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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

Marching on Calumpit MacARTHUR AND LAWTON TO TAKE IT IN FRONT AND REAR.

Heavy Loss of the Americans in a Battle With the Foe Near Quingua—Col. Stotsenburg Among the Slain.

Manila, April 24.—7:40 p. m.—General MacArthur's division left Malolos today, evidently intending to besiege Calumpit.

General Hale at 4:10 this afternoon had crossed the Bagbag and had reached a position a quarter of a mile from Calumpit, thus commanding the ford.

The prisoners captured by General Hale's troops say Aguinaldo, General Luna and the Filipino staff are at Calumpit with a great force of Filipino troops.

Before daylight the Fourth cavalry with three guns belonging to the Utah battery, the Nebraska regiment and the Iowa regiment under Gen. Hale, were proceeding in the direction of Quingua, where the Bagbag (Tibabag) is fordable, but commanded by trenches. During the afternoon the troops crossed the river.

Generals MacArthur and Wheaton with the Montana regiment, advanced to the left of the railway, and the Kansas regiment moved forward to the right north of Malolos. They had with them a long supply train with two armed cars in front, carrying two Gatlings and Colt's rapid-fire guns, and the six-pounder which did such execution at the capture of Malolos. The insurgents attempted to destroy the railway bridge outside of Calumpit and succeeded in badly warping the iron framework.

As soon as the soldiers left the Filipino capital, the natives began flocking in, as they did at Santa Cruz before the last boat of General Lawton's expedition had sailed.

Our army is compelled to abandon all towns when an onward movement is commenced, because of insufficient men to garrison them. This gives the Filipino leaders a framework upon which to spin stories of American defeat.

The American commanders have left great stores of rice at Malolos, which they have been distributing to the natives and Chinamen daily, of whom there were 200 to 300, nearly all of whom remained during the occupation, but who followed the American army out of the place or took trains going into Manila, fearing that the rebels would kill them. These refugees included some of the wealthiest citizens of the place.

MOVING ON Foe's NEW CAPITAL.

Washington, April 24.—Information received at the War Department indicates that General Otis is about to execute another important movement, the initial features of which are shown by today's press advices from Manila. The objective point is the insurgent town of Calumpit, lying about eight miles northwest of Malolos. It was here that the insurgents concentrated after being driven out of their capital, setting up a new capital and making it the base of their operations.

In moving on this stronghold General Otis proposes to conduct two distinct operations. The first, under General MacArthur, has for its purpose pushing straight forward from Malolos along the railroad and striking at Calumpit from the south. The second one is under Major General Lawton, who, with his flying column, is moving far around to the northeast to the large town of Norzaga, from which point he will turn abruptly west toward Calumpit. This last move will take about ten days and military strategists look upon it as another effort to flank the insurgents, by getting behind them at Calumpit, similar to the flank movement which General MacArthur attempted to execute at Malolos. This double operation makes Calumpit the centre for the next few days, while attention will be divided between MacArthur's column advancing from Malolos and Lawton's column on its ten days' march to Norzaga. MacArthur has the shortest distance to travel, so his force may be engaged with the main force of the insurgents within the next few hours. The country lying south and better for our troops than that lying north of Malolos. Calumpit lies on the left bank of a small stream, at its confluence with the large river Rio Grande. It is a substantially built town with some 2,000 houses.

The advance of Lawton by a circuitous route will be over a country of which little is known here. Norzaga is a considerable town and it is thought Lawton is about there by this time. A road runs all the way from there to Calumpit. Along it are scattered many small towns, Bustos, Baling, Angit, indicating that the advance is through a populous country. It is an agricultural locality with extensive rice and fruit plantations.

The War Department map prepared by the military information board shows this road joining the one on which MacArthur is moving from Malolos. It is hardly thought, however, that Lawton will make a junction with MacArthur before striking Calumpit but rather that he will leave the road when nearing Calumpit so as to strike the city in the rear while MacArthur is attacking the front. The execution of this double movement is being followed with great interest by the War Department officials, as it is on a considerably larger

Dies at the Hands of a Mob LIGE STRICKLAND STRANGLLED PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE.

The Negro Implicated by Sam Hose—Major Thomas, a Prominent Georgian, Vainly Pleads for the Man's Life.

Palmetto, Ga., April 24.—The body of Lige Strickland, the negro preacher who was implicated in the Cranford murder by Sam Hose, was found swinging to the limb of a tree within a mile and a quarter of this place early today. Before death was allowed to end the sufferings of the negro, his ears were cut off and the small finger of his left hand was severed at the second joint. These trophies were in Palmetto today.

On the chest of the negro was a piece of blood-stained paper attached by an ordinary pin. On one side of this paper was written "New York Journal. We must protect our ladies, 23-99. The other side of the paper contained a warning to the negroes of the neighborhood. It read as follows: "Beware, all dummies. You will be treated the same way."

Before being finally lynched Strickland was given a chance to confess to the misdeeds of which the mob supposed him to be guilty, but he protested his innocence to the end. Three times the noose was placed around his neck and the negro was drawn up off the ground. Three times he was let down and told that death was in store for him should he fail to confess his complicity in the Cranford murder. Three times Strickland proclaimed his innocence until, weary of useless torturing, the mob pulled on the rope and tied the end around the slender trunk of a tree. Not a shot was fired by the mob. Strickland was strangled to death.

The lynching of Lige Strickland was not accomplished without a desperate effort on the part of his employer to save his life. The man who pleaded for the negro is Major W. W. Thomas, an ex-State Senator, and one of the most distinguished citizens of Coweta county. He did all in his power to prevent the lynching of the negro and did not discontinue his efforts until he had been assured by the leaders of the mob that the negro would be taken to jail at Milburne. One mile from where this promise was made Lige Strickland was hanged. The negro was a tenant on the plantation of Major Thomas.

When Sam Hose, the murderer of Alfred Cranford, and the assassin of Lige Strickland, were taken to the gallows, he had been offered money by Strickland to kill Cranford. It was known positively, however, that Hose had made false statements in his last confession, and many of those who aided in his burning were disposed to disregard his statement in regard to Strickland.

Late Sunday night about fifteen men went to the plantation of Major Thomas and took Lige Strickland from the little cabin in the woods that he called home, leaving his wife and five children to wail and weep over the fate they knew was in store for the negro. Their cries aroused Major Thomas, and that sturdy old gentleman followed the lynchers in his buggy, accompanied by his son, Wm. M. Thomas. He overtook the lynchers with their victim at Palmetto.

Lige Strickland was halted directly opposite the telegraph office. The noose was adjusted around his neck, and the end of the rope was thrown over a tree. Strickland was told he had a chance before dying to confess his complicity in the crime. He replied: "I have told you all I know, gentlemen. You can kill me if you wish, but I know nothing more to tell."

The negro's life might have ended then but for the arrival of Major Thomas who leaped from his buggy and asked for a hearing. He asked the crowd to give the negro a chance for his life. "Gentlemen, this negro is innocent," he said. "Hose said Lige had promised to give him \$20 to kill Alfred Cranford, and I believe Lige has not had twenty dollars since he has been on my place. He has never done any of you any harm, and now I want you to promise me that you will turn him over to the sheriff of this town in order that he may be given a hearing. I do not ask you to liberate him. Hold him, and if the courts adjudge him guilty hang him."

To this the mob replied that Strickland had inflamed the negroes in the neighborhood and had a bad reputation, having been run from East Point several years ago. Major Thomas reminded the mob that the negro had voluntarily told of seeing Hose on the night of the murder. A man of the mob replied that Strickland had done this in the cunningness of his guilt to establish his own innocence. There were some, however, who agreed with Major Thomas, and after a discussion a vote was taken which was supposed to mean life or death to Strickland. The vote to let him live was unanimous. Major Thomas retired some distance, and the mob was preparing to put Strickland in a wagon to take him to Newnan, when a member of the mob cried out: "We have got him here; let's keep him." This again aroused the mob, and a messenger was sent to advise Major Thomas to leave Palmetto for his own good, but the old gentleman was not frightened. He drew himself up and said emphatically: "I have

It Wounds German Pride A FORMAL PROTEST ENTERED AGAINST COGHLAN'S LANGUAGE

German Ambassador Desires the United States to Act in the Matter—Meanwhile Capt. Coghlan Gives Addi- tional Offence.

Washington, D. C., April 24.—The German Government has entered a formal protest against the language used by Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh, at the Union League Club banquet in New York last Friday night and also his remarks on Saturday night before the Army and Navy Club.

The protest was lodged with Secretary Hay through the German Ambassador Herr Von Holleben.

Secretary Hay replied that the language appeared to have been used at a dinner in a club and so could not be regarded as an official or public utterance in the sense that would warrant the State Department in acting. However, the Navy Department was fully competent to take such action as the case seemed to require.

With this statement the Ambassador was content for the time at least, and will doubtless wait a reasonable length of time upon the Navy Department.

There are semi-official intimations that the Ambassador will not so much concern himself with the course of Captain Coghlan as with the course of the United States in dealing with Coghlan. The German Ambassador stated today that the poem recited by Coghlan was "Too nasty to be noticed."

Although relieved from accountability to the State Department directly by Secretary Hay's attitude, the Navy Department, as has been indicated, must deal with the case. Captain Coghlan can be called to account on several charges, presuming that he has been correctly reported and he admits the utterances.

As in Commodore Mead's case, if he stands mute and the newspaper men refuse to testify the Navy Department can proceed no further. The charges which would most probably be brought against Captain Coghlan in case the affair went to a court martial, would be conduct unbecoming an officer.

It is said that the officer will proceed with deliberation in making any statement he may care to submit to the department. In the meanwhile, unpleasant suggestions are arising as to the embarrassment that might follow the

execution of the round of receptions already planned for the Raleigh. The German Ambassador appeared at the State Department at noon today for the purpose of making further representations to Secretary Hay touching the conduct of Captain Coghlan, as the utterances of Captain Coghlan at the Army and Navy Clubs published in yesterday evening's papers were regarded as an additional offence. An effort was made to ascertain whether the United States Government intended to do anything officially in view of subsequent developments in the case.

Secretary Hay has not changed his position in any degree. He deprecated the lack of tact and the bad taste shown by Captain Coghlan, and he did not hesitate to let that be known to the German Ambassador, but he still held that the case was one that required treatment by methods of naval discipline only and with which the State Department could not concern itself.

The German Ambassador will communicate the Department's views to the foreign officials at Berlin. The officials of both sides realize that this episode may grow into a very great source of discord unless treated discreetly and coolly. Our officials are somewhat surprised at the importance attached to this incident by the German Government. It is said that our own Government has ignored many utterances of German officers of sentiments far more inimical to the United States than was the talk of Captain Coghlan to Germany. After the conference between Secretary Hay and the German Ambassador this afternoon, it was stated in an authoritative quarter that there was no reason to view the Coghlan affair in too serious a light or as presenting grave international complications.

The meetings today, it was stated, had been mutually agreeable. The main feature of the State Department conference was in establishing that the Germans expect this Government to deal with the Coghlan affair according to the gravity of the offense, and the United States in turn gives assurance that every just expectation in this respect will be performed.

AN UNEARNED PROMOTION.

Captain Wilde's Protest Against Miller's Reward Endorsed by Dewey.

Washington, April 24.—Captain C. F. Wilde, of the United States Navy of the United States steamer Boston, has protested against the promotion of Colonel Miller to be brigadier general as a reward for the capture of Iloilo.

It appears that this capture was effected entirely by the naval forces under the command of Captain Wilde, and that it was not until after the capture had been effected that the place was turned over to Colonel Miller, who up to that time had nothing to do with its capture. This action is endorsed by Admiral Dewey.

Captain Wilde's protest comes too late to be effective as Colonel Miller was promoted a brigadier general February 15th in recognition of his services in the capture of Iloilo and was retired in that grade March 27th by operation of law on account of old age. He was in command of the expedition sent from Manila for the capture of Iloilo, and while the vessels of the expedition were lying off the port, the natives began to strengthen their defenses and fired several shots at the Petrel, which vessel was anchored nearest the shore. The commander of that small warship asked and received permission of Captain Wilde, of the Boston, to respond.

At this time, according to naval advices, General Miller's army transports were far out in the roadstead, without communicating with General Miller, the two warships opened fire on the shore batteries and soon silenced them. Lieutenant Niblack, of the Boston, landed with a battalion of marines and sailors and took possession of the town. They captured the insurgents' flags on the Government house and on the batteries, turning the city over to General Miller on his arrival, an hour or so later. They kept the captured flags, however, in spite of General Miller's demand for them. This is the naval story of the battle of Iloilo.

The official report of that engagement first received in Washington was made by General Miller to the War Department and simply announced the surrender of that city to the American forces under his command without going into particulars. Acting upon this report and in view of the fact that General Miller had but a few weeks more to serve on the active list, the President appointed him to a vacancy then existing in the list of brigadier generals. He is now on his way home from Manila, and is expected to reach San Francisco in a few days.

The Methodist ministers of Cleveland condemn both the crimes committed by the lynchers of Georgia and those committed by their victims.

ITS LAST OPEN SESSION.

Wade Court of Inquiry Now Preparing its Report.

Washington, April 24.—The Wade Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the allegations made by Major General Miles in his testimony before the war investigating commission concerning the meat furnished the army during the late war with Spain, held its last open session today and is now engaged upon the preparation of its report.

This morning the court decided not to accept a report made by Lieutenant Colonel Carrington, because, as it claimed, the evidence he proposed to submit had already been fully considered by the court.

Major Lee summed up the case, disclaiming at the outset that he was acting as counsel for Major General Miles in a technical sense but, had simply been there to present and elicit evidence.

His statement consumed about an hour and when he concluded with the statement that the members of the board must decide whether a great fraud and a great crime which he believed had been committed should be carried before the courts, Recorder Davis arose and said simply: "I submit the case to the board without argument."

A LEVEE GIVES WAY.

Raceland, La., April 24.—Notwithstanding strenuous efforts by the people of the La Fourche valley, the levee gave way early today at a point five miles below Raceland on the bank of Bayou La Fourche, on the upper confine of the Clotilda plantation of Barker and Lane. The break quickly widened and the water poured over some of the richest plantations, inundating hundreds of acres of cane and corn. All plantations within a radius of five miles will suffer a total loss of all crops.

WORKING DAY AND NIGHT.

Newton, N. C., April 25.—(Special)—D. J. Carpenter & Co., the lessees of the Newton Hosiery Mill, are succeeding so well that the mill is in operation both day and night. Under former management, work was carried on in the day only.

The boys from the First North Carolina regiment have arrived. All are well and glad to get home once more.

MORE CIGARS ARE SEIZED.

Charleston, S. C., April 24.—Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue J. H. Fordham, seized 105,900 cigars from wholesale and retail merchants of this city today. The boxes which carried illegal stamps were all sent out by a factory at Lancaster, Penn.

MUNICIPAL CANDIDATES.

Rocky Mount, N. C., April 24.—(Special)—The Democratic primaries held here last night resulted in the following nominations: First ward, J. C. Braswell; Second, D. J. Riser; Third, C. C. Cooper; Fourth, T. T. Thorne. The first Monday in May the question of issuing \$40,000 worth of bonds to build a system of water works here will be submitted to the voters of the town.

There is one case of small pox in Nashville. The house where the case is has been quarantined and all precautions taken to prevent spread of the disease.

Miss Gussie Britt an accomplished and popular young lady of this place is suffering from a severe attack of meningitis.

Edgecombe court, Judge Hoke presiding is in session this week. Most of our local bar are in attendance.

GATTIS-KILGO CASE.

Oxford, N. C., April 24.—(Special)—Court opens here today. Judge Bryan and Solicitor Brooks have already arrived. There is no case of special importance except the slander suit of Rev. Mr. Gattis for \$100,000 against Kilgo, Duke and Odell, which is set on the docket for Friday when it will be argued on demurrer.