

THE PHILIPPINES.

Peace Commissioner Gray Speaks of the Attitude of Our Government.

NOT TO ANNEX THESE ISLANDS.

The Same Treatment to be Accorded Them as is Declared for Cuba in the Resolution of Congress--The Government Forced by the Condition of Affairs at the Conclusion of the War to Take Temporary Possession of the Territory Rather Than Leave it to Spain or to Become the Prey of Other Nations.

Wilmington, Del., January 14.—United States Senator George Gray was tendered a complimentary dinner in this city tonight. President McKinley, his cabinet and all members of the peace commission, with the exception of John Bassett Moore, sent letters of regret. Mr. Moore was the only member of the commission present. There were two hundred guests in attendance.

Senator Gray was the chief speaker of the evening, and responding to the toast "Our guests of honor," he said: "It seems to me very commonplace and cold, in response to this generous welcome, to say that I thank you from a full heart, and yet, what else can I say. When one feels deeply, short words are best and commonplace phrases take on a new meaning.

"I have had, as you know, the great honor of having been sent by the president of the United States as one of the commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with Spain, and we lately brought home with us such a treaty, which, if ratified, will restore peace between the two countries and make more secure the peace of the world.

"We are now in a crisis of our national history, and your hearts and minds, as patriotic citizens of this great country, are full of anxiety as to the proper settlement of the momentous issues which have resulted from the war with Spain. While our country was at war with Spain we are ready to make, I hope, every sacrifice to insure the success of our arms and bring victory and honor to the American flag. And when the war was over, I believe, the patriotic instinct of American citizenship demanded, as your president enjoined upon us, that we would exhibit magnanimity to a prostrate foe and moderation in the hour of victory, as we had forced the war with steadfastness and courage. In the first place, I want to say to you that it was my pleasure as well as what I conceived my duty, to endeavor to carry out this instruction, so creditable to us as a nation and so worthy of the high civilization of which we profess to be leaders.

"The acquisition of territory by the United States was not one of the objects of the war, and we solemnly declared in the resolution of congress that our only object in demanding the relinquishment of the sovereignty of Cuba by Spain, was not to hold it ourselves, except that we might pacify it and fit it for self-government by its own people.

"But in this, as in all else, 'man proposes and God disposes'; and it is one of the things that make thoughtful men desire to avoid war where it can be avoided, for no one can tell what its consequences may be. I ardently desired that we might escape the necessity of taking the burden that their taking will impose upon us and I know that the president of the United States was equally anxious to the same end. But it became apparent that without seeking, conditions had been created and out of these conditions unquestionably duties had sprung which could not be avoided or evaded by the United States.

"It was argued that the performance of duty is sometimes not only unpleasant, but has dangers attendant upon it; nevertheless, a brave man and a brave nation will not shrink from it on that account. On the other hand, if American sentiment did not justify the return of these islands to Spain, no more could it justify leaving them derelict in the eastern ocean, the prey of the first occupant of European rapacity. The powers of Europe would acquiesce in our taking them, but they would not have stood by and seen them in their helpless condition of anarchy and disorder, without seizing the opportunity to aggrandize themselves, and so it was thought best by the president and his advisors to take the possession of their sovereignty from Spain and hold it in trust to be administered in conformity with those high ideals and glorious traditions which animate and glorify the history of our country. Duty cannot honorably be avoided, because it may bring pain or danger, nor can responsibility always be evaded because of its burdens.

"That I sought in Paris by all honorable means to escape this responsibility does not matter now. It came to a point at last that we either leave the islands to Spain, take them as we did or break off negotiations and come home without a treaty of peace. In the last event, the treaty would be broken,

and a state of active war would have been resumed. We would have no cession of the sovereignty of the Philippines and none of Porto Rico and no relinquishment of the sovereignty of Cuba.

"It is true that in the protocol of August 12th Spain had definitely promised that she would cede Porto Rico and relinquish Cuba, but without a treaty of peace that promise would not be performed. What would then have been the exigency of the situation? Undoubtedly, we would have been compelled to go on and seize, with the strong hand and by military power, both the Philippine archipelago and the greater and lesser Antilles, taking by ruthless conquest what it was far better that we should take by the voluntary cession of a treaty of peace.

"But now that we have them, it does not follow that we are committed to a colonial policy or to a violation of those great principles of liberty and self government which must always remain American ideals, if our free institutions are to endure.

"No country, and no country least of all, can afford to trample on its ideals. I have no fear that it will do so. Without assuming for a moment any right to speak for the president, I think I can assure you, with some knowledge whereof I speak, that he fully appreciates the duties and responsibilities of the situation and that he is committed to no policy, calculated to discourage, much less strike down, the aspirations of liberty loving people all over the world. I belong to a different political party, but I should be false to my sense of justice and to that pride which I feel as an American if I did not declare my confidence in the patriotism and purity of purpose of William McKinley. He is no usurper of power, no stranger to American institutions, but one of the American people called to his high office by their suffrages, and it would be strange indeed, if he did not share to the fullest extent in the love of our constitution and the principles that underlie it. What less than this can be truthfully said of an American president? It will be the beginning of the end of our great career as a nation. But the solution of the problems which confront us is not with the president.

"When the treaty is ratified no policy can be adopted without the sanction of congress. And the whole American people will determine, through their representatives, what relations we shall sustain to the Philippines. Shall we hold the sovereignty in trust for their people, as we will do in Cuba, or shall we with their consent establish a protectorate over them or govern them as we will the island of Porto Rico. All these important questions will properly come up for determination after the ratification of the treaty. I will not entertain the fear that the American people will not stand by the principles of the constitution and the declaration that they will not curb the ambition of territorial aggrandizement and exhibit to the world an example of moderation, justice and self restraint that will be worth to us in moral strength more than all the islands of the seas."

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations. R. R. Bellamy.

THE ALBANY LAUNCHED

The Sister Ship of the Cruiser New Orleans Now Afloat.
New Castle, Eng., January 14.—The United States cruiser Albany was successfully launched this afternoon in the presence of United States naval attaché, Lieutenant Colwell and many other Americans.

The Albany was christened by Mrs. Colwell. Afterward Sir Andrew Noble, vice chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., limited, proposed success to the vessel and on so doing regretted the absence of the United States charge d'affaires, Henry White, who, however, telegraphed wishing the Albany a successful career as sistership of the New Orleans, which Mr. White added, has given great satisfaction to her officers and crew.

Vessel Capsized and Crew Drowned.
Tacoma, Wash., January 14.—The British ship Andelina, which arrived last night in ballast, capsized and sank in twenty-two fathoms of water early this morning. Captain G. V. Slatting and a crew of eighteen men are lost. The Andelina was 2,400 tons, four-masted bark from Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and came from Shanghai for wheat. The captain leaves a wife and three children in Nova Scotia.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Senator Hoar's Resolution to That Effect—Resolution for Congressional Investigation of the Conduct of the War—Both Houses Adjourn in Respect to Memory of Late Representative Dingley

SENATE.

Washington, January 14.—A resolution of more than ordinary significance and importance was introduced in the senate today by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That the people of the Philippine Islands of right ought to be free and independent; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the Spanish crown, and that all political connection between them and Spain is and ought to be totally dissolved, and that they have, therefore, full power to do all acts and things which independent states may of right do; that it is their right to institute a new government for themselves, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness, and that with these rights the people of the United States do not propose to interfere."

"I should like to have in adopted immediately," said Senator Hoar. "I am glad," said Senator Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and the resolution went over.

The resolution of Senator Allen for the appointment of a committee of five senators to investigate the conduct of the late war was laid before the senate and Senator Allen took the floor in advocacy of it.

Senator Allen said he had no desire to embarrass the president, but so many complaints had been made by the press and individuals of the conduct of the war that he thought it time for a rigid and impartial investigation of the war to be made. He had, he said, no confidence in the Alger relief commission, which was now conducting an investigation of the war. He was satisfied that no truthful or practical results would accrue from that investigation. He criticized the sending of troops to Chickamauga, where they were faced by sickness and death. He intimated that the troops of the war were sent to Chickamauga for the benefit of transportation companies. He declared that there had been gross irregularities in the handling of the commissary and other supplies. He said it had been charged that the supplies were in many cases unfit for use. He was satisfied the charges were true. If the troops had been furnished "embalmed beef," the people and the world had a right to know it. He repeated that he had no confidence in the report that the investigation commission would make.

Interrupting Senator Allen, Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, criticized him for his anticipation of an unfair and partial report from the commission and suggested that he might better wait until the report was presented before he attacked it.

At this point a message was received from the house, announcing the adoption of resolutions on the death of Representative Dingley.

Fitting resolutions in respect to the memory of the late Representative Dingley and Senator Hale, of Maine, then delivered a brief eulogy on the distinguished statesman, moving that the senate adjourn.

The senate then at 12:43 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The house of representatives assembled today under circumstances of deep and universal sorrow in the death of Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine. As Speaker Reed entered the chamber a hush fell upon the members as they arose and with bowed heads listened to the eloquent tribute from the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Conden.

Mr. Boutelle, the senior member of the Maine delegation, was then recognized for a brief and feeling announcement of the demise of his colleague.

Mr. Boutelle then offered a resolution providing that the funeral services be held in the hall of the house of representatives at noon Monday and that a committee of nine members of the house be appointed to attend the funeral at Lewiston, Me.

The speaker announced the committee under the resolutions and at 12:20 o'clock p. m., as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned until Monday, when the funeral services will occur.

Alliance Between Russia and Afghanistan.
London, January 14.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says: "According to news from St. Petersburg, from a source usually trustworthy, a treaty of alliance between Russia and Afghanistan was signed on January 3rd, despite the strenuous opposition of Great Britain, whose representative, it is alleged, offered the amer money and troops with a view of inducing him to enter upon hostilities against Russia."

According to the same source of information, the amer, a few days before, issued a proclamation assuring the Afghans of the czar's friendly disposition and of the benefits likely to result from Russia building the Kushk railway.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children, perfectly harmless. R. R. Bellamy.

No Error in the W. A. E. Moore Trial.
New York, January 14.—Justice Nash, in the supreme court today denied the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt, pending an appeal to the appellate court, in the case of W. A. E. Moore, who was convicted of robbery, extortion and assault on Martin Mahon. Justice Nash finds that no error was committed in allowing certain evidence to go to the jury.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS

The Bill Requiring Them to Become State Corporations—The Question of Division of School Funds—Governor Russell To No Longer Live in Wilmington

Messenger Bureau

Raleigh, N. C., January 14.—Representative Locke Craig has introduced in the house a bill which requires corporations desiring to do business in this state to pay a license tax of \$500. At first it was \$1,000, but today he decided to make the figure \$500. The bill is intended to apply to railroads and insurance companies and appears in a way to be a result of caucus action. Your correspondent today had a talk with Mr. Craig about this bill and asked him its purpose. He said: "Its purpose is to prevent the removal to federal courts of cases by or against foreign corporations. The fees fixed by the bill is \$500, to be paid as a license fee by such corporations and is required by the bill to be paid only once, not annually."

Your correspondent then asked: "How do you propose to prevent such removal of causes?"

Craig replied: "This bill 'domesticates' the foreign corporations and thus prevents the removal of causes to federal courts when the amount involved is \$2,000 or more, as now provided by United States statutes."

The object of this bill is to force the taking out of North Carolina charters. The fact is it is aimed more particularly at railroads. Craig was asked if he did not think it would immensely increase "overhead" insurance and he supposed it would. He added that of course there would be no way of reaching companies which had no assets in North Carolina but which did business here.

Representative Ray, of Macon, assured the negroes in the house that no bill would be passed giving all the white school taxes to white schools. Mr. Craig, who is from the Asheville district, gives the same assurance. Mr. Julian, who introduced the bill to do this, says if the proposition was submitted to the people in the shape of a constitutional amendment it would be ratified by a majority of at least 75,000. Another member tells me that many thousands of people in the country are tired of the negro schools and do not care whether the negroes have any education or not.

Representative Ransom, of Mecklenburg, says that the sentiment among country people in the state is overwhelmingly that this legislature ought to reduce salaries and fees. He says he believes this course will be taken.

The legislature is being flooded with petitions for the creation of the county of "Scotland" out of the lower end, (a little less than half) of Richmond county. It is the fourth time a legislature has been urged to take this step. There appears to be quite a strong sentiment against the creation of any new counties.

It is said that at the expiration of his term of office Governor Russell will not return to his home at Wilmington, but will go to New York and engage in the practice of law. He is a person non grata to the Wilmington democrats.

There is a clamor for the discharge at once of all the fusion employees of the penitentiary. Superintendent Day says this a hard thing to do, as three months' pay is due them and they have no money with which to pay their expenses home. He wants the legislature to pass at once the bill paying those past due salaries and says all the fusionists will then be discharged and their places filled by democrats.

The white state convict Willard Moore, who in this county murdered Shaw, a guard, will be put on trial for his life next Thursday.

Mr. S. A. Frazier, Editor of the *Micranopy* (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It this remedy as a specific for La Grippe and its exhausting after effects. Never fails. R. R. Bellamy.

COUNT ESTERHAZY

Sends to the Court of Cassation a Synopsis of His Testimony in the Dreyfus Matter

Paris, January 14.—Major Count Esterhazy has sent to M. Mazeou, president of the court of cassation, a synopsis of the evidence of which he would have given at the Dreyfus re-inquiry if a safe conduct had been granted him. He admits his relations during 1895, at the request of Colonel Sandherr, chief of the information bureau, with a foreign agent, by which the count claims he furnished the colonel with important information enabling him to combat the intrigues of an individual well known, but whose position made it unsafe to act openly against him.

Esterhazy adds that he was warned a month ahead of Matthew Dreyfus' intention and denounced it at the instigation of Colonel Picquart. Subsequently to this he had the closest relations with his superiors and acted throughout on their instructions until January 7, 1898, when, he claims, the war ministry suddenly assumed a hostile attitude toward him.

Fresh proceedings, the count asserts, were instituted at the instigation of his cousin, with the view of getting him out of the way and preventing him from testifying before the court of cassation.

In conclusion, Esterhazy says: "Alone, exiled, abandoned by those who should have defended me, I have resisted the most tempting offers and have refused to say or write a word against my chiefs. I hope the pain will be spared me of having to appeal to the tribunal of public opinion from the decision of the court of cassation."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Claims for Equipping the Volunteers to be Investigated by a Committee.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED.

Matters Relating to New Hanover and Wilmington--Changes in Craven County Government--House Passes Bill Amending Charter of Fayetteville--The Experts Report on Condition of Penitentiary Books--Their Unsatisfactory Condition.

The Finances Badly Managed--The Institution Heavily in Debt.

(Special to The Messenger.)

SENATE.

Raleigh, N. C., January 14.—The senate met at 10 o'clock.

A resolution was introduced that there should be an investigation as to the \$25,000 claimed to be due by the state for equipment and mustering in of troops of the three North Carolina regiments last year. It was referred to the finance committee.

A bill was introduced by Senator Davis, regarding fences in Brunswick county.

The following bills passed final reading: To provide permanent system of government for Craven county. To provide for filling of vacancies in office in Craven. To regulate bonds of officers of Craven. To increase the number of commissioners in Craven. To re-unite the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railroad. To amend the charter of St. Mary's school. To repeal public printing laws enacted by the last legislature.

The senate finance committee reported favorably the house bill to repeal the act of 1897, establishing a board of equalization.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The house met at 10 o'clock.

The announcement was made that the governor would send in, not later than next Tuesday, his reasons for removing Railway Commissioners Otho Wilson and James W. Wilson.

It was further announced that the governor had informed the special committee that he would, if it were desired, furnish the names of the persons who gave him information on which he made the removals.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Willard, to revise the jury lists of New Hanover county, and to amend the charter of the Wilmington Gas Light Company, by allowing it to consolidate with the Electric Company or Seacoast railway. By Mr. Ray, of Cumberland, to change the time of meetings of county commissioners to first Tuesday in each month and to prevent exorbitant charges by merchants on chattel mortgages or other securities. By Mr. Moore, to amend the Code and make bastardy proceedings quasi-civil actions. By Mr. Johnson, to amend the act of 1895 regarding fishing in streams in Sampson county.

The resolution reducing pay of various employes 20 per cent, in accordance with the agreement made by the democratic caucus last week was adopted. The reduction is based on the pay of 1897. It does not effect the pay of clerks, which was cut to \$4, or to laborers, who get \$2 per day, or to udders, who get \$1 per day.

Bills passed repealing the act as to cotton and peanut weathers for Edgecombe county, and to amend the charter of Fayetteville. The latter bill changes the poll tax from \$1.80 to \$3, this being done by the committee on cities and towns, to preserve the constitutional equation, and gives power to charge a privilege tax; makes the aldermen sole judges of the fitness of applicants for liquor license and provides that not less than \$500 shall be charged for such license, in event that sale of liquor in Cumberland county shall be authorized hereafter, and limits the powers of the board of audit and finance. Mr. Robinson, of Cumberland, made an able explanation of the bill.

Raleigh, N. C., January 14.—Tonight Experts G. Rosenthal, Geo. W. Thompson and Claude Barbee gave to Penitentiary Superintendent Day their report on the penitentiary books and accounts. They say they have made the most critical examination possible, and find the method of book-keeping and record-making in vogue now and heretofore so crude and incomplete that a perfectly accurate balance sheet is impossible, until such time as all creditors of the penitentiary have filed duly approved accounts. There seems to have been no such thing as individual

ledgers balances kept, between the institution and its creditors, the only method adopted being the system of monthly calculations and issuance of vouchers for such accounts as may have been rendered and approved. The experts have taken cognizance only of these duly approved debts. Of course it is impossible to ascertain or even estimate the amount of debts that may be due in the shape of open accounts. Assets noted and amounting to \$284, are in the shape of open accounts due by sundry persons. Much of this will never be collected. They find an account known as the "suspense account" carried heretofore, it seems, as an asset. The apparent balance due is \$107,84.25, which is valueless and represents nothing, and in their opinion, should have been charged to account of profit and loss years ago.

The total liabilities are \$110,181, of which \$39,000 in unpaid vouchers and \$9,739 rent due on farms. Warden E. B. Atendell tells me there are considerable sums due for articles ordered by the supervisors, no body knows how much.

Superintendent Day tonight issued orders to J. R. Tillery to remove Farm Supervisors T. E. McCaskey and W. R. Dixon, at the two "Caledonia" farms, immediately. McIver is put in charge of both farms. Day says that Dixon and McCaskey are not able to handle crops.

Governor Russell was expected to attend the caucus of the republican legislature tonight, but did not.

Lieutenant Reynolds, chairman of the caucus, gave out a statement, denying that the governor had asked the caucus to meet and give him a hearing. Reynolds says the caucus invited the governor. It was conjectured that the governor desired to talk to the caucus about his action in removing the two Wilsons as railway commissioners. Republicans say if the governor does not show excellent reasons for removal they will not approve what he has done.

CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY DEAD

He Died Last Night of Pneumonia After Two Weeks Illness

Washington, January 13.—Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, leader of the republican side on the floor of the house of representatives and representing the Second congressional district of Maine in that body, died here tonight at 10:30 o'clock, of heart failure, resulting from extreme weakness due to double pneumonia. He was unconscious during most of the day, and death came quietly without consciousness being regained. There were present at the time Mrs. Dingley, Miss Edith Dingley; Messrs. E. N. and A. H. Dingley, sons of the deceased; Mr. James C. Hoos, an intimate friend of the family; Dr. Deane, one of the physicians, who has been attending him throughout his illness and two nurses. To within a few hours before his death, the family firmly believed, as they have throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover. While the past few days have given great hope of recovery, the progress of the disease had made the patient dangerously weak and had seriously affected his heart.

Last night and again this morning, Mr. Dingley had a bad sinking spell, from which he slightly rallied. There were further evidences of heart failure as the day progressed, and the strongest stimulants were administered, but without effect. He fell perceptibly during the afternoon and as night came hope was abandoned.

Mrs. Dingley is very much prostrated by her husband's death, and is now under the care of a physician.

Representative Dingley's illness dated back to December 29th, when he complained that he was not well. The physician diagnosed his case as one of grippe, so commonly prevailing here, and cautioned the patient to keep to his room. The following Saturday, pneumonia developed in the left lung, complicated with great irregularity of the heart. Skillful treatment brought good results and on Thursday there was signs that the lung was beginning to clear. The next day, however, the disease took an alarming turn and the two sons in Michigan were telegraphed for.

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