

THE MORNING POST.

Vol. IX

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1902

No. 79

TERRIBLE REVERSE TO THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA

General Methuen Wounded and Taken Prisoner by Delary—Hundred's Share in His Fate

London, March 10.—Great Britain has noted a terrible reverse in South Africa. General Methuen, one of England's greatest soldiers, and a force of 1,200 men under his command met defeat at the hands of the Boer General Delary. Methuen himself was wounded and taken prisoner and five guns were captured from the British. The news of the defeat was announced in the House of Commons today by Secretary of War Broderick. It was one of the most sensational statements ever made to parliament. Secretary Broderick read a dispatch from General Kitchener announcing the reverse. "Pretoria, Saturday, March 8.—I greatly regret to have to send you bad news of Methuen. He was moving with 900 men, under Major Paris, and 300 in waggon, four guns and a pom-pom from Windburg to Lichtenburg and was to meet Greffelt with 1,300 mounted men at Rovinafontein today. Yesterday morning early he was attacked by Delary, who was between Twebosch and Paalpankhill. The Boers charged on three sides. Five hundred and fifty men have

come in at Maribogs and Kraaipan. They were pursued by the Boers four miles from the scene of the action. They report that Methuen and Paris, with the guns, baggage, etc., were captured by the Boers. Methuen when last seen was a prisoner. I have no details of the casualties and suggest delaying publication till I can send definite news. I think this sudden revival of activity on the part of Delary is to draw off the troops pressing DeWet.

In a second dispatch dated Sunday, March 9, Lord Kitchener says: "Paris has come in at Kraaipan with the remainder of the men. He reports that the column was moving in two parties, one with the ox wagons leaving Twebosch at 3 o'clock in the morning. The other with the mule wagons started an hour later. Just before dawn the Boers attacked. Before reinforcements could reach them the rear guard broke. In the meantime a large number of Boers galloped up on both flanks. Those at first were checked by the flank parties, but the panic and stampede of the mules had begun and all the mule wagons, with a terrible mixture of mounted men, rushed past the ox wagons. All efforts to check them were unavailing. Major Paris collected forty men and occupied a position, a mile in front of the ox wagons, which were then halted. After a gallant but useless defense the enemy rushed into the ox wagons and Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Paris, being surrounded, surrendered at 10 o'clock. Methuen is still in the Boer camp. He then tells the number of casualties as already cabled. The killed included Lieutenants G. R. Venning and T. P. W. Nesham of the Royal Artillery, who were both killed while serving their guns with case shot. After reading the bad news Secretary Broderick added a word of apology for the defeated British General. "Methuen," he said, "has been conducting operations for two years in a difficult country. His failure to relieve Kimberley did not reflect to his discredit. It is an open secret that social influence has kept Methuen in Africa, while Buller and Gatacre have been disgraced for smaller blunders. In the House of Lords, Lord Raglan, Under Secretary of War, dramatically read the telegrams with the details of the disaster to British arms. Earl Roberts, commander-in-chief of the army, who has many important accesses while in command in South Africa, made a speech eulogizing Methuen's success throughout the war. The scene of the battle between Methuen and Delary is in the southwestern part of the Transvaal in the vicinity of Maribog.

Methuen's starting point, Windburg, is in the Orange Free State, and his destination, Lichtenburg, is in the Transvaal, not many miles from Mafeking. Methuen had nearly completed his march of more than 100 miles when the Boers stopped him. At the outbreak of the South African war General Methuen had the reputation of being one of the best tacticians in the British army. Commandant Delary, next to DeWet, is one of the best of Boer fighters. He is against surrender to the last. His operations have extended over a wide field and have been uniformly daring and important.

looking on. When the man was dead they left. All are in jail, but refuse to give a word of explanation.

Marconi System in Texas

Dallas, March 10.—E. H. R. Green (Hetty's son) president of the Texas Midland Railway, today received a telegram from the United States Patent Office at Washington, announcing the award to him of a patent on his system of wireless telegraphy, which he will at once put in operation on the line of his road. Mr. Green says the Texas Midland will be the first railroad in the world to use the Marconi telegraph system.

EXPERIMENT WAS UNNECESSARY

District Attorney Wanted to Chloroform the Patrick Jury

New York, March 10.—The assistant district attorney in charge of the prosecution of Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer charged with the murder of William M. Rice, tried today to chloroform the jury. Recorder Goff would not permit him to do that on the ground that it was not necessary. The audience agreed with the court. The whole day was devoted to the direct and cross-examination of medical experts called by Patrick's lawyers to support the theory of the defense that Rice died of natural causes and was not chloroformed. Dr. Jacob Wallace Lee declared that chloroform is an irritant, but that the congested condition of Mr. Rice's lungs as shown by the autopsy was not the result of inhaling chloroform vapor. The prosecuting attorney produced a bottle of chloroform and asked the witness to inhale some of the vapor. Dr. Lee did so but stuck to his original statement that it was an irritant. The assistant district attorney then asked that each member of the jury be allowed to inhale a little of the vapor and see for himself whether or not it irritated the tongue and throat. Mr. Moore, one of Patrick's lawyers, objected and the objection was sustained. Dr. James Ewing testified that the condition of Rice's lungs after death indicated that he might have died of pneumonia, but not of chloroform.

Prison for Princes

Constantinople, March 10.—Princes Lutfullah and Sabahaddin, sons of Damaad Mahmut Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, and several other Turkish fugitives of lesser note, have been sentenced by default to perpetual confinement in a fortress.

Supreme Court at Manila, is the other member. The commission will sail after Easter. Bishop O'Gorman says that if the negotiations are successful it will do more than any one thing to complete the pacification of the islands, as it will end the trouble between the tenants and friars. It is understood that the friars hold four or five hundred thousand acres of the best lands in the Philippines.

Knife in the Back

Columbia, S. C., March 10.—A mysterious murder was committed here at 4 o'clock this morning. Nell McKinzie, a white woman, accompanied by two brothers, went to the house of Z. M. Covington. The door was opened by an elderly man named Covington and his wife were asleep. Covington sprang from his bed when awakened and the woman plunged a knife several times into his back, the men quietly

Another Place Where the South Gets the Little End

Unjust Apportionment of the Rural Delivery Service. Small's Amendment Voted Down

By THOMAS J. FENCE

Washington, March 10.—Special.—The bill to place the rural free delivery service under the contract system went down in defeat today, all of the North Carolina delegation voting against the measure except Congressman W. W. Kitchin. The Tar Heels figured prominently in the exciting debate this afternoon, speeches being delivered by Messrs. Small, W. W. Kitchin and Blackburn. Congressman Kitchin had the floor several times and he brought out very clearly the fact that the south had been discriminated against in the establishment of the rural free delivery system. He said he could not give his support to a system that permitted such discrimination, and for that reason he was willing to try another. In eight northern States, Mr. Kitchin said, there were 1,745 applications for routes and 1,984 had been established. Ohio had petitioned for 1,503 routes and had secured 629. Indiana had asked for 1,055 and received 561. "But let us turn to the South," Mr. Kitchin said. "In North Carolina there were petitions for 398 routes, and 55 had been granted, showing a percentage of sixteen. In Florida the percentage is twenty with five routes petitioned and one granted. In Louisiana the percentage is 50, with 10 routes petitioned and five granted. The percentages are only 33 in Virginia, 44 in South Carolina, 27 in Georgia, 32 in Alabama and 9 in Mississippi." After showing the unjust sectional discrimination Mr. Kitchin said: "Now you can see why I favor a change. While I name the majority of the carriers in my district, Democrats here from the Northwest are not allowed to do so. The very fact that this is so leads me to believe that unless a change is made the present system will resolve itself into a big political machine. We of the South have felt the influence of federal patronage in the revenue and other services. I see danger ahead in the present system." Congressman Small introduced an amendment looking to an equitable distribution of the rural delivery service in the agricultural districts. It is as follows: "The Postmaster General shall establish rural free delivery service in the several States in the proportion, as near as may be, which the rural population of each State shall bear to the aggregate of the rural population in all the States, and the same relation shall be observed as may be practicable in the establishment of such service in the several congressional districts of each

State, provided that if the applications on file for such service from any State or district are not sufficient to enable the Postmaster General to maintain the ratio herein provided, then he may establish the service in other States, observing the same ratio as far as practicable." Mr. Small desired to speak, but was not allowed to do so by the Republicans who yelled "vote, vote." A viva voce vote failed to reveal the fate of the amendment, and a count was so close that tellers were demanded. Messrs. Small and Loud were the tellers. Not a Republican voted for the amendment, which raised a general laugh. This was the first time party lines had been drawn in the consideration of the bill. Mr. Klutz and several other Democrats voted in the negative, because they were averse to begin to talk on amendments believing that it would jeopardize the measure. There were 96 yeas, 60 nays. Congressman Blackburn delivered his initial speech against the contract system. He was in good voice and was heartily applauded when he concluded. Mr. Blackburn said he represented a rural constituency and he believed that less provision had been made for this class than any other of our people. He thought \$600 little enough to carry the mail.

Congressman W. W. Kitchin has introduced the following joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution relating to direct taxes: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein) that the following amendment be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall become and be a part of the constitution to wit: 'Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to the value of the real and personal property, as assessed for taxation, situated in each State not belonging to the State or to the United States.' "The Democrats of the State delegation have not yet chosen the member of the Congressional campaign committee from North Carolina. A selection will be made within ten days. Congressman W. W. Kitchin, who has been the member for five years, will probably be re-elected. Griggs of Georgia, McClellan of New York and Senator Clark of Wyoming, the richest man in Congress, are being urged for the chairmanship. Congressman Small thinks McClellan of New York would make an ideal chairman. The Senate today passed the bill to remove the port of entry in the Albemarle collection of customs district from Elizabeth City.

Rural Free Delivery to Be Under Civil Service

Contract Feature Cut Out and the System Made a Permanent Feature of Postal Service

Washington, March 10.—After seven days practically uninterrupted consideration the measure the House today evicted the bill to put the rural free delivery service under the contract system and then passed it. The paragraph relating to contract was stricken out in committee of the whole by a vote of 97 to 40. Efforts to keep the carriers out of the civil service were unavailing. In the House a yeas and nays vote was taken on a proposition to dismiss a carrier who uses his position to further the interest of any political party, resulting: Yeas 96, nays 141. In committee of the whole the vote was 61 to 115.

The bill as passed establishes the rural free delivery service as a part of the postal system of the country, it having hitherto been conducted as an experimental service, by appropriations made from year to year, increasing from \$100,000 in 1894 to \$3,750,000 in 1902. The bill provides for special agents in charge of divisions at \$2,400 apiece, for other classes of special agents at salaries respectively of \$1,300, \$1,400, \$1,500, \$1,600, route inspectors at salaries of \$800, \$1,000, \$1,100 and \$1,200; clerks grade at not exceeding \$600 per annum. Governor Odell of New York was on the floor of the House renewing old acquaintances when that body met at noon today. Mr. Burton of Ohio, chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, reported the River and Harbor bill and gave notice that he would call it up after the disposal of the Post Office appropriation bill. The Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill were non-concurred in and the bill was sent to conference. A bill was passed to grant permission to the G. A. R. to erect a monument to the memory of Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the G. A. R., in the District of Columbia.

The Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill were non-concurred in and the bill was sent to conference. A bill was passed to grant permission to the G. A. R. to erect a monument to the memory of Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the G. A. R., in the District of Columbia. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Secretary of State Hay for his McKinley memorial address and asked immediate consideration for it. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee thought the resolution should first be considered by a committee and it was referred. The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill to classify the rural free delivery and place the carriers under the contract system was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Mr. Swanson of Virginia offered an amendment providing for salaries for carriers at not exceeding \$600 per annum, with an added provision that "no other or further allowance or salary shall be made to said carriers." After a lively debate an amendment was adopted fixing the salary and allowances of rural carriers at \$600 per annum. Mr. Cannon of Illinois was unsuccessful in an endeavor to increase this to \$1,000 as was also Mr. Tompkins of New York in fixing the sum at \$800. An amendment offered by Mr. Fleming of Georgia, to permit carriers to do an express and package business in connection with their postal business, was adopted. The provision for the contract service, the most of the measure, was stricken out—97 to 40—on motion of Mr. Hill of Connecticut. An amendment by Mr. Padgett of Alabama, giving ex-Confederate soldiers the same privileges in the matter of appointments to the rural service as Union soldiers, together with an amendment by Mr. Bromwell of Ohio to extend the same privileges to colored men, was lost. The fight against the contract system was renewed by the offer of an amendment by Mr. Lacy of Iowa, authorizing the Postmaster General to experiment with contract service. The amendment and all attempted modifications were finally defeated, the vote on the main proposition being 54 to 92. Mr. Small of North Carolina moved an amendment requiring the Postmaster General to establish rural free delivery service in the States and Congressional districts upon a basis proportioned to the population to be served in the ratio borne to the whole rural population. Lost—61 to 96. A little bit of the race problem was injected into running debate upon a motion made by Mr. Salmon of New Jersey, giving the Postmaster General authority, upon petition of the patrons of any new route, to let the service by contract. It was wholly irrelevant and closed with a statement by Mr. Williams of Mississippi who said that there was a difference between the people of the north and those of the south on the question. In the south, he said, the negro was sometimes denied the statutory right of suffrage; in the north he was denied the natural, inalienable, God-given right to work at any occupation open to employment of others. (Applause.)

By a vote of 58 to 104 the committee refused to put the rural carriers under the civil service regulations as are the city carriers, so far as the latter may be applicable. Mr. Bromwell of Ohio offered an amendment taking the appointment of rural carriers out of the civil service, "any executive order to the contrary notwithstanding." This was opposed by Mr. Fleming of Georgia who asserted that the intention of the amendment was to so load up the bill as to compel the President to veto it. Mr. Grosvenor said that while in sympathy with the amendment he would not support it while the reference to an executive order was in it. The amendment was overwhelmingly defeated. An amendment offered by Mr. Williams of Illinois providing that any carrier who shall use his position to further the interests of any political party shall be dismissed, received the unanimous support of the Democrats and amid much laughter, that of Mr. Cannon of Illinois. It was lost, however—81 to 115. This concluded consideration of the bill and the committee rose. It was reported to the House, the amendments adopted in committee agreed to and the bill passed. At 5:35 the House adjourned until tomorrow.

Secretary Long Lays Down Official Honors

Representative W. H. Moody of Massachusetts Selected for Successor to the Portfolio

Washington, March 10.—The third change in the cabinet of President Roosevelt took place today when Secretary Long submitted his resignation of the naval portfolio. The change was made complete by the selection of Representative Wm. Henry Moody of the Sixth Congressional district of Massachusetts as Mr. Long's successor in the Navy Department. This change has been expected for a long time. Mr. Long, indeed, had intended to retire at the beginning of the late President McKinley's second term, but he consented to remain until certain lines of policy in which he was involved were more satisfactorily arranged. The official correspondence follows: Navy Department, Washington, March 10, 1902. My Dear Mr. President: Will you accept this as my resignation of the Secretaryship of the Navy, to take effect on the first of May next, or sooner, of course, if you shall at any time so wish. It has been to me a delightful service. I leave the official circle of your cabinet, in which my association with you and its members has been so happy, with high appreciation of your administration and with most cordial good wishes for its success and for you personally. Very truly yours, JOHN D. LONG.

my good fortune to be associated with any public man more single-minded in his devotion to the public interest. Our relations have been not merely official, but also those of personal friendship. May all the good fortune you so richly deserve attend you wherever you go. Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT. To the Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy. Recently Mr. Long has been in Massachusetts making arrangements with his old legal connections to resume the practice of law, and he has had his house in Hingham put in order for his occupation. When Mr. Long entered the cabinet originally he was an active member of the firm of Hemingway & Long, a well-known legal firm of Boston. He has always maintained a silent connection with the concern, and will again become an active partner. Mr. Moody's selection for the post of Secretary of the Navy was the outcome of an interesting contest. There were no fewer than a half dozen aspirants, but the struggle finally narrowed down to two Representatives in Congress—Mr. Foss of Illinois, chairman of the Naval Committee of the House, who had the energetic support of his western colleagues, and Mr. Moody, for whom Senator Lodge made the winning fight.

Royal Wedding Anniversary

London, March 10.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra gave a dinner party at Marlborough house today to celebrate the thirty-ninth anniversary of their wedding day. All the members of the royal family were invited to the dinner, and the majority of them were present. Several members of the Danish royal family, relatives of the Queen, were present to offer their congratulations.

Lynching in Arkansas

Little Rock, March 10.—A telegram from Foreman, Little River county, says a negro named Horace McCoy was lynched there at 11 o'clock last night for assaulting Mrs. John Lemons, white.

Vest Speaks Against the Ship Subsidy Bill

He Challenges the Statement That England Actually Pays Subsidies to Ocean Steamers

Washington, March 10.—When the Senate convened today a joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to donate to the Minnesota State Historical Society the steering wheel of the former United States ship Minnesota. The shipping subsidy bill was taken up at 2 p. m. and Mr. Vest of Missouri, a minority member of the Committee on Commerce, made an argument against it. He began by criticising some of the statements made by Mr. Frye of Maine in his presentation of the subject to the Senate last week. He said that the result of the Hanna-Frye bill was to increase largely the subsidy to the American line of steamships, which did not carry farm products, but manufactured luxuries which came not from the farmers but from the trusts.

When he came to the Senate, he said, nearly 25 years ago, he heard the statement of the ship yards that if they had free raw material they could compete with the world. "We gave them," he exclaimed, "free raw material, and now here they are demanding subsidy, holding up their hands, and, like mendicants, begging the American people to sustain the shipping industry. If this subsidy be given to them it is but the beginning of the end. I am sure that the dream of ocean supremacy which has been so gorgeously painted will never be realized under the provisions of this bill. I hope that the time will come when the glory and power of this country will be greater than that of any other people on earth. If we make good our promise to the world and to coming generations, of liberty, equality, justice to all and exclusive privileges to none, we must have no unjust and unequal discriminations. We must have a government of the people, and for the people and their children forever." (Some applause in the galleries.)

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina attacked the bill as in the interest of monopolies and denied that it would accomplish the purpose for which it purported to be designed. He alluded to the proposed combination of Atlantic steamship lines, and suggested that the passage of the bill would be followed by the carrying out of that combination. He cast some ridicule on the auxiliary feature of the bill, as to subsidized ships by showing that the cost of the four steamers of the International Company which were used by the government during the three or four months of the Spanish-American war was \$2,864,835—a costly luxury, he said, which had better be dispensed with in future.

After a short executive session, the Senate at 4:15 adjourned until tomorrow. Mr. Vest went on with his argument against the bill, and in the course of it read a letter from ex-Senator Edmunds, holding that a bounty on agricultural products carried by United States vessels would be unconstitutional. It was written while that question was under consideration in the Frye-Hanna bill of the last Congress. If shipping interests were to be subsidized, said Mr. Vest, why should not the milling, the farming, and other interests be subsidized? The Senator from Maine (Frye) had said, Mr. Vest remarked,

LANDS OF THE FRIARS

A Commission Appointed to Negotiate a Purchase

Stonx Falls, S. D., March 10.—Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Catholic Bishop of South Dakota, received notification today of his appointment by the President as a member of the commission to negotiate with the Pope for the purchase of the Friars' lands in the Philippines. Governor Taft heads the commission and Judge Smith, of the