

TAR HEELS IN CUBA

First North Carolina Regiment the First to March Through Havana.

CUBANS WELCOME THE SOLDIERS

The Men Make a Fine Appearance as they Pass Through the City in Heavy Marching Order—A Street Fight Between Cubans and Spaniards—Fighting in the Hotel Inglaterra—General Greene Appealed to for Protection—To Transport Spanish Troops from the Philippines—The Nicaraguan Canal Under Discussion.

Havana, December 12.—The first North Carolina regiment, which arrived here yesterday morning on the United States transport Roumanian, disembarked this morning and marched through the city, with band and colors, to the camp at Marianao. At the time the regiment had reached the suburb Ceiro many hundreds of men, women and children were following, all showing deep emotion, the men embracing one another, the women weeping from excessive pleasure and the children shouting endearing names as the North Carolinians marched along.

The troops were amazed at the intensity of feeling displayed. Several hundred Cubans followed the regiment all the way to Marianao, a distance of seven miles. The troops, in heavy marching order, made a fine appearance, reaching the camp about 11 o'clock this morning, where they were comfortably installed.

RIOT BETWEEN CUBANS AND SPANIARDS.

Three Cubans were killed and one Spanish officer and two Cubans wounded last night in an affray between some Spanish officers off duty and a number of citizens and a party of Cubans who wished to close the Tacon theatre on account of the death of General Calixto Garcia at Washington. The Spanish troops on duty intervened and restored order.

After the news of General Garcia's death spread through Havana early yesterday evening the Cubans wished to have all the places of amusement closed. They succeeded in closing two places frequented by Cubans, but the management of the Tacon theatre where there were many Spanish officers among the audience, refused to close the house. Thereupon Ellegrette, a former captain of insurgent troops, got into an excited argument with the manager of the theatre and was escorted to the side walk by the police on duty. There Ellegrette entered into a heated discussion with a Spanish officer, who struck him across the face with the flat of his sword. Then there was a collision between the Cubans and the Spanish military men. More blows were struck on both sides and many persons from the cafes and park cheered for Spain and brought crowds of people to the spot from adjacent streets and squares. Suddenly a shot was fired, whether by a Cuban or by a Spaniard, intentionally or accidentally cannot be said, and the Cubans retreated into the Hotel Inglaterra. More shots were fired on both sides and Arturo Tizet, a French citizen born in Havana, was shot and seriously wounded while sitting at a table.

More shots were fired and Cubans ran through the hotel office and made their way up stairs. Jesus Scotalongo, a Cuban, fell wounded on the stairs and another wounded man broke into the room occupied by Lieutenant Fitzgough Lee, son of the famous general and former counsel general here, demanding protection.

General Greene and several members of his staff, who had been out on a balcony watching the crowd, heard the uproar in the hotel and went into the corridor. As soon as the Spanish officers saw General Greene, who was in uniform, they stopped the pursuit of the Cubans, saluted and retired.

In the meantime Estanislao Lemus had been fatally wounded in the streets and Pedro Bles and Senor Jimenez had been killed.

Shortly afterward the Spanish guards on duty swarmed in from neighboring streets and order was restored.

At the time the Cubans and pursuing Spaniards ran through the Hotel Inglaterra General Humphries was in the lobby, talking with Major Martin of General Greene's staff, and other gentlemen. A bullet shattered a mirror near which they stood and two others splintered the staircase.

The hotel was full of American officers and civilians and some of them with their wives, were standing on the balconies at the imminent risk of being hit by bullets fired at an upward angle to scare the crowds. From that point they watched the spectacle in the electric light square.

It is reported, in addition to those killed and wounded previously mentioned four are being cared for in private houses. Three arrests were made. A few minutes after the shooting in the hotel frightened patrons and Cubans gathered around General Greene, asking if he would protect them. He assured them that he believed they were safe, but the only recognized authority in Havana was the Spanish executive. He then sent Captain Cole and Lieuten-

ant Stevens, to General Castellanos to inquire what was being done to preserve order. The latter replied that the cafes had been ordered closed and the streets cleared, while troops in sufficient numbers to keep the peace had been posted in the squares and thoroughfares. Two of the aides of General Castellanos called upon General Greene and gave him further personal assurances.

Telephone messages describing the occurrences were sent to General Wade, in El Vedado, and General Greene cabled to Washington a brief statement of the facts. What was taking place in the city was all unknown to the American warships and transports in the harbor nor did the news reach there till this morning.

The United States evacuation commissioners and General Greene sent General Clous and Captain Hart at noon today to exchange views with the Spanish commissioners. It was arranged that all the Cuban officers and soldiers including Generals Julios Sauguita and Jos. Lacerot, should go to the Cuban camp near Marianao, and remain out of the city until the Spanish forces are withdrawn.

The Two Hundred and Second New York regiment began to land at 6 o'clock this morning and at 10 o'clock a column about 1,000 strong started to march from San Jose wharf to the Christiana railroad station. The troops were led by Colonel Seyburn and Major Abbott, the regimental band playing simple marching airs. The color sergeants bore the Stars and Stripes and the blue and gold banner of the state of New York. There were only the ordinary number of people in the streets and it was only occasionally that cries of "Vive Espana," "Vive Americanos" or "Vive Cuban Liberty" were heard. The onlookers were most silent and were merely curious to see the American soldiers. The regiment arrived at the railroad station at 10:30 o'clock and after some delay two trains loaded with troops pulled out of the depot. Some of the troops belonging to this detachment are bound for the city of Pinal del Rio, about 118 miles from here. The others will be stationed at Guanajay and Mariel, not far from here, in the province of Pinal del Rio.

Washington, December 12.—The Quartermaster's department of the army is now called upon to face the very formidable task of transporting from the Philippines all of the Spanish soldiers who constitute the garrisons of the islands. There are about 15,000 of these, according to the best information possessed by the war department. All of the government transports in serviceable condition, are required for the movement of the United States army, so the war department will be obliged to invite proposals from transportation companies to carry the men.

Washington, December 12.—Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, introduced a bill today authorizing the president to acquire by purchase from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua full ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty of such land as may be desirable and necessary to construct and defend a ship canal. The president is also directed to construct such a canal. In negotiations with the states mentioned, the president may make special arrangements as to the use of the canal. The bill appropriates \$140,000,000 to complete it. The canal shall be constructed under the supervision of engineer officers of the war department.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, today introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution as follows: "No new state, the territory of which was not a part of the United States and under its jurisdiction and sovereignty on the first day of January, A. D. 1898, shall be admitted into the union unless three-fourths of the members elected to each house of congress shall vote affirmatively for such admission." The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

When you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of piles being cured by this, than all others combined. R. R. Bellamy.

A Bank Cashier Convicted.
Philadelphia, December 12.—William Steele, former cashier of the collapsed Chestnut Street National bank, was found guilty today by a jury in the United States district court. The jury was out half an hour. Steele was charged with aiding and abetting the late William M. Singler, president of the bank, in misapplying the funds of the institution, making false entries in the books of the bank and false reports to the comptroller of the currency.

ARMY INCREASE

General Miles Advocates His Bill Before the House Committee on Military Affairs

Washington, December 12.—Major General Miles appeared today before the house committee on military affairs for a hearing relative to the proposed re-organization and increase of the army. Two bills for this purpose are pending, one drawn by General Miles and introduced into the senate as the Hawley bill, and another introduced in the house by Chairman Hull, of the military committee. At the outset General Miles addressed himself to the general need of the increase of the army with reference to the other bill. He said he had always favored the establishment of a fixed standard for the army. The experience of the last year, he said, had demonstrated that our present military establishment was inadequate to maintain our position as a first class power.

"If we are to keep the Philippines, and I have no more idea that we will give up Manila than we will give up Bunker Hill or any other place immortalized in our history, then this native force will largely augment our own troops and I understand the natives are ready to enter upon this service."

General Miles then turned his attention to the bill drawn by him. He had prepared this, he said, simply, in order to express his views in definite form. He explained in detail the provisions as to cavalry, artillery, infantry and staff.

In response to questions, General Miles said that at least 2,000 native troops and 2,000 of our troops were required to maintain order in Porto Rico. At least 15,000 were required for western posts exposed to Indian uprisings. When asked how many troops were required in Cuba, General Miles said that as troops were moving there now he would not go into details on that point, as it might be erroneously construed as comment on his superiors in office. He expressed that most of the troops would be of our own men with the exception of "organized" asked Mr. Sulzer, democrat of New York.

"I do not know that is a political question," answered the general. "He would be sufficient for Cuba in the near future. The officers in the Philippines estimated they would require 25,000 men, possibly more. Altogether about 35,000 men were needed abroad and 35,000 at home."

"When Cuba is independent, the 10,000 can be withdrawn and the army reduced?" suggested Mr. Sulzer.

"I would wait until that time comes and then consider the question," answered General Miles. "Whatever is the status of Cuba, it will be necessary to maintain a stronghold there for a number of years."

Concerning the size of the army under the proposed bill, General Schofield said he estimated a need of about 30,000 for the Philippines, 15,000 to 20,000 for Cuba, 5,000 to 8,000 for Porto Rico, 15,000 for manning and caring for fortifications, 10,000 for the Indian country and 15,000 as a reserve. He did not believe in underestimating the seriousness of our task in the Philippines and the only thing to do was to meet the conditions in the best possible manner.

When Mr. Cox asked what would be done if the Philippine natives were whipped, "but would not stay whipped," General Schofield replied, amid laughter, that he would advise "whipping them till they stayed whipped."

After General Schofield had concluded, General Miles spoke briefly on what had been said as to the commanding general. He said the laws now clearly recognize his position as commanding general, and one of these laws made the general commanding the army a member ex-officio of the board. He did not approve the suggestion that the head of the army be an executive staff officer to the president. During most of the time for the last 100 years the army had been under the command of a general or a lieutenant general and that was the practice the world over.

General Miles said he did not speak from a personal standpoint, as he was ready to be retired at any time; but he believed in the principle of a rank and authority commensurate with the responsibility.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. R. R. Bellamy.

A Fight Between Whites and Negroes
Danville, Va., December 12.—At Virginia, in Halifax county, Va., Saturday night, trouble between several white men and a crowd of drunken negroes resulted in the wounding of several of the negroes. The trouble started with a fight in J. C. King's store between a white man and a negro, in which the latter was worsted. The negroes gathered about the store and an assault on the place was made by them, pistols, rocks and other missiles being used. A number of warrants are out and some arrests have been made. Particulars are meagre.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. R. R. Bellamy.

Philippines Anxious for Annexation
Washington, December 12.—Don Maximo Cortez and Don Angel Cortez, Philippine brothers, saw the president today and expressed the hope that the Philippine islands would be speedily annexed to the United States. They represented that this was the unanimous desire of the better class of Filipinos. They asserted positively that they and other Filipinos had contributed large sums to Argentina on condition that he should fight for annexation alone. The president heard the statements and remarked that the object of this government in its relations with the people of the Philippines was to do them only good.

Assistant Quartermaster Convicted—Trains Sheriff's Report

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., December 12.—Ex-Assistant Quartermaster W. H. Holloman, of Apex, Guilford county, was tried today for opening letters written by a young woman with whom he was in love and her sweetheart. Holloman lost an arm last winter. He cried while on trial and out of sympathy Judge Purnell gave him a sentence of only sixty days in jail.

The state treasurer's statement for past two years made tonight shows receipts for last year \$1,308,991; this year, \$1,337,552; disbursements \$1,294,725 last year, \$1,545,592 this year; penitentiary earnings last year, \$134,516; this year \$94,947.

A DESERTRADO CAPTURED

After a Desperate Fight With a Sheriff and His posse

Savannah, Ga., December 12.—Bob Brewer, the noted outlaw, who figured so conspicuously in the "Jesup riot" ten years ago, was captured at Johnston station last night by a sheriff's posse.

Sheriff Lyons received word where Brewer was and went over to capture him, taking with him Deputies Price and Fisher. They were joined by another deputy and proceeded to the house where Brewer had been located. As soon as Brewer became aware of his discovery he shot and killed Annie Francis, a colored woman whom he supposed had given him away. Several shots were then fired, into the house by the posse and were returned by Brewer.

Brewer then came to the door of the house and started out, but as soon as he opened the door Deputy Sheriff Price shot him with a heavy load of shot which took effect in his face and arm. Brewer staggered back and fell, but got up again almost immediately and was shot in the neck by Sheriff Lyons. He was secured and brought to Savannah to prevent his lynching.

Brewer shot and killed Town Marshal Barnhill, wounded Russell Leggett in the Jesup riot ten years ago and has been at large since that time. He says he has never been further away from Jesup at any time since the riot than Jacksonville, Fla. No fears are entertained of his being lynched.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly by using One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all ages and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. R. R. Bellamy.

Germany in the East

Berlin, December 12.—During the course of the debate on foreign affairs in the Reichstag today Baron Von Bulow, the foreign secretary, said the eastern question at the present moment was peaceful and much less threatening to the peace of the world, though he did not mean to imply that the problem was settled.

"It is like a sea serpent," he continued, "one by one it appears after the other. None of those who hear me will live to see the final settlement. We must, after all, leave to our children's children a few nuts to crack. Germany does not act in a selfish influence in the Orient and in that fact lies the peculiarity and security of her position at the Golden Horn. The sympathies of the Turkish and German rests upon the conviction that she means to uphold international law with reference to Turkey as well as to other nations."

With regard to Germany's relations to Great Britain, Baron Von Bulow said there were various matters in which Germany could proceed in company with England and that willingly without prejudice and with the fullest maintenance of other valuable relations.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. De Witt's Little Early Riser will remove the trouble and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactive Liver and other complaints. Small, sugar coat, don't gripe. Cause nausea. R. R. Bellamy.

Annual Convention of Federation of Labor

Kansas City, Mo., December 12.—The eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in Stropes hall today. About 150 delegates from all parts of the country, and two from across the water, namely, William Thorne and William Ingham of London, representing the British trade union congress, were present. Delegate Inskip's mission is to lead for a closer alliance between the United States and Great Britain in their industrial as well as political life.

After the usual preliminary matters of organization President Gompers delivered his address.

First Military Governor of Havana
Washington, December 12.—Secretary Alger this afternoon designated General Ludlow to act as first military governor of Havana city, with full power to deal with all local questions. He will leave for his post shortly. General Greene at Havana will remain there until relieved by General Ludlow and then come home to be retired.

TWO QUESTIONS

Of Great National Importance Discussed in the Senate.

OUR TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

The Subject of Debate in the Senate—Senator Vest Argues at Length Against the New Colonial System Brought About by the Result of the War with Spain—Memorials Against Expansion of Territory Presented—Senator Morgan Argues in Favor of the Necessity of the Construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

Washington, December 12.—Discussion of two questions, each of interest and importance at this time, was begun by the senate at its session today. Territorial expansion and the construction of the Nicaraguan canal occupied the attention of the body during the greater part of the afternoon.

As soon as the routine morning business had been disposed of Senator Vest, democrat of Missouri, called up his resolution offered last week, declaring it to be unconstitutional for the government to acquire foreign territory, except for coaling stations or some like purpose, unless its intention was to confer statehood upon the territory and citizenship upon its inhabitants. Senator Vest declared that it was a basic principle of this government that "the powers of the government were derived from the consent of the governed," and maintained that the federal government had no authority either in morals or interest in the constitution to go beyond that principle. He held that the principle had been sustained by the supreme court in various decisions and that no public man of prominence and no recognized tribunal had been reckless enough to controvert it, until within the last six months, "when the craze of expansion seems to have taken possession of the American people."

Senator Vest thought it was the purpose of the expansionists to adopt the European system of colonization. He pointed out that Great Britain had in the mother country 129,299 square miles of territory and in her colonies 16,967,700 square miles. The disproportion of population was about the same.

Senator Vest maintained that the fundamental principle of this government was the grant of citizenship to all within the jurisdiction of the government, except among the Indians. He did not believe that any body would be reckless enough to say that Thomas Jefferson, who penned the words, "All governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," was not accurate in the light of our constitution.

In the act of the cession of the territory of Louisiana from France to the United States is found a provision that the inhabitants, as soon as possible, should be made citizens of the United States, and the territory of Louisiana be made a state of the union. So it was, declared, Senator Vest, when Florida was acquired from Spain and when Alaska was obtained from Russia. "When, where, how," he asked, "have we surrendered the great power that this is a confederation of states?"

"I cannot conceive it to be possible to point out any other form of government under our constitution," Senator Vest declared, "that the United States supreme court had settled that question for all time. He maintained that the overwhelming argument of the expansionists was that the constitution applies alone to the states of the union, in favor of what he termed this "monstrous proposition." He said the expansionists quoted Daniel Webster, for whose opinions, he himself had the highest respect. The argument of Mr. Webster referred to had been made in a debate with John C. Calhoun, when slavery was the dominant issue. Mr. Calhoun had maintained that inasmuch as slavery was recognized by the federal constitution, its extension into the territories acquired by the United States was constitutional. Then it was that Mr. Webster had declared that the constitution applied to the states alone.

"To say," declared Senator Vest, "that citizens of a territory are excluded from the privilege guaranteed by the bill of rights and are merely the subjects of the arbitrary will of congress is a monstrous proposition. But fortunately the supreme court has determined that question in many cases."

"I do not deny," continued Senator Vest, "the power of the federal government to acquire territory, but I do deny its power to acquire territory peopled with millions without their consent and with no intention of conferring upon them citizenship. I may be answered that the point is not good that it may be evaded by the taking in of vast tracts of lands peopled with barbarians to be held merely for commercial advantages. When the Congress of the United States shall be so degraded as this is only a question of time until the end shall come."

"We are a great people," continued Senator Vest, "we are told that this country can do anything, constitution or not constitution. We are a great people, it is true, but we cannot do more than another great people did—a people that conquered the world, not with steel ships, and modern cannon, but with bare swords and primitive gallees. The colonial system destroyed all hope of republicanism in the old time. It is an appendage of monarchy. It can exist in no free country, because it uproots and eliminates the basis of all republican institutions—that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"I know not what may be done with the glamour of foreign conquest and greed of the money making classes of

this country. For myself, I would rather quit public life this minute—may, I would be willing to yield life itself—rather than give my consent to this fantastic and wicked attempt to revolutionize our government, and to substitute the principles of our hereditary enemy for the teachings of Washington and his associates."

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, in expressing the hope that Senator Vest would not ask for immediate action upon his resolution, said he desired to offer some remarks upon it, but was not prepared today to do so. He did not, he said, acquiesce in the law as stated by the Missouri senator. He believed that the power to acquire territory was inherent and the nation was not subject to limitation. In the remarks he proposed to submit he would endeavor to establish this belief. He thought it perfectly evident that if the United States, in fighting a war, came into possession of territory, the progress of its army and navy could not be stopped until the constituted authorities should declare whether it was the purpose of the government to hold the acquired territory with the ultimate intention of conferring statehood upon its inhabitants.

In response to an inquiry by Senator Hoar, Senator Platt declared that the power of the government to acquire territory was full and plenary.

To this proposition, unless it were accompanied by declarations as to the purpose of the government with respect to the territory acquired, which purpose should be within the power of the constitution to confer, Senator Hoar said he desired to enter his emphatic dissent.

Senator Morgan opened the debate on the canal bill with a three hour appeal for action at this session of the whole country, he said, would be disappointed if congress did not act. He was willing to take any measure which would result in the building of the canal.

A question was raised as to the language regarding the neutrality of the canal in case the United States were at war with a country. Senator Morgan said that the language of the bill specifically excepted such a case.

Senator Hoar suggested that the clause relating to the neutrality of the canal should be amended so as to read: "Except as to nations at war with the United States."

Senator Morgan said he would accept the amendment. No senator should vote against the bill on this account.

During the day Senator Hoar and Senator Hale presented resolutions of citizens of their states remonstrating against the extension of American sovereignty over the Philippine islands, and against the acquisition of foreign territory without the consent of the people of such territory. The resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill authorizing A. A. Bartlett to raise the battleship Maine and transport it to the United States.

At 5:10 o'clock the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house spent the larger part of the day on District of Columbia affairs. The bill to relieve the condition of American seamen was taken up, but nothing was accomplished.

Mr. Payne, republican, of New York, explained that the bill would do away with some of the evils of the allotment system under which seamen have been defrauded of their earnings; the punishment of sailors by imprisonment is greatly lessened; masters are required to ship with a full complement of men; the food which the men are to receive is stated and punishment by flogging is abolished.

At 4:45 o'clock p. m. it was suggested that no quorum was present and on motion of Mr. Payne the house adjourned.

A Spanish Gunboat Floated

Manila, December 12.—The Isla de Cuba, one of the cruisers sunk by Admiral Dewey, in the battle of Manila, on May 1st last, and which he subsequently caused to be raised, started for Hong Kong today under her own steam. She is of 1,030 tons displacement and 2,200 indicated horse power.

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