

The News and Observer.

VOL. XLVII. NO. 85.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

LAWTON FALLS IN FRONT OF HIS MEN

The Gallant Officer Fights His Last Battle.

MET DEATH AT SAN MATEO

SHOT IN THE BREAST, HE DIES INSTANTLY.

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS BRILLIANT CAREER

He Served With Distinction in the Union Army in the Civil War, in the War With Spain and Lastly in the Philippines.

Manila, Dec. 19.—Major General Henry W. Lawton, has been shot and killed at San Mateo. He was standing in front of his troops, was shot in the breast and died immediately.

Orderlies rushed across the field for surgeons who dashed up immediately, but their efforts were useless. The body was taken to a clump of bushes and laid upon a stretcher, the familiar white helmet covering the face of the dead general.

Almost at this moment the cheers of the American troops rushing into San Mateo were mingling with the rifle volleys. After the fight six stalwart cavalrymen forded the river to the town carrying the litter on their shoulders, the staff proceeding with the colors and a cavalry escort following. The troops filed bareheaded through the building where the body was laid, and many a tear fell from the eyes of men who had long followed the intrepid Lawton. The entire command was stricken with grief, as though each man had suffered a personal loss.

Owing to the condition of the country which is impassable so far as vehicles are concerned the remains could not be brought to Manila today. Mrs. Lawton and the children are living in a government residence formerly occupied by a Spanish general. San Mateo lies between a high mountain behind and a broad, shallow stream in front, with wide sand bars which the insurgent trenches and the buildings command. The Americans were compelled to ford the river under fire. It was while they were lying in the rice fields and volleying across preparatory to passing the stream that General Lawton was shot. All except the officers were behind cover. Staff officer was wounded about the same time, and one other officer and seven men were wounded.

After three hours' shooting the Filipinos were dispersed into the mountains. Colonel Lockett took command when General Lawton fell.

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

Manila, Dec. 19.—(11 p. m.)—General Lawton left home Monday night, having returned from his northern operations Saturday to lead an expedition through Marikina Valley, which has been an insurgent stronghold throughout the war. The valley has several times been invaded, but never held by the Americans. General Geronimo was supposed to have there the largest organized force north of Manila and General Otis wished to garrison Marikina.

The night was one of the worst of the season. A terrific rain had begun and is still continuing.

Accompanied by his staff and Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, General Lawton set out at 9 o'clock in advance of the main force consisting of the Eleventh Cavalry and one battalion each of the Twentieth and Twenty-seventh infantry, which started from La Loma at midnight. With a small escort, he led the way through an almost pathless country, a distance of 15 miles over hills and through canebrake and deep mud, the horses climbing the rocks and sliding down the hills. Before daybreak the command had reached the head of the valley.

San Mateo was attacked at eight o'clock and a three hours' fight ensued. This resulted in but few casualties on the American side, apart from the death of General Lawton, but the attack was difficult because of the natural defenses of the town. General Lawton was walking along the firing line within three hundred yards of a small sharpshooters' trench, conspicuous in the big white helmet he wore, and a light yellow raincoat. He was also easily distinguishable because of his commanding stature. The sharpshooters directed several close shots which clipped the grass near him. His staff officers called General Lawton's attention to the danger he was in, but he only laughed with his usual contempt for bullets.

Suddenly he exclaimed: "I am shot," clenched his hands in a desperate effort to stand erect, and fell into the arms of a staff officer.

CONFIRMED BY OTIS.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The War Department tonight received the following official confirmation of the killing of General Lawton, near San Mateo, Luzon:

"Manila, Dec. 19.—General Lawton engaged in driving insurgents from San Mateo section of country northeast of Manila killed instantly at 9:30 yesterday morning. A great loss to us and his country.

(Signed) "OTIS." GENERAL LAWTON'S CAREER. General Lawton was known as a good fighter and soldier of experience and

ability. He served in the Union army throughout the Civil War, having entered the service as Sergeant of Company E, Ninth Indiana volunteer infantry in April, 1861. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He entered the regular establishment in July, 1866, as Second Lieutenant of the Forty-first infantry (colored), and remained with that branch of the army until January, 1871, when he was transferred to the Fourth cavalry, with which he remained until September, 1888, when he was appointed Inspector General with the rank of Major. Later he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and held the rank until the opening of the war with Spain, when President McKinley appointed him Brigadier of volunteers and assigned him to the command of a division of the Fifth army corps, commanded by General Shafter. He served with distinction in the operations before Santiago.

On General Lawton's arrival in Manila in February last, he relieved General Anderson, in command of the regular troops. He captured Santa Cruz, at the extreme end of the lake near Manila, April 10th. This place, which was a Filipino stronghold, fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some sharp fighting, which formed one of the most interesting battles of the war.

The General's next hard fighting took place in his attack on San Rafael. After the capture of San Isidro by General Lawton, President McKinley sent him a dispatch of congratulation. It was announced June 1st that General Lawton had been placed in command of the defense of Manila and the troops forming the line around the city. Early in October General Lawton was engaged in dispersing the insurgents and cutting off the communication maintained by them between Bacoor and Imus, by means of the road between those places. He was successful in clearing the country of the Filipinos.

General Lawton and General Young arrived at Anayag, October 19th, with a force of about 3,000 men. He next made his headquarters at Cabanatuan. About the middle of November the whereabouts of Generals Lawton and Young, on account of the rapidity of their movements, became almost as mysterious as that of Aguinaldo.

The General was at Tayang, on December 1st, his troops having captured large quantities of insurgent supplies. Later he returned to Manila and started December 18th to capture San Mateo, where he was shot and killed.

LAWTON'S INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Washington, Dec. 19.—General Lawton's death was a great shock to the officers of the War Department, to nearly all of whom he was known personally. His death in battle had been marvellous. He had been in hundreds of skirmishes and midnight attacks. He was regarded as a man of action and of splendid courage, but was not considered reckless. He never exposed his men without due consideration of the risks and the stake. His men knew this and would unhesitatingly follow his lead under what seemed to be the most desperate conditions. The Indians came to know him as the most active, vigilant, wary and determined of foes, and his pursuit and capture of Geronimo, the famous Apache chieftain, has gone down to history as one of the most remarkable campaigns ever undertaken with the small force in hand.

General Miles picked out Lawton to lead the chase after the Indian chief, and for three months, day and night, without a pause, through all sorts of vicissitudes of weather and personal suffering Lawton hung on the trail like a bloodhound until the game was run to earth, and for the first time in a quarter of a century, Southeastern Arizona was pacified.

Secretary Root and the President each tonight expressed their profound grief at the confirmation of the report of the death of the gallant general.

LIEUT. BRUMBY'S FUNERAL.

It Will Take Place in Atlanta Today. Body Leaves Washington.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 19.—The funeral of Flag Lieutenant Brumby will take place tomorrow afternoon. Immediately upon its arrival tomorrow morning the body will be escorted to the State capitol where it will lie in state under military guard from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m.

The honorary escort which will accompany the funeral cortege from the State House to the cemetery will be composed of Governor Candler, United States Senators Bacon and Clay, Mayor Woodward, Lieutenant Caldwell, U. S. N., the Supreme Court Justice and State and city officials. The funeral services will be conducted at St. Philips' Cathedral, Bishop Nelson officiating.

THE REMAINS EN ROUTE.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The remains of the late Lieutenant Brumby were escorted to the railway station this morning with full naval honors and dispatched on the 11:15 train over the Southern Railway for Atlanta, where they will be interred. The body was enclosed in a handsome casket wrapped in the American flag. The escort was made up of a detachment of marines from the barracks here, headed by the full marine band, all under command of Lieutenant Commander McCrea, U. S. N. There were many floral tributes from Admiral Dewey and friends and relatives of the deceased. Six sailors from the navy yard served as the pall bearers. Admiral Dewey with the Georgia Congressional delegation, Mrs. Heyward, sister of the deceased, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Dubarry, accompanied the cortege from the hospital to the railway station. Upon reaching Atlanta the remains will be placed in the Heyward vault at Oakland cemetery.

William Hunter, for ten years chief engineer of the Central of Georgia Railway System, died at Savannah yesterday of pneumonia.

GROW DEFENDS THE ADMINISTRATION

In Its Policy of Retaining the Philippines.

McKINLEY'S PROSPERITY

BELL POINTS TO PRICKING OF INDUSTRIAL BUBBLES.

LINNEY FINDS PROSPERITY WITH A BIG P.

He Reads a Letter From a Horny Handed Son of Toil on Whom Fortune is Smiling, and Thereby Creates Much Merriment.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The House was in session two hours today. A large number of perfunctory resolutions for printing for committees, leave to sit during the sessions, etc., necessary to get the committees under way, were adopted and the several portions of the President's message were distributed in accordance with the usual custom. The resolution for the distribution of the message was made the occasion of a speech by Mr. Grow, the venerable ex-Speaker of the House, in defense of the Administration's course in the Philippines and by Mr. Call, a Colorado Populist, criticising the President's utterances upon the prosperity of the country. Scores of the members left for their homes this afternoon to spend the holidays.

Mr. Grow read a carefully prepared speech in defense of the policy of retaining possession of the Philippines as a logical result of the war with Spain and Dewey's victory in Manila Bay.

He said the people of the District of Columbia would have just as much right to rebel against the authority of the United States as the people of the Philippines. The "copperheads" of 1861-'65 were succeeded by the "anti-imperialists" of today. Both sought to embarrass the Government.

Mr. Bell, (Colo.), submitted some remarks in criticism of the statements in the President's message about the prosperous condition of the country. He charged that a large proportion of the alleged prosperity was fictitious and instanced the case of the numerous industrial trusts which he said had been inflated with wind and floated. Many of these bubbles had been pricked within the last few days and today the newspapers were filled with the stories of disaster on Wall street.

During Mr. Bell's speech, Mr. Linney, (N. C.), interrupted him. "I want to read to you a sentence from a letter from a resident of North Carolina, which I was just reading," said he. Mr. Linney read as follows:

"I sometimes think how can it be? Am I mistaken? Is the Republican party right on the money and all other public questions and we honest, horny handed sons of toil always wrong? Really it looks that way now. God grant that prosperity is come to stay whether brought about by your party or not. We needed help, we have it, and I am thankful."

The reading of this extract caused much merriment.

DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

Of the Financial Bill Will Begin on January 4th.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Discussion in the Senate of the financial measures drafted by the Republican majority of the Committee on Finance will begin on Tuesday, January 4th, the day after the holiday recess. This announcement was made in the Senate today by Mr. Aldrich, (R. I.), Chairman of the Finance Committee in connection with his report on the bill passed yesterday by the House. Mr. Aldrich, who will have charge of the measure, declared his purpose to press the measure to passage as soon as possible.

Mr. Vest, (Mo.), desired it to be understood that the bill reported by the Finance Committee, did not represent the views of the minority of the committee.

Hon. W. V. Allen, appointed by Governor Poynter, as Senator from Nebraska, today took the oath of office.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative Brand.

PENNSYLVANIA MOB'S WORK.

A Negro Murderer Pursued and Riddled With Bullets.

Dunbar, Pa., Dec. 19.—Sanford White, Superintendent of Construction of the W. J. Rainey Coke Company, was shot and killed today by David Ferce, a colored employe.

Pierce then fled to the mountains, followed by an angry mob. He was discovered in hiding and riddled with bullets. Death was instantaneous. There is great excitement.

Prominent Banking Firm Fails.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 19.—Dillaway and Starr, bankers and brokers of this city, assigned today.

The firm is one of the most prominent of its kind in the city and is composed of Charles F. W. Dillaway, Geo. H. Flint and A. W. Lawrence.

WITNESSES FROM UTAH ARE HEARD

Roberts Objects to Testimony Prior to 1899.

ROBERTS' THREE WIVES

A TALK WITH DOCTOR MAGGIE SHIPP ROBERTS.

EVIDENCE AGAINST ROBERTS CLOSED

He Has no Witnesses But Will Present Some Documentary Evidence. The Committee Will Hear Argument on the Case on January the Fourth.

Washington, Dec. 19.—A number of witnesses from Utah, appeared today before the committee of the House of Representatives, which is investigating the case of Mr. Roberts, of Utah. They included Mrs. Dr. Lucella Miles, practicing physician of Salt Lake City; Mrs. McDougall, Mr. E. L. McDaniel and Rev. E. S. Wishard, all of Salt Lake.

Mr. Roberts was present, unaccompanied, and sat alongside the witnesses, conducting the cross examination. Mrs. Dr. Miles was the first witness. She gave the details of a call she made at the house of Mrs. Dr. Maggie Shipp Roberts on April 12th, 1897, relative to some medical society affairs. She addressed Mrs. Shipp Roberts as "Dr. Shipp," whereupon the witness said, she was interrupted with the request: "Doctor, you can call me Mrs. Roberts."

Mrs. Roberts went on to explain, the witness said, that she had been married to Mr. Roberts for seven years. She asked that the medical society mail sent her in the future be addressed as "Dr. Roberts," not "Dr. Shipp." Subsequently the witness called at the house, and after a visit, Mr. Roberts came in and was introduced.

When Mr. Roberts cross examined the witness she repeated the story. "Was the introduction as a husband?" he asked.

The witness could not remember. After the witness had stepped aside Mr. Roberts submitted an objection to the effect that this testimony related to 1897, whereas the committee had no jurisdiction over him prior to his becoming a member of Congress.

"Then you contend," said Chairman Taylor, "that the testimony should be confined to polygamist practices subsequent to March 4th, 1899?"

"I do," answered Mr. Roberts.

"The objection will be noted," responded the chairman.

Rev. S. E. Wishard was the next witness. He was in clerical garb and gave his business as that of superintendent of the home missionary work of the Presbyterian Synod, embracing Utah. He knew both Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Dr. Roberts, and related his first meeting with the latter in September, 1897. This occurred, he said, on the train at Mont. Utah. He was in the car with Roberts and spoke with him. A lady sat beside him and he beckoned to her and then introduced her, saying: "Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Wishard."

Whether Roberts said "my wife" in making the introduction, or simply said "Mrs. Roberts," the witness was not sure. But he was positive the introduction was as wife. Subsequently Mr. Wishard said he called on Mrs. Roberts at her home, to make sure he had made no mistake. The sign in the front of the house read: "Dr. Margaret C. Roberts." In the parlor he saw on the wall a large portrait of Roberts, and on a table a small picture of him. He saw Mrs. Roberts, and recalled to her the introduction on the train and she said she remembered it.

Mrs. Maria McDougall testified to an incident occurring July 22nd, 1898, when she was on the train from Butte Mont., to Salt Lake City. Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Dr. Roberts traveled on the same car as far as Pocatello.

"Once I heard Mr. Roberts introduce his companion as 'my wife,'" testified Mrs. McDougall, and "repeatedly as Mrs. Roberts."

Edwin McDaniels, former manager of the Salt Lake Herald, was examined at considerable length, mainly on the politics and convention affairs pertaining to Roberts' nomination for Congress. In 1896 while managing the Herald he had a conversation with Roberts in the course of which Roberts told him he had three families.

At the afternoon session, T. J. Brandon and Ray Brandon, his son, was heard. Mr. T. J. Brandon testified to being a resident of Centerville, Utah, where he had been postmaster and probate judge. He had known B. H. Roberts for years, also Louisa Smith Roberts and Celia Dibble Roberts. He knew the children of Louisa Smith Roberts, five or six in number. Celia Dibble Roberts also has six children, if he remembered correctly. He knew that on the morning of August 11th, 1897, it was currently reported about Centerville, that B. H. Roberts had twins borne to him by Celia Roberts. He had seen them frequently since then. The children occasionally called for mail for B. H. Roberts.

Ray Brandon gave evidence tending to support substantially the same allegations as to those made by his father. Subsequently Mr. Brandon, Sr., testified that the general repute was that Louisa Roberts is Roberts' first wife, Celia Dib-

ble Roberts his second wife and Margaret Shipp Roberts his third.

Mr. Schroeder stated that this closed the evidence on hand and would be all unless the committee wished further testimony. There were two other gentlemen who could testify, and if the committee desired more direct testimony it could be had only by summoning the women reputed to be wives of Roberts. Chairman Taylor asked Mr. Roberts what line he desired to follow. He said he had no witnesses, but he had some documentary evidence he wished to present and hoped it would arrive tomorrow.

"Do you expect to place yourself on the stand as a witness?" asked Mr. Miers, a member of the committee.

"I do not," replied Mr. Roberts.

At 4 o'clock the committee went into executive session and decided to hear arguments on January 4th.

THE BACON RESOLUTIONS.

Basis of Opposition in Debates on the Question.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The joint resolutions upon the Philippines introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, were shown to a number of Democratic Senators before being presented to the Senate and the impression gathered is that they will be the basis of opposition in debates upon the question. The text of the resolutions, which were carefully prepared by Senator Bacon is as follows:

"First. That the Government and people of the United States have not waged the recent war with Spain for conquest and for the acquisition of foreign territory, but solely for the purposes set forth in the resolution of Congress making the declaration of war, the acquisition of such small tracts of land and harbors as may be necessary for Governmental purposes being not deemed inconsistent with the same.

"Second. That in demanding and receiving the cession of the Philippine Islands it is not the purpose of the Government of the United States to secure and maintain permanent dominion over the same as a part of the territory of the United States or to permanently incorporate the inhabitants thereof as citizens of the United States or to hold said inhabitants as vassals or subjects of this Government; and the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said islands.

"Third. That the United States having accepted the cession of the Philippine Islands from Spain, and having by force of arms overthrown all organized authority and opposition to the authority of the United States therein, the duty and obligation rest upon the United States to restore peace and maintain order throughout the same; to protect in said islands the enjoyment of life and property and the pursuit of lawful avocations; and to continue such protection until the power and duty to maintain said protection shall have been transferred and entrusted by the United States to a government of the people of said islands deemed capable and worthy to exercise said power and discharge said duty.

"Fourth. That when armed resistance to the authority of the United States shall have ceased within said islands and peace and order shall have been restored therein, it is the purpose and intention of the United States, as soon thereafter as the same can be practically and safely accomplished, to provide the opportunity and prescribe the method for the formation of a government by and of the people of the Philippine Islands, to be thereafter independently exercised and controlled by themselves, it being the design of the United States to accord to the people of said islands the same measure of liberty and independence which have been pledged by the Congress of the United States to the people of Cuba.

"Fifth. That when a stable government shall, by the method aforesaid, have been duly formed and erected in said islands, competent and worthy in the judgment of the United States to exercise the powers of an independent government and to preserve peace and maintain order within its jurisdiction, it is the purpose and intention of the United States respecting to themselves only such harbors and tracts of land as may be needed for coaling stations, or other governmental purposes, to transfer to said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights and territory secured in said islands, under the treaty with Spain and to thereupon leave the dominion and control of the islands to their people.

"Sixth. That when said government has been thus formed and set up in the Philippine Islands and approved by the United States, it is the design and intention of the United States, through treaties with the leading nations of the world, to secure the guaranty of the continued independence of the same."

NOTICES OF CONTESTS.

Will be Served Today in Behalf of Goebel and Beacham.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 19.—In accordance with the decree of the Democratic State Central, Executive and Campaign Committee, at their joint meeting last Thursday, notices of contests against Governor Taylor and Lieutenant Governor Marshall will be served tomorrow by the sheriff in behalf of Goebel and Beacham. The grounds set forth are the same as those advocated by the attorneys for the Democratic candidates before the State board of elections, including the presence of troops in Jefferson and the use of tissue ballots and other irregularities in other counties.

Fuller's Nomination Confirmed.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of T. C. Fuller, of North Carolina, to be justice of the Court of Private Land Claims and the following postmasters in Georgia:

MORE JOBS FOR THE TRANSVAAL

England Will Raise a Mounted Infantry Force.

PORTUGAL THREATENED

AID FOR BOERS THROUGH DELAGOA BAY.

A BELATED DESPATCH FROM COLOSO

After Allowing the British to Shell Them For Hours Without Reply, the Boers Open on the British Artillery Almost Demolishing It.

London, Dec. 19.—(Wednesday 4:45 a. m.)—The government has at last consented to mobilize a force which General Buller is credited with having demanded all along as an essential of success in South Africa, namely ten thousand mounted infantry. This morning the War Office issued an order to the effect that the government had decided to raise for South Africa a mounted infantry force, to be called "Imperial yeomanry," and to be recruited from yeomanry, volunteers and civilians possessing the requisite qualifications.

The same order invites every volunteer regiment that is linked with a regular battalion serving at the front to supply a full company, which will take the place of the mounted infantry of the regiment.

These arrangements are expected to result in a considerable force. The enrolled strength of the yeomanry forces, which originated in the troublous period of the French Revolution, is now 10,453. Their services have never been before called for in war.

Rudyard Kipling addressed a meeting at Rottingden last evening called for the purpose of forming a volunteer company. The British second class cruiser Iris will convey Lord Kitchener from Egypt to the Cape. She has been ordered to steam at 16 knots.

The Standard hints editorially this morning that if Portugal continues to allow supplies of war material and foreign volunteers to reach the Transvaal through Delagoa Bay, England will have something to say in the matter.

Statements are published from Boer sources in Bussels and Berlin that President Kruger is willing to conclude peace on the basis of status quo, but that otherwise he will call upon the Boers in Cape Colony to join in procuring the independence of the Cape territories of Great Britain.

RELIEF COLUMNS' ADVANCE.

Chieveley Camp, Natal, Friday, Dec. 15.—The relief column continued its advance from Chieveley early today intending to assail the Boer positions which were known to be very strong to the westward and north-west of Colenso. During the two preceding days the Boers had allowed themselves to be bombarded without condescending to reply with a single shot. They further gave half an hour's opening this morning without an exchange, when suddenly they belched a stream of fire from all their trenches, beside opening a fearful cannonade with all their quick fires, field and siege guns, which were posted from end to end of their positions. When their presence and actual positions had been determined the British naval brigade commenced shelling all the ridges north of the town with marvellous accuracy. At this time the artillery attached to General Hart's division was busy among the entrenchments on the hill, on the British left under cover of which the Irish infantry brigade marched out in extended order to cross the river and attack. Undoubtedly aiming at this battery, the Boers sent several shells near the ambulance train, which was forced to change its position.

While this was transpiring the field artillery, on the right, were busy shelling the ridges of the Boer left bank, their excellent practice attracting the attention of the Boers, who retaliated with a scathing fire, almost demolishing all the guns and stamping the gun carriage and limber horses.

HEART OF FLORENCE IN ASHES.

Florence Hotel, City Hall, Bank and Opera House Destroyed.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 19.—Florence, S. C., sustained a heavy loss by fire early this morning. The blaze started in the Florence Hotel. This building and the bank of Florence, the opera house, and the city hall were totally destroyed. The Florence fire department was aided by the Darlington firemen. The fire was checked at 6 a. m., after the principal business houses in the heart of the city were destroyed. The total loss will be \$150,000, partially insured.

SENATOR MARTIN RE-ELECTED.

By Both Houses of Virginia's Legislature Acting Separately.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 19.—United States Senator Thomas S. Martin, was today re-elected for the term beginning March 4th, 1901, by both Houses of the Assembly acting separately. Tomorrow the two houses will meet in joint session to canvass the vote and declare the result.