

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

BATTLING IN THE NORTH OF ILOILO

The Enemy Retreats While the Fighting Continues.

FOUR AMERICANS KILLED

INSURGENTS MASSING IN THE NORTH OF LUZON.

RESISTANCE EXPECTED AT MONTALBAN

The Filipinos Are Also Entrenching at San Mateo, a Position of Great Strength. MacArthur Returns to Tarlac. Wheaton Holds San Fabian.

Manila, Nov. 23.—(10:50 P. M.)—Severe fighting in the north of Iloilo began Tuesday, November 21st. Four Americans were killed and twenty-five were wounded, including three officers. The insurgents are retreating to Santa Barbara, but the fighting continues.

Manila, Nov. 23.—(12:50 P. M.)—The insurgents from the north are concentrating at Montalban and San Mateo, where it is expected they will make resistance. The Spaniards never occupied these places; and the insurgents believe them to be impregnable.

A reconnaissance to the northwest of San Mateo on Tuesday developed the fact that the rebels were moving stores and men to Montalban. The number of the insurgents is unknown.

A reconnaissance made yesterday showed that 200 rebels are entrenched at San Mateo and others in the valley between there and Mariguina, where the rebel outposts are stationed.

General Young entered San Mateo last September and found the place especially adapted for a strong resistance.

Manila, Nov. 23.—5:55 p. m.—General MacArthur has returned to Tarlac and has established his headquarters at Aguineldo's former residence.

During the entire movement from Gerona to Dagupan not a shot was fired. The inhabitants of San Carlos met the Americans with a band formerly attached to the insurgent army, and the Alcalde (mayor) with General MacArthur and Colonel Bell, in a carriage, headed a procession through the town.

General MacArthur received an ovation. Explaining the Americans' intention he announced that they intended to garrison all the towns on the railroad. Hundreds of men are in the fields harvesting rice, along the railroad. The foreigners in the territory assert that Aguineldo was not expecting the American advance for a month, when the rains would have finished. He had permitted a large part of his army to scatter to their homes and to the harvesting. The soldiers have hidden their rifles about their homes. If this is true, many rifles are likely to be brought in to secure the \$30 offered for each weapon seized.

The fording of Pangasinan river, above Tarlac, by the Thirty-sixth regiment and a battalion of the Seventeenth regiment, was a noteworthy feature. The river is broad and swift. Part of the command was ferried over on rafts, and the remainder swam over, holding on to a life line strung across.

General Wheaton, when General MacArthur communicated with him was holding San Fabian and two or three neighboring towns.

Captain Leonhanser's capture of the town of O'Donohue was a remarkable stroke. His command consisted of three companies of the Twenty-fifth regiment, Captain Albright and Lieutenants Bates and Morton commanding. He started at six o'clock at night and marched 15 miles in the mud. The only regular approach was along a road and over a river whose bridge was strongly fortified. The entrance of the town was entrenched. The soldiers left the road and followed a cattle trail to the rear of the town.

At daylight the commands separated, one advancing along the bank to the town and the other flanking it. The insurgents were asleep, except those at the outposts who were captured without shooting. One platoon ran down the main street to a trench and the other detachments made a quick search of the houses.

An officer describing the scene said: "The negro soldiers were pouring out of every house, dragging sleeping, frightened Filipino warriors kicking the streets. It was a race to see if a company could control the most Filipinos. The women and children believing the stories told that the negro soldiers were cannibals, shrieked frightfully. After all the rifles had been secured the Filipinos were surprised by being told to go to their homes and attend to work."

10:50 p. m.—Colonel Carpenter, November 18th, advanced to Santa Barbara, straight north from Jaro, taking trench after trench, the enemy fighting and retreating.

General Hughes' column has steadily been advancing north to gain a position west of Santa Barbara. It encountered the enemy in small detachments. Six to ten Americans were wounded in this column.

Colonel Carpenter started during the night of November 20th, and opened with Battery G, of the Sixth artillery, at daybreak, November 21st, on the trenches. The enemy volleyed as the artillery took up a position, wounding four.

Two companies of the Twenty-sixth

regiment, garrisoning Jaro, moved through Capacanz, attacking the enemy on the right flank, just north of Jaro at daybreak, November 21st, driving them toward Colonel Carpenter.

The country between Jaro and Santa Barbara is thickly entrenched, especially near Pavia. The Sixth artillery fired on the trenches and the Eighteenth regiment charged, the enemy retreating to the next trench. The Eighteenth again charged, encountering and attacking a force of bolomen, who were hid in the long grass, and who severely wounded several Americans.

During the afternoon of November 21, the fighting was severe, immediately south of Pavia, three miles north of Jaro.

The Twenty-sixth's companies returned to Jaro after the flank movement, having captured three six-pound smooth bore cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The enemy's loss was not obtainable, but seven men were found dead in one trench.

The insurgents are falling back on Santa Barbara, which, it is expected, General Hughes has attacked before this.

A Spanish corporal captured by the Filipinos has arrived here from Tarlac. He says he saw Aguineldo, accompanied by a prominent leader and 15 men arrive at Bayambang (Dayamban?) during the night of November 13th, hatless, his clothes torn and spattered with mud and his horse exhausted. Aguineldo, it appears, rested a short time, seemed anxious, consulted with his companions and the villagers as to the nature of the roads, secured fresh horses and proceeded immediately toward Mangalaren, in Pangasinan Province, west of Bayambang.

MURDER OF CAPTIVES

The Charges Against Metcalf Followed by Others.

Private Thorn Declares on Oath He Saw Captain Bishop Shoot Two Helpless Filipino Prisoners. Charges of Cowardice.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—The accusation that Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf, of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, deliberately killed an unarmed Filipino prisoner during the Philippine campaign, avers the Examiner, has resulted in the disclosure that two surrendered Filipinos were shot by Kansas men at Calococan; that a War Department investigation was held, and that the men involved including Captain Bishop, of Company M, and Captain Planders, of Company L, were exonerated, continuing the Examiner says:

"General Funston, who has been a staunch defender of Colonel Metcalf, reiterates his charge that five officers of the Kansas regiment were guilty of cowardice during the fighting between Manila and San Fernando. From Topeka, Kansas, comes an affidavit from Private Donald Thorn, of the Twentieth Kansas, in which he swears that he saw Captain Bishop fire three shots into the bodies of two prisoners, who were lying helpless on the ground in the rear of the American firing line."

RESULT OF RELIGIOUS MANIA.

Joseph Richards Hangs Himself in His Barn.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 23.—Joseph Richards, white, 26 years of age and well known here as the owner of a dray line, hanged himself today.

The suicide was the result of religious mania. Richards had attended the Salvation Army meetings. This morning he told one of his men that he has been tried last night before the bar of God for a great crime that he had committed and that he must die and not see the face of God.

An hour later his body was found suspended from a rafter in the barn.

MORE COMMISSIONS.

But These Will Fight Shy of "Trust Topics."

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Industrial Commission has concluded to send out two special Sub-Commissions, one into the South and one into the West, during February and March, to inquire into all the lines of questions that the commission is considering, with the exception of the Trust topics.

The meetings in the South will be held at Columbia, S. C., Atlanta, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Memphis and Birmingham. The dates to be fixed for each place will be hereafter announced. The members of both sub-commissions are yet to be named.

Clay Evans Sued For \$25,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23.—Esquire Thomas Giffe, a prominent citizen of this place, has filed a suit for \$25,000 damages against Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans.

Giffe was one of the pension attorneys whom Evans had disbursed for alleged crookedness. Giffe alleges that his disbursement was a personal matter. Commissioner Evans denies this statement.

Congressman Bartlett's Accident.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 23.—Congressman Charles L. Bartlett stepped in a hole in the sidewalk last night and so badly wrenched his ankle that he will be confined to his room for two or three weeks. He will probably be able to attend the opening session of Congress.

BRITISH READY FOR THE SHOCK

Prepared to Act Against the Boers in the North.

TROOPS ARE POURING IN

METHEUN'S VICTORY OVER THE BOERS AT BELMONT.

HE REPORTS 58 OF HIS MEN AS KILLED

Official Diary of Events at Kimberly from November 12th to November 17th. No Serious Engagements Between Those Dates.

Cape Town, Nov. 23.—(Evening.)—The constant arrival of transports and the entraining of troops for the mysterious north are the chief incidents among the military.

Although the authorities exercise a strict watch over the transmission of news, it is permitted to say now that they are prepared to act against the Boer aggression in the north.

Although it is absurd to underrate the Free Staters, yet it is the opinion of many competent to judge that they will not resist the British advance with the same doggedness as is shown by the Transvaalers, and, even now, many believe that if a plebiscite were taken it would show a majority against war.

BOERS SHELL THE CAMP.

Mooi River, Natal, November 23.—10 a. m.—The Boer guns began to shell the camp at 5 o'clock this morning. The British artillery is in position on high ground to the east, west and north of the station. The artillery duel was continued until 8 o'clock, when it ceased for an hour.

The Boers recommenced at 9 o'clock and dropped three shells into the camp. They are still firing at intervals with no damage, although their aim is good. A patrol of Thorneycroft's horse has returned from the direction of Rosetta and reports all quiet there.

TRANSPORTS AT DURBAN.

London, Nov. 23.—The British transports Pavonia and Cephalonia arrived at Durban today with about 3,000 troops, making the total arrivals of the first division 11,600 men. Another 4,000 are expected within a few days.

The Admiralty announces that the First Dragoons left Cape Town today for Durban to reinforce General Clery, whose advance is delayed by lack of cavalry.

BULLER STARTS FOR NATAL.

Cape Town, Nov. 23.—General Buller has started for Natal. He is expected to return here shortly.

EVENTS AT KIMBERLEY.

London, Nov. 23.—The War Office this evening issued a dispatch from Cape Town, which is a brief official diary of events at Kimberly from November 12th to November 17th. It shows that no serious engagement occurred between those dates, that the British losses have been infinitesimal and that the Boer losses were probably very small. The final entry indicates that the Boers, anticipating the advance of the relief column under General Methuen, have taken up defensive positions to the south of the town.

The dispatch follows:

"Kimberley, November 12th.—The Boers fired four hundred shells yesterday. Our expenditure up to date is about 200 shells.

"November 13th.—There was a desultory bombardment today, the Boer practice being indifferent.

"November 14th.—The bombardment continued today.

"November 15th.—At daybreak our mounted troops made a sortie. The morning was misty, and our scouts came suddenly upon the Boers, who fired wildly. An artillery engagement ensued. We had two men wounded.

"November 17th.—There was another sortie at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Bulwerin, which drove the enemy to the edge of Alexandersfontein. Our only casualty was a captain wounded. It is reported that the Boers are concentrating south of Kimberley and now occupy lagers at Staagtefontein Station and Scholtz Nek. Their camp is practically surrounded by coppie and the country is suitable to their tactics."

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Methuen Attacks the Boers Winning Victory for British Arms.

London, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of War has received the following dispatch through General Forestier-Walker, from General Methuen, dated Belmont, November 23rd:

"Attacked the enemy at daybreak this morning. He was in a strong position. Three ridges were carried in succession, the last attack being prepared by shrapnel. Infantry behaved splendidly and received support from the naval brigade and artillery. The enemy fought with courage and skill. Had I attacked later I should have had far heavier loss.

"Our victory was complete. Have taken forty prisoners. Am burying a good number of the Boers, but the greater part of the enemy's killed and wound-

ed were removed by their comrades. Have captured a large number of horses and cows and destroyed a large quantity of ammunition."

"Brigadier General Fetherstonhaugh was severely wounded in the shoulder, and Lieutenant Colonel Crabbe of the Grenadier Guards is reported wounded. Our other casualties are the following:

"Grenadier Guards, third battalion—killed, Lieutenant Fryer.

"Wounded—Lieutenant Blundell, dangerously.

Grenadier Guards, second battalion—wounded, Lieutenant Leslie, Lieutenant Vaughan, Lieutenant Gordon-Rebow and Lieutenant Russell.

Reported wounded, Lieutenant Lyon and Lieutenant Cameron.

Grenadier Guards, rank and file—killed, 26; wounded, 36; missing, 13.

Cold Stream Guards, First battalion—wounded, Lieutenant Grant.

Cold Stream Guards, Second battalion—wounded, Lieutenant Hon. W. A. Longby and Lieutenant Burton, the latter severely.

Coldstream Guards, rank and file—killed, 8; wounded, 23; missing, 5.

Scott's Guard, First battalion—wounded, Major, the Hon. North Dalrymple-Hamilton, severely; Lieutenants Bulkeley and Alexander.

Scott's Guards, rank and file, killed, 9; wounded, 34.

Northumberland Fusiliers, first battalion, killed, Captain Eager and Lieutenant Bryne.

Wounded, Major Dashwood and Lieutenant Festing, dangerously; Captain Saptain and Lieutenant Fishbourne severely.

Northumberland Fusiliers, rank and file, killed, 12; wounded, 32.

Northamptonshire' regiment, Second

Continued on Second Page.

SHORT AND SIMPLE

The Services at Carroll Hall and at the Church.

Resolutions of Respect by the Passaic County Democratic Committee. The Pall Bearers Chosen by the Vice President.

New York, Nov. 23.—President McKinley, the members of his Cabinet and the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States will arrive at the Broadway Station of the Susquehanna Railroad, Paterson, N. J., at 12:50 p. m., Saturday, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Garrett A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States.

Colonel Richard Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, arrived at Paterson tonight for the purpose of making arrangements for their reception. A special train bearing the members of Congress will also arrive at Paterson at 1:10 p. m., and the train of the New Jersey State officials is expected to arrive at 1:40 p. m.

The funeral services at Carroll Hall, the home of the late Vice-President will be short and simple, the reading of the Scriptures and prayer completing the program there. The service at the Church of the Redeemer will occupy less than one hour. Rev. Dr. Magie will preach and prayers will be offered by Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the Senate, and Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Paterson. The only vocal music rendered at the church service will consist of two pieces produced by the Orpheus Club. Mr. Hobart had been a subscribing member of the club from its inception six years ago, and the members esteem it an honor to be given this opportunity of paying a last tribute of respect to the Vice-President.

It has been decided that only the members of the Hobart family and immediate friends will accompany the remains of the Vice-President to Cedar Lawn.

The Presidential party and all the other mourners will take part in the religious services only.

The coffin arrived in Paterson tonight and the body of the Vice-President will be placed in it tomorrow morning.

The Passaic County Democratic Committee has adopted the following resolutions, drafted by William B. Gourley, Chairman of the New Jersey State Democratic Committee:

"The Passaic County Democratic Executive Committee desires to express upon the records of this body our deep regret in common with the country at the death of Garrett A. Hobart, the leader of the Republican party in this county for many years, and later of the State. He was a splendid organizer, of consummate tact and a leader of uncommon resources. He was ever the gentleman. No campaign was ever lowered when he led it. He was a manly and straightforward opponent. He adorned every station. In his high office he bore himself as one born to it. Paterson has lost her most distinguished friend. We join in the general sorrow. Honor to his memory and peace to his ashes."

Vice-President Hobart during the long illness preceding his death selected his pall bearers. The following persons are believed to have been designated to act in this capacity:

Judge J. Franklin Fort, of Newark; E. T. Bell, of Paterson; Colonel Wilram Barber, of Paterson; George Wurts, Secretary of State of New Jersey and Colonel Joseph W. Congdon, of the staff of Governor Voorhees of New Jersey.

The body will be placed in a receiving vault at Cedar Lawn and it will be ten days later before the remains will be interred.

All the Federal Government offices in the district of New York will be closed Saturday as a mark of respect to the late Vice President. It is also expected that a number of the exchanges will close in consequence of the funeral.

FIERCE BATTLE WITH DERVISHES

General Wingate Commands the Egypt'an Forces.

MOVES ON DERVISH CAMP

DERVISHES CHARGE WITH ALL THEIR OLD DASH.

BUT ROUTED THEY BOLT THROUGH BUSH

The Loss of the Dervishes Under Ahmed Fedil is Estimated at Four Hundred Killed.

Wingate Captured Many Prisoners, Rifles and Spears.

Cairo, Nov. 23.—General Wingate, with an Egyptian force, moved from Fakkohi yesterday to attack the force of Ahmed Fedil, reported to be at Nefissa (Drefissa) 23 miles from the River Nile, on the road to Genial (Gimeh). The Sirdar, General Kitchen-er, has telegraphed to Lord Cromer, the British Minister, as follows:

"Omdurman, November 23.—Wingate found Nefissa evacuated, pushed on to Abriaadil, four miles further, and found Fedil's forces encamped. They were forthwith engaged by the mounted troops under Mahon, with four Maxims and two guns and the Jehadieli under Goringe. The Dervishes charged with all their old dash to within 80 yards of the guns. Wingate, with the infantry, arrived in time to support Mahon and cleared the whole camp. The Dervishes bolted through the bush, pursued by the mounted troops. Wingate estimates Fedil's force at 2,500 men, of whom 400 were killed. Wingate captured many prisoners, grain, rifles and spears. The Egyptian casualties were three wounded."

THE MEDAL FOR BLUE.

South Carolina's Gift to the Gallant Naval Officer.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The South Carolina Society for Patriotic Award has received a magnificent gold medal given by the women of the State, which will be presented to Lieutenant Victor Blue at an early date. As the officer is now on duty in New York city on the battleship Massachusetts, it is probable that the presentation will be made there by Hugh S. Thompson, ex-Governor of South Carolina.

The medal is 2 1/4 inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch in thickness. The obverse bears the coat of arms of South Carolina. The inscription on this face of the medal is:

"The women of South Carolina to Lieutenant Victor Blue, U. S. N., in high appreciation of his courage, enterprise and distinguished services in the Santiago de Cuba campaign, 1898."

The reverse side of the medal presents a design of the United States Navy, the basis of the design being the great seal of the Navy Department.

LIKE COOING DOVES.

Senator Pritchard and Butler in Consultation.

Marion, N. C., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—When the train passed through here this afternoon, North Carolina's two Senators were seen in the Pullman talking together earnestly and in apparent perfect harmony. "They look like cooing doves," said a gentleman who saw how cordial seemed their relations.

One topic of their conversation overheard by a traveller was this: "Why do you suppose that Tom Settle advocates the amendment?" asked one of the other. Pritchard thought he was heading for the Democratic party and Butler thought his visit to Wilmington had most to do with his advocacy of eliminating the negro vote. They are both agreed in opposition and will seek to make a fight on the same lines as in 1894, with the same agreement as to the division of spoils.

NEW RAILROAD ALLIANCE?

An Arrangement Between Southern and Plant System Suspected.

Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 23.—Presidents Spencer, of the Southern, and Erwin, of the Plant System, accompanied by several officials of the two roads, arrived in the city and made an examination of the properties of the roads here. They are reticent as to the object of their visit. There is much speculation caused by the joint visit of the two railroad magnates and it is thought to signify a closer alliance between the systems they represent.

DEWEY WILL GO TO CHICAGO.

Much Gratified by Evidences of Good Will Shown Him.

Washington, Nov. 23.—"Yes," said Admiral Dewey tonight to an Associated Press reporter, with an appearance of intense satisfaction in his manner. "I received today the telegram from the Mayor of Chicago supplementing the letter of the Dewey Committee of that city inviting me to visit there on the first

of May. You may say in your dispatches that all things being equal and, barring any unlooked for circumstances, I shall accept the invitation to visit the city on the first of May. I don't know of any more agreeable city in which to spend that day than Chicago. The people there have been very kind and pleasant to me and ever since the battle of Manila I have been receiving evidences of their good will and affection."

"The evidence of good will and kindness indicated by the letter from the committee and from the mayor is a source of extreme gratification to the Admiral at this time, and he embraced the opportunity offered by their personal reiteration his thanks to the people who have stood by him in the face of criticism which has appeared as a result of a change in the title to the property given him by the American people. "From every section of the country," he said, "telegrams and letters have come to me showing the good will and kindness of the American people. It is impossible for me to acknowledge each one of these communications individually, but I assure you that I am deeply grateful to their senders and appreciate their consideration."

Rape Fiend Dead in the Swamp.

Jackson, Ga., Nov. 23.—Word was received here today that a small posse of citizens who have been searching for the negro who attempted an assault on Mrs. John Thomas McClure Monday, came upon the men in a swamp on the Ocmulgee river, near here late Monday night and immediately riddled his body with bullets. It is reported that he was buried in the swamp. The posse quietly returned home and news of the killing has just been made known.

"MALICIOUS LIES"

Funston's Denial of Charges Made Against Himself.

He Also Characterizes as Despicably False the Stories About Metcalf and Bishop, Where He Won His Bigadiership.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 23.—A Star special from San Francisco says:

"Before sailing for Manila today General Frederick Funston took occasion to make definite denial of the truth of recent stories regarding himself, Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf and Major Bishop, in which Lieutenant Callahan, a former officer of the Twentieth Kansas, and others of that regiment are credited with charging these officers with many sins of commission and omission, including the charge against Metcalf and Bishop of shooting defenceless Filipino prisoners.

"But I am not through with this affair yet," added the General. "I know the charges against Metcalf and Bishop are despicable and malicious lies, and I intend to prove them such."

"General Funston, in his statement, touches on some of the incidents in the Philippine campaign which helped to make himself and staff famous.

"At no time at the battle of Guingona," says he, "did I lie down except once and that for ten seconds, under especially furious fire from the enemy. Then I was careful to see that every other officer and man was under cover before I dropped.

"Hardy, Drysdale and Willey did swim the Maricao river, and I never claimed credit for it.

"Callahan's statement as to the Rio Grande affair is absurd. White and Tremble did swim the river and hitched the rope by which the raft was handled. I crossed with eight men first, and in all forty-five men were taken over. We drove out 2,500 insurgents, using 200 rounds of ammunition to a man during the half hour's fighting. General MacArthur and General Wheaton were eyewitnesses to that affair. They were standing at a freight house five hundred yards away on the south bank of the river. It was upon their report of that affair that I was made a Brigadier General."

"At Bagbag River Lieutenant Ball, myself and four enlisted men swam the river under a fierce fire and we took the entrenchments. General Wheaton saw that, and every man who took part in it was recommended for a medal of honor.

"I defy anyone to prove that I have ever used money or any other means to influence any newspaper man to advertise me. I have never had one in my employ, either directly or indirectly. The newspaper correspondents in the Philippines were men of honor and great personal courage, and took as many risks as any soldier on the firing line. General MacArthur had great trouble in trying to keep them back."

BLACK AND TAN.

Butler Promises Radicals to Stand by Their 120,000 Negroes.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—During his visit to Asheville, Senator Butler has had conference with V. S. Lusk, Geo. H. Snathers and other Republican leaders. It is believed here that a part of the agreement by which Butler agrees to deliver the Populists to the negro party is that he is also to withdraw his strenuous opposition to the confirmation of Ewart. The Judge closed Federal court here yesterday. The Republicans here promise to support Butler for the Senate if he will co-operate with them to keep 120,000 negroes on the poll-books.

"Not a Populist called on Butler during his stay here. His political visitors were confined to Republicans who are strong for the gold standard.