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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION

CONGRESS CLOSES FOR THE HOLIDAYS

No More Business Before January the Third.

SEN. BUTLER'S MEASURE

ELECTION OF CHIEF JUSTICE BY THE PEOPLE.

RESOLUTION BY SENATOR PETTIGREW

Asks That Testimony Taken by War Investigating Committee Be Sent to the Senate.

No River and Harbor Bill This Session.

Washington, Dec. 20.—In the final session of the Senate today before the holiday recess, Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.), in a characteristically incisive speech demanded to know whether it was to be the policy of the representatives of the Administration to suppress proper facts and news when called for by a Senator. He said he believed an effort was being made to prevent the testimony taken by the War Investigating Commission from being sent to the Senate at his request, and declared his purpose of not submitting to the suppression of information to which the people, in his opinion were entitled.

Mr. Harris (Kansas) announced his withdrawal from the Committee on Agriculture. Thereupon Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) presented a resolution filling the vacancies on the Committee on Agriculture, Claims, Forest Reservations, Inter-State Commerce, Philippines and Pensions by the appointment of Mr. Allen (Neb.). The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Butler (N. C.) proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing that the Chief Justice of the United States, and United States judges shall be elected by the people. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hawley (Conn.), chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, drew a sharp speech from Mr. Pettigrew by a motion to reconsider a resolution previously introduced by Mr. Pettigrew and passed directing the Secretary of War to forward to the Senate the full report of the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the Spanish War.

Mr. Pettigrew declared that this was a most unusual proceeding and demanded to know whether "it is a part of a studied policy to suppress information." "It is," he demanded, "along the lines of the suppression of news from Manila, not because it is not proper news, but because of its possible effect on the people of the country?"

"My belief is that we ought to have another commission to investigate the entire conduct of the Spanish War. We might investigate the purchase of army transports, for which we paid two or three times what they were offered for to others. Is this policy of the suppression of news and facts to be followed for the purpose of re-electing the present Administration? In my opinion it is vastly more important that the people should have all the facts obtainable than that any man or men should be re-elected to office."

In reply Mr. Hawley disclaimed any intention of an endeavor to suppress any facts. He then said he had made the motion simply that the matter might be considered by a committee with a view to an ascertainment of the availability of the matter asked for.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) believed that the report of the investigating commission, made by direction of the President, should be communicated to the Senate. That would be right and proper. At his suggestion, the resolution was reconsidered and the request was made of the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to communicate the testimony and report of the commission to the Senate.

Mr. Allison (Iowa) thought, too, that the Senate ought to have the testimony and report and said:

"I am sure those who made the investigation and the President will have no objection to the publication of the matter.

The resolution, as amended by Mr. Cockrell, was passed without dissent.

The Senate then at 1:15 o'clock p. m., went into executive session and at 2:50 p. m., adjourned until January 3rd, 1900.

NO BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 20.—No business was transacted at the brief session of the House today. The time was occupied in a filibuster against a motion to adjourn, having been inaugurated by the Democrats and some Republicans in order to give Mr. Grow, the venerable ex-Speaker of the House an opportunity to reply to some statements made yesterday by Mr. Gaines (Tenn.).

Mr. Payne, the majority leader, was defeated on two roll calls. Mr. Richardson chaffed him on his defeat in a good-natured way. After Mr. Grow had made his statement the House adjourned until 12 o'clock, January 3rd, 1900.

Lee and Wheeler Made Brigadiers.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph Wheeler to be Brigadier Generals in the regular army.

NO RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Engineer Force Busy With Projects Already Provided For.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Chairman Burton of the River and Harbor Committee, authorized the following statement today:

"There will probably be no River and Harbor Bill at the present session. One strong argument against a bill is the fact that the engineer's force will be occupied during the coming year with projects already provided for. In many cases plans for improvements are not even completed. In others advertisements for bids have not yet been made. Another fact of importance is the increase in the price of material in the last year. Some of the projects already authorized cannot be completed for the amounts estimated by the engineers. Of course, the demands upon the Treasury and the amount of revenue are facts to be taken into consideration, although I do not mean to say that river and harbor improvements are less important than others. It is only because contrary to the usual custom the bill was passed during the last session of the last Congress. I recognize, however, that on many accounts it is preferable that the bill be considered at this session. There is so large an amount of detail and the settlement of disputed questions arising from amendments of the Senate make it desirable to have plenty of time. This is hardly possible during the short session. Also there are several projects of urgent importance. Among them are the improvement of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, the deepening of the Delaware River below Philadelphia and the providing of further facilities in the channels between Lake Superior and Huron. The continuing contracts on the Mississippi River run out June 30th, 1900. There are the arguments on both sides, but as I have said, there will probably be no river and harbor bill at this session."

HOAR'S RESOLUTION

To Solve Problems Confronting the Nation.

We Have no Right to Rob a People of Freedom For Fear of Their Doing Wrong With It.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, today introduced the following resolution in the Senate:

"Whereas, the American people and the several States in the Union have in times past, at important periods in their history, especially when declaring their independence, establishing their constitutions, or undertaking new and great responsibilities, seen fit to declare the purposes for which the Nation or State was founded, and the important objects the people intend to pursue in their political action; and

"Whereas, the close of a great war, the liberation by the United States of the people of Cuba and Porto Rico in the Western Hemisphere, and of the Philippine Islands in the Far East, and the reduction of those peoples to a condition of practical dependence upon the United States constitute an occasion which makes such a declaration proper; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that this Republic adheres to the doctrines which were in the past set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and in its National and State Constitutions:

"That the purpose of its existence and the objects to which its political action ought to be directed are the ennobling of humanity, the raising from the dust its humblest and coarsest members, and the enabling of persons coming lawfully under its power or influence to live in freedom and in honor, under governments whose forms they are to have a share in determining, and in whose administration they have an equal voice. Its most important and pressing obligations are:

"1.—To solve the difficult problem presented by the presence of different races on our own soil with equal constitutional rights. To make the negro slave in his home, secure in his vote, equal in his opportunity for education and employment; and to bring the Indian to a civilization and culture in accordance with his need and capacity;

"2.—To enable great cities to govern themselves in freedom in honor and in purity;

"3.—To make the ballot box as pure as a sacramental vessel, and the election return as perfectly in accord with the law and the truth as the judgment of the Supreme court;

"4.—To banish illiteracy and ignorance from the land;

"5.—To secure for every workman and for every working woman, wages enough to support a life of comfort and an old age of leisure and quiet, as befits those who have an equal share in a self-governing State;

"6.—To grow and expand over the continent, and over the islands of the sea, just so fast, and no faster, as we can bring into equality and self-government, under our Constitution, peoples and races who will share these ideals and help to make them realities;

"7.—To set a peaceful example of freedom which mankind will be glad to follow, but never to force even freedom upon unwilling nations at the point of the bayonet or at the cannon's mouth;

"8.—To abstain from interfering with the freedom and just rights of other nations or peoples and to remember that the liberty to do right necessarily involves the liberty to do wrong; and that the American people have no right to take from any other people the birthright of freedom because of a fear that they will do wrong with it."

BOERS MAKING IT A VERY GIBRALTAR

Strengthening the Defences at Modder River.

MODERN WAR METHODS

LONDON THINKS BULLER'S LONG SILENCE OMINOUS.

BRITISH FORCES ALL ON THE DEFENSIVE

Boers Massing at Stormberg, Transvaal Agents in Europe Say Their Government Will be Moderate in Regard to Peace Conditions.

London, Dec. 21.—4:45 a. m., Thursday.—The gravity of the military situation is again becoming accentuated in the public mind, owing to the complete absence of news. Nothing has been heard from Lord Methuen since Sunday, and it is feared that his communications have been cut off. If this be so, his position is dangerous.

A correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing from Modder River last Saturday, says:

"The Boer position, already formidable on December 11th, has since been greatly strengthened, extending for an area of 12 miles. It is entrenched, according to the most modern methods throughout its entire length, wire fences have been placed before all the trenches at every point, guns have been got into position, and there is every evidence that the Boers are well supplied with ammunition. Only a powerful attacking force can hope to make a successful assault."

The latest dispatches received seem to show the British forces are standing on the defensive at all points. General Buller is ordering the troops now arriving at Cape Town to proceed to Durban to reinforce the Natal column. Absence of news from him has led to a surmise that he is trying to join General White by a flank movement.

A STAND AT STORMBERG.

London, Dec. 20.—(Thursday)—The Daily News has the following dispatch from Cape Town dated Saturday, December 16th:

"The Boers intend to make a big stand at Stormberg, and are massing a great force at the abandoned British camp. One commando of two thousand consists chiefly of rebel Dutch."

TALK OF PEACE CONDITIONS.

London, Dec. 21.—(Thursday)—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"The Boer governments have recently intimated to their agents in Europe their readiness to be moderate in regard to peace conditions."

LORD ROBERTS IN LONDON.

Says Reports of Disloyalty in the Irish Regiments Are False.

London, Dec. 20.—General Lord Roberts, who is to have full command of the British troops in South Africa, accompanied by Lady Roberts and their two daughters, arrived in London this morning, having travelled from Dublin with Mr. Chamberlain. Their departure from Dublin was marked by cheering crowds, but the general made a quiet entry into London. After going to a private hotel, he spent about an hour at the War Office in consultation with the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War. Then General Roberts returned to the task of packing his effects and interviewing the officers selected for his staff.

When "Little Bob," the beloved of Tommy Atkins, received a representative of the Associated Press he was dressed in black in vivid contrast with his snow white hair and moustache. His dapper little figure was as straight as ever, but the eyes that have so often scanned British victory were slightly dimmed by the great personal sorrow that has befallen him. But in spite of this and the multitude of details that claimed his attention General Roberts willingly assented to send through the Associated Press a parting message to the American people and gave the following statement:

"Circumstances naturally forbid my speaking about the campaign ahead of me, except to say that I have entire confidence in the British soldier; and that I believe the traditions of our army will be upheld in South Africa.

"For the friendly interest and sympathy exhibited by many Americans I am most deeply grateful. I feel sure the justice of our cause merits this. Though we may be at war, I can safely say that no unnecessary barbarism and no acts of inhumanity will mar the fair name of this branch of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"The reports which indicate that disloyalty exists in the Irish regiments are absolutely untrue. In the hour of danger my countrymen have ever been among the first to lay down their lives for their Queen and their country, and whether it be against the Boers or men of any other nationality, the Irish soldier will be found loyal to his Queen and brave in battle."

HOSTILE TO THE BRITISH.

London, Dec. 20.—A Cape Town dispatch dated Saturday, December 16th, says:

"Five hundred colonists of the Victoria

West District have perfected an apparently anti-British organization there and, as individuals, have openly expressed disloyalty and have threatened to attack the railroad station, which is on the direct line between Cape Town and De Aar. The Afrikaner Bundites, at a meeting there, passed a resolution asserting that the troops in the vicinity irritate the farmers dangerously. The meeting proclaimed its loyalty but declared that the conduct of the troops forced the people to use expressions and commit acts which were capable of being interpreted as disloyal."

SWINDLING THE GOVERNMENT.

Ten Appraisers of Havana Custom House Arrested.

Havana, Dec. 20.—An immense sensation was caused in Havana this afternoon by the arrest of ten of the chief appraisers of the custom house staff, on a charge of being in collusion with many Havana merchants to swindle the Government out of large sums. It is asserted that the fraud has been practiced for two weeks at least, and probably for a longer period, and it is believed that thousands of dollars have been corruptly diverted.

Colonel Bliss obtained evidence enough to warrant the arrests and, as he believes, to insure conviction. The swindle was accomplished by a classification of articles under which valuable goods went into cheap classes.

Alabama Stave Co. Chartered.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 20.—Among the companies chartered here today was the Alabama Stave Company to acquire the stave business at Florence, Ala., carried on by J. A. McGregor, John A. McGregor, Alexander A. Berger, Florence, Ala.; George T. Vickers, Jersey City, incorporators. Capital \$130,000.

STAND AND DELIVER

Robert Hester, Prominent Farmer, Robbed and Shot.

Dastardly Deed of Two Negroes, Who Shot Their Victim While He Pleaded For Life. He May Recover.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Dec. 20.—(Special).—Robert Hester, a prominent farmer living two and half miles from here, was waylaid, shot and robbed by two young negroes at 2 p. m., today near the bridge at the falls of Tar River.

Hester had sold his tobacco and was returning home. The negroes were evidently aware he had money, as they were seen waiting near the spot, and when he came up they covered him with their pistols and ordered him to stand and deliver. He gave them what he had, in the meantime begging them not to shoot.

Having obtained his money the negroes deliberately shot him three times and left him to die, as they supposed, in the road. Here he was found by Mr. Cad Griffin, who obtained medical assistance. Hester is expected to recover.

A vigorous pursuit of the assassins has been instituted.

LIEUT. BRUMBY'S FUNERAL.

Buried in Atlanta With Military and Civic Honors.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 20.—The remains of Lieutenant T. M. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's flag officer, were laid to rest today in the soil of his native State. The funeral was under the direction of the military and the service of the Episcopal church was conducted by Bishop C. K. Nelson.

The body of the dead officer reached Atlanta early this morning and was immediately escorted to the capitol where it lay in state several hours. Lieutenant Caldwell, the representative of Admiral Dewey, placing the magnificent sword presented Lieut. Brumby by the people of Georgia less than two months ago, on the casket. Among the mass of flowers about the coffin was a great wreath of white roses, japonicas and carnations twined with delicate ferns and bearing a card with the simple inscription "The President." Another wreath of simple design was marked with the name of Secretary Long, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey's card was attached to an anchor of roses and violets. A magnificent wreath of colored roses and palms was marked "From Georgia Friends."

The cortege accompanying the remains to Oakland cemetery was composed of a company of the Seventh infantry from Fort McPherson, the Fifth regiment Georgia militia, the Atlanta artillery and the Governor's Horse Guard. The honorary escort, headed by governor Chandler, consisted of United States Senator Bacon, Mayor Woodward, Lieutenant Caldwell, United States Navy, Justices of the Supreme court of Georgia, and State, county and city officials.

Mrs. A. E. Brumby, the aged mother of the Lieutenant, was unable to come from her home in Marietta to attend the funeral. It was expected that she would be present, but when the time came for her to board the train it was found that she was too weak to undertake the journey.

The Supreme court adjourned for the day in honor of Lieutenant Brumby. All of the offices at the capitol closed at 2 o'clock, in order that the House officials and clerks might attend the funeral.

The city offices were also closed by order of Mayor Woodward.

LAWTON THE SOUL OF THE CAMPAIGN

Success in Northern Luzon Due Chiefly to Him.

SCORNED DIFFICULTIES

THE GENERAL'S BODY BROUGHT TO MANILA.

THE FINAL INTERMENT IN ARLINGTON

In the Battle at San Mateo Thirteen Americans Were Wounded, and Six Filipinos Slain. The Americans Far Outnumbered the Foe.

Manila, Dec. 20.—8 p. m.—Major General Lawton's body was brought from San Mateo to Manila this afternoon, his staff and a squadron of cavalry acting as escort. It was found necessary to bridge the river.

The funeral will take place from his late residence here, a mansion formerly occupied by a Spanish general. The body has been placed temporarily in a vault in El Pao Cemetery, where many of the American soldiers have been interred, and a guard of honor will be maintained. When Mrs. Lawton and her four children shall have completed their arrangements for returning to the United States, the remains will be taken on a transport with an escort of officers for final interment, as is thought probable here, in Arlington Cemetery.

General Lawton's death has caused universal sorrow in Manila. No American officer had greater popularity among all ranks and in his dealings with the natives he commanded their respect and confidence to a remarkable degree. The mayors whom he installed in the neighboring towns are arranging to attend the funeral in a body.

To his executive ability and personal leadership is chiefly due the brilliant execution of the plan of campaign in north Luzon, which has scattered the insurrectionary forces from San Isidro to the Gulf of Lingayen. That section of the island, which had to be traversed during the very worst season of the year, presented difficulties considered by all acquainted with it to be almost insurmountable, but General Lawton thoroughly covered the program assigned him.

When he reached Tayug and found that the other division had not arrived, he went through to Dacupan on his own responsibility. Although he imposed great hardships on his men, he invariably shared their lot cheerfully.

Thirteen Americans, including three officers, were wounded in the engagement at San Mateo where General Lawton was killed. Captain Breekenridge's wound is not considered dangerous, although the bullet penetrated his arm and side.

It is estimated that the insurgents numbered five hundred and that half of them were armed with rifles. The American numbered thirteen hundred, but the command had been much depleted by sickness.

The wagon train found the roads impassable and was obliged to return. The insurgents retreated to the northeast, leaving six dead.

They have other forces near Taytay. This region, although close to Manila, has proved the most difficult from which to dislodge the enemy. It is now reported that the insurgents intend to concentrate at Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, and in the district east of Laguna de Bay.

The American Secret Service reports that Aguinaldo has joined the Mariguina force.

JOHNSON TO MORGAN.

Demands Retraction of Charges That He Holds Stock in Corporation.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 20.—Governor Johnston today mailed the following letter to Senator Morgan:

"Montgomery, Ala., December 20.

"To Hon. John T. Morgan, U. S. Senator, Washington."

"Sir: You are quoted as having said on the 18th in a speech to the Senate that a monster monopoly had to leave Alabama and find a home and shelter in New Jersey and a large corporation has taken its place in Alabama, in which the Governor of Alabama has, or had, a large amount of stock and who leads the procession.

"I regret that you did not make this charge on the stump in Alabama, where I would have had a chance to reply, but waited until you found the shelter of the Senate.

"The charge is not true and I respectfully demand that you shall retract the same or find some one reputable witness to sustain it.

(Signed) "JOS. E. JOHNSON."

Iron Co.'s Properties Sold.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 20.—The Cartecay Iron Company's properties located on the line of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad at Ellijay, Ga., have been sold to Eastern Iron dealers.

The property has been extensively opened and shows large deposits of high grade ore.

The property was owned jointly by Colonel A. E. Buck, the present United States Minister to Japan and O. C. Fuller, clerk of the United States court at Atlanta.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Hanna Issues a Call, a Library of Congress Librarian

Washington, Dec. 20.—Chairman Hanna tonight issued a call for the next Republican National Convention to be held in Philadelphia, June 19th, 1900, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. The call provides for the usual representation of double the Senatorial and Congressional delegations from each State and of two delegates each from the Territories, Alaska and the District of Columbia. The Territories are advised, however, to elect six delegates and Alaska four, and the admission of such additional delegates to the convention is recommended.

Senator Morgan's Amendment.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Following is the full text of the substitute for Senator Bacon's amendment which was offered in the Senate today by Senator Morgan:

"That in pursuance of section 4, article 4 of the Constitution, the United States will guarantee to the people of Porto Rico, and the Pacific Islands and all other States and peoples within its sovereign jurisdiction and control a republican form of government and will protect them against invasion."

Woman Burned to Death.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 20.—Miss Lulu Stevens, aged 32, a member of a well known family, was burned to death today. She was in a room by herself at her residence on Hawthorne street when in some manner unknown her clothes caught fire. Her screams attracted help, but when it arrived she was in a mass of flames and had been so seriously burned that death resulted within a few hours. She was unable to explain how the accident occurred.

WELCOME TO WOOD

His Reception by Cubans Without a Parallel.

Local Papers Say He is the Most Acceptable Man Who Could Have Been Appointed to the Governor Generalship.

Havana, Dec. 20.—Major General Leonard Wood, the new Governor General, arrived here at daybreak today on the steamer Mexico which left New York for this port December 16th. The steamer was gaily decorated with flags. From Cabanas Fortress a major general's salute of 13 guns was fired and the Cubans from the Punta fired a governor general's salute of 21 guns by the explosion of petards.

The welcome given Gen. Wood was, according to all the old residents, without parallel in the history of the island.

The local papers devote considerable space to the reception, declaring that General Wood is the most acceptable man who could have been appointed to bring Cuba out of her difficulties into a quiet harbor.

Stonewall Jackson's Last Dispatch.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 20.—Mr. A. E. Morrison, of Leesburg, Va., has left at the Mercantile Trust Company for safe keeping the last dispatch written by General Stonewall Jackson. The dispatch was directed to General Lee, and was written at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 2nd, 1863. General Jackson was killed about 7 o'clock the same day. The dispatch was intrusted to Mr. Morrison for delivery, but never reached its destination, as the bearer was wounded in his efforts to get through the lines and was unable to proceed or to turn the dispatch over to another courier. Mr. Morrison has since kept the paper, which he prizes highly as being, perhaps, the last action of the famous Confederate general.

The dispatch read as follows:

"Near Six Miles West, "Chancellorsville, 3 p. m., May 2d, 1863. "General: The enemy has made a stand at Chancellorsville, which is about 2 miles from Chancellorsville. I hope so soon as practicable to attack. I trust that an over kind Providence will bless us with success.

"Respectfully, "T. J. JACKSON, "Lieut. Gen.

"To General Robert E. Lee. "P. S.—The leading division is up and next two appear to be well closed. "T. J."

Favorable Report on the Treaties.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today authorized a favorable report upon the two treaties negotiated with Great Britain and Germany for the dissolution of the tripartite agreement for the control of the Samoan Islands.

Splenetic Fever Quarantine.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The Secretary of Agriculture today issued the annual order effective January 1st next, establishing a Federal quarantine against splenetic or Southern fever among cattle.

To Consider Contests.

Washington, Dec. 0.—Elections Committee Number One of the House held its first meeting today and arranged to begin the consideration of contested election cases soon after the holidays.