

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

The Raleigh at Southport MARION, HORNET, COMPTON AND WILMINGTON GREET HER.

The River Was Alive With Flags and Bunting, and Wild Cheers and Thundering Guns Swelled the Chorus of Welcome.

Wilmington, N. C., May 4.—(Special.)—All streets today led to Cape Fear river; to the wharves and piers that form the west side of Water street trended thousands of people anxious to get a glimpse of the war vessel named for North Carolina's capital.

"Has the Raleigh been sighted yet?" was the question that they kept asking over and over all the long afternoon, and did not cease asking till far in the night, when it became definitely known that the cruiser arrived at Southport, but with this announcement came the disappointing news that the cruiser would not, because of the channel, come to this city at all.

Wilmington has turned out en masse to meet and greet the battle-scarred cruiser and her gallant officers and crew and bitter indeed was the disappointment of the waiting throngs when hour after hour went by and still no definite tid-

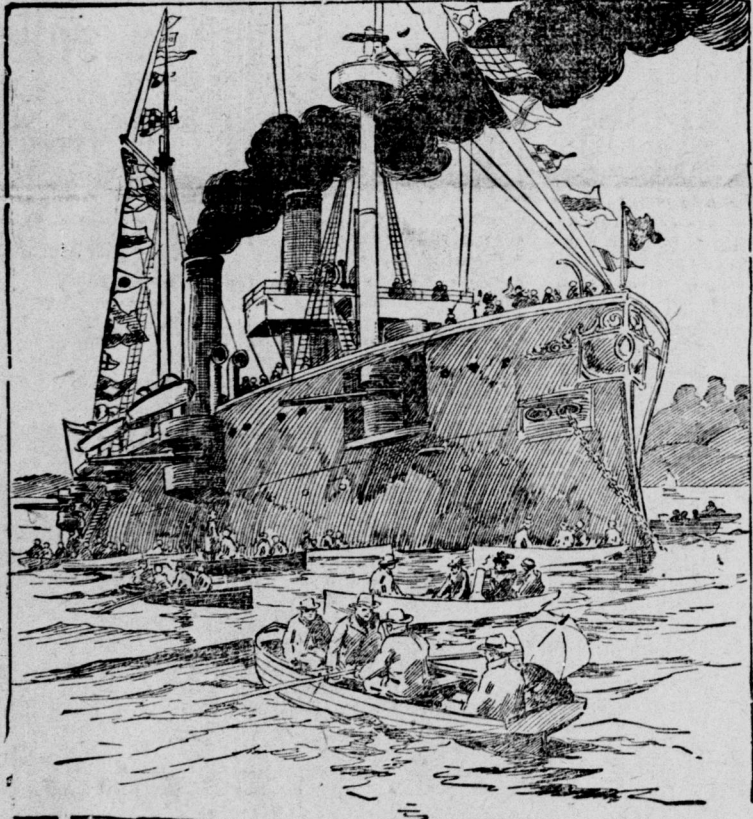
ings of the warship; then the news that it would never come beyond Southport.

Business had practically been suspended. Bunting fluttered from buildings all over the city, and shipping along the water front had been decorated with flags. Even tugs and fishing smacks showed a flag of some kind and "Manila," "Dewey" and "Raleigh" were favorite legends for these rippling pieces of bunting to bear. Every floatable craft bore an excursion party to Southport.

Early in the day the boats that were to take the mayor, city officials and committees to receive the Raleigh and assist in escorting it up the river had gone down to the river's mouth. The Marion left at 10 o'clock with the navigation committee, consisting of Mr. Jas. Sprunt, Capt. E. W. Van Court Lucas and Capt. J. F. Craig, also Col. Murchison with several young ladies. At 11 o'clock the Compton, with a few ladies committee and the Atlantic Coast Line officials left. The steamer Wilmington left at 12 o'clock with a large crowd. The Italian string band were with them to furnish the music. The Naval Reserves converted cruiser "Hornet," left at 11:45. The members of the reception committee were on board with their wives, also many of the ladies committee. The "Hornet" had the First regiment band on board.

Mayor Powell and party from Raleigh arrived at 2 o'clock. They were met and taken to the Merchants Association rooms, where they were welcomed by President W. E. Worth. He expressed regret that he had been unable to hold the boat for them longer, but wanted them to take part in all ceremonies and receptions to the Raleigh and its men and officers. Late in the afternoon the delegation from Raleigh secured the steamer Southport and went down the river about twenty miles, when night came on and they returned, having learned that there was no possibility of the Raleigh coming up to-night.

To-morrow afternoon Captain Coghlan and other officers of the Raleigh will be brought here and a public reception will be held, probably at the



THE "RALEIGH".

Opera House when it is expected the gun captured at Manila will be presented to the city of Raleigh. The mayor has selected Mr. R. N. Simms to make the speech of acceptance for him. A welcome address by Col. Waddell will be delivered and the response by Capt. Coghlan. The disappointment of the Wilmington people at Capt. Coghlan's decision not to come to this port is very great indeed. To entirely rid himself of any responsibility in the matter, Capt. Coghlan tonight telegraphed the War Department in Washington, setting forth all facts and asking what he should do. The reception committee here has also wired to Washington urging that permission be granted Capt. Coghlan to bring the Raleigh here. They say that vessels of greater draft than twenty feet three inches has come up the Cape Fear.

Even if permission is granted to bring the cruiser it cannot reach here before 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Among those who came from Raleigh on the special train that arrived here at

2 o'clock were: Mayor A. M. Powell, Alderman Chas. C. McDonald, J. Hal Bobbitt, H. B. Leard, W. Z. Blake, Percy Albright, J. D. Turner, Oscar Green, H. E. Joyner, C. C. Baker, Clarence H. Poe, James F. Royster, Fred C. Olds, J. D. Biggan, Willis G. Briggs, R. N. Simms, Walter Clark, Jr., Graham Clark, Graham Andrews, Hubert Haywood, Jr., Chas. McDonald, Jr., Miss Lula McDonald, Mrs. B. F. Parks, Mrs. Chas. B. Parks, E. G. Penny and W. O. Ferrall.

A number of others left Raleigh Wednesday night, arriving here to-day at noon.

Passengers were taken on the special train at almost every station of any importance between Raleigh and Wilmington. The nearer we approached Wilmington, the larger became the number of these excursionists joining the Raleigh party.

The special train through on time, without delay or mishap. It was in charge of Capt. Robt. Stevens who aided Traveling Passenger Agent Leard in looking after the comfort of the passengers.

FRED L. MERRITT.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Wilmington, N. C., May 4.—Thousands of people filled with patriotic fervor gathered on the river front and in adjacent streets this afternoon to witness the expected arrival of the cruiser Raleigh, and to extend a North Carolina greeting to its officers and to the "men behind the guns."

But about 4:30 o'clock the disappointing news was wired from Southport that the ship had not been sighted off Cape Fear bar, and that it would therefore be impossible for her to reach Wilmington before tomorrow.

At 5:45 news came that the cruiser had been sighted off the bar, and at 6:29 her arrival at Southport was announced. Elaborate preparations had been made here for three different receptions to the officers tonight, all of which must be postponed.

A special from Southport to the Morning Star says:

The United States cruiser Raleigh arrived from Philadelphia and anchored in the harbor at 6:50 o'clock this evening. This has been a gala afternoon for

(Continued on Second Page.)

GEORGIA'S GALLANT SONS MONUMENT TO THEIR MEMORY DEDICATED AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Governor Candler in an Eloquent Address
Pays a Glowing Tribute to the
Valor of the Nation.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 4.—The handsome monument erected by the State of Georgia to commemorate the deeds of gallant Georgians who fought at Chickamauga was dedicated to-day. Governor Candler, his staff and other distinguished Georgians participated in the exercises. Hon. Gordon Lee, a member of the Georgia committee, tendered the monument to the Governor.

Governor Candler, in an eloquent address accepted the monument and tendered it to the Government.

General H. V. Boynton, president of the National Park Commission accepted the monument in behalf of the Government, his acceptance address being short but impressive. An oration was delivered by Hon. J. C. C. Black, of Augusta.

In the course of his speech Governor Candler paid the following tribute to the valor of soldiers, both Federal and Confederate, who fought in the Civil War:

"Waiving all inquiry as to who was right and who was wrong, in the fratricidal conflict of 1861, where is the American who is not proud of the names of Lee, the cavalier; Stonewall Jackson, the Puritan; Albert Sidney Johnston, the Cavalier; Bayard of the South; Joseph Johnston, the Fabius of the Confederacy; and J. E. B. Stuart, the Marshal Ney of the Lost Cause. Who does not honor our illustrious Georgians, Longstreet and Gordon and Wheeler, and Walker who perished in front of Atlanta. All men from Maine to Texas and from the Lakes to the Gulf respect and honor them for their chivalrous bearing and sturdy manhood as all unprejudiced men must do and honor the illustrious Grant, and the indefatigable Sherman and the gallant McClellan for their deeds of valor and heroic devotion to the cause each believed to be right. All of these, no matter under which flag they fought were Americans and the deeds of daring and heroic achievements of all of them reflect glory on the American name. We in Georgia honor all of them alike because they were all Americans, and worthy of honor, but we will be pardoned for accord equal honor and more love to the sons of Georgia, children of the Empire State of the South. For this reason we erect this monument and inscribe on it the names of Georgia's gallant sons, immortal names that were not born to die."

THE COPPER COMBINE.

All Subscriptions Offered Amounted to
Over \$100,000,000.

Boston, Mass., May 4.—The Financial News tonight announced the result of the applications for stock in the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company, just incorporated under New Jersey laws with a capital of \$75,000,000. It says:

"After throwing out bids that were on examination proved to be the efforts of speculators to take advantage of the great interest to make money with no risk and after throwing out bids unaccompanied by checks or checks that were not satisfactory, the first class amounting to over \$170,000,000, and the latter over \$62,000,000, the total cash subscription was found to have reached the gigantic sum of \$412,000,000, which gave to each and every subscriber eighteen per cent of his subscription.

"It is not known how much money was represented in the three hundred subscribers who were too late, but is estimated at \$50,000,000. Five of the three hundred had single subscriptions of \$1,000,000. It is estimated that the sum total of the subscriptions that were thrown out, or that arrived by messenger for mail—for the mail is still pouring into the bank—was between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000, which added to what insiders had intended to secure for themselves, would have carried the total to over \$1,000,000,000.

"It is estimated also that there are a great many who, anticipating an enormous over-subscription, have refrained from subscribing and will purchase in the open market."

"England sent its subscriptions for \$50,000,000, Germany and France \$20,000,000 each. Boston and New England showed steadfast faith in copper by subscribing for over \$200,000,000."

The subscription books for the stocks closed at noon today.

DEWEY TAUGHT HER COURTESY.

Coming Grand Review in Peking—A
New Emperor Likely.

Vancouver, B. C., May 4.—Recent Hong Kong advices say Admiral Dewey gave a French cruiser a lesson in naval courtesy recently. When the cruiser Jean Bart arrived at Manila she gave a Rear Admiral's salute. Admiral Dewey ordered the salute to be returned exactly as given. He then sent an officer to the Jean Bart to call attention to his Admiral's pennant which they had apparently not noticed.

The Dowager Empress of China is to hold a grand review in Peking in June. Nearly two million well-armed men will be under arms on the occasion. It is more than likely an opportunity will be taken to proclaim a new Emperor.

BETROTHED TO A PRINCE THE DAUGHTER OF BRIGADIER GENERAL FRED GRANT.

Michel Cantacuzene, of the Russian Imperial
Guard, the Man. Formal Announce-
ment at a Reception in Paris.

Paris, May 4.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, gave a brilliant reception this evening at the Hotel Ritz in honor of the mother of Prince Michel Cantacuzene, of the Russian Imperial Guard, at which formal announcement was made of the betrothal to the Prince of Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Brigadier General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. V.

The company included General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Porter, Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and Mrs. Peck, as well as other prominent members of the American colony in Paris.

CUBAN SUPREME COURT.

Tribunal as Now Made Up Politically
and Morally Satisfactory.

Havana, May 4.—Governor General Brooke today signed the commissions of the President and Associate Justices of the recently constituted Supreme Court of Cuba. The tribunal, as now made up, consists of Senor Antonio Gonzalez de Mendoza, President; and Senors Pedro Gonzales Llorente, Jose Garcia Montos, Luis Esteves Romero, Eudaldo Tamayo, Angel Betancourt and Rafael Cruz Perez, Associates.

Senor Federico Mora, who has held the post of Civil Governor of Havana, is appointed Attorney General, with Senores Octavio Gibergera and Carlos Revilla as his assistants.

All the justices are well known jurists, men of untarnished reputation, and possessed of wealth enough to place them beyond temptation for abuse of their trust. More than this, the selections satisfy all legitimate political considerations, the four principal provinces being represented in the tribunal—Havana by Senor Llorente-Santiago by Senor Tamayo, who was formerly an associate justice of the provisional Supreme Court, a post he resigned to become General Wood's chief Cuban adviser; Puerto Principe by Senor Betancourt, and Matanzas by Senor Perez. The other members of the tribunal are Havana men.

TO REBUILD HAMPTON'S HOME.

The People of the State Will Gladly
Do This Work of Love.

Charleston, S. C., May 4.—The burning of General Wade Hampton's house at Millwoods, near Columbia Tuesday night excites warm sympathy throughout the State and a conference has already been held here to take immediate steps towards rebuilding the burned home. The sentiment of loving regard for General Hampton is universal throughout the State and it appears that the desire that it shall take practical shape is not confined to Charleston. One hundred dollars was raised in Darlington today in a few minutes for the purpose of rebuilding Hampton's home, and probably every county in the State will follow Darlington's example in less than a week.

PRESIDENT LEAVES MONDAY.

Will Go to Hot Springs, Virginia, and
Rest.

Washington, May 4.—President McKinley to-day decided to leave the city next Monday and to remain away for two and possibly three weeks.

According to his present intention, the President will spend this vacation at the Hot Springs, Va. He is suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism, and is also feeling the strain which has been upon him for many months.

THE PURE FOOD INVESTIGATION.

Chicago, Ills., May 4.—One of the important points sought by the Senatorial pure food investigating committee at its second session here today was the formulation of legislation not solely for the protection of the public against adulterated foods manufactured in this country but also against those which are imported.

Dr. Wiley, again testifying, spoke of methods of coloring green vegetables. He said the matter used mainly in restoring the natural color of green peas sometimes was salts of zinc and sometimes salts of copper, either of which is poisonous and the use of which should not be permitted. Probably the most common chemical used as a preservative, he said, is salicylic acid, which is made to a great extent from carbolic acid. It should not be permitted, he stated, because it is very bad for the health, especially to those who have weak stomachs. He ended his testimony regarding the subject by saying that no food which was offered for sale which contained preservatives was fit to eat.

TROOPS MAKE NO COMPLAINTS.

Chicago, Ills., May 4.—The agent of a press clipping bureau here received an order from the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston, to examine the letters from soldiers in the Philippines, published in papers throughout this country, for the purpose of seeing what complaints the volunteers made. Up to to-day, Mr. Wise has clipped 3,000 letters from volunteers in the Philippines, and in only three instances was fault found with anything or anybody, and a wish expressed by the writer to return home.

Storming of San Tomas

WHEATON'S DARING CHARGE— THE TOWN CARRIED.

Filipinos Falling Back—Forces in Panpanga Massing at Arayat, Where They are Expected to Make a Stand.

Manila, May 4.—5:50 p. m.—Major General MacArthur has carried San Tomas after encountering a strong resistance.

Brigadier General Hale moved on the enemy's right and Brigadier General Wheaton attacked the left in a daring charge, in which Colonel Finston again distinguished himself. The Kansan was wounded in the hand, and several other officers and enlisted men were also wounded.

Colonel Sumner with a part of the Oregon and Minnesota regiments and a gun of the Utah battery, took Moasim, on the right, resting four miles from San Fernando.

The Filipinos are retreating toward San Isidro, and it is expected they will make a stand at Arayat, at which place the whole of the rebel forces in the Province of Panpanga is concentrating.

It is reported that, impressed by recent events, the Filipinos are wavering in their allegiance to the insurrection, and are likely to assume a neutral attitude.

It seems as though General Antonio Luna's forces are destined to destruction within a few days unless they surrender or scatter.

The American army has been skillfully posted at points of immense strategic advantage.

The insurgents expected them to advance on Baling by way of Quingina, and had forwarded the entire country beyond Quingina with the strongest entrenchments.

Instead of taking this course, General MacArthur swung toward San Tomas, the route to which was almost unprotected. General Lawton brought his brigade in against Balsamu, from the southeast, depriving them of a refuge upon which they had always counted. General Lawton captured 50,000 bushels of rice, an important part of the stores established by the rebels.

The Spanish commissioners have made another futile attempt for the relief of Spaniards held as prisoners by the Filipinos. Their vessels steamed to the port nearest Dagupan. Fearing to land, they sent a letter to Aguinaldo saying that they were authorized to exchange fifteen thousand Filipinos now in the hands of the Americans for the Spanish prisoners.

A reply was received from Senor Mabini, Aguinaldo's Prime Minister, which was dated April 28th, and which stated that Aguinaldo was negotiating for peace, pending which negotiations he could not discuss the question of the exchange of prisoners.

STORY OF THE FIGHTING.

Manila, May 4.—8:25 A. M.—In spite of the peaceful overtures of their commissioners, the Filipinos vigorously resisted the advance of General MacArthur's division from Apalit toward San Fernando fighting desperately at long range, after running from trench to trench when driven out by the American artillery.

The movement commenced at half past five in the morning. General Hale's brigade, consisting of five battalions, under the command of Major Young, of the Sixth artillery, two battalions of the Fifty-first Iowa regiment, the First Nebraska regiment and the First South Dakota regiment advanced along the road a few miles west of the railway line.

General Wheaton, with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, under the command of Lieutenant Naylor, of the Utah light artillery, mounted on hand cars, pushed ahead, the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana regiments deploying to the right and left when feasible.

The country traversed proved the worst yet encountered, miles of marshes and many unfordable streams delaying the advance materially.

Both brigades met with resistance simultaneously on approaching the river near San Tomas, which is about eight kilometers from Apalit. The center span of the railroad bridge had dropped into the river, and the rebels had only a small force to check Gen. Wheaton, their main body lining the strong trenches in front of General Hale.

Although the attacking force poured a very heavy artillery and musketry fire across the river, the enemy stubbornly resisted for over an hour, ultimately breaking when Major Young shelled their left flank, and then retreating along the river bank under cover.

General Wheaton, in the meantime tried ineffectually to draw the fire of the Filipinos in the trenches east of the track.

So soon as they discovered that the nature of the country would permit only a few skirmishes on each side of the embankment, the rebels regained their courage and fought desperately for three quarters of an hour in the face of the American volleys, and a rapid fire fusillade, until flanked by the Montana regiment. Then a general scramble ensued, most of the enemy boarding trains that were in readiness, and the others

taking the road to San Fernando, after burning the villages of San Tomas and Minalin.

About noon General Wheaton crossed the broken bridge, cleared the stragglers out of the villages and advanced toward San Fernando. General Hale effected a crossing simultaneously, after a slight delay necessary to repair a stone bridge.

Our loss up to that hour (noon) was two members of the Nebraska regiment and one of the Montana killed, and Captain Albrecht, three members of the Kansas regiment, two of the Montana, four of the Nebraska, and one of the South Dakota wounded.

The enemy's loss was very slight. After a short rest the advance was continued. General Wheaton encountered the first series of entrenchments near San Fernando. The rebels now opened a hot fire.

Colonel Finston of the Twentieth Kansas regiment was wounded, one lieutenant was killed and four wounded while leading four companies of the Kansas regiment to outflank the enemy. General Hale pushed along the road, flanking the trenches.

More than a hundred sick and wounded men from General Lawton's brigade were brought to Manila from Malolos by last night's train.

BILLS AGAINST TRUSTS.

Missouri's Attorney General Given
General Power.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 4.—The House today passed and sent to the Governor for signature two bills intended to give the Attorney General almost unlimited power in the prosecution of trusts. One permits that official to seize officers of corporations who he may believe have formed a trust and against which companies he may desire to proceed to appear to give testimony. The penalty for failure to appear is imprisonment for contempt.

The other bill enables the Supreme Court to fix a place in the State where the officers of the corporations against whom the Attorney General is proceeding for violation of the anti-trust law can appear and testify. This bill is intended to prevent the necessity for the Attorney General to go all over the United States to take testimony, as was done in the recent suit against insurance companies.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Washington, May 4.—There is a growing belief among prominent members of Congress that the President will call Congress to meet in extraordinary session this fall, probably early in October. The questions which will come before the next Congress for settlement, including as they do everything growing out of our possessions acquired as a result of the war with Spain and the general legislation including that relating to currency reform, the Nicaragua Canal, Merchant Marine, etc., are of such great importance that the President is inclined to regard it as advisable that Congress should meet earlier than the regular session in December in order to get the work under way.

MOST WELCOME TO AGGIE.

Hamburg, May 4.—A special dispatch to the semi-official Hamburgische correspondent, discussing an article in the Paris Temps, of recent date, in the course of which it was claimed that the Washington Government had been bound by promises to the Filipinos and, therefore, had no free hand in dealing with them, says:

"As the Temps is supposed to reflect the views of the French Government, the article shows that the French are siding with the Filipinos; and the Temps makes these utterances just at a time when the United States is undertaking the difficult task to negotiate with the Filipinos. It might be assumed that a French alliance would be a thing not unwelcome to Aguinaldo."

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Savannah, Ga., May 4.—Judge Spear, of the Federal District Court, for the Southern District of Georgia, has made an important decision under the new national bankruptcy law. It is to the effect that the United States Court has no jurisdiction over a homestead taken by a bankrupt; that the homestead belongs to the State Courts and cannot be considered in the United States Court as an asset of the bankrupt; and as regards the homestead the trustee of the bankrupt must look elsewhere than to the United States Court.