

THE WEATHER TODAY:
For North Carolina:
Rain.
For Raleigh:
Rain, warmer.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum, 45.
Minimum, 38.

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Details of Great Battle Near Mukden

The Russian Counter Attacks Delivered Unsuccessfully. Japanese Force Menacing the Russian Line of Retreat--Mukden May be Abandoned

Washington, March 7.—Further details of the great battle near Mukden were given in a report received at the Japanese legation today from Tokio. It is dated March 7, and is as follows:

"In the direction of Kingkong, the enemy near Tita, fifteen miles south-east of Fushun, delivered on March 5th repeated counter attacks, but was repulsed each time, while our attacks on the enemy near Manchuntan, fifteen miles south of Fushun, is progressing favorably despite the enemy's stubborn resistance. In the evening we occupied the heights two miles south of Manchuntan. In the direction of Pensiho our detachment occupied on the 6th of March the heights ranging south of Patsukou, which is six miles south of Manchuntan, driving the enemy towards Sachiatzu, two miles southwest of Manchuntan. On the night of March 5th the enemy's counter attack in front was repulsed. In the direction of Shahe, in the district lying east of the railway, the enemy's counter attack on the night of March 5th on the northern end of Tungchiang was repulsed. Otherwise no change in the situation. In the district west of the railway an engagement is now proceeding with the enemy, who is posted on the line extending from east of Hangchenpaio to Erhtaitzu, and who is offering stout resistance. On the right bank of Hunho the enemy, about one division strong, with seventy guns, appeared in the vicinity of Tashichiao, but was repulsed."

Tokio, March 7.—West of the railroad the Japanese operations are more active, the Russian resistance indicating gradual reinforcement. The most notable feature is the repulse of a counter attack made by a division of Russian infantry, supported by seventy guns in the vicinity of Tashichiao, which is west of Mukden and ten miles to the northward. It is believed from this that the Japanese forces are rapidly menacing the Russian line of retreat. It is stated on high authority that General Kuropatkin was ignorant of the advance of the

attorney Sullivan to use Mr. Carnegie except in rebuttal. The case will probably go to the jury Friday. One of the witnesses created something of a surprise by testifying that the Oberlin Bank was to honor checks signed by "Cassie L. Chadwick" or "C. L. Shippen." He testified that Mrs. Chadwick told him this. She wrote the latter signature, the witness testified, on one of the bank's signature cards in witness' presence.

Charged With Sedition
Manila, March 7.—Justice Toribio de Meriveles has been arrested in Manila on the charge of sedition. It appears that he was the head of a conspiracy to start a revolution. He addressed a wild appeal to Senor Santos, governor of the province of Albay, southern Luzon, boasting of his strong following and urging that the towns secretly prepare to overwhelm the scouts and constabulary and kill the American oppressors and neutral natives. Senor Santos informed the government and Toribio was immediately taken into custody. The attorney general has gone to Malabon to prosecute Jose Del Rosario, a brother-in-law of ex-General Trias, who is accused of instigating an outbreak in Cavite. It is declared that he sacrificed his sister in his attempt to overthrow the influence of Trias.

Little Trace of Poison
Honolulu, March 7.—Results of the chemists' analysis of the internal organs of Mrs. Jane Stanford, as given to the coroner's jury today, show pretty clearly that the theory that the woman was given strychnine cannot be established. The bicarbonate of soda, which was declared to be heavily doped with strychnine, proved to have only one-tenth of a grain of strychnine to eleven teaspoonfuls of soda, an amount which would not have produced death. The chemists testified that their analysis of the organs showed purple stains, which are indicative of the presence of strychnine, but this stain was slight and could have been caused by a slight dose that would not cause death. It is probable that unless new facts are discovered no one will be arrested and no trial will ever be held.

More Favorable to Russians
Paris, March 7.—The reports published here of the operations about Mukden were more optimistic this morning. The Echo de Paris says that things appear to be going better for the Russians. The Japanese, it is believed, have been stopped by the Russian second line of defense, and a decisive success by one side or the other now seems impossible. Both sides are exhausted and the Japanese attacks are growing much weaker. It is believed that the end of the battle is near.

NEW COMMISSIONS
Members of the Cabinet Take the Oath of Office
Washington, March 7.—All the members of the cabinet received new commissions today and took the oath of office. When McKinley's first cabinet was sworn in the members assembled in a body and the oath was administered with a good deal of formality. Today there was no formal ceremony, and the oath was administered to each in his own office. Secretary Hay sent for William McNeil, assistant librarian of the state department, who is a notary public, and took the oath in the presence of only Mr. McNeil and Mr. Babcock, Mr. Hay's private secretary. The oath was also administered to Secretary Shaw by a clerk in the treasury department, who happened to be a notary. In this case there happened to be a number of visitors in the ante-room of the secretary's office, and all were invited to see Mr. Shaw take the oath. A notary from one of the war department bureaus administered the oath to Secretary Taft just before he went to the White House to attend the regular cabinet meeting. Nearly all the other members of the cabinet took oath this afternoon instead of in the morning. There was an exception in the case of George B. Cortelyou, however, for he was not already a member of the cabinet, and

it seemed more appropriate for him to qualify before attending the regular semi-weekly meeting of the president's official family which took place at 11 o'clock. Mr. Cortelyou was sworn in as postmaster general in his office at the post office department. The oath was administered by T. E. Roach, the department notary, in the presence of the members of Mr. Cortelyou's immediate family, the retiring postmaster general, Mr. Wynne, and a few other persons.

May Defer His Trip
Washington, March 7.—President Roosevelt is doubtful as to the possibility of leaving Washington for his contemplated trip to the southwest as early as March 27, which was the date selected some time ago. Unless the Senate should conclude its work on the Santo Domingo treaty very promptly it is probable that the president will be obliged to postpone his departure from Washington for a week.

London, March 8.—Neither the official nor unofficial dispatches available here make clear the actual position at Mukden. Nothing from General Kuropatkin has been issued later than his dispatch on Monday, in which he detailed a series of incidents showing that the fighting had been severe at many points. Field Marshal Oyama's dispatches are more indefinite than those of the Russian commander in chief. The chief interest is in the dispatch from Mukden reporting fighting north of that city, but there is nothing to show whether the Japanese have got behind the Russians or whether the sounds of fighting are due to the chun-chuns taking advantage of the situation to harry the Russian lines of communication.

Judge Reagan's Funeral
Palestine, Tex., March 7.—Mrs. John H. Reagan has refused the request of the legislature that the state be permitted to conduct the funeral of her late husband and have the body lie in state at Austin, with the interment in the state cemetery. Mrs. Reagan said her husband had expressed a desire to be buried at Palestine. The funeral will be conducted Wednesday by the Masons, the officiating officer being Henry Bates Stoddard of Bryan, past eminent grand commander of the grand commandery of the United States. The funeral will be attended by Governor Lanham, a majority of the members of the legislature and prominent Texans from all portions of the state, special trains having been announced for several roads.

DAYTON FOR JUDGE
Successor to Judge Jackson Who Will Retire
Washington, March 7.—Representative Alston G. Dayton of West Virginia, who has for years had to fight for his life to get back to congress, but always managed to land, was named by President Roosevelt today to succeed Judge J. J. Jackson in the northern district of West Virginia. Judge Jackson, who retires, was the oldest judge in active work in the world. He had been on the bench for more than forty years, and is more than 83 years of age. Judge Jackson was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862, and has served continuously ever since. Other important nominations were sent to the Senate by the president today. Among the number were: Treasurer of the United States—Charles H. Treat of New York. Second secretary of embassy—Craig W. Wadsworth of New York, at London. Third secretaries to embassies—Louis Einstein of New York, at London; William Blumenthal of New York, at Paris. Secretaries to legation—Charles S. Wilson of Maine, at Greece and Montenegro and the diplomatic agency in Bulgaria; Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania, at Lisbon. Secretary of legation and consul general—Thomas Ewing Moore of District of Columbia, at Roumania and Servia. Second secretary of legation—William Phillips of Massachusetts, at Pekin.

Collision in the New York Subway
A Strike Breaker Motorman Responsible for a Smash-up in Which Nearly Thirty People Were More or Less Injured
New York, March 7.—At least twenty-nine persons were hurt, many badly, in a rear end collision between local trains in the subway at the Twenty-third street station this evening. It is not unlikely that several of them may die. A Broadway local, with one of Farley's strike breakers handling the controller, crashed into a Lenox avenue local that was standing at the station ready to take on passengers. The motorman of the rear train was not hurt and he escaped. John W. McManus, conductor of the Broadway local, was arrested. He was brought here from St. Louis. The rear car of the Lenox avenue local was of steel, and the one immediately in front was the old wooden kind. When the Broadway local hit the train ahead the impact sent it bounding back fifteen feet or so. The passengers were knocked out of their

They seem to have thrown away the extreme caution they have hitherto exhibited. Nogi has pushed his army almost to the Russian centre and is almost surrounded. It seems as though the Japanese must win the victory or be captured. Nogi's right wing struggled in vain to keep the railroad bridge across the Hun river. After a day of most desperate fighting honors last night rested with the Russians."

Flank Movement Continues
Mukden, March 7.—The Japanese are continuing their flank movement. One division is known to be extended towards Tieling. The sound of the fighting can be heard from a far distance north of Mukden. Meantime the Japanese do not cease their attacks on the Russian front. The Russians still hold the centre, but to the southwest they are withdrawing to their second positions. The Russians have been forced to fight, mainly on the defensive, for a full week, and their resistance is beginning to flag. The ground is yet frozen deep and it is impossible to make fresh trenches. The country around Mukden is strewn with dead animals. Hurried burials of soldiers are continual and increasing.

Today May Decide the Battle
London, March 8.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says it is officially declared that the Russian communications are unbroken, but there are persistent rumors that the Japanese have cut the telegraph wires north of Mukden. The general staff says that today or tomorrow must decide the battle. There is the greatest confidence in General Kuropatkin's ability to inflict a severe, if not a crushing, blow on General Oku, or at the worst to withdraw northward safely. According to General Masloff, the Japanese have vainly repeated their Liao Yang tactics. General Kuropatkin this time refused to leave his positions at a mere menace of cutting his communications. General Oku, after eleven days' fighting, is now within a few miles of Mukden, but his army is as exhausted as it was at Liao Yang in August. Another high official considers the situation hopeless. He says that General Kuropatkin's only alternative to disaster now is to retreat to Tieling. If he could have launched his mass of cavalry against the exhausted force he must have won, but he wasted his cavalry in fruitless reconnaissances. The correspondent adds that the war council met informally Tuesday. Its formal meeting was postponed until the battle is over.

From the Russian Viewpoint
Chicago, March 7.—The Daily News tonight publishes a cablegram from its correspondent at Mukden as follows: "It is thought today will decide the most momentous battle of the war. It looked like the turning of the tide all yesterday. Nogi's men threw themselves frantically against the Russian trenches on the plains four miles west of Mukden station. I never saw the Russian troops so cool and determined. General Kaubars' line held fast, then slowly pushing forward, driving the Japanese out of important villages and positions. I was with one corps and saw it capture a village. The men marched calmly into the place regardless of a terrific storm of bullets and shrapnel that greeted them. Both sides seemed to be acting on the idea that this was the decisive battle and both seemed determined to win at all hazards. "The Japanese position is perilous."

Consul Sharp is a Native of Hertford
Gudger May Exercise the Functions of Judge in Panama—Settle and Others in Grooming for the Western District Attorneyship
BY THOMAS J. PENCE
Washington, March 7.—Special.—The information was obtained at the state department today that Hunter Sharp of North Carolina, who was appointed consul at Kobo Japan, yesterday, entered the consular service in 1886 during Mr. Cleveland's administration and that his promotion is the result of the good record he has made. Mr. Sharp is a native of Hertford county. He took courses at Trinity college and the University of North Carolina. He first went to Japan as marshal of the United States consular court at Osaka and Hiogo. This was in 1886. In 1891 Mr. Sharp was made vice consul, and yesterday he was promoted to the consulship, a very desirable berth. No provisions having been made by congress for the government of the canal zone, Secretary Taft of the war department was confronted with the grave question as to whether he could continue to administer the affairs of the territory, and that question he has decided in the affirmative. This action was necessary to prevent a state of anarchy, for such would have been the condition without any form of government and police protection. The failure of congress to pass the joint resolution continuing existing conditions on the isthmus makes void the appointment of H. A. Gudger of Asheville, N. C., as a judge in the zone, but the nearest under

A Week's Fighting Without Results

Reports From the Operations Near Mukden Are Indefinite and Partly Conflicting -- Both Sides Wearing Out

Some of the official dispatches suggest that the battle, which has already lasted more than a week, will most probably end in a stalemate owing to the exhaustion of the opponents. The Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph sends a series of reports, some avowedly, and others apparently, from Chinese sources at Yingkow, representing the Russians to be in flight. According to these reports Mukden has been completely evacuated. The two Japanese wings are five miles in the Russian rear, cutting off and enveloping the whole Russian right and part of the center. The Japanese guns are pouring a terrible fire into the retreating army. Both Russian wings are now undoubtedly outflanked. The correspondent sends more of the same kind of reports which are not supported from any other source.

Chicago, March 7.—The party which will accompany Secretary Taft on his trip to the Philippines next summer will include some of the most prominent men in congress. Invitations have been sent out by Secretary Taft to thirty or more, and a number of favorable responses have been received. Among those who have promised to go are Speaker Cannon, Representative and Mrs. Hill of Mississippi, Representative and Mrs. Sereno Payne of New York, Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, and Representative Bourk Cockran of New York. These people have already consented to take the trip and Senators Allison, Long, Warren and Foster are among the probabilities. There are also others on the list who have not yet responded, many of whom are expected to accept Secretary Taft's invitation and go. Miss Alice Roosevelt, Mrs. Taft, Miss Mabel Boardman, a Washington society girl, and Col. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, will also go. The party will leave Washington about the last of June and will probably be gone three months. It is expected that the trip by the legislators through the government possessions in the far east will have a wholesome effect upon legislation at the next congress when various matters of importance pertaining to the Philippines will be up. The Philippines commission will have complete charge of the party while it is in the archipelago. The party will leave San Francisco probably on a transport, if not, on one of the Pacific liners, early in July, and will go to the islands via Honolulu, stopping there briefly. It is expected that Governor Carter will make ar-

Taft Arranges a Junketing Party

Members of Congress With Wives, the President's Daughter, Washington Society Girls and Others Going to the Philippines

rangements for a big reception at Honolulu. A tour of the principal points of interest in and about Manila will be made, and then the principal cities of the islands will be visited. On the return trip there will be opportunity for a brief side trip to Japan. While in Manila Secretary Taft will act upon several matters of importance, particularly the concluding of arrangements for the building of the new railway lines in the Philippines. Congress provided that the Philippine commission could guarantee four per cent interest on the bonds of the company given the concession. The commission is now negotiating with prospective concessionaires, and by the time Secretary Taft reaches the Philippines the matter will probably be ready for his final approval. The party will be by far the most prominent that has ever gone from this country to the Philippines.

NOT A CONSPIRACY
Mrs. Chadwick Scores an Important Point
Cleveland, Ohio, March 7.—The defense in the trial of Mrs. Chadwick scored an important point this afternoon when A. B. Marshall of the First National Bank declared on the witness stand that Mrs. Chadwick's dealings with the Oberlin bank were unusual, but not irregular. This testimony is in line with what counsel for the defense is striving to prove, viz: That Mrs. Chadwick did not conspire to wreck the Citizens National Bank of Oberlin. The defense claimed that even if she did act fraudulently and dupe Beckwith and Spear, that is not a conspiracy. A number of witnesses testified today. The proceedings brought out little of importance. The directors of the Oberlin bank testified that they knew nothing of the loans to Mrs. Chadwick until the bank had failed, as the minutes did not show any such transactions. Carnegie was not in court today, and the probability is that he will not be called upon to testify, although he will be detained until the case is concluded. It is not the intention of United States

seats, the window glass was shattered and a number got slight cuts and bruises. The blow drove the steel rear car of the Lenox avenue local against the wooden car with terrific force. Fifteen or twenty had been riding on the platform of these two cars and they were the ones who suffered the most. The platform of the wooden car was crushed in and the back end of the car was shattered. While the steel car resisted the impact and was little damaged save for a smashed platform, the passengers caught the full force of the collision. They were thrown against the sides of the car, hurled against seats and cut by broken glass. In both trains the passengers were badly frightened and unnerved, but behaved with remarkable coolness. The lights of both trains went out. The Broadway train went dark when the crash came, but several cool-headed men struck matches, held them up and called out for everybody to keep quiet as the danger was over. Several passengers broke windows and climbed out; others jammed their way to the platforms, and then ran across the tracks to the opposite side of the tunnel. There was, however, nothing which could be described as a panic. A policeman sent in a call for reserves and ambulances and turned on a fire alarm. The injured were soon on their way to the nearest hospitals.

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