

# The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### DEMOCRATS WHO WILL VOTE FOR IT

#### Currency Bill Favored by 8 From New York.

#### TWO FROM PENN'S STATE

#### ONE EACH FROM MARYLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS.

#### PRESSURE FOR TIME TO SPEAK CONTINUES

There Has Been Very Little Cross Firing Thus Far and No Exciting or Dramatic Incidents. Sultzler's Vigorous Protest Against Haste.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The currency debate in the House lasted from 11 o'clock this morning until 10:30 tonight with a recess of three hours for dinner. The pressure for time to speak continues as most of the members desire to make contributions to the literature of the occasion. Much of it, however, seems to be for home consumption. There has been very little cross firing thus far and no exciting or dramatic incidents. So far as known 12 Democrats, 8 from New York, 2 from Pennsylvania and one each from Maryland and Massachusetts will vote for the bill. The speakers before the recess today were Messrs. Fowler, of New Jersey; Lacy, of Iowa; Cushman, of Washington; Hamilton, of Michigan; and Barton, of Ohio. Republicans for the bill, and Messrs. Brundidge, of Arkansas; Wheeler, of Kentucky; Benton, of Missouri; Fox, of Mississippi; Pierce, of Tennessee; Sultzler, of New York; Cowherd, of Missouri; Otey, of Virginia; Gaines, of Texas, Democrats, and Mr. Bell, of Colorado, Populist, against it. The House adopted a resolution for a holiday recess from December 20th to Wednesday, January 3rd.

Mr. Bell, (Colo.), was the first speaker on the Currency bill. He devoted much time to an argument against its banking features.

Mr. Lacy, (Iowa), in supporting the bill said he was astounded to hear the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. DeArmond), declare that the Republican triumph of '96 was won by the purchase of Democratic votes.

"Does the gentleman contend that McKinley could have won without the recalcitrant gold Democrats?" asked Mr. Berry, (Ky).

"We won perhaps with the aid of those whom the gentleman denigrates recalcitrant Democrats," replied Mr. Lacy. "But they were not bought or scared. No more honorable body of men ever stood up to be counted than the gold Democrats of 1896."

Mr. Benton, (Mo.), said he stood with the Democrats and Populist parties in never ending opposition to extending the powers of national banks.

Mr. Fox, (Miss.), argued that the enactment of the pending bill would increase the value of all obligations public and private. Mr. Pierce, (Tenn.), said that although an advocate of free silver at 16 to 1 he could not see that free coinage of silver was involved in the provisions of the pending measure. It simply proposed to continue the existing conditions. In the course of his remarks he denounced Grover Cleveland the arch enemy of silver and of the Democratic party. "He perverted the principles of his party," said Mr. Pierce, "and prostituted men high in his councils with promises of pelf and power."

The Democrats greeted this utterance with applause.

Mr. Sultzler, (N. Y.), in opposing the bill protested vigorously against the haste with which it was being considered. He said he favored sound money, hard money, gold and silver, and declared that it was dishonest to change the contracts made by the Government with the bondholders by substituting "gold" for "coin." He announced himself unequivocally for the Chicago platform, which, he said, was the best platform ever adopted by the Democratic party. (Democratic applause.)

The bill, Mr. Sultzler said, would create a national bank trust.

Mr. Cowherd, (Mo.), argued that the bill would inevitably result in the sale of millions of bonds to secure gold.

After some further remarks against the bill by Mr. Otey, (Va.), and Mr. Gaines, (Tenn.), Mr. Hill, (Conn.), concluded the day's debate with an elaborate argument in favor of the gold standard.

At 5 o'clock the House recessed until 8 o'clock.

#### LINNEY'S CHANGE OF BASE.

At the night session the feature was a characteristic speech by Mr. Linney, (Rep., N. C.), the only Republican who voted for the Teller Resolution in the Fifty-fourth Congress, in explanation of his change of position in favor of the gold standard. The gold standard had stood the test of experience, he claimed, and had proved itself the ideal standard. The other speakers were Messrs. Robinson (Dem., Ind.), Kieberg (Dem., Texas), Rixey (Dem., Va.), Coonzie (Dem., Mo.), Zener (Dem., Ind.), Kitchin (Dem., N. C.), and Henry (Dem., Texas), all against the bill.

At 10:30 p. m. the House adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

#### IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Today's session of the Senate consumed only a few

minutes. Some routine business was transacted, but beyond the introduction of bills, nothing of importance was accomplished.

Mr. Gallinger, (N. H.) presented a bill for the codification of the pension laws. It is proposed that the commission shall consist of jurists and members of the G. A. R.

At 12:40 the Senate went into executive session and at 1:21 p. m. adjourned.

#### OUT-MILLERED MILLER.

#### A Georgia Syndicate of Frauds in the Toils.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13.—Before the grand jury of the Federal District court was discharged last night it returned indictments against D. A. Tyson, J. T. Hammond, W. E. Hutchinson, W. L. Jones and C. B. Reeves and several others whose names are known, probably six or eight, for conspiracy to defraud through the use of the mails. The alleged scheme is one which out-millers the Miller Franklin Syndicate of Brooklyn in that the creditors have received no returns whatever. The alleged conspirators used finely engraved and printed letter heads, ordered goods from firms all over the country, transferred the goods received from one party to another and never paid for them. It appears from the evidence that the operations of the combine were quite extensive, the goods ordered and received embracing everything from nails to telephone supplies and grand pianos.

Tyson, it is alleged, was the brains and chief executive of the affair. Some time ago he built a long distance telephone line from this city to Swainsboro, connecting the intervening towns, and the allegation is that he secured all of the material and instruments for the line by this system of fraud in ordering through the mails. A mass of telephone equipment material is said to be now in the depots of the line of railroads along which the parties to the alleged conspiracy live. The scheme is said to have been in operation for several years. The stationery and style of correspondence of the combination carried with them an air of eminent solidity and respectability. The indictments were found on the complaint of Steiner, Lobman and Frank, of Montgomery, Ala.

#### DOES NOT FEAR THE OUTCOME.

#### J. Skelton Williams Talks of Consolidation and Mr. Ryans' Opposition.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 13.—Mr. John Skelton Williams said today that work upon the various extensions of the S. A. L., now building, was being pushed with all possible speed, and the new system would begin running through trains between New York and Florida in January.

The extension between Petersburg, Va., and Ridgeway, N. C., has been finished and the engineers of the company are inspecting it, preliminary to accepting it.

Referring to Mr. Thomas F. Ryan's threat to prevent the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line properties, Mr. Williams said:

"Mr. Ryan's attempt to prevent the consolidation will not delay our plans which are rapidly nearing consummation. His holdings of Raleigh and Gaston which will be the parent company of the new company, amount to only 21 shares. Our counsel has advised us that Mr. Ryan has absolutely no ground to contest our position, and we do not fear the outcome of any litigation he may see fit to bring."

#### TWO HANGED FOR MURDER.

#### "Went to Hell With a Lie on Their Lips."

Valdosta, Ga., Dec. 13.—Jim Godding and Wash Powell were hanged here today for the murder of a country store keeper named Vickers, about two months ago. Godding's neck was broken, but Powell was slowly choked to death. Several negro preachers were with the men all the morning and efforts were made to get them to confess, but they protested their innocence to the last. A negro minister who was with them much of the time says he believes "they went to hell with a lie on their lips."

#### Tobacco Growers Organizing.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 13.—The Tobacco Growers of this State have begun a movement to raise the price of the product throughout the Southern States which planters say has decreased in ten years from 35c cents per pound to 12½ cents. District conventions are to be held in the tobacco growing States in January for the purpose of appointing delegates to a convention to be held in Raleigh on January 17th.

The purpose of the convention will be to organize a company to buy the entire crop of bright tobacco grown in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee and the farmers are to enter into an agreement refusing to allow the trust, which the growers claim, is reducing the price to purchase any of the product for five years.

#### Lost \$17,600.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 13.—Mr. S. W. Gardner, a visitor in the city from Orlando, Fla., has lost \$17,600 and has thus far found no trace of the money. The money was lost this morning somewhere between Macon and Summerfield while the bearer was driving along in a surry.

Lieut. Brumby was but little improved last night.

### EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESSES

#### Cross Examination by Roberts Swift and Fierce.

#### MANY AT THE HEARING

#### HE ENTERS A DEMURRER WHICH IS OVERRULED.

#### TWO MINISTERS ON THE WITNESS STAND

They Both Testify That the Polygamous Relations of Roberts in Utah Are a Matter of Common Repute and Are Not Denied.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The Committee of the House of Representatives, which is investigating the case of Mr. Roberts, of Utah, opened its doors at 10:30 today to begin the examination of witnesses. A large number of spectators were on hand, including several ladies. Mr. Roberts occupied a seat at the foot of the committee table, while flanking him was the delegation of Gentiles—Rev. Dr. Liff, Mr. Schroeder and others—here to direct the case against the Utah member elect.

When Chairman Taylor, (Ohio), called the committee to order and asked what witnesses would be heard, Mr. Roberts arose and said:

"I respectfully ask to be informed as to my status before this committee. Am I regarded as a member of the House of Representatives?"

"If you answer this question in the affirmative, then I ask that the committee confine itself to the consideration of my election, the returns of my election, and the qualifications of a member of Congress as defined in the Constitution of the United States. If this committee shall find that my election is beyond question, then I ask that I be permitted to take the oath of office; as this is the only constitutional power which the House or this committee can exercise over me, until I am sworn in."

"If the committee shall answer 'no' to this inquiry, then it has no jurisdiction whatever over me, as the Constitution gives to the House power over its members only, and I ask that the proceedings before the committee be discontinued."

Mr. Taylor (Ohio) responded that all of Mr. Roberts' rights had been fully looked after and protected, and at the very threshold of the inquiry there was no proper question which had not been raised.

Charles Austin Owen, of Salt Lake City, was then called. The witness said that the general reputation of the status of Roberts and Dr. Maggie C. Shipp-Roberts was that they maintained the relation of husband and wife.

Mr. Roberts then cross-examined the witness. The questions were asked rapidly, sometimes savagely. Mr. Roberts' questions brought out that the witness had no personal knowledge as to Mrs. Maggie Roberts or Mr. Roberts, based on talks with them, but was general information and common reports.

Mr. McEwen, of the Philadelphia North American was examined as to a recent interview with Roberts, signed by him (McEwen). In this Roberts spoke of his "wives" referring to them as "good and true women" toward whom obligations had been incurred prior to the enactment of the polygamous law.

Captain Elias H. Parsons, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. V., testified to an incident occurring in 1896, while he was in Salt Lake City. About 8 a. m., some one asked him to call upon his telephone Dr. Maggie Shipp-Roberts. On going to the telephone and calling up the house, a man's voice answered.

"Who is this?" Captain Parsons asked over the telephone.

"B. H. Roberts" was the reply, Captain Parsons testified.

On cross-examination Roberts asked: "Do you know B. H. Roberts' voice?" "I do not."

Rev. Dr. Liff, a Methodist missionary of Utah, testified that the general reputation as to the status of Celia Dibble Roberts was that she was the plural wife of Brigham H. Roberts. On cross-examination Mr. Roberts sought to show that Dr. Liff was hostile to the Mormons, the witness stating that his hostility was to the polygamous feature of Mormonism.

Rev. G. W. Martin, a Presbyterian Minister of Mantu, Utah, testified as to the reputation of the polygamous status of Celia Dibble Roberts and Margaret C. Shipp-Roberts toward Brigham H. Roberts. He saw statements in this effect in the Salt Lake City newspapers and heard of no denials. The polygamous status of Mr. Roberts was a matter of common repute. It was also reported that twins had been born to Celia Dibble Roberts.

In the course of the hearing Mr. Taylor stated to Roberts that the latter's demurrer had been overruled, all questions being taken into consideration for determination later.

At Dalton, Ga., a young white boy named Mays was shot and killed last night by Lee Seay, a negro. The murderer was lodged in jail with difficulty and there was much excitement among the people on the streets.

### FLUNG BACK FROM A WALL OF STEEL

#### Fighting Two Days Methuen is Forced to Retire.

#### A FURIOUS CANNONADE

#### FRUITLESS EFFORTS TO TAKE THE BOERS' POSITION.

#### THE BATTLE BEGAN SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Renewed Monday Morning it Raged Until Dusk Finding it Impossible to Take the Boer's Position Methuen on Tuesday Morning Fell Back.

North of Modder River, Monday, December 11.—Early yesterday evening the guards of the Highland brigade moved from the Modder River Camp, marching in the night, in a northeasterly direction. The objective of the Highlanders was the eastern spur of the Boer position, the guards following the bank of the river, while the Yorkshire light infantry moved along the river side. Just before daybreak the Highlanders arrived within two hundred yards of the Boer entrenchments, at the foot of a hill.

Unsuspecting that the Boers were in the vicinity, the British were still marching in column, in close order, when they met a terrible fire from the flanks and were forced to retire with heavy loss.

The troops reformed under the shelter of some rising ground and gallantly held their position. Later, the Gordons arrived and the troops gradually worked their way until within three hundred yards of the Boer position, displaying the greatest gallantry. In the meanwhile, a naval gun at the Modder River, the howitzer batteries and the horse artillery opened a terrific fire, enfilading the trenches and searching every portion of the Boer position. The Boer guns were entirely silent. In the meanwhile, the Boers, on the open ground directly in front, moved with the object of making a flank attack. But this was frustrated by the guards and artillery.

The Boers re-commenced shelling in the evening but no damage was done. The British slept on their position. It is expected that there will be a renewal of the fighting tomorrow. The losses on both sides were very heavy.

#### BRITISH NEAR COLENSO.

London, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Tuesday, December 12th, morning, says:

"This morning a union brigade consisting of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh Fusiliers, under General Barton, with several naval guns, advanced and took up a strong position three miles from Colenso, meeting with no opposition."

#### BRITISH GENERAL KILLED.

#### General Wauchope, of Black Watch, Falls in Action.

London, Dec. 13.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Forester-Walker:

"Cape Town, December 12.—(Tuesday)—Methuen wires that General Wauchope was killed in action yesterday."

General Wauchope, of the Black Watch, commanded the Highland brigade with General Methuen's column. He served in Ashanti, Egypt, and the Sudan. He was frequently mentioned in dispatches and twice contested Midlothian, once against Mr. Gladstone. He was a great favorite in the army.

#### METHUEN FALLS BACK.

London, Dec. 13.—General Forester-Walker, telegraphing from Cape Town at 3:30 p. m. today, sends the following dispatch from Lord Methuen, dated Modder River, Tuesday, December 12th, 7:30 p. m.:

"As the Boers occupied their trenches strongly this morning, I retired in perfect order here, where I am in security. I have gathered from some of the prisoners and from our men with the ambulances, who talked with the Boers, that the enemy's losses were terrible, some corps being completely wiped out. The Boers have been most kind to my wounded."

#### BRITISH LOSS GREAT.

London, Dec. 13.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Methuen dated Tuesday, December 12th:

"Our artillery shelled a very strong position held by the enemy on a long, high kopje from four until dusk Sunday. It rained hard last night. The Highland brigade attacked at daybreak on Monday the south end of the kopje. The attack was properly timed, but failed. The guards were ordered to protect the Highlanders' right and rear. The cavalry and mounted infantry, with a howitzer artillery battery, attacked the enemy on the left and the guards on the right, supported by field artillery and howitzer artillery. They shelled the position from daybreak and at 1:15 I sent the Gordons to support the Highland brigade. The troops held their own in front of the enemy's entrenchments until dusk, the position extending, including the kopje, for a distance of six miles toward the Modder River. Today I am holding

my position and entrenching myself. I had to face at least 12,000 men. Our loss was great."

#### FIGHTING STILL ON.

Pretoria, Dec. 11.—Monday.—An official report says:

"A battle at Modder River began yesterday with cannon firing, heavy fighting proceeding from 3:30 o'clock in the morning until 9:30 o'clock, when cannon, Maxim and rifles. A bombardment began at 4:30 o'clock, and the fighting still continues. A balloon has just risen above the British positions where it remained ten minutes and descended. There were heavy rains during the night."

At 9 o'clock this morning a further report was received from Modder River. A dispatch rider brought word that all the Boer positions had been maintained and that 41 British prisoners had been taken. At 9:30 o'clock it was reported that the heavy cannon fire had somewhat abated.

The British are constantly using their balloon.

The fighting was still going on at noon.

#### 320 WOUNDED ARRIVE.

London, Dec. 13.—The War Office today received the following message from General Forester-Walker:

"Cape Town, Dec. 12.—(Tuesday)—No further details from Methuen. From Orange River it is reported that 320 wounded, including 27 officers, have arrived there from the Modder River."

#### KIMBERLEY TRANQUIL.

Pretoria, Monday, Dec. 11.—Kimberley is still quiet.

#### TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Modder River, Tuesday, December 12th.—The British casualties include the Marquis of Winchester, Major of the Second Battalion Cold Stream Guards, who was killed and Colonel Dowdall of the First Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who was mortally wounded. When the Highlanders met the murderous point-blank fire of the Boers, about 200 were mown down. The Black Watch regiment, on reforming, was able to muster only 160 men. The Boers lost heavily in the trenches and also in the wire entanglements when they came into the open in an attempt to make a flank attack on the British.

The terrific British artillery fire provoked no response except from the Boer rifles until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the Gordon Highlanders formed to renew the attack on the entrenched kopje. They advanced with the utmost gallantry to attack the Boers, close to the place where lay their dead and wounded comrades of the Highland brigade.

The enemy opened with a heavy shrapnel fire as the British advanced, and it was found physically impossible to take the Boer trenches. The British got within 200 yards, but could not get nearer. It was here that Colonel Dowdall fell.

The Boers had free recourse to barbed wire entanglements, which offered great obstacles even after the damage inflicted by the British artillery fire.

#### AN EIGHTH DIVISION.

London, Dec. 14.—(Thursday)—The Associated Press understands that the War Office has decided in consequence of Lord Methuen's losses at Magersfontein, to mobilize an eighth division in reserve and to send the Seventh division to the Cape.

#### STILL SHELLING LADYSMITH.

Frere Camp, Tuesday, Dec. 12.—The Boers are still shelling Ladysmith. The heat is terrific.

#### War on the K. of L.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 13.—The United Mine Workers of Alabama have declared an open war on the Knights of Labor, and a resolution recommending that the district organization do all in its power to overthrow and eradicate the Knights of Labor in Alabama will be adopted at tomorrow's session of the annual convention of mine workers now in session here.

The election of State officers of the United Mine Workers was completed this evening and resulted as follows: President—George Young, of Benton.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. L. Clemens, of Adair.

Executive Board—William Kirkpatrick, of Pratt City; P. B. Murray, (col.), of Biddle, Sumter county; George Smitherman, (col.), of Pratt City; J. R. Kennamer, of Aldridge; Alex. Brewis, of Cardiff, and George Barber, of Pratt City.

The final session of the convention will be held tomorrow.

#### Control of the Cheap Cigar Output.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 13.—The Cuban-American Manufacturing Company of this city, through its President, Hon. Herman Myers, has purchased the Keys-Baker Cigar Rolling Machine at Binghamton, N. Y., together with all the rights to the machine and also a large cheroot manufacturing company which owned a portion of the rights.

This practically gives the company control of the cheap cigar output of the country, as without the Keys-Baker machine other concerns will be unable to compete with it.

The Cuban-American Company will probably locate its factory for the cheap cigar business in New York.

#### Named by the President.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—Wm. D. Bynum, of Indiana, to be General Appraiser of merchandise.

Postmasters—Georgia: Lizzie Hamilton, Buford; George L. Walker, Tallahassee; Florida: R. S. Hanna, St. Petersburg; G. Glass, High Springs; Wm. J. Watson, Marianna.

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS UNHUNTED DEER LEAVES THE HERD

#### Aguinaldo Abandons His Troops and Flies.

#### HE IS NOW IN DISGUISE

#### AND IN HIDING IN THE PROVINCE OF BANGUET.

#### SO OTIS IS GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND

Surrender of the Province of Cagayan, to Captain McCalla, General Tiro's Surrendered to Prevent Further Bloodshed. Mabini a Prisoner in MacArthur's Hands.

Washington, Dec. 13.—General Otis had some stirring news to report from Manila today, his advice going to show that the insurgents are, as he had predicted a few days ago, at the end of their resources from a military point of view and are melting away before the rapid advance of the American troops at all points. His cablegram was as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 13.—March's battalion of the Thirty-fourth was at Cayan, Province of Leganto on seventh instant. The Third cavalry was along the coast and in the mountains pursuing the enemy. Young states his extreme northern force passed over mountains, driving the insurgents under General Tiro, who was badly wounded, killing 50 and wounding many. He made large captures of rifles and property with all insurgent transportation and released all the Spanish prisoners in that section to the number of about two thousand. Our casualties were two wounded. Our troops are still pursuing the remnant of Tiro's command. March's battalion of the Thirty-third reports from Cayan, Lepanto Province on the seventh instant that he has destroyed Aguinaldo's bodyguard; killed General Gregorio Del Pilar; received the surrender of General Concepcion and staff; killed and wounded 52 insurgents; released 575 Spanish prisoners, including 150 friars, and captured considerable property. His loss was two killed and nine wounded. My information is that Aguinaldo has disguised his individuality, abandoned his troops and is hiding in the Province of Banguet. MacArthur at Banguet reports that he holds as prisoner of war Mabini, the ablest of insurgents, and founder of the late Government."

#### THE NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The naval account of the operations of the ships in Luzon is contained in two cablegrams from Admiral Watson at Cavite. The first reads as follows:

"Cavite, Dec. 13.—Barruel reports that the Wheeling landed naval force and a detachment of troops. Kaiser commanding, sixteen miles north of Lalog, northwest of Luzon and attacked the city yesterday, releasing 1,500 Spaniards. Am holding at the request of General Young. No casualties. (Signed.) "WATSON."

The second cablegram read:

"Cavite, Dec. 13.—General Tirona, commanding Filipino, unconditionally surrendered Aparri and Cagayan Province to Captain McCalla, of the Newark on the 11th of December. Princeton and Helena at present in the river. All arms and ammunition surrendered. Tirona surrendered from patriotic motives to prevent further bloodshed. He was appointed civil governor by McCalla subject to the approval of Otis. The Helena was dispatched up the river with stores for Bachelor's troops, 90 miles south Aparri, Aparri and Engandini lighthouses relighted. (Signed.) "WATSON."

#### HOT ON AGUINALDO'S TRAIL.

#### Major March's Battle With Del Pilar in the Clouds.

Manila, Dec. 13.—(10:50 P. M.)—The following dispatch dated Cervantes, December 5th, has been received from a correspondent of the Associated Press with Major March's battalion:

"Major March, with Captains Jenkins and Cunningham, Lieutenants Tompkins, Rucker, McClelland and Power and 125 men, is about starting for Bontoc, the principal town in the province of that name, to the northeast, through an absolutely desolate country and over a mountain 10,000 feet high. He is pursuing Aguinaldo, whose escort, now reduced to 50 men, is known to be there."

"According to the natives, Aguinaldo intends to disguise himself and to take a circuitous trail toward Bayombong, province of Nueva Vizcaya."

"Major March, with 300 men, arrived at Cervantes, in the heart of the Tlhad mountains, on the evening of December 3rd, about 20 hours behind Aguinaldo, who believed he had found an inaccessible refuge. On December 2nd the American commander had a wounded fight in a cloud-enveloped mountain pass, 3,000 feet above the sea, completely routing General Gregorio Del Pilar's force of 200 picked men in a position almost strong enough to rival Thermopylae."

"General Pilar died at the front of his men, urging them to make a stand until the ball of a sharpshooter pierced

(Continued on Second Page.)