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NO HOPE FOR EWART

Report on His Case Sure to Be Unfavorable.

IT MAY BE UNANIMOUS

Colonel Dudley Says the Dockery-Bellamy Contest Will Be Reopened—Pritchard and Linney Invited to Make Republican Speeches in Boston—Small Reports on the State of Politics in the First District.

By JOHN BOYLE.
Washington, March 8.—Special.—Mr. Small, Representative from the First District, wide away for ten days, made special efforts in his district to get an popular sentiment as to the constitutional amendment. He said in the Post correspondent today that in his section the white people were almost a unit for it; that nearly all the substantial white men of even the Republican party favored it. They were not, he said, making any great fuss about how they were going to vote, but were convinced that in securing white domination, as the amendment would do, they would maintain a constant and recurring source of political friction.

Colonel Dudley, counsel for Mr. Dockery in the Dockery-Bellamy contest, said to The Post correspondent today that in his opinion the committee would not re-open the case and take new testimony. Colonel Dudley was at the capitol and may have spoken to the card, but no inkling has dropped so far as to what the committee will decide. The brief of counsel for contestant will not be filed until next Tuesday. It is not thought probable that the case will be submitted to a sub-committee, as is usual, but will be considered by the full committee. This will probably occur next Wednesday.

Mr. George H. Smathers will return here next Monday week, when he will file an affidavit respecting Judge Ewart's connection with the lumber company of which Smathers was appointed receiver. Prior to his departure, Mr. Smathers had an informal talk with Senator Simons of the sub-committee, and told him what his affidavit would contain. Having this information, the sub-committee will report to the full committee next Monday. They still adhere to their adverse report on Ewart, and it will be for the full committee to act. There is no change in the general opinion entertained about the capitol that the report of the committee will be adverse to Ewart, and some well-informed people believe it will be unanimous against him.

Senator Pritchard and Congressman Linney will leave here on the 11th instant for Boston, where they will deliver addresses before the Republican club of that city. They go at the special invitation of Congressman Roberts, who wrote the report in favor of seating Mr. Pearson in the House from the district from which Mr. Crawford was elected.

A gentleman who is supposed to enjoy Mark Hanna's confidence is authority for the statement that that mighty person says only two names are being seriously considered for the Republican vice-presidential nomination, and that these names are Stephen B. Elkins and Cornelius N. Bliss. It is further stated by the same authority that the administration virtually has lost hope of quieting the factional rumpus in New York, and that, therefore, Mr. Bliss will have to be stricken from the list of eligibles. This ought to be very welcome news to Senator Elkins, as by the process of exclusion his is the only name left on Hanna's slate. But, as Miss Belle Allendale would say, notwithstanding and nevertheless, the nomination of Woodruff, and the Florida delegation to the Philadelphia convention is said to be committed to him. Wherefore it seems that Senator Elkins must not put too much trust in the overmastering power of Hanna, but ought to begin humping himself in lively fashion.

Solomon Mullen, of Elizabeth City, has been granted a pension of \$10. Thomas W. Henry has been appointed a stamper in the Asheville post-office.

Representative Klutz will have two important appointments to make soon—one a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point and the other a cadet to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, both of which he has decided to fill by competitive examination.

Representative Kitchin also has an appointment to West Point, and he, too, will fill that by competitive examination. In both instances the applicants must reside in the respective districts for which they apply. It will

be no easy task for young men to meet the government requirement as to physical test and mental ability. Very many more fall than succeed, but still there are some who meet every requirement and successfully pass the ordeal.

Today Mr. Butler introduced a bill granting an increase of pension to Elias M. Lynch, of Rutherford county, of \$12; also a bill granting an increase of pension of \$12 to Jeremiah Jackson, of Rutherford county; also a bill granting an increase of pension of \$12 to William Flynn of Rutherford county.

Senator Pritchard introduced a bill granting an honorable discharge to Andrew H. Clemmons, formerly of Company F, Fifth Regiment U. S. V.; also a bill to pay James M. Howard \$40,000 for the rent of the marine railway property in New Bern during the war; also a bill to correct the military record of Henry Butler; also a bill for the relief of E. B. Norville; also a bill granting an increase of pension to \$24 per month to Merritt Young, Company G, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry; also granting a pension to James Edwards, Company I, Third Regiment North Carolina Mounted Infantry.

The president has signed the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over Fishing creek.

Congressman White takes luncheon almost daily in the House restaurant, where members and their wives and hundreds of handsomely dressed ladies are. Under the rules of the House, all members are equal, but it is noticeable that none of his colleagues from North Carolina ever dine or lunch with him. He sits solitary and alone and as a rule has the whole large room to himself. When he sits down all others about seem to have a desire to ascertain the exact condition of the weather outside of the capitol building.

THEATRE FRANCAIS BURNED

Anarchists Supposed to Be Responsible—An Actress Perishes.

Paris, March 8.—The famous Theatre Francais has been destroyed by fire. The opinion grows among the public that the conflagration was due to the explosion of a bomb, for neither the gas nor electric lights were in use at the time the fire broke out. Furthermore, premeditation is indicated by the fact that the iron screen could not be worked and the fire extinguishing apparatus was in disorder. Thursday's matinees are chiefly attended by rich persons, and this leads to the supposition that anarchists were at the bottom of the affair. Had the fire occurred when the audience was present the loss of life would have been enormous. It is believed that the bomb had a fine attachment set to go off shortly after the curtain was raised, but that it went off prematurely.

Mismanagement reigned supreme during the initial efforts to suppress the fire. The engines either arrived late or were found to be defective after they had arrived.

An effort was made to prevent the fact of Mlle. Henriot's death becoming known. This led to a false rumor that her body was that of another person. Even when the body was identified the officials declared that Mlle. Henriot was only wounded. The actress' face and chest were carbonized. Her eyes were gone, but her hair and back had not been touched by the flames. A chemist with her initials on it led to identification of the body. Mlle. Henriot was a new recruit at the theatre and she did not know the passages in the building. Her companions, male and female, hurriedly saved themselves. She was momentarily forgotten.

The papers blame the administration for its lack of precautions, and point out the fearful consequences had the fire happened two hours later.

Mlle. Henriot's mother is reported to have become demented from grief. The statue of Voltaire in the theatre was destroyed.

SLEPT WITH A CORPSE

Killing a Negro Did Not Disturb the Slumber of Distiller McBee.

Columbia, March 8.—Plincy Hill, a negro, was killed by Luther McBee, owner of a distillery near Greenville, last night. McBee is a bachelor about 30 years old, and Hill was his servant and lived in his house. Negroes report that McBee and Hill had words in the house after dark and that Hill said he was not afraid of McBee. Shortly afterward a gun was fired. This morning the body of Hill was found in McBee's room. McBee slept late in the room with the corpse. Then he rode into town, visited his lawyers and surrendered to the sheriff.

An Expedition Miscarries.

New York, March 8.—The steamship Olympia arrived this afternoon from Port Limon, Costa Rica. Captain Sellers, of the Olympia, said that a company of Costa Rican soldiers, with considerable war materials and supplies, left Port Limon about the 25th of last month, destined for some place on the Colorado River, which is the dividing line between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Instead of the sloop, which was engaged to transport the soldiers, steering for the Colorado River, it was headed, unknown to the soldiers on board, for Greytown, Nicaragua, where it was turned over to the Nicaraguan government.

Mr. J. J. Jenkins of Pittsboro, census Inspector for this district is a visitor in the city.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

House Committee Agrees to Senate Amendments.

TO HEAD OFF TRUSTS

Amendments Adopted Intended to Prevent Combinations of Ship Owners or Ship Builders to Get the Lion's Share of the Subsidy Money—Democrats Oppose the Bill and Will Submit a Minority Report.

Washington, March 8.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held an extended session today with a view to completing the Shipping Subsidy bill, which has been under consideration for some time. The bill as originally introduced was taken up, and served as a basis for action, a number of amendments being made along the lines of the substitute measure proposed by Representative Minor of Wisconsin and some of his Republican associates. These amendments have been incorporated in the main in the Senate bill, so that the action of the House committee brings the two houses in virtual agreement on the form of the measure. The voting disclosed that the majority was united in the plan of revising the bill. The minority also acted together in general opposition to the bill, with the exception of Mr. Chanler of New York, who withheld his vote, and Mr. Daly of New Jersey, who was absent.

New amendments, intended to prevent the creation of a trust in shipping interests, were proposed by Representative Stevens of Minnesota and led to extended discussion.

By a vote of 10 to 5 the bill was finally ordered reported, and Representative Grosvenor, chairman of the committee, was authorized to submit the report. Mr. Grosvenor summed up the results by saying the committee had agreed to the amendments in the Senate bill and also a few other amendments. On the final vote all the Republican members favored the bill as amended, and all the Democrats opposed, except Mr. Chanler, who did not vote.

Mr. Stevens' anti-trust amendments were agreed to. Summed up by him, they are as follows: "That any vessel or owner of a vessel entering a trust to increase the price of export freights or in restraint of export trade shall cease to draw compensation under this bill."

The second provides substantially, "that any combination or conspiracy of shippers engaged in building vessels for compensation under this act is declared illegal, and upon proof of combination or conspiracy of shippers having a capacity of one-third of the new tonnage of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to admit foreign built vessels to take the place of new vessels constructed under this act, except that such new vessels shall not enter the coastwise or lake trade."

Another amendment agreed to which is not in the Senate bill, reduces the bounty 5 per cent annually after ten years.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, the ranking Democrat of the committee, offered a free ship amendment, which was defeated, although all the Democrats and Messrs. Jones of Washington and Fordney voted for it. Another amendment by Mr. Fitzgerald, giving until 1901 for the American registering of ships purchased abroad, was supported by the Democrats and Mr. Jones, but was also defeated.

The Democrats of the committee will submit a minority report opposing the bill as reported.

AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD

Canada Charged with Selfish Motives in Sending Men to the War.

London, March 8.—London is amazed and shocked by the suggestion contained in the leading editorial of the Westminster Gazette that much of Canada's loyalty in responding to the call to the colonies for aid in suppressing the Boers was due to selfishness and not wholly to patriotism.

The Westminster Gazette declares boldly that Canada was eager to aid the mother country only because Canadians believed that such action would place her under obligations to support at all costs the Dominion's demand upon the United States for a slice of rich Alaskan territory.

THE QUEEN IN LONDON

Her Visit the Occasion for an Outburst of Enthusiasm

London, March 8.—The Queen arrived at Paddington Station from Windsor at 12:30 p. m. today and drove to Buckingham Palace in an open carriage drawn by four bays. Vast crowds lined the streets along the route and Her Majesty was received with unbounded enthusiasm and prolonged cheering. When the train arrived at Paddington Station the Queen alighted from the saloon car and although assisted by her usual Indian attendants, she walked firmly to the royal carriage. Her Majesty looked remarkably well.

The Queen's reception along the en-

tire route to Buckingham Palace was extremely hearty and affectionate. Enormous crowds lined the streets and cheered continuously, while the Queen bowed and smiled in response to the applause of her subjects. Just as the royal carriage went through the gates of Buckingham Palace the sun shone for a moment. The great crowd outside cheered enthusiastically and then sang the national anthem and "Rule Britannia."

The Queen left the palace at 4 o'clock this afternoon and drove east to receive Lord Mayor Newton at the Temple Steps of the Thames embankment. The scene in the city during the Queen's drive was similar to those on her arrival. When the royal carriage reached the Temple Steps Her Majesty was greeted with a roar of applause. She was escorted by the Life Guards and was welcomed by the Lord Mayor, the sheriffs, and the aldermen, and the commonwealth.

The Lord Mayor, who wore the crimson and ermine robes of his office, presented the pearl-handled city sword of state to the Queen. Her Majesty, in receiving it, said: "I wish to thank you for all my city has done."

The Lord Mayor, in reply, said: "Your words will ever be treasured in the hearts of your faithful citizens."

Illinois State Convention Called.

Springfield, Ill., March 8.—The Democratic State committee met here yesterday. It called the State convention to meet in Springfield, June 26, and passed a resolution of sympathy with the Boers.

Fall to Instant Death.

Charlotte, N. C., March 8.—Special.—Tom Kerns, a negro, broke his neck early this morning by falling forty feet from the top of the tramway at the Charlotte oil and fertilizer works. Death resulted instantly.

HORSE MEAT RATIONS

Horrors of the Situation in Beleaguered Mafeking.

GRIMLY STICKING IT OUT

Conditions Described as They Were Nearly Three Weeks Ago—Starvation Sickens the Besieged in the Face—The Garrison-Children's Graveyard Filling Up—The Cry of Despair.

Mafeking, Feb. 19.—Horse meat now composes a considerable part of our rations. There is little grumbling. The first pinch of the siege is over and the town has settled grimly to stick it out. What may be typhoid malaria has broken out in the women's laager, and dysentery, due to the absence of vegetables, is rife in the garrison. We are thrown upon our own resources. Such luxuries as we had are exhausted or have been commandeered for the hospitals, which are filled to overflowing. The children's graveyard, close to the woman's laager, grows weekly, as the young lives are cut short prematurely by shell and fever. We look with hope deferred for relief.

The cheerfulness which was characteristic of the early days of the siege has almost deserted us, the men preferring to remain at their posts rather than move about and work up an appetite which cannot be satisfied. The natives are in the worst plight. Those who are unable to work are allowed a small handful of meal daily. Many, braving the danger, wander about the town with gaunt and hungry faces in search of work, which entitles them to an extra ration of meat. If they find work they are generally too weak to perform it.

From their advanced posts the Boers rake the streets and market square. It is impossible to dodge their bullets. We have taken remarkable precaution, however, and the casualties, though heavy, are not what they might have been had less able men been at the head of affairs.

Even the headquarters mess fares scantily. Like saints under the altar, we cry, "How long, Oh Lord, how long?" Two hundred and ninety-two persons have been killed, wounded or died of disease. The garrison is so small that it would be criminal to make its weakness public, but there is never so much as a whisper. If no one has suggested the possibility of surrender, it is because we don't mean to get beaten, and we are cheerfully enduring the hardships of today rather than to make a surrender in any degree possible to-morrow.

Search for a Helpless Ship.

Norfolk, Va., March 8.—The revenue service steamer Onondaga has again started on her search for the Spanish steamship Minerva, which is somewhere on the ocean with forty men aboard and no coal. She is wholly helpless, and marine men say that her provisions and water must have given out during the weeks that have passed since her plight was first reported by the British steamship Parana, which was parted from the Minerva while towing her in a storm.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Boers Did Not Wait to Eat Their Dinners.

BRITISH TAKE A KRUPP

Lord Roberts Reports Result of Wednesday's Engagement with a Statement of Losses—General White Says He Regrets Nicholson's Neck, but Has Nothing Else to Regret Boers Said to Be Full of Enthusiasm.

London, March 8.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that he has captured a Krupp gun and a number of tents and wagons. The general also announces that General Clements has occupied Norval's Pont.

The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch:

"Poplar Grove, March 8.—Two brigades of cavalry, with horse artillery and Kelley-Kenny's division, marched today ten miles eastward.

"The Boers were quite taken by surprise yesterday. They moved off so hurriedly that they left cooked dinners behind. We captured a Krupp gun and several tents and wagons.

"The total casualties were: Killed, Lieutenants Keswick and Frieslick; wounded, Lieutenants Bailey of the Twelfth Lancers and De Crespiigny of the Second Life Guards, both severely; Lieutenant Smith of the Shropshires, who is believed to have been picked up by a Boer ambulance. Two men were killed, forty-six were wounded and one man is missing.

"Gatacre reports that he intends occupying Burgersdorp today.

"Repairs to the railways toward both Stormberg and Strinsburg are being pushed.

"Clements now occupies Norval's Pont on the south bank of Orange river. The bridge was blown up March 6, and the enemy are holding the north bank of the river, but not, it is believed, in any great strength."

JUST AS PLANNED

Flank Movement Compelled Boers to Withdraw from Their Position.

Poplar Grove, March 7.—2:30 p. m.—Via Kimberley.—The Boers who were holding position extending for ten miles along the kopjes and ridges south of Modder River, where they were carefully and skilfully entrenched, evacuated their ground after a few hours of desultory shelling, when they saw 8,000 British cavalry and 42 guns moving rapidly south between them and their reinforcements, without whom it was impossible for them to hold long their irregular position. The force that was isolated between General French and the river probably did not exceed 5,000 men. The British attack worked exactly as it was planned, and it resulted in the British taking over eighteen miles of Orange Free State territory with small casualties. The splendid weather improved the roads, and this helped the success of the movement.

The troops began to move Tuesday afternoon and bivouacked in front of Osofontein. At 3 o'clock Wednesday morning the troops moved south and marched for four miles, when they rested until it was daylight. Then the march was resumed, the force moving eastward. The Boers from their south position, on a group of kopjes called the Seven Sisters, delivered an ineffectual shrapnel fire, the cavalry turning further south over a grassy ridge to Kalfontein. From this place they moved three miles east and then wheeled north behind the Boers.

Meanwhile, in response to the shelling from the kopjes, the artillery dropped a few common shells into the Boer laager at a range of 7,300 yards. The laager was located among the Seven Sisters and the British fire brought out a score of wagons and some horsemen, helter-skelter northward across the ridge. The navy guns at 5:30 a. m. had given the signal for the infantry to advance. The ninth division, under General Sir H. E. Colville, moved along the north bank of the river, and the seventh division, under General Tucker, moved along the south bank, marching in parallel lines. The Boers retreated before the artillery fire.

WHITE SPEAKS BITTERLY

Late Commander at Ladysmith Distressed by Criticisms at Home

London, March 8.—Winston Churchill telegraphs the substance of an interview he has had with Sir George White, who commanded the Ladysmith garrison. General White said he might have held out until April 2, but this would have involved the death of most of the native population by starvation of the sick from want of nourishment; then he would have destroyed the stores and ammunition, and all who were fit to crawl five miles would have sallied forth to make a show of resistance and to avoid formal capitulation. He declared that he had always begged General Buller not to hurry the relief operations, adding earnestly: "It is not right to charge me with all the loss of life they involved."

Mr. Churchill says General White

spoke bitterly of home criticisms and of attempts at the War Office to supersede him, attempts which General Buller prevented from succeeding. In conclusion, he explained:

"I regret Nicholson's Neck. Perhaps it was rash, but it was the only chance of striking a heavy blow. But I regret nothing else. I would do it all over again."

BOERS FULL OF COURAGE

Reitz Says Their Fighting Spirit Still Undaunted

Pretoria, Monday, March 5.—Secretary of State Reitz has issued a war bulletin, in which, after saying that the government has not received official findings of the surrender of General Cronje, but must accept it as a fact, however painful, he adds:

"The government remains assured that the surrender will not discourage the burghers in their defense of their independence and standing as a nation. The struggle thus far has shown that the republics have vindicated themselves as an independent people. This reverse will not stagger us in the struggle for our cherished rights. Our belief remains that whatever happens, the Lord still reigns.

"Owing to the invasion of the Free State by a large force of the enemy, and other circumstances, it became necessary to take up other positions; hence the burghers in Natal have retired to Biggarsberg. All the commandos have reached there safely except a few who retired in the direction of Van Reenen's Pass. Thus, Ladysmith and Kimberley are no more besieged. In retiring, the enemy was time after time driven back, so that our laagers were not cut off. In these fights a few men were killed or wounded, and the enemy lost heavily.

"In spite of all reverses, the spirit of the fighting men as to the outcome remains unchanged. Among the commandos in Natal the burghers are full of courage.

"General De Wet now commands all the commandos at the Modder River. The president started yesterday evening for Bloemfontein to visit the laager of the Free State."

It is understood that President Kruger's visit to Bloemfontein was to try to arrange a compromise of the differences between the Transvaal and Free States.

Enthusiasm in Pretoria.

Pretoria, via Lorenzo Marquez, March 7.—7 a. m.—A dispatch from the Boer laager at Dordrecht, dated March 5, says:

"There was sharp fighting today, in which the attacking forces were repulsed. Two cannons and one Maxim were captured.

Detailed accounts of General Cronje's last stand have reached here and are causing immense enthusiasm.

DEATH DEALING LYDDITE

Boers Killed by Concussion Without Wounds of Any Kind.

Durban, Natal, March 7.—Lieutenant Anderson, who commanded a section of the Natal naval volunteers at Ladysmith, has arrived here. In the course of an interview he said that towards the close of the Pieter's Hill engagement the naval guns threw Lyddite shells on a kopje 2,500 yards distant. When the place was evacuated by the Boers he visited the trenches and counted therein ninety-eight dead Boers who had been killed by the concussion of the Lyddite, not one of them having a wound of any kind. Lieutenant Anderson declared that the fumes of the Lyddite turned the hair and beards of the dead men to a peculiar greenish hue, while the color of their skin was a strange yellow. They were unable to flee, having been paralyzed by their fear of Lyddite shells.

Overtures for Peace Reported.

Rome, March 8.—The Italian consul at Pretoria has telegraphed to his government that President Kruger and President Steyn are prepared to accept peace on the basis of the status quo ante-bellum and that they request the intervention of the powers to bring about that end.

DEWET COUNSELS SILENCE

He Says Boers Should Not Upbraid Cronje for His Misfortune.

Lorenzo Marquez, March 8.—Pretoria newspapers state that Commandant DeWet's report announcing the surrender of General Cronje recommended the burghers not to upbraid him, but to remain silent before the Lord in this hour of their trial. He added:

"Let us trust that God will strengthen our officers and burghers and give them a better conception of their duty to Him and the government."

The Standard and Diggers' News of Johannesburg, commenting on its announcement that the Transvaal dynamite factory will be utilized for manufacturing smokeless powder for the burghers in the field, says: "Thus the much abused factory, the destruction of which Chamberlain desired a year ago, justifies its existence and the president will reap the reward of his sturdy maintenance of the imperialists and the Rhodesites. The factory, indeed, justifies President Kruger's declaration that the dynamite monopoly was the foundation of the state."

A German Officer Killed.

Bloemfontein, Natal, March 6.—1 p. m.—via Lorenzo Marquez.—Among the

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