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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

REBEL LEADER DEAD

GENERAL GARZA, THE TERROR OF THE RIO GRANDE, KILLED IN BATTLE.

DETAILS OF THE DESPERATE FIGHT

The attack was well planned and the regulars were taken at a terrible disadvantage, but when the rebels lost their leader they lost all and were soon put to flight—five men killed on each side and several taken prisoners.

MOBILE, Ala., March 14.—A cable dispatch from Colon, Colombia, printed in last Sunday's papers, gave a brief account of the rebel attack on Bocas Del Toro on Friday last, by a band of insurgents under General Garza. Tonight, upon the arrival of the steamship Herald, about 7 o'clock, the Register obtained from its correspondent at Bocas Del Toro the full details of the bloody and desperate attack, as follows:

"Bocas Del Toro, U. S. OF COLOMBIA, March 8.
"A desperate attack was made about four o'clock this morning by a band of rebels under General Garza, upon the Colombian troops quartered here, and the battle waged fiercely for three hours, during which the bullets flew thick and fast, and many of the principal buildings were riddled until they looked like sieves.

"In order to better understand the following details of the battle it will not be amiss to give a short description of the topography of Bocas, and particularly that part of it which was the scene of the slaughter.

"Bocas Del Toro is a city of 3,000 souls; the houses extending along the sea for nearly a mile, one street making the city complete. On one side of this street is the zandim, in the rear is an immense swamp covered with underbrush. In front of the city and visible to the eye the U. S. cruiser Atlanta lies at anchor.

"The barracks is a small frame, shingle-roofed store and dwelling, situated in the centre of the city. The store of John Wilson & Co. is 50 feet north. John H. D. Finkes' store is directly across the street, about 40 feet. The soldiers were asleep up stairs while their guns and ammunition were down stairs, the steps being on the outside of the building, thereby exposing the soldiers to the fire of the rebels as they ran down stairs to secure their arms. As to the landing of the rebels no definite information can be learned either as to how, when or where they landed. The general supposition is that they landed from a schooner at or near a point on Columbus Island known as "Big Bight."

"From this point they marched through the swamp a distance of three miles, to Bocas Del Toro. The mud on the shoes of the dead men proves this to be a fact. As they marched along each government sentinel was in turn made a prisoner. The out posts were policemen armed with clubs.

"It was 4 o'clock a. m. when Gen. Garza and about ten men opened fire on the barracks from the Finke building across the street.

"The first man to meet his fate was the government sentinel at the barracks. As the shots were fired the sentinel, who was in command, ran out on the front gallery and met a similar fate. The rebels advanced and kept up a constant fire upon the barracks, where the soldiers were entrapped, as the sea was behind them.

"The regulars made a desperate rush down stairs for their arms and commenced to return the fire. The troops opened fire upon the squad of rebels who were firing from the second story of Finkes' building and actually riddled the house. Garza continually called to the government troops 'Surrender you fools.' He was heard to say in English: 'The soldiers are shooting high,' and ran down stairs, where he met his death. He was found dead not more than fifty feet from the barracks. So died the man who was the terror of the Rio Grande, and successfully escaped the United States and Mexican troops for many years.

"When the rebels lost their leader they lost their cause. They had the best of the battle until daylight, when the government soldiers, seeing the enemy not near so strong as they supposed, rushed from the death trap and forced the enemy to retreat. Once getting their opponents on the run, they pursued them with renewed energy and deadly effect. They shot the enemy to death in the streets, dragged them from houses and chased the remaining few into the swamp.

"It was nearly 8 o'clock when the soldiers returned to the barracks and the roll was called. The faces of their comrades showed how deeply they realized the fact that their soldier brethren had died in a just cause, fighting for their country.

"The United States cruiser Atlanta was three miles from the city during the fight. She heard no report of the guns in the morning, although her lights were visible from the shore. No effort was made to communicate with her until 7 o'clock. Just as a small boat started to her she weighed anchor and steamed away to her practice grounds. The steam launch Mascot was sent by the American consul to await the return of the Atlanta to her anchorage. She here in sight about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as the commander of the Atlanta learned the facts, without a moment's delay, each officer was called and given instructions.

"In a few minutes all was bustle on the

ship. A steam launch was lowered, a Gatling gun was put aboard with three boats in tow, containing 75 mariners, Bocas Del Toro was reached at 8 o'clock in the evening. The doctors from the Atlanta rendered valuable assistance to Dr. Fauss, an American doctor, attending the dying and wounded.

"Garza and his men were in front of the rooms occupied by Messrs. Krausman and Feuss, in the second story of the Finke building. How the latter escaped no one can tell. They could not get out of their rooms, and were compelled to stand an awful fire for nearly three hours. Every bottle of medicine in Dr. Feuss' room was blown to atoms. The doctor, however, was soon about among the wounded, relieving their sufferings.

"Five of the Colombian soldiers are dead and several wounded. Five of the rebels were killed and 35 taken prisoners. The names of the rebel leaders dead or under arrest are: Killed, Perura Castro and Joz Antonio Zarza; captured, Sibore More.

"The officers of the Atlanta are not inclined to believe that the Garza killed was the notorious bandit of the Rio Grande. They say he would never have made an attack with so small a force. Notwithstanding their ideas he was identified by one of his followers and several men who knew him in Mexico. A young man who was his friend in Costa Rica says it is none other than Gen. Garza. He is a tall man with hair just turning gray, about fifty years old. He and his comrades were buried before the Atlanta marines came ashore."

THOUGHT HIM A GHOST.

A Man Believed to Have Been Drowned Suddenly Appears.

Special to the News and Observer.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 14.
Mr. J. M. Newcombe, who was supposed to have been drowned while coming from Baltimore to New York, arrived here last week, and his brother, Mr. C. G. Newcombe, supposed him to be a ghost.

It seems that owing to fright and exposure, he had become crazed and wandered aimlessly all over the United States, visiting Baltimore, New York, Chicago, New Orleans, and finally arriving here. His son took him home today.

UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.

Troops Called out to Suppress a Race War in the Town of Winchester.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 14.—For the second time since the war Winchester is practically under military control. On the 5th instant Thornton Parker, colored was arrested for attempted criminal assault on Mrs. Melton, a respectable married lady, near Middletown this county. The details of the crime are disgusting.

Parker, after being fully identified as the assailant was lodged in jail here and indicted on Monday by a special grand jury and his trial set for tomorrow. Threats of lynching have been made and the negroes of the city have expressed their intention to rescue the negro and burn the town.

Suppressed excitement and indignation have been manifest for several days, especially when the negroes paraded the town in groups on Tuesday night and were disbanded by the police force.

The municipal officers, therefore, decided to place the city under military protection today. Three companies, seventy-five men, of the Second Virginia Regiment, under Col. J. C. Baker, arrived here on the 7:39 p. m. train and are virtually in charge.

Everything is quiet to-night, and the presence of the troops will probably prevent any further disturbance.

Story of the Crime.

STANTON, Va., March 14.—On last Tuesday a negro violently assaulted Mrs. Melton, a white married woman, living in Middletown. The lady's husband was not home at the time and the circumstances attending the attempted rape were of a most revolting character. The woman quickly resented, closed and bolted the door in the negro's face, but he broke in the window, and when Mrs. Melton went to the yard he followed and knocked her down twice, and was only foiled in his purpose by the desperate screams and struggles of his intended victim, and he made his escape for the time being.

He was afterwards arrested and fully identified by Mrs. Melton.

Feeling ran high against the negro and he was landed safely in jail, only with the greatest difficulty. The officers who had the prisoner in charge were followed by a mob and cries of "lynch him," "get a rope," "swing him up," etc., were heard. Such was the public indignation that as a precautionary measure he was taken to the Berryville jail.

When it became apparent that he was in imminent danger of being lynched and he was quietly removed again, this time to jail in Front Row. In the meantime a special grand jury was summoned (the county court of Frederick being in session) and the prisoner was indicted and his trial set for tomorrow. If he is found guilty he will, under the new law, be punished by death. The indications are that he will swing.

TRIAL OF GOODMAN

ARGUMENT IN THE FAMOUS MURDER CASE CONTINUED YESTERDAY.

A VERDICT EXPECTED TO-DAY.

This is the Tenth Day of the Trial and it is Drawing to a Close—Strong Array of Legal Talent on Both Sides—The Tragedy Rehearsed and the Testimony Attacked—Goodman's Counsel Make a Desperate Effort in his Behalf—The Court Room Crowded.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14.—A Charlottesville, Va., special to the Dispatch says:

The trial of Conductor Goodman for the killing of Colonel H. C. Parsons, is rapidly drawing to a close. Eight of the best criminal lawyers in the State have been engaged in the case. Nine days have already been consumed in the evidence and the argument, and it is reasonable to expect that before another day's end the verdict will have been rendered.

When the court convened this morning, Mr. B. T. Crump resumed his argument for the defence.

At the risk, he said, of wearying the jury, he did not intend to skim the evidence, giving extracts here and there, but to review it in detail. He then proceeded to take up the evidence, piece by piece, and show its inconsistencies.

Mr. Crump said he too, knew Colonel Parsons well, and he stood there to defend his memory against the insult which the counsel for the prosecution had heaped upon it when they claimed that the prisoner had dragged Parsons by his coat lapel a distance of fifty feet without resistance. Parsons went out voluntarily. He weighed twenty pounds more than the prisoner. The whole evidence went to show that Goodman was retreating at the moment he was shooting, and must have been backing from what he considered danger. Martin's testimony corroborated this statement.

If it was not true, and had Goodman taken Parsons to the door for the purpose of killing him, the body of Parsons would have been pushed out from the door, and would not have fallen in the direction which indicated that he was advancing.

Mr. Crump made a most adroit argument to prove that the prosecution was wrong in its theory that the first shot entered the head. Martin saw the first shot, and had the hand of Goodman been raised as it must have been, Martin would have seen it.

Col. R. T. W. Duke followed Mr. Crump in a pathetic appeal for justice. He heard, he said, Colonel Craig's speech and saw the magnificent acting by that gentleman, and from that speech he was certain that Goodman was innocent. In all his life he had never received a fee for prosecuting a man for his life and liberty. Colonel Duke indulged in some delightful reminiscences, speaking for a half hour before court adjourned for dinner.

As soon as court reconvened, Mr. Parrish began his speech. The court room was packed—indeed such a jam has never been before seen there on the occasion of a trial. Quite a number of ladies were in the "box" to the left of the Judge, while his honor's reserved platform was occupied by as many men as could be crowded upon it.

The prisoner was attended by his wife, two daughters, and baby boy, and by their side sat two ladies.

Beginning with a reference to the law affecting this case, Mr. Parrish called attention to Mr. Letchers in bringing to the attention of the jury the verdict at the former trial and said that it was a travesty upon justice.

The speaker then read the decision in the Ward-White shooting case, which was tried in Abington, and applied it to the present case.

The prisoner was entitled to the benefit of every doubt. Certainly the defence had created a reasonable supposition that the prisoner was excusable or justifiable in his act.

For the first half hour Mr. Parrish spoke upon the instructions. He was very bitter in his denunciation of Mr. Craig for telling the jury that the defence were entitled to no benefits of the instructions, which related to killing in the heat of passion, because that was inconsistent with the plea of self-defence.

THE FIRING AT THE ALLIANCE.

Captain Crossman to Make a Certified Statement of the Affair.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Captain Crossman, of the steamer Alliance, which was fired on by a Spanish gun-boat near the eastern point of Cuba, while on her last trip from Colon, has received the following letter from the Department of State:

"To Capt. Jas. Crossman, Commander of the Alliance.
"SIR: I have received your letter of March without date, but which reached the Department to-day, March 13, which reports the circumstances under which the above named steamship on her homeward voyage from Colon, Columbia, to New York, off the north Cuban coast, on the 8th inst., was fired upon by a Spanish gun-boat.

"The Department desires to receive from you a statement of fact in the form of an affidavit, accompanied if possible, by a sketch chart, showing the course of the Alliance in passing Cape Misi, and the distance of the vessel from the nearest point of the Island of Cuba.

"The affidavit should be explicit upon these points.
"Awaiting such, I am, sir,
"Your obedient,
"EDWIN F. UHL,
"Acting Secretary."

Capt. Crossman said that he would send a chart to the State Department, showing where the attack occurred. It was in latitude 20.10 N., longitude 74.15 W. He said he knew his vessel was at least four miles off Cape Misi, which is the easternmost point of Cuba. He continued:

"The man-of-war which attacked us was broad off our port quarter. I will say right here, and this is a statement which I have not made before, that had the man-of-war signalled us with the international code I would have stopped immediately. She raised no such signals, however. Her fire was practically a command, and I am not a man to take orders from anybody except my superior officers."

A little more in regard to the identity of the Spanish man-of-war was learned this morning. Capt. Crossman said that he could plainly see that she had a copper bottom. In the opinion of experienced seaman this indicates that she must have been a wooden hulled ship, for copper bottoms are, as a general rule, used only on wooden ships. If that be so, the Alliance's assailant was evidently one of Spain's oldships, for Spain has not built a wooden ship within the last ten years. The State Department, should, therefore, the maritime circle thinks, have little difficulty in discovering the identity of the man-of-war.

TO START FOR LIBERIA.

A Steamer Chartered to Take 200 Negro Colonists to Liberia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 14.—The Danish steamer Horsa sailed from here this evening for Savannah, having been chartered by the International Emigration Society to take about 200 negro colonists from Savannah to Monrovia, Liberia.

The steamer is under command of Captain Henry Wibourg. The emigrants will be accompanied by an agent of the society. The Horsa will probably arrive at Savannah on Sunday and, if possible, sail for Liberia the same day.

The society has organized its first party of emigrants with great care, selecting them mainly from Mississippi. In making the selections only men, both single and married, of good physical condition, have been chosen and permitted to join. The married men will be accompanied by their wives and families and the society has made arrangements to give the unmarried colonists ten acres of land and the married ones twenty-five upon their arrival in Liberia.

The Liberian government will shelter the colonists for three months until they have built their own homes. Good mechanics, carpenters especially, it is claimed, can have plenty of work at good wages, while those familiar with farm work, can engage in coffee-growing.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

They Meet in Convention and Nominate a Strong State Ticket.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The Democratic State Convention today nominated the following ticket: For Governor, George L. Littlefield; of Pawtucket; Lieutenant Governor, A. S. Miller, of Providence; Secretary of State, George W. Green, of Woonsocket; Attorney General, George T. Brown, of Providence; General Treasurer, John G. Perry, of South Kingstown.

The committee previously appointed to report on a proposed change in the system of representation in the State convention reported in favor of proportional representation. This awakened a discussion, it being claimed that it took the control of the town and gave it to the cities. The matter was finally postponed to the next State convention by a vote of 126 to 57.

Republicans Nominating Unanimously.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—After the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions the following State ticket was nominated without opposition: Governor, Charles Lippitt, of Providence.

Lieut. Governor, Edwin A. Allen, of Hopkinton.

Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett, of Providence.

AFFAIRS IN HAWAII

ANNEXATION LEAGUES VIGOROUSLY EXTENDING THEIR ORGANIZATION.

LADIES WEAR CONVICT STRIPES.

Judge Advocate Kinney Goes to San Francisco to Present Testimony Against the Schooner H. C. Wahlberg—The Ex-Queen Refuses to Lease her Residence and Hopes to Soon be Allowed to Return, but her Influence Over the Population is Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 14.—Correspondence of the United Press per steamer Arawa:

HONOLULU, March 7.—W. A. Kinney, late Judge Advocate of the military commission, goes to San Francisco to-day to present testimony in behalf of the Hawaiian government in the case against the schooner H. C. Wahlberg, which brought arms for the rebels from San Francisco.

He is accompanied by George Townsend and Charles Warren as witnesses. These are the men who were specially employed by Major Seward in communicating with the schooner on her arrival. Warren remained aboard the schooner several days, while waiting for the Waimanalo to intercept her at sea.

William Davis, the then master of the steamer Waimanalo, also goes by the Arawa, his sentence of ten years imprisonment being suspended on condition of his leaving the country for good. He gave important testimony in several cases. Davis is the prisoner who was absurdly reported by a San Francisco paper to have been tortured.

The ex-Queen has after all refused to lease her Washington Place residence. Apparently she hopes soon to return there. The government feels the necessity of separating her from access to the native population who would instinctively pay homage to her as a semi-divine personage.

The Hawaiian annexation leagues are vigorously perfecting and extending their organization. They expect soon to enroll most of the natives in the organization.

The Royalist ladies for wearing convict stripes materialized yesterday in dresses and hats of such material worn by two women in front of the prison. The principal lady was the well-known consort of a leading rebel. Her example is not likely to lend lustre to the movement.

THE SAMOAN REVOLUTION.

The Rebels Now Three Thousand Strong and Well Supplied with Arms.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 14.—Correspondence of the United Press, per steamer Arawa:

APIA, Samoa, Feb. 27.—The rebel party has gathered in great force at Leulumeoga, in Aana. They are three thousand strong and well supplied with arms and ammunition.

They are to meet in council to-day to determine the course to be pursued. It will doubtless be the usual program; impossible demands made upon King Malietoa in reference to his abdication or a suggestion of divided authority. These being naturally declined, war will ensue without any doubt whatever.

The missionaries from the outlying stations say that nothing is being planted and that nothing in the nature of work in any way is being done.

A half caste named Taylor recently circulated a report that the late Robert Louis Stevenson was some few months ago in some way connected with the importation and sale to Atea rebels of a quantity of rifles and ammunition. Lloyd Osbourne, the novelist, in a letter to the local press, has resented this attempt to vilify the dead and the public generally discredit the report. Taylor has been arrested and charged with criminal libel.

A Negro Woman Tries to Suicide.

Special to the News and Observer.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 14.
A colored woman named Lee attempted to commit suicide night before last by hanging. She procured a rope and attached one end to a beam in a barn near by, slipped a noose around her neck, got upon a box and jumped off. But for the timely arrival of someone she would have been strangled to death. As it was she was unconscious when taken down and it took hard work by a physician to bring her back. Trouble with her husband is the cause alleged.

A Big Smoking Tobacco Factory.

Special to the News and Observer.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 14.
Messrs. R. G. Lea, of High Point, a manufacturer of plug tobacco, and J. Tate, of Mebane, manufacturer of smoking tobacco, have formed a co-partnership, and will hereafter do business in Greensboro, manufacturing both plug and smoking tobacco. A large four-story brick building is to be erected for them at once.

Cuban Insurgents Gaining Strength.

LONDON, March 14.—The Central News correspondent in Madrid says: "Private telegrams from Cuba do not confirm the official statement that the rebellion has been virtually crushed. They declare that the insurgents gain strength daily."

UNDER THE DOME.

The capital was almost deserted yesterday. Half a dozen belated legislators dropped in to take a last look at the scene of their passing greatness; a few strangers watched the laborers cleaning up the House and Senate chambers; the clerks were busy closing up their work; and a hush and a quiet that have been unknown for sixty-three days pervaded the entire building. The Auditor and the State Treasurer were kept busy paying the balance due the laborers and other employes, and catching up with their work.

Senator Fowler of Sampson said in a speech in opposition to the creation of more offices for Republicans: "The Populists have been getting buzzard long enough; they want some turkey now." This statement supports the charge that the Republicans gobbled up the good offices to which they thought they could read their titles clear, and gave the worthless offices, the ways to which are blocked by the constitution and lawsuits, to the Populists.

It was not well understood at the time why Senator Sanders, of Union would not vote for Jeter Pritchard for United States Senator. Mr. Sanders was elected as a Populist, and as such he felt that he could not consistently support a corporation lawyer and a gold bug Republican for Senator. He is a conservative man, with nothing Republican in him, and he very properly refused to vote for a corporation attorney, who never spoke a kind word for free silver in his life until he heard a Senate bee buzzing in his ears.

Among the Populists who could not swallow all the medicine prescribed in joint caucuses were Senators Forbes of Pitt, Stephens of Caswell, Sanders of Union and Lindsay of Rockingham. There are others who would not go to Radicalism. They generally pursued an independent cause and refused to "go it" blindly under the crack of the bosses' lash, every time he desired a pull all-together. It is a noteworthy fact that when the pie was handed round none of these Senators got a piece.

Populism seems to have a bad effect upon some ministers who imbibe it. Why this demoralizing effect? Two members and one employe of the General Assembly who write Rev. before their names celebrated the approach of sine die adjournment by getting on jags. At intervals during the session they have been noticed to walk rather unsteady, and to have an unnatural thickness of tongue, and irreverend breaths. All this is very strange, and leads to the belief that it is not perfectly safe for ministers to rub up against the corrupting environments of politics.

Let it not be overlooked that Mr. Norment is a friend of manly sports, and so he wants cock fighting—a most refined and elevated past time—to be legalized in the State. He ought to ask for an appropriation to foster this charming amusement. Cock-a-doodle-do! Three cheers for the Representative from Hobbson! Our "imp" of the office begs leave to add this spontaneous outburst of poetic inspiration in celebration of the member's brilliant achievement, so we give him room:

"The Doctor created a mighty laugh in the morning,
When he moved to make legal the game of cock-fighting;
The Lobby look'd, laugh'd and said that it was adorning
The Record of nonsense that made it more than benighting."
—Wilmington Messenger.

There was so much conflict in the Legislature about New Hanover matters, growing out of differences of opinion among Democrats, that the Democratic representative from that county did not escape criticism at the hands of Democrats in and out of the General Assembly. He had a difficult position to fill. From time immemorial the Democrats of New Hanover have claimed and enjoyed, if there is any enjoyment in it, the privilege of dividing into factions and abusing each other as much as they pleased. The man who can unravel the Chinese puzzle would be lost if he should try to discover all the ins and outs of the internal warfare among Wilmington Democrats. Mr. Rascoe, the member from Bertie, took occasion to pay a very handsome compliment a few days ago to Mr. Herbert McClammy, the member from New Hanover, which was warmly applauded. He voted against Mr. McClammy on the Criminal court, but said that he wanted to express the thanks of the Democratic minority for the able manner in which Mr. McClammy had represented them on the Elections Committee and on the floor of the House. The services rendered by Mr. McClammy on the Elections Committee were of conspicuous service to his party. He studied the evidence, and presented it with great clearness and force, and let no chance for protecting the Democrats in their seats pass by unimproved. The Republicans who came here to turn out the Democrats, evidence or no evidence, found Mr. McClammy and his Democratic associates on the committee too vigilant to permit them to carry out their schemes.

Largest Sailing Vessel Afloat.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 14.—The ship May Flint, formerly the steamer Persian Monarch, which has been rebuilt at Newport News, and is now the largest sailing vessel afloat, passed here this afternoon for Baltimore to load coal for San Francisco.