

# The News and Observer.

## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### The Enemy Hurlled Back

### THE AMERICANS CAPTURE THE CITY OF PASIG.

### Advancing Through the Bush—Small Body of Natives Vainly Attempt to Withstand the American Rush.

Manila, March 13.—4:50 p. m.—General Wheaton attacked and captured the city of Pasig, east of Manila this afternoon. The enemy made a stand for an hour, but at the end of that time were forced to retreat.

#### GEN. WHEATON'S ADVANCE.

Manila, March 13.—11:15 a. m.—At daylight today Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton's division, consisting of the Twentieth United States infantry, the Twenty-Second infantry, eight companies of the Washington volunteers, seven companies of the Oregon volunteers, three troops of the Fourth United States cavalry and a mounted battery of the Sixth artillery, was drawn up on a ridge behind San Pedro Macati, a mile south of the town.

The advance was sounded at 6:30 a. m., the cavalry leading the column, at a smart trot, across the open to the right, eventually reaching a clump commanding the rear of Guadalupe.

Supported by the Oregon volunteers, the advance force opened a heavy fire on the rebels. The response was feeble and desultory, apparently coming from handfuls of men in every covert. While the right column was swinging towards the town of Pasig, the left advanced, and poured volleys into the bush.

A small body of rebels made a determined stand at Guadalupe church, but the enemy was unable to withstand the assault.

At 7:30 a. m. a river gunboat started towards Pasig. The rebels were first encountered by this vessel in the jungle near Guadalupe. Steaming slowly, the gunboat poured a terrific fire from her Gatling guns into the brush. For all of an hour the whirring of the rapid fire guns alternated with the booming of the heavier pieces on board.

In the meantime Scott's battery ashore, was shelling the trenches and driving the enemy back. The artillery then advanced to the ridge of bamboo and drove a few of the enemy's sharpshooters away with volleys from their carbines. The artillery then advanced and met with little opposition.

In the meantime the infantry had been sent forward in extended order, the Washington regiment resting on the bank of the river, each regiment deploying on reaching its station and furnishing its own supports.

The entire column then wheeled toward the river, driving the enemy toward his supports and then advanced on Guadalupe.

The artillery moved to a ridge commanding Pasig and Paternos. By this time the enemy was in full flight along a line over a mile long and the firing was discontinued temporarily in order to give the troops a rest before making an attack on Pasig.

The enemy's loss was believed to be severe; but, only eight Americans were wounded.

At this stage of the engagement it was raining heavily.

#### ENEMY ROTTED BEFORE PASIG.

Manila, March 13.—7:55 p. m.—After a short rest General Wheaton resumed the attack on Pasig. Scott's battery, supported by two companies of the Twentieth regulars advanced on Guadalupe, by the road along the river bank, the remainder of the Twentieth regiment and the Twenty Second regiment following with the reserve of the Oregon volunteers.

At 11:30 a. m. the column came in contact with the enemy, and a gunboat steamed to the firing line and cleared the jungle on both sides, while the battery took up a position on a bluff at the right. The first shot from the American field pieces at 1,200 yards range dislodged a gun of the enemy at Pasig. After the town had been shelled, the Twentieth regiment lined up on the bluff and the Twenty second took up a position on the left of the place, with the cavalry in the centre, whereupon the enemy retreated to the town.

The gunboat then moved into a bend opposite, and a hot fire on the rebel position was maintained along the whole American line until 2:20 p. m., when preparations were made for the attack.

At 3 p. m. our gunboat started in pursuit of the enemy's armed tug, chasing her to the lake.

At 3:30 p. m. a large body of the enemy was discovered working around our right flank, and the Twentieth regiment was moved to a commanding ridge. The rebels were met opposite Paternos, but the enemy broke.

Thirty of the rebels were killed, sixteen were taken prisoners and the Americans lost six men wounded.

The whole American line bivouacked at 5 o'clock. About 700 rebels were reported to be marching northward a few miles to the southwest. The Spanish gunboats El Cano, Samar, Karagata, Pampanag, Albat, Calamianes, Oranote, Bases, Gordoque, Pano, Manileño, Mindoro and Marayao, lying at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, have been sold here to Francisco Reyes for 201,112 Mexican dollars. They will be re-sold to the highest bidder of

they may be transformed into merchantmen.

#### LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

New York, March 13.—Following is the Journal's revised list of the casualties in today's fighting at Manila: Killed: Privates Stewart, Twentieth infantry; Munson, Twenty-Second infantry; James L. Kline, Twentieth Kansas.

Wounded: Corporal Chris Thompson and Privates L. Folger, Charles Davis, Thomas Miller, R. Piper, C. Sumner and Matthew Sharkey, of the Twentieth infantry; Privates Charles Eastley, Theodore Manner, John Blazek, Wm. O'Brien, Wm. Rhinehard, and Willert Harmon, Twenty-Second infantry; Private Walter Irvine.

#### A PROTEST FROM RIOS.

Against Otis' Stoppage of Negotiations For Release of Prisoners.

Madrid, March 13.—General Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines, in an official dispatch acquainting the Government with the fact that Major General Otis has stopped negotiations for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the rebels, says: "I protest in the name of humanity, and believe the time has arrived to appeal through the Consuls to the good offices of the powers."

The dispatch also says: "I am told that the Filipinos are at war with the Americans and that the prisoners cannot be ransomed for money, as that would improve the position of the instruments. In view of my situation between the Americans and the Filipinos I await the orders of the Government."

A copy of the dispatch was sent immediately to Senator Silveira, the Premier, who had a long conference with General Polavieja, Minister of War. Both admit the gravity of the situation, and the dispatch will be submitted to the Cabinet council tomorrow.

The Government is perplexed at seeing no clear solution of the difficulty. At the Ministry of War this evening it was said that no reply would be sent to General Rios, pending the Cabinet's decision.

A plan of negotiating with Aguinaldo direct, without reference to Washington, has been abandoned, however, and Senator Silveira, in his capacity of Minister of Foreign Affairs, will probably not await the decision of the Cabinet regarding the dispatches before communicating with the American Government.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS OUT.

An Order Issued by Direction of the President.

Washington, March 13.—By direction of the President an order was issued today mustering out a large number of general and staff officers of the volunteer army. The general officers mustered out today are as follows:

Major General Joseph W. Keifer, Brigadier Generals Arnold, Alexander, Pennington, Snyder, Randall, Sheridan, Douglass, Boynton, McKillop, Carpenter and Humphreys. It should be explained that the reduction in the list of general officers made by today's order is not sufficient in itself to meet the demands of the existing law. There must be a further cut, in fact the list of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals remaining must be reduced by ten altogether in order to bring the list down to the nineteen permitted by the strength of the regular army. In effecting this reduction, it is the intention to reduce some of the Major Generals to the rank of Brigadier Generals instead of mustering them out of the service. Also in the case of some of the Brigadier Generals yet to be dropped it will doubtless be found that instead of being mustered out of the United States service entirely some of the officers who held lower positions in the regular army, will return to their former regimental and staff places.

The Major Generals who retain their volunteer commissions at present are: Wade, Shafter, Otis, Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Wheeler, Bates, Young, Lawrence, Chaffee, Anderson, MacArthur and Ludlow.

The Brigadier Generals remaining are: Frank, Williston, Carpenter, (L. H.), Davis, Schwan, Hall, Hasbrouck, Sanger, Kline, Gilmore, Wheaton, Ernest, King, Grant, Otis, (H. G.), Andrews, Howes, Colby, Wood, Ewers, Owen-shine, Reeve, and Combs.

It is not contemplated to make any more changes in the volunteer general and staff officers at present. Under the law the officers mustered out today could be retained until the proclamation of peace was issued, but the President determined to muster out all that could be spared.

#### LONG WILL VISIT PENSACOLA.

Washington, March 13.—During the President's absence, Secretary Long will make a quick trip to Florida for the purpose of visiting the Pensacola Navy Yard.

#### SENATOR JONES' ILLNESS.

Probable Effect of His Death on Silver Question.

Washington, March 12.—(Special.)—Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is indeed a very sick man. If he dies his death can be attributed to overwork. He has been laid up for three weeks, and he has experienced three attacks of paroxysms of the heart, and each succeeding attack is more severe than the first. His physician, Dr. Sawyers, says that if another attack can be prevented then the chances are in favor of the distinguished patient recovering his usual good health.

The death of Senator Jones at this time would at once, it is said, open up a contest for the Chairmanship, and the Eastern Democrats would press one of their men for the position. If the Eastern Democrats can prevail silver will be kept in the background.

Friends of Judge Ewart are not uneasy because the President has not as yet reappointed him. It was said today his appointment will be announced in a few days.

It will be well known shortly just how many supervisors North Carolina will be entitled to. There are 365 Congressional districts and only 300 supervisors, so it will be seen that some States will fail to get as many supervisors as was at first counted on. The Senators will in most instances name the supervisors. The appointments will not be announced for some weeks. Creek Edwards has been appointed postmaster at Hooker.

#### PRESIDENT NEWGASS MUM.

Goes North, Probably to Push the Big Deal.

Norfolk, Va., March 13.—Mr. B. Newgass, President of the Atlantic and Danville Railroad, with general offices here, was seen late this afternoon with reference to the Associated Press telegram Saturday night that it was proposed to connect his line with the Plant System, by building the North and South Carolina Railroad, recently chartered by the North Carolina Legislature and thus form a rival line to the Southern, Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line. Mr. Newgass would neither deny nor confirm the report, contenting himself with saying that it was premature. He further said that it required time to consummate big deals, as there were many details to be discussed and interests to harmonize. Continuing, he said: "I can not answer your question. I have nothing to say on that subject."

Mr. Newgass went north tonight. It was given out here Saturday afternoon that he would leave Wednesday for New Orleans, where he has extensive property interests. It is known that for several years Mr. Newgass has been desirous of forming connections with lines that would give him access to the Flat Top coal fields and the South, and the rumor of the deal with the Plant System is credited here. His visit north is believed to be connected with the deal, and as he said that on his return he would probably have something to give out, important developments are expected soon.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS' MUSTER OUT.

Will be Hastened Because of Early Quarantine Against Cuba.

Washington, March 13.—The War Department has determined to muster out and bring home all the volunteers in Cuba with the exception of the volunteer engineers and immunes. The necessity for immediate action has been brought to the attention of the War Department on account of the quarantine regulations against Cuba, which go into effect about the first of May, and which are especially strict at all Southern ports.

When the troops are brought to this country, they must under the law be mustered out in United States camps, and they no doubt will be brought to camps nearest their homes. It is desired also to have them brought to places where fumigating can be done, and it is possible that troops for the Northern States may be brought to Montauk and Camp Wikoff again be established, although the intention is to have all Northern troops sent to Camp Meade in Pennsylvania.

The troops of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Georgia will probably be brought to Savannah; the Texas troops to Galveston, and the Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia troops to Old Point Comfort, Va.

#### TRAIN RAN INTO THE SWAMP.

Train Wrecked and Four People Probably Fatally Injured.

Savannah, Ga., March 13.—A lumber train loaded with lumber belonging to the Southern Pine Company of Georgia ran off a trestle into a swamp near Blackshear, Pierce County, this morning and was completely wrecked. William Holly, one of the train hands, was instantly killed. Legree Avant, brother of Dr. L. R. Avant, of Patterson, Ga., was seriously injured and will probably die. Three negroes employed on the train were seriously hurt. The train's cargo was a valuable one, and while it is not materially injured, it will be recovered with difficulty. The engine was wrecked and the engineer and fireman had narrow escapes.

#### SURVIVORS OF THE IDRAET.

Aberdeen, Scotland, March 13.—A steamer which has just reached here, has landed two engineers and a seaman belonging to the Norwegian steamer Idraet, hailing from St. Avner, bound from the Tyne to Bergen, which foundered in the North sea on March 10th. Twelve other members of the crew of the Idraet are supposed to have perished. The Idraet was of 697 tons.

### CHANGES TO BE MADE IN SAMOA

### The Three Powers Reach an Understanding.

### ALL ARE NOW SATISFIED

DR. WILHELM SOLF WILL SUCCEED DR. RAFFEL.

### WILL VISIT LONDON AND WASHINGTON

And then Proceed to Samoa. The Matter of a Kingship There not to be Decided Just Yet. Dr. Solf's Credentials.

Washington, March 13.—After numerous conferences and the exchange of notes between Secretary Hay, the British Ambassador and the German Ambassador, a satisfactory understanding has been reached between the three powers interested in Samoa as to the conditions there. This seeks to open a new account in the affairs of Samoa, and to obliterate the troubles among officials which have recently occurred there. To this end, Dr. Wilhelm Solf, who has been nominated by Germany as President of the Municipal Council at Apia, to succeed Dr. Raffel, will be recognized by the British and United States authorities. Already this recognition is assured, but it remains for the Consuls at Apia to carry it into formal effect in accordance with the letter of the treaty of Berlin. In order that this may have the way to an agreeable and harmonious adjustment, Dr. Solf will go to London and make himself acquainted with the authorities there and afterward come to Washington and become acquainted with our officials, so that there may be mutual understandings. Dr. Solf will reach Washington the latter part of this month, and will be presented by Dr. Van Holleben, the German Ambassador. He will then proceed to Samoa, reaching there in May. His assumption of the municipal presidency, with the approval of the three powers, is expected to smooth out matters among the officials, and go a long way toward adjusting the entire matter.

In reaching this conclusion, the officials of the three powers have decided not to attempt a settlement of the Samoan kingship for the present. That is left open for adjustment when each of the three powers have had opportunity to present full information. In the meantime the status quo is to be maintained. The last advice indicated that Mataafa was exercising de facto kingship, while Malietoa was on board the British ship Porpoise and had the support of the British and American authorities.

In the conference leading up to the present understanding, it developed that Dr. Raffel was recalled from his post at Samoa last November, but he persisted in staying after his recall, and his presence appears to have had much to do in precipitating the trouble. Dr. Solf who succeeds him as President is described as an accomplished diplomat, with service in California, and more recently a district judge of the German colony of Dar-Al-Saam, in South Africa. It is a post much similar to that of Judge Chambers in Samoa.

The warrants were served to-day, and Drs. Sonehon and Kolmke were taken to East Feliciana.

#### INDICTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Having Declined to Notify Authorities of Presence of Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, March 13.—President Edmund Sonehon, of the State Board of Health, and Dr. Quitman Kolmke, of the City Board of Health, have been indicted for manslaughter in East Feliciana, in having caused a death in that parish through the introduction of yellow fever from New Orleans. The indictment is the result of the charge of Dr. Matkowski, who claimed that the two doctors had held that yellow fever was not as infectious as typhoid, and not quarantainable, and that they declined to notify the parish officers of the existence of alleged fever here.

The warrants were served to-day, and Drs. Sonehon and Kolmke were taken to East Feliciana.

#### SHE GOES WITH THE MEADE.

The Cruiser Chicago Probably a Guard For the Treasurer Ship.

Newport-News, Va., March 13.—The cruiser Chicago, designated as the flag ship of the South Atlantic squadron, and the transport Meade, which is conveying \$500,000 to Havana to pay off the Cuban troops, sailed from Hampton Roads simultaneously about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The departure of the Chicago was evidently due to orders received to-day, the nature of which is not known here, but it is believed that she will accompany the Meade all the way to Havana to be near her in case of emergency, such as a storm or accident. After that she may proceed to Brazilian waters or return to this country.

#### MURDER INVESTIGATION.

Grand Jury May Take Up the Case of Thomas Pinckney.

Charleston, S. C., March 13.—It is possible that the grand jury of Charleston county may instigate an investigation of the recent murder here of Thomas Pinckney, Jr., which occurred here three weeks ago. Mr. Pinckney was killed on street late one night when returning home after paying a call. A coroner's jury investigated the case and brought in a verdict to the effect that Pinckney met his death at the hands of unknown parties. Owing to the prominence of the young man and to the attention which his untimely death attracted in the community, it is possible that the grand jury may employ detectives and begin an investigation on its own account. The jury was publicly advised to do so by Circuit Judge Kirtan. When seen tonight the foreman of the jury declined to discuss the matter.

#### COTTON MILLS RAISE WAGES.

Manchester, N. H., March 13.—The management of the Manchester Cotton Mills has decided to raise prices for the weavers in No. 1 mill 10 per cent to take effect April 1st. All reductions in wages that went into effect January, 1898, are to be restored.

#### SHIP ARRIVES LEAKING.

Colon, March 13.—The British steamer Imperial Prince, bound from London to this port and New Orleans, arrived here today leaking. She will undergo temporary repairs.

#### LIBRARIAN APPOINTED.

Washington, March 13.—The President has appointed Herbert Putnam, of Boston, Mass., to be Librarian of Congress.

The loafer's idea of happiness is nothing to do and lots of time to do it in.

#### BONES OF ADMIRAL VILLAMIL.

Discovered Among the Rocks Near Where the Pluton Was Sunk.

Santiago de Cuba, March 13.—Yesterday General Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, in the presence of the Adjutants General of the Department, Colonel Beaton and Captain Gilmore, of Captain Scott, Captain of the port, and other officers, positively identified the remains of the Spanish officer discovered a few days ago among the rocks on the shore about four miles west of El Morro as those of Admiral Villamil, who commanded the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers in the naval battle which resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron.

Accompanied by the officers named, and by others General Wood went in a tug to investigate personally as to the truth of the report that the body of a Spanish officer had been found, tied in an arm chair, at the point designated. The report proved well founded. Nearly opposite the point where the wrecked torpedo boat destroyer Pluton lies, General Wood found an arm chair, with ropes around it, a skull, bones on the ground and the ragged remnants of the uniform of a Captain in the Spanish navy. It was evident that the buzzards had stripped the bones of the flesh.

It is understood here—though as to this there is no certainty, that Admiral Villamil was taken ashore from the Pluton in a dying condition, tied in an arm chair, and the supposition is that he died immediately on reaching the shore, the body being left abandoned among the rocks, where it remained undiscovered until a few days ago.

Admiral Villamil, it is known, was wounded in the right arm and the left leg. General Wood put the bones together, showing the unmistakable marks of wounds in these places. The identification was in every respect complete. In the pocket of the coat was found the fleet countersign for June 26th, signed by the late Captain Oviedo y Bustamante, then Admiral Cervera's chief of staff.

Colonel Beaton and Captain Gilmore carried the arm chair, the tattered uniform and the bones, tied together by a handkerchief of the dead officer's and one of Colonel Beaton's to the tug, which lay about four miles off.

The identification caused a sensation among the Spaniards here, as Admiral Villamil was one of the best known strategists in the Spanish navy, and a man held in high esteem by his countrymen.

General Wood, through the War Department, will notify the Secretary of State of the finding of the remains so that they can be removed to Spain, if the Spanish Government so desires. Pending final disposition, they will be kept at the arsenal here. The tattered uniform will also be held subject to Spain's wishes. The arm chair is at present in charge of Captain Scott.

### Sampson Justifies Self

### WOULD NOT STAND IN WAY OF OTHERS' PROMOTION.

### Asks Secretary Long to Strike His Name From List Sent in for Reward and Reappoint Other Officers.

Washington, March 13.—Secretary Long has received a letter from Rear Admiral Sampson, in which the Admiral after referring to the allegations that the list of the officers recommended for promotion, for gallantry off Santiago had failed of confirmation because it included his name, asked the Secretary to immediately re-appoint these officers omitting his own name.

The text of the letter is as follows: "U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate, Havana, Cuba, March 9, 1899.

"Sir: I respectfully ask your attention to the facts contained in this letter, and that it may be officially filed as part of my record in the United States Navy.

"When the late war was threatening, I was placed in command of the North Atlantic fleet, and after the declaration of war, was appointed by the President a Rear Admiral and confirmed in my command.

"This duty and responsibility came to me entirely unsought, nor had I any special wish for it, though recognizing the great honor then conferred upon me.

"My sole aim was to achieve success; to blockade Cuba, destroy Cervera's fleet and to maintain an efficient war fleet.

"It is not necessary to dwell upon the incidents of the war, which are all now well known. Based upon these incidents certain officers, distinguished for faithful service, were named by me, in the exercise of my natural duty as commander-in-chief, for promotion or such other reward as you, sir, might deem desirable.

"Those names you have been pleased to nominate to the United States Senate for promotion, and you have done me the honor to add my name to that list of officers.

"It now appears that the Senate, though well disposed to most of the names on that list, has, for reasons not necessary to be here discussed, object-

ed to my promotion, and has similarly failed to confirm the deserving officers about whose merits there has been no doubt or discussion.

"Hitherto, Mr. President, undisturbed by any eager desire for advancement, or any other form of reward for doing my duty I have not especially concerned myself with matters outside of that duty. I have felt that I have done my duty in the conduct of the West Indian naval campaign to the utmost extent of my ability as thoroughly as I was able, and if no reward should come, I could be satisfied with the consciousness of having done my best. I did not, however, anticipate that dissatisfaction with any act or acts of mine would cause the Senate to withhold from other officers a promotion which they have well deserved, and which has been promptly granted in similar circumstances to others.

"I therefore respectfully suggest, Mr. President, that your appointment of these officers about whom there is no discussion, should at once be renewed, in order that they may thus secure their promotion under the Personnel Bill to which they are entitled, and without creating confusion.

"Very respectfully,  
(Signed) "W. T. SAMPSON."  
"To the President of the United States of America."

"Through the Secretary of the Navy."

#### LONG WON'T ACT ON IT.

Washington, March 13.—Secretary Long will not accept the suggestion made by Rear Admiral Sampson in his letter published to-day and make recess appointments of the officers who failed of confirmation at the last session of Congress. The matter will be allowed to remain just as it stands until the next Congress meets and then all of the nominations will be sent in precisely as they stood at the end of the last session.

#### PRESIDENT ON HIS WAY

LEFT WASHINGTON LAST NIGHT ON HIS TRIP SOUTH.

#### Mrs. McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Senator and Mrs. Hanna and Others Accompanying him to Thomasville.

Washington, March 13.—President and Mrs. McKinley, and a party of friends left the city at 6:40 o'clock to-night for a vacation of ten days or two weeks at Thomasville, Ga., where the train is scheduled to arrive at 4 o'clock to-morrow. The trip will be made via the Atlantic Coast Line and the Plant System, aboard a splendid train of Pullman cars, perfect in equipment with every provision for the comfort and safety of the party. The President occupied the magnificent private Pullman observation car Isolante, at the rear of the train, the remainder of which was made up of the compartment car Bonafide, the sleeper Clematis, the dining car Aberlin and the combination smoking and baggage car Cassius—all handsomely fitted out for the accommodation of the distinguished travelers.

Ten minutes before train time the President and Mrs. McKinley reached the station where a number of people had assembled, and went aboard the train and greeted those who accompanied them on the trip. These included the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and Master Hobart; Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Hanna and Miss Phelps, Dr. J. N. Rixey and Mr. George B. Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary to the President and B. S. Barnes, one of the executive clerks.

Secretary Alger, Postmaster General Emory Smith, Secretary to the President, Porter, General Corbin and others, were at the station to bid the party farewell.

#### ADJOURNED; NO SENATOR.

Dover, Del., March 13.—The General Assembly adjourned sine die at 3:06 o'clock this afternoon without electing a United States Senator.

The election of a Senator now goes over until 1901, unless a special session of the Legislature is called for the purpose of an election.

#### BRYAN TO ADDRESS THEM.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 13.—The House has reconsidered its action of Saturday last and today adopted a resolution inviting William Jennings Bryan to address the Legislature before its adjournment.

#### AGUINALDO'S HUGE DEMANDS.

Madrid, March 13.—The position of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands, it is announced here, is a question which must remain in abeyance, as the ransom demanded by Aguinaldo is so enormous that the Government cannot come to a decision.

#### NO TESTIMONY OFFERED.

Argument in Breese Trial Defused by J. S. Adams for Deference.

Charlotte, N. C., March 13.—A special to the Observer from Asheville, N. C., says:

When the United States Court opened this morning the defense in the Breese trial sprang a surprise by announcing that they were ready to proceed, but would introduce no testimony. Judge Moore, for the defense, said that since adjournment Saturday the defense had taken the ruling of the court into consideration and had determined that under the ruling it would not be proper or necessary and would do no good to introduce evidence. In fact, he doubted if their evidence under the court's ruling would be competent.

Arguments then began. J. S. Adams opening for the defense, District Attorney Holton followed and Judge Moore then argued for the prosecution. He had not concluded at the evening recess.

#### THE KILPATRICK OVER DUE.

No Disaster Feared; Her Machinery Probably Disarranged.

Savannah, Ga., March 13.—Some anxiety is felt by the Quartermaster's Department here for the safety of the army transport Kilpatrick, formerly the Michigan, from Cuba with troops. The ship left Havana on March 9th, having on board the Maine volunteer artillery, about 600 men. The Kilpatrick was due here on Saturday, but up to midnight to-day (Monday) nothing has been heard from her. It is something extraordinary for a ship to be two days over due on the short trip from Havana to this port. The Quartermaster does not think that the ship has met with disaster, but that some of the machinery has become disarranged.

#### HOLLERED, BUT NOT HIT.

Charlotte, N. C., March 13.—A special to the Observer from Asheville, N. C., says:

Colonel Thad W. Jones, lately in command of the Tenth Immunes, who is at home near here, says he never gave out the interview at Raleigh credited to him and referring to the action of the militia at Griffin, Ga., as the Tenth Immunes passed. Colonel Jones did not pass through Raleigh, but came direct from Macon to Asheville.

[Colonel Thad W. Jones was not "credited" with any interview by the Raleigh correspondent. The officer gave his name as Colonel Charles L. Jones, and the name was so printed in all papers handling the interview.]

#### THE CLEVELAND TEAM.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 13.—"You can say officially," said Manager Oliver Tebeau to-day, "that the Cleveland team will play in Cleveland and not in St. Louis this year."

Tebeau predicts that this will be the banner year in baseball. The Cleveland team left here this afternoon for Hot Springs.