

The News and Observer.

VOL. XLVI. NO. 2.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

MURDERED BY THE IMMUNES

An Old Negro Forced to Commit Suicide.

DRANK MUCH WHISKEY

BROKE INTO STORES AND SALOONS AT WELDON.

BLAZED AWAY AT A SWITCHMAN

Bullets Flew Right and Left as the Riotous Troops Passed Out of Henderson. Mr. Crozier Narrowly Escaped Being Shot.

Further particulars in regard to the conduct of the Tenth Immunes were received here yesterday. Between Atlanta and Monroe they shot Flagman Sam Sealy in the heel, inflicting a painful wound.

At Monroe they raided the dispensary, carrying off some seventy-five packages of whiskey. And at Henderson they came near killing an old white man named Crozier.

In Weldon, the last point at which they stopped in this State, their conduct was the worst. At the point of a pistol they forced John Battle, a worthy colored man, to drink seven glasses of whiskey. Battle fell down senseless soon after drinking the liquor and died before a physician could be summoned.

KILLED AN OLD NEGRO.

They Forced Him to Drink Seven Glasses of Whiskey.

Weldon, N. C., March 10.—(Special).—The negro troops, Tenth Immunes, who passed through here last evening, behaved in a most disgraceful manner. At the point of pistols they forced John Battle, a worthy colored man, to drink seven glasses of whiskey. Battle fell down senseless soon after drinking the liquor and before a doctor could be summoned he was dead.

The riotous troops also forced their way into stores and saloons and fired at a switchman.

MR. CROZIER NEARLY KILLED.

The First Section of the Train Was the Disorderly One.

Henderson, N. C., March 10.—(Special).—There came near being a battle here yesterday when the negro troops (Tenth Immunes) passed through on their way to Washington from Macon, Ga.

They displayed their pistols and whiskey bottles in about equal numbers, drinking from the one and popping away from the car windows with the other.

An old man named Crozier came near being killed. A very valuable Jersey cow near the edge of the town was shot dead.

As the train pulled out a regular fusillade was fired from the cars.

Had the shooting occurred nearer the center of town, our citizens would have risen and the result would have been more serious.

It is reported that Mr. Carter, who owned the car that was killed, telegraphed and had the train stopped and the negro who shot the cow arrested.

THE LION AND THE BEAR.

Arranging a Scheme to Regulate Their Relations in the Far East.

Pekin, March 10.—The Chinese Foreign Office has received a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that as a result of negotiations between Russia and Great Britain, the Russian Minister here will withdraw his protest against the Hong Kong contract.

The Hong Kong contract is identical with the Niu Chwang contract.

The Daily Graphic, a usually well informed paper of London, made the following announcement this morning: "The Niu Chwang contract crisis has been amicably settled by a direct exchange of views between the British and the Russian Governments. The Russian assurances are completely satisfactory. The whole difficulty is ended and the two Governments are arranging a scheme by which their relations in the Far East may be permanently regulated."

The London Times in its financial article of February 1st announced a Chinese five per cent railroad loan of \$11,500,000 had been arranged by China with a British syndicate, the loan being specially secured on the Chinese northern railroads. China, it was added, had given Great Britain a pledge that these railroads would not be alienated to any foreign power. It is apparently against this loan or its terms that Russia protested, the transaction since becoming known as the Niu Chwang, or Hong Kong loan. Niu Chwang is the Chinese port at the head of the gulf of Liao Tung, the port of Mukden, capital of Manchuria.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Death of a Six-Gallon Jersey Cow—Probably Fatally Burned.

Henderson, March 9.—Special.—A romantic marriage took place here this morning at 8:30 o'clock, Miss Baird, of Person county, came down yesterday to visit her sister, Mrs. A. G. Daniel. Her beau, Mr. Stovall, stopped at the Massenburg Hotel, and they were married just in time this morning for the Oxford train and left for Virginia, the home of the groom.

The fine Jersey cow belonging to Mr. Alex Barnes, died yesterday. She was a record-breaker, gave 6 gallons of milk a day, from which they made a pound and a half of butter daily. Mr. Barnes refused \$100 for her.

Mr. J. Carter has opened the bakery formerly kept by Mr. Whitmore, on Main street.

The Daughters of the Confederacy (Vance Chapter) had granite curbing put around the Confederate soldier square in Elmwood cemetery today.

The latest news from Miss Zaidie Crump, the young lady so badly burned, is that her injuries are such that the condition of Mrs. Walter J. doctors think they will prove fatal.

A former resident of our town, but now living in Richmond, Va., is still crippled with slight improvement.

Mr. W. O. Shannon arrived here this evening from Norfolk.

Messrs. J. and W. Jones, of Greensboro, are in the city.

Mr. Whit Clary, of Rocky Mount, is visiting his brother, Mr. Paul Clary, on William street.

NO ACTION BY DEPARTMENT.

Immunes Private Citizens to Be Dealt With by Civil Court.

Washington, March 10.—Despite repeated rumors to the contrary, the War Department has no intention of taking official action in the case of the Tenth colored immunes and other regiments that have been making trouble in transit through the South since their discharge.

In contravention of the story that a court of inquiry was to be appointed to inquire into the matter, it is pointed out by the officials of the department that the men who have been making the trouble are no longer soldiers of the United States, having been mustered out they are private citizens in the fullest sense. The local police authorities have power to deal with them wherever they violate the local law, and the War Department has neither power nor inclination to interfere in the matter. The result likely to occur so far as the Department is concerned is that hereafter the discharged troops probably will be taken to their own State in a body and mustered out there, instead of being turned loose far from home with several months of military repression to be worked off in convalescence and impromptu shooting matches.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LAWTON.

The Insurgents Destroy Houses of American Sympathizers.

Manila, March 10.—11:20 a. m.—Rebels incendiaries landed at the village of Pandacan last night for the purpose, it is alleged, of terrorizing those of the inhabitants who do not sympathize with the insurrection. A number of native houses were destroyed.

The United States transport Grant, which sailed from New York January 19th, having on board Major General Lawton, the Fourth infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry, arrived here this morning.

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Reported to Adjutant General's Office Between May 1, '98, and Feb. 28, '99.

Washington, March 10.—The following statement has been issued showing the total number of deaths reported to the Adjutant General's office between May 1st, 1898, and February 28th, 1899:

Killed in action 329; died of wounds 125; died of disease 5,277. Total 5,731.

ANOTHER REGIMENT OUT.

Washington, March 10.—In pursuance of the administrative policy of bringing home all the volunteer troops for muster out in anticipation of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace with Spain, orders were issued today for the muster out of the Hundred and Sixtieth regiment Indiana Volunteers Infantry now at Matanzas, Cuba.

The order for the muster out of the volunteer troops in Cuba has been left to the discretion of General Brooke commanding the entire Cuban army on the theory that he is the best judge of the organizations that can be first relieved of military duty on the island.

MCKINLEY'S PROJECTED TRIP.

Washington, March 10.—Senator Hanna saw the President today and final arrangements were made for the President's trip to Thomasville, Ga. The party will leave here at 6 o'clock next Monday afternoon by way of the Atlantic Coast Line and will consist of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, Senator and Mrs. Hanna and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou. It is probable that the party will remain at Thomasville for a couple of weeks or longer if the public business will permit.

JOHN CHARLON HANGED.

Savannah, Ga., March 10.—John Charlton, colored, was hanged here today for the murder of Meat Inspector Harry McLeod on September 9th last. Charlton intended to kill another, but shot McLeod.

THE RED FLAME OF REBELLION

Ready to Burst Forth in Porto Rico.

THE AMERICANS HATED

HENRY THINKS HIS FORCES SHOULD BE DOUBLED.

NATIVES COMMIT ACTS OF VIOLENCE

A Soldier's Head Swept from his Shoulders by One Blow of a Machete. Raid Upon the Cafes. Stabbed in the Back.

Chicago, Ills., March 10.—The Tribune tomorrow will print the following special correspondence from Porto Rico from a Tribune staff correspondent:

San Juan, de Porto Rico, March 1st.—The real situation in Porto Rico is not understood. People in the States generally regard Porto Rico as a sort of haven of peace. The War Department has just requested of General Henry that he immediately report how many regular troops he could spare from the island.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York started home last Sunday. The regular regiments that remain are so scattered that in many places where there is necessity for a strong force only a corporal's guard can be mustered, and territories where there are continual mutterings and the greatest evidence of discontent at the American rule are unguarded.

General Henry is in a dilemma. He has only three regiments of troops—the Eleventh infantry, the Nineteenth infantry and the Fifth cavalry—and two batteries of the Fifth artillery.

"I need twice the troops I have," said the General, at his residence at San Juan. "Because of the easy victory of our troops here in the war and the apparent friendliness of the natives to the American soldiers when they invaded the island, a notion prevails in the States, that there is little necessity for a strong force to maintain order in the island. The notion is erroneous.

"The conditions here are alarming. These people have been given every opportunity, but they have thrown it aside. They are clamoring now for local self-government. They are no more fit for local self-government than I am for a locomotive. More troops are needed in the island. Serious content planted by professional agitators are rapidly growing and can be kept down only by a strong military force.

"The ill feeling between the natives and the American troops seems to grow stronger every day. The American officers have to maintain the greatest vigilance to prevent their men from weakening the island, and the natives, especially on the native police, for acts of violence that they are continually committed against the troops."

At Caguay, a small town on the military road, 25 miles from San Juan, a soldier of the Hundred and Forty-seventh New York was murdered last Saturday night in a manner that illustrates the treachery of the natives. Private Burke of Company L had entered the Porton Rican Literary Club of Caguay and was sitting at a small table reading when a native slipped up behind him and with one stroke of a machete sharpened to a razor edge, severed the soldier's head from his body and sent it rolling across the floor. Another soldier happened into the club some time afterward and saw the dismembered trunk of the dead man still in the chair, with the head lying where it had rolled.

Several Porto Ricans were standing quietly around discussing the matter. No one would admit having seen the murder committed. Speculation finally developed upon one man, but when a post guard went to arrest him, he had fled, and although the entire country around Caguay was thoroughly searched, for the murderer, he has not yet been found. Only four nights before the killing of Burke, the bad blood between the natives and the soldiers asserted itself in a brutal assault on Private Fitzpatrick. The native police arrested Fitzpatrick without a warrant and when he resisted beat him into insensibility.

The soldiers of the four companies of the Hundred and Forty-seventh, stationed at Caguay, waited until night and then started out to police the town as they called it. Three cafes were "policed" in the most thorough manner, tables being overturned and mirrors broken when the officers of the regiment arrived and quelled the riot, persuading the men to return to the barracks. The next chapter in the Caguay affair was the killing of Burke.

The troubles at Caguay have been duplicated at almost every place on the island. At Guayama, a soldier was stabbed in the back by a native the same night that Private Burke was killed. The conditions at Ponce since the clash between the soldiers and native police in which several Porto Ricans were killed, have been bordering on open battle between the troops and the natives. At San Juan a few nights ago, three sailors from the United States cruiser Panther were wounded by bullets from the rifles of the native police of the town who, attempting to arrest one of the sailors,

became excited and fired indiscriminately. General Henry began his administration in Porto Rico by giving all the towns and cities self-government and by turning over in a great measure the keeping of the peace to the native police force. He has been forced summarily to depose the Alcaldes and the councilmen of many towns and to turn local government over to army officers. Things are strained to the snapping point. General Henry's face took on a grimness that his troops used to see in the old days out on the Western plains as he concluded his remarks about conditions in the island.

"I have given them too much rein," he said, "now I'm going to take in the slack."

TO SELECT TIME AND PLACE. The Executive Committee of North Carolina Bar Association Will Meet in a Few Days.

Prof. J. Crawford Biggs of the University, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. Prof. Biggs is the secretary of the North Carolina Bar Association. He stated that there would be a meeting of the executive committee of the Association in a few days to decide upon the place and time of the meeting of the Association which is to be held for some date in June, July or August. Charlotte, Asheville and Morehead are spoken of as probable places.

The by-laws and constitution of the Association are now in the hands of the printers and will be ready for distribution in a few days. They will be sent to the lawyers of the State.

Prof. Biggs stated further that there were a large number of applications for membership on file.

The executive committee will select a non-resident member to deliver the annual address at the next meeting and select five members of the Association to deliver other addresses.

THE TRIAL OF MAJOR BREESE

A Brief History of the Celebrated Case

1ST NATIONAL'S FAILURE

WORTHLESS NOTES FOR A VAST SUM AS ASSETS.

ALL OF THEM SIGNED BY INSOLVENTS

Failure of the First National Direct Cause of Failure of Western Carolina and National Bank of Asheville, Bank Officers' Line of Defense.

Asheville, N. C., March 10.—(Special).—In the trial of W. E. Breese today a number of men were examined whose names were on notes ranging from \$400 to \$900. Two testified that the signatures were not theirs, others that they signed notes in blank at C. B. Leonard's request. S. T. Dorsett, teller of the defunct bank, testified that all these notes were filled out by Breese. Postmaster Rollins testified that he signed notes for Breese. One witness endorsed on account \$1,100. Witness said he had never paid anything on any notes. He received a statement from Breese at the time he signed that he had not received money on notes and was not liable. One witness testified to signing accommodation notes filled out by Dickerson. A long list of bills were submitted that had been out of the bank on Breese's individual account for two months before the failure. In the afternoon a long list of notes were shown Dorsett which he swore were filled out in Breese's handwriting. These all were of insolvent persons. Many of these went to the credit of Breese to lessen his overdrafts. None of them were recorded on the discount register. Testimony was submitted as to false reports to the controller of the currency, by proving immense overdrafts for Breese, Dickerson and Penland when the reports mentioned no overdrafts.

This is the fifth time this celebrated case has been called up in court. The first time in December, 1897, it was postponed because Judge Dick, who presided, considered that public feeling had become so bitter against the defendants that it was impossible then to secure an impartial jury. The present date for the trial was set three weeks ago, when Judge Penland allowed a postponement, on account of the absence of Senator Pritchard, on whom the defendants are relying very much.

The First National Bank failed on July 31, 1897. The collapse was much of a surprise to the public, whose confidence in the bank officers enjoyed, the notice posted on the door ascribed the failure to the stringency of the times and the inability to collect debts due. The first suspicion of any crookedness was aroused in a week or two, when it became known that the bank held as assets notes for a vast sum in the aggregate, which were signed by insolvent persons, and that the signatures to these notes had been obtained by misrepresentation, and even, as some of the men whose signatures were attached alleged, by forgery. These notes were endorsed by the bank officers, either by President Breese, Cashier Penland or Director Dickerson. It gradually developed that many of these notes were signed by insolvent employees of Mr. Dickerson, or employees of corporations with which he was connected, under the assurance that they were merely accommodation notes and that payment would never be demanded of the signers. The signatures to most of the other notes had been secured by C. B. Leonard, an insolvent contractor and builder, who had considerable dealings with the bank men. Leonard secured the signatures of various contractors, carpenters, etc., all insolvent, under various pretexts, the usual one being that he wanted a number of notes signed, which were to be filled out for a small amount and to be used merely as collateral. It developed that subsequently these notes had all been filled out for large amounts endorsed by the bank officers, and realized upon. T. D. McCall, a carpenter, is one of those who went so far as to declare that his signature as it appeared on any of the notes was a complete forgery. In a civil suit at Brevard, to which Major Breese was one of the parties, and tried shortly after the bank's failure, Major Breese was rigorously cross-questioned as to the conduct of the bank, and some interesting testimony was adduced. He claimed that there was no fraud connected with the notes, because they were discounted abroad on the strength of his endorsement and not on the signature of the note-makers.

As to the charge that the bank officers had borrowed from the bank a sum of money greater than 10 per cent. of the capital stock, he said that it had been done with the consent of the controller of the currency. These statements give some clue as to the probable line of defense to be adopted by the defendants.

About September 10th following the bank's failure, Messrs. Breese, Penland and Dickerson were arrested on warrants sworn out by Assistant Comptroller of the Currency Coffin, charging the defendant with violation of section

EWART'S APPOINTMENT. Said President Will Make it Before His Trip South.

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North Carolina pensions granted: Original—George W. Hobbs, Powellville, \$8. Increase—William Ward, Bakersville, \$8 to \$8.

Fourth-class postmasters appointed: Bennett, Aston county, Wm. H. Simmons; Lumberton, Robeson, R. M. Norman; Pimlico, Wayne, N. G. Holland; Solitude, Ashe, Louisia J. Maxwell; Surf, Person, Wm. W. Blaine.

IMPROVEMENTS AT GREENSBORO.

Greensboro, N. C., March 6.—The present week will witness the completion of a new passenger station, erected by the Southern Railway Company, at a cost of \$50,000. This building is of pressed brick, with granite trimmings, slate and copper roofing. It has its own steam heat and electric-lighting plants. The interior finish is of quartered oak and enameled brick. It is commodious, and a substantial evidence of the interest the Southern has in Greensboro, which is appreciated by the people, especially the large traveling public.

Among other developments of the past week are the organization of a chair factory and a furniture factory, which are about consummated, particulars to be given later. There is a general air of prosperity afloat, and the influx of new-comers quite under way, which will be largely increased with settled weather. Three parties from New York have located here in business within the past week.

WELCOMED BY THE SEVENTH.

Major Guthrie, the Mustering Out Officer, Arrives.

Havana, March 10.—11:05 a. m.—The Seventh army corps is welcoming Major Guthrie, the mustering out officer. General Fitzhugh Lee, has assigned Major Blow of the Fourth Virginia Regiment to assist Major Guthrie in examining the regiments discharged with the native beef furnished on an emergency contract.

Ambitious patriots are advertising in the city papers for recruits for "the new Cuban navy," which they profess is about to be formed, adding that the lists will be handed to General Maximo Gomez. The appeal is especially directed to former employees of the Spanish navy.

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2,200 U. S. Statutes, relative to the conduct of national banks. Each of the defendants gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 each.

On October 7th, at 1:30 a. m. Deputy U. S. Marshals Bailey and Free arrived in Asheville from Greensboro, bearing warrants returned at Greensboro, and sworn out by Bank Examiner Moxey before Judge Penland, charging Messrs. Breese, Penland and Dickerson with embezzlement and fixing their bonds at \$20,000 each. The three defendants were arrested at 6 a. m. and were allowed till 2 p. m. to complete their huge bonds. Messrs. Penland and Dickerson failed to do so and were taken to jail, together with Major Breese went of his own accord, declaring that he would share the fate of his companions. The required bonds were given in a few hours, when all the defendants were released.

The failure of the First National Bank was the direct cause of the failure of two other Asheville banks. The Western Carolina Bank, which had many savings deposits, closed for liquidation on October 12th. The National Bank of Asheville, the only remaining national bank in the city, endured a run till October 22, when it suspended. Almost instantly a tremendous run began on the Battery Park Bank, but its officers had made ample preparation. Industrial business men also came to the rescue, and there was never any serious danger of it going under. In fact the deposits on that day largely exceeded the withdrawals.

Messrs. Breese and Dickerson and their attorneys were astounded a few weeks ago to learn that Mr. Penland had gone over to the enemy, so to speak. In short, he had withdrawn from their councils, and had employed separate counsel, and made a confession of his connection with the bank affairs to the Government. These facts were urged as one ground for a continuance of the case when it came up last Friday, but it was not allowed because Penland's legal status had not been changed. He was still a defendant in the United States court, and had refrained from summoning him as a witness.

The counts in the indictments average in number about 50 to each man, so that in case they are convicted on every count and are given the maximum punishment, the sum total of the penalties would be several life terms in the penitentiary.

BODIES SHIPPED HOME. Gen. Lawton Reports to General Otis at Manila.

Manila, March 10.—5 p. m.—The remains of Colonel W. E. Smith, Major E. McConville, Captain David S. Elliott and Second Lieutenant Eugene S. French, who were killed in action, were shipped home today by the United States transport Scandia, with military honors, the Second Oregon volunteers furnishing the escort through the city.

Major General Lawton, who arrived here today on board the United States transport Grant from New York on January 19th, landed and formally reported to Major General Otis, after which he returned on board the Grant. The troops that reached here on board the Grant, (the Fourth infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry), will be disembarked immediately.

A battalion of the Twenty-second infantry has reinforced General Wheaton's brigade.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 80 degrees and the weather was showery.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR CUBA.

The Administration Contemplating Some Changes.

Washington, March 10.—The Administration is contemplating a change in some features of the government of Cuba. It is probable that the military government will, to a certain extent, be replaced with civil government. The head of the government, must of course, remain military, but the change in contemplation is to have civil officers in places of the military men in the Cabinet and subordinate positions. It is believed that experts in different lines, such as finance and revenue, and in the management of much of the general business of the island and of the different municipalities, will get along more smoothly than the army officers.

SMILED ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Cincinnati, March 10.—A Times-Star special from Glasgow, Ky., says John Franklin was hanged at 7:10 a. m. for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bowles. A great crowd was in the town, but only a limited number was admitted to the enclosure to witness the execution. Franklin professed to having experienced and stepped to the scaffold smiling.

AN