were hot and fierce, for several hours, and there seemed to be no chance of a settlement. The large majority of the members of the National Committee declared themselves as being opposed to having anything to do with the meeting in any way. They maintained that they had a fight before the committee at that moment born of the outraged feelings of the Harrison faction, because it believed that the National Committee had taken part in a local matter without good reason and they were disposed to keep their hands out of the present fight. Finally Mr. Altgeld sent word to Mr. Bryan that if he considered his attendance at the meeting would embarrass him he could feel at perfect liberty to remain away. This message was declared by the Altgeld people to be one of simple courtesy to Mr. Bryan, but the Harrison men declared that it was a message of sarcasm which meant that if Mr. Bryan was afraid to keep his word to address the meeting, it would be a success without his presence.

It was late in the afternoon before Mr. Bryan made up his mind to attend the meeting, the Harrison people who were in good humor over the defeat of Devlin before the committee, announcing that he might attend the meeting without causing any hostility to himself in the Harrison camp. This message, however, had nothing to do with the intention reached by Mr. Bryan regarding the meeting, for he had decided to attend before it reached him.

When the National Committee came to order in the club room of the Sherman House at 12 o'clock, all the States were represented either by proxy or by their regular committeemen with the exception of North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Arizona. Mr. Bryan held proxies for Michigan and South Dakota and was present throughout the meeting of the committee, although he did not take an active part in the proceedings. Ex-Governor Altgeld was offered the proxy of Committeeman White, of Washington, but declined it, and Willis J. Abbott, of New York, acted for that State.

Mayor Harrison held the proxy for Alaska, but did not attend either session of the committee. Among the members of the National Committee (or proxies) who were present at today's meetings were the following: Alabama, Henry D. Clayton; Arkansas, Thomas O. McRae; Florida, Wm. J. Stone, proxy for Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Clark Howell; Louisiana, Newton C. Blanchford; Michigan, Wm. J. Bryan, proxy for Daniel J. Campisi; Mississippi, Senator Wm. V. Sullivan; North Carolina, Josephus Daniels; South Carolina, Senator Benj. R. Tillman; South Dakota, W. J. Bryan, proxy for James M. Woods; Tennessee, James M. Head; Texas, not represented; Virginia, Peter J. Otey.

As Vice Chairman Stone had called the meeting to order, Congressman Ferguson, of New Mexico, was elected to fill the vacancy from that State caused by the resignation of P. A. Mansueto. The chair then announced that it would be in order to consider the question of admitting the new member from (Continued on Sixth Page.)

AGUINALDO AT APARRI

HE FORTIFIES THE TOWN AND CONCENTRATES 2,000 TROOPS THERE.

He Had Heard the Inhabitants Were Prepared to Welcome the Americans, Livit.

Moera Commits Suicide.

Manila, July 20.—5:55 p. m.—An order has been issued regarding practice before the courts and substituting the American for the Spanish system in important respects. It abolishes procurators, who correspond somewhat to solicitors in the English courts, all the duties heretofore performed by procurators devolving upon attorneys. Members of the bar must be residents of the island. Citizens of foreign Governments are ineligible to practice at the bar. Members of the American bar are eligible.

The order gives the courts sole power to determine the qualities of the attorneys, which has heretofore been a function of the Bar Association.

The changes outlined have been made in accordance with the wishes of the Filipinos and disappoint the Spaniards, who petitioned to be admitted to the bar without renouncing allegiance to Spain.

Lieutenant J. Moore, of the Iowa regiment, shot himself today while temporarily insane. The steamship Saturnus has returned from Aparri, and reports that Aguinaldo, hearing that the inhabitants were prepared to welcome the Americans if they came, concentrated 2,000 troops there and fortified the town and coast approaches strongly.

STORMS STILL PREVAILING.

Washington, July 20.—The War Department today received the following cablegram:

"Manila, July 20th. 'Adjutant General, Washington: 'Storms still prevailing; barometer rising, indicating improving weather conditions. Average rainfall July several years 14 1/2 inches; for twenty days fully, now closed, 41 inches; country flooded. Troops on outposts have suffered and former lines of communication cut in some instances; not serious. No material increase in sickness reported. Telegraphic communication maintained between San Fernando, Bacoor and nearly all other points. Unable yet to coal returning transports. (Signed.) 'OTIS.'"

History continues to repeat itself in spite of the fact that two-thirds of history isn't worth repeating.

FREE SILVER AND DEATH TO TRUSTS

Strong Opposition to the War in the Philippines.

ALTGELD'S IDEAS REIGN

THE SPEECH OF BRYAN RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

DEMOCRATIC CRUSH AT THE AUDITORIUM

Speeches by Tillman, Tarvin and O. hers. Altgeld Called to the Front. Bryan Declares Republican Legislation Against Trusts Vain.

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—Four thousand people crowded into the Auditorium tonight despite the sweltering heat to attend the political meeting given under the auspices of the Chicago platform Democrats.

It was from first to last a silver meeting, an anti-trust meeting, an anti-expansion meeting. All of the speakers save Ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri, who was ill, and talked for less than two minutes, declared in favor of 16 to 1 and against the war in the Philippine Islands.

The speech of Mr. Bryan evoked great enthusiasm among his hearers, and especially when he declared that the American Government should pursue in Luzon the same policy as we pursued in Cuba.

His audience was in sympathy with his suggestions regarding the Philippines and punctuated his speech with cheer.

The meeting was largely made up of the local adherents of the Chicago platform and personal followers of ex-Governor Altgeld. The meeting therefore partook somewhat of the nature of a personal tribute to him. Many of the speakers alluded to him in laudatory terms and at every mention of his name, the audience shouted approval.

Mr. Altgeld did not occupy a seat upon the platform, but throughout the meeting remained in the rear part of an upper box, and only made his appearance at the front of the box when the demand of the audience to hear from him became too loud for Chairman Clarence S. Darrow to suppress. About one half of the members of the National Committee occupied seats on the platform, the balance of them failing to put in an appearance.

Clarence S. Darrow who presided, made a short speech defining the objects of the meeting and then introduced John P. Tarvin, of Kentucky, who spoke on the issues of the day.

The next speaker who was neatly introduced was James F. Brown, of New York.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, came next and was greeted with applause. Alexander Troup, the National Committeeman from Connecticut was humorously brought forward by Chairman Darrow and his address was greeted with great cheering.

George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, and Congressman Lentz, of Ohio, spoke and were followed by General Finley.

Mr. Bryan was then introduced and was given an enthusiastic welcome. He spoke in part as follows:

"In speaking in Chicago I am embarrassed by the fact that the advocates of the Chicago platform are divided into two camps. It is not my business to establish a secret service in order to ascertain what Democrats are most devoted to the principles set forth in the last party creed. All Chicago Platform Democrats look alike to me, and instead of trying to drive any professed believer in that platform out of the party my desire is to so impress upon all Democrats the importance of the triumph of Democratic principles that all local differences will be lost sight of in the determination to restore the Government to the foundation laid by the fathers.

"In the brief time that I shall speak to you I desire to condense what I have to say upon three subjects into a few brief propositions. First, President McKinley, by sending a commission to Europe to secure international bi-metallicism, confessed the gold standard to be unsatisfactory. Second, the failure of the commission to secure international bi-metallicism proves that bi-metallicism can be restored only through independent action. Third, the gold standard is maintained today, not because the American people desire it, but because a few English financiers, by controlling the policy of England, control through the Republican party, the financial policy of the United States. Fourth, if the increased production of gold in the Klondike and the importation of gold from Europe have increased the volume of money and improved times, it is evident that more money makes better times and times come, he still further improved and the improvement made permanent by the restoration of bi-metallicism, which would make silver as well as gold available for coinage. Fifth, if it was more difficult to maintain the parity between gold and silver when the supply of silver was increasing it must now be easier to maintain the parity since the supply of gold is increasing.

"On the trust question I suggest the following propositions for your consideration: First, the trust is a menace to the welfare of the people of the United States, because it creates a monopoly and gives to the few in control of the monopoly most unlimited power over the lives and happiness of consumers, employees and producers of raw material. Second, the President appoints the at-

torney general and can, if he desires, secure an attorney general who will enforce the anti-trust laws. Third, the attorney general can recommend sufficient laws if present laws are insufficient. Fourth, the attorney general can recommend an amendment to the Constitution if the present Constitution makes it impossible to extinguish the trusts. Fifth, the Republican party is powerless to extinguish the trusts so long as the trusts furnish the money to continue the Republican party in power.

"In the Philippine question certain fundamental principles are involved. First, there are but two sources of government, force and consent, monarchies being founded upon force, republics upon consent. The Declaration of Independence asserts that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Third, if the Declaration of Independence is sound, we cannot rightfully acquire title to the Philippine Islands by conquest or by purchase from an alien monarch to whose rebellious subjects we ourselves furnished arms. Fourth, if the Filipinos are and of right ought to be free, they should be immediately assured of our nation's intention to give them independence as soon as a stable government can be established. Fifth, the Filipinos having fallen into our hands by accident of war should be dealt with according to American principles, and not only be given independence, but protected from outside interference while they work out their own destiny."

THANKED THE VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, July 20.—The War Department today made public a telegram from the President to General Otis thanking the men in the Philippines for their patriotism in remaining in service after the ratification of the treaty of peace. The message is dated July 1st, and follows:

"Washington, July 1st, 1899. 'Adjutant General's Office. 'Otis, Manila: 'By direction of the Secretary of War the following is transmitted. (Signed.) 'CORBIN.' 'Executive Mansion. 'Washington, July 1st, 1899. 'Otis, Manila:

"The President desires to express in the most public manner his appreciation of the lofty patriotism shown by the volunteers and regulars of the Eighth army corps in performing willing service through severe campaigns and battles against the insurgents in Luzon, when under the terms of their enlistment they would have been entitled to their discharge upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain.

"This action on their part was noble and heroic. It will stand forth as an example of the self-sacrifice and public consecration which has ever characterized the American soldiers.

"In recognition thereof I shall recommend to Congress that a special medal of honor be given to the officers and soldiers of the Eighth army corps who performed this great duty voluntarily and enthusiastically for their country. (Signed.) 'WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO

BLOOD HOUNDS PUT UPON THE TRAIL OF THE BRUTE.

Miss Saunders, of Flemrle the Victim. The Community Much Wrought up Over the Matter.

Wadesboro, N. C., July 20.—(Special)—A telephone message from Albemarle tells of an assault by a negro upon a Miss Saunders, of that place this evening. At the request of the Albemarle authorities parties were dispatched to the State farm for bloodhounds and they will be carried and placed upon the negro's trail immediately. The locality in which the crime was committed is reported as being much agitated and summary punishment may be inflicted upon the negro if caught.

DEWEY ARRIVES AT TRIESTE.

Trieste, Austria, July 20.—The United States cruiser Olympia with Admiral Dewey on board arrived here this morning. The principal paper Di Picola has a flattering article welcoming the Admiral to Austria.

The Olympia had a bad run to Aden against a monsoon, but from that point on the weather was fine.

Admiral Dewey expects to remain on board his flagship, with the exception of occasional trips on shore.

The Americans here find the weather cool and refreshing, although the thermometer indicated 84 degrees on shore.

Most of the chief Government officials are absent on leave. The British Consul, Mr. Churchill, was the first caller on Admiral Dewey, and saluted him in the most cordial manner.

The United States Minister, Mr. Harris, will give a banquet in honor of Admiral Dewey.

FEVER DELAYED THE WORK.

Savannah, Ga., July 20.—The case of the Southern Supply Company of Alabama against the Florida Northern Railroad and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad went to trial in the Superior Court this morning. The Supply Company claims that the railroad companies are indebted to it in the sum of \$84,322 with interest. The suit grew out of the construction of a road from Hart's Road, Fla., to this city several years ago. In its petition the plaintiff alleges that certain delays in building the road were due to an epidemic of yellow fever at Brunswick and other prejudicial causes. The case will occupy two days.

Too many people resemble a ball of twine—they are completely wrapped up in themselves.

ROOT LOOMS UP AS A POSSIBILITY

It is Thought he Will Get the War Portfolio.

ALGER LIKE A SUNBURST

FEELS AN IMMENSE WEIGHT LIFTED FROM HIS SHOULDERS.

WILL BEAR HIS OWN BURDEN ONLY NOW

His Letter of Resignation. Still Dumb. Names of Horace Porter and Secretary Meikelojohn Mentioned in Connection With War Portfolio.

Washington, July 20.—Secretary Alger will relinquish the war portfolio before August 1st. He called upon President McKinley at the White House this morning shortly before noon and was with him for a few minutes. When he left he appeared to be in excellent spirits. His face was wreathed with smiles as he expressed to several newspaper men who gathered about him his appreciation of their good wishes.

"You feel relieved of a great burden?" one of them suggested.

"Yes, I do," replied the Secretary. "Hereafter I will only have my own burden to carry."

The Secretary said that he would relinquish his portfolio as soon as the pending routine matters of the department were cleared up and Assistant Secretary Meikelojohn, to whom the War Office is to be turned over pending the appointment of General Alger's successor, is ready to assume charge. Mr. Meikelojohn wired this morning that he would be back on Saturday.

"I shall retire before August 1st," said the Secretary. General Alger said he would go back to Michigan and for the present at least devote his attention to his health. The Secretary said he knew nothing about his successor. Asked as to whether he would press his Senatorial candidacy, the Secretary replied:

"I cannot tell now."

"The following is Secretary Alger's letter of resignation and the President's reply to it:

"July 19, 1899. 'Sir: I beg to tender to you my resignation of the office of Secretary of War to take effect at such time in the future as you may decide the affairs of this Department will permit.

"In terminating my official connection with your Administration I wish for your continuous health and the highest measure of success in carrying out the great work entrusted to you.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, 'Your obedient servant, 'R. A. ALGER.

"To the President." The President replied: "Executive Mansion, Washington, July 20th, 1899. 'Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War. 'Dear Sir: Your resignation of the office of Secretary of War under date of July 19th is accepted to take effect the first of August, 1899.

"In thus severing the official relation which has continued for more than two years, I desire to thank you for the faithful service you have rendered the country at a most exacting period and to wish you a long and happy life.

"With assurances of high regard and esteem, 'I am, yours sincerely, 'WM. MCKINLEY."

Secretary Alger maintained the same reticence today that he adopted yesterday after the resignation had been presented. He would make no statement, and every inquiry was met with the declaration that this same silence would be preserved so long as he was a member of the Cabinet.

The most absorbing and generally discussed topic here today was the choice of a successor to Secretary Alger. Many names were mentioned in the speculation, but it can be stated with authority that as yet the President has made no selection. Both Secretary Long and Postmaster General Smith who were with the President for a short time expressed the belief that no member of the Cabinet would care to be shifted to the War Department. Among the names most prominently mentioned was that of General Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, called at the White House during the day and urged the promotion of Assistant Secretary Meikelojohn. Nearly every general who figured in the recent war has been mentioned as a possibility. General James H. Wilson being about the most prominent in that class.

A strong belief expressed in certain circles is that the successor of Mr. Alger will come from New York. In this connection the name of Mr. Elihu Root has been suggested. A high Administration official said today that the next Secretary of War will not only be a New Yorker, but a lawyer as well. The authority for this statement was in consultation with the President today, and he stated that while it may be said that as yet the selection has not been finally passed upon, New York, not being finally represented, has the strongest claim for recognition. The belief gained ground this afternoon that Mr. Root will be tendered the portfolio.

Whenever you hear a man boast of having a "boss" wife the chances are he is getting dangerously near the truth.

MOLINEUX IS INDICTED.

True Bill For Murder in First Degree Found by Grand Jury.

New York, July 20.—The grand jury found an indictment for murder in the first degree against Roland B. Molineux, this afternoon. The jury finished its consideration of the case in 30 minutes after a preliminary consideration and disposed of it in a way that is unusual and peculiar. Up to this morning there had been no case of Roland B. Molineux considered. All witnesses were summoned in the name of John Doe who was charged with having caused the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, Justice Williams, in his opinion, dismissing the indictment against Molineux, based on the quashing of the indictment on incompetent and illegal evidence brought before the grand jury. The aim, it appears, of the District Attorney, was to avoid this fault in another indictment. So all the witnesses were summoned in the name of Doe.

During the week these witnesses were minutely examined as to the case, both expert and others. They all gave it as their opinion that Roland B. Molineux was connected with the case, and by some that he was the guilty person.

Today the evidence was presented formally against Molineux and his indictment followed.

It was said at the office of the District Attorney today that conspiracy proceedings will be begun against Walter S. Swayne, of New Haven, Conn., who said a few days ago that he had sold a poisonous concoction to Harry Cornish in 1897.

AT SEVEN SPRINGS.

Seven Springs, N. C., July 20.—(Special)—The crowd at Seven Springs continues to increase daily, today's arrivals alone numbering thirty-one persons. Every man brings letters from others giving notice that they will come in a few days. Proprietor Smith is taking care of the large crowd handsomely and all are pleased with the fare and accommodations.

Among the arrivals since my last letter, are E. V. Deans, Miss Lula Bullock, C. A. Thompson, T. M. Anderson, Mrs. W. P. Anderson, Miss Sadie Gay, Charlie Gay, of Wilson; Rev. J. H. Griffith and Mrs. Griffith, A. Mitchell, Miss Minnie Ashford, Mrs. J. F. Taylor, Mrs. Warren Johnson, Miss Mary Lou Kerr, of Clinton; Mrs. G. W. Pope, Miss Mary F. Howard, Miss Endora Wallace, Miss Jodie Owens, of Morehead City; Mrs. T. J. Turner, Miss Olivia Waters, C. E. Foy, of Newbern; T. L. Lane, Thomas Perrett, Jr., D. S. Hines, J. C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Smith, of Faison; Dr. J. M. Hadley, of LaGrange; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Smith, of Beaufort; S. P. Collier, Jr., and bride, and Mrs. S. P. Collins, Sr., of Wilmington; Mrs. M. B. Aycock, Mrs. Louis Bardin, of Black Creek.

The Court of Cassation has suspended M. Gosselin, the Versailles judge, for two months for communicating to newspapers a document concerning the Dreyfus case.

OFFER TO CONSOLIDATE

A BIG COMBINATION SOON TO BE EFFECTED AT WINSTON.

Union of Fries Manufacturing and Power Company With Winston-Salem Railway and Electric Company.

Winston, N. C., July 20.—(Special)—Mr. H. E. Fries returned from New York last evening and this morning submitted to the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company a proposition from New York gentlemen to consolidate with the Power Company the Winston-Salem Railway and Electric Company, and in the near future erect a gas and ice plant. It is also proposed to improve, enlarge and extend the power plant, the railway and lighting lines, and equip them with the most modern appliances and conveniences. The Fries Manufacturing and Power Company have favorably considered the proposition, and it is expected that all the details will be arranged in the near future.

This is one of the largest deals ever consummated in this community. The consolidated company will be operated under the charter of the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company, and the properties will represent more than one-half million dollars.

NEW ENGLAND SILVER LEAGUE

Chicago, July 20.—A large meeting of representatives from the New England States was held this morning for the purpose of organizing "The New England Bi-metallic League." Arrangements were made to hold a mass meeting at some convenient place in New England in which the following speakers have consented to make addresses:

W. J. Bryan, Ex-Governor Altgeld, George Fred Williams, Jack Tarvin, of Kentucky; Senator Thurston, of South Carolina; Congressman John J. Lentz, of Ohio; Ex-Governor W. J. Stone, of Missouri; Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia; General A. J. Warner, of Ohio; Ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota; W. H. H. (Coin) Harvey, Ex-Senator Allen, of Nebraska, and Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

MARRIAGE.

Newton, N. C., July 20.—(Special)—Married last evening by Dr. W. A. Long, Mr. N. C. Brandon, late of Greensboro, and Miss Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Dr. J. C. Campbell, of Newton.