

THE BRITISH DEFEAT

Explained by Stampede of Mules of Ammunition Train.

AMMUNITION SOON EXHAUSTED.

The Troops Fight as Long as Cartridges Last—The Disaster Not as Great as at First Supposed—The Loss on Either Side Not Yet Known—General White Cables Full Account of the Defeat. Ladysmith Declared to be in no Danger—England's Friends.

London, November 1.—It was announced today in a special dispatch from Ladysmith that the Boers again closed around that place on Monday night, sending shells into the British camp. The two guns landed from the British cruiser Powerful opened fire on the Boers at dawn Tuesday. The Boers brought up more guns, but some of them were silenced. It is added that the Boers' loss must have been heavy.

The garrison at Ladysmith is described as being in good spirits and confident and the troops are said to be full of fight. The artillery duel was still in progress Tuesday night.

Cape Town, October 31.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The guns of the British naval brigade have knocked the Boer 40-pounder clean off its platform and have silenced the Boer guns on Hepworth hill. The Boers abandoned their positions.

WHITE'S ACCOUNT OF THE LADYSMITH DISASTER.

London, November 1.—The British war office today made public a dispatch received from General White describing the operation of Monday. It was as follows:

"Ladysmith, October 31, 7:50 p. m. I took out from Ladysmith a brigade of mounted troops, two brigades of divisions of the royal artillery, the Natal field battery and two brigades of infantry, to reconnoitre in force the enemy's main position to the north and, if the opportunity should offer, to capture the hill behind Farquhar's farm, which had, on the previous day, been held in strength by the enemy. In connection with this advance, a column, consisting of the Tenth mountain artillery, four half companies of the Gloucesters and six companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the whole under Lieutenant Colonel Charlton and Major Adye, deputy assistant adjutant general, was dispatched at 10:30 p. m., on the 29th, to march by night up Bell's spruit and seize Nicholson's neck, or some position near Nicholson's neck, thus turning the enemy's right flank. The main advance was successfully carried out, the objective of the attack being found evacuated and an artillery duel between our field batteries and the enemy's guns of position and Maxims is understood to have caused heavy loss to the enemy. The reconnaissance forced the enemy to fully disclose his position and, after a strong counter-attack on our right, the infantry brigade and cavalry having been repulsed, the troops were slowly withdrawn to camp, pickets being left on observation. Late in the engagement the naval contingent under Captain Lamberton, of her majesty's steamship Powerful, came into action and succeeded, with their extremely accurate fire, the enemy's guns of position.

"The circumstances which attended the movements of Lieutenant Colonel Charlton's column are not yet fully known, but from reports received the column appears to have carried out the night march on the objective of the two miles of Nicholson's neck. At this point two boulders rolled from the hill and shots stamped the ammunition mules. The stampede spread to the battery mules, which broke loose from their leaders and got away, practically the whole of the gun equipment and the greater portion of the regimental small-arm ammunition. The reserve was similarly lost.

"The infantry, however, fixed bayonets and, accompanied by the personnel of the artillery, seized a hill on the left of the road, two miles from the neck, with but little opposition. There they remained unmolested till dawn, the time being occupied in organizing the defence of the hill and constructing stone sangars and walls to cover from fire. At dawn a skirmishing attack on our position was commenced by the enemy, but made no headway until 9:30 o'clock, when strong reinforcements enabled them to rush to the attack with great energy. Their fire became very searching and two companies of the Gloucesters, in advanced position, were ordered to fall back. The enemy then pressed to short range, the losses on our side becoming very numerous.

FILIPINOS FLEEING

BEFORE THE RAPID MOVEMENTS OF OUR TROOPS.

PEACE PREVAILS IN NEGROS.

The Brigands Dispersed—Municipal Elections—Farmers Returning to Work—A British Blockade Runner Captured—No Spanish Islands North of Luzon—The Philippine Commission to Make a Report on Certain Features at Request of the President.

Manila, November 1.—General Hughes, commanding in the Visayan district, has sent in an encouraging report. He says the island of Negros is now more peaceful and orderly than for twenty years. The planters are pursuing their business, undisturbed by the bands of brigands who had long levied tribute on them. The Americans have scattered the brigands and propose to pursue them until they are effectually suppressed.

General Young's column entered Cabanatuan, north of San Isidro, yesterday morning.

Colonel Parker, with two troops of the Fourth cavalry, took possession of the deserted town of Alilaga. Captain Batson captured a telegraph operator and his escort, finding a telegram to Aguinaldo from an insurgent colonel, reporting that General Lawton was killed in a recent fight and that his body had been sent to Manila. The operator added that 600 insurgents were approaching Alilaga from Tarlac. Batson placed his scouts in ambush awaiting them.

Colonel Hays, with four troops of the Fourth cavalry, charged the towns of Talavera and Cobal, dispersing 150 insurgents and pursuing them for three miles without any loss. They captured two brass cannon and a quantity of ammunition, including many Hotchkiss shells. Captain Batson took a storehouse and quantities of rice, sugar, corn and forty bull carts.

The British steamer Leuban, from Hong Kong, 500 tons, with a prize crew from the United States gunboat Cassin, on board, arrived here. She was captured while running the blockade of Zamboanga. She had unloaded her cargo of merchandise.

All signs show that General Young's rapid advance is demoralizing the insurgents, who think that the Americans, in striking so many places, must have overwhelming forces.

Aguinaldo is personally conducting the campaign. He is asking the people to give up rice and to replenish the army with recruits, but without success.

Washington, November 1.—General Otis cables the war department as follows:

"Manila, November 1, 1899. Hughes reports progress in better state of lawful submission than for twenty years, planters no longer in danger; quiet election, over 5,000 votes cast, no frauds attempted; inauguration military civil government, 6th of Oct. Hughes' conduct during the operations against Tagalos in Panay as soon as condition of rails and trails permit."

PARTITION OF SAMOA.

Negotiations to this End Among the Three Powers.

Washington, November 1.—The negotiations for the partition of the Samoan islands are proceeding rapidly, and officials here would not be surprised if a final agreement were reached in the near future. The discussion which is going on in London, with the co-operation of the authorities here and in Berlin, has brought out certain essential features on which all three powers, Great Britain, Germany and the United States, appear to be agreed.

At the outset, it is stated that the determination was reached that the tripartite government of the group should come to an end, and that not more than two powers, and preferably one, should govern the islands. It soon developed that an agreement was not likely to be reached by which any one power would take the entire group, but the chances seemed good for an agreement that two powers divide the islands, thus giving a dual government in place of the present unwieldy tripartite arrangement. In such an arrangement, it seemed to be generally accepted by the negotiators that the United States would be one of the two powers to be represented and that the island of Tutuila, on which the harbor of Pago-Pago is located, would naturally fall to the lot of the United States. It is understood that the British authorities quite coincided with this view, and that while the Germans seemed to regard it favorably, it was left open for more mature approval by the Berlin authorities.

One of the remaining islands, Upolu, is of much value, while the other, Savaii, is practically valueless. It is suggested that Great Britain cede the Gilbert and Solomon islands to Germany, the latter retiring from Samoa. The Fiji islands and some other points also have been considered during the discussion, but thus far Germany has not acted favorably on the suggestion, and there have been evidences that she preferred to retain her interests and make compensation to Great Britain. The subject remains open and appears to be the chief point remaining in the way of a final adjustment.

SIX NEW CRUISERS

Bids for Their Construction Opened at Navy Department.

Washington, November 1.—Bids were opened at the navy department today for the construction of six sheathed and coppered cruisers authorized by the last naval appropriation bill. These vessels will be of about 3,200 tons displacement, a little larger than the Raleigh and Cincinnati class. The speed is to be not less than 16 1/2 knots. The new ships will have twin screws and a battery composed of ten 5-inch guns, eight 6-pounders, two 1-pounders and four machine guns.

The limit of cost fixed by congress, exclusive of armament, is \$1,141,800 each, and it is provided that not more than two of these vessels shall be built in one yard.

Among the bids were the following: William R. Trigg & Co., Richmond, Va., one vessel, department's plans, \$1,027,000. Same company—bidders' plans, one vessel for \$1,044,000, speed guaranteed 18 knots. Two vessels, same type, for \$837,000 each.

Same company, bidders' plans, one vessel for \$1,073,000. Same type, two vessels for \$1,027,000 each. Same company, bidders' plans, guaranteed speed of 19 knots, one vessel for \$1,073,000. Two vessels, same type, \$1,039,000.

Geo. Noland, Rockland, O., says, "My wife and I plus forty years of Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cured her. It is the best salve in America." It heals everything and cures all skin diseases.—R. R. Bellamy.

Governments October Crop Report.

Washington, November 1.—The climate and crop bulletin for October issued today by the weather bureau, says:

In the districts east of the Rocky mountains, the month of October has been very mild and the first half generally dry. These conditions proved very favorable for maturing and gathering late crops, but were not favorable for plowing, fall seeding, and germination of sown grain over a large part of the winter wheat region. During the latter part of the month the drouthy conditions were largely relieved, although Iowa and portions of eastern Nebraska, northern Missouri and the central gulf states were suffering for rain at the close of the month. The weather conditions on the Pacific coast have been very favorable.

Under exceptionally favorable weather conditions cutting, husking and cribbing corn have made rapid progress.

THE SHUBRICK LAUNCHED

LITTLE CARRIE SHUBRICK OF ROCKY MOUNT CHRISTENING HER

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY

Arrives and is Given a Royal Welcome. Luncheon at The Jefferson Hotel Precedes the Launching—An Impromptu Reception—The Launching a Perfect Success—The Bad Weather Causes Postponement of the Street Pageant. A Slight Accident.

Richmond, Va., October 31.—The demonstration here today was a success in many respects, despite the forbidding weather. The civic carnival parade had to be abandoned until tomorrow, and the decorations of the buildings presented a bedraggled and woe-begone appearance; but the people, residents as well as visitors from other Virginia cities and points outside the state, who came to witness the launching and see the president, were enthusiastic, and as far as possible, put the best foot foremost.

The presidential train arrived on time, and as it skirted through the suburbs of the city, the Howitzer battery fired a presidential salute. At Elba station, in the West End, where the president debarked and took carriage for the Jefferson hotel, he was formally welcomed by Mayor Taylor.

Immediately after this ceremony the president and party were driven to the Jefferson hotel and held an informal and somewhat enforced reception in the Franklin street lobby of the building. It is estimated that 1,000 persons shook hands with him before he would permit the police to clear the way for him to his private apartments.

A little later luncheon was served in the dining rooms of the hotel, some 300 persons sitting down, and then the presidential party were driven to the shipyard, the president being warmly cheered all along the route. At the yard an immense crowd had assembled and the president, having been introduced from the stand by Mayor Taylor, spoke briefly.

At the conclusion of the president's speech, Secretary of the Navy, Long was introduced by the mayor, and in acknowledging the reception given him by the crowd, said:

"Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I shall not attempt to make a speech to you at this time and under these circumstances. I can only say that, as secretary of the navy, and still more as a citizen of this great United Republic, I rejoice heartily with you in this contribution to the usual formalities of this example of what can be done by southern capital and southern labor—and in the fact that this day is a 'feather' day in the proud history of the grand old commonwealth of Virginia." (Applause.)

"The launching was a great success, the boat being christened by little Miss Carrie Shubrick, of Rocky Mount, N. C., great-grand niece of Commodore Shubrick, the usual formalities, which was a side-launching, but the boat took the water like a duck amid enthusiastic cheering, the tooting of steam whistles, etc.

"At the conclusion of the ceremony, the vessel, with the Virginia naval reserves, did not arrive until an hour and a half after the launching, when they fired a presidential salute. The boat was caught in a terrific storm last night and at one time it was feared she would be lost.

On the christening stand were little Miss Carrie S. Shubrick, who christened the boat; her maids or honor, Misses Mary Curtis, Elizabeth Preston and Mrs. Trigg, Dr. and Mrs. John T. Shubrick, president of the sponsor, Mr. William R. Trigg and several of the Shubrick connections.

Miss Shubrick is a lovely little girl of 10 years. She has a soft, clear, rich complexion, dark eyes and dark brown curls, which fall about her face in a most bewitching manner. Her native beauty was much enhanced by her costume. She wore a simple but rich dress of white silk, trimmed with white satin and white lace. Her hat was white with white tips. She carried a bouquet of American beauty roses.

HUNTING SEASON OPENED.

Game Said to be Plentiful—Church Jubilee—An Earthquake Shock During the Storm—The Buffalo Divorce Case.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., November 1. Brights skies and a pleasant temperature greeted the waking world in this section today. The hunting season opened in this county and so this weather was specially welcomed, for hunters went forth, young and old, to reduce the immense number of birds that country people have been reporting.

Then, too, the members of Good Shepherd church and their friends welcomed the genial sunshine, for today the cornerstone of the big memorial cathedral was laid with imposing ceremonies.

Last night a reception was tendered the visiting clergy in the parish rooms. They were beautifully decorated and there were many there, in spite of the weather.

The greatest sympathy is felt here for those people and places in the eastern part of the state who suffered so severely from the terrible storm that has just swept that part of the country. While the wind blew here for hours at the rate of forty miles an hour and there was a distinct earthquake shock; still, no serious damage was done. The damage reached inland, and Raleigh should be very thankful that the storm was not so severe here as elsewhere.

The penitentiary authorities are saying that with their 30,000 bushels of peanuts they will raise this year, and their cotton crop running way up under "if" the prices keep up as now, the institution will be self-supporting next year.

Mrs. Preston Bridges, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. E. Burke Haywood, here for several weeks, returns today to her home in Wilmington.

The Buffalo divorce case is attracting much attention in the courts here today. Buffalo is one of the practicing physicians here and he sues his wife for abandonment, while she sues for cruelty.

It will be remembered that Mr. A. F. Page left the Methodist orphanage option of a half interest in the opera house here for \$5,500 in cash. This question will be referred by the trustees to the conference. There will be a difference of about \$15,000.

Mrs. Fatty D. B. Arrington was again before the courts in her suit against her husband for her property. He claimed the case should be heard in Nash county. She claimed she lived here and so the judge decided in her favor.

Chairman Holton, of the republican party, says all the populists will vote for the constitutional amendment.

Atlanta Cotton Convention.

The Savannah Morning News of the 27th instant, in reviewing the proceedings of the Atlanta cotton convention says, editorially:

"It is noticeable that the name of one of the chief owners of the American Round Bale Company is prominently mentioned in connection with the proposition to establish bonded warehouses for the storing of cotton. We are of the opinion that such a means as would enable the cotton growers to hold their cotton would be beneficial to the cotton growers' interest. Cotton is rushed to market almost as soon as it is picked, and the consequence is the spinners are able to get it at their own price. The heavy receipts at the beginning of the season create the impression that the crop is a large one. Any way the market, in the early weeks of the season, is glutted and consequently the price rules low.

REMOVING SILVER BARS FROM THE SUNKEN FERRYBOAT.

New York, November 1.—Nearly the whole afternoon was consumed in removing the bars of silver from the wreck of the ferryboat Chicago in North river. It was said today that there were about \$50,000 worth of silver. This was removed, a bar at a time. The diver would place the bars one by one in a bag and tie the bag to a rope to be hoisted to the surface. The diver would then come to the surface, take the bag and go down again.

You never know what form of blood poison will follow constipation. Keep the liver clean by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers and you will avoid trouble. They are famous little pills for constipation and liver and bowel troubles.—R. R. Bellamy.

Kinston Free Press.—There are 422 pupils enrolled at the white graded school and 130 at the colored.

Dr. H. H. Haden, Summit, Ala., says, "I think Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a splendid medicine. I prescribe it, and my confidence in it grows with continued use." It digests what you eat and quickly cures dyspepsia and indigestion.—R. R. Bellamy.

The epidemic at Key West About Over Washington, November 1.—Reports to Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, indicate that the yellow fever epidemic which has prevailed at Key West for the past six weeks, has about run its course. Only one or two new cases a day are now reported, and the messages say that a good breeze has been blowing for the past two weeks which, it is believed, has had a beneficial influence.

Reports from Miami are not so encouraging. Five new cases were discovered there yesterday and two deaths were reported.

The reports also are to the effect that the detention hospital at Dry Tortugas has been closed because of the absence of patients.

A new daily paper, the Index, is to be started in Salisbury.

LaGrippe, with its after effects, annually destroys thousands of people. It may be quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure, the only remedy that produces immediate results in coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia and throat and lung troubles. It will prevent consumption.—R. R. Bellamy.

What England is Fighting For.

London, November 1.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, speaking at Ealing this evening, regarding the situation in South Africa, said: "Our ultimate victory is certain, and when the terms which we, as victors, will propose to the vanquished are known, foreign nations will see that the main cause which has forced us to embark upon this conflict is not a desire of pecuniary profit or of territorial aggrandizement, but a determination to emancipate a vast territory, for the common benefit of mankind, from an ignominious and degrading tyranny."

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