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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DAILIES GAROLINA

MACARTHUR HURLS BACK THE ENEMY

Aguinaldo Said to Have Conducted the Attack.

THE FILIPINO LOSS HEAVY

THE ENEMY BROKE AND FLED TO THE JUNGLE.

STORY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF LUNA

A Spaniard Gives an Account Indicating That Luna Brought his Fate Upon Himself by Menacing the Life of Aguinaldo.

Manila, June 16.-5:45 p. m.-After cutting the railroad and telegraph at Apalit, seven miles south, for the purpose of severing connection, the rebels attacked General MacArthur's lines at San Fernando, at 4:30 this morning. They met with an unexpectedly warm reception, and were repulsed with a loss of 75 killed, 30 prisoners and many wounded.

The rebels' force is estimated to have numbered 5,000 men. They advanced stealthily from the jungle north of the city and divided, with the evident purpose of surrounding the Americans.

The outposts of the Iowa regiment discovered the enemy and retired to their lines, where the entire division awaited in an entrenched position. The Iowa regiment and the Kansas regiment received the first shock of the attack. Reserving their fire until the enemy was within six hundred yards, the first volley of the Americans hit the rebels. who returned the fire wildly, the rest of their line failing to advance. Americans, who thoroughly enjoyed the novelty of the situation awaiting an attack, sallied forth, and the insurgents thereupon turned and fled into the jun-Our loss was 14 men wounded, the majority of them only slightly hurt.

General Funston's brigade of Kansans and Montanans and General Hale's briade, the Seventeenth regiment and the Iowa regiment, constituted the force en-

Aguinaldo is reported to have personally conducted the attack, and preparations were made for several days to bring forward troops from Candaba, and others from Dagupan were transported by rail.

Along the front of the Kansas regi-

ment 39 rebel dead were counted.

The first news of the Filipino advance was reported by a telegraph operator, who was sent to the bridge at Apalit to ascertain the cause of a break in one of the wires. He was compelled to beat a hasty retreat under fire.

A Spanish officer who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and who was released by Aguinaldo come through our lines to Manila. He claims to have been a witness of the assassination of General Luna.

According to his story, the relations between the two Filipino leaders had been strained to the breaking point, because of Luna's attempts to assume control of affairs, and the final rupture was forced by Aguinaldo issuing secret orders to the provincial governments. Luna thereupon notified Aguinaldo, demanding copies of the documents, and Aguinaldo replied curtly that Luna was a general of the army and that the Civil Government did not concern him. Luna, on opening the reply at his headquarters, the presence of his officers, exclaimed hotly:

"He will be dead to-morrow."

officer, who was friendly to Aguinaldo, hastened to warn him; and Aguinaldo called together twenty trusted soldiers, fellow townsmen of his, and stationed them around his house, with instructions to kill anyone atempting to

enter, regardless of rank, Luna appeared the next day and saw Aguinaldo at the window

A member of the guard said:

"Aguinaldo has gone to inspect troops.' Luna then exclaimed: "You are a

liar," drew his revolver, struck the guard and tried to force an entrance into the house. Before he could use his revolver, one of the guards bayoneted him, another shot him in the back and others stabbed him. In all he had twenwounds. Luna's aide-de-camp was killed in the same way.

The Spaniard's story has not entirely dispelled the doubts of Luna's death and bets that he is alive are freely made at the clubs. Some people thing Aguinaldo has taken pains to send the Spaniard here with his story for the furtherance of some diplomatic scheme, while others suspect Aguinaldo has been assassinated by Luna's men.

Since the Americans withdrew from Candaba recently the rebels have returned and have wreaked vengeance upon those who befriended the Americans. They slaughtered the natives who surrendered the town and displayed their heads on poles in the public square.

The hostile natives of Cebu are more menacing. Mail advices say hostilities against the Americans have begun there. Colonel Hamer, the American command er, has asked for re-enforcements, and four companies of the Tennessee regiment have been sent to him from Iloilo. Senor Apidal being re-elected President. to check their speed. The work had to the entrance of the harbor at its mercy. cent. on _ay 1st; American Tin Plate in striking him at all.

The Nebraska regiment has been ordered to sail for home early next week.

OTIS REPORTS THE BATTLE. Washington, June 16.-The following cablegram has been received from Gen-

"Manila, June 16th.

'Adjutant General, Washington: troops; enemy quickly repulsed and driven, leaving over fifty dead on field and large number wounded; enemy in retreat. Our casualties fourteen wounded; mostly very slight. Preparations for this attack in progress several days; **ELEVEN MINERS KILLED** believed to be under personal direction "OTIS."

SALE OF THE JACOBS STOCK.

Lancaster, Pa., June 16.—The stock of W. M. Jacobs which was confiscated by the Government upon the exposure of celebrated Jacobs-Kendig-Bredell-Taylor counterfeiting scheme, was sold today. The sale attracted a great number of tobacco men, all the big firms in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond and other Eastern tobacco cen tres being represented. The stock consisted of about 400,000 pounds of tobacco of all kinds and grades, and about 2,000,000 cigars, besides the apparatus of the factory. Everything was disposed of, The competition forced prices away above what was expected or would have been considered a fair price, and the total receipts of the sale, it is thought, will reach \$50,000.

STORER MEETS QUEEN

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IS MOST GRACI CUSLY RECEIVED.

Prem'er Silvela Fresents him to Her Majesty. I Was a Very Simple and Info m-

Madrid, June 16 .- The newly appointed Minister to Spain, Mr. Bellamy Storer, was received in formal audience by the Queen Regent today. There were no speeches, only a few cordial phrases

being exchanged. Two State carriages from the royal stables conveyed Mr. Storer from the Hotel de Rome to the palace and took him back to the hotel after the audience. Premier Silvela presented Mr. Storer to Her Majesty.

There were no crowds about the palace, Mr. Storer's reception being unannounced in order to avoid disagreeable

The fact that there were no speeches is not surprising, as this is the practice when Ministers are received. Speeches are only made in the case of Ambassa-

Nevertheless, the Queen Regent was very amiable and complimentary towards Mr. Storer and inquired cordially concerning the health of President McKin-

BANASTAR THE FAVORITE.

Entries For the Suburban to be Run To-day.

New York, June 16.-Although Banastar has to take up twelve pounds ex- having escaped by a stope. There were tra for winning the Brooklyn Handicap, about twenty-five in the company who he is the popular favorite for the Suburban which will be run to-morow at the opening of the spring meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay. His work has been perfectly satisfactory to his owner and to his trainer, and the public seems to be satisfied as well, and it was the general impression at the race track to-day that. coupled with Candleblack, he would be as strong a favorite at post time tomorrow as any previous choice.

Imp, the Western mare, is by no means without friends, particularly on her last race when she took up a great deal more weight than she will to-morrow and won very handily. The California mare, Briar Sweet, has done some fine exercise work and has been specially prepared for this race, and it would not be at all surprising to see her second choice to Banastar.

Every horse is absolutely fit, and all want to prevent Banastar from breaking a record by getting both the two big handicaps. Following are the entries: Horse, Banastar; weight, 122; Jockey,

betting, 2 to 1. Ben Holladay, 129; Taral, 8 to 1. Imp. 114. Clayton, 6 to 1. Briar Sweet, 121; Spencer, 5 to 1. Bannockburn, 112; W. Martin, 6 to 1. Filigrane, 110; Littlefield, 10 to 1, Warrenton, 114; Sims, 30 to 1.

The Star of Bethlehem, 95; Mitchell, George Keene, 114; Clawson, 20 to 1, Latson, 105; McCue, 60 to 1. Candleblack, 107; Odom, 2 to 1. Tragedian, 110; R. Williams, 15 to 1 Previous, 110: O'Connor, 30 to 1. Thomas Cat, 100; O'Leary, 10 to 1.

HE TELLS US TO KEEP COOL.

Banastar and Candleblack coupled in

London, June 16.-The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle,

"Mr. Stowe, the American consul general here, who has just arrived from the Transvaal, has advised the Americans in the Rand to keep coool and calm and to observe a cautious and neutral attitude. He says the Transvaal officials

showed him every courtesy." THE CHAMBER RE-ORGANIZED.

Deputies was organized this afternon, gain headway despite the utmost efforts house and the army posts on the bluff at ber Jompany) advanced prices 14

THE EXPLOSIONS

Breton Mine.

ACCUMULATED GAS IN WORK-INGS CAUSED EXPLOSIONS,

EIFFICU.TY IN BRINGING UP BODIES

Eleven Frought to the Surface. Fighting the Fire in the Workings Believed : t'Last to be Under Control. The Search to go on.

North Sydney, C. B., June 16.-The the Caledonia mine at Glace Bay, the by the National expedition. It will be principal colliery of the Dominion Coal impossible to hear the result of this ex-Company to-day, when two explosions pedition until September. occurred causing the death of 11 men, including Thomas Johnson, the underground manager of the works and brother of the assistant manager of the Dominion Coal Company. Up to noon ten bodies have been recovered. The names of the victims follow:

Thomas Johnson, underground man-

Neil McDonald, of Pictou. John Doyle, Sr.

John Doyle, Jr. Stephen McCormick, of Sydney. Alexander McDonald, Cape North. Wm. Simpson

Malcolm McAuley. Roy G. McDougall. Arthur Grant. Missing:

Donald Maryin. The explosions occurred in the west pit at a depth of about three quarters of a mile, and were caused by gas which had accumulated in the old workings. The full force of men employed in the mine at night is about 150, but the night is treaties which the British colonies to the south of this country are seeking to effect. Mr. John A. Kasson, special to effect. Mr. John A. Kasson, special mile, and were caused by gas which had was scarcely an intermission between the concussions. The first was a dull boom. Then there was a rumbling noise like an earthquake, succeeded by a deafening, prolonged and awful roar, which reverbated among the hills for miles, and the shock of which shattered glass in every direction in the immediate vicinity of this disaster.

The meaning of the sound was well understood through the mining district and an excited crowd of people flecked to the mine entrance. Before they arrived suffocating volumes of coal smoke tegan to pour out, showing that fire had followed the explosion.

The officials of the mine were among

the first to reach the shaft, A tale of the men showed that some three score were missing, but a moment later a number of the miners appeared were able to report their pres-ence to anxious friends at the shaft, but several others who had managed to get out of the stope had fallen, overcome by exhaustion or the fumes which they had inhaled. When these had been numbered it was evident that at least twenty men and possibly thirty had been cut off by the explosion, and perished. Any who survived the explosion would quickly have perished from suffocation.

Of the incidents attending the explosion the survivors were for a long time too confused to give an intelligent ac-There was no apparent danger at midnight nor up to two o'clock, when the underground manager. Thomas Johnson, now missing, last reported.

Shortly after four o'clock, the watchman smelled gas and burning wood, and Manager Thomas Brown was notified. He opened the shaft just as the explosion occurred. The work of rescue promptly undertaken by Assistant General Manager Johnson and Daniel Merlin; underground manager of the Hub Colliery, with a large number of min-

The party were confronted with many difficulties. Men, women and children hung about the opening of the stops, weeping and distracted. Down below a pitchy darkness prevailed, lighted by occasional brilliant bursts of the confla gration raging through the pit. lamps of the rescuing party shed feeble gleams and the volunteers groped their way down into the mine, the poisonous gases almost choking them. After a brief time, a body was brought up, then another and another, until eleven had come to the surface. None of them were mangled, but all were blackened. The bodies were laid side by side in the large room in the office building. Men and women crowded into the place and the identifications were accompanied by most pitiful scenes.

In the midst of the excitement at the mouth of the shaft, the unconscious form of Manager Brown was brought to the surface. The opening of a door in one of the passages was followed by an explosion, and Mr. Brown fell down, having been made senseless by the

shock. In spite of the efforts of the rescuing party the proportions of the fire in the pit soon forced them to give all atten-Madrid, June 16.-The Chamber of tion to that. The flames seemed to

be stopped at frequent intervals, owing to the danger from fire damp and with each retreat of the men the fire traveled with double fury.

The wreck of the mine seemed be-yond question, but later the atmosphere leared somewhat and the work of fighting the fire was resumed. At noon news was sent to the surface that it "Northern insurgents concentrated large force near San Fernando and large force near San Fernando and his this worning attacked MacArthur's Appalling Disaster at Cape was believed the are was under contracted and further search for bodies soon would be taken up although at that time the rescuers were 500 feet from the scene of the explosion.

It has been ascertained that the coal in the mine has not taken fire generally but that the timbering took fire.

The Caledonia mine was sold to the Dominion Coal Company by Senator McKean, the present general manager of the company. It supplies coal for gas purposes and has been producing on an average of 2,000 tons per day.

NANSEN TALKS OF ANDREE.

Stockholm, June 16.—The members of the Hydrographic Congress were receiv ed by King Oscar at the royal castle today. His Majesty showed them the torn dispatch from Professor Andree, the missing Arctic balloonist, recently found in Iceland, and Dr. Nansen, who examined it most carefully, declared that if Andree had succeeded in descending with his balloon and taking with him his arms most appalling disaster in the history of and ammunition, there was good reason Cape Breton coal mining, occurred at to assume that he had reached Green-

TREATY WITH BARBADOES

TRADE WITH THE BRITISH COLONY ON RECIPROCITY TREATY.

first of Series of Treaties English Colonies to the South of This Country are Se king to Iff ct

Washington, June 16.-A reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain in relation to trade between this country and the British colony of Barbadoes was signed at the Department of State today by the Representatives of the two Governments.

reciprocity plenipotentiary, signed for the United States, and the British charge, Mr. Tower, for Great Britain. The treaty is made for the term of

five years with provision for an extension unless either party should denounce in the meantime. s made strictly within the terms of Section 4 of the Dingley law, which provides for a reduction of not more than 20 per cent of the regular duties on goods, wares and merchandise, which may be agreed upon, in return for reciprocal conditions given by other countries.

Sugar is the chief product of the islands, and the chief export to this country, the trade last year reaching

\$2,038,610. The chief articles sent to Barbadoes from the United States are stuffs, mainly flour, corn meal, salt beef, bacon, pork, bread and corn. The islands depend almost entirely on this country for their food supply.

SENTENCED TO 14 YEARS.

Barrow's Punishment for the Kidnapping of Marion Clark.

New York, June 16.—George Beaure gard Barrow, the principal in the kidnapping of Marion Clark, the infant daughter of Arthur Clark, of this city, was today sentenced to fourteen years and ten months imprisonment. trial, which was begun on Wednesday, when Bella Anderson, or Carrie Jones, the tool of Barrow and his wife, gave her evidence for the State, was concluded with testimony intended to establish the previous good character of the defendant. The summing up by counsel was very brief, and the case was given to the jury with a few words of intructions from the bench.

The jury, after being out about 25 minutes, rendered a verdict of guilty, and sentence was passed as above

Carrie Jones, who plead guilty was sentenced to four years imprisonment. The trial of Mrs. Barrow as her husband's accomplice will follow.

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

New York, June 16 .- The order on Messrs. Weeks and Battle, counsel for Roland B. Molineux, to show cause why their client's case should not be submitted to the grand jury came up before Justice Fursman, in the criminal term of the Supreme court today. Mr. Weeks contended that Justice Fursman had no jurisdiction, but he was over

The arguments then went over until Monday to give counsel for Molineux time to prepare affidavits and other necessary papers.

VIXEN COMMANDS BLUEFIELDS.

New Orleans, La., June 16.—Passengers on the steamer Jarl from Bluefields report all political affairs in Bluefields extremely quiet.

The American gunboat Vixen has crossed the bar and has taken up a position just over the entrance of the bay. From this position it commands the bay, the town and the mouth of the Bluefields

WORK BY TRUSTS

P. E. Dowe Before the Industrial Commission.

HE GOES INTO DETAILS

TRUST COMBINATIONS RAISE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

FROM FIVE TO A HUNDRED PER CENT

The Wilness States that he Was Warned Against Speaking About the Trusts Which Might Crush Him Like a Caterpillar.

Washington, June 16.-The Industrial Commission began its session by the examination of James H. Post, of Brooklyn, a representative of the Mullenhauer Sugar Company and the National Sugar Company of New York.

Mr. Post said that as a general proposition he thought the American Sugar Refining Company had influenced conditions for the good of the country.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Ratchford, "that it would be a good thing for the American Company to be in entire control of the field?" "No," said Mr. Post. "I think the

entire control of an article of universal consumption in the hands of any one set of men would be a very dangerous power.' "That is what the trust aims at,"

said Mr. Ratchford, "according to Mr. Havemeyer's own statement." "The business might get into the hands of men not so broad minded as

Mr. Havemeyer," replied the witness.

Mr. Post denied that either the Mullenhauer or the National Company were connected in any way with the American Refining Company.

In answer to an inquiry as to the cutting the price of sugar and selling at which fact they had no knowledge preloss. Mr. Post said he was sorry for viously. the grocers, but it was a matter of little interest to the refiner. The refiners allowed the grocers a profit of threeas litle as they could afford to handle it for.

Free sugar from Cuba, the witness said, would wipe out American raw sugar, both beet and cane, in the next five years.

During the afternoon the commission heard a statement from P. E. Dowe, of New York, President of the Commercial Travelers' National League. Mr. Dowe said the opinion of the commercial men at large was that the trusts were a menace to the community. He estimated the traveling salesmen in the United States at 350,000. The formation of trusts and combinations was throwing a large number of these men out of employment.

In giving specific instance, he said: The National Enameling and Stamping Company, which depends for its raw material upon the American Tin Plate Company, has thrown a great many out of emproyment and those retained have had their salaries reduced. The great tobacco combines threw out about 3,000 salesmen; the Continental Tobacco Company telegraphed the discharge of 350 in one day; the Baking Powder Trust has dispensed with all excepting half a dozen men. I know of two salesmen dis in the employ of the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, one receiving a salar; of \$5,000 a year, the other \$4,500. Their routes with those of other discharged salesmen are covered by one agent at \$18 a week. The bicycle trust will throw out six hundred salesmen gradually, and will cut down the agencies in every city; the chair trust will affect immediately more than 500 salesmen, by cutting them

out of the line. "One man writes me the Union Bag and Paper Company has thrown out of

employment hundreds of salesmen. "The number of salesmen out of work because of the United States Rubber Company, is 300; the salesmen retained have been reduced to a salary, averaging, so I am informed, \$1,300 a year.

"The American Tin Plate Company cut off about 90 out of every 100 sales men. The American Steel and Rod Company, I have been told, discharged .00 commercial travelers in one day In giving these estimates, I am not considering the office forces thrown out through trusts. Sugar and coffee monopolies have thrown out 1,000 salesmen; average reduction in salary of those retained \$1,000 a year; 25 per cent, only of the old force being retained in house positions. The Standard Oil Company employs fewer salesmen than any other concern in the mercantile world, of one

half its capital." Mr. Dowe said that the trust combi nations had raised the prices of the commodities they controlled from five to one hundred per cent, in almost every instance, except coffee and sugar.

'1 é examples he gave were: "Iron pipe, over 100 per cent.; tin ware and enameled ware about 33 per cent .: brass goods 60 per cent.; chair trust, just formed, will advance prices 30 per cent.; river and has the Nicaraguan custom rubber overshoes (United States Rub-

Company advanced prices some 30 per cent.; newspaper quart a cent a pound; a further a prospect in paper; book paper; and 10 per cent, advance is e and 10 per cent, advance is e a call the common soap 25c writing; in common soap 250 5 box; flint glass bottles will be 10 per cent, or more; jobbers facturers of clocks have ad wholesate prices on account 3 vance of metals 60 per cent; an aletal

up, as well as paper bags and wrapping paper.' The witness concluded by saying that before leaving New York he had been indirectly connected with some of the

goods have been advanced; brass pins 25 per cent.; pipes and brushes 12½ per

cent.; combs 71/2 per cent.; ribbons 10

per cent.; school furniture has gone

warned by an acquaintance, a lawyer trusts, that he was doing a dangerous thing in speaking before the commission as he was liable to be crushed like a

the

STANDARD INCREASES STOCK.

Trenton, N. J., June 16.-The Standard Oil Company today filed a certificate with the Secretary of State increasing capital stock from \$100,000,000 to \$110,000,000. Of the latter amount \$10, 000,000 is to be preferred stock paying 11/4 per cent. quarterly dividends.

POPULATION TWO MILLION.

ulation according to Chief of Police Kipley has finally passed the two million mark and is now 2,088,043. The figures are a result of the census taken by the

Chicago, Ill., June 16.-Chicago's pop-

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA

A MARINE IN HAVANA DIES OF THE DISEASE.

Two Other Cases Reported in the Island. Dr. Brunner Considers Health of Havana

Unusually Cood, However. Havana, June 16 .- A marine who was on duty at the Machina wharf developed yellow fever on Thursday and died here today. There are no new cases. The marines sleep in a small barracks on the wharf, where they breathe the foul air

of the harber. The greatest confusion exists in the lists of Cuban soldiers at Canajuani. affidavit plan of selling to wholesale lists of Cuban soldiers at Canajuani, grocers, the witness said that it had Many of them cannot collect their \$75 as recently been abandoned. The result they appear on the rolls as having been was that in many places grocers were promoted to the ranks of officers, of

Dr. W. T. Bunner, chief sanitary officer in Havana will probably resign his position this month, the city of Savannah sixteenths of a cent a pound, which was having offered hm a tempting salary to take charge of the sanitary affairs there The general opinion here is that every effort should be made to retain him in the service. He understands the local situation and the Cubans thoroughly. His keen sense of duty is recognized by the ponce as especially serviceable in the community where there are so many attempts to evade the sanitary regula-

Dr. Bunner said today:

There is not nearly so much yellow fever in Havana this year as usual, but there is more than has been admitted; and this will continue to be the case just so long as these Americans use the former Spanish military hospitals, which will always breed contagion. Such purifications of the structures as have been had are superficial. The buildings are them-

selves a menace and should be destroyed. "Moreover, many of the Havana paysicians are absolutely unreliable. Some of them do not diagnose symptoms accirately, or else they are guilty of wilful deception in making their reports. I do not, however, believe there will be an epidemic this summer. The city is in a wonderful condition of health, all things

TWO OTHER FEVER CASES.

Washington, June 16.-Information regarding the appearance of a case of yellow fever among the marines at Havana and of the death of the man affected was received by the officials of the Marine Hospital Bureau. same dispatch announces the appearance of two cases of fever at Puerto Principe. Careful attention is being given to these matters by the Marine Hospital Service which is maintaining strict surveillance over the island of Cuba.

STAR SAYS SLOAN STRUCK HIM. Which the American Jockey Absolutely Denies.

London, June 16 .- The Star today

"After the racing (at noon) Sloan appeared on the lawn and a waiter accidentally upset a glass of liquor over Sloan's clothing. The latter instantly rose from his chair and struck the waiter in the face with a champagne inflicting severe wounds. doubt the affair will be hushed up, but it was the most unprovoked assault ever

Talking about the matter with a representative of the Associated Press to-

"Ted" Sloan said: "The papers have largely exaggerated the affair on Ascot lawn. A waiter was very drunk when I happened on the lawn with some friends, and he grew insulting to my friends and myself, and a friend said that if he coatinued so doing he would hit him. The waiter disappeared at that moment when I re-

marked: 'Now, when he returns, he will upset this table. "Sure enough, he did so, spilling the entire contents over mie. struck him, and his finger rings cut the waiter's mouth. I was not concerned