

# The News and Observer

VOL. XLVIII, NO. 34.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## Leads all North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation

### HOW ILOILO WAS CAPTURED

#### First Movement of Troops in Southern Philippines.

#### TOWN FIRED BY FILIPINOS

**A Graphic Description by Dr. Paul C. Roving of Goldsboro.**

#### FILIPINO TROOPS EXIST AS A MOB.

**It Took a Day and a Half to Haul Away the Dead of the Filipinos. Only Twenty-Three Americans Killed.**

To the Editor: When General Marcus P. Miller left Manila December 26, 1898, to capture and garrison the city of Iloilo, the post of most importance next to Manila in the Philippine archipelago, he was confronted by a condition of affairs which had hitherto not been known to exist. He found Iloilo garrisoned by 800 Filipino soldiers, who had fought and forced to withdraw all the Spanish troops which for centuries back Spain had sent to protect her interests in the Island of Panay. Officers, as well as soldiers, had seen service against Spain, and the Commanding General of the American forces soon realized that his task was not to be an easy one. The enemy was armed with Mauser, Remington and Murato rifles, and beside occupying the most formidable points in the city, they were strongly entrenched outside.

On the morning of December 28, the two big transports, Hancock and Newport, steamed lazily into Iloilo harbor, escorted by the cruiser Baltimore and gunboats Concord and Petree. Upon arriving, American officers went ashore with a white flag and attempted to arrange terms of surrender. Also, the Filipino officials came aboard the transports and were heartily received, but no terms, satisfactory to both sides, could be agreed upon. Negotiations continued, as time fled by, and still no conclusion was reached.

In old Fort Santiago, a tumble-down, disintegrating pile of old stone not four hundred yards from the transports, the insurgents had forty antiquated cannons, and with this collection of junk they threatened the American troopships. The American commander now threatened to bombard the city and the Filipinos retaliated by saying that should American troops be landed or the city bombarded, he would burn the city, retreat to his trenches and there give battle. So matters continued and an agreement seemed impossible. For six weeks were the transports within a stone's throw of the Filipino, and for six weeks did the American soldier remain aboard ship waiting for the time to come when he could face his copper-colored enemy. He watched him drill from the rigging of the ship and listened to his trumpet calls at intervals during the day. As the sun arose every morning, he wondered what the day would bring forth. How much longer would he have to remain aboard ship? At night he watched the city with its hundred lights, and with his feet dangling from the side of the ship, looked down at the sparkling waters, twenty-five feet below him. "Surely," he said, "this cannot last always. There must be a change soon."

Forty-seven days after the expedition left Manila, some Filipinos fired a shot at the Baltimore. The cruiser responded promptly both by bombarding and landing her sailors. Old Fort Santiago was riddled and its garrison sent flying to join their comrades quartered further in the city. Now there was no help for it. Troops had to land and they landed quickly. So soon as practicable General Miller had his force ashore and a detachment from the naval vessels landed at Fort Santiago. It took the Filipinos but a short time to realize the situation and the blasting, booming sound of the heavy Remingtons was soon to be heard. The roaring of the naval guns, the explosive, resounding sound of the Remington and Murato, together with the sharp crack of the Mauser and Krag, made a mixture which is never to be forgotten.

A small mound of smoke is soon seen coming from the central portion of the city; another appears and then another. They grow larger and the air becomes thicker. Now the smoke seems to spring from everywhere. In huge black clouds does it soar upward as the air becomes filled with flying particles of carbon. The flames now grow larger and sizzle into one solid flake of fire. The city is a seething, flaming mass and the Americans cannot enter nor the insurgents remain. They have retreated to the trenches and taken harbor, while in front and behind them are scurrying the simple natives. Half frightened to death, the husband with his few possessions on his back and another running beside her, are hurrying to the mountains. They cannot remain in the city. The insurgents have told them that Americans will put them all to death.

Among the better class, it was different. For a month they have had in their processions a loreha (small schooner), in which to take refuge when necessary and now they resort to it. They all have their families aboard and put out into the Iloilo river. They are safe from insurgents and they know Americans will protect instead of mistreat them.

For hours American forces stand in the edge of the city or on the river bank and watch the city as it melts away. A few hours ago it was a thriving, busy city, its streets filled with all nations; now its walls have tumbled and the white soldier is greeted by brick-dust and ashes. Beautiful stone buildings have crumbled and fallen and what was shortly before a magnificent residence, surrounded by the richest of tropical scenery, is now an unrecognizable mass, surrounded by the charred remains of coconut and royal palms. In the business portion of the city is to be found the remains of buildings which yesterday had been stocked with silks and pins and all the riches of the far East. Helpless, the American watched, as he saw this wealth as it smoked and smoldered. Confronting him on every side was devastation and destruction! Warehouses, containing hundreds of tons of sugar were a mass of black remains, while others containing huge stores of rice was shown no more mercy.

Several buildings seemed to escape the insurgent torch. Among them were a number whose owners had paid a price to insurgent officials to have their property spared. Thousands of dollars did the insurgents receive in this way. Along the water front, where the Filipino soldier dare not go, a number of nice buildings seemed to have escaped entirely, but toward the east, not a hut remained standing. Every nipa shack which could shelter a soul was burned and its occupants turned adrift. When we consider that a simple shack of nipa leaves oftentimes gives shelter to from twelve to thirty people, we realize the number made homeless by the heartlessness and brutality of their own people. In one case a rather wealthy Spaniard paid \$1,400 to have his property spared, and in another, a native of means paid \$1,000 for the same purpose. Other cases are mentioned, but suffice it to say that the houses which remained stationary were inconveniently located or else the owner refused to pay.

When the insurgents retreated from the city they went only a short distance. The long wait in the harbor by the American forces had given to them the opportunity of building all kinds and varieties of trenches and earthen fortifications, and during this time they had not been idle. Their trenches, which are still to be seen, were constructed by an expert, and on the most scientific principles. Beginning just beyond Iloilo they extended back into Jaro (a place of 1,000 people three-quarters of a mile east), and beyond, along the main road to Santo Babara, the insurgent capital, twelve miles northeast. Those nearest Iloilo were in gun-shot range, but the insurgent being concealed and the American occupying the two remaining public buildings, gave the "insurrecto" every advantage, and these advantages he attempted to improve by firing into these buildings with great regularity. The long range and the general incompetency of the race to handle firearms, kept the American mortality to a low point, but it soon became apparent that the insurgents had to move further inland or the Americans further seaward.

On the morning of February 12th, a movement began. Bridgeman's Battery of artillery, drawn by enormous black mules, was brought into play, and with a portion of the 18th Infantry, they entertained the enemy from the front. Thus directing the attention of the enemy, the remainder of the 18th marched to the right and executed a flank movement gaining a position which enabled them to get in a cross-fire which resulted in temporary demoralization of the Filipino troops. They retreated into Jaro, but when the 18th entered that city they fell back into their trenches beyond and across the river, burning the bridge as they went. Five hundred yards from the town they settled down in more trenches and there prepared for another stand.

Those people in the city who were not frightened to death by the booming of artillery and rattle of musketry, now came forward and extended to Americans a hearty welcome. Buildings, formerly occupied by insurgents, were taken as quarters for our forces. More outposts were established, patrols put on the streets and guards put out around the town. Just beyond the river waited the insurgents momentarily expecting to be attacked, and scarcely daring to show their heads above their earth-works. Their bugle calls were to be heard as usual, and occasionally an officer dared enter the city under protection of a white flag. Inside waited the Americans. Situated comfortably in Jaro and with outposts vigilant and patrols watchful they waited, also. With their small force they had gone as far as possible. Why should they again run the enemy from his trenches when he would merely retreat 200 yards, then drop into more trenches, and fight under cover, while the Americans must fight in the open. With his small force General Miller had taken and garrisoned Iloilo and Jaro and with his handful of men, he could do no more.

Within a few days the kindly spirit and generous hand of the Americans began to make themselves manifest, and the native population began to return.

In Iloilo the streets were cleaned, debris removed, new houses built, families returned, the market reopened. (Continued on Page Four.)

### COMFORT TO THE AFFLICTED.



Rockefeller: "Cheer up, old man. Trusts are a necessity."—New York Evening Journal.

### TRINITY COLLEGE SHOWS PROGRESS

**Commencement Program Embraces Attractive Features.**

#### ARRAY OF BRILLIANT MEN

**Dr. Lyman Abbott to Preach the Baccalaureate Sermon.**

#### HON. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES THE ORATOR

President Kilgo Will Preach to Graduates and Dr. W. G. Bradshaw Will Deliver the Baccalaureate Address. Changes in Faculty.

(Special to News and Observer.) Durham, N. C., April 21.—The Trinity College catalogue for 1899-1900 is just from the press. It contains one hundred and forty-two pages of printed matter and eight cuts, showing the principal college buildings. The catalogue is printed on better paper than heretofore and has a handsome cover. There is decided improvement in the mechanical make-up over catalogues of former years, and the new catalogue chronicles many additions and improvements in the work and equipment of the college.

There are some changes in the teaching force. Prof. Merritt, who has been head of both the Latin and Greek departments, becomes Professor of Greek; and Prof. Gill, who has been instructor in Latin and Greek is now adjunct professor of Latin, with entire charge of the department. Prof. Edwards has for two years acted as adjunct professor of French and German. He has been transferred to the Science department and becomes Professor of Physics. Prof. Hannaker will give most of his time to Biology, and will give some courses in Geology. Prof. Pegram becomes professor of Chemistry and Astronomy. Prof. Durham's name appears in the catalogue for the first time as adjunct professor of Biblical Literature. Instructors in French and German will be elected by the board of trustees at their meeting in June.

The courses of instruction have been enlarged in almost every subject, both for undergraduates and graduates. The college is now equipped with instructors and library and laboratory facilities for giving thorough and advanced instruction in most departments of Academic learning. The two most important educational reforms ever inaugurated by the college are just now becoming thoroughly effective. These are the raising of the minimum requirements for admission to the Freshman class, and the effort to get here apparatus and trained instructors that will make it possible for the college to have a graduate department where graduates

of other colleges may receive competent advanced instruction in all branches of pure learning.

The minimum admission requirements have been raised as high as they can be raised until the secondary schools of this section are integrated in the Southern States that has a higher standard for admission, unless it be Vanderbilt University. The raising of the entrance requirements has made it possible for the college to do better work in its classes and it is the only policy on the part of the colleges that will foster secondary schools. The number of courses and the facilities for instruction in the graduate department have been greatly enlarged. Sixteen college graduates are registered in this department. During the present year the Crowell Science Building has been thoroughly remodeled and adapted to the uses of the science departments. The Physical Biological and Chemical laboratories have been well supplied with apparatus. A large number of accessions to the library have been made within thirteen months ending March 1, the date of the Librarian's report, over three thousand bound volumes and pamphlets were added. A great many volumes have come in since that date.

The program for Commencement is as follows: Sunday, June 3, 8 p. m., Baccalaureate Address, President John C. Kilgo. Tuesday, June 5, 11 a. m., commencement sermon, Dr. Lyman Abbott, New York city. Tuesday, June 5, 4 p. m., Alumni address, Mr. W. G. Bradshaw, High Point, N. C. Tuesday, June 5, 8 p. m., commencement address, Hon. John Temple Graves, Atlanta, Ga. Wednesday, June 6, 10:30 a. m., graduating exercises. Wednesday, June 6, 9 p. m., reception in honor of graduating class.

#### America's Fifty Immortal.

Miss Helen Gould has offered to present a Temple of Fame to the University of New York. It is to contain the list of fifty American immortals, who have died since 1776 and before 1890. Here is a list prepared by Edward Everett Hale.

#### STATESMEN, DIPLOMATS AND GOVERNORS.

Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston, Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, De Witt Clinton, James Kent, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, Horace Greeley, William H. Seward, George Washington, Samuel Adams, Jonathan Trumbull, John Adams, James Madison, John Jay, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Salmon P. Chase, Charles Francis Adams.

#### TEACHERS AND SPEAKERS.

Francis Wayland, W. L. Garrison, Mark Hopkins, Louis Agassiz.

#### INVENTORS, DISCOVERERS AND FOUNDERS OF STATES.

Eli Whitney, John J. Astor, Rufus Putnam, Elisha Kane, John Ericsson, Robert Fulton, S. F. B. Morse, Daniel Boone, William T. G. Morton.

#### SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

T. J. Jackson, (Stonewall), D. G. Farragut, Robert E. Lee, U. S. Grant.

#### AUTHORS, PREACHERS, ARTISTS AND PHILANTHROPISTS.

W. Ellery Channing, J. J. Audubon, Lyman Beecher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, George Bancroft, Washington, Allston, Washington Irving, Henry W. Longfellow, Henry Ward Beecher, John Brown.

### CHAIRMAN SIMMONS TO CHAIRMAN BUTLER

**Declines to Treat With the Sham Republican Ticket**

#### A DESERVED ROAST

**Given to Political Tricksters Who Carry Out Republican Orders.**

#### POPULIST CONVENTION ON AMENDMENT

**It Did Specifically Declare That the Amendment Was Not a Party Issue and Therefore no Issue is Presented.**

Chairman Simmons wrote a letter to Chairman Butler yesterday that shows that the Democrats have no intention of letting the Republican-Populist machine change the issue of this campaign.

The issue is White Supremacy vs. Negro Rule. The Republicans know that upon this issue they can make no headway because nine-tenths of the members of their party are negroes. They have therefore arranged with the Populist leaders to act as the cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them. In consideration of Republican support of Senator Butler, the Populist machine has agreed to take the lead and try to get up a hot fight between white men, and thereby let the Republicans restore negro rule and then vote for Butler for the Senate. To the accomplishment of this secret fusion, by which the Populists get Butler and the Republicans get negro rule, Butler addressed the following letter a day or two ago to Mr. Simmons, Democratic Chairman:

Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1900.

Hon. F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, Raleigh, N. C.:

Sir: The candidates of the People's Party for Governor, and the candidates for other State offices, and the candidate of the People's Party for United States Senator, desire a joint discussion with the candidates of the Democratic party for said positions respectively, in order that the voters of the State, who must, in next August, cast their ballots in approval or disapproval of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, the Election Law, and other issues in the State may hear the facts and arguments that can be presented by both sides, and render their verdict accordingly. If your committee and the candidates of your party will agree to such joint discussion, I will be glad to confer with you at once, with a view to arranging a series of appointments to begin immediately after the close of the list of appointments for your candidates already announced, extending to and including May 8th, 1900.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed) MARION BUTLER, Chairman People's Party State Executive Committee.

To this letter Mr. Simmons made the following reply:

Raleigh, N. C., April 21, 1900.

Hon. Marion Butler, Chairman People's Party State Executive Committee, Raleigh, North Carolina:

Sir: I received this morning your letter of the 20th inst., in which you suggest a joint debate between the candidates of the Democratic party for State offices, and the candidates of the People's Party for like positions. The question to be presented to the people for their approval in August, and around which all other questions center, is the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The People's Party in its late State convention while urging objections to the amendment, declared concerning it, "we do not make it a party question," and expressly said that it "must be determined by the judgment and conscience of each individual voter." In your letter you ask for a joint debate upon the amendment, thereby disclosing a purpose on the part of the organization of your party to commit your party to a position which it has expressly refused to take in its State convention. This attempt to raise an issue not made by your convention is manifestly the result of a secret understanding with the Republican party and in line with the action of your party organization since 1894, which has been employed to foster schemes of co-operation with the Republican party and to prevent the individual voter of the Peoples party from participating in the naming of candidates or dictating its policy. It is a matter of common knowledge in North Carolina that there is a perfect understanding between the leaders and the Federal office-holding element of the Peoples party and the Republican party, and in pursuance of this understanding they have secured the nomination of a State ticket and asked for a joint debate in order to divide and divert the attention of the white people while their Republican allies are engaged in their schemes of attempting to again fasten negro rule on the State. Later on, by these same

factors, the Peoples party will undoubtedly be led into fusion with the Republican party upon the legislative, county and congressional tickets in all counties, and districts where it is thought that fusion will do any good towards the defeat of the amendment and the perpetuation of negro suffrage in North Carolina.

Under these circumstances it is impossible to consider the organization of the Peoples party, as now constituted and controlled in North Carolina, as having an existence separate and independent from that of the Republican party. Until the organization of the Peoples party in this State proves its right to be treated as a political entity, separate and distinct from the Republican party, by refusing to fuse with that party upon State, county, legislative and congressional candidates, the Democratic party cannot consider your proposition.

Concerning the suggestion contained in your letter as to a joint debate between you and the Democratic candidates for the Senate, you are informed that the Democratic party has no candidate for the Senate and that it does not propose to discuss or consider the Senatorial question until after the question of whether North Carolina is to be governed by the white man or by the negro has been settled in the August election. From that paramount and all-absorbing question the Democratic party does not propose to be diverted, either by Senatorial contest, sham tickets, or cunningly devised schemes to "play politics."

Yours truly,  
F. M. SIMMONS,  
Chairman Democratic State Ex. Com.

That's the way to treat dummy ducks!

#### A SUIT FOR 30,000 DAMAGES.

Against the N. C. R. Co. For the Killing of Ernest Young.

Durham, N. C., April 21.—Dr. W. D. Young administrator of the late Ernest P. oYung, has brought suit against the North Carolina Railroad Company for \$30,000 damages, for the killing of the young man by a passenger train at East Durham in January. Deceased was a school teacher who resided in Wake county, and was visiting his uncle, Dr. Young, at East Durham, at the time he was killed. He was struck by Southern passenger train No. 8, while on his way to the East Durham drug store. Mr. Young graduated at the Cary High School last June, and won a scholarship in Wake Forest College, where he would have entered last September but for the fact that he had an attack of typhoid fever last summer which lasted for sometime and left him in such a weak condition that he was not able to take up his studies. The suit will come up next October. The attorneys for the plaintiff are Messrs. Boone, Bryant and Briggs, of this city.

Mr. J. Robert Jordan, the well known impersonator, who was to have given an entertainment here on Monday night under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, will be unable to be here on account of sickness. By reason of this the entertainment has been called off indefinitely. Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Perry returned home this morning from Baltimore and Washington, where they have been on account of Mrs. Perry's health. She returns very much improved and a great deal stronger than when she left home.

#### For Union of Methodists.

Cincinnati, O., April 19.—The breach between Methodists North and Methodists South is being bridged. The clergy and laity of Cincinnati and Covington think the General Conference at Chicago should take action looking to union. Amalgamation would give the Methodist Episcopal Church almost five million members. When Bishop Andrew married a Southern widow owning slaves the General Conference of 1844 disapproved his action by suspending a preacher slave owner named Harding. The Methodists of the South then withdrew, and organized a church of their own. The Rev. J. W. Mitchell, of Covington, Ky., pastor of the Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, son of a slave-holder, and an officer in the Confederate army, said today: "Both branches have made great mistakes. The Northern Church has established opposition churches in the South, and the Church South has conference in Illinois 1/2, in h m h has a conference in Illinois. We now have no real difference, and it is time to do away with rival altars."

Dr. P. C. Cornick, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, said: "Union is bound to come, but numerous preliminary steps are necessary. The younger generation North and South is healing old sectional sores." The Rev. E. L. Southgate, of the Scott Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, Covington, an ex-Confederate soldier, believes the greatest drawback would lie in a predominance of power in the Church North, which is numerically and financially the stronger. He said: "This could be remedied by a number of general conferences geographically divided with one supreme general conference."

#### TOLD HIM WHY.

Mr. Niccelfo (cautiously)—Why are you so cold and distant?  
Sweet Girl (quietly)—The fire has gone out, and this sofa is too heavy for me to move up to your chair.

When you see an advertisement for a plain cook it's a safe bet that some man's wife inserted it.