

The News and Observer.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

THIRTY CASES IN SOLDIERS' HOME

Dreaded Saffron Scourge Now at Hampton.

THREE DEATHS SUNDAY

THREE NEW CASES MONDAY, MAKING THIRTY-THREE.

FOUR THOUSAND VETERANS AT THE HOME

News Creates Much Excitement. Norfolk and Newport News Establish Rigid Quarantine, and Now Feel Very Little Fear.

Newport News, Va., July 30.—There are thirty cases of what is believed to be genuine yellow fever at the National Soldiers' Home, near Hampton, and three deaths from the disease were reported today. There were several other deaths at the institution yesterday, but it cannot be stated to night that all of them were caused by yellow fever. Newport News and Hampton will quarantine against the Soldiers' Home. The Government authorities at Old Point have already adopted this step, and no street cars are allowed to enter the reservation. Quarantine Officer Hobson, of this port, went to the Soldiers' Home tonight and verified the statement that there are now thirty cases of the disease at the home, and that there were three deaths from the malady today. While no one outside the Soldiers' Home knew anything about the existence of the yellow fever until today, it is said that the disease made its appearance three days ago. The most rigid quarantine regulations will be enforced to prevent the spread of the malady.

The news has created great excitement in Newport News, Old Point and Hampton, and the most vigorous measures were resorted to to prevent its spread. There are 4,000 veterans at the home, and several large excursion parties went through it last week.

NEWPORT NEWS QUIETS DOWN.

Newport News, Va., July 31.—After a day of intense excitement over the yellow fever outbreak at the National Soldiers' Home, Newport News rests tonight with a feeling of comparative security. The city officers and the various municipal bodies have been busy since early morning, and it is felt now that no loophole has been left through which the dread scourge may find its way to this city.

The latest report from the Soldiers' Home gives the total number of cases as thirty-three, an increase of only three during the day. There was one death this afternoon. The universal hope now is that the disease will be confined within the home limits, and the authorities at the institution express confidence that this will be done.

The town of Hampton, which is in close proximity to the Soldiers' Home, early this morning established a cordon of armed policemen at the approaches to the reservation. Notwithstanding this precaution, Newport News quarantined against Hampton and Elizabeth City County and Warwick county. Thus this city, which is nearly ten miles from the infected point, has the advantage of practically a double quarantine on land. A tugboat patrols the river to prevent the evasion of quarantine restrictions by means of boats. The danger line ashore is arranged by an equal force of special policemen. The street railway company was prohibited this morning from running cars between Hampton and this city.

Although hundreds of people left the city today on account of the scare, their departure is regarded with indifference and amusement, rather than as a judicious precaution, by the great majority who stay at home.

The city council tonight appropriated \$10,000 for immediate use in maintaining the quarantine.

QUARANTINE ALWAYS FEARS.

Norfolk, Va., July 31.—Fear of the spread of the Soldiers' Home epidemic of yellow fever, to this city and thence abroad has been largely allayed by the absolute quarantine against the three peninsular towns adjacent to the infected spot, declared at midnight Sunday and enforced rigidly today. There is no fear that the fever will invade this city. No precaution has been overlooked, by the local authorities in their efforts to protect the public from the disease and the port's vast commerce from injury from the needless fears of other communities. Steamers that stopped at Newport News, and those that took on passengers at Old Point were not allowed to tie up at Norfolk. No steamer can come here from any of these points. A fleet of seven tugs has been chartered to patrol the fourteen miles of water between Norfolk and the Soldiers' Home, and the Norfolk river front is constantly guarded by policemen, while a guard from the Navy Yard is stationed at the Naval Hospital to prevent the landing of small boats containing refugees from the peninsula.

The city is in excellent sanitary condition, and there are no cases and no suspects in Norfolk.

The Old Point hotels are practically deserted.

The Soldiers' Home is strictly guarded,

a cordon of soldiers surrounding the place and allowing no one to enter or leave. It is believed that the fever will be confined to the place of its origin as everything that science or discipline can do, has been and will be accomplished. Newport News and Old Point are believed to be safe.

HAMPTON FULL OF UNREST.

Hampton, Va., July 31.—This usually tranquil town has been in a state of feverish excitement today since the startling discovery of yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home. Scores of people took advantage of the first opportunity for leaving the place. Last night a special train left Old Point with fully 300 of the guests of the hotels.

Business in the town of Phoebus, adjoining the Soldiers' Home, is partially suspended. All sorts of rumors have been circulated, but it is difficult to obtain accurate information from the home. The entrance and in fact all points from which escape is possible, are carefully guarded. Late this afternoon a self-appointed guard of fifteen Hamptonians with Winchester rifles went to the Home to assist in enforcing the quarantine regulations.

Chesapeake and Ohio trains have discontinued their service to the city.

SAMPSON FILES SUIT.

Labelling the Maria Teresa and the Stores Captured On Her.

Washington, July 31.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson has filed a suit in the Supreme court of the District, libelling the Spanish vessel of war, Maria Teresa, and miscellaneous stores and supplies captured upon her and other Spanish war vessels.

AN ATTACK ON CALAMBA

FILIPINOS DRIVEN OFF AFTER AN HOUR'S ENGAGEMENT.

Americans Lost Two Killed and Six Wounded. Engagement on Negros Results in an American Victory.

Manila, July 31.—6:50 p. m.—After concentrating their forces for two days, the Filipinos, yesterday morning, attacked Calamba, the town on Laguna de Bay, captured by General Hall Wednesday. The engagement lasted an hour, and the Filipinos were driven off, carrying away their dead and wounded. The Americans lost two men killed and six wounded.

A company of the Sixth infantry, commanded by Captain Sampson, has had an encounter at Banalayas, on the west coast of the Island of Negros, with a rebel force. The latter lost eighteen men killed. There were no casualties on the American side.

The United States transport, Grant sailed for the United States today having on board 481 of the Idaho regiment, 540 of the North Dakota regiment and 44 of the Wyoming regiment.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Washington, July 31.—General Otis reports to the War Department of the efforts of the Filipinos to retake Calamba, chronicled in the news dispatches, follows: "Manila, July 31st. "Insurgents in considerable force appeared vicinity Calamba yesterday; were punished and driven off by Hall. Our casualties one killed, seven wounded. Captain Simpson, Sixth infantry, struck robber band Negros, twenty-eighth instant, killing nineteen. No casualties." (Signed.) "OTIS."

FILIPINOS VIGOROUS AS EVER.

People as Highly Civilized as Mexicans—Climate Killing Our Men.

San Francisco, Cal., July 31.—An officer of one of the volunteer regiments in the Philippines has written the following letter to The Associated Press: "Manila, June 27th.

"The arrival of the rainy season finds the insurrection as vigorous as it has been at any time since the outbreak. The insurgent armies are well recruited, notwithstanding their heavy losses and are well fed and clothed. They have profited by their five months of warfare against the Americans. They are fast adopting American tactics and are becoming better disciplined and more skillful in the use of their weapons every day. One hundred thousand soldiers should be here ready for business by the beginning of the dry season in November. Generals could then be stationed at strategic points. "Troops should not be kept here longer than a year. Men from a Northern climate retain their native vigor for six or eight months after arrival here and then begin to succumb to the various ailments of tropical weather. They are unfit for further duty and reconcentration seems slow and unsatisfactory. "The eight million people of the Philippines are as highly civilized as the 12,000 of Mexico. If the American people will imagine the United States to have acquired Mexico against her will and to be engaged in an attempt to put down an universal rebellion of Mexicans with 20,000 troops, they will have a duplicate picture at close range of the situation in the Philippines with the exception that the climate of the Philippines is from ten to fifteen degrees more tropical than that of Mexico."

A landslide on the Erie Railroad, a mile east of Laxawaxer, N. Y., Saturday night caused the death of the fireman and engineer of the west-bound Chicago express, the engine crashing into the mass of earth and trees. Many persons were injured more or less. A freight train also was wrecked in the landslide, but on this no one was killed.

DEATH OF HONORABLE H. C. WALL

One of the First Men of the State--Soldier, Scholar, Manufacturer, Farmer, and Patriot.

Rockingham, N. C., July 31.—(Special.)—Col. H. C. Wall, member of the House of Representatives from this county, died at Blowing Rock this morning. He was sick with pneumonia for only two or three days. His remains will reach here tomorrow night and be buried Wednesday. He was one of our



HON. HENRY CLAY WALL.

most useful and best beloved citizens. The whole county mourns his loss.

Col. Wall carried an insurance policy on his life for \$45,000.

Henry Clay Wall was born in Richmond county in 1841. He received his early training in the schools of that county, and subsequently attended Randolph-Macon college, Va., and the University of North Carolina. When only 20 years old he enlisted in the Twenty-third infantry, afterward transferred to the Fourth Cavalry, and served with distinction up to the surrender at Appomattox.

After his return from the war he went resolutely to work and won an unusual degree of success both as an agriculturist and manufacturer. Among the latter enterprises he was president and treasurer of the Roberdel Manufacturing Company, a director of the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, of the Midway mills, of the Steele mill, and of the Wadesboro

REVOLUTION ON THE TAPIS.

Western Part of San Domingo to Declare in Favor of Jimenez.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, July 31.—From a dispatch just received from a reliable source, it is learned that a revolution will be proclaimed tomorrow or the day after tomorrow in the Republic of Santo Domingo in favor of Don Juan Isidro Jimenez. According to this dispatch the entire western portion of the republic has declared in favor of Jimenez, and he is the only candidate for the presidency throughout the rest of the country.

HURRICANE IN SAN DOMINGO.

Fort de France, July 31.—News is arriving slowly, owing to the occurrence in Santo Domingo on Friday last of a violent hurricane which caused immense damage. Three large schooners which were in the roadstead of Santo Domingo were wrecked and only one man of the crews of the three vessels was saved.

After striking Santo Domingo the hurricane moved to the northeast, devastating the country between Santo Domingo and Cotuy, forty-four miles from the capital. The telegraph lines suffered heavily and great damage was done along the seacoast.

The latest advices from Santo Domingo report that General Figueroa, the Vice-President, urged by a number of his friends, has accepted the Presidency, promising to retain the present Conservative Ministry in office. Pending the meeting of Congress, General Figueroa will assume full responsibility and power.

Calmness prevails throughout the country and a feeling of stupor caused by the tragic death of President Heurieux. Only in the environs of Moca is the agitation caused by the assassins and their friends apparent, and it is said that the partisans of the Government are increasing in numbers.

There is reason to believe that some discrepancy will appear between the accounts of the Louisiana authorities and of the Italian Consul General at New Orleans in regard to the lynching of the Italians at Tallulah.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

The Two Negroes Caught Hot from the Flight From the Scene.

Opelika, Ala., July 31.—In a cabin three miles south of here this morning Charley Gloze and Rev. Lee Williams, two negroes were captured and imprisoned in the county jail charged with attempting to wreck a fast passenger train on the Central of Georgia Railroad about ten o'clock last night.

The negro had piled a number of cross-ties, a mile post and a telegraph pole on the track. The engineer stopped the train a few feet from the obstructions. The negroes were caught with the aid of blood hounds while still excited with their work and run for liberty.

ELECTROCUTED AT SING SING.

Two Murderers Pay the Penalty, One in 55 Seconds; One in 65.

New York, July 31.—Lewis Pullerson and Michael McDonald, both murderers, were put to death by electricity in Sing Sing prison today. Pullerson, who was a colored man, was taken to the electric chair at 8:21, and a current of 1,700 volts was turned on at 8:22. After fifty-five seconds he was declared to be dead by the attending physicians.

McDonald was put to death at 8:42, a current of 1,700 volts being turned on at that time and continued for sixty-five seconds. McDonald's body resisted the electric current more than any other man put to death in Sing Sing. It took ten seconds longer to kill him than it did Pullerson.

REPLY TO LONDON TIMES

POST VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS WERE MADE BY MCKINLEY.

Alger Declares the Charge of Wrong or Careless Use of Money for Carrying on the War is False.

Washington, July 31.—One of the last official acts of Secretary Alger, who tomorrow will relinquish his portfolio, was to prepare a statement covering several matters regarding the conduct of the war which have been the subject of criticism in the public press. The statement follows: "I am led to make the following statement on account of the many criticisms which have been made by the public press, and especially on account of a recent article which appeared in the London Times containing assertions which have no foundation in truth.

"At the commencement of the war with Spain, and for several years prior to that time, the regular army consisted of only 25,000 men, with the minimum number of officers prescribed by law. Within sixty days from the declaration of war the strength of the army was increased to 275,000 men, and everything for the equipment of this great force had to be manufactured, transported and distributed for use.

"From the statement referred to the public might be led to believe that the volunteer army was offered by men selected through political influence by the Secretary of War by special favor. The volunteer force, with the exception of three regiments of engineers, three regiments of cavalry, and ten regiments of immune infantry, was made up of regiments from the various States, the officers of which were all appointed exclusively by the Governors of the respective States from which the regiments came, and any officer found unfit for service and discharged was replaced by another in the same manner. The President had

"The returns of the volunteer army show that in August, 1898, there were 207,241 enlisted men and 8,785 officers in those regiments. This, with the regular army recruited up to the war strength, made an aggregate force of about 275,000 officers and men. The volunteer officers appointed by the President, numbered, all told, 1,032. Of this number 441 were taken from the regular army and 591 from civil life. The scarcity of regimental officers in the regular service, owing to appointments in the volunteers' special recruiting and mustering details, had so reduced their number that to have a larger number for service with the volunteers would have seriously impaired the efficiency of the regular regiments. For a little over a thousand appointments made by the President, the number of applications was over 25,000, and each application was accompanied by a certificate of ability, and in most instances in the military service, either in the regular army or a State organization, of the applicant and not infrequently in both. These certificates showed that each one was as well qualified for the position he sought and to which he was appointed as could be possible for men in civil life in this country. Of the number appointed there were, for instance, twenty-six major generals, of whom nineteen were taken from the regular army, and seven from civil life. Of these seven all but one were graduates of West Point Military Academy, and all had distinguished themselves in command during the Civil War. Of brigadier generals there were 102 appointed sixty-six from the regular army and thirty-six from civil life. Those from civil life had all seen service during the Civil War, or on our Western frontier, and all had proved themselves competent to command.

"It has been stated, and repeated many times, that the Secretary of War made these appointments, when the truth is that very few were made upon his recommendation, although he caused the entire list, with the recommendation (Continued on Second Page.)

THE AUTHORITIES ARE SWIFT TO ACT

The Garrison at Fort Monroe Ordered Removed.

YELLOW FEVER THE CAUSE

NO TELLING HOW FAR THE INFECTION HAS REACHED.

SURGEONS APE HURRIED TO THE SCENE

No Question as to the Disease in the Soldiers' Home Being Yellow Fever. Forty Cases Have Been Reported and Six Deaths.

Washington, July 31.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service had at 12 o'clock today concerning the yellow fever situation at Hampton, Va. The Secretary of War is ex-officio president of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, and as a consequence his orders concerning the Home would govern it. At present the Home is under the direction of the Governor of the Home and Surgeon Vickers. General Wyman has sent to Hampton Surgeon White, a very experienced yellow fever physician, who will take control of everything under the Marine Hospital Service.

Secretary Alger has directed the Josiah Simpson Hospital at Fort Monroe to be turned over to the Marine Hospital Service if it is wanted by Surgeon General Wyman.

This hospital contains one thousand beds and was fitted up for the troops stationed at Newport News last summer. The Secretary told General Wyman to call on the War Department for anything that was wanted, and it would be furnished at once without regard to regulations or rules.

The following order was issued by the War Department today:

"Commanding General, Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y.: "The presence of yellow fever having been officially reported at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., the Secretary of War directs that you give orders for the immediate movement of the garrison at Fort Monroe to some place of safety somewhere on the Northern coast to be selected by you. Two commissioned officers and not less than twenty men will be left in charge of the post. If there are immunes in the command they will be given preference. Acknowledge receipt and report action taken. (Signed.) "H. C. CORBIN, "Adjutant General."

The Marine Hospital Service today hurried a number of surgeons to Hampton and vicinity.

The officers of the Marine Hospital Service refuse to speculate on the genesis of the epidemic, but it is generally believed to have originated in some of the shore dives in Phoebus, and cases are being looked for there. Arrangements are already made to throw quarantine lines around any place where the disease shows itself outside the Home.

The Washington health officer was notified about daylight this morning of the Hampton outbreak. The morning boat from Old Point was inspected, but no passengers detained. The trains will also be watched. There is a detention settlement of cottages on the eastern branch, which was utilized during the recent smallpox outbreak. This is being overhauled to receive any suspects who are detected by the Washington authorities.

General Corbin says that from all accounts there is little doubt that the conditions are serious, and there is no telling how far the infection may have reached. There is a trolley road along the beach for a distance of more than six miles, and excursion parties have been coming to Old Point and adjacent places and have taken the trolley to Newport News, and to the Soldiers' Home. Many of them have mingled with the soldiers.

General Corbin says that one theory of the way in which the fever might have been brought to the home is that one of the soldiers recently visited Santiago. He returned some time since suffering with what the physicians thought to be dengue. It seems it was not until the inmates of the home began to die that the disease was discovered to be yellow fever. General Corbin says there is not the least question about the character of the disease, physicians who were present at the post mortem on some of the victims declaring that yellow fever was surely present.

According to advices received at the War Department today there have been a total of forty cases, six of whom have died.

Surgeon Pettus through General Corbin has requested Surgeon General Sternberg to send him such expert immune yellow fever surgeons as he can find.

The Marine Hospital officials are astounded at the presence of yellow fever in that locality. The last epidemic of the disease occurred at Norfolk in 1855, having been brought into port on the steamer Ben Franklin on June 7th, of that year and in the epidemic which followed there were 1,017 deaths.

The steamer from Old Point arriving (Continued on Second Page.)