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THE AMERICANS LED OUT TO BE SHOT

When Aguinaldo Interposed and Saved Them.

THE STORY OF GILMORE

AS TOLD BY SONNENSHEIN, AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

EFFORT TO KEEP FILIPINOS IN SOUTH

Whereabouts of the American Generals. Cordon From San Fabian to San Isidro. MacArthur Prepares For a Clean Sweep. Aguin- aldo's Mother at Manila.

Manila, Dec. 1.—(Friday)—12:50 A. M.—When the landing party from the United States battleship Oregon, under Lieutenant Commander McCrackin, took the town of Vigan, Province of South Ilocos, last Sunday, they found there an escaped prisoner, A. L. Sonnenshein, who furnished the first authentic account of the experience of Lieutenant James C. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who, with a party of the Yorktown, was captured by the insurgents near Baler, on the East Coast of Luzon, last April, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat.

Mr. Sonnenshein was imprisoned at Abra for a long time with Lieutenant Gilmore and seven sailors, but contrived to escape carrying a concealed note, written in naval cipher, dated Abra, November 19th, addressed to "Any Naval Officer," and saying:

"You may have perfect confidence in anything the bearer says."
The note was signed "Gilmore." According to Mr. Sonnenshein, when Lieutenant Gilmore's launch entered the river, from Baler harbor, under cover of Ensign W. H. Standley's gun, the landing was received with three volleys. Two of the Americans were killed and two mortally wounded. Every man was hit. Lieutenant Gilmore receiving a flesh wound in the leg, and his foot stuck fast in the mud. It was a choice between surrender and being slaughtered. Lieutenant Gilmore asked the terms of release. The insurgents proposed that he should procure the delivery to them of the arms and munitions of the Spanish garrisons, undertaking, if this were accomplished, to send the Spaniards and the Americans to the Yorktown. A sailor of Lieutenant Gilmore's party carried this proposition to the garrison. The Spanish commandant replied that it was an insult to Spanish arms, and expelled the sailor, a Spanish soldier, firing upon him as he went.

The Americans were then bound hand and foot and taken to San Isidro, where General Luna ordered their execution. They were marched to the plaza, and in the presence of a great crowd, were aligned to be executed.
Lieutenant Gilmore said:
"As an American officer and gentleman, I protest against being shot with my hands tied."
Aguinaldo interfered and prevented the execution. When General Lawton approached San Isidro last June the Americans were removed to Abra, where they were kept confined in cells for two months. Subsequently they were allowed liberty, but the report that Lieutenant Gilmore was given a house and servant is untrue. He had the same quarters as the men, and the Americans were given the same allowances as the Spanish prisoners—five cents a day with which to buy rice and bananas, virtually the only rations.
General MacArthur is now in Bayambang (or Bayamban) preparing to sweep the country on both sides of the Manila Dagupan Railroad. General Wheaton is at San Fabian and General Lawton at Tayug.

The cordon from San Fabian to San Isidro covers all the roads and occupies all the towns on the line. The American policy is to prevent any more insurgents escaping to the north and to force them toward the country west of the railroad.

Major March, with a battalion of the Thirty-third infantry, occupies Vigan. The remainder of the regiment is on the way.

General Young, with a handful of cavalry and the Macabebes, is in Vigan, and Lieut-Col. Howze, with four decorated companies of the Thirty-fourth infantry, barefooted and fagged, is struggling toward Vigan from Alaga. When last reported he was within fifty miles of his destination.

There are 5,000 Spanish prisoners in Abra Province, whose release through the military operations is expected soon. It is learned that Aguinaldo had a large amount of stores at Bayombong, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, which General Lawton's troops have probably captured.

The steamer Francisco Reyes has taken a cargo of supplies to Dagupan, where a base will be established. Hospitals have been equipped at San Isidro, Cabanatuan and Tayug. Many of the American troops are suffering from exhaustion, fever or dysentery, and are in need of hospital treatment.

Captain Fowler's march after General Alejandrino's brigade, with one company of the Thirty-third regiment was one of the bravest incidents of the war. The

THE HIGH HOPES OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN

On the Alliance Between Eng- land and America.

EXPLAINS USE OF TERM

THE ALLIANCE MAY BE WRIT- TEN OR UNDERSTOOD.

A GUARANTEE OF THE WORLD'S PEACE

Mr. Chamberlain Thinks That a Triple Alli- ance, the Parties Being Great Britain, the United States and Germany, Is Most Desirable.

London, Nov. 30.—Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at a luncheon at Leicester today, said that ever since the great split in the Liberal party he had found himself a mark for the slanders and misrepresentations of "the baser sort of politicians," but that he had found compensation in the generous appreciation of the majority of his countrymen.

Continuing Mr. Chamberlain said he was deeply gratified that the foreign relations of Great Britain were so satisfactory and he asserted that the country owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Salisbury for the great improvement in Great Britain's position. It was especially gratifying, he said, to note the friendly relations existing between the Anglo-Saxon branches, saying that the understanding between the United States and Great Britain was indeed a guarantee of the peace of the world. This statement was greeted with cheers.

The world, he asserted, was not concerned entirely by interest. Sentiment was one of the greatest factors. Referring to the attacks of the foreign press, Mr. Chamberlain said those newspapers had not even spared "the almost sacred person of the Queen." This, continued the speaker, provoked natural indignation, "which may have serious consequences if our neighbors do not mend their ways."

An outburst of cheering greeted this threat of the Colonial Secretary. It was a matter for congratulation, Mr. Chamberlain asserted, that the worst of these "disrespectful attacks" did not appear in the German papers.

Dealing with the attitude of the foreign relations, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I rejoice, and it is perhaps natural, for I have taken a personal interest in the matter, in the friendly feeling which I hope is now permanent between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. I have so many friends in the United States, almost as many as I have here, and I can conceive of no greater disaster to the two countries than to find themselves hostile to each other. Yet I remember, when I first visited America, my surprise and astonishment at the evidence given me by statesmen and politicians and in articles in the press of constant suspicion of the objects of Great Britain, constant doubts as to her integrity and a generally unfavorable estimate of our prospects and character."

"This ill-feeling was due, no doubt, to many causes, due to the fact that the United States has never been at war with any great power but England, due to their traditions, extending over a century, due to a feeling that the sympathy of Great Britain was not with them in their Civil War, and to the general belief that the people of Great Britain would see with satisfaction any harm that might befall them."

It appeared to me almost useless to contradict these mistaken opinions. But what the asseverations of statesmen could not do was done by the sympathy we were able to give when the United States found itself the object of the suspicion which has so often accompanied our own transactions when engaged in a war of justice against oppression, a war in favor of civilization and good Government. Our action proved to the Americans that we were indeed one people, of the same thoughts and guided by the same principles. The assurance that was given them in the course of the Spanish War will, I believe, never be forgotten, and has placed our relations in an admirable position. The union, the alliance, if you please, the understanding between these two great nations is indeed a guarantee of the peace of the world. But there is something more which I think any far-seeing English statesman must have long desired, that we should not remain permanently isolated from the continent of Europe, and I think it must have appeared evident to everybody that the natural alliance is between ourselves and the German Empire. We have our differences, quarrels and contentions, but they have all been about petty matters. These difficulties have been gradually removed, until now I cannot conceive that any point can arise in the immediate future which can bring ourselves and Germany into antagonism of interests. On the contrary, I can foresee many things in the future which must cause anxiety to the statesmen of Europe, and in which our interests are clearly the same as Germany's and in which the understanding of which I have spoken in the case of America, might if extended to Germany, do more perhaps than any combination

THE CREW OF THE URDANETA.

Further Details of Their Fate in a Cablegram from Watson.

Washington, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to the Navy Department from Admiral Watson at Manila, received today gives additional details of the fate of the crew of the gunboat Urdaneta, which was attacked and destroyed by insurgents some time since. The dispatch follows:

"Oregon's force turned over Vigan to portion of Wheaton's command on 28th. Returned here with one hundred and sixty captured Spanish prisoners. Taking of Vigan creditable to naval force. Coxswain Greene and Apprentice Powers of Urdaneta's crew escaped insurgents, reported on flagship. Report Cadet Woods mortally wounded; died fifteen minutes. Mitchell, Drummond, Stone and Grey killed outright. Bodies of Wood and Grey only recovered. Burial place unknown. Will endeavor to locate. Parties Herbert and Burke alive and well. October 30th. Present whereabouts unknown. Urdaneta fought till guns failed; made gallant fight, date September 17th."

SUCCESSOR TO SETTLE.

63 Ballots and no Election. Chicago and Louisville Platforms Affirmed.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 30.—The Seventh district Democratic Congressional Convention convened today to elect a successor for the late Congressman Settle. John R. Allen, of Lexington, and June W. Gayle are the two leading candidates with J. R. Julian, of Frankfort, a strong third.

The convention which was expected to sound the anti-election key-note for the Goebel Democracy, as well as to nominate a candidate to succeed Evan Settle, deceased, convened at 2 o'clock, but owing to a tie up in the Committee on Resolutions, it accomplished nothing this afternoon. The hitch in the committee arose over the question of reaffirming the platform of the Louisville Convention at which Goebel was nominated.

Two members of the Committee on Resolutions, who objected to the reaffirming of the Louisville platform gave in, and resolutions reaffirming both the Chicago platform of 1896 and the Louisville platform, together with denunciation of Governor Bradley for calling out the militia on election day, were adopted.

At 10:39 o'clock 47 ballots had been taken but no nomination had been made. The vote stood: Allen, 29; Gayle, 25; Julian, 20; Moody, 20. Necessary to a choice, 48.

The convention adjourned at 10:49 until tomorrow, having taken 63 ballots without making a nomination.

Victims of the Paterson Wreck.

New York, Nov. 30.—The bodies of the six persons killed in last night's wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, were positively identified today. Those killed were: ALEXANDER CRAIG, of Scranton, Pa., business manager of the Scranton Tribune.
ESTHER S. CRAIG, his wife.
ESTHER CHAIG, their 15-year-old daughter.
JESSE CRAIG, their 11-year-old daughter.
MRS. MAY BERT ROE, wife of David Roe, of Ithaca, N. Y.
WALTER JACOB WALBROOK, 19 years old, of New York City.
Mr. Walbrook was a student at Cornell.

The accident wiped out the Craig family. They were on their way to spend Thanksgiving with relatives in Brooklyn. All of the injured persons in the hospitals at Paterson are doing well and it is believed that all of them will recover.

THE WAR OFFICE IN LONDON BESIEGED

Waiting in Agonized Sus- pense for Casualty Lists.

GEN. METHUEN WOUNDED

IT IS MERELY A FLESH WOUND IN THE THIGH.

GEN. JOUBERT RETREATS TO COLENSO

It is Said He is Hurrying Back to Oppose the Advance of Col. Baden-Powell.

A Boer Reverse at Weenen.

London, Nov. 30.—The bank rate has risen from five to six per cent and there is great excitement in the city. Today being pay day, the stock exchange market was unusually active.

The scenes at the War Office today were distressing. Crowds have gathered since early morning, among them women dressed in the height of fashion with pale, anxious faces, touch the elbows with their poorer sisters from the East end as they ask, trembling, for some news from the front. It is rumored that a rough estimate of the losses it already received at the War Office but so far no information is given out.

RESTRICT REPRESENTATION.

Bill With Which Crumpacker Would Ruin Whittings on the South.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Representative Edward D. Crumpacker, of Indiana, a member of Election Committee No. 3 in the last Congress, arrived in Washington today and reiterated his intention of pressing for legislative action at the coming session of Congress a bill to restrict the representation of the Southern States to the votes actually cast in the Congressional elections.

"I believe the enactment of such a law," said Judge Crumpacker, "would be one of the greatest blessings that could happen to the South. Their local political interests would be offset by a desire for a large representation in the Electoral College, and there would be a tendency toward granting what would be fair. I do not forget that the race problem of the South cannot be remedied by legislation. We cannot legislate brains for the ignorant negro. The racial question is one that must be solved by gradual development of the negro race, but the conditions should be made equal for all voters."

NO PART IN THE CONTEST.

Bryan Neither Favors Nor Opposes Any Candidate For Speakership.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 30.—W. J. Bryan's attention having been called to a report from Washington that it was hinted there that he was inclined to favor the nomination of Sulzer for Speaker by the Democratic Congressional contingent, expressed himself as follows on the matter:

"I have not said or written anything for or against any candidate for Speaker. I have not taken any part in the contest and shall not. The Democrats in Congress are entirely competent to settle the question of leadership for themselves, and I have no doubt that the caucus will make a wise selection."

Naptha Launch's Long Voyage.

Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 30.—The Naptha yacht Zebra, of New Orleans, 52 feet long, having on board Capt. E. W. Deming and his two daughters, arrived here this evening after an eventful journey of 6,007 miles. The Zebra left New Orleans on July 8th, went up the Mississippi river and tributaries to the great lakes, thence through the Erie canal to the Hudson and down to New York. The party sailed down the Atlantic coast and around the Florida peninsula into the Gulf of Mexico and up to this city. Coming through the inland passage of East Pass on November 24th, the yacht was blown high and dry on the beach. After hard work the Zebra was floated on Thursday last. She will sail tomorrow noon for New Orleans.

Race to the Philippines.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The cruiser New Orleans has arrived at Colombo on her way to Manila. This brings her up to the cruiser Brooklyn for the first time since their ocean race to the Philippines began. The Brooklyn arrived at Colombo yesterday and will coal probably in time to get away ahead of the New Orleans. The latter has been gaining of late, however, and has bettered her position by two days against the Brooklyn since leaving Aden. At this rate the indications are that the New Orleans will be the first to arrive at Manila.

Garland Gunned by Fire.

Garland, Texas, Nov. 30.—Fire tonight destroyed the business part of the town. It started in the News office and burned two dry goods stores, three groceries, bank, drug stores, the postoffice, two barber shops, a saddlery store and a number of other buildings. The loss will be heavy.

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Hartford, Conn., Nov. 30.—Terry McGovern, champion bantam-weight of the world, made short work of Eddie Sprague, of Streator, Ills., this afternoon at the Nutmeg Athletic Club, disabling him in less than one minute in the second round. He practically disposed of his men in the first round, when after a fierce exchange of blows McGovern landed a heavy blow on Sprague's solar plexus that laid him on the floor.

Sprague went down three times in the first round, slipping once and remaining down another time until eight seconds were called off. For the remainder of the round he managed to keep away from McGovern. Sprague landed two hard blows on McGovern, one of them on the jaw which staggered Terry.

In the second round McGovern sailed in with right and left swings on Sprague, the latter finally going down and remaining on the floor until counted out. He had to be assisted to his corner.

RESTRIC REPRESENTATION.

Bill With Which Crumpacker Would Ruin Whittings on the South.

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Washington, Nov. 30.—The Quartermaster General has received a detailed report by telegraph from Lieutenant Colonel O. F. Long, in charge of the transport service at San Francisco, on the transport Manauense, which recently arrived at Manila after undergoing hardships in a Pacific typhoon. The report which was requested because of the statements of the unfitness of the vessel for transport service, is as follows:

"San Francisco, November, 29th.
"Transport Manauense sailed October 25th for Manila, via Honolulu. Capacity 28 officers and 530 enlisted men. Carried 17 officers and 380 enlisted men. She was inspected by Captain Metcalf, surveyor of Lloyd's register, who officially reported vessel in good order and condition when she left this port, both in hull and machinery." She is classed a number one, war one, Lloyd's. Also was thoroughly inspected, here by Treasury Department inspector of hulls and boilers, who reported her in excellent condition. Official reports of these officers are on file and recorded.

"Treasury officials would not allow any unseaworthy ship to leave port. Manauense was provided with all life-saving apparatus, even more than Treasury Department regulations required. Her crew under ordinary circumstances numbers 32 men. She actually carried from San Francisco a crew of 49 men, which fully met requirements of Treasury officials. She carried 55 days provisions for 400 enlisted men and was provisioned for crew and army officers by agents of vessel for 100 days. Besides, she had in her hold 900 tons measurement of bacon, flour, canned goods and other commissary supplies. Manauense was also thoroughly inspected by Colonels Garlington and Maus, Inspector General, and by Captain Barneson, Marine Superintendent and by other transport officials. Lieutenant Colonel Hayes also frequently inspected transport previous to departure. All were satisfied. The ship met Lloyd's requirements, which are highest known among shipping people.

"The vessel made an average speed of 10 knots from Honolulu to Manila. Had her machinery been seriously impaired she certainly could not have made the distance covered in the time she did. I believe, and all our officials connected with the transport service here concur, when Manauense left here she was perfectly seaworthy, fully manned and amply provisioned."

Colonel Ballinger, in charge of the transport service here, said it seemed clear that the utmost vigilance had been used by everyone connected with the inspection of transports at San Francisco, and as the commissary branch had also shown the care used by them, such hardships as had occurred must be attributable to the elements, against which no amount of care could prevail with absolute assurance. Officers here had received Honolulu newspapers showing that the Manauense was all right when she arrived there, so that the trouble must have occurred between Honolulu and Manila.

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL HOME.

A Great Work for Negro Boys and Girls Inaugurated.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 30.—A great work for uplifting negro children was inaugurated today when "The South Carolina Industrial Home" for negro boys and girls was dedicated. This undertaking was started last April by Rev. Richard Carroll, a negro Baptist preacher, late Chaplain Tenth immunes. The home is designed to give negro waifs a rudimentary and Christian education; to teach them habits of tidiness in household work and of thrift in farm work or in the lathes or bench. The home is situated on a tract of 226 acres adjoining Carpenter Heights. Carroll last spring received a donation from Judge E. H. Little, of Bloomfield, Pa. With this he bought Carpenter Heights, the former homestead of Judge D. A. Carpenter, near this city. In August while at Northfield Summer School, Carroll received a donation from Mrs. J. Lewis Crozier, of Upland, Pa. With this he bought Albenmar, a tract of 226 acres adjoining Carpenter Heights.

Mr. 25 children can be accommodated now. There will be four teachers, two of them nurses, one sustained by the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of Chicago. Several waifs are maintained by Southern white friends. The rooms were furnished by white friends and wagons, horses, etc., have been donated.

Mr. Julius H. Walker, Vice President of the Central National Bank of this city, is treasurer. Carroll hopes in the next few months to establish a training school for colored nurses and to build a home for superannuated colored ministers.

Lippincott's Plates Saved.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30.—It was learned today that with few exceptions, the valuable electrotype plates stored in vaults in the J. B. Lippincott Company's building were not damaged by the fire which yesterday destroyed that publishing house.

Secretary Mortimer of the company, said that this means a salvage of between \$100,000 and \$150,000. With these plates saved, the loss on the contents of the building may be rightly estimated at \$300,000. The building is valued at \$150,000.

The only plates of importance that were in actual service and were destroyed are not numerous. Among them are Dacosta's "Diagnosis" and Anne Hollingsworth's "Salons Colonial and Republican."

HEAVY BOER LOSSES.

Orange River, Nov. 27.—(Monday).—Boer prisoners here report that the number of Boers killed at Belmont is believed to be 140, and at Gras Pan 400. Among the prisoners are several with enormous red crosses on their sleeves. It is reported that they fought with the artillery.

SHELLING OF LADYSMITH.

London, Dec. 1.—(Friday).—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Frere, Natal, dated Monday, November 27th:
"Ladysmith was heavily bombarded today."

Political reform may be all right, but political corruption has the advantage of age and experience.