

# 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 SA- LOONS 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 physician could be summoned he was dead.

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

The negroes killed a fine Jersey cow, belonging to a poor woman soon after leaving Henderson. The greatest indignation is expressed at their action here and elsewhere along the line.

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 whisky 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 troops on the second section of the train were not so disorderly.

**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 Virgilina, 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 recently 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. They have planted grass and flowers and their next work is to erect a monument, which they hope to do in the near future.

The latest news from Miss Zaidee 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.

Mr. W. O. Shumard 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 only 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 conviviality and impromptu shooting matches.

**ARRIVAL OF GEN. LAWTON.**

The Insurgents Destroy Houses of American Sympathizers.

Manila, March 10.—(Special)—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, '88, and Feb. 28, '89.

Washington, March 10.—The following statement was issued showing the total number of deaths reported to the Adjutant General's office between May 1, 1888, and February 28th, 1889:

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 Volunteer 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.

**M'KINLEY'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 Mead Inspector Harry McLeod on September 9th last. Charlton intended to kill another, in attempting to arrest one of the sailors,

### 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 scattered so 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 to run a locomotive. More troops are needed in the island. Small discontent 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 wreaking vengeance on the natives, and especially on the native police, for acts of violence that they are continually committing against the troops."

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 to run a locomotive. More troops are needed in the island. Small discontent 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 wreaking vengeance on the natives, and especially on the native police, for acts of violence that they are continually committing against the troops."

**EWARD'S APPOINTMENT.**

Said President Will Make it Before His Trip South.

Washington, March 10.—(Special)—It was said today at the White House that Judge Eward will be reappointed before the President left on his southern trip.

North Carolina pensions granted:

Original—George W. Hobbs, Powellsville, \$6. Increase—William Ward, Bakersville, \$6 to \$8.

Fourth-class postmasters appointed:

Bennett, Anson county, Wm. H. Simons; Lumperton, Robeson, R. M. Norment; Pinkney, Wayne, N. G. Holland; Soltide, Ashe, Louisa J. Maxwell; Sur, Person, Wm. W. Blaine.

**IMPROVEMENTS AT GREENSBORO.**

(Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.)

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, particularly 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.

**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 regimental books. The soldiers of this corps are dissatisfied 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.

**M'KINLEY'S PROJECTED TRIP.**

Washington, March 10—Senator Hanna

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 Alcade and the councilmen of many towns and to turn the 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 reuin," 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.

**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 was endorsed "paid 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 in the 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 comptroller of the currency, by proving immense overdrafts for Breese, Dickerson and Peuland 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 to find an impartial jury. The present date for the trial was set three weeks ago, when Judge Purnell allowed a postponement, on account of the absence of Senator Pritchard, on whom the defendants are relying very much.