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SCRAPPING IN LUZON

Several Minor Affairs Reported to the War Department

THE BOYS KEPT MOVING

Five Insurgents Killed in Four Engagements—Two Horses Among the Prisoners of War—Filipinos Evacuate Santa Cruz—Steaver Inflicts a Severe Loss on Tilio's Forces—Baker Goes Over to the Enemy.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Several minor actions in the island of Luzon were reported to the War Department today by General Otis. The dispatch from Otis follows:

"MacArthur, from the 20th to 23d, reports four minor engagements in which five insurgents were killed and several wounded and captured. He also captured four rifles and other property and had no casualties; he reported that Major Bishop, Thirty-sixth infantry, in north Sambales, with a detachment of sixty men, attacked two insurgent companies, killed nine, wounded and captured fourteen, secured twenty-two rifles, several thousand rounds of ammunition, two horses with equipments. His casualties were three men wounded, one seriously.

"General Young reports the action of Steaver, Third Cavalry, against General Tilio's force in the north. He inflicted very heavy loss on the insurgents, in which twenty-eight of them were killed. Dodd's troop attacked insurgents near Santa Luca. He had no casualties.

"It is reported from the south that the enemy has evacuated Santa Cruz and is supposed to be on the eastern coast; that the city has been in our possession the last two days. Schwan is believed to be in pursuit. No late report from him.

"The coast of Labuna de Bay and neighboring sections of country were opened to unrestricted traffic on the 27th instant. The western coast of the island of Panay has been opened for trade."

Insurgents Take in Lieut. Stockley

Washington, Jan. 24.—General Otis cabled the War Department as follows:

"Lieutenant Stockley, Twenty-first regiment has been missing since the 12th instant, when he was reconnoitering on duty at Talisay, near San Tomas, Batangas province. He was evidently captured. Search is still being prosecuted."

Baker Probably a Deserter.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Officers of the War Department are convinced that Charles Baker, private, Third artillery, who was reported by General Otis several months ago as dead, is a deserter, and that he is with the insurgents. Several inquiries were made at the War Department by persons interested in him. General Corbin cabled Otis for particulars, and Otis, after investigation, replied:

"Charles Baker was reported having deserted October 13, when he left quarters without permission. He had been offered a commission by insurgents. Spanish prisoners said that Baker had been killed by insurgents, but this is not confirmed."

Died Without Warning.

Lenoir, N. C., Jan. 24.—Special-Lewis Harvans, a prominent builder and contractor, whose business office is in the Girard building, Philadelphia, died very suddenly here this afternoon of heart failure. Mr. Harvans had been here on a hunting trip and had just taken the train to return home. He died while sitting in his seat in the car.

REFORMING CUBAN LAWS.

American Principles Will Be Engrafted and Spanish Obstacles Removed

Havana, Jan. 24.—The commission for reform of the laws held an informal meeting at the palace today. The general scope of changes to be made was discussed. It is not intended to eradicate the Latin laws but to engraft certain principles of the American law and cut off Spanish obstacles which stand in the way of speedy justice.

Ex-Secretary of War Roloff is engaged in revising the rolls of the Cuban army for franchise purposes. No order has yet been issued restricting suffrage nor does the general public expect such an order.

Feelings shown out by Wood reveals the fact that the general public is opposed to any suffrage restrictions. Politicians declare they insist on an unrestricted suffrage.

McKINLEY TALKS TO BUSINESSMEN

Informally Addresses the National Board of Trade.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The delegates in attendance at the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade called on McKinley today to pay their respects.

Governor Stanard, speaking informally on its behalf, congratulated the President on the prosperity of the country and the success of the administration. In replying, the President said:

"I cannot conceal the pleasure it gives me and the honor I feel in this call on the part of the National Board of Trade. I rejoice with you all in our universal prosperity, and I trust that prosperity may be long continued to American people. Its continuance will very much depend on the wisdom and conservatism of the business men of the United States. We shall rely upon them to help us solve the great and momentous problems to which your chairman has referred, in the hope that their settlement may not only be to the highest interests of the American people, but the highest good of those who by the fortunes of war have come within our jurisdiction and care. I thank you and bid you good morning."

COL. BRYAN IN NEW ENGLAND.

Touches a Responsive Chord in Denouncing Trusts.

Stamford, Ct., Jan. 24.—Col. Wm. J. Bryan arrived at Stamford this morning. He was met by a delegation and taken to the town hall. The hall was crowded, and when the orator entered there was some applause, but no serious enthusiasm manifested. His views were most radical on the old theme of silver and 16 to 1. He denounced the fighting in the Philippines, saying the United States had no right to land and make slaves of those islanders as it was doing, since "all men were created free and equal."

The Republican party was responsible for the great monopolies and trusts, he contended. He spoke for nearly an hour.

His appeal to New England to rouse itself against trusts touched a responsive chord in his hearers. At one o'clock Col. Bryan left for New Haven.

DEPUTIES IN AN UPROAR.

Sitting Suspended While a Member is Forebly Ejected from the Chamber.

Paris, Jan. 24.—A lively discussion was raised in the Chamber of Deputies today by deputies whose names appeared in Procuroeur Bulot's charges against Assumptionist fathers as being nominees of that order. Monis, Minister of Justice, explained that Procuroeur Bulot took names from La Croix, an Assumptionist newspaper, without attaching any credence thereto. Charles Bernard refused to accept the explanation. He declared that it was Monis who had suggested the insertion of the names. This was done in revenge on himself for having called Monis a swindler. He now called him a scoundrel.

At this point there was a great tumult in the chamber. Bernard was suspended, but refused to leave. The sitting of the chamber was suspended while Bernard was forcibly removed.

HOT IN THE COLLAR.

Count De Castellane Waxing Wrath Toward a Paris Editor.

New York, Jan. 24.—Count De Castellane received a dispatch today from Director Roday, of The Figaro, a Paris newspaper, that started the stories that the count left Paris to escape his creditors and that he had been impoverished by heavy losses on the Bourse, reiterating the charges. Castellane wrote a caustic reply to Roday, in which he said that Roday's dispatch was in keeping with the public notoriety which characterized The Figaro. He declared that the allegations were absurd, and reiterated his intention to press a libel-suit for one hundred thousand francs. He stigmatized Roday as a poltroon who was not worth the money expended by him (Castellane) in sending the dispatch.

DREAD IN OLD KENTUCKY.

The Citizens Fear a Clash with the State Militia.

Nicholasville, Ky., Jan. 24.—A clash between the civil and military authorities here is imminent. When Colonel Williams, commanding a battalion of troops from Lexington, came marching from the depot this morning, in charge of Milton Kendall and his two sons, Williams and Charles, charged with the murder of Eugene Cassell in this county, January 4, there was much jeering of the troops by citizens. Upon reaching the court house and presenting the prisoners to Judge Phillips that official denounced the bringing of troops into the town. The judge declared there was no danger of mob violence and told Colonel Williams he might as well go home. The colonel replied he could not comply, as he was here under orders from the Governor. Tonight the colonel has pickets throughout the town.

TO MEET AT CAPE TOWN.

British Prize Court Will Settle the Flour Seizure Case.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The State Department has been notified that the British prize court at Cape Town will shortly take up the case of American foodstuffs on the British steamship Mashona, seized by the British. England having admitted the seizure to be a violation of international law, and no charge of contraband being made, the court will unquestionably direct the release of the goods. The State Department has been notified by some of the owners of the goods detained that they are willing to sell the property to England.

HARPING ON ROBERTS

Case of the Mormon Argued in the House.

BREEZY DAY IN SENATE

Pettigrew Says the Flag Flies Over Slavery and Polygamy While the Army and Navy Destroy the Independence of a Christian People—Tillman and Chandler Indulge in an Exchange of Compliments.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Roberts' case was again argued in the House today, occupying the entire session. Interest in the arguments pro and con showed no relaxation. The galleries were well filled. A number of members on both sides spoke, some arguing against adoption of the majority report, and favoring the minority, while others strongly urged adoption of the former and rejection of the latter. The legal aspects of the case were gone into at length by several of the speakers.

Mr. Powers, of Vermont, who spoke in favor of the majority report, referring to Roberts' assertion that his (Roberts) exclusion would be a dangerous attack on the bulwarks of the constitution, said: "As the old ship sails over these troubled waters the timbers may crack, the cargo snap, but I'm sure she will never founder in the miry waters of Salt Lake." (Laughter.)

Among those who supported the majority was Landis, of Indiana. The speech of Mr. Landis, which was chiefly a denunciation of the Mormon Church and the people of Utah for violation of their pledge, prior to admission as a State, to abandon polygamy, was loudly applauded.

Pettigrew Carries His Point.

The session of the Senate was continued today by Mr. Pettigrew, who indulged in another attack on the administration's Philippines policy in connection with a resolution offered by him yesterday calling for information regarding the treaty made with the Sultan of Sulu. He declared that the treaty maintained polygamy and slavery.

Mr. Spooner asked Pettigrew if he believed the President approved the section of the treaty recognizing slavery, and Pettigrew replied emphatically that he did so believe. Mr. Spooner tried to disprove this by quoting from the President's message in regard to the matter, but Pettigrew would have none of it, characterizing it as "double dealing and on par with everything else in the whole miserable affair." He asserted that the flag was flying over slavery and polygamy while the army and navy were destroying the independence of a Christian people.

The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Pettigrew also offered a resolution declaring that the seizure of products owned by Americans as contraband of war should be viewed as an unfriendly act.

The Urgency Deficiency bill was reported and notice was given that it would be called up tomorrow. The session closed with a discussion on the conference report on the Census bill, during which Tillman and Chandler clashed. Mr. Tillman declared that Chandler was as "nervous and fidgety as a grasshopper," and the latter retorted that "a pitchfork seldom touches a grasshopper." Without action on the report the Senate adjourned.

SUES HIS UNCLE SAM.

Savannah Man Wants the Government to Pay for His Plantation.

Charleston, Jan. 24.—A suit for \$10,000 against the United States was filed in the United States Circuit Court today by Arthur Lynch et al. Damages are asked for the destruction of a rice plantation on the Savannah river alleged to have been caused by the carrier improvements at Savannah, which, it is claimed, raised the level of the river.

Capt. Carter Must Take His Medicine

New York, Jan. 24.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals this morning handed down an opinion confirming the decision of Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, in October, which dismissed the writ of habeas corpus and declared that former Captain Carter, United States Engineers, had been legally sentenced by the army court-martial. The court held that the court-martial had jurisdiction to determine whether or not the accused was guilty of any offenses created by the articles of war, and that the sentence was not excessive.

Obliterating the Past.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The House Committee on Pensions today directed a favorable report on the bill making service in the Spanish-American war sufficient to remove disabilities against those who aided and abetted Southern troops during the war between the States, so far as drawing pensions is concerned. The bill is intended to apply particularly to the parents of those serving in the war with Spain.

DEFICIENT IN HUMOR

Canal Promoters Do Not Realize Where They Are At

OPEN vs. CLOSED DOOR

Congressmen Clamoring for Open Door in China and a Closed Canal in Nicaragua—Disposition Shown to Rush the Canal Bill Through Without Considering the Difficulties or Removing Obstructions from the Way

Washington, Jan. 24.—The apparent disposition of Congress to "rush" through a Nicaraguan Canal bill at the present session, without waiting for the report of the commission now studying the various routes, is giving deep concern to the more conservative Republican leaders.

Representative Cannon (Rep., Ill.), when asked what he intended to do in opposition to precipitate action, replied: "I do not care to say anything now. My position is well known, and may be found frequently expressed in the Congressional Record for the closing days of the last session. I stand now where I stood then. I am so busy with affairs of my own in this appropriations committee that I have no chance to follow the progress of the canal project in the House."

Mr. Cannon favors the canal, but is against the method of building it now proposed. He would favor waiting for accurate information and an adjustment of international relations involved.

Senator Caffery, when his attention was called to the fact that he was quoted as an opponent of a Nicaragua Canal, answered:

"I am not opposed to an inter-oceanic canal, or to the Nicaragua route, per se. All I have objected to is the purpose manifested here to crowd the Nicaragua bill through in such haste, instead of waiting till we hear from the commission appointed to report upon the respective feasibility of the Nicaragua and Panama routes."

"Then there are the two questions—First, How are we going to dispose of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty? and second, What reason have we to know that the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are going to give us the right of way we need? The men who are behind the Nicaragua Canal are willing to crowd it through without first clearing the path. One of the arguments which will undoubtedly be made is that, with the artificial resuscitation of our merchant marine by subsidies, a canal of some kind will be almost a necessity to us, and that this need is so imminent that we can afford to waive all preliminary questions. But that is nonsense."

Representative Moody (Rep., Mass.), of the appropriations and insular affairs committee, feels about the same way. While strongly in favor of the canal project in itself, he views with some apprehension the disposition of many Congressmen to push roughly not only over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but also over the treaties that Nicaragua herself has with four or five leading nations. "It reminds me much," said he today, "of proposing to build a house on another man's land before finding out whether you can buy it or not, and at a time when or five other fellows think they own mortgages on the property."

Another conservative Republican leader said that he could not understand the deficient sense of humor of those people who had been shouting for an open door in China and were now clamoring for a closed channel across the Isthmus.

ARMY COMMAND CHANGES.

General Wade Regarded as the Officer Who Will Succeed Miles.

Washington, Jan. 24.—By a recent War Department order, Gen. J. F. Wade, commander of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, is directed to assume temporary control of the department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, owing to the retirement on Sunday of Brig-Gen. Thomas M. Anderson. This does not mean that General Wade will remove from St. Paul to Chicago even temporarily; he will probably administer from St. Paul the affairs of the more southern department, which is now almost stripped of troops. Who will fill the place permanently is still unknown, and only General Brooke can tell.

General Brooke left St. Augustine last night for Washington. He went from Cuba to Florida immediately after transferring his command to General Wood, and it was announced that he would proceed slowly north in order to escape the danger of a sudden transition from a tropical to a temperate climate. His mail has been held at the Adjutant General's office for more than a week. It is hinted that he is sulking; and, while this may be untrue, it is the only explanation yet found for his tardiness in coming to Washington, where the official army list represents him as stationed. As already stated in these columns, he may have the Chicago command for the short time which elapses before Merritt's retirement in June and his own installation in charge of the Department of the East with headquarters at New York.

The movements of General Wade are watched with great interest by army officers. Unless some accident occurs, or a great military hero suddenly arises, Wade will succeed to the command of the army when General Miles retires in 1905. Wade himself will retire in 1907, and will thus be in command four years. His name is not mentioned for the permanent command at Chicago, because he is said to prefer St. Paul, although the other command is usually ranked higher.

When General Merritt retires in June there will probably be a general rearrangement of army commands. General Shafter may have been discharged from the voluntary army by that time, leaving vacant two departments, California and Columbia; the other two vacant departments, the Missouri and the Lakes, will also have to be filled. It is, of course, possible that some of these departments may be consolidated, especially if an army of 65,000 men is retained in the Philippines for many more months.

MORLEY ON THE WAR.

The British People Made the Dupes of Stock Jobbers.

London, Jan. 24.—Ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland Morley, in a speech at Forfar today, severely arraigned the government for plunging the country into war. While he admitted that the Boer ultimatum made war unavoidable and that England had no choice but to finish it, he expressed the belief that if the sensible, sober, honest people of England had examined the grievances of the Uitlanders very few would say that righting these wrongs a little sooner or later was worth the sacrifice of a brave and chivalrous life like General Wauchope's.

He attributed the war to a conspiracy of gold hunters, and said it was maddening to think that the British people should be made the dupes of stock jobbers. He declared that the government should have pursued a conciliatory policy.

He took a gloomy view of the future, and said that England would not only have to appease South Africa, but might be called on to face dangers in other quarters where the war had kindled passion's resentment. He predicted that at the appearance of an English ambassador at such another conference as that held at The Hague the most polite diplomat would burst into laughing.

The meeting adopted a motion of confidence in Morley.

BRYAN IN NEW JERSEY.

He Makes a Hit by a Reference to the Boers' Struggle for Liberty.

Jersey City, Jan. 24.—William J. Bryan arrived in this city tonight from New Haven. He was met by a delegation and escorted to the rooms of the Davis Association, where he was entertained at dinner at which twenty-five members of the association were present. He was subsequently escorted to St. Peter's Hall, where he was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. The hall was crowded.

Mr. Bryan, in the course of his remarks, declared he was satisfied that if God wished to reveal His will to the American people he would choose some one besides Mark Hanna to disclose it. He said he had witnessed the Republicans going up and down the land declaring what God's will was. He (Bryan) was sure if God knew them as well as he did, God would never tell them his business.

He denounced imperialism and trusts. Referring to the Boer war, he said it was a sad day for the United States when it could not sympathize with a nation struggling for its liberty. At this point the applause was deafening. He discoursed at some length on free silver and declared that the issue was as much alive today as ever.

Mr. Bryan's speech in New Haven was on similar lines.

ADVOCATES RADICAL REFORMS

National Board of Trade Adopts Important Resolutions.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Resolutions were adopted at today's session of the National Board of Trade advocating the establishment of an executive department in commerce and industries; a uniform reduction of 25 per cent in the present rate paid for transporting mails on railroads; an establishment of one cent letter postage; the creation of an inexpensive domestic parcels post; favorable action by Congress on the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill, and the abolition of the revenue tax on spot transactions in grain and other farm products.

Belgians Want McKinley to Intervene

Brussels, Jan. 24.—Signatures to a national address prepared at a mass meeting held here January 4 asking President McKinley to intervene in the South African war number nearly one hundred thousand. Double that number is expected in a fortnight, when the address will be forwarded to Washington.

ANXIETY IS INTENSE

British War Office Waiting for Word from Buller.

THE FEELING IS HOPEFUL

Everybody Wants to Know the Result of the Projected Night Attack on the Boer Works—Steamer Sent Out to Look for a Disabled Transport—Demonstration Made Over Arrival of the Hospital Ship Maine.

London, Jan. 24.—There is most intense anxiety at the War Office. The Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war; Field Marshal Wolsley and George Wyndham, parliamentary under secretary of state for war, have been in attendance all day awaiting further news from Buller.

Military clubs have been crowded since morning with members who are patiently waiting to hear from South Africa.

There is generally a feeling that Buller was convinced of the success of his projected movement; otherwise he would not have referred to it.

There is some criticism of the course of the War Office, many persons believing that officers were indiscreet in publishing that part of Buller's dispatch referring to the projected attack on Spion Kop.

There was more activity in Pall Mall today than at any time since the opening of the war. There were crowds of callers at the War Office, despite notices affixed at various entrances that no news had been received.

Search for a Disabled Transport.

Cape Town, Jan. 23.—The transport Cymric has been sent from here to search for the disabled transport Manchester Corporation and tow her to this port.

Reception to Doctors and Nurses

Cape Town, Jan. 23.—American women here gave a reception today, at which doctors and nurses from the hospital ship Maine and Consul General Stowe were the principal guests. Sir Alfred Milner will probably visit the Maine, which is creating much interest here. She will sail for Durban after coaling.

Boers Driven from a Position.

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 23.—Evening. Field artillery and a few howitzers this morning shelled the Boer left from a kopje on the right, the infantry keeping up a continuous fire from good cover. The Boers abandoned the summit of the kopje, which they had been holding, and the British then occupied it, but the enemy took shelter behind a stone wall on the side of the kopje and held the position for hours. They retreated in the afternoon, the British dropping shrapnel and Lydite shells on them as they crossed a ravine. The British then occupied the position they had held. Casualties were few.

No Relief for the Suspense.

London, Jan. 25.—The anxious suspense into which Buller's announcement of his impending assault on Spion Kop plunged the country has not been relieved. There is nothing from any source indicating even whether the attack was delivered. Affecting scenes at the War office continued until past midnight, when the disappointed crowd reluctantly started homeward after being notified that nothing more would be issued before morning.

The best balanced criticism regards the British and Boers as being evenly matched. The question is raised whether reinforcements can possibly reach Buller before the crisis is reached. Over six battalions of infantry and artillery which reached Cape Town some days ago have not been reported since, and the hope is voiced that they have gone to Natal and will arrive in time to turn the scale in Buller's favor.

There is news of fighting Tuesday, lasting from six o'clock in the morning until dusk, but it was not a general engagement. The Boer artillery, however, was more active, the fifteen pounders they captured at Colenso throwing shrapnel, though apparently doing little damage.

Boers Prepared for Resistance.

London, Jan. 24.—A dispatch to the Times from Spearman's Camp, dated January 23, describes Tuesday's fighting and adds:

"We are no further advanced. The Boers are prepared to fight almost intently, having entrenched in a ridge which stretches in an almost unbroken line from Drakensbergen many miles to the eastward."

Macrum Will Sail Saturday.

London, Jan. 24.—Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria, South African republic, will sail for New York Saturday in the steamship St. Paul.

Texas Sympathizes with Boers.

Austin, Jan. 24.—In the House of Representatives today a concurrent resolution extending the sympathy of the Texas legislature to the Boers was referred by a vote of 73 ayes and 37 nays.