

The News and Observer.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

PHOEBUS IN THE CLUTCH OF FEVER?

Reports Concerning its Appearance there Conflicting.

NEW CASES AT THE HOME

ANOTHER DEATH THERE REPORTED BY DR. WASHIN.

NORFOLK ON THE QUI VIVE NIGHT AND DAY

Mayor, Chief of Police and Patrolmen Laboring at All Hours to Perfect the Quarantine.

Other Cities are on Guard Against the Scourge.

Norfolk, Va., August 1.—There is no change in the local situation except that the authorities have redoubled their diligence to prevent yellow fever from being introduced into this city from Hampton or elsewhere. The mayor, chief of police and patrolmen are doing eighteen hours' duty daily, and special officers, inspectors and physicians are working day and night perfecting the quarantine against Hampton and neighboring points on the peninsula. It is absolutely certain that no one is able to slip in by land or water on account of the constant watchfulness of the land guards and patrol boats.

Mayor Johnston today received a dispatch from Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service placing Craney Island at the disposal of this city and Portsmouth, and it will be used as a detention camp if necessary.

News was received from the Soldiers' Home tonight that no new cases had developed in that institution today, nor had there been any deaths. The report that six cases had been found and there had been two deaths among the negro population of Phoebus, adjoining the home was confirmed.

Mayor Johnston called up Governor Tyler and asked him to urge upon Secretary of War Root to send all inmates of the home whose removal was regarded as prudent, to some point North, there to remain until the disease had been stamped out. The Governor promised to give the suggestion immediate attention.

Fishermen and oyster tongs who have been operating in the vicinity of the infected district are not allowed to come near the shore. Several were driven back today by the river and harbor patrol.

Dr. Lynch, a yellow fever expert, has been appointed Assistant Quarantine Officer and is giving close attention to trains and shipping. He has systematized matters and is doing effective work. Our authorities are confident of their ability to keep the disease out.

CHARLESTON QUARANTINE.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 1.—The Charleston Board of Health today declared a quarantine against Hampton, Va. No quarantine has yet been declared against Norfolk or Newport News.

THOUGHT HE HAD JAUNDICE.

Policeman Walking the Streets With the Fever on Him.

Hampton, Va., Aug. 1.—The most important development of the day in the yellow fever situation was the discovery of three cases in the town of Phoebus, adjoining the Soldiers' Home. Policeman Joseph Mastin is one of the victims, and the most remarkable feature of his case is the fact that he believed he had the yellow jaundice. While walking about the streets today he was seen by Surgeon White, of the Marine Hospital Service, stationed at Hampton, who at once pronounced the disease yellow fever. Dr. White ordered Policeman Mastin to return to his home, which was promptly quarantined. The other two victims are old soldiers who were found in a saloon. They were sent to the hospital at the Home. These are the only cases that have been reported at Phoebus, although many wild rumors regarding the outbreak there have been in circulation. The report that two negroes died there today is erroneous.

Hampton this morning quarantined against Phoebus. Business there has been almost entirely suspended, and it is practically dead here. The leading hotel closed today, and merchants are discharging their clerks. Arrangements have been made for the steamer Hampton Roads to run to Norfolk and Newport News tomorrow to bring provisions for this town and the Soldiers' Home.

THE SITUATION IN FULL.

Government Straining Every Nerve to Keep the Fever From Spreading.

Washington, August 1.—"Three new cases of yellow fever in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton and one death," is the official report received tonight by Surgeon General Wyman from Dr. Washin, the yellow fever expert on duty at the institution. Added to Dr. Washin's figures sent to Dr. Wyman yesterday this makes up to date forty cases in all which have occurred at the home, of which eight have proved fatal. Surgeon White today telegraphed Dr. Wyman that in his opinion there was little doubt that there had been some fever infection in the neighboring village of Phoebus, but the Surgeon General

said tonight that this dispatch had not been followed by any evidence of a positive case at that place. Should the fever develop there, however, no surprise will be felt in view of the proximity of the place to the Soldiers' Home, and the mixing of the inmates of the institution with the people of Phoebus.

The opinion was expressed tonight that the situation continues encouraging, inasmuch as the disease has been kept within its original bounds. None of the nearby towns other than Phoebus has reported the appearance of infection or suspicious cases. The people for miles around the home are very much alarmed, but are quiet. No restrictions have been placed on the departure of the several hundred visitors at Old Point Comfort, but Dr. Pettus, who has absolute charge of affairs there, will exercise careful supervision of those who may leave so as to avoid danger of their communicating the disease. This will apply also to the soldiers now stationed on the Government reservation there, and who have been ordered to proceed to Battery Point, Delaware.

Word reached the Surgeon General today that arrangements had been made for the transportation of these men through the army quartermaster at Philadelphia. They will be taken by boat to Cape Charles and thence by train to their destination. Battery Point is an isolated place, and Dr. Wyman has no fear that the soldiers will carry any infection with them.

Two suspect veterans, who have been at the Hampton Home, have been detained by the local authorities in this (Continued on Second Page.)

THE INTERNAL REVENUE

COMMISSIONER REPORTS RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES \$173,484,582.

Increase or Decrease from Each Source for the Year as Compared with the Year 1898.

Washington, August 1.—The annual preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1899, shows that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated \$273,484,582, which amount included \$274,262,685; tax on money orders turned over by the Postmaster General to the collector for the District of Maryland and for which no expense for collecting was incurred, making an increase of \$102,617,763 over the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1898.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue and the increase or decrease in each for the year as compared with the year 1898 are given as follows: Spirits, \$39,283,543; increase, \$6,736,543; tobacco \$52,493,207; increase \$16,262,685; fermented liquors \$98,644,558; increase \$29,129,137; oleomargarine \$1,956,618; increase \$640,838; filled cheese \$18,698; increase \$1,579; mixed flour \$7,840; law not in effect last year.

Special taxes under war revenue act not elsewhere enumerated \$4,921,593; legacies and distributive shares of personal property \$1,235,435; schedules A and B (stamp tax) \$43,837,818; miscellaneous \$1,085,808; total \$273,484,582.

Among the war revenue receipts included in the above are the following: Bankers' capital not exceeding \$25,000 \$448,702; bankers' capital exceeding \$25,000 \$3,302,134; billiard rooms \$347,074; brokers (stock and bond, etc.) \$357,010; commercial brokers \$181,919; custom house brokers \$8,105; pawn brokers \$50,522; bowling alleys \$61,349; circuses \$18,233; theatres, exhibitions, etc. \$126,541; playing cards, \$271,278; penalties, \$166,576.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, oleomargarine and filled cheese on which tax was paid during last fiscal year, with the increase with the fiscal year 1898 are given as follows: Spirits distilled from fruit 1,306,218 gallons, increase 165,230; spirits distilled from grain 89,819,374 gallons, increase 5,466,013; fermented liquors (beer) 36,581,114 barrels, decrease 12,192; cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand 4,529,872,204, increase 24,611,787; cigars weighing not more than three-quarters per thousand 547,415,520, increase 141,738,640; cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand 2,802,562,573, decrease 948,984,224; cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand 2,628,164, increase 417,653; snuff 14,627,166 pounds, increase 598,928; tobacco, chewing and smoking 237,132,419 pounds, decrease 51,028,237; oleomargarine 80,495,628 pounds, increase 25,106,901; filled cheese 1,688,641 pounds, increase 275,178.

The statement of the collections in States showing receipts above \$1,000,000, contains the following, cents omitted: Louisiana, including Mississippi, \$2,254,173; Maryland, including Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties in Virginia, \$8,130,409; New York, \$46,634,980; North Carolina, \$4,921,016; Tennessee, \$2,173,895; Texas, \$1,577,833; Virginia, \$4,815,851; West Virginia, \$1,430,106.

A M'KINLEY UNDER BOND.

Fitzgerald, Ga., August 1.—J. N. McKinley, a first cousin of President McKinley, was arrested here yesterday afternoon on a peace warrant. The warrant was sworn out by J. M. Fickler, a neighbor and G. A. R. comrade. McKinley and Fickler live on adjoining tracts of land and have had trouble before. Mr. McKinley moved here from Canton, Ohio, about two years ago, and is a farmer. He is charged by Fickler with using threatening language against him, and also with seeking to have Fickler's pension discontinued. Mr. McKinley has given bond to keep the peace.

YAQUIS UNBURY THE TOMAHAWK

And Imbrue it in the Blood of Americans.

FIERCE FIGHTING SEEN

THE INDIANS SLAUGHTER MEXICANS AND AMERICANS.

DEAD ESTIMATED AT FIFTY ON EACH SIDE

While This Outbreak Goes on Nearer Home, News from the Philippines States that Seven Americans Were Killed in Sunday's Fight.

St. Louis, Mo., August 1.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Ortiz, Mex., says:

Any doubt that Yaquis are on the warpath in earnest was dispelled today when news reached here that several Americans and Mexicans had been killed in Pueblos, or towns in the Yaqui River Valley, east and southeast of this station.

The courier who came in with the news of the slaughter declares that he saw a desperate fight at a point forty miles southeast of Ortiz and that he has positive evidence that J. F. Remy, a merchant of Hermosillo, and E. Miller, a photographer in his employ, were among the killed.

Remy was one of the best known Americans in Sonora.

The inhabitants of the towns in and near the Yaqui Valley are in a state of terror.

General Torres, a commander of the first military zone which includes Sonora, Sinaloa, and lower California, who was in the field with the Twelfth regiment, is reported among the slain.

No information is obtainable as yet of the number of fighting Indians under arms, but if the outbreak is of the proportions of the war ended in 1897, the number may be placed at between 2,000 and 4,000.

This outbreak is a surprise to the State and army officials.

It is impossible to secure accurate figures as to the total number killed to date, but the estimate at fifty on each side is not considered excessive.

SEVEN AMERICANS SLAIN.

Manila, August 1.—9:50 A. M.—Sunday's fight at Calamba was a war one. The insurgents were unwilling to abandon the place which is the key to the lake road. General Hall, hearing that General Malvar was preparing to make an attack, sent Major Weisenberger with three companies of the Twenty-first infantry, three troops of cavalry and one of Hamilton's guns to attack the insurgents. This detachment found a force of 1,000 rebels behind hastily made intrenchments. The rebels held their fire until the contingent of the Twenty-first regiment was within 300 yards when they fired a volley. The Americans dropped in the high grass out of sight and returned the fire. Lieutenant Love, who was walking erect along the front of the men was shot in the arm. An insurgent officer, equally brave, stood at the top of the trenches, directing the fire of the insurgents until he was killed, when the Filipinos fled.

During the fighting on the north side of the town, a small body of insurgents attempted to enter on the south side, but a troop of cavalry repulsed them.

The total American loss at Calamba was seven killed and twenty wounded. Sixteen dead insurgents have been found.

The American garrison at Morong is going Calamba.

A body of insurgents visited Tay-Tay and killed several natives who were friendly to the Americans.

AFFAIR GROWS MORE SERIOUS.

Four of the Lynched Italians Believed to be Citizens of Italy.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The international phase of the Italian lynchings in Louisiana have assumed a rather more serious aspect as a result of several official reports received here. These show that the Italian officials on the scene believe that four out of the five men lynched were Italian citizens in the fullest sense. While the reports are not final the Italian authorities have no doubt they will be borne out by the inquiries now in progress, and it is to remove all doubt that Marquis Romano, of the Italian Embassy, has gone to Louisiana. He has been commissioned as Consul to New Orleans, owing to the absence of the Consul on leave, and in that capacity will go to Tallulah and make a careful investigation.

The Italian authorities have also taken note of the statement attributed to Dr. Hodges, whose assault led up to the lynching. This states that after the assault he walked away, indicating that the offense was not of a character warrant the lynching of the five persons.

KILLED FATHER AND SON.

Leesville, Ga., Aug. 1.—William Jarrels yesterday shot and killed Jerry Fowler and his son, Joseph Fowler, at Burrs Ferry, twenty miles west of here. The shooting grew out of a lawsuit which had been tried before a magistrate's court that day. Jarrels was arrested.

WE CANNOT LIVE A DOUBLE LIFE

A Government by Consent at Home.

BY FORCE IN PHILIPPINES

A COLONIAL POLICY NOT FOR A REPUBLIC, SAYS BRYAN.

IT WOULD BE A STEP BACKWARD

If we Adopt the Gunpowder Gospel in the Philippines How Long Will it be Before it is Transplanted to American Soil?

New York, Aug. 1.—William J. Bryan discusses the Philippine question in this week's Independent. He says:

"The Philippine question is important because fundamental principles are involved in its discussion. There are two sources of Government, force and consent. Monarchies are founded upon force, republics upon consent.

"The Declaration of Independence asserts that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and this is the doctrine to which we have adhered for more than a century. It is the doctrine which has distinguished us from European countries, and has made our Nation the hope of humanity. The statue in New York harbor typifies the Nation's mission.

"If the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence is sound, how can we rightfully acquire sovereignty over the Philippines by a war of conquest. If the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence is sound, how can we rightfully purchase sovereignty from a Spanish sovereign whose title we disputed in Cuba and whose rebellious subjects we armed in the Philippines.

"In the resolution of intervention Congress declared that the Cubans were of right ought to be free. Why? Because Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and Spain had refused to respect the wishes of the Cubans. If the Cubans were of right ought to be free, why not the Filipinos?

"In the beginning of the Spanish war Congress denied that our Nation had any thought of extending its territory by war. If we then had no thought of securing by conquest new territory in the Western hemisphere, why should we now talk of securing in the Eastern hemisphere new races for subjugation.

"An individual may live a double life when only one life is known. When both lives are known he can lead only one life and that the worst. A republic cannot enter upon a colonial policy. It cannot advocate Government by consent at home and Government by force abroad. The Declaration of Independence will lose its value when we proclaim the doctrine familiar in Europe, but detestable here, that Governments are formed in shape, about thirteen inches in diameter and fired out of a cannon.

"For more than a century this Nation has been travelling along the pathway which leads from the low domain of might to the lofty realms of right, and its history has been without a parallel in the annals of recorded time. What will be our fate if we turn backward and begin the descent toward force and conquest?

"It is not sufficient to say that the forcible annexation of the Philippine Islands is a benevolent undertaking entered upon for the good of the Filipinos. Lincoln pointed out that this has always been the argument of kings. To use his words 'They always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden.'

"It is surprising that any believer in self-government should favor forcible annexation, but still more surprising than any one who believes in the Christian religion should favor the substitution of force for reason in the extension of our Nation's influence.

"If we adopt the gunpowder gospel in the Philippines, now long will it be before that principle will be transplanted in American soil. So long as our arguments are addressed to the reason and the heart our progress is sure, but can we, without danger to Christianity, resort to the ancient plan of injecting religion into the body through bullet holes.

"The question is frequently asked, what can we do? Nearly two months elapsed between the signing of the treaty and the beginning of hostilities in the Philippines. During that time the President and Congress might have given to the Filipinos the same assurances of independence that was given to the Cubans. Such assurance would have prevented bloodshed. If the doctrine of self-government is sound, the Filipinos are entitled to govern themselves and the President can now promise them independence as soon as a stable government can be established.

"If the President is not willing to take the responsibility of enforcing the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of independence, he can call Congress together and let them take the responsibility. A special session would be less expensive than the war, not to speak of the principles involved.

"Our Nation is protecting the republics

of South America from outward interference, while they work out their destiny. We can extend the same doctrine to the Philippines, and, having rescued the inhabitants from a foreign yoke, we can guard them from molestation while they develop a republic in the Orient. They will be our friends instead of our enemies; we can send school teachers to Manila instead of soldiers, and the world will know that there is a reality in the theory of government promulgated at Independence Hall and defended by the blood of the revolutionary fathers."

BRYAN TALKS IN MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mich., August 1.—A special to the Free Press from Manistee, Mich., says:

When Colonel William Jennings Bryan arrived here today he met with a most enthusiastic reception participated in by Republicans and Democrats alike. After a reception to the townspeople in the morning, Colonel Bryan addressed a large outdoor meeting in the afternoon, speaking over an hour. He dwelt at length on the financial question, advocated an income tax and voiced his opposition to trusts and imperialism. He said much of the opposition to him was caused by the fear that he would enforce the laws.

Rain interfered with an outdoor meeting which he was to address in the evening and compelled his adjournment to two different halls at each of which Colonel Bryan spoke. A banquet which Mr. Bryan attended followed the meetings. Late tonight he left for Petoskey, Michigan.

THREE DEAD IN A WRECK

MAIL ON THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN LEAVES TRACK.

Engine and all the Cars Wrecked. Six Injured, Engineer, Fireman and Postal Clerk the Three Killed.

Boone, Iowa, Aug. 1.—The fast mail train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which left Chicago at 10 o'clock last night, left the track at Kate Shelly curve, just east of the Des Moines river bridge at 5 o'clock this morning. The engine and all the cars were wrecked. The following were killed: Engineer John Masterson, Fireman Arthur Schmidt, Postal Clerk G. G. Stone, J. J. O'Brien, a postal clerk, living in Chicago after reaching this city. Six were injured.

ORDER NEW DEPOTS BUILT.

R. R. Commission Commands Better Accommodations for Passengers.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 1.—By resolution today the Georgia State Railroad Commission decided to issue an order requiring the different railroad systems running into this city to provide suitable depot facilities for the accommodation of passengers. The city has been complaining of the lack of accommodations since 1896. The commission will allow the roads sixty days to present plans of new structures and drawings of new locations.

The order will apply to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company, the Southern, the Georgia, Seaboard Air Line, the Central of Georgia, the Atlanta and West Point and the Western and Atlantic. Heretofore the roads have used the depot erected on the property of the State, and leased by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway. The present structure is entirely inadequate for the trains of the combined roads, and for the safety of passengers. The action of the commission will necessitate separate depots for each system.

MOLINEUX TRIAL IN NOVEMBER

New York, Aug. 1.—Judge Blanchard in the Supreme Court handed down a decision today denying the application of the attorneys for Roland B. Molineux to inspect the minutes of the grand jury which indicted Molineux for the murder of Katherine Adams by means of poison alleged to have been sent through the mails to Harry Cornish, an athletic instructor.

Molineux will be arraigned to plead before Judge Blanchard at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

District Attorney Gardner said that he hoped to be able to put the prisoner on trial in the latter part of October.

MINERS SECURE AN ADVANCE.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 1.—Commencing today 7,000 coal miners in the employ of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company and the Sloss Iron and Steel Company receive 55 cents per ton for mining coal, which is an advance of 2½ cents, a total raise of 15 cents per ton since March 1st. Wages are now at the maximum figure agreed upon in the new wage scale, which makes the price of pig iron on the basis of the miners' pay.

ATHENS DON'T LIKE SUN TIME.

Athens, Ga., Aug. 1.—Ninety prominent citizens of this place will present a petition to the city council at its next session asking for a change of time, and that all public clocks be set by either eastern or western time. The town now operates by what is known as sun time, being just between eastern and central time. The town is situated on the line which divides the temporal sections of the country.

Colonel Hawkins, of the Pennsylvania regiment, died on July 18th, on board the transport Senator, en route to San Francisco from Manila.

ROOT TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE

Alger Warmly Congratulates the New Secretary.

THEN BIDS ALL FAREWELL

THE OFFICIALS CROWD AROUND HIM WITH REGRETS.

MILES APPEARS IN FULL DRESS UNIFORM

He Stops to Talk With Root Longer than Any of the Others. Alger's Last Official Act. He is Off for Detroit.

Washington, August 1.—Mr. Elihu Root took the oath of office as Secretary of War at 10:45 today. The ceremony occurred in the large office of the Secretary of War in the presence of Secretaries Gage and Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, a large number of army officers in uniform and other employes and officials. The oath was administered by Judge Cole, of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia.

General Alger shook the new Secretary's hand most cordially and said with evident feeling:

"With all my heart I congratulate you and the Administration. You will find around you here men who will help in the arduous duties of your position. May God bless you and give you strength."

Secretary Gage then stepped forward and congratulated Secretary Root. He was followed by Secretary Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, General Corbin and Chief Clerk Schofield.

General Alger picked up the commission signed by the President and attested by the Secretary of State, appointing Mr. Root Secretary of War.

"Here is your commission," he said with a smile, handing it to Mr. Root, "in which you lose your identity and become Mr. Secretary. I go back to become a sovereign citizen of the United States and become Mr. Alger."

"I sincerely wish it were the other way," said Mr. Root, as he accepted the parchment. Then the officers were presented to Secretary Root by Mr. Victor L. Mason, the confidential Secretary of the Secretary of War. As soon as they were introduced they passed on and shook hands with General Alger. Nearly all stopped to express their regrets upon his retirement, and wish him great success in the future. They also thanked him for his consideration and many acts of kindness and uniform courtesy during the time they had been associated with him.

General Miles appeared with his staff in the full dress uniform of the Major General Commanding the Army. He stopped to talk with Secretary Root for some time, longer than any of the others.

General Alger left at 12:45 o'clock today for his home in Detroit.

The last official act of Secretary Alger was to sign a requisition for the allotment of \$20,000 for transports.

Secretary Root did not perform any official business today. As General Alger is Secretary and draws the salary for today, it was thought best to avoid any legal complications by having the business of the Department performed by Mr. Meiklejohn as Acting Secretary.

THE SAMOANS SATISFIED.

Malleotons Think Annexation Desirable, Mataafa Seriously Ill.

Apia, Samoa, July 26, via Auckland, N. Z., Aug. 1.—At a meeting of the Samoan commission's 10th party signed an agreement abolishing the Kingship and President, and agreeing to an administrator with a legislative council of three tripartite nominees.

The commissioners left here on the United States transport Badger July 18th.

At a meeting of the Malleota party the speakers expressed a desire for annexation as the best solution of the questions in dispute; but they did not set forth by what country they desired to be annexed.

United States Consul Osborne will act as Chief Justice. Dr. Self, the German President of the Municipal Council, claimed the right to act as Chief Justice under the treaty, but the commission withholding its unanimous consent, Dr. Self resigned the office as President, as he claimed the commission's act was an insult to his honor and nationality. The German commissioner, Baron Speck Von Sternberg, prevailed upon Dr. Self to withdraw his resignation in favor of Mr. Osborne.

BELGIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Brussels, August 1.—The Cabinet Ministers this morning decided that in view of the rejection yesterday, by the parliamentary committee of fifteen of all the Government electoral bills, which had been referred to it, it was their duty to resign.

After the meeting the Premier, M. Von Den Peereboom, placed the Cabinet's resignation in the hands of the King, who is now conferring with M. De Smet de Nayer, the former Premier.