

The Wilson Times.

VOL. IV.

WILSON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1899.

No. 34

Dewey Comes Early.

New York, Sept. 26.—Just as the surprised the enemy nearly a year and a half ago, Dewey has taken by surprise the city which was waiting for the hero of Manila and was preparing a magnificent reception for him. The admiral and the famous Olympia appeared at Sandy Hook shortly after 5.30 o'clock this morning, two days before they were expected. Plans which had been made for a great welcome were somewhat disarranged by the admiral's promptness.

The Olympia, receiving salutes from shore, forts and vessels in the bay, passed Scotland Lightship, bound in at 5.30 o'clock, and two hours later had come to anchor in the lower bay inside Sandy Hook. The cruiser with Dewey on board, will stay at her anchorage until tomorrow, when she will go up to Tompkinsville.

When she passed Sandy Hook a thundering admiral's salute of seventeen guns roared from the guns of Fort Hancock, and signals of welcome topped by Old Glory were made from the observatory on the Hook. In answer to the welcome the Olympia signalled "Thanks." Everybody was on deck on the cruiser who could possibly get there without neglecting duty, and Admiral Dewey could plainly be seen walking aft. The ensign dipped in answer to the salutes of several passing vessels, and when the flagship had come to anchor below Southwest Spit. Fort Hancock's salute was answered from rapid fire guns which spoke at Manila. An orderly bearing dispatches from the admiral and other officers went ashore when the cruiser was made fast, and reported a pleasant voyage and all hands well.

When some of the excitement over the arrival had subsided, the Olympia's crew turned out to clean ship. But all the time the work was going on the men had many temptations to distract their attention, as vessel after vessel came near to pay respects to the admiral, his fighting ship and fighting men. The Olympia acknowledged all salute on passenger steamboats plying between New York and New Jersey coast, which were crowded to the port rail. Men and women waved hats and handkerchiefs and cheered frantically. When the figure of the admiral made out on deck, cheers turned to wild yells, and the passengers were in danger of throwing themselves into the water in the energy of their vigorous reception. The admiral lifted his cap in acknowledgement of the tumultuous greetings, and the yells were redoubled.

The steamboat Monmouth, one of the Atlantic Highland boats, stopped alongside the Olympia. The admiral was on the quarter deck. Passengers on the steamboat cheered him lustily; he bowed and smiled and said "Thank you."

For five minutes the passengers kept up the cheering. They cheered for the big cruiser and every man on it, and for the Philippines, and then for the man who won them. The Olympia's jacksies, thronging the rail, replied, and the band struck up a patriotic air. Then the Monmouth drew away and came up to the city.

When the news of Dewey's arrival reached the North Atlantic squadron at Tompkinsville, Admiral Sampson and Captain Chadwick, of the flagship New York, in full dress, went over the side to the Dolphin and headed down the bay in the direction of the Olympia.

Rear Admiral Philip, accompanied by his senior aide, Commander Kelley, left the Brooklyn navy yard shortly after 1 o'clock and proceeded to the Olympia and paid their respects.

The Cunard liner Aurania passing the Olympia, saluted Dewey and was promptly answered. Shortly afterward the launch of the steam yacht Erin, with Sir Thomas Lipton on board, went alongside the cruiser. The air was ringing at the time with the booming of cannon, an almost incessant dinning of salutes continuing through the day, as yacht and vessels which mounted guns discharged their salvos in the admiral's honor.

All day long telegraph wires from all parts of the country were working, carrying messages of congratulating to the admiral.

When the news of Dewey's arrival reached the navy yard Admiral Philip ordered Lieutenant Dewey, nephew of the admiral, row attached to the receiving ship Vermont, to take all mail and gifts, etc., to the Olympia. He secured a tugboat and put aboard all mail addressed to the admiral, officers and men, the silver service presented to the Olympia by citizens of Olympia, Washington, a silver panel, which was also a present from citizens of Olympia and all bronze medals which were made by honor of Congress for the crew, and steamed down to the cruiser.

According to the original plans, Admiral Dewey was to arrive Thursday evening, and while the shores of the bay and coast were ablaze with red fire in his honor, the reception committee was to go down and welcome him informally and acquaint the admiral with the plans of the different committees for his reception and entertainment, and obtain his approval of them. The official welcome of the admiral as the city's guest was not to take place until Friday morning, when the mayor and reception committee was to visit the Olympia. According to a statement made by Secretary Foster, of the reception committee, the admiral's unexpected arrival would not interfere with carrying out the program for his reception. Official notice of his arrival was conveyed by telegram from Dewey to Mayor Van Wyck, which was a duplicate of one sent to Secretary of the Navy, and read:

"The Olympia arrived this morning. Will go to Tompkinsville tomorrow." Secretary Foster, of the reception committee, issued a statement later, saying that Dewey's early arrival had changed the plans, and until a conference of the various committees was held he could not say what would be done. The statement went on to say that Dewey is the guest of the city from the moment of his arrival.

After a number of conferences and reports of various committees at the city hall, a delegation composed of several members went down the bay to the Olympia and formally welcomed Dewey and informed him of the city's plans for his reception. Dewey thanked them and acquiesced in all the arrangements.

To Test Craig Bill.

(Thursday's Raleigh Post.)

Col. John W. Hinsdale yesterday filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court an agreed case in the matter of the Mutual Reserve Life Association against Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Secretary of State.

This is a friendly suit to determine whether the plaintiff association has become incorporated in this State under what is known as the "Craig Bill" and also whether the "Craig Bill" has been repealed by the "Willard Bill," which was enacted subsequent to the passage of the "Craig Bill."

The facts in the case are that an employee of the plaintiff association whose duty it was to attend to such matters, prepared a letter enclosing a copy of the association articles of incorporation and constitution and by-laws to the Secretary of State of North Carolina. This letter he presented to the general counsel of the association who signed it without being aware either of its contents or of the passage of the "Craig Bill." When the passage of the "Craig Bill" became known to the directors of the association, they passed a resolution withdrawing from the State. It was not until after the passage of this resolution that they became aware that they had already become incorporated by the act of the employee as above stated. They promptly repudiated his action and asked the Secretary of State to return their articles of incorporation and constitution and by-laws and thus annul the improper and unauthorized act by which it is claimed they were domiciled in North Carolina. This the Secretary of State declined to do, hence the association brought suit. The court will be asked to pass upon the following questions of law:

1. Has the "Craig Bill" been repealed by the "Willard Bill" in so far as foreign life insurance companies are concerned.

2. In order to bind the members of the association and constitute them a corporation in this State, must the members or board of directors authorize the filing of the charter and by-laws of the association, with the Secretary of State, under the "Craig Bill?"

3. Has the general counsel of a foreign corporation, as such, the power to file with the Secretary of State its charter and by-laws and thus incorporate its members in the State of North Carolina?

4. Was it the duty of the Secretary of State before filing the said charter and by-laws to inquire into the authority of the person who presented the same to him for filing?

5. Was the filing of the said charter and by-laws under the circumstances detailed in the case agreed, efficacious in constituting the plaintiff a North Carolina corporation.

6. Is it the duty of the Secretary of State to take the said charter and by-laws on the files of his office and return the same to the plaintiff association.

Judge Moore will bear the argument of counsel in the matter this morning at chambers. Col. Hinsdale appears for the association and the Attorney General will represent Dr. Thompson.

The Marriage.

Newport, Sept. 25.—The marriage of Miss Julia Dent Grant to Prince Cantacuzene according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, took place today in All Saints chapel. The ceremony was performed according to the rites of the Greek Church yesterday.

The chapel was beautifully decorated with ferns. In the absence of her father, Brigadier General Frederick Dent Grant, who is on duty with United States troops in Manila, the bride entered the chapel on the arm of her brother, Ulysses S. Grant, the third, who is a cadet at West Point. The wedding procession was headed by the ushers. The bride was met at the chancel rail by Prince Cantacuzene. The bride wore a white satin gown and tulle veil, carried a bouquet of stephanotis and lilies of the valley, and wore a corsage of ornaments of diamonds and enamel and a rope of pearls, the gifts of the bridegroom. Prince Cantacuzene wore a full dress white uniform of the Chevalier Garde, with a grey cape hanging from his shoulders. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Emory H. Porter, rector of Emmanuel Church.

Following the ceremony all the guests were driven to the Potter Palmer villa, where a reception and wedding breakfast were held, at the conclusion of which the bridal couple entered a carriage and were driven from Beaulieu, the Potter Palmer villa, to the steam yacht Nerada, which sailed for New York. Tomorrow the couple will sail for their future home in Russia. The wedding presents were numerous and costly.

Silver Famine in Texas.

Dallas, Sept. 25.—There is a silver famine in Texas. The banks of Dallas and other cities have recently been telegraphing to eastern banks for silver dollars, but cannot get any. Eastern banks report that they can ship gold, but no silver is to be had. The assistant United States treasurer in Washington today telegraphed the banks of Dallas that in order to get silver dollars from the government the banks would have to furnish silver certificates in exchange.

A Broken Rail A. C. 10.

Middleport, Ohio, Sept. 26.—A train on the Hoehling Valley, on which Mark Hanna and Colonel Nevin were passengers en route to Middleport, where they were scheduled to speak, narrowly escaped being wrecked at Addison. The train was moving at high speed when a rail broke, the end of which crashed through the smoking car, in which Hanna, Nevin and a number of friends were sitting. The floor was badly splintered. None of the passengers were injured.

University of North Carolina.

The opening of the 105th session of the University on September the 18th is the most prosperous one of its entire history. Four hundred and fifty-five students, exclusive of the Summer School, had registered at the close of the first week, representing eighty-seven counties, eleven States and Japan. Two hundred and fourteen of these were new students. The College buildings are full and the town is filling rapidly. Numbers of these students are sustaining themselves by all forms of honorable work. The standard of admission has been raised, so that now it is the equal of any institution in the South. Two new buildings are going up and growth is everywhere apparent.

The new students show evidence of good preparation, and the preparatory schools of the State are to be congratulated for the high quality of work they do.

An American Advance.

Manila, September 27.—The American authorities have declined the request of General Jaramila, the Spanish officer who is settling Spain's military affairs in the Philippine islands, to send a vessel under the Spanish flag to collect the Spanish prisoners at insurgent ports, as stipulated by the Filipinos, on the ground that the ports are closed; that such a step, therefore, would be unlawful, and because they declined to accept the Filipinos' dictation. The authorities are ready to send an American vessel. The Spanish commission, therefore, will return to the insurgent lines and endeavor to affect an arrangement for the delivery of the prisoners on board an American vessel.

Aguinaldo has issued a statement saying the warlike activity of the Americans has prevented the concentration of the prisoners, as intended, but that they will be delivered up October 10th.

The Tagals of the island of Mindanao have expressed their readiness to accept American sovereignty in exchange for protection against the harassing Moros. A native chief offered Major General Otis G. Macabee tribesmen to fight the Tagals of the Laguna de Bay district.

The insurgents are trying to incite the natives of Malabon, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, five miles from Manila to rise against the American garrison. Captain Allen has been holding the place with two companies of the Sixteenth infantry; but, on account of the need of all the available men at the front, his force has been reduced to seventy men. They now remain near the big church, where they are quartered, being too few in number to attempt to patrol the town. Armed, uniformed parties of the insurgents recently disembarked from canoes during the night, collected money for the insurrection and preached revolt. Two mayors have been elected, but both of them have declined to serve.

Malabon has been made the shipping point whence provisions and other stuffs are brought from Manila by train and shipped into the hostile territory. The insurgents seemed to be trying to make their good treatment of the American prisoners a card by which to gain outside sympathy. Two Englishmen who have arrived here from Larlac report that the Americans are treated more like guests than prisoners. They are fed on the best that the country affords and everything is done to gain their favor.

A Filipino paper says that that on the occasion of a recent fete at Vittoria in celebration of a mythical Filipino victory, the American prisoners were given freedom of the town and five pesos each with which to celebrate the "victory."

The Englishmen also say the Filipinos have offered all the Americans commissions in their army and that three of them have accepted. This is not believed.

The American officers north of Manila tell the correspondents of the Associated Press that Aguinaldo is attempting to enforce good government, after the American fashion. He ordered his soldiers to suppress a band of

robbers, three of whom were executed at Mariquita. He has also prohibited gambling in the villages under his control, Paterno, the president of the so-called Filipino cabinet, has fallen into disfavor among the Filipinos on account of his peace proclivities. They suspect him of planning to repeat his treachery of the former insurrection when he went over to the Spanish, and they may expel him.

Aguinaldo has issued a decree inviting Filipino deserters to return within a month, in which case they will be pardoned.

Manila, September 28.—10 a. m.—Generals MacArthur, Wheaton and Wheeler, with four regiments and a battery, advanced at daybreak this morning upon Porac, about eight miles northwest of Bacolor, in Pampanga province.

A Letter From Manila.

The following letter will prove of interest to our readers. It was written to a sister of the writer:

Manila, P. I., Aug. 1st, 1899.

Dear Friends:—I received a letter from home a few days ago, and was very glad to know that all were well and enjoying themselves. I only wish I could be with you, and share some of the many pleasures that are to be seen out there. I often think of how the pretty girls came to see me, and now I am deprived of all. That is the only serious objection I have to this country. I have not spoken to, or scarcely seen a white woman since I have been here and that is something I am not used to. With that exception this is a fine country.

I landed here on May 27th. We had a very nice voyage, with the exception of one day when we crossed the "China Sea," and it was very rough, but we pulled through alright. I stayed in Manila three days, and then went out on the line, about five miles south of Manila, at a place called San Pedro Macati. The 11th 12th and 13th I was in a fight. I know the sound of a passing bullet. At times I was in a very heavy fire, and the bullets were falling around me like rain. I did not realize the danger I was in until I had passed through the thickest of it. There is not much fighting now, on account of the rainy season.

The country is covered with water, and it will last until October, and then I think we will have some pretty hard fighting.

I am stationed on the north firing line now, at a town called Candaba, about forty miles north of Manila. We had an attack a few nights ago, but a few shot drove the negroes back. I will be glad when the rainy season is over, so the fun will open up. I don't have to go in the fighting unless I want, but you know I have to see a little excitement. I am not exposed to the weather, except in actual fighting. My telegraph office is in a large church now, and I always have a good building for my office, and I never had better health in my life. I don't regret having come, but I think this is my last trip. If I can go back by the Suez Canal I will have made a complete tour around the world.

Well, as I have only been here a short time, I can't tell you much about the country, except it is alright. Of course the climate is a little warm, but no warmer than some of the Southern States, and the rainy season makes it a little disagreeable, but it doesn't last long, then we will have some beautiful weather.

The principal products cultivated here are corn and tobacco. Tobacco is very cheap. Here I get 50 cigars for 2 cents, and a cigar that will cost 50 cents in North Carolina, I can get here for 5 cents. Bananas, pineapples, coconuts and a number of native fruits grow wild. They are as plentiful as blackberries in North Carolina.

Oh! You ought to hear me talk Spanish. I have got my tongue all tied up, and can hardly speak English. I don't suppose you will be able to understand me at all when I come back.

Well, I suppose this is enough for this time.

Oh, yes! I had quite an experience yesterday. I was crossing a river to repair the telegraph line where the negroes had cut it, and I had to cross it in a little native canoe, and about midway the river I capsized and had to swim, with heavy revolver and repairing tools, also pull the boat. I didn't say a thing. Good night.

As ever, your brother,

JAM. E. TAYLOR,
U. S. Signal Corps, Manila.