

The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

WITHIN SIGHT OF THE STRONGHOLD

Five Thousand Filipinos Face Schwan at Malabon.

THEIR CASTLE IN CAVITE

CAPT. SAFFOLD KILLED IN THE ADVANCE HERE.

TWO PLACES TAKEN THE DAY BEFORE

The American Land Forces Under Schwan Assisted by Marines and Gunboats Capture Cavite, Viego and Noveleta.

Manila, Oct. 9.—Evening.—General Schwan's column consisting of the Thirteenth infantry, a battalion of the Fourteenth infantry, two troops of cavalry, Captain Reilly's battery of the Fifth Artillery and Lowe's scouts, continued the advance today toward San Francisco de Malabon, meeting with little resistance and suffering no casualties. The enemy fell back steadily. Provisions are being conveyed to Rosario, between Noveleta and Santa Cruz.

10:50 p. m.—The American camp tonight is within sight of San Francisco de Malabon, the stronghold of the insurgents in the Province of Cavite, where the Filipinos are said to number five thousand.

BATTLE NEAR MANILA.

Manila, Oct. 9.—1:30 p. m.—This afternoon a body of insurgents was seen near Laloma Church, four miles from the heart of the city of Manila. They opened fire, the bullets falling among the tents of the Twenty-fifth infantry.

The insurgents named the trenches and replied at a range of 1,200 yards. The insurgents volleyed and the Americans used their artillery.

The fight lasted an hour after which the insurgents retreated. One American was wounded. The scouts of the Twentieth infantry are now reconnoitering.

An expedition composed of the United States gunboats Callao and Manila, with an armored flat boat and steam pump, has left Cavite for the river Pasig, or Betis, which empties into Manila Bay, on the north side, with a view of raising the Spanish river gunboat Ayat, purposely sunk in the river by the Spaniards, which is reported to be in good condition.

The United States gunboat Helena, with a body of marines from the Baltimore, preceded the expedition to make soundings at the mouth of the river.

SCHWAN'S TRIUMPHANT MARCH
Noveleta, Island of Luzon, Oct. 8.—3:15 p. m.—Gen. Schwan's column, consisting of the Thirteenth infantry, a battalion of the Fourteenth, two troops of cavalry, Capt. Reilly's battery of the Fifth Artillery, and Lowe's scouts, advanced from Bacoor this morning and occupied Cavite Viejo, and Noveleta.

The American loss was three officers and nine privates wounded, one of the officers being mortally hurt. The loss of the enemy is unknown, but the bodies of three Filipinos were seen.

There were two sharp fights near Noveleta. Lowe's scouts first encountered the enemy near Cavite Viejo, and soon put them to flight, continuing their advance.

Capt. Saffold's battalion of the Thirteenth Regiment, with two companies of the Fourteenth and a number of Tagalo scouts, Capt. McGrath, commanding the troops from the Fourth Cavalry, and Capt. Reilly's battery, came upon the enemy in a strongly entrenched position on the road between Cavite Viejo and Noveleta.

A fight, lasting half an hour, followed, resulting in the enemy's being driven back. The American forces sustained considerable losses in this engagement, the men being shot from trenches and snags along the road.

The column then pressed on to Noveleta, which they found deserted, and will remain there tonight.

The marines and naval forces cooperated with the troops. The gunboats Wheeling, Petrel and Callao lay off the shore near Noveleta, and threw shells into that town and Santa Cruz for an hour, preparing the way for the marines to land. Two battalions, consisting of 450 marines, under Col. Elliott, advanced along the peninsula from Cavite to Noveleta. The only way was by a narrow road through swamps.

A mile beyond the marines' outpost the column was suddenly received with a volley from trenches across the road. A flank movement was executed and the insurgents were driven from the trenches, the marines wading through rice fields in turning the flank of the enemy, who retreated to strong sand forts across the creek dividing the peninsula, destroying the bridge across the stream.

The marines waded through more rice fields, forded the river in water to their shoulders, and carried their forts, meeting with feeble resistance, the first en-

counter having disheartened the enemy. Squads were sent to Noveleta, and burned the town and the huts all along the road from which the enemy commenced the firing. There a junction was formed with the scouts who had been sweeping the swamps and thickets. Thence the marines returned to Cavite thoroughly exhausted.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE MADE.

Washington, October 9.—Mail advices which have just reached the War Department from the Philippines tell of an important capture about a month ago. The small gunboat Callao, while cruising in the bay of Manila, noticed a banca, with a number of Chinese on board going down the coast. The vessel was challenged and as the men did not respond the gunboat immediately seized the banca. Upon overhauling the boat \$14,000 in money was found and a number of papers and documents bearing insurgent generals' signatures, with official stamps attached. These documents were found to be instructions to the men to proceed south and recruit another regiment.

The guard of Binando district made a raid on a house that had been under suspicion as a resort for insurgent officers. The only persons found were two Chinese. Upon searching the premises, however, a box containing a number of papers were found, the papers conclusively proving the existence of contracts with Japanese for the supply of arms and ammunition by the latter to the insurgents.

FORTY PERSONS DROWNED.

Number of Small Villages Destroyed by Floods in Salerno.

London, Oct. 9.—Forty persons are reported drowned according to a special dispatch from Naples, by floods, following severe rains, in the province of Salerno.

A number of small villages and factories have been destroyed.

Troops have been sent to the relief of the inhabitants.

NOT SERIOUS, BRYAN SAYS

THOUGH CHICAGO CHRONICLE CLAIMED HE WAS VERY SICK.

A Throat Trouble Which Mr. Bryan Says Will be Well Enough for Him to Resume his Tour To-Day.

Chicago, Ill., October 9.—A special to the Chronicle from Webster, Iowa, says:

"W. J. Bryan is a very sick man. Friends who have spent Sunday with him at the farm of Fred E. White, Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, three miles from Webster, are afraid that Mr. Bryan may have temporarily to abandon his campaign work not only in Iowa, but in Kentucky and Ohio.

"When Mr. Bryan woke yesterday morning, he complained about his throat and lungs, but said that he had suffered from a similar ailment once before and that it had yielded to treatment. Great crowds of farmers from all over Keokuk county called at the White farm to see Mr. Bryan during the morning and afternoon and although he tried hard to remain out of doors, his physical weakness mastered his courage and he had to retire several times to his room. A local physician who was called in last night to treat the invalid recommended a long term of absolute rest and quiet. It is understood that steps will be taken by interested friends to cancel Mr. Bryan's engagements, which include two and three speeches daily, and a tour covering the width of Iowa and ending at Sioux City Saturday."

BRYAN SAYS HE IS BETTER.

Omaha, Neb., October 9.—In reply to the telegraphic inquiry as to his condition, Hon. W. J. Bryan replied as follows from Webster, Iowa, where he is stopping with Hon. Fred White, the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State:

"My condition was not serious and I am much better today. I expect to be able to resume my tour tomorrow."

A FLORIDA EDITOR KILLED.

A Quarrel About a Pun Results in a Tragedy.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 9.—C. M. Gardner, editor and publisher of Our Sunny Land of Miami, was killed at West Palm Beach this afternoon by Marcus Frank, manager of a store there. A dispatch to the Times-Union and Citizen says that Mr. Gardner, who had arrived on a morning train because involved in a quarrel with Frank regarding the pun published in Gardner's paper of an article in which Frank's mother was mentioned. The quarrel ended in Frank's shooting the editor. The slayer was arrested. A coroner's jury recommended that he be held for trial. Gardner's remains were shipped to Miami tonight.

HE WILL GO WITH SCHLEY.

Captain C. H. Rockwell Leaves the Navy Yard to Command the Chicago.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Captain C. H. Rockwell, at present captain of the Norfolk Navy Yard, was today ordered to command the Chicago, which will be Admiral Schley's flagship on the South Atlantic Station. The detail was made at Captain Rockwell's request.

LITTLE FEVER IN HAVANA.

Havana, Oct. 9.—There have been only three new cases of yellow fever officially reported this month and there are only five patients now under treatment in the hospitals. It is believed that four of these will recover.

PREPARATIONS ON A VAST SCALE

Great Britain Gets Ready for All Contingencies.

WOULD OVERAWE THE FOE

PRESENTING A BOLD FRONT TO ALL EUROPE.

THE HOPE OF PEACE SEEMS TO REVIVE

Salisbury Hesitates to Begin the War, and the Boers Seem Determined that England Shall have the Shame of Striking First Blow.

London, Oct. 9.—The vastness of Great Britain's military preparations—seemingly out of all proportion to the work in hand in South Africa—was not fully realized by the public until the War Office announced that 25,000 reserves had already been summoned to rejoin the colors.

As a matter of fact General Sir Redvers Buller will have command of twice as many British soldiers as the Duke of Wellington, the conqueror of the First Napoleon, ever saw collected on one battlefield.

The reasons back of this lavish display are probably a fear of a native rising and possibly a conviction of the advisability of showing Europe that Great Britain is prepared to resent any action resulting from the prevalent continental ill will.

In this connection, the action of the American Department of State and the friendly statements of President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay published here are heartily welcomed as a happy return for Great Britain's refusal to sanction continental intervention in the war between the United States and Spain.

As the Boers failed to attack Natal when the colony was vulnerable, it is beginning to be felt that they are pursuing a deliberate policy of waiting for the British proposals, remaining in the meantime on the defensive, in the hope of thus winning the sympathies of the world and perhaps, the support of other nations and leaving to Great Britain the ignominy of starting hostilities.

If they await the advance of General Sir Redvers Buller it is conceivable that peace will not be broken during the present year. Should that prove the case and should the alleged wastage in the Boer commandoes continue the force confronting the British commanding general will be neither as numerous nor as efficient as that now encamped along the Natal border.

Events have thus seemed to shape themselves to secure ample pause for consideration. All the proposals in the correspondence between President Steyn of the Orange Free State and Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, show that the negotiations were proceeding up to October 6th and that neither despaired of peace. Sir Alfred Milner saying he was sure any reasonable proposal would be favorably considered by the British Government.

President Steyn's virtual proposal of a neutral zone, to be created pending further attempt at conciliation, meets with considerable approval.

A rumor is current that political interest in the situation may shortly increase. It is alleged that the managers of the Unionist party in Great Britain are strongly urging the Government to dissolve Parliament after the necessary credit is voted and to go to the electorate in a Parliamentary general election upon the broad issue of the Government's policy in South Africa.

The real intentions of the Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, may be expected to develop shortly. As at present arranged, the work of the session, which will begin October 17th, will consist of the Queen's speech, dealing exclusively with the South African question, the voting of the credit and the passage of an appropriation bill. This will occupy three weeks.

The legislative plans of the Government will not be disclosed until Parliament meets again in February, and no private bills will be allowed to be introduced.

Owing to the decline in the military resources, all colonial reliefs have been stopped for a year.

According to the latest advices from Johannesburg, the natives, who seem to have been reinforced by the lawless element, are getting out of hand and anarchy is threatened.

From the continent comes an unconfirmed report that preparations are being made for an organized attack upon the mines by the natives and the destruction of the plants.

A report is in circulation here of an organization of a corps of volunteers to aid the burghers but it lacks confirmation.

M'KINLEY AT THE FALL FESTIVAL

Representatives of Canada and Mexico Present.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

HE TELLS OF THE GROWTH OF THE GREAT UNION.

EULOGIZES THE PEOPLE'S PATRIOTISM

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Speaks of the Union of the Anglo Saxon Races. McKinley Lays the Foundation of the New Federal Building.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9.—Chicago's Auditorium which has been the scene of so many notable events, never held a greater gathering than tonight when the Chicago day banquet was held within its walls under the auspices of the Fall Festival Committee.

The President, who was the guest of honor, sat at a raised table on the right of Melville E. Stone, the toastmaster. Other distinguished guests were at the same table, among them being Vice President Don Ignacio Mariscal, of Mexico; Premier Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada; Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Senior Manual de Aspiroz, Secretary Hay, Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Smith, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, Major General Wesley Merritt, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, General Russell A. Alger, Minister to Brazil Charles Page Bryan, Japanese Minister Jutaro Komura, Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, Senator William B. Allison and others.

It was nearly 7 o'clock when the banquet was in full blast and nearly 10 when Mr. Stone rapped for order, and brought the intellectual portion of the program to the front in a happy address of welcome in which he introduced Governor Tanner, who welcomed the visitors on behalf of the State of Illinois.

After he had concluded, Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, and Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, were introduced in succession by Mr. Stone, the former extending to the visitors the welcome of the people of the city of Chicago and the latter a greeting on behalf of the Federal officials of Illinois.

The banquet guests knew by their programs who came next on the list of speakers and when the toastmaster rose to introduce the President, who responded to the sentiment of "The Nation," he was greeted with cheers which for a time prevented his voice from being heard. When quiet had been restored, Mr. Stone introduced President McKinley, who spoke in part as follows:

"The Republic is sturdier and stronger than ever before. Government by the people has been advanced. Freedom under the flag is more universal than when the Union was formed. Our steps have been forward, not backward. From Plymouth Rock to the Philippines, the grand triumphant march of human liberty has never paused. Fraternity and union are deeply imbedded in the hearts of the American people.

For half a century before the Civil War the Union was the fear of men of all sections. That word has gone out of the American vocabulary. It is spoken now only as a historical memory. North, South, East and West were never so welded together, and while they may differ about internal politics, they are all for the Union and the maintenance of the integrity of the flag. Has patriotism died out in the hearts of the people? Witness the 250,000 men springing into arms and in thirty days organized into regiments of the Spanish War and a million more ready to respond; and the more recent enlistment of 70,000,000, with many other thousands anxious to enlist but whose services were not needed. Has American heroism declined? The shattered and sinking fleets of the Spanish navy at Manila and Santiago, the charge of San Juan and El Caney and the intrepid valor and determination of our gallant troops in more than forty engagements in Luzon, attest the fact that the American soldier and sailor have lost none of the qualities which made our earlier army and navy illustrious and invincible."

"May we not feel assured that if we do our duty the Providence which favored the undertakings of the fathers and which we may differ about internal politics, they are all for the Union and the maintenance of the integrity of the flag. Has patriotism died out in the hearts of the people? Witness the 250,000 men springing into arms and in thirty days organized into regiments of the Spanish War and a million more ready to respond; and the more recent enlistment of 70,000,000, with many other thousands anxious to enlist but whose services were not needed. Has American heroism declined? The shattered and sinking fleets of the Spanish navy at Manila and Santiago, the charge of San Juan and El Caney and the intrepid valor and determination of our gallant troops in more than forty engagements in Luzon, attest the fact that the American soldier and sailor have lost none of the qualities which made our earlier army and navy illustrious and invincible."

"Following the address of the President, which was received with every manifestation of enthusiastic approval, Mr. Stone introduced Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada, who he announced was to speak on "The Dominion." The greeting accorded the Premier of Canada as he rose to his feet was hearty in the extreme. The band played "God Save the Queen," the audience rising and joining in the chorus. The warmth of his welcome for an instant embarrassed Sir Wilfrid, but he quickly recovered his self-possession.

His speech in part was as follows: "The Secretary of State told us some few months ago that there was no treaty of alliance between Great Britain and the United States of America. It is very true there is between the United States of America and Great Britain today no treaty of alliance which the pen can write and which the pen can make, but there is a tie between Great Britain and the United States of America a unity of blood which thicker than water. (Applause.) I appeal to recent history when I say that whenever one nation has to face an emergency, a greater emergency than usual forthwith the sympathies of the nations will go to their sister. (Applause.) When last year you were suddenly engaged in war with Spain, though Spain was the weaker party and though it is natural that men should side with the weaker party, our sympathies went to you for no other reason than that of blood. (Applause.) And I am sure you will agree with me that though our relations have not received the degree of perfection to which I would aspire, from that day a new page has been turned in the history of our country."

"Sir, an incident took place in the month of June last which showed to me at all events conclusively, that there is between us a very deep and sincere affection. I may be pardoned if I recall that instance, because I have to speak of myself. In the month of June last I spoke on the floor of the House of Commons of Canada on the question of Alaska and I enunciated the very obvious truth that international problems can be settled in one or two ways only, either by arbitration or by war. And although I proceeded to say immediately that war between Great Britain and the United States would be criminal and would not be thought of for a moment, still the very word 'war' created quite an excitement in this country. For that causeless excitement, though I was indirectly the cause of it, I do not at this moment find any fault, because it convinced me to an absolute certainty that between your country and my country the relations have reached that degree of dignity and respect wherever the (Continued on Second Page.)

LUMBERMEN GETTING RATTLED

Shamrock Thus Far Has Done the Best Work.

HER OWNER CONFIDENT

SURE HE WILL CARRY THE CUP HOME.

TO RACE EVERY DAY SAVE WEDNESDAY

This is the Agreement. It is to be Kept up Until the Finish. They Fear There Will be no Wind To Day.

New York, October 9.—There is a buoyant feeling of expectancy and excitement among the yachtsmen tonight, not that they feel sure of a race tomorrow, but they know every day will be a race day from now to the finish, with the exception of Wednesday. This agreement of the Regatta committee and the Shamrock people, which was entered into yesterday, has proved popular. It is a fair proposition and everyone likes the manner in which it is met.

This has been a foggy day down around the Horseshoe, and everything has been quiet on the fleet there except on the decks of the Columbia, where the crews have been cutting and reefing sails. This is taken in yachting circles to indicate nervousness. There's nothing to be gained in trying to put aside facts. They are worrying on Columbia; they are calm and confident on the Shamrock. The reason for all this is that the English boat has done the better work on the three days of the flukes.

There is good reason for nervousness among the Americans, and nothing has occurred today to diminish it. It is an unpleasant truth, but it is just as well to admit it. The weather is the important thing now. Three days of drifting have changed the character of the speculation. The weather men in Washington promise a southerly increasing breeze. If it comes it will be a welcome one to the thousands of yachtsmen who have come many miles to witness the contest. If this prediction is fulfilled the racers will be sent over the line to windward down the Jersey coast, the course the same as Saturday's, but that the order of sailing is reversed, the first leg to windward with a run home. This will be more satisfactory, as it gives a better change for skill in manoeuvring for the weather berth at the start.

The fog siren at Sandy Hook emitted its doleful warning all today through the layers of mist. Drearly as the day was, it broke at least the rule of a good wind on off days and calms on racing days and on all sides there was hope that the wind for once would be good and true in the day of the race.

As soon as Hathaway's sailmakers got through with the alterations of the Columbia's mainsail this morning, the sail was hauled up from below, bent to the mast, boom and aft hoisted. After inspection by managing owner, Iselin, and Captain Barr it was decided that the sail was not fit to do battle tomorrow, so it was lowered and after some minor alterations it was hoisted again at 3 o'clock p. m., when it set almost flat as a board, except for a few wrinkles up near the heel under the gaff.

A new club-topsail was also bent, but not hoisted. It was made up on the yard and covered, to keep it dry, for the air was full of what old sailors call "Scottish mist." The mainsail was lowered soon after 4 o'clock, stowed on the boom and covered for the night.

The owner of the challenger voiced the sentiments of those on the Erin that there would be no wind tomorrow. They thought that the fog which hung heavily over the Horseshoe today would not clear up for over 24 hours, but expressed a wish many times that King Eolus would ply his bellows vigorously tomorrow so that the racers could have a chance at each other in something beside a drifting match.

When asked what had been done aboard Shamrock during today Sir Thomas replied that the crew had not touched a piece of rigging or a sail since the green craft came into her berth Saturday night and that his boat was ready to sail another race an hour after that of Saturday was declared off.

COTTON SPINNERS' TRUST.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—A German cotton spinners' trust has been formed by Rheinisch, Westphalian, Saxon and Silesian firms comprising 95 per cent. of the cotton spinners' establishments of the empire.

The Association of Cotton Yarn Consumers has issued a circular complaining that the trust's terms are such that henceforth the foreign spinner will be able to get German yarns 15 per cent. cheaper than they can be got in Germany.

DEPARTMENT OF GULF OUT.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Acting Secretary McKeljohn has communicated with the President and Secretary Root respecting the application of citizens of Atlanta to have the order abolishing the Department of the Gulf rescinded with the result that the original order will be carried out.

DEATH UNDER THE WHEELS.

Ronoke, Va., October 9.—Robert Oben, a colored brakeman, employed by the Norfolk and Western Railroad, while attempting to couple cars in the West End yard this morning, missed his foothold and fell under the wheels. Death was instantaneous.

SAFFOLD FROM ALABAMA.

Officer Killed by Filipinos Distinguished in Three Campaigns.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Captain Marion B. Saffold, Thirtieth infantry who lost his life in the attack on Noveleta yesterday was a graduate of the military academy in the class of 1879. He was born at Selma, Ala., September 1st, 1856. He participated in the campaign against the Apache Indians in New Mexico and Arizona and took a creditable part in the campaign against Santiago, in April last he went to the Philippines.

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