

THE MORNING POST.

Vol. VI

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1900

BOER SURPRISE PARTY

British Garrison at Ladybrand Closely Pressed

HUNTER TO THE RESCUE

Relieving Party Will Probably Be Too Late, as the Boers are Present in Overwhelming Numbers—The Garrison Burns Military Stores—Several Minor Engagements Reported in the Krugersdorp District

London, Sept. 4.—Dispatches from Maseru, Basutoland, dated yesterday, announced that the British garrison at Ladybrand is in a serious plight, having been surrounded by the Boer commandos of Grobler, Lemler and Haasebroek and 200 of Theron's scouts. The British garrison, finding themselves hard pressed, have burned all their military stores to prevent their falling into the hands of the federalists. Volley firing was audible at the time the dispatch was sent, which indicated that the garrison was holding out. The silence of the Boer cannon was believed to be due to shortage of ammunition.

General Hunter has hurried in the direction of Ladybrand to effect the rescue of the garrison, but it is feared that he will be too late, as the British are believed to be greatly outnumbered by the Boers, and the latter were reported as making a desperate assault upon the garrison.

A large army of Boers has appeared in the vicinity of the Vet river, and it is reported, are preparing for threatening operations toward the north.

According to the latest advices received by the War Office from General Roberts, Page's forces have arrived at Warumpar and Colonel Plummer has successfully engaged the burghers at Rooikop, capturing prisoners, ammunition and supplies.

General Hart had a fight with a party of Boers who were attempting to destroy the Johannesburg water works, August 31, and drove them off after sustaining nine casualties.

General Roberts adds that there have been small engagements in the Krugersdorp district, the Boers sustaining heavy losses. The British here had sixty men wounded.

The dispatch from Roberts, dated Belfast, September 2, 10:35 p. m., follows: "Page's men are at Warumpar. Colonel Plummer, in his engagement at Rooikop, captured seven prisoners, 100 rifles, 40,000 rounds of ammunition, 350 head of cattle and three wagons. His casualties were two officers severely and three slightly wounded."

"On August 31 General Hart had an encounter with a party of Boers, who were attempting to destroy the Johannesburg water works. The Boers evacuated a strong position. The British casualties were nine men and a horse."

"There have been several minor engagements in the Krugersdorp district, in which the British had sixty wounded and the Boers lost heavily."

Hospitals at the Seat of War

Cape Town, Sept. 4.—At the monthly meeting of Good Hope Society, Sir John Bull, chief commissioner of the Red Cross Society, stated that he had recently visited the hospitals at Pretoria, Johannesburg and at other centers of operations. He had found the arrangements for the care of patients excellent and the hospital supplies abundant. He spoke in glowing terms of the work of the London Central Committee, which he had hoped would become a permanent organization and result in co-operation between the civil and military hospital systems. The strain of war is now practically over, and there was no further need for public aid, although private assistance was still welcome.

BOERS HOLD THEIR GROUND

British Make an Unsuccessful Attack on Botha Near Lydenburg

London, Sept. 4.—Advises from Bidfontein, yesterday, date says: "The General Buller engaged the Boers in the mountains overlooking Lydenburg September 2. General Botha commanded the enemy which held the pass throughout the day. The Boer artillery fire was well served. Upward of 2,000 men comprised the Boer force. The British cavalry with a horse battery approached to within two miles of the enemy's position. The Boers then fired three long shots, which were directed, one on either side of the pass and one at a distance to the right. They also had another gun of high velocity mounted.

The British forces occupied a position in a basin on the right of the pass, and were unable to retreat at nightfall. The Boer guns were accurately trained, and were fired continuously all day, while the British, being unable to use their position for gun fire effectively, advanced their infantry. Between the lines and hidden in creeks and overgrown shrubbery were numerous Boer sharpshooters.

General Buller occupied an exposed position on a ridge at the front. The behavior of his troops under heavy shell fire was excellent. His casualties are not stated.

CABINET TALKS POLITICS

There is Nothing in the Chinese Situation Calling for Discussion

Washington, Sept. 4.—The cabinet officers spent most of their time at the meeting this morning in a discussion of the receipt of answers from China in regard to the Russo-American proposal, the administration feels that it can take no further action.

Nothing was done about the reports of looting and murder committed wholesale by the allies. Cabinet members feel that since no charges of that sort have been laid against the American troops, the matter cannot be properly dealt with by this government.

The meeting was attended by Secretaries Gage, Root, Wilson, Hitchcock

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

Commissioners Appointed to Assist Li Hung Chang

FOREIGNERS DISPLEASED

Certain European Powers Propose Formulating Conditions of Peacean Offer to the Russian Proposal—Germany's Policy Declared to Be Opposed to Partition of China—No News from Peking

London, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Central News states that the memorial sent by Li Hung Chang to the Empress in regard to the peace commission has been ignored. An imperial edict appoints Li Hung Chang, Prince Tung, Yung Lu and Lou Tung as commissioners. The last named is the tutor of the heir apparent, and is violently anti-foreign in his sympathies.

The dispatch adds that it is hoped in Shanghai that the powers will refuse to recognize this commission, the person of which embraces one Chinaman and three Manchus.

According to a dispatch from Rome, the king has summoned Marquis Visconti Venosta, minister of foreign affairs, to Naples for a conference over the Chinese situation. The Italian king has received a long communication from the Emperor of Germany.

A dispatch from Paris says that it is reported that certain powers propose formulating a program embodying the conditions upon which peace can be restored in China, reserving the question of the evacuation of Peking in opposition to Russia's proposal.

The Paris press comments approvingly on the cordiality of the Czar's letter to President Loubet in regard to the exposition, but the editor says that France is not disposed to subordinate her Chinese policy to sentimental display.

The Gazette, whose opinions are usually regarded as officially inspired, says in a telegram and Mrs. A. S. Warder, sister of Mr. McGraw, assisted in receiving.

Judge John Jay Jackson, who was appointed to the United States Court bench in West Virginia by Abraham Lincoln, was upon the veranda of Mr. McGraw's beautiful home to greet the Nebraskaan. Judge Jackson is one of the oldest judges upon the bench and is a gray-haired man of commanding presence.

The Academy of Music was already packed when the Bryan special arrived. It seated one thousand people ordinarily. Fifteen hundred crowded into it tonight. The Bryan party proceeded at once to the Academy of Music, Ferdinand Williams presiding at the meeting to order and introduced Senator George L. Wellington, who spoke for an hour. Senator Wellington was elected by the Republican Legislature and has declared himself opposed to the Republican platform and Mr. Bryan's administration. This is the Senator's home. He said by way of introductory remarks:

"I have not learned the art of voicing one sentiment in the Senate and acting upon another upon the hustings. I was compelled to differ from the government of President McKinley, as it developed, I gave evidence of my disagreement in the speeches I delivered in the Senate. I am here tonight to reiterate the convictions I voiced in the Senate. I am here tonight to declare my unalloyed antagonism to the policy of imperialism because the representative of that vicious principle."

Senator Wellington then went into details which were at one time interrupted by hisses. This was when his accusations against the policy of the Republican administration were most bitter. He was annoyed by the hissing that he paused and left his subject for a moment to say: "There are three things that hiss, the serpent, the goose, and the fool." Then he went on with his speech.

Mr. Bryan did not talk long this evening. He made two speeches, one in an Academy of Music and one to an overflowed meeting at the public square. The crowd there had been entertained by Mr. McGraw and others until the academy adjourned. Mr. Bryan did not touch upon any new points. Militarism and imperialism were his removal themes. Not once did he talk upon the money question.

"Tomorrow the party will go into West Virginia again."

Mr. Bryan was a close and attentive listener to Senator Wellington's address. He sat near him and watched him closely. Frequently he nodded approvingly when the Senator's remarks pleased him. Mr. Bryan looked serious as Senator Wellington said:

"Another danger to which I have already alluded is the potential influence of England in our national administration. I say to you tonight that in my judgment President McKinley is but proconsul of the English queen in the management of American affairs. Such are the dangers which are patent to every one who will stand long enough to read the signs of the times."

Senator Wellington's speech had been carefully and thoughtfully prepared, but the Senator was in poor voice, and many of his most significant remarks were not effective because they were not heard. The unusual feature in politics of a Republican United States Senator standing upon a platform side by side with the Democratic nominee for President, advocating the principles of a party which he once opposed, was witnessed tonight for the first time. Senator Wellington spared no man high in the party which elected him to his seat in the Senate. He was fearless in his antagonism this evening, even bold. Some of his fellow-citizens cheered and approved him. Others frowned upon him. He closed by saying:

"I am not a Democrat, but I am an anti-imperialistic Republican, and I promise you now that I shall work and vote against William McKinley."

Mr. Bryan asked those who had hissed Senator Wellington if they did when Democratic Senators left the Democratic

FOUR TO MAKE PEACE

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BRYAN COMES EAST

Last Night He Spoke in Cumberland Md.

HIS SPEECH A SHORT ONE

Senator Wellington, in an Address Preceding Bryan's, Declared His Hostility to Imperialism and Its Recognition Hissed—Bryan's Travels in West Virginia

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 4.—Four years ago this month, William Jennings Bryan made a tour of West Virginia, and today began another itinerary of speech-making through the State. After closing his speech, Labor Day, at Chicago, Mr. Bryan left on a special train for this State.

John T. McGraw, member of the National Democratic Advisory Committee, came from Chicago with Mr. Bryan. Mr. McGraw is the recognized leader of the Bryan Democracy of West Virginia, and is a candidate for the United States Senate. The special train reached West Virginia at Benwood, about noon. There a crowd of people had gathered at the depot to greet Bryan. Five stops were made between that point and Deer Park, Md., where Mr. McGraw has his summer home.

At the depot all along the line numbers of people had collected. The largest crowd was at Oakland, Md. A band boarded the regular train in advance of the special there, and a number of people accompanied the band to Deer Park, where Mr. Bryan took dinner as the guest of Mr. McGraw. Carriages were in waiting and Mr. Bryan, John T. McGraw, Charley Wells, a well-known West Virginia Democrat; J. C. Ralphsynder, once a candidate for governor; newspaper correspondents, and a few others, were driven to Rosemont, the summer home of Mr. McGraw. There a reception took place. The affair was quite a charming success. Miss Rose McGraw, Mrs. C. H. Durbine and Mrs. A. S. Warder, sister of Mr. McGraw, assisted in receiving.

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party because of the money question. He added: "Senator Wellington and I do not agree upon the tariff question, perhaps not the money question, but we believe in the Declaration of Independence. We Democrats loaned you Republicans some gold Democrats in 1896, and it is only fair that you pay us back with interest. So I propose to accept Senator Wellington and give you a receipt in full."

Mr. Bryan devoted the greater part of his speech at the academy to Senator Wellington. It appeared that he realized that the audience had failed to fully comprehend the Senator's speech. Mr. Bryan referred to the courage it required for Senator Wellington to desert his party—more courage, he said, than the rank and file of the Republicans, who were not held to the party by ties so binding as those of the Senator.

THE GROWING COTTON CROP

THE PLAGUE SPREADS

Over One Hundred Cases Under Observation

ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK

Wake Held Over the Body of a Woman Who Died of the Scourge—The First Case was That of a Lone Woman Who Died and Whose Body was Partly Eaten by Rats—London on the Verge of a Scare

Glasgow, Sept. 4.—The bubonic plague outbreak here probably originated last June in a house adjoining that from which the first patient was taken. At that time a Mrs. Branning died. She was living alone and her body was not discovered until a week later, when it had become decomposed and was partially eaten by rats.

A Mrs. Edson was employed to clean the house and she became ill and was removed to the hospital, where she is now suffering from enteric fever. Mrs. Brogan, an intimate friend of Mrs. Edson, a Mrs. Malloy and Mrs. Brogan's husband subsequently died. The wake held over the body of Mrs. Malloy communicated the infection to others and the conditions are favorable to the further spread of the disease through the wanderings of the infected rats.

The health authorities are constantly receiving advices regarding restrictions placed upon this port by authorities abroad. The shipping trade has already suffered severely. The price of chartering vessels has been advanced.

Restrictions against shipping cover a radius of ninety-two miles about Glasgow and include all of the Scotch coal-exporting stations.

At noon today the official medical bulletin reported thirteen doubtful cases in the hospital and 103 cases under observation. Of four new hospital cases, one shows genuine plague symptoms and three are suspicious.

False Alarm in London

London, Sept. 4.—The Evening News asserts that two cases of bubonic plague have developed among laborers on the Thames docks. Local physicians, however, declare that they have no anxiety as any precaution has been taken to prevent the disease from spreading in London.

The sanitary officer of the port, however, denies the News' story. He states that there is no case of plague in the city of London. He explains that the present scare is a repetition of that caused by the discovery of suspicious cases in July, and that it has no further foundation.

On September 1st a suspected case was treated in the Lock hospital, but a diagnosis taken at the end of the first twenty-four hours proved that the patient was not suffering from the plague.

The medical officer of the London county council, Dr. Squire Foster Murray, declares that it is impossible for plague cases to exist without being reported to him. The Atlantic Transport Company's steamers, Menominee and Mesaba are now berthed at the Victoria Albert docks where the scare originated.

BRYAN IN OHIO

He Makes Brief Speeches in Which He Makes Imperialism Prominent

Cambridge, Ohio, Sept. 4.—William J. Bryan found several hundred people awaiting him when he arrived at Zanesville early this morning. The train carrying him to his destination in West Virginia made a five minute stop at that point, and in response to repeated calls for the presidential candidate, Mr. Bryan appeared on the rear platform of the sleeper. Mr. Bryan declared laughingly that he could not shake hands and make a speech, but he came near doing so, for he grasped a large number of outstretched hands, and while doing so proceeded to make a brief talk to the people, who stood eagerly waiting. The speech was informal and was frequently applauded. After recalling his visit to Zanesville in 1896, at which time, he said, he was compelled to climb up the fire escape in order to get into the hall where he was to speak, Mr. Bryan said:

"We are in the midst of another campaign and you are to have your part in the settlement of the questions which are at issue. I every campaign issues are considered, but some one issue must be paramount in the mind of each person. In this campaign the Democratic party believes the question of imperialism to be the most important. The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question, but it believes that the form of government is more important than the kind of money. Imperialism attacks the principles of government. In saying this we are not indulging in prophecy. The Porto Rican bill asserts the doctrine that the Porto Ricans are beyond the protection of the constitution. Never until within a year has any party asserted the doctrine that the flag could be carried to places where the constitution could not go."

At Cambridge Mr. Bryan also spoke to a good crowd. He suggested a number of questions to be put to Republicans.

Wilmington Pays a Revolution Bill

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4.—Special.—The city auditing board today ordered payment of a bill for the press of the Daily Record, destroyed in the Wilmington revolution in 1868. The press was not owned by Editor Manly, the negro who wrote the article which led to the revolution, but was bought under mortgage, the holder of which put in a claim for \$50 soon after the press was broken up.

Deputy Sheriff Mautsby, of Columbus county, was here today carrying to Brunswick county Frank Aige, colored, charged with raping Annie Gore, colored. Aige claims that he only slipped the woman.

Death of Ex-Governor Lowelling

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 4.—Lorenzo D. Lowelling, who was governor of Kansas from 1863 to 1865, died suddenly last night at Arkansas City, Arkansas, from heart failure.

WEAVER GOES TO JAIL

THE RAINS CAME TOO LATE

To Benefit Crops to Any Great Extent

Poor Prospects for Late Cotton Crop

Uncut Tobacco is Scorched and Curing Badly—Rice Crop is Good

The Weekly Crop Bulletin for the week ending Monday, September 3, 1900, says:

Many favorable reports were received for the week ending Monday, September 3, 1900, in consequence of the widely distributed rainfall which occurred on several days, yet most reports indicate that the rains came too late to improve the prospects for the staple crops to any extent. Moreover, many places are still extremely dry, so that fall plowing and planting is impossible. The temperature for the week averaged six degrees daily above the normal, but moderated toward the close, the nights becoming somewhat cooler. Where rains occurred peanuts, field peas and sweet potatoes were refreshed, and the moisture stopped premature opening of cotton bolls to a considerable extent. Much fall plowing was done and turnip seeds sown. Fodder-pulling is nearly over in the east, but is just under way in the western portion of the State.

It is hardly possible that the weather conditions can materially affect the yield of corn. Much has been cut and stands in shock. Cotton is opening very fast, and picking has become general. In many counties the crop is half open. The prospects for late or top crop are very poor. Uncut tobacco has been badly scorched and is curing poorly. Cutting is proceeding actively in the north-central counties.

The crop is fine along the lower Cape Fear river, but poor in northeastern counties. The melon season is nearly over.

WEAVER GOES TO JAIL

A Witness in the Powers Trial Held for Trial

Georgetown, Ky., Sept. 4.—George Franklin Weaver, the "strolling barber," charged with perjury in the Powers case, was held to wait next term of the Scott Circuit Court in the sum of \$350 by County Judge Yates at his examining trial today.

Prosecuting Attorney Sebree argued that it had been proven by several witnesses that Weaver was not in Frankfort January 30, the day on which Geobel was shot.

Judge placed on the stand in rebuttal of witnesses W. A. Whitworth and A. T. Smith. Weaver testified that he had given Whitworth a receipt on Friday following the shooting, and dated it back. Weaver was unable to furnish bail and was returned to jail.

Republican Gains in Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 4.—Returns from yesterday's election are slowly reaching headquarters. The majority for the Democratic candidate for governor will be about forty thousand. The Republicans made considerable net gains over their vote of two years ago in all the towns of the State. This is due principally to the indifference of Democrats, many of whom refused to vote for Jeff Davis and remained away from the polls.

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