

The News and Observer.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

THE HERO OF MANILA HERE DEWEY ARRIVED OFF NEW YORK AT DAWN YESTERDAY.

Throughout the Nation Wherever the News Was Flashed Guns Thundered a Glad Welcome. During the Day the Admiral Entertained Many Distinguished Visitors. Ahead of his Scheduled Arrival.

New York, Sept. 26.—Admiral George Dewey arrived off New York at dawn, and the Olympia is now anchored in American waters in the light of Sandy Hook.

The first shout of welcome was from the pilots and crew of a pilot boat, Number 7, fifteen miles south of the Hook lightship. It happened to be Pilot John Peterson's turn, and at 5:30 a. m., he was put aboard the Olympia and brought her around the hook and into the lower bay.

The marine observers along the coast had sighted the Olympia in the first light of the morning. The shore batteries of Fort Hancock, manned by gunners called from breakfast, let loose 17 guns. The flagship replied with 21 and let go her anchors not far from where the cup challenger Shamrock is moored.

The Admiral was in his own country again, after twenty-three months absence. The pilot had brought aboard the Sunday papers, and a reporter of the Associated Press was received by the Admiral in a cabin littered by the illustrated Dewey Editions, which, together made hundreds of pages in black and white, and in colors, all concerning the great Admiral and the preparations made to receive him.

"It almost saddens me," he said, "to see what my people are doing for me. The pride and gratification is immense, and I cannot express the appreciation I feel. I didn't know, I didn't really perceive until this morning the splendid welcome that my countrymen are giving me. The Governors of many States are coming to see me, and troops from Florida, Georgia and other far away States are on their way to take part in receiving me."

Admiral Dewey stroked the head of a Chinese-haired dog, the Chow dog of a Tawney breed that appears in the illustrated interviews with the Admiral.

"Bob, here," he said, "is not well. He yearns to be ashore. He is sick to get a little grass and to scamper around. I feel a good deal that way myself. I am mighty glad to get home. It isn't good for a man any more than a dog to live on a shipboard for twenty-three months."

The Admiral said that he felt tired, but he did not look so. His complexion is a clear bronze, his hazel eyes bright, his bearing brisk and rather jaunty. Some deep lines are under his eyes and around his mouth, but his voice is singularly clear and pleasant. The Admiral's whole presence is that of a man in his fullest powers. His manner is gentle and kind, but he is exceedingly wary, and did not permit himself to wander off into politics or to exercise those positive views, he no doubt holds about the Philippines and American affairs there. His attention was brought to interviews in which he is described as going rather fully into the character of the Filipinos and their fitness for self-government.

"I cannot stand for any interview giving my opinions on political subjects and the Philippines. I disown any views ascribed to me on those subjects."

Alluding to his arrival two days ahead of the time he was expected, Admiral Dewey said:

"I am sorry that I am ahead of the schedule. The Olympia has been steaming at the uniform rate of ten knots an hour since we left Gibraltar. Several days ago we knew that we would arrive before Thursday unless we moderated our speed or went somewhere out of our course. Captain Lambert, Lieutenant Brumby and I held a consultation. The propriety of running into Hampton Roads or some other port in the South was spoken of, but we concluded that we ought not to touch land first anywhere except at New York. It was suggested that we cruise some distance outside of New York harbor until Thursday, but we knew that if we did that we would be discovered and reported. The weather looked a little squally and it seemed better to be inside the Hook than outside. But the consideration that really decided us to come 'nto port was to give Captain Lambert a chance to clean up the ship before our voyage up the harbor. Captain Lambert and I are very proud of the Olympia, and we wanted enough time at our anchorage to rub her down and make her look spick and span."

Thomas' gift of five pounds of tea to each man on the ship while he was at Colombo.

"No, you're welcome to that if anybody can drink it," replied Sir Thomas. The Admiral and the owner of the cup challenger had a fifteen minute talk. As Sir Thomas and his friends left the Olympia a half hundred of the ship's crew forward cheered the Baronet.

"I couldn't stop 'em," cried out Admiral Dewey, waving his hand at Sir Thomas Lipton. "They hadn't any orders to do that."

Admiral Dewey then had a succession of notable callers. Rear Admiral Sampson, with Captain Chadwick, his chief of staff, and Lieutenant Commander Winslow, his flag lieutenant, came on the Dolphin. When the dispatch boat was a mile away it began firing an Admiral's salute and the Olympia replied with a Rear Admiral's salute of 13 guns.

The Dolphin anchored near the Olympia and Rear Admiral Sampson and his staff went on board. They were received by Admiral Dewey, Captain Lambert, Lieutenant Brumby and the officers of the deck, the full marine guard and band being paraded. The officers went to the Admiral's cabin. Rear Admiral Sampson remained on board for more than an hour.

Rear Admiral Sampson had first learned of Admiral Dewey's arrival at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he went about 10 o'clock to see Rear Admiral Philip. Soon after Rear Admiral Sampson had gone, Rear Admiral Philip voyaged down the bay in the Narketa and paid an official call, attended by Commander J. D. J. Kelley. The Rear Admiral's salute was not fired in this case, by request of Rear Admiral Philip. Admiral Dewey received these official visits in undress uniform.

Dr. Sanborn, of the port physician's staff, visited the Olympia and looked at her papers. Eleven of the crew of 375 men have typhoid fever. Some of the cases are convalescent and all of them are of a mild type, according to Dr. Percy, the ship's surgeon. No one has died of the fever, and with this exception the sailors and marines are well. Dr. Percy is unable to account for the presence of typhoid on the ship. The cases are not numerous or serious enough to cause him alarm and it is probable that the sick men will be taken ashore to a hospital tomorrow.

The Admiral, about 5 o'clock, returned Sir Thomas Lipton's visit. Lieutenant Brumby and the Admiral's son, George G. Dewey, were with him. Sir Thomas met the Admiral at the starboard gangway of the Erin with his friends and the entire party went to the after-cabin where the health of the Admiral, the Shamrock, and, of course, the Columbia, were drunk amid enthusiasm.

The Admiral remained on board for nearly an hour and then started for his ship. The Erin's crew began to cheer, and as his launch drew away the entire ship's company, guests, officers, crew, servants, Cingalese and all, led by Sir Thomas, with a hip, hip, hip, gave three honest cheers, the kind that the Admiral heard from the British warships in Manila Bay. Admiral Dewey waved his gold-headed cap like a school boy as he stood on the rail of his little white-canopied launch.

Admiral Dewey proposes, unless his plans shall be changed by the reception committee, to bring the Olympia up the lower bay and anchor inside the harbor with the squadron of United States warships off Tompkinsville, of which squadron he is now in command.

RICHMOND BOOMS WELCOME. Richmond, Va., Sept. 26.—An artillery salute of seventeen guns was fired in the capitol grounds here this afternoon in honor of the arrival at New York of Admiral Dewey.

RESERVES ARE EN ROUTE. Norfolk, Va., Sept. 26.—About fifty Norfolk naval reserves left on the gunboat Siren this afternoon for New York to participate in the Dewey reception. The Siren stopped at Old Point to take on the Hampton Reserves.

PALMETTO BOYS GO IN FORCE. Columbia, S. C., Sept. 26.—Governor M. B. McSweeney and fifteen members of his staff left here at 5 o'clock this afternoon in a special car for Washington, where the South Carolina troops en route to the Dewey celebration will rendezvous. Eight companies will represent South Carolina in the New York parade.

FLOWER OF THE WORLD. Enthusiastic Tribute Paid to the American Sailors.

New York, Sept. 26.—The Evening Post prints the following interview with Admiral Dewey:

fore I got to Manila, the Archbishop, with whom I afterward became very intimate, said that the American sailors were the scum of the earth, a blood-thirsty lot of cut-throats, who would destroy everything in their path.

"Later on, when I did get there," said the Admiral with a knowing smile, "the Archbishop came on board one day while I had a battalion at drill, the very same battalion that will parade in New York. The Archbishop went on the bridge and watched them closely. I knew he was admiring them, and I said to him: 'Well, what do you think of our American sailors?'"

"They are splendid," he said, "I have seen the men of most navies, but never anything like these. They are magnificent. I cannot understand it—such splendid young fellows. How does it happen?"

"Well," I replied, "we look for the best men, we come closer to our men, we treat them better than other countries do, and we pay them better."

Admiral Dewey then said that Luna was the best man the Filipinos had. "It was a plot," he said, "to assassinate him. A crack swordsman was placed as sentry, and when Luna appeared he simply stabbed him. But these fellows all," said the Admiral, "are a queer lot. They were simply servants and stablemen, and Aguinaldo was a junior clerk in the navy yard. He is a pretty smart fellow. I know him pretty well. In fact, we were great friends, and are, for the matter of fact, but he has not the brains. There are people behind him, some of them lawyers and able fellows, who make a tool of Aguinaldo. Here by the way, is a cane which he presented to me," and the Admiral produced a thick black stick carved and resembling Irish dog oak more than anything else.

BETTER THAN THE CUBANS. "I thought," said the Admiral, "that this thing in the Philippines would be over long before this, as it should have been. I can't imagine how they have stood out until now. Of course, there was the rainy season, and I suppose little was done. One great trouble out there has been that General Otis has tried to do too much. I told him so. (Continued on Second Page.)"

WOOD KILLED IN ACTION HIS HOME WAS GEORGIA, AND HE WAS A FARMER'S SON.

The Crew of the Urdaneta as Yet Unaccounted For. One of Them Was a South Carolinian.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The Navy Department today received from Admiral Watson a cablegram announcing the capture and destruction of the gunboat Urdaneta reported in the press dispatches of yesterday. Another dispatch from the Admiral states that he learns through insurgent sources that her commander, Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, was killed in the action. The fate of the crew is not known.

Admiral Watson's first dispatch follows:

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington: 'Gunboat Urdaneta, Cadet Welborn C. Wood commanding, has been captured and destroyed by the insurgents while blockading. The wreck is hard aground, water two feet deep, near Orani on Orani Bay, and is completely gutted. Draft, maximum, was less than six feet. Displacement in tons forty-two. Battery consists of one pounder R. F. G., one machine gun (Colt automatic); one machine gun (Nordfeldt 25 millimeters). The reason of his presence in that river is now known. Commander Cornwell was preventing the landing of arms with forty men. His force too small to attack armed insurgents at the village. Water is only six feet deep on the bar at the mouth of the river. Cannot obtain any authentic information of the crew as yet, because (insurgents) will not respect flag of truce. Cadet Wood with crew of nine enlisted men and one Chinaman are not accounted for. The names and rate of Americans, all of whom were attached to the Oregon, as follows: 'Benjamin James Green, coxswain; William Mitchell, seaman; Samuel Eldred Herbert, ordinary seaman; Edward Burke, ordinary seaman; George Daniel Powers, apprentice, first class; Arthur William Drummond, machinist, first-class; Thomas Grey, fireman, second-class; John James Farley, fireman, first-class; Samuel Stone, seaman. Report by mail. (Signed.) 'WATSON.'"

Cadet Welborn C. Wood, is included in the list of naval cadets who have passed the requisite academic course, and are now performing two years' service at sea, prior to final graduation. He was the son of Mr. H. K. Wood, of Jerusalem, Pickens county, Ga., formerly a farmer, but now employed as a storekeeper and gauger in the internal revenue service of the Government.

William Mitchell, one of the men who was with Cadet Wood, was born at Bucksville, S. C., and his residence is set down as New York city. Next of kin is George Mitchell, father, living at Bucksville, S. C.

APPLICATION FOR RECEIVER. Americans, Ga., Sept. 26.—Application was made today for a receiver for the De Soto Plantation Company, capitalized at \$50,000, operating near here. The company is made up largely of Michigan capitalists, and has been engaged in cotton and fruit raising. A temporary receiver was appointed.

FIVE DEAD AND DYING IN WRECK

The Awful Results of a Head-on Collision.

LIST OF THE DEAD GIVEN

SCENE THE NEW YORK CENTRAL ROAD NEAR AUBURN.

ANOTHER TRAIN RUNS INTO OPEN SWITCH

It Strikes a Freight on a Siding, Injuring Both Engineers and Killing a Tramp Who Was Stealing a Ride.

Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 26.—A head-on collision between a New York Central passenger train and a freight train occurred this morning at 6 o'clock just west of Old Flat Bottom Bridge, about half a mile west of the city, and as a result four people are dead, one fatally injured and four seriously injured.

The dead are: EMMETT LANCTOT, of Rochester, engineer on the freight train. J. G. CURRY, of Rochester, fireman on the freight train. JAMES E. KING, a tramp whose parents live in Skaneateles. R. B. FREW, of Geneva, baggage master on the passenger train. Fatally injured: THOMAS DUGAN, of Geneva, engineer on the passenger train.

INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 26.—Chesapeake and Ohio passenger train No. 1 ran into an open switch near White Sulphur Springs last night and struck a freight train standing on the siding, damaging both engines.

Robert Garrison, a tramp, riding between the engine and tender, was killed. Colonel A. August, a passenger, was thrown from his berth and sustained a broken leg.

It is believed the switch was maliciously tampered with.

THE SHERMAN TRUST ACT.

Attorney General Griggs Writes to Gov. Pinder Defining Its Powers.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Attorney General Griggs has written the following reply to a letter recently received by him from Governor Pinder, of Michigan: "I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st instant asking me to send you a copy of 'opinion of the effect that under the Constitution of the United States Congress cannot enact a law which would be effective in suppressing trusts, so-called.'"

"In reply, I beg to say that I have never rendered, either officially or unofficially, any opinion of this kind. On the contrary, this department has been engaged in bringing numerous suits in the United States courts under the Sherman Act of July 24, 1890, entitled 'An Act to protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies,' in several of which cases, notoriouly that against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, 196 U. S., 290, and that against the Joint Traffic Association, 171 U. S., 505, the result has been the suppression by decree of the court of the offending agreement or association.

"You may possibly have reference to a letter of mine to a private citizen published several months ago in the newspapers, wherein I called attention to the fact that the only jurisdiction that Congress has over combinations or contracts in restraint of trade, was in relation to those which directly affected interstate commerce. That this is true, and that this is the full extent of the Sherman Trust Act, you will ascertain by reading the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Hopkins vs. the United States, 171 U. S., 578, and the case of the United States vs. E. C. Knight Company, 156 U. S., 1.

"You are doubtless aware that it is not the right or function of the Federal Government to interfere with business transactions carried on within the several States, except upon some ground expressly authorized by the Constitution. Congress can regulate directly that which we understand by 'inter-State commerce,' but it has no power to regulate or control business or commerce carried on wholly within the limits of a State."

JACKSON HAS TWO NEW CASES.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 26.—The State Board of Health this afternoon made the announcement of two new cases of yellow fever in Jackson, the patients being Mrs. Tapley and her daughter, residing on Pearl street one block from the postoffice. Very little excitement was created by the announcement. Nearly all interior towns, however, are putting up quarantines against Jackson. Many of the railroads lines west declared one on within thirty minutes after the announcement was made. Radical measures will be taken by the State Board to prevent a spread. As yet there has been no logical tracing of the foci announced.

ENGLAND PLAYING FOR TIME.

The Controversy About Suzerainty Not Introduced By the Transvaal.

London, Sept. 26.—The Transvaal crisis presents few fresh features. It is increasingly probable that Parliament will meet about the middle of October, and it is asserted again that General Buller, who is to have supreme command of the British forces in South Africa in the event of hostilities, start for the Cape on October 1. Nothing, however, has been official, made known on either point.

The Transvaal Government was in constant telegraphic communication with Bloemfontein yesterday, on the reply of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch. It is believed that the reply will protest against the continued dispatch of British troops as a menace to the Transvaal. The Pretoria Volkstein, the official organ of the Transvaal Government declares that the Transvaal executive ought to give Great Britain at the most forty-eight hours to reply to the Transvaal's demand that no further troops be landed, pending the receipt of the British proposals.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt writes to the Times denying that the controversy regarding suzerainty was introduced by the Transvaal Government. He says it was originated by Mr. Chamberlain in his dispatch of September 16th, 1897.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—The publication of Mr. Chamberlain's telegrams to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, calls forth but few comments from the German press. The optimistic views expressed yesterday have given way to a general feeling in many quarters that war is inevitable, and that the course of the British policy is merely a ruse to gain time to complete the military preparations.

GENERAL HENRY HETH DIES.

Washington, Sept. 26.—General Henry Heth, the Confederate chieftain and historian, died at his home in this city at 1:40 o'clock this morning of Bright's disease.

SEVEN FORTS CAPTURED

SNYDER CARRIES STRONG POSITIONS NOT FAR FROM CEBU.

His Loss One Man Dead and Four Wounded. The Enemy's Loss Estimated at Forty.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The War Department received today the following dispatch from General Otis:

"Manila, Sept. 26. 'Adjutant General: 'On September 22d and 23d Snyder attacked strong insurgent positions about five miles west of Cebu with 205 officers and men, Tennessee regiment and 517 officers and men, Nineteenth, Sixth and Twenty-third infantry and Sixth artillery, driving enemy from works and capturing seven forts, including smooth bore cannon mounted therein and fourteen entrenched and fortified places. Our loss Private William M. Hanley, Company A, Sixth infantry, killed, and four wounded. Enemy's loss, estimated forty. Insurgents retreated to new fortifications far southwest. Snyder returned to Cebu with Tennessee troops who had disembarked from transport Indiana to take part in action. Two companies Nineteenth infantry hold important positions in mountains. (Signed) 'OTIS.'"

DEPARTMENTS TO BE FORMED.

The Officials Decide to Carry Out the Plans Already Indicated.

Washington, Sept. 26.—It has been definitely determined to create four departments in the Philippines, as outlined in these dispatches a few days since. There are yet some details to be worked out and a possibility of changes in the lines of the departments.

SERVE WITH INSURGENTS?

What Filipinos Say of Three Captured Americans—To Yield up Prisoners.

Manila, Sept. 26.—Two Englishmen, who had been held by the insurgents since June, have arrived at Angeles. They report that the Filipino Congress has resolved that fourteen American prisoners shall be surrendered on Wednesday or Thursday.

They have, however, no information as to the whereabouts of Captain Chas. M. Rockefeller, of the Nineteenth infantry, who disappeared in April last and of whom no trace has been discovered. They assert that three Americans who were captured by the rebels are acting as officers in the insurgent army.

CHAPELLE'S APPOINTMENT.

It will Probably Permit a Reorganization of the Church System of the Islands.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The announcement that Archbishop Chapelle, of New Orleans, has been chosen Apostolic Delegate for the Philippines attracts much attention in official and clerical quarters. The position has been vacant up to this time, and owing to the large property interests of the church in the Philippines, the official status it occupied under Spain, and the influence of the clergy over the natives, it has been regarded as an important factor in the present reconstruction.

WHY SUMMEREL HAS NOT BEEN REMOVED

the Exposure of His Brutality to Convicts.

A DEADLOCK AT PRESENT

FAILURE TO AGREE ON THE WORDING OF A RESOLUTION.

IN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

Capt. Day Playing a Shrewd Game of Delay by Specious Pretexts Before Both Committees and Waiting for Public Indignation to Cool.

Why has Lewis Summerell not been removed as supervisor of Northampton State farm? That is a question that has been often and indignantly asked by the people and press of the State since the investigating committee exposed his brutality.

The answer is as follows: Last spring when the newspapers printed the stories of Summerell's cruelty as told by the returned convicts who had been victims of it, the new board of directors of the State Prison instructed the executive committee of the board to investigate of the charges and report to the full board. The executive committee is composed of Chairman E. L. Travis, of Halifax; Col. W. H. Osborn, of Greensboro, and Mr. W. C. Newland, of Lenoir. To this committee the board, out of courtesy, added the name of Capt. W. H. Day, Superintendent of the State Prison.

The committee summoned witnesses before it at Halifax and took testimony which was much the same in tenor as that brought out before the Legislative committee, and even more startling in some particulars as the witnesses were taken off their guard. This evidence has been in the hands of the committee ever since and has been discussed at several of the meetings, but no definite action taken.

At the last meeting of the committee here, on week before last, the matter was again brought up. Mr. W. C. Newland, it is reported, offered a resolution demanding Summerell's removal, and citing as a reason that the evidence in the case showed him to have been guilty of wanton cruelty in driving men to the fields in the bitter cold of February, to have their hands and feet frozen.

This resolution Mr. Newland strongly supported in the committee, and was backed up by Chairman Travis. Capt. Day, who has not at any time made a secret of his fondness for Summerell, stood by him and violently opposed the passage of the resolution both on account of the action recommended, and because of the facts cited as a reason for Summerell's removal. Col. W. H. Osborn declined to vote for the resolution, because he thought the wording too strong, but is understood to have signified his willingness to demand Summerell's removal if the resolution was differently worded.

This made a dead lock in committee, Messrs. Travis and Newland favoring, Messrs. Day and Osborn opposing the passage of the resolution, in the shape in which it was offered.

Col. Osborn, as a way out of the difficulty, proposed that the resolution be given him to be re-worded, after which he would sign it and, of course, Messrs. Travis and Newland, if they found it satisfactory. This was to be done in a few days, I understand, but so far nothing has been heard of the matter, and apparently it is still in statu quo.

Capt. Day, who has conducted Summerell's case before the executive committee in person, and who has, it is alleged, directed it from afar before the Legislative investigating committee, has all along played the game of delay on first one pretext, then on another. What his latest find is I am not advised. His purpose has, of course, been plain in all this—to stave off Summerell's removal until public anger at his atrocities had cooled when he could retain him in safety, or at least allow him to slip out quietly at the end of this year when the State's lease of Northampton farm expires and thus save him the disgrace of a dismissal.

Whether the executive committee can remove Summerell without Day's sanction and whether Day will assent to his removal is a matter on which opinions differ. He is understood to have said that he would remove Summerell if the committee should demand it. But then Capt. Day said he would resign if the Democratic caucus did not endorse his acceptance of Russell's appointment to the superintendency of the penitentiary.

As to the legislative committee composed of Senator Brown and Representatives Gattis, of Orange, and Patterson, of Robeson, it will probably in due time demand that a man be substituted for Summerell at Northampton. Its reasons for not doing so earlier will doubtless be made public when its report is made up.

Justice Gaynor told the Mazet committee yesterday that he had been offered \$50,000 worth of Ramapo stock to use his influence to get Brooklyn and New York to adopt the system. He refused the offer.