

THE POLICY OF EVASION.

A Denunciation of the President's Course in the Philippine Question.

CHARGED WITH PERSONAL AIMS

In the Conduct of the Scheme for Expansion—The Prediction That Public Sentiment Will Leave Him and His Annexation Ideas High and Dry—The President Urged to Disclose His True Policy—The Evils of Annexation Portrayed—The Senate Agrees to Vote on Ratification of Paris Treaty Feary 6th.

SENATE.
Washington, January 25.—At the beginning of today's session of the senate, Senator Hale, chairman of the committee on navy, reported the naval personnel bill and gave notice that at the earliest time possible he would call it up for consideration. The committee added a number of amendments.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill, temporarily creating the office of admiral of the navy. It was referred to the naval affairs committee.

The senate bill providing for the erection of a building in this city for the department of justice at a cost of \$1,000,000, was passed.

The senate at 12:05 o'clock p. m., went into executive session and at 1:49 o'clock p. m. resumed business in open session.

A bill to prevent failure of military justice was passed.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, gave notice that on Saturday he would call up his resolution declaring that the Philippine constitution is a violation of the independence and ask a vote thereon.

Senator Frye, of Maine, a member of the foreign relations committee, informed the senate that he reserved the right to insist upon the further consideration of Senator Bacon's resolution behind closed doors.

On motion of Senator Davis, the senate then at 2 o'clock, went into executive session, and at 3:49 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The senate consumed forty-five minutes in executive session in arriving at a decision to vote on the peace treaty. As soon as the doors were closed and the public excluded, Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, took the floor and announced that he was authorized by the committee to discuss the resolution made in executive session by Senator Gorman yesterday, to vote on the treaty within ten days. He, therefore, asked for unanimous consent that the vote should be taken at 3 o'clock on Monday, February 6th, saying that exactly ten legislative days would intervene between this time and that. He intimated that if there were any objections to this discussion, he would hear them, but none were heard at the hour and the day were unanimously agreed to.

There was also an agreement that the senate should go into executive session each day between this time and February 6th, for the discussion of the treaty. Authority was also given for making the announcement of the agreement public.

The opposing senators made no objection to the date, neither suggesting an earlier nor a later date.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house today resumed the debate on the army reorganization bill.

Mr. Gibson, republican, of Tennessee, was the first speaker, he advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Johnson, republican, of Indiana, then took the floor and expounded on the bill. As he arose the democrats applauded and members squared themselves around in anticipation of some sensational utterance.

"While the president in the presence of what he may conceive to be a popular demand, has proposed to increase the army and navy across the seas to inflict upon an alien people a government without their consent, will you, gentlemen, without regard to their personal fortunes, to make a plea for liberty and an argument against the perpetration of such a crime?"

"We were on the verge of a crisis," said Mr. Johnson, "and those who failed to see the danger of the schemes of the imperialists were being denounced here and in the public press by Spaniards, and men who failed in their duty."

"If the chief executive would break his silence and openly state that we did not propose to increase the army of the Philippines, my word for it, the present strained relations in the islands would cease, and the world would be at peace."

"While the president in the presence of what he may conceive to be a popular demand, has proposed to increase the army and navy across the seas to inflict upon an alien people a government without their consent, will you, gentlemen, without regard to their personal fortunes, to make a plea for liberty and an argument against the perpetration of such a crime?"

"We were on the verge of a crisis," said Mr. Johnson, "and those who failed to see the danger of the schemes of the imperialists were being denounced here and in the public press by Spaniards, and men who failed in their duty."

"If the chief executive would break his silence and openly state that we did not propose to increase the army of the Philippines, my word for it, the present strained relations in the islands would cease, and the world would be at peace."

Continuing, he drew a parallel between our revolutionary struggle and the struggle the Philippines made for independence. He argued that today they had a stable government, republican in form, a president, a vice president and congress, the whole founded upon the free consent of the governed. To attempt to subvert that government, he charged, would be an "unthinkable crime that should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every free born American."

Mr. Johnson paid a high tribute to Aguinaldo and to Agoncillo.

"If William McKinley ever changes his policy regarding the Philippines," he declared in stentorian tones, "he will be to the weight of popular opinion to which he bows, right or wrong."

This utterance raised a storm of applause from the democratic side. Mr. Johnson requested that such interruptions cease as they took place. He said several times before he had made a similar request.

"I should imagine the gentleman could tolerate a democratic applause," interrupted Mr. Henderson, republican, of Iowa.

"The gentleman can always tolerate the applause of honest men, no matter whence it comes," replied Mr. Johnson quickly. "As the applause which greeted this rejoinder died away he added: "And he can also tolerate the narrow measure of those of his own party as he has done frequently in the past. He has never been so well satisfied with himself as when his narrow colleagues were crying him down."

"I pride myself, Mr. Speaker, for its fault, in drawing himself up to his full height, that I have broadened since I entered public life. My party is a means, not an end with me, and when I believe my party is wrong, nothing

THE LEGAL COURT MARTIAL

An Investigation of the Charges Begun.

The Defendant's Pleas Penitentiary Affairs

Counsel for the General States His Motion—He Claims That General Eagan's Protection by the Pledge of Immunity From the President's Being Preferred Against Charges—The Witnesses Examined.

Washington, January 25.—The board of army officers designated by the secretary of war to sit as a court martial in the case of Brigadier General Chas. F. Eagan, commissary of subsistence, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in connection with his testimony before the war investigating commission, met in the Red parlor of the Ebbit house at 10 o'clock this morning and almost immediately proceeded to the business in hand.

The members of the court appeared in full dress uniform.

At just 10 o'clock Colonel Davis, the judge advocate called the roll of the court, all of the members responding to their names. As he concluded General Eagan appeared with his counsel, A. S. Ansington, formerly United States district attorney for the District of Columbia.

General Eagan also wore the dress uniform of his rank. Almost immediately Colonel Davis arose and introduced the members of the court, and then proceeded to read the order convening the court. The judge-advocate, when this was concluded, turned to General Eagan and inquired whether he objected to any of the members of the court as designated by the order, and General Eagan replied "I do not."

The members of the court then arose and took the usual oath which was administered by Colonel Davis. The charges and specifications were then read.

At the conclusion of the reading, on Eagan's request he pleaded to the specifications as the members of the court. Eagan said "I do not object, however, that the specifications set forth correctly a part of the language used. To the second charge he pleaded guilty."

Judge Worthington responded briefly and explained that the qualifying words had been used in his recommendation. The specifications, he said, did not include a charge of gross negligence, but in the specification it selected particular expressions which were instances of the language used in the middle of a sentence; that he desired to state briefly to the court the nature of the language used. Whatever said in the opinion, he may think of the propriety of the language used by General Eagan before the war investigating commission there was no question in his mind that he was fully protecting himself by the laws of the land.

In addition to this the president of the United States had instructed the war investigating commission to announce publicly that witnesses before that tribunal would be given immunity to the extent that they could be held responsible for their language before the court.

General Eagan had made his own statement, and on that occasion had made most serious and sweeping charges against many of his subordinates and particularly against him and the commissary department of the army. It was his duty to state that testimony given by General Eagan and asked leave to bring charges against him. General Alger had replied that he was in the presence of General Miles when he was held responsible for his language before the court. The newspapers then took it up and goaded General Eagan almost to distraction. He had come to believe that the president of the United States had accepted the accusations made against him, and the condition of his mind, in consequence, grew to such an extent that he was almost on the verge of insanity.

General Eagan used under these circumstances was the natural outburst of an honest man suffering under an unjust and oppressive administration.

On re-assembling at 11:30 o'clock a few minutes was given a photographer to take a picture of the court, and then Major S. C. Mills was called to testify before the court. He said that he was the recorder of the war investigating commission and was present and heard General Eagan's testimony before the commission.

The manner of Eagan in giving his testimony, he said, was that of a man laboring under great excitement, but agreeing substantially with the facts as they are in the specifications. The witness was shown a copy of the specifications and identified the language there quoted as having been used by General Eagan. He was interrupted by the fact that General Eagan did not deny the language quoted.

Major General McCook, retired, a member of the war investigating commission, was the next witness. He was present and heard a part of General Eagan's testimony before the commission.

"The impression I had," he said, "was that General Eagan must be laboring under nervous excitement." He recalled some of the language used and it agreed substantially with the testimony as published.

The witness recalled a remark by the president in regard to the immunity of witnesses. The president had said in substance that any person who gave evidence before the commission to give evidence should receive immunity from the action of any higher authority. It was the understanding of the commission that this immunity extended only to legitimate testimony that could be received by any tribunal.

The judge-advocate then read at some length from General Miles' testimony before the war investigating commission which called forth the objectionable language in General Eagan's statement. At 2 o'clock the court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

FIRST REFORM MEASURE

Adopted by Both Houses

Charges Begun of Legislature.

Take of the Hands of the Governor—House Passes Bill to Investigate Management of the State Institutions—Information Wanted From State Treasurer as to His Disbursements—Craven County Government Bill Passed by the House.

(Special to The Messenger.)

RALEIGH, N. C., January 25.—The following bills were introduced: To amend the charter of Greenville, to regulate the holding of meetings in Northampton, to establish a dispensary at Jackson, and to amend the charter of Johnston. The following bills passed final reading: To allow the commissioners of Moore to fund the county's indebtedness, to authorize Elizabeth City to issue bonds and levy special tax, to reduce the cost of recording crop liens, to reorganize and incorporate the state penitentiary. The vote upon this bill was 38 yeas and 5 nays.

Senator Fuller said this was a bill to provide a parent for the orphan and that he believed it was a good measure and he therefore he voted with the majority.

The bill codifying and consolidating the insane laws came up with favorable report from the committee. There was a lengthy discussion as to the clause with reference to confining the insane in the penitentiary here, this being opposed by a majority of the senators who spoke. Finally the bill was re-referred.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mutual Provident Association and to amend the charter of the Southern Investment Company passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house met at 9 o'clock.

Bills were introduced as follows: To reduce the tax on leaf tobacco, to make abandonment and non-residence additional causes for divorce, to amend the law relating to the payment of a bill to head off the injunction granted by Judge Timbabeck against the newly elected democratic officers of Greene county, restraining them from performing any of the duties of their office of enjoying any of the emoluments.

The bill regarding the penitentiary was taken up, it was the one agreed on at the democratic caucus last night, and changes the name to the "State Prison" and creates twelve new districts.

The bill passed its second reading without objection, the republican demoted the yeas and nays, and also asked for an explanation of the bill. This was quickly and succinctly given by Mr. Foushee, who said the bill was to turn over to the democratic party the prison and farms. He said it was in the nature of a writ of ejectment.

At this there was laughter. The vote on the bill was yeas, 89; nays, 15. The bill was immediately sent to the senate.

The resolution creating a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the agricultural department was taken up. It also passed. The committee of three senators and five representatives for the duty of investigating the affairs for the past four years of the state treasury, and the charitable institutions, passed without debate, after a republican amendment to make the period six years had been voted down.

The bill to change the time of meeting of county commissioners to the first Tuesday in March passed. The bill passed to prevent hog and chicken cholera in Edgecombe.

The bill in regard to fishing nets in Albemarle sound and tributaries, with amendment excepting Roanoke river, came up, being the result of a compromise between the fishing interests. It prohibits the use of nets which reach the bottom.

The bill passed its third reading to allow Fayetteville to take 25 per cent of last year's taxes in full settlement of the bills for the year.

The bill to restore Mt. Airy township, Surry county, came up. Mt. Airy township had issued \$200,000 of bonds and the Baltimore Savings bank bought them. The legislature of 1895 cut down Mt. Airy township, leaving of it the town alone, and then in 1897 the legislature abolished it. Any township certainly, trying to avoid payment of an honest debt, Republicans confessed that the bond were a just debt but they called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill and up rose the republicans and populists. The bill passed—87 to 11.

The bill to repeal chapter 491, acts of 1895 in regard to impounding live stock in Edgecombe passed, as did the bill amending the charter of the town of Southport and its bill to elect the additional commissioners for Craven county so as to give the democrats a charge.

Mr. Thompson of Onslow, explained the latter bill very fully and vigorously, saying it was for the benefit of the good people of Craven. He said that in the east unfortunately it was often the worst element of the white fusionists which united with the worst negro element and that this was the case in Craven.

The bill to repeal chapter 135, public acts of 1895, and to re-enact the laws is repealed, so far as Craven county's commissioners are concerned passed. It was also explained by Mr. Thompson, who said it provided for the election by justices of the peace of county commissioners.

Isaac Smith asked if he did not knock out the election in June and when Speaker Connoe said "Yes," Smith raised a great laugh by saying, "Well, let her go."

Smith's resolution urging congress to favor the pending bill to restore to the negro depositors \$1,500,000, which was lost in the failure of the Freedman's Savings bank, came up with unfavorable report. Smith asked that the bill be re-referred. He took occasion to eulogize F. M. Simmons, saying he represented everything true and noble in politics.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, of Cumberland, the bill was re-referred to the committee, as Smith requested.

A resolution was adopted, asking the state treasurer to state what he has paid lawyers for services rendered him and the governor; what he has paid out to the penitentiary and on what account; how much he has received during the past two years and from what sources; and also whether any interest on deposits had been received.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS

The Mass Meeting—Resolutions of Thanks to President McKinley—The Wilson-Russell Investigation (Special to The Messenger.)

RALEIGH, N. C., January 25.—At a large assemblage of the confederate veterans tonight the following resolutions were adopted:

The veterans of North Carolina assembled desire to give expression to their cordial and sincere appreciation of the sympathetic and patriotic utterances of the president of the United States in reference to the care of the confederate dead, and to assure him that his generous language has not been misconstrued by them.

That our heartfelt thanks are due and tendered to the women of the south for their loving and unselfish care of confederate soldiers in the southern states and that we earnestly trust that they, and their daughters after them, shall always be the special guardians of these graves.

That we sincerely thank those friends, citizens of the northern states, who have so kindly watched and tended the graves of our confederate heroes in northern cemeteries.

James Averitt and O. W. Blackhall were appointed a committee to raise \$500.00 to meet like amount, offered by B. B. Rouse to erect a monument commemorating the valor of the North Carolina dead at Winchester.

W. C. Stronach, F. H. Busbee, John A. Ramsey, C. B. Denison, J. S. Carr and W. P. Roberts were appointed a committee to memorialize the legislature to increase the taxes for pensions and to appropriate \$25,000 for maintenance of the soldiers' home.

The resolution for repealing the law that veterans worth \$500 cannot draw pensions was defeated.

If the senate contested election case of Jones against White from the Fourteenth district, the committee declared Jones, democrat, elected by five votes, on a recount.

Governor Russell submit the following additional witnesses in the Wilson investigation: Thomas Murphy and Arthur Frazier, Salisbury; J. A. Edinger and J. B. Bryan, Raleigh; Horace Payne, Morganton, John Gray Bynum, terminal Russell's action toward J. W. Wilson as ruthless and hellish and was rebuked by Branch for disrespect before a co-ordinate body of the state government. The investigation was postponed until tomorrow night.

TO CHANGE THE LOCAL OPTION LAW

(Special to The Messenger.)

RALEIGH, N. C., January 25.—The senate committee on propositions and grievances tonight decided to report favorably on the bill providing that local option elections may be held in any county and on petition of one-fourth of the citizens of any town instead of one-half, as formerly, and also upon the bill allowing a dispensary at Jackson.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid its spread. It is a disease which spreads by contagion and is highly contagious. It is a disease which spreads by contagion and is highly contagious. It is a disease which spreads by contagion and is highly contagious.

PLUCKY MISS HOBSON

Her Fearless Management of a Run-Away Horse

JACKSON, Miss., January 25.—Miss Annie Hobson, of Greenboro, Ala., sister of Lieutenant Hobson, of Merrimack fame, and who has been the guest of her cousin, Miss Kate Porter, in this city for several days, proved her pluck in an exciting runaway race this afternoon, seemingly demonstrating that a streak of courage runs throughout the Hobson family. Miss Hobson had mounted a fiery Kentucky thoroughbred for a dash across the country. She had progressed only a short distance down West street from the Porter residence when the horse became frightened, getting the bit between his teeth, dashed away at a feverish gallop. The plucky girl realized her danger and held on to the reins with a deathlike grip, at the same time trying to stop the frightened animal, her escort, Jas. Porter, close by her side. The race continued for seven blocks and several corners were turned that would have unsaddled an ordinary horseman. The horse was finally stopped near the city hall.

Bank Closed and Officers Arrested

KANSAS CITY, January 25.—The Planters' bank, with a capital of \$25,000, was closed today by the state's prosecutors as under arrest of order, by the attorney at State Leases, and Assistant Attorney General Jeffrey. The bank has no visible assets. It is alleged that Mr. S. A. Fackler, Editor of the Missouri (Fla.) Hustler, and his children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe and its exhausting after effects. Never call, R. R. Bellamy.

The Only Pebble on the Beach



WE DON'T CLAIM OUR COAL TO BE THERE WILL BE OTHERS, BUT YOU WILL NEVER FIND ANY COAL THAT WILL GIVE YOU MORE GENUINE SATISFACTION FOR COOKING THAN OUR HIGH GRADE WELL SCREENED WHITE ASH COAL. YOU CAN'T BEAT IT, AND YOU WON'T WANT TO TRY WHEN YOU HAVE ONCE TESTED IT. IT IS THE BEST COAL ON THE MARKET TODAY.

J. A. SPRINGER & Co.

'Just Tell Them That You Saw Us Make'

business boom by knocking off profits on Men's, Boy's and Children's Ready Made Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Underwear and Furnishings Goods generally.

"A Tremendous Hit"

Are those handsome English Cashmere Suits now being made to measure at \$25.00 and a number of fashionable fabrics from which to make selections. They are heading things at present figures.

And the Blow Almost Kill a Good Joke

While your bank account increased by the advantage of our ridiculously low prices.

MUNSON & CO.

Double Sole Tan and Box Calf Shoes Now \$3.50

PETERSON & RULFS

THE G. W. POLVOGT CO.

No. 1 North Front Street.

Dry Goods and Carpets

Tailor Made Suits in Black, Navy Brown, Jackets, Sasin Lined, Special only \$8.

Jan. Sale of House Furnishings

This customary first of the year offer takes shape this week. The opportunities to buy dependables, big variety housekeeping and save in the buying are greater than ever. This store has known better. Tables, Dolls, Bedspreads, Napkins, Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Our \$1 G. Hats

We stand behind every pair of these gloves we sell. The maker stands behind us. If with reasonable wear they are not good, we will replace them back; we will replace them with a new pair. Fair, isn't it? All shades.

See our line of Colored 50c Taffeta Silks. Portiers, Lace Curtains, Furniture, Damask, and Window Shades. Special prices for this week. Sole agents for the W. W. Polvogt & Co. Corsets, Corsets and Corsets.

THE G. W. POLVOGT & CO.

See our New Embroideries and Lace.

SPECIAL SHOE SALE

We have just finished taking stock of our Shoes and we find that they have increased in quantity very much, and we have decided to cut the stock down some, and the ways to do that is to reduce the price. We will sell Shoes for the next week for the following prices:

One lot of 150 pairs of Women Shoes, all goods solid goods, all sizes, all colors, at 50 cents per pair.

One lot of Ladies' very fine all button, narrow toes, at 75 cents per pair.

Shoes 2 1/4 to 4 1/2. Shoes sold from \$2.50 per pair.

Forty pairs Men's Shoes, in heavy shoes and light shoes. Tin Shoes and Black Shoes, all sizes, one and two pairs of a kind at 75 cents per pair.

We have the best quality of Men and Women's ready made shoes, all styles, at \$1.00 per pair, now only for one lot at \$1.00 per pair, now only for one lot at \$1.00 per pair.

Forty-three pairs Ladies' shoes, in heavy shoes and light shoes. Tin Shoes and Black Shoes, all sizes, one and two pairs of a kind at 75 cents per pair.

We have the best quality of Men and Women's ready made shoes, all styles, at \$1.00 per pair, now only for one lot at \$1.00 per pair.

Forty-three pairs Ladies' shoes, in heavy shoes and light shoes. Tin Shoes and Black Shoes, all sizes, one and two pairs of a kind at 75 cents per pair.

We have the best quality of Men and Women's ready made shoes, all styles, at \$1.00 per pair, now only for one lot at \$1.00 per pair.

GEO. O. CAYLOR, Proprietor.

MORRIS BEAR & BROS.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

119 PRINCESS STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock and get our prices before placing their orders for

SPRING GOODS

Jan 26 & 27

BAKING POWER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MAKES THE FOOD MORE DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK