

# The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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

### GUNBOAT SEIZED BY THE FILIPINOS

#### One Officer and Nine Men are Missing.

### THREE GUNS CAPTURED

#### THE CREW ARE PRISONERS OR ARE DEAD.

### BOAT RIDDLED WITH BULLETS AND BURNED

#### She Was Under Command of Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, and Supposed to Receive her Instructions From Oregon's Commander.

Manila, Sept. 25.—4:30 p. m.—It is reported that the insurgents have captured the United States gunboat, *Urdaneta*, in the Orand River, on the northwest side of Manila Bay, where she was patrolling. One officer and nine of her crew are missing.

The United States gunboat *Petrel* sent to investigate the matter, returned and reported that the *Urdaneta* was beached opposite the town of Orani, on the Orani River. She was riddled with bullets and burned, and the following guns, with their ammunition, were captured:

A 1-pounder, one Colt, automatic gun and one Nordenfeldt 25 millimeter gun. The crew of the *Urdaneta* are prisoners or have been killed. Further details are lacking.

### THE URBANETA'S HISTORY.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The gunboat *Urdaneta*, which was captured with her crew at Orani, about twenty-five miles from Manila on the Bay of Manila is a little craft of only forty tons displacement, not much larger than a small tug. She was captured by the navy early in the war and has been on police duty in the bay for months past. The records of the Navy Department show that she was one of the boats of which the Oregon is the parent ship. That is, she was supposed to draw all of her supplies from the battleship, and to act under the instructions of the Oregon's commander.

According to the last reports to the department the little boat was last May under command of Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, but the personnel of the crew is not a matter of record, being subject to frequent change. Wood was appointed to the Naval Academy from Oregon, had passed his academic course and was performing two years' sea service at the time of his capture.

Naturally the Department officials are vexed that the difficulties of the negotiations looking to the release of Lieutenant Gilmore, of the *Yorktown* and his men should be added to by this last misfortune. Still there is no disposition unnecessarily to curb the junior officers of the navy who are rendering such gallant service in the Philippines.

### PERMIT THE CHINESE TO LAND

#### A Settlement of the Issue Between the Two Governments Not Attained.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Secretary Root has received a cable message from General Otis regarding the Chinese situation in the Philippines. He says that the shipload of seven hundred can be landed without any serious interference with military operations. General Otis discussed at considerable length the subject of Chinese in the Philippine Islands, and the dispatch was referred to the State Department, where it was made the subject of a conference between Acting Secretary Hill and the Chinese Minister.

A settlement of the general issue between the two Governments respecting the admission of the Chinese to the Philippines was not attained through this particular incident, which was considered as disposed of solely on its own merits. The Chinese will be landed, but without recognizing the right of the Chinese Government to demand this. On the other hand the Chinese Government, while permitting the men to land do not in any manner concede our right to apply the Chinese exclusion law to the Philippines and stand by the principles enunciated in the formal protest which was made last week by the Chinese Minister here, against General Otis' action.

The result of the conference between Acting Secretary Hill, with whom the War Department rested the responsibility for the decision and Minister Wu, is set out in the following official statement:

"The Chinese from Amoy, on the steamers *Emeralda* and *Salvadora*, about one-half of them being previous residents of the Philippines, have been permitted to land, owing to the special circumstances of the case, on the promise of the Chinese consul general at Manila that no more Chinese will leave Chinese ports for the Philippines unless qualified to land under the War Department regulations."

### NEGROS ABOUT TO SUBMIT?

Washington, Sept. 25.—Two important dispatches from General Otis at Manila were made public by the War Department to-day. The first indicates that the insurgents on the island of Negros are about to recognize the au-

thority of the United States. The dispatch follows:

"Manila, Sept. 25. "Adjutant General, Washington: "Hughes, Boilo, reports Lopez and sixty-four armed men surrendered to Byrne at Castellano, Negros. Election on that island October 2nd. Straight conference. Chief insurgents Zaway wished to know what promise could be given them in case of formal submission. Told no arrangements possible until surrendered and force disbanded. (Signed.) "OTIS." The second dispatch is as follows:

"Manila, Sept. 24th. "Adjutant General, Washington:

"Bates returned from Iloilo 21st instant, having placed garrisons at Sinsai and Bungalow, Tawi Tawi group; one company each place. Affairs in archipelago satisfactory. Bates saw chief insurgents Zamboanga, still anxious to receive United States garrison on condition of withdrawal should Aguinaldo succeed in Luzon. Proposition not entertained. Zamboanga having trouble with more Datos in vicinity who have raised United States flag. Dato Cagayan, Sulu Island, visited Jolo, gave adhesion and desired to raise American flag instead of Spanish flag on island. American flag will be raised there. Ready to give six months notice in order to establish in archipelago customs regulations under protocol between Spain, Germany and Great Britain of 1885. Bates report by mail. (Signed) "OTIS."

### STEPHEN VAN WYCK MARRIES.

#### He is a Cousin of the Mayor of New York.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 25.—Mr. Stephen Van Wyck, a cousin of the Mayor of New York, was married today in Baltimore, the bride being Mrs. S. F. Taylor, of Norfolk, Va. The wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Lizzie Bottimore, 1027 Madison Avenue. There were no attendants. Those present were relatives of the bride and groom. Among them were Mrs. Van Wyck, mother of the groom; Miss Florence Van Wyck, sister of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Van Wyck, with their daughter, Miss Louise Van Wyck. The Rev. L. M. Zimmerman, of Christ English Lutheran church, performed the ceremony.

Mr. Van Wyck is a prominent lawyer in New York. He has never taken part in politics nor has he held any office. He is about forty years of age.

### THREE NEW CASES APPEAR.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 25.—Three new cases of yellow fever have been reported in the past twenty-four hours, making a total of 21 cases and six deaths.

### LOST BENEATH THE SEA

#### FOUNDERING OF THE STEAMER ADULA ON SOUTH JAMAICA COAST.

#### Five Lives Were Lost, One of Them Being that of the First Officer

#### Mr. Percy.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 25.—The Atlas Steamship Company's steamer *Adula*, Captain McAuley, from Kingston to Baltimore, foundered at half past three today off Port Morant, on the south coast of Jamaica. Five lives were lost, including Mr. Percy, the first officer.

The *Adula*, which was built in 1889, was of 362 tons burden. She was 212 feet long, 29.1 broad and 12 feet deep.

### FOR SHOOTING AT MILAN.

#### Leaders of Conspiracy Sentenced to Death.

Belgrade, Serbia, Sept. 25.—The court this morning rendered judgment in the case of the prisoners who have been on trial for some time past charged with the attempted assassination of former King Milan, of Serbia, July 6th, when he was shot at by a Bosnian named Knezevic. Knezevic and Paisitch, the leaders of the conspiracy, were sentenced to death; ten others were condemned to twenty years' imprisonment, one to nine years' imprisonment and seven to five years' imprisonment. Six of the men on trial were acquitted.

Knezevic was shot publicly this afternoon in the presence of a large crowd. In view of the absence of trustworthy evidence, the finding of the tribunal is the subject of general condemnation.

After the sentences were read Paisitch was informed that King Alexander had pardoned him.

### PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY.

#### First Church of Winston to Support One in Stokes.

Winston, N. C., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—The First Presbyterian church here contributes \$750 for support of a missionary in Stokes county. Rev. Cornelius Miller will have charge of the work.

He was the first Presbyterian missionary in that county. By his efforts seven churches were established and members of the denomination increased from six to two hundred.

John L. Brietz, who was sent to Philadelphia last week in search of Robert Hendricks, returned tonight. He failed to find him. A letter was received here today from Mr. Hendricks. It is reported he is in Chicago.

The Petit Bleu, of Paris states that Colonel Jonaus, president of the Rennes court martial, voted for the acquittal of Dreyfus.

### NUPTIAL KNOT IS DOUBLY TIED

#### Miss Grant and Prince Cantacuzene Wed.

### GREEK SERVICE FIRST

#### THEN FOLLOWS THE RITE OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

### MARRIED UNDER A BOWER OF ROSES

#### Bishop Potter Officiated at the Episcopal Service. The Bride's Brother, Ulysses S. Grant, Took the Place of her Father.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 25.—The Episcopal marriage service, supplementing that of the Russian Orthodox church which was observed yesterday, which made Prince Cantacuzene, Count Speransky, of Russia, and Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant and granddaughter of General U. S. Grant, husband and wife, was celebrated at All Saints Chapel here at noon today. The assembly of invited guests, notable for social and military distinction, made the ceremony one of the most brilliant ever witnessed at Newport.

The family and social connections of the bride gave to the wedding a military as well as a diplomatic character, and the little church, in which it took place, was bright with blue and gold, the bridegroom's uniform easily outshining those of the home guard.

Right Rev. H. C. Potter, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Nevins, of the American Church in Rome, and in accordance with the laws of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Porter, of the Episcopal Church, of this city, read that portion of the service which legally united the distinguished pair.

On the altar and chancel were suspended a large number of baskets filled with orchids, intermingled with a clump of snowy floral wedding bells. Large garlands of bride's roses descended from the bells to two Italian columns forming a bower which almost hid from the bride party as it stood at the altar. The only music was that of the organ, which gave out the notes of the "Lohengrin" wedding march as the procession entered the church doors.

At the same time Bishop Potter and Dr. Porter, vested for the service, entered the chancel from the vestry, followed by the Prince and Eionore Palmer, a cousin of the bride, who acted as best man by proxy for Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, who was unable to be present.

The bridal procession included only Miss Grant and her escort and the ushers, and there were no bridesmaids nor any maid of honor.

As the bride's father, at present, is with the army in the Philippines, her brother, Ulysses S. Grant, a member of the Third class at West Point, acted in his place. Mr. Grant wore the full cadet uniform. There were eight ushers.

Miss Grant was gowned in white. Her dress was severely cut, but of the richest white satin, with a sweeping train and veil of tulle.

She carried a shower bouquet of stephanotis and lilies of the valley and wore the gifts of the bridegroom, a corsage ornament of diamonds and enamel and rope of pearls. The prince, as he stepped down from the chancel to meet the bride, was attired in the full uniform of the Chevalier Garde, brilliant with red and gold.

The reception at the Potter Palmer residence was one of the largest ever held in Newport. The bridal couple received under an immense flower arch, with Mrs. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer standing on the right while seated near was Mrs. U. S. Grant.

The prince and princess started for New York on board the steam yacht *Narada*.

### BRIDE OF A PRINCE.

#### Miss Grant Weds Cantacuzene With Russian Church Rites.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 24.—In accordance with the rites of the Russian orthodox church, Miss Julia Grant, daughter of General Frederick Grant, and granddaughter of General Ulysses S. Grant, was married here tonight to Prince Cantacuzene, of Russia.

The ceremony was conducted by Father Hotovitsky, of the Russian church, New York, in the parlor of "Beaulieu," the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

The American statutes are yet to be conformed with before the couple will go forth into the world as husband and wife, and it is the ceremony in All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church tomorrow afternoon to which the summer colony here is looking forward with special expectancy. The Russian ceremony is legal in that country, but not in Rhode Island, where the laws provide that marriage shall be performed by resident clergymen. Father Hotovitsky resides in New York and no priest of his faith lives in this State.

There are better fish in the sea than have ever been caught. Somehow the big ones manage to get away.

### SAMOAN CLAIMS CONSIDERED.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The three Governments interested in Samoa—Great Britain, Germany and the United States, have been considering the claims arising out of the bombardment last summer, in which the American forces under Admiral Kautz, and the British forces under-Captain Sturdee, participated. As a preliminary step the British Government has signified a purpose to adopt in this case the principle observed in the damage done by the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, namely, that private property destroyed as a necessity incident to the prosecution of naval and military operations, would be paid for. While applying this general principle, the adjustment of the various claims is yet to be made according to the circumstances of each.

It is understood that the British and German authorities are agreed on the general principle that the bombardment and naval claims should be reimbursed. This, however, it is asserted, imposes no obligation on Germany to share in meeting the claims, as the German forces did not participate in the bombardment. It is said, also, that no proposition has been made to have Germany pay a part of the damage done by the Mataafa forces. The course of the United States has not yet been fully determined, either as to the bombardment or the claims arising from native depredations.

So far as known all the claims under consideration are for property loss, there being no present basis for estimating claims for the loss of life among British-Americans during the operations.

### EXPULSED FROM MINISTRY.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Rev. John M. Life, chaplain of the Seventh Ohio volunteers, was today found guilty by the Ohio Methodist Conference of conduct unbecoming a minister of the gospel in using disrespectful language to Rose Lee Burch, daughter of the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and was expelled from the ministry. An appeal was taken. A year ago the charges were preferred by the girl, and created a great sensation.

### OFF FOR DEWEY CELEBRATION.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 25.—Five military companies, the Savannah Cadets, the Savannah German Volunteers, the Brunswick Rifles, the Waycross Rifles and the Thomasville Guards will leave tomorrow morning in special trains for the Dewey celebration. The troops will be accompanied by the Fourth regiment band from Albany, Ga. Lieutenant Colonel Brooks of the First Georgia Regiment in the Spanish war will command the provisional battalion. These troops are to be quartered in a Brooklyn armory.

### HUGE CIGAR COMBINE

#### UNITED STATES AND HAVANA CIGAR COMPANY INCORPORATE.

#### The Absorption of Concerns into the American and Continental Companies Throwing Many People Out of Work.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 25.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State today of the United States and Havana Cigar Company, with an authorized capital of \$15,000,000. Five millions are preferred stock with seven per cent. cumulative dividends. The company is authorized to grow tobacco and manufacture cigars, cigarettes and tobacco in all its forms. The incorporators are Leighton Calkins, Albert S. Bard, Henry W. Mayo, Augustus A. Van Der Poel, all of Jersey City.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The Industrial Commission today listened to a statement concerning the operations of the Tobacco Workers' International Union from Mr. E. C. Evans of Louisville, Ky., founder of the order and now its secretary and treasurer. He said that about 80 per cent. of the tobacco manufactured in the United States was produced by the two combines known as the American and the Continental Companies, and he expressed the opinion that such combines were not beneficial to labor. He cited one instance in which three manufacturing had been absorbed by the American Company, resulting in throwing 500 or 600 employes out of work. In another case wages had been reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.25 per day after consolidation. Mr. Evans said that women stood on the same footing as men in the Union, voting and holding office and drawing the same wages. He considered the indifference of the negro to regular hours or to a systematic scale of wages as the greatest obstacle in the way of the organization in the Southern States.

### DEATH OF MISS SIGSBEE.

Lewes, Del., Sept. 25.—Miss Sigbee, daughter of Captain Sigbee, late of the ill-fated battleship *Maine*, and now commander of the Texas, died today of heart failure at the college of Mrs. Rittenhouse, Rehoboth, Del., where she had been spending the summer. Her remains will be sent to Washington for burial tomorrow morning.

### KEARSARGE'S OFFICIAL TRIAL.

Boston, Sept. 25.—The battleship *Kearsarge* on her official speed trial over the Cape Ann course today averaged 16.84 knots per hour. On the outward run of 33 knots, she averaged 17.32 knots with the smooth sea and wind abeam. On the return she averaged 16.37 knots against a head wind. The contract requirements was 16 knots. The trial was successful in every particular.

### THE NEGRO MUST LIFT HIMSELF

#### He is Able to Work Out His Own Destiny.

### THE SOUTH IS HIS FRIEND

#### HIS ADVANTAGES OVER THE EUROPEAN LABORER.

### LET HIM MAKE HIMSELF NECESSARY

#### Then he Will Become a Valuable Factor in the South, Says Booker T. Washington

#### in a Lecture on the Race Problem.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 25.—Five hundred negroes heard Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial College for negroes at Tuskegee deliver an address here tonight on the "Race problem in the Light of European Travel." Professor Washington has recently returned from a trip to Europe and it was largely upon his observations on this trip that he spoke. Among the other speakers was Governor Chandler who welcomed Professor Washington on behalf of the State. The Governor said he was astonished when he contemplated the progress made by the negroes during thirty years of freedom. The cause of the negroes' plight, Governor Chandler said, was the "dirty" politicians. He advised the negroes to listen to Professor Washington and he could lead them to attain a position no politician could ever attain.

Concluding he said: "Your work will aid me in putting down the mob in the South."

W. A. Pledger, a local negro politician and editor of a negro paper welcomed the guest on behalf of the negro people, and believed that the parting of the ways had come. He spoke on equal rights for the negroes and said some of them had as good white blood in them as was in the South, but with this they could not buy a railroad ticket and ride in a decent coach.

Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the C-ugregational church introduced Professor Washington.

Prof. Washington took occasion to thank the Governor of Georgia in the name of the negro race and all good people throughout the country for the manly and courageous manner in which he is having the law for the protection of human life enforced in this State. The speaker believed the Governor had the aid and sympathy of every man, white and black in the State.

"With the cleanest and strongest members of both races standing shoulder to shoulder, in favor of blotting out crimes," said Mr. Washington, "there can be no doubt as to the future prosperity and happiness of each race."

The speaker denied that he had returned from Europe discouraged and disheartened as to the condition and prospects of his race in this country. So far from this being true he never felt more hopeful about the future of the race than he does at present.

"I have unwavering faith in the providence of God," continued Prof. Washington. "Who knows but that even within the last year have been God's way of teaching the race that it must make friends in every manly way with people among whom it lives and upon whom in a large measure it depends for daily subsistence."

"Our problem is not to be solved by looking to Congress or to the North alone, but by the reputation that each individual creates for himself in his own community and county.

"So long as the negro is permitted unmolested to secure education, property, employment, and is given the protection of the law I shall have great faith in our being able to work out our own destiny. The South has been guilty of a great many crimes, but I believe that it has rarely if ever been guilty of murdering men simply because they sought honest employment. There is little difference between the slavery that compels a man to work without pay and that which forces him to refrain from working for pay."

"Over and over again while in Europe I had constantly impressed upon me the advantage which the negro has in the South in the opportunity to enter successful business as compared with poor people in Europe.

If you ask me for the source and foundation or my encouragement over the prospects of the race, I would point you to the negro who is engaged in business in the South. In all parts of the South I have met the negro carpenter, truck gardener, the contractor, the butcher, the merchant, they speak hopefully and encouragingly. Everywhere they tell me that in business in the South there is practically no color line and that half their business is with their white neighbors. Two races are to live in this country together and he is an enemy to both who tries to array one race against the other.

"In proportion as the negro grows intelligent, industrious and good at heart, in the same proportion will the white man be helped. In proportion as the white man permits himself to oppress the negro, in the same degree is the white man degraded and his progress retarded. In proportion as the white man becomes intelligent and prosperous in the same

degree does he learn to accord the negro the rights that belong to man.

"The years that we are now passing through are serious and trying ones so far as the question of the white and black races are concerned. I may not be able to advise that which will bring a complete remedy for all our ills, but I believe that there never was a time when the negro needed to give more attention to the matter of making himself intelligent, industrious, law-abiding, and to the cultivation of high moral habits. The negro is too poor to be idle. He is too far behind to let others get ahead of him in learning useful occupations. He is too weak to fail to secure that strength and respect which comes to any one through the ownership of property and the conduct of business. I don't find too much fault; the negro in proportion to his opportunities, has made unparalleled progress, but I want the progress in the future to be far greater than in the past.

"In connection with the efforts of the negro himself to improve and to obey the law, it is most important at the present time that those in authority see to it that the law is enforced in the interests of black men and white alike. Any deviation from this course will bring ruin to both races and to our country. The official who breaks the law when a negro is concerned will ere long break it when a white man is concerned. We cannot have one code of justice for a white man and another for the black man without both races being made to suffer. I want to implore my race to not get discouraged during this trying time. Perhaps we needed these trying days to prove us on to greater effort and more conscientious duty. Without sorrow there is no joy, without trial there is no triumph, without the storm there is no strong oak.

"Almost the whole problem of the negro in the South rests itself upon the fact as to whether he can make of himself such a valuable factor in the life of the South that he will not in any large degree seek privileges but they will be conferred upon him. To bring this about the negro must begin at the bottom and lay a sure foundation and not be lured by any temptation into trying to raise on a false foundation. While the negro is laying this foundation he will need help, sympathy and justice from the law.

"American slavery was a great curse to both races, and I would be the last to apologize for it. But in the providence of God I believe that slavery laid the foundation for the solution of the problem that is now before us in the South. During slavery, the negro was taught every trade, every industry that constitutes the foundation for a living. Now, if on this foundation, laid in rather a crude way, it is true, but a foundation nevertheless, we can gradually grow and improve, the future for us is bright.

"The black man who can make himself so conspicuous as a successful farmer or a large tax-payer, a wise helper of his fellow man as to be placed into a position of trust and honor, whether the position be political or otherwise, by natural selection is a hundredfold more secure in that position than one placed there by mere outside force or pressure."

Prof. Washington closed by outlining the work that is being done in Europe for women in the direction of industrial training. They are studying theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture, dairying and poultry raising.

### ENLISTMENTS SATURDAY 612.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The enlistments Saturday numbered 612, making a total of 9,843 for the 12 regiments. The five leading regiments are the Thirty-eighth, Jefferson Barracks, 1,343, more than enough; Thirty-ninth, Fort Crook, Neb., 1,232; Forty-fourth, Fort Leavenworth, 1,022; Forty-fifth, Fort Snelling, 1,032; Forty-sixth, South Framingham, Mass., 1,065.

### SITE FOR COLORED A. AND M.

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Messrs. A. M. Seales and Prof. Noble, of Wilmington, the committee to select a farm for the colored A. and M. College, at this place succeeded in getting a place this morning. They bought a valuable farm from Mr. D. E. Thomas of this city, paying fifty dollars an acre.

Mr. W. E. Allen, of the Greensboro National bank has resigned as head book-keeper and will become cashier of the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company which commences business October second.

### THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The Dewey Home Fund, was increased today by \$7,635. This advance is in response to the recent statement of the National Dewey Committee. Over a hundred subscribers sent in their money by mail or wire from all parts of the country. While the committee is much encouraged by these liberal gifts, it is desired to add not less than \$25,000 to the amount received which is now \$34,748. It is assured that Admiral Dewey will accept the gift and will greatly appreciate the patriotic generosity of his fellow-citizens.

### JAIL BIRDS TAKE FLIGHT.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 25.—There was a jail delivery in Portsmouth at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. The bars of a cell were cut and William Bailey, Eddie Fisher, George Williams, Jim Tucker and Willie Parker escaped. The latter was awaiting trial for larceny, Williams is wanted in Henry County, for murder and the others were serving terms for petty crimes.

### ONE PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a 1 per cent dividend in favor of the creditors of the insolvent First National Bank of Wilmington, N. C.