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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION

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MASSING NOW NEAR CALOCCAN

Filipinos Re-inforced by Better Drilled Troops.

BURNING OF SAN ROQUE

AMERICANS ARE IMPATIENT OF RESTRAINT.

SIGNAL CORPS WORKING DAY AND NIGHT

Quiet Feigns at Manila. Filipinos are Entrenching on the L-f of Caloccan No News of Movement is Looked for in Several Days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—All that General Otis had to report to the War Department today related to the casualties that have occurred so far among the American troops as the result of the actions since Saturday night.

SWARMING LIKE BEES.

Manila, Feb. 9.—4:45 p. m.—All is quiet here today. The Filipinos are being low except on the left and right. They are evidently concentrating between Caloccan and Malaban. Judging from appearance, the Filipinos are being reinforced by better drilled men from the northern provinces. In front of Caloccan they are as thick as a swarm of bees.

FILIPINOS FIRE SAN ROQUE.

Manila, Feb. 9.—5:50 p. m.—The natives, fearing the Americans were about to make an attack on the bombardment of San Roque, set fire to it today. It is still burning as this dispatch is sent, and, as it is composed in the main of bamboo huts, it will probably be totally destroyed.

DEWEY ORDERS THEM OUT.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The Navy Department today received the following dispatch: "Manila, Feb. 9. After continued intimations and intimidation of our workmen, I ordered armed insurgents to leave San Roque by 9 this morning. They left during the night, a few remaining, who burned the village this morning. It is now occupied by our troops. All quiet. (Signed) 'DEWEY.'"

WHO ABETS THE FILIPINOS?

A Letter Which Declares They Are Secretly Encouraged. Boston, Mass., Feb. 9.—The Globe this afternoon prints a letter received in this city from First Lieutenant Henry Murray, Quartermaster of General Otis' command in the Philippines, which says that as far back as the middle of December, Aguinaldo and his followers were being encouraged and aided by some outside source, and that the opening of hostilities was expected by the United States troops. The letter, which bears the date of December 10th, says in part: "A couple of nights ago we expected the insurgents to attack us, but it fell through, like many of their threats. Some one is working them up. One cannot tell the end. We are ready. The Americans troops are in no temper to stand any fooling. In Manila, those that controlled, do not want to lose power and sink into obscurity."

ALONZA'S TROOPS DESERTING.

Horrible Atrocities Are Being Committed by the Indians. Lima, Peru, Feb. 9.—(Via Galveston, Tex.)—According to advices just received here from the seat of hostilities in Bolivia, President Alonza, during the recent siege of La Paz, the nominal capital, shot five of the leading Federalists, or insurgents. On his return to Oruro, south of La Paz, which has been his headquarters during the war, he had only fifteen hundred troops, not half the number with which he laid siege to the capital, many having deserted to the revolutionary movement.

TELLER DESERTS EWART

HIS FIRST IMPRESSION OF HIM HAD BEEN FAVORABLE. Washington, Feb. 9.—The Senate continued the consideration of the nomination of H. G. Ewart to be Judge of the Western District of North Carolina in executive session today, but no action was taken. Senators Spooner and Teller of the Judiciary Committee spoke in opposition to confirmation and Senator Lindsay of the same committee in support of the nomination. Senator Lindsay said there were mitigating circumstances in connection with all the transactions charged against Mr. Ewart and that no wrong intent had been proved against him. Senator Teller said his first impressions had been favorable to Mr. Ewart because the latter, like himself, had broken away from his party to vote against the force bill, but after hearing the charges against him, he agreed with Senator Spooner, that the man's record was such as to unfit him for a position on the bench.

THE CHANCES SLIM.

Speaking of the matter, yesterday's Washington Post says: "Without going into the details of the transactions alleged against Judge Ewart and proving his unfitness for the judicial office, it can be stated that they related to borrowing \$500 from a widow named Jones after he had had the military record of her husband corrected by a special act when he was in Congress, it being alleged that the money was never repaid; that he had sold public documents secured by him as a Congressman; that he had acted in a manner known as the 'Devereux case' in a manner becoming a Judge while on the bench; and that his conduct in connection with certain notes in an Asheville bank was also open to question. Senators Hoar and Spooner went to some length into the details of these cases, speaking with vigor and severity, and emphasizing the necessity of a judiciary above reproach, but it is expected that when the discussion resumed in executive session today, some defense will be offered."

FIRE IN THE CITADEL.

The Fort at Halifax Burning—Vaults Filled With Explosives. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 9.—Fire has just been discovered in the Citadel. Its extent is not definitely known. Clouds of smoke overhang the city. A general alarm has been running on the city fire service, and soldiers have been piped out and are at work with the city department. The fort is difficult of access to the fire service, being over 150 feet above the sea. Great quantities of explosives are stored there, but are in underground vaults. Later—At three o'clock, the fire was under control.

CHILE MAY RESENT THIS.

Valparaiso, Feb. 9.—A dispatch received today from Bolivia says that a thousand Indians recently surrounded the Corocoro mining works, which is the property of Chileans, and ransacked all the houses. The manager of the works, his wife and an official tried to make their escape. On the refusal of the Indians to accept their offer of \$3,000 to spare their lives, the manager shot his wife and the official and then committed suicide. The incident is likely to cause difficulty between the Bolivian and Chilean Governments.

THE LADIES OF ST. LUKE'S.

The Ladies of St. Luke's Circle of King's Daughters are moving for a permanent home for the aged, infirm and incurable old women. Their appeal will appear in these columns Sunday.

CANNON SOUNDS THE WARNING

He is Against Extravagant Appropriations.

HE ROUSES THE HOUSE

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL WILL ASSIST THIS SESSION.

NOR WILL THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

So Declares Mr. Cannon, Who Says that Great Projects Should be Accompanied With Legislation Providing the Means to Pay for the Same.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Chairman Cannon, of the Appropriation Committee of the House, in the course of the general debate on the Sundry Civil Bill, today sounded a note of warning against extravagant appropriations and practically served notice that neither the Ship Subsidy Bill nor the Nicaragua Canal Bill could be passed at this session.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Throughout its session today the Senate had under consideration the legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation Bill. A lively debate was precipitated over the appropriation for the support of the offices of the supervising architect of the Treasury, and that official was criticized for the delay in the construction of public buildings throughout the United States. (Continued on Sixth Page.)

A LETTER FROM HOBSON

CHapel Hill is a household word in HIS HOME. Writes from Japan to Express his Regrets to Dr. Alderman for his Inability to Address the Students.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—Friends of Dr. John Manning will be glad to learn that his condition is much improved tonight. Prof. Collier Cobb, who has been confined to his bed several days, is convalescent.

COMMISSION DISSOLVED.

Its Report in the Hands of the President. Washington, Feb. 9.—The report of the War Investigating Commission is now in the hands of the President. Its scope was indicated last night. The report points out that while there were many attacks made in the public prints, the witnesses failed to substantiate them. General Miles is blamed for allowing such beef as he described to be issued to the army and for not more promptly calling attention to its quality. Reference is made to his not testifying under oath. Nothing is said of Eagan. One of the commissioners in an interview states that "We started out with the assumption that the conduct of the war was all right, and then we went ahead to investigate and found that it was not." The commission is now dissolved.

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Mr. Ruffin Had Been Suffering With Nervous Prostration Due to Overwork He Said he had no Family And Was Tired of Living.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9.—J. M. Ruffin, of the Rocky Mount Cotton Mills of the Louisville and Nashville train by slashing his wrists.

When the train arrived here Ruffin was taken to the hospital. He is in a serious condition, owing to the loss of blood, but was able to speak. He said he was the superintendent of a cotton mill in North Carolina, and that he was coming here to the carnival; he had no family and was tired of living. He had \$1,420 in cash on his person and a check and other valuables aggregating \$21,000.

Mr. James H. Ruffin is well known here. He is a son of ex-Chief Justice Ruffin, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and is one of the most prominent and competent mill managers in the State. His name is mentioned in the Vance Textile Bill, which has just passed its second reading in the House, as one of the directors.

He resigned his position as superintendent of the Rocky Mount Cotton Mills some months ago, having previously, in September last, left the place because of overwork. Since then he has been travelling.

WILL IMPEACH NORWOOD.

The Vote on Committee Was 12 For and 5 Against. The House Judiciary Committee yesterday afternoon decided to recommend the impeachment of Judge Norwood.

A resolution to this effect was adopted by a vote of 12 to 5. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Winston, Roussell, McLean, McIntosh and Leatherwood.

A sub-committee—composed of Judge Allen, Mr. Foushee and Mr. Robinson—was appointed to prepare a resolution to be presented to the House this morning.

The resolution, as drafted last night, sets forth that the committee finds as a matter of law—that Judge Norwood is liable to impeachment, and it finds, further from the evidence that his conduct deserves impeachment.

On this report the House must take action. If it adopts the report, and it is certain that it will, a committee will be appointed to present articles of impeachment to the Senate, which the constitution makes the court for the trial of impeachments.

It takes the concurrence of two thirds of the Senators to impeach, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from, and disqualification to hold office in, this State.

The last, it indeed not the only, judge impeached in this State was Judge Jones. The charge against him, as against Judge Norwood, was drunkenness.

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A SAD JOURNEY.

The Body of Mrs. Davis Was Taken Home Yesterday. The body of Mrs. Claude Davis, wife of Representative Davis, was placed on the morning Southern train yesterday to be taken home for interment. Mr. Davis, although suffering with the grip, accompanied the remains, taking along the little child of only five months of age which has blessed their union. Representatives B. B. Nicholson, of Beaufort county, and W. H. Carroll, of Alamance, appointed by the House, bore Mr. Davis company on his sad journey. Mr. Napoleon Spencer, a friend, also went along.

The body was accompanied to the union depot by Mrs. Winston, wife of Representative Winston, Mrs. Craig, wife of Representative Locke Craig, and other ladies, besides a number of members of the General Assembly. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Representatives Julian, of Rowan; Williams, of Dare; Abbott, of Currituck; Winston, of Bertie; Craig, of Buncombe; Thompson, of Onslow, and Senators Ward and Miller.

CORNISH-ADAMS CASE

H. S. CORNISH'S EXAMINATION CONSUMES THE FIRST DAY. He Denies Having Made Charges Against Molineux Under Cross Examination Gets Mixed up in his Dates.

New York, Feb. 9.—The inquiry into the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, who died during the recent operations in Cuba and Porto Rico, is today in its second day. The order for the court of inquiry, which was issued by the Secretary of War, says: "The court will investigate certain allegations of the Major General commanding the army in respect to the fitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the Subsistence Department to the troops in the field during the recent operations in Cuba and Porto Rico. In addition to its findings of fact, the court will submit an opinion upon the merits of the case, together with such recommendations as to further proceedings as may seem to be warranted by the facts developed in the course of the inquiry."

The court will convene in this city on the 15th inst., when seen, had nothing to say respecting the appointment of the court. He has been accumulating a large amount of evidence along the lines of the inquiry, but he has not chosen any counsel, and a large part of his evidence has been already transmitted to the War Investigating Commission.

This court of inquiry, it is said by persons versed in military jurisprudence, will be unique in that it will be directed in its investigations against a state of affairs and not against a person, for although General Miles is named as the author of certain allegations in the formal order, it is these allegations and not General Miles that is the subject of inquiry. The only regulation in the army manual bearing on courts of inquiry provides that they may be appointed to inquire into any allegation against, or the conduct of an officer or an enlisted man, but nothing is said about an inquiry into a state between a superior and a subordinate, of course, that the President has thoroughly satisfied himself as to the legality of this order before issuing it. The court has no power to compel testimony of civilian witnesses.

The court, should it find that General Miles' charges are not sufficiently established, may express an opinion as to what course should be pursued toward him. Inasmuch as the court of inquiry will have to take up the whole subject of the meats furnished to the army and ascertain the exact state of this meat as it left the packer's hands as well as look into the preliminary operations of slaughtering, packing and canning and refrigerating, a good deal of time probably will be consumed in the inquiry. It may be necessary also to call personally before the court all of the officers cited in criticism of the meat by General Miles, numbering about sixty and an expense will be incurred and still more time consumed. The Administration takes the position that these charges against the character of the meat supply shall be thoroughly sifted, and if wrong has been done that it shall be corrected.

WHY NOT AT RALEIGH?

Capt. N. W. West Makes a Practical Suggestion Along a New Line. Talking yesterday with a reporter, Capt. N. W. West said: "The other day four commercial travellers had called on me within two hours and sold me two refrigerators. These travelling men represented manufacturers of refrigerators in New Hampshire, Michigan, Indiana and Vermont—none within twelve hundred miles of this place. Now think of it! The wood used is principally pine, ash and oak. The prices paid for these woods, in the stand, is almost if not quite double what the wood cost here in Raleigh. Again labor here is, I should say, fully one-third, if not one-half, less. The iron lining is all bought, I should think, in New York, the cheapest place. And therefore could be put down here just as cheap as the others get it. Again, these refrigerators are sold in the entire South and Mexico. I saw one travelling man from Peru, Indiana, who had been out since last September selling refrigerators South—selling them in the large towns by car load lots. We have the freights largely to our advantage should a plant be established here for the manufacture of refrigerators. I don't think there is a manufacturer of refrigerators in the South."

COURT OF SIFT BEEF SCANDAL

Appointed by the President, Will Open the Fifteenth.

WILL BE A UNIQUE COURT

INVESTIGATING A STATE OF AFFAIRS. GENERAL MILES NOT THE SUBJECT

It is Directed to Submit an Opinion on the Facts it May Find Together With Recommendations as to Further Action.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The President has appointed a court of inquiry to examine into the charges touching the meat furnished the American army during the war with Spain and other matters involved in the charges made by General Miles against the administration of war affairs. The court will consist of Major General James F. Wade, U. S. V., Brigadier General George B. Davis, U. S. V., Colonel George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General. The order for the court of inquiry, which was issued by the Secretary of War, says: "The court will investigate certain allegations of the Major General commanding the army in respect to the fitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the Subsistence Department to the troops in the field during the recent operations in Cuba and Porto Rico. In addition to its findings of fact, the court will submit an opinion upon the merits of the case, together with such recommendations as to further proceedings as may seem to be warranted by the facts developed in the course of the inquiry."

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