

# The News and Observer.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### AN ARCHIPELAGO UNDER OUR EAGLE

#### General Bates' Agreement With the Moros.

### THE SULTAN WON OVER

#### OUR SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE JOLO ISLES SECURED.

### SULTAN'S SUBSIDY TO BE CONTINUED

#### American Troops Will Occupy Such Parts of the Archipelago as Public Interest Demands. Religious Liberty for all.

Manila, August 24.—General Bates has returned from Sulu, having successfully accomplished his mission there. After five weeks negotiating with much tact, an agreement was signed which in substance was as follows:

American sovereignty over Moros shall be recognized and there shall be no persecution against religion; the United States shall occupy and control such parts of the archipelago as public interests may demand; any person can purchase land with the Sultan's consent; the introduction of fire arms shall be prohibited; piracy shall be suppressed; the American courts shall have jurisdiction except between the Moros; the Americans shall protect the Moros against foreign imposition and the Sultan's subsidy from Spain shall be continued. The Sultan and several chiefs signed the agreement.

#### OTIS CONFIRMS THE NEWS.

Washington, August 24.—General Otis today cabled the War Department that General Bates had returned from his conference with the Moros, confirming the Associated Press dispatches as to the result of the mission.

General Otis says: "General Bates returned. Mission successful. Agreement made with Sultan and Datus whereby sovereignty United States over entire Jolo archipelago acknowledged; its flag to fly on land and sea. United States to occupy and control all points deemed necessary. Introduction fire-arms prohibited. Sultan to assist in suppressing piracy. Agrees to deliver criminals accused of crime not committed by Moros against Moros. Relations between United States troops and all Moros very friendly. Two other points in archipelago will be occupied by United States troops when trade and commerce can be controlled. Moros western Mindanao friendly, ask permission to drive out insurgents. Reports by mail."

#### FILIPINOS MORE VIGOROUS.

Manila, July 22, via San Francisco, Cal., August 24.—In Manila talk of the ending of the war deals no longer with weeks but with months and even years. The whole effort of the insurgents for three months was to hold off the Americans until their ally, the rains, came. They have been as successful as they could have hoped. Unless affairs take some unforeseen turn, the Filipinos will resume the war this fall with fresh spirit and a replenished stock of arms and ammunition. One shipment of arms, it is learned on good authority, has reached them within this week. Of money, the leaders of the insurrection have no lack. They control the resources of a large and exceedingly rich country, and even though no crops were harvested for several years, they could still obtain enough cash and supplies by impressing to their use the treasures of the church, the storehouses of farmers and manufacturers, and funds of private individuals. All the ships coming and going into ports recently opened to trade pay heavy tribute to the insurgents.

Much of the profits of this informal sort of government are supposed to go into the pockets of the leaders, except Aguinaldo, who is generally acquitted of enriching himself by the present war. Reports brought through the lines to Spaniards and Filipinos in this city are that the spirits of the insurrectionists are improving. Through the American secret service come different stories, that the Filipino army is becoming decimated by desertion to the number of 20 or 30 a day and are fast losing heart on a dare on the verge of disruption. Almost since the beginning of the war they have pictured the Filipino army as on its last legs, and its collapse but a question of days. General Otis caused the country to be placarded with an offer of thirty dollars for each insurgent rifle voluntarily surrendered. If the Filipino soldiers were deserting by companies, tired of the war and converted to American rule, many of them might be expected to bring their guns into the American lines and receive the reward. The entire harvest from this offer, however, has been less than 100 guns.

There was a time when Aguinaldo's biggest army hung in the balance, when its destruction appeared inevitable. That was when MacArthur had captured San Fernando and Lawton was marching upon San Isidro with the Filipinos scattering before him. Lawton had made himself a terror to the insurgents because no obstacle stopped him. With Lawton at San Isidro the rebels feared he might sweep around upon Tarlac, where they had installed their nomadic capital and catch them between

two armies. All the archives, seals, gilt triangles and treasure boxes were packed for shipment on the railroad at the first word of Lawton's advance.

Lawton asked to be allowed to do it with the men and rations he had. But orders came to withdraw his troops from San Isidro and return to Malolos, leaving small garrisons at some of the towns he had captured. His retirement the Filipinos construed into a retreat, and from that day the sinking hopes of the insurrection seemed to rise. Luna and Mascarado, who had retreated northward from San Fernando toward Tarlac brought their armies back and proceeded to construct a horseshoe of intrenchments around San Fernando, where, according to reports they led their followers to believe they had MacArthur besieged.

The assassination of Luna was expected to bring the whole Filipino organization to civil war, but its only result so far as outward appearances go, was to leave Aguinaldo the undisputed leadership. The Filipinos are encouraged by the handicap the rains impose upon the Americans and the departure of the volunteers. They read the American newspapers and think the home sentiment against war is growing.

Their policy, after the rains, will be as it was before—a campaign for gaining time and wearing out their opponents.

They profess to imagine that Congress will declare against annexation. If Congress fails them they will try to prolong the struggle until the Presidential campaign, with the expectation that one of the political parties will declare against imperialism and hope that such a party may win. To whip them while they are pursuing such tactics, an army will be needed that can move rapidly and strike day after day, following up a victory without having to wait for rations and thus giving the enemy no time to reorganize. To capture them, most of the generals here think, cavalry will be necessary.

### HANGED FOR ASSAULT

#### JULIUS ALEXANDER, A NEGRO, SWUNG OFF AT CHARLOTTE.

#### Negro's From Greensboro found Murdered in Charlotte's Outskirts Her Lover Arrested for the Crime.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 24.—Julius Alexander, colored, was privately hanged here at 10:22 this morning for assaulting a white woman last February. He showed no signs of nervousness, confessed the crime and said the penalty was just. A colored preacher, in a talk on the scaffold, said Alexander's crime was "one for which we are glad to see the law carried out."

#### A NEGRESS MURDERED.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 24.—A colored woman named Jane Brown, from Greensboro, N. C., was found murdered in the outskirts of this city this afternoon. A negro named Wm. Truesdale from Camden, S. C., was arrested for the crime. He had blood stains on his clothes. The woman came here yesterday and had Truesdale arrested for breach of promise, but compromised the case.

#### RUIN THE STORM WROUGHT.

Norfolk, Va., August 24.—Accounts in many respects conflicting continue to come in from the Albemarle and Pamlico Sound region and the coast from Hatteras to Body's Island, in which section the greater number of casualties occurred as a result of the great storm of August 15th to 18th inclusive. As this section of broad waters is the artery for small craft from the region tributary to Chesapeake Bay and as far north as Philadelphia to the north Georgia coast, the number of vessels traversing these inland seas is always great and it is even yet almost impossible to state how many were caught in the storm and anything near the number that will fall to answer roll call, but masters of craft in from that region state that small schooners, puffers, sloops and fishing craft wrecked, ashore, broken up, sunk or turned over are to be seen almost hourly in a trip through the sounds, and it is now thought that the total drowned will run close to 100 if it does not over reach it, while at least, on Swan, Hog and other islands in the vicinity, at Portsmouth, Big and Little Kittyakeet, Ocracoke and smaller points, fully sixty to seventy houses, four or five churches and numerous stores, barns and warehouses were either washed away or damaged beyond repair, and as a result numbers are homeless, and destitute, many others have lost crops and flocks. Stock and implements and the fishing interests has suffered greatly. In a few days a fairly complete report can be made, but at present rumors outweigh true statements and an accurate footing of the damage cannot be reached.

#### ELOPED WITH A NEGRO.

Newport News, Va., August 24.—Mrs. Georgia L. Borman, wife of Charles F. Borman, proprietor of a bakery here, has eloped with a negro named George Waddell, who is almost coal black.

The couple met by appointment on the Norfolk boat and on the same evening proceeded to Baltimore by the Bay Line steamer. The outraged husband traced them to that city, but there lost left behind a five-year-old child. The Bormans came here from Staunton, Va., about two years ago.

The third race between the Beaver and the Genesee near Toronto, was won by the latter, and the Canadas' cup goes to Chicago.

### BRITISH TROOPS OFF FOR THE CAPE

#### Marquis of Salisbury Confers With Queen.

### ARMS IN THE TRANSVAAL

#### REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT NECESSARY TO PEACE.

### GERMAN CITIZENS READY TO VOLUNTEER

#### They Will Fight for the Transvaal if War is Declared Against England but Ask to be Placed in a Separate Corps.

London, Aug. 24.—The Marquis of Salisbury spent this afternoon and evening with Queen Victoria. It is believed the grave situation of affairs in the Transvaal was partly responsible for the Premier's visit to Her Majesty.

Gibraltar, Aug. 24.—The Manchester regiment, numbering 1,000 men, has sailed for Cape Town.

Cape Town, Aug. 24.—The Delagoa Bay incident, coupled with the recent transit of a large amount of ammunition has directed the attention of the British officials to the immense accumulation of munitions of war in the South African Republics, especially in the Transvaal.

The Outlanders are debarred from carrying arms, the supply of weapons, as shown in Lourenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay) returns for three years, is greatly in excess of the Burgher's requirements, and consequently there is a growing feeling among the British community in South Africa that no settlement of the existing crisis will ensure lasting peace unless it includes a provision for the reduction of armaments.

Durban, Natal, Aug. 24.—The men belonging to the British first class reserve, residing here have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiments.

Johannesburg, Aug. 24.—At a meeting here of two hundred Germans, a committee was appointed to express to the Transvaal Government the willingness of the Germans to volunteer for service in case of war, but requesting that they be enrolled in a separate corps on account of the hardships endured by the Germans in the Magato campaign.

Southampton, Aug. 24.—The British steamer Arundel Castle sailed from this port today with thirty officers and 770 men of various regiments bound for Cape Town.

#### WAR MATERIALS FOR BOERS.

London, August 24.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Despite the virtual blockade of war material in Delagoa Bay, the Cape Government is sending enormous consignments of munitions of war to Bloemfontaine. During the present month over two million cartridges have been sent and 500 rifles were dispatched last night from Port Elizabeth to Bloemfontaine."

In addition to this, the Cape Ministry, while absolutely desirous to arm the volunteers of the Colony, continues to afford other facilities to the Orange Free State, to arm its burghers just across the water, freely granting the use of the colonial railways for the distribution of cartridges to the Bloemfontaine arsenal to the border towns.

"The patience of the people is becoming exhausted, and unless the Imperial Government acts quickly and decisively the gravest damage may ensue to British prestige."

Cape Town, Aug. 24.—The Transvaal Government, it is asserted by the Barberton News, desires an opportunity to climb down without offending the amour propre of the Burghers, but if no opportunity is afforded, then war will not be shirked.

#### A YOUNG LADY SHOT DEAD.

#### It Was An Accident and the Slayer is Prostrated With Grief.

Beaufort, N. C., Aug. 24.—(Special.)—Mrs. Geo. Taylor, of Bogue, whose husband keeps a store near the scene of the Weeks' murder, accidentally shot a young girl, Dora Taylor by name, today. Mr. Taylor was absent at the time, and as Miss Taylor came into the store, Mrs. Taylor asked her if she did not want to see her new pistol. At the same time she handed the weapon to the young lady, when by some means her finger touched the trigger, there was a flash and report, and Miss Dora fell dead.

Mrs. Taylor is prostrated by the shock. It is feared she will go insane.

#### THE KAISER REFUSES.

#### He Will Not Accept the Resignation of the Cabinet.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, learns authoritatively that Emperor William has refused to accept the Cabinet's resignation. Later, however, a partial re-organization of the Ministry will be made. The position of Dr. Von Miquel, the Vice President of the Council of Ministers, and Prussian Minister of Finance, is as strong as ever, and this shows the improbability of a dissolution.

#### DEWEY VISITS NICE.

Nice, France, Aug. 24.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Flag Lieutenant T. M. Brumby and the United States Vice Consul here, this morning returned the visit made by M. Granet, Prefect of the Alpes-Maritimes, who showed the visitors through the rooms of the Prefecture, the former palace of the Kings of Piedmont. The party then called on General O'Farrell, the acting military Governor, whom Admiral Dewey thanked for the permission he had received to land and drill his men at Villefranche during the remainder of the cruiser Olympia's stay at that place. The inhabitants of Nice gave Admiral Dewey an ovation as he passed through the streets. He returned to Villefranche at noon.

#### PORTO RICAN QUESTIONS.

Washington, August 24.—It is believed in high quarters here that many of the important questions relating to Porto Rico will be left for Congress to deal with, instead of being settled by executive action. One of these relates to the free exchange of commodities between Porto Rico and this country. Another plan of relieving Porto Rico was to permit her tobacco to enter Cuba free of duty. This would give an easy market to Porto Rican tobacco, but the point has been raised that it would depress Cuban tobacco.

#### APPEALED TO THE QUEEN.

London, August 24.—Considerable alarm was created yesterday evening by a man throwing a letter into Queen Victoria's carriage as she was driving into Osborne, Isle of Wight. The police arrested the man whose letter was only an appeal to Her Majesty to secure for him a new trial of a civil suit which he recently lost. The man was released.

### FAMISH SEEKING GOLD

#### RESCUE OF DELUDED ADVENTURERS AT KOTZEBUE SOUND.

#### Many Died of Starvation, Scurvy and Drowning. Lieutenant Jarvis, Commander of the Bear, the Rescuer.

Washington, August 24.—Captain Shoemaker, of the Revenue cutter service, today received a report from Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis, the commander of the revenue cutter Bear, containing an account of the rescue of the gold seekers who rushed into the Kotzebue gold country, Alaska, in the summer of 1898. Lieutenant Jarvis was taking the Bear north to Cape Barrow on her regular trip. At Cape Prince of Wales he learned of the awful destitution which had overtaken the gold seekers at Kotzebue Sound. On arrival there he found a terrible condition of affairs. Men had died of starvation, scurvy and by drowning and he obtained a list of 48 deaths. But the list is by no means complete. This list has been published in the Associated Press dispatches. Over one thousand of the gold seekers had wintered there. The Bear after relieving as much of the distress as possible, and leaving stores, lime juice, etc., for the survivors took eighty-two of the survivors to Saint Michael, where they were turned over to the military authorities. Lieutenant Jarvis reported that he left between 225 and 250 survivors at Kotzebue Sound. He informed the Department that he would probably proceed to Cape Barrow and upon his return would touch at Kotzebue Sound and pick up any who desired to return with him.

The rush into the Kotzebue country was caused by false rumors of rich strikes and misleading advertisements. Two women and a young baby were among those rescued. Another woman, too ill to move, was left in care of a Quaker Missionary and his wife.

Among the list of destitute persons found there by Lieutenant Jarvis is mentioned G. W. Berry, of Virginia.

Lieutenant Jarvis who accomplished the rescue of the gold seekers at Kotzebue Sound, is the revenue marine officer who distinguished himself in the winter of 1897-98 by leading a relief expedition from Tanamak, 300 miles below St. Michaels to Point Barrow. Over 1,500 miles of snow and ice in the dead of winter he pushed an expedition for the relief of the ice-imprisoned whalers at Point Barrow. He arrived there with almost 500 reindeers after four months of almost indescribable hardships. It was the only Arctic relief expedition ever attempted in mid-winter. For his heroism on that occasion the President recommended that Congress give him a vote of thanks and award him a gold medal.

#### OFFICERS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Among the officers appointed today for the new volunteer regiments were the following from Georgia:

To be Captain—J. S. Powell, late Captain Company C, Third Georgia. To be First Lieutenants—John H. Boston, late First Lieutenant, Company D, Second Georgia; Harry C. McCool, late First Lieutenant Third United States volunteer infantry; H. J. Stewart, late Captain Company D, Third Georgia. To be Second Lieutenants—Tromp Whitehead, late First Lieutenant, Company K, Third Georgia; Paul W. Harrison, late Second Lieutenant Company H, Third Georgia. These fill the quota of Georgia.

Tremendous storms have been raging in Chile.

### ALONE LABORI FIGHTS THEM ALL

#### The Entire Court Arrayed Against Him.

### JOUAUST AIDS MERCIER

#### THE GENERALS SEEK TO FROWN LABORI DOWN.

### THEY FILL THE LYCEE WITH WILD TUMULT

#### Jouaust's Support of Mercier and Unconcealed Hostility Toward Labori Bodes Ill for Dreyfus. Most Exciting Day of the Trial.

Rennes, August 24.—Today's session of the Dreyfus court martial was marked by one of the most exciting scenes of the trial. The proceedings opened with a skirmish entirely favorable to the defence over Colonel Maurel, president of the court martial of 1894, who admitted reading one of the secret documents to the court which had not been seen by the defence. He protested that only one document was looked at, alleging that this sufficed to enable him to form a conviction that could not be shaken.

This protest made matters worse, because, as M. Labori pointed out, if he perused one it was his bounden duty to peruse all. Colonel Jouaust upheld Colonel Maurel in his refusal to indicate the nature of the document he read, but M. Labori announced that he would summon Captain Freystrater, another member of the tribunal of 1894 and get his version of what then passed behind the backs of the counsel for the defence. Colonel Maurel felt his position keenly, and continually hesitated before replying to M. Labori's questions.

All this, however, was only preliminary to a fierce battle that ensued between Labori and General Mercier, the latter receiving reinforcements from General Roget, General Gonse and General De Boisdeffre, as well as individual assistance from Colonel Jouaust himself.

M. Labori took General Mercier over the whole ground of his previous deposition. This led to several sharp passages at arms between the advocate and Colonel Jouaust, who upheld Mercier in refusing to reply to several questions which in the general opinion of those in the court were distinctly pertinent.

Whenever General Mercier was cornered he declined to answer, and Colonel Jouaust invariably supported him. M. Labori protested most energetically. His words and manner breathed the deepest indignation, but the president of the court martial was inflexible.

The intervention of Generals Gonse, Roget and De Boisdeffre and Major Lauth, who in rapid succession, mounted the stage or rose in their seats and interposed remarks, was very exciting, and carried the spectators along on a wave of breathless interest. One after the other of these officers, who were today in full uniform, would jump up and cry "I demand to be heard," and without further waiting, ascend the steps of the platform and begin a statement in support of a brother officer. Sometimes four officers were on the steps at the same moment. It was a marvelous display of military clannishness. At one time a perfect babel of voices reigned for several minutes until Colonel Jouaust intervened and restored order.

M. Labori's cross-examination was successful so far as it went, but Colonel Jouaust prevented him pressing his advantage to the utmost. In fact Jouaust's hostile attitude toward the counsel for the defence then and during the cross-examination of the witness M. De Grandmaison evoked the severest criticism on the part of the public press and bodies ill for Dreyfus. Not only Colonel Jouaust, but the other judges displayed considerable impatience during Labori's scathing cross-examination, shifting restlessly in their seats and drumming the table with the tips of their fingers.

General Mercier faced Labori's fire with calmness and decorum, standing on the platform, his hands behind his back and his face only half turned toward his questioner. Once or twice a savage look in the eyes, an elevation in the tone and a swaying to and fro of the body revealed the inner fires of resentment. General Roget faced the court with an air of unblinking effrontery. His handsome but unsympathetic features expressed the bitterest scorn, as he spun around on his heel and with arms crossed, faced Labori or the audience or the judges. He is extremely vain, and is always striking attitudes for the benefit of newspaper artists, quite a number of whom regularly attend the sessions. His impudent behavior was strikingly illustrated today when he interrupted M. Labori's examination of General Chamois, which had resulted in M. Labori's scoring heavily against Mercier with the exclamation: "This examination is a waste of time."

As a matter of fact that examination of Chamois showed Mercier in a very bad light, as it brought out that he had privately communicated to Chamois, on the first day of the secret sessions, a report on the Panizzardi dispatch for insertion in the secret dossier. General

Chamois admitted that he was wrong in accepting the report, but pleaded ignorance.

The report consisted of three pages, of which the second and third, Chamois declared, contained fantastic and in fact, false representations.

Mr. Labori brought General Mercier to the bar in reference to this. Mercier admitted that the reports emanated from Du Paty De Clam, but they would be interesting and perhaps useful to Chamois. This explanation was regarded as very lame, and, combined with other shady actions, would damn Mercier as a witness in the eyes of any impartial tribunal.

At the opening of the proceedings this morning Colonel Jouaust ordered that the evidence of Penot, a friend of the late Colonel Sandherr, Chief of the Intelligence Department, be read by the court, which was done. This testimony, as given before the Court of Cassation, set forth that Colonel Sandherr told M. Penot that the brothers of Dreyfus had offered 150,000 francs to settle the case, adding that Sandherr was so incensed at the proposal that he ordered them out of his office.

Laitre Demange, as a counter-blast read a note written by Sandherr on the day of the interview of the brothers of Dreyfus because he was a Jew. They maintained the Captain's innocence and declared they would do everything in their power to obtain his reinstatement, saying that if necessary, they would spend their whole fortune to arrive at the truth.

There was considerable stir in court when the name of Colonel Maurel, who was President of the Dreyfus court martial of 1894, was called and the Colonel appeared at the witness bar. He started by emphatically denying that any communication verbal or written, was made to the members of the court during the course of the trial. He said (Continued on Second Page.)

### A BLOODLESS VICTORY

#### THE TOWN OF MACOIRIS WON FOR JIMINEZ.

#### His Triumph Now Seems Assured. The Revolution, Strong and Humane, Spreading Rapidly Over the Island.

Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, via Cape Haytien, August 24.—Generals Caeceres, Vasquez and Branche, at the head of 500 revolutionists, appeared before Macoiris. They left the great body of their troops at the entrance to the city and with twenty men, advanced to the Governor's house, demanding surrender. Governor Castillo, thoroughly cowed, repaired to the plaza without making any resistance, and the delivery of the park, fort, arsenal and Government buildings were effected. The revolutionists then formally occupied the surrounding country, meeting with no opposition.

In this way the revolution, strong and humane, is rapidly advancing, avoiding so far as possible, the shedding of blood and winning sympathy by the peaceful character of its methods. The complete victory of the cause of Jiminez seems assured. There is no check on the eastern boundary. Little is known here as to what is going on at Monte Christi, though the Government troops are still there, as well as General Pepin. Cape Haytien, August 24.—News has been received here from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo that Sanchez Blanco near Puerto Plata, and Moca have declared in favor of the revolution.

Puerto Plata also expects a similar declaration on the part of Santiago. General Pepin, the Governor of Santiago, left the Province some time ago to march on the insurgents, and it is believed in Puerto Plata that Santiago will rise and march on La Vega.

#### DR. CREASY BURIED.

#### Services at the Methodist Church in Mt. Airy.

Mount Airy, N. C., Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The remains of Dr. Walter S. Creasy, who died in Baltimore a few days ago, arrived last evening at 4 o'clock on a special train from Winston. A number of friends and members of Century church, of which he was pastor, accompanied the remains.

The funeral service having been conducted from his home church yesterday morning in Winston, short and appropriate services were held from Central church, this city. Eulogies on the character and life work of this noble man of God were delivered by Rev. G. W. Callahan, of Winston; Rev. H. F. Creitzberg, of Tryon Street church, Charlotte, and Rev. A. P. Tryer, of Grace church, Wilmington, after which the remains were laid in Oakdale cemetery, beside his daughter, who preceded him only a few weeks ago.

#### TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Presidential party are off for Long Branch.

President Loubet, in a speech delivered at Rambouillet yesterday, said he was convinced that the troubles of France were nearing an end, that the whole country should bow to the decision of the Rennes court martial, and that he was sure in any event the republic would be preserved.

A syndicate has been formed in New York for the purpose of buying up the iron and coal properties of the Cherokee Iron Company and the Western Mining Company, near Cedartown, Ga., including a furnace at that place. The new company will be capitalized at \$1,300,000, and known as the Georgia and Alabama Iron Company.