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TAYLOR MAY NOT SIGN

He Is Not Satisfied with Terms of Agreement.

IS URGED TO STAND FIRM

Republicans Assert That the Agreement is a Virtual Surrender to the Democrats—Promise to Repeal the Goebel Election Law Too Vague to Give Any Assurance That It Will Be Done—Goebel to Be Buried Today

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7.—Many believe that Governor Taylor will not sign the agreement in its present shape. He is spoken of as a marked man, as are others who have been friendly to him.

Notwithstanding the fact that rain was descending when Goebel's body arrived, there was a big crowd at the depot, which fell in behind the hearse and marched to the hotel. Hundreds of dollars' worth of floral offerings had already been received at the hotel, and the ladies' parlor seemed a mass of flowers with just a line through the center. The casket was placed on one side of the line and then the crowd formed in line and for several hours they passed through the room and viewed the body.

Great preparations are being made for the funeral tomorrow. Special trains will be run from all parts of the State, and it is expected that there will be more people here than have ever been in the town at one time before. In anticipation of this crowd and its known temper, General Collier has ordered all soldiers to remain within the capitol square grounds. The sight of them in the streets, he thinks, would have a tendency to anger the people who were friends of Goebel, and he will take no chances of a clash.

It is believed by Governor Taylor's friends that the situation would be much simplified if the article of the Louisville agreement relating to the repeal of the Goebel election law were stronger. The agreement pledges repeal of the law. Taylor feels, it is said, that if he could bring about an absolute repeal of the law and the substitution of a law that would guarantee fair elections in the future, it would be substantial gain for the Republicans and it would be worth giving up offices to get the result.

There is talk late tonight of postponement of action on the agreement until another conference is held, and the talk is that there will be another conference Friday night in Louisville.

Taylor's Legislature Meets

London, Ky., Feb. 7.—Republicans of the General Assembly met here again today and elected a sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper and pages. The Senate was in session seventeen minutes. Both houses adjourned until tomorrow. Senator Jolly sent Governor Taylor a telegram saying the Republican legislators unanimously opposed his signing the Louisville agreement.

A New Complication Arises

Frankfort, Feb. 7.—A new feature of the political situation tonight is a rumor that the Louisville & Nashville road will remove all its shops and its main offices from the State. This railroad is the biggest industry in Kentucky.

The Louisville Post tonight says: "There was a rumor current this afternoon that the general offices would be removed to St. Louis and the shops of the Company, except those necessary for local purposes, would be removed to Nashville, May 1."

ON THE TRACK OF THE ASSASSIN.

Frankfort, Feb. 7.—William Pinkerton, the detective, arrived in Frankfort last night, and is investigating the assassination of Goebel. He was taken through the capitol grounds, and the spot where Goebel fell was shown him. Arthur and Justice Goebel have employed Colonel Campbell, of New York, formerly of Cincinnati, to aid in hunting down the assassin. Colonel Campbell is only one of several lawyers who have been retained by the Goebel brothers. He came to Frankfort today, and will remain, it is said, until arrests are made.

ARRANGING FOR GOEBEL'S FUNERAL.

Frankfort, Feb. 7.—Goebel's body arrived from Covington at 12 o'clock this morning. Arrangements for the funeral are being completed today. The body will lie in state in the capitol Hotel ballroom, and the funeral exercises will take place tomorrow in the parlors of the capitol Hotel shortly before noon. The services will be conducted by Rev. Arnold, of the Christian Church, a lifelong friend of Goebel. He will be assisted by several others.

PEACE OR BLOODSHED

The Issue Hangs Upon the Decision of Taylor in Regard to the Agreement

Frankfort, Feb. 7.—It has been a day of waiting, hunting and anxiety here. Governor Taylor was momentarily expected to sign the agreement settling the trouble, but up to a late hour tonight not a word has come from him. Democrats assert that upon his answer hangs the question of peace or bloodshed, while Republicans say that to sign the so-called Louisville treaty would be an act of cowardice.

The Louisville Commercial, one of the chief organs of the Republicans, officially denounces the agreement and says it will be a sorry day for Kentucky when peace is purchased at such a price. It contends that Governor Taylor has not any right to surrender his office until legally deposed, and to trade the great trust confided in him by the people for so-called immunity from the consequences of any of his public acts.

It is commented such as this from Republican newspapers, backed up by numerous letters and telegrams from Republicans, that is causing the governor to halt. Taylor has been in conference in his private office at the State house all day with a number of men who attended the conference at which the agreement was signed. All his legal advisers were also with him. Late tonight he was still cloistered with them.

Goebel's body was brought here today from Covington and is lying in state tonight in the ladies' parlor of the capitol Hotel. The hotels have filled up again with people and the talk of the crowds is getting to be more like that which was heard immediately after the shooting of Goebel. Men are saying that they would not give two cents for Taylor's life, no matter how the controversy over the

THE TREATY WILL FAIL

Administration's Pet Child Already Done For.

IT CANNOT BE CONFIRMED

The Opposition Takes the Ground That the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Was Abrogated by England in Assuming Sovereign Rights Over Territory in Central America—Aldrich and Morgan Say American Rights Are Protected

Washington, Feb. 7.—It is apparent from statements of senators and representatives who talked to President McKinley this morning that ratification of the canal treaty in its present shape is impossible. The knowledge that the convention is regarded as a surrender to England came as a great surprise to administration officers, but they have promptly appreciated the situation and already admit privately that their pet treaty is practically dead.

There has been no concealment for the past twenty-four hours of the belief of the President and Secretary of State that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force. This admission was promptly seized upon by the opposition as their most effective argument, regarding it as very singular and significant in view of the assertions of past administrations for many years that England abrogated the treaty when she entered upon control of Central American territory. This consideration and the fact that the claim prohibiting fortifying the canal is generally unpopular at the capitol, appear to be insurmountable obstacles to the treaty; and it is with much regret that the administration makes the admission that a diplomatic agreement has been framed that will not stand the test of examination and criticism.

One important fact seems to have been overlooked in the discussion of the matter heretofore. This is, it now appears, that the arrangement of the treaty dates back to negotiations concerning the Alaskan boundary, when England refused the concession simultaneously with the refusal of the United States to recede from their demands in the boundary dispute. Now it is held by some congressmen that the canal concession is given with the hope, if not with the understanding, that the boundary question will be more easily arranged by reason of it.

Senator Aldrich says the treaty should be acceptable to everybody, and no defenses are needed if neutrality is assured. Senator Morgan says that all opposition comes from those who seek to defeat the canal project. All the rights of the United States are secured in the treaty, he says; no advantage is given to England, and therefore the treaty will not be amended. There is to be no undue haste in considering the treaty in the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The treaty was discussed this morning for an hour and a half, Senator Morgan holding the floor for most of the time. He reviewed the Nicaragua Canal legislation, and toward the close of his statement gave expression to the solemn belief, notwithstanding the opposite view of Senator Frye, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was still in full force and effect, and that the United States were bound by it. Mr. Morgan said he had no fear that the United States would be unable to deal with an enemy in time of war because of the guaranteed neutrality of the canal. Chairman Davis discussed the question only a moment, confining himself to the subject of neutrality. He believed that neutrality, guaranteed by Great Britain and the United States and endorsed or approved by the leading maritime nations of the world, would prove the best protection to American interests there, and for the defence of the canal itself.

No action was taken and the treaty was laid over until the next regular meeting of the committee.

A CHANCE FOR RATIFICATION.

Washington, Feb. 7.—For the first time in twenty-four hours the administration is hopeful tonight that the Hay-Pauncefote substitute for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has a chance of success. The feeling that the treaty would be defeated has been changed by the attitude assumed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The treaty was referred to a sub-committee that will report in favor of ratification.

ANOTHER BRYAN RUMOR.

Now It Is Said He Is to Be Sidetracked in Favor of Olney.

Indianapolis, Feb. 7.—It was stated here today that there is a movement on foot to sidetrack Bryan and concentrate on Richard Olney for the presidential nomination. According to a story in circulation, Mayor Taggart, of Indianapolis, attended a conference in New York last week in which his aid was asked in furtherance of the plans. The reason alleged is Bryan's refusal to abandon silver. Olney is in hearty sympathy with the party on all questions except free silver.

MUD SLINGING MATCH SUSPENDED.

Havana, Feb. 7.—Governor General Wood has succeeded, after a conference with the editor of La Lucha, in stopping the mud-slinging contest between that paper and General Ludlow. Nothing derogatory to Ludlow appears in the paper today.

DATE FOR JEFFRIES-CORBETT BILL

New York, Feb. 7.—At a meeting today between Considine and Brady it was agreed that the fight between Corbett and Jeffries will take place in San Francisco April 10 or thereabouts.

BULLER AT IT AGAIN

His Army Crossed the Tugela River Monday.

ACTION NOW IN PROGRESS

All Correspondence from the Scene of Operations Stopped for Several Days—Buller Telegraphs for Stretchers—Dutch Ambulance Corps Starts for Harrismith—Boers Attack Two British Positions at Once.

London, Feb. 7.—Renewed important attempts to relieve both Ladysmith and Kimberley have been made, but the War Office refuses to disclose the result of either advance, although information later than press dispatches is undoubtedly in possession of the authorities. The Laffan correspondent with General Buller was allowed to telegraph last night to the effect that a feint had been made by the British in front of Spearman's Camp Monday, which was successful, while an advance was accomplished across the Tugela River some distance to the east, where a position was gained on the north bank of the river and held by the British. It was added that fighting continued. There are some further details from other sources, but the situation beyond Tuesday is unknown, and the War Office refuses to give any information.

Lorenzo Marquez, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Pretoria states that a telegram from Boer headquarters says that General Buller crossed the Tugela River Monday at two points under cover of heavy fire. The British, it is said, have been driven back on Poggiet's Drift. Artillery recommenced firing yesterday.

Durban, Feb. 6.—All correspondence with Buller's forces on the Tugela has been stopped for several days. Today Buller telegraphed for one hundred additional stretchers.

The Hague, Feb. 7.—The Foreign Office has received a telegram from Pretoria stating that the second Dutch ambulance corps has started for Harrismith, Orange Free State. This would seem to indicate that the next fighting is expected to take place in the Free State.

London, Feb. 7.—A dispatch to the Central News, dated Strekboom Camp, February 7, 8:30 a. m., says: Boers advanced against the British positions early this morning. Simultaneous attacks were made on the British outposts at Penhoek and Bird's River siding.

Modder River, Feb. 5.—Hector MacDonald brought the Highland brigade to Koodoesburg at noon yesterday, and now he holds Koodoesburg Drift and a kopje north of Riet River, besides another position adjoining. The Boers have two laagers in the vicinity of Koodoesburg.

At dawn today two mounted parties of Boers, in all about sixty men, approached the British on the north, but fled when the pickets of the Ninth Lancers fired on them. MacDonald, who was personally in command, had the Highland Light Infantry encamped all night on the north bank of the river. At dawn the British cavalry encountered about 300 Boers and exchanged shots with them. The burghers retired to the northeast.

Spearman's Camp, Feb. 7. 6:05 p. m.—On Monday the British made a successful frontal demonstration while the real advance was made on the right by the Durban Light Infantry, who stormed two hills and then bivouacked. The casualties were not heavy. Fighting continues at the time of sending this dispatch.

BOER REPORTS OF BULLER'S ATTACK.

London, Feb. 7.—Laffan's dispatch from Spearman's Camp is practically confirmed from the Boer side. The Boer commander declares that he repulsed Buller's frontal attack, but admits that the British gained a position north of Tugela river. He is, however, silent regarding subsequent events. Another Boer report ascribes to Commandant Shaikberger a successful repulse of Monday's frontal attack, and declares that the British recrossed to the south side of the river in great confusion at Fort Drift, losing heavily. Artillery cannonade continued and was the fiercest yet experienced. The British took an unim-

GOLD MINES IN BURKE

Quite a Number Have Been Sold Recently.

WORK WILL SOON BEGIN

Democrats Generally Support Amendment—Some Republicans Openly Advocate It and Many Populists Are on the Side of the White Man—Shot Gun Resistance Proposed by a Once Mighty Populist.

Morganton, N. C., Feb. 6. | Correspondence of The Morning Post. Much interest is manifested in the wholesale buying of gold mines that has been going on in Burke county for several months past. What is known as the Pruett mine has been bought for \$8,000, the Perry mine for \$5,000, the Scott Hill mine, owned by Mrs. Sarah McDowell, for \$5,000; Etley mine for \$4,000, and the Crawley-Cooper mine for \$4,000. R. P. Orr and J. P. Albert, of Newport News, Va., with W. L. Bishop as expert, representing New York capitalists with reported millions behind them, have bought these mines, and, it is said, will have machinery in place and two hundred hands at work within the next month. Ever since last fall these parties have carried on extensive prospecting in different parts of this county. Much money has already changed hands, and when the big deals now said to be in progress come to a close, large sums are yet to be expended. George Yandell has an agent here today who is inspecting mines within a few miles of Morganton.

Mr. Walter Brem, of Charlotte, a hustler with anything he puts his hands to, was mainly instrumental in getting these parties here and bringing about a trade. Gold mining has been conducted on a small scale for many years in this county. Its mineral resources are large and undeveloped, but, with no capital, the owners of the mines have been unable to work them to much advantage. They will now be worked with the most improved machinery and give employment to a large number of people.

Our people are taking great interest in and discussing the amendment. With few exceptions the Democrats are in favor of it, and in some instances Republicans openly advocate it. A "White Man's Club," with an enrollment of over fifty members, has been organized in one of the precincts of this township, and others will be formed as the campaign progresses. Since Senator Butler's speech in Raleigh, some of the bitterest opponents of the amendment are found among a few Populists in this section, who are always ready to sneeze when he takes snuff. The best element of their will of course support the amendment. But one we have among us, who not long since sat high in the seats of the mighty, and from a third-story window in the capitol city, with folded hands and placid smile, gazed contentedly about him as he munched his pie. The mills of justice were grinding under and about him, but he munched on, satisfied and confident that the days of plenty had come and to stay. But the State was restored to its own, and he was relegated to the humbler walks, and now the iron has entered his soul. The "altogether-righteous" expression has departed from his one-time benign countenance, and between dishing out a pound of coffee and measuring a yard of calico he punctuates his speech to a few of the faithful, with hatred and malice for all things decent, and advocates and encourages a shot-gun resistance to this coming election. How have the mighty fallen!

Burke has a candidate for Auditor in the person of Col. William S. Pearson, whose claims for the nomination will be vigorously pushed before the convention by his friends here and all over the State.

TWO NEW POSSESSIONS

We Secure a Coral Reef and an Uninhabited Island in Mona Passage

Washington, Feb. 7.—Mona Island and Monito Island, in Mona Passage, are to be added to the United States. These islands came into possession of the United States under the Paris treaty whereby Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies were ceded to the United States. The fact that the islands belonged to Spain was only revealed after a long search of charts by the Navy Department. Monito is only a coral reef. Mona Island is six miles long and three miles wide. It is uninhabited.

WOOD DECIDES FOR LUDLOW.

Havana, Feb. 7.—Governor General Wood has decided against Civil Governor Nunez in the dispute between that official and General Ludlow over the former's claim of right to review the Havana budget. General Wood explained to Nunez that inasmuch as President McKinley's order making Ludlow supreme in Havana was still in force he must have the budget. The impression prevails that the upholding of Ludlow is due to a desire not to offend his pride, in view of the fact that it is believed that he will shortly be relieved.

TAFT SEES THE PRESIDENT

His Work in the Philippines Will Occupy About Two Years.

PENDING PROBLEMS

Bryan Lectures in New York on the Political Issues

New York, Feb. 7.—William J. Bryan lectured in Carnegie Hall to-night on "Pending Problems" for the relief fund of W. S. Hancock Post, G. A. R. Mr. Bryan discussed for two hours the issues of the campaign. He denounced trusts, imperialism and the financial bill and declared that fighting in the Philippines was an unholy contest. He denounced the South African war and expressed the hope that the Boers would prevent the British from ever reaching Ladysmith. Letters of regret were read from Admiral Dewey and General Miles and Merritt.

SMALLPOX IN CHARLOTTE

Four Cases Discovered Within the Last Twenty-four Hours.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 7.—Special.—The smallpox situation here is growing serious. Four new cases—all negroes—have been discovered within the last twenty-four hours. All pupils in the graded schools who have not been vaccinated will be vaccinated tomorrow and Friday. Physicians are hampered by negroes concealing cases.

THREE LONG SPEECHES

Financial Bill Strongly Assailed in the Senate

Washington, Feb. 7.—The greater part of today's session of the Senate was devoted to discussion of the financial bill. Messrs. Turner, Bate and Allen discussed the subject in lengthy remarks. All three opposed it. Mr. Turner charged the Republicans with infidelity with regard to bimetallicism. He praised the Chicago platform and referred to his party as the "noble, inspired and God-like Democracy." Mr. Bate asserted that the bill was in the interest of the national banks and against the interests of the people. Mr. Allen said there was nothing commendable in the measure from his point of view, and declared that he was a bimetallicist on the basis of the ratio of sixteen to one.

Mr. Vest, earlier in the day, gave notice of an amendment requiring the treasury to print \$200,000,000 of bond and treasury notes, legal tender for all debts, to be issued to persons and corporations in amounts equal to the value of United States bonds deposited by such persons and corporations. The amendment provides that the notes shall bear interest.

Mr. Depew read a letter from Philippines Commissioner Schurman, denouncing as "preposterous" the recent statement by Mr. Pettigrew that he (Schurman) had attempted to bribe Aguinaldo and had failed.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL PASSED

With but little delay in the way of general debate, the House today finally disposed of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill for the year 1901, passing it in practically the shape recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Shafer of Colorado secured an opportunity to repeat and enlarge his speech of last week, arguing that it was the duty of the United States, of their own volition, under the terms of the Hague peace treaty, to mediate between the British and Boers.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio sent the House into shrieks of laughter, ridiculing Shafer's demand, in mock heroics denouncing the United States for their failure to have intervention in the past in cases of oppression and wrong in the relations of nations. He recommended the appointment of a commission to roam over the earth in search of cases of foul play and wrong-doing, and in case it appeared that natives of any wronged country resided in the district of any member of Congress, then the United States was to go to war and redress the wrong.