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RECAPTURE THE GUNS.

Buller Calls For Volunteers Who Seize Them at Midnight.

Ground Meantime Commanded by Hildyard's Heavy Guns.

Boers Give Their Account of the Battle of Modder River. Criticism of British Ignorance of Boer Strength. Guns Are Old Patterns.

Special to Journal.
 LONDON, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Durban, Natal, says that it is reported that General Buller called for volunteers to recover the guns belonging to Colonel Long's Artillery, abandoned at the fight at the crossing of the Tugela river.

The rescue party issued from the British camp at midnight and found the guns on the exposed ground where they had been abandoned, took possession of them and brought them in unharmed.

Even before the receipt of this intelligence from Durban it seemed doubtful to military men whether the guns were in possession of the Boers. According to the dispatches from Durban sent on the evening of the battle which have just been received here, the guns remained where the British troops had left them.

The ground where the guns were left was covered by heavy guns manned by General Hildyard's brigade. His men had entrenched themselves in a position that commanded the spot.

The dispatch added that the Boers had not attempted to cross the river and carry off the guns.

Advice from Pretoria of the same date says that an official Boer dispatch reports that they captured two guns, thirteen wagons and a quantity of ammunition at Tugela river, besides 208 prisoners.

The revised lists of British casualties at the battle of Colenso, or Tugela river, shows 187 non-commissioned officers, officers and men killed. Further accounts of the battle emphasize the ignorance of the British intelligence department regarding the disposition of the Boer forces. The British were not aware of the Boer intrenchments along a series of low lying hills immediately northward of Colenso bridge until a staggering fire compelled them to retreat when the attack seemed to be about successful.

The Boers also showed greater strength than was anticipated. It becomes clear also that the British guns were advanced too close in order to get within effective range of the Boer artillery, showing that the latter outgunned the British ordnance which in spite of a numerical superiority was wholly inadequate to reply at long range to the Boer guns.

Advice from Pretoria, via Lorenzo Marques, delayed in sending, received from Modder river regarding the battle of Magarfontein says:

"Having received large reinforcements and the army having rested since November 28th, General Methuen advanced against the Boers under General Cronje which occupied a position on both sides of the railway many miles. Fighting opened with heavy cannonading at 4 o'clock in the morning, under cover of which the masses of infantry advanced towards the Boers. They were received with a steady fire which repulsed the advance before the English came within measurable distance. A second attack met the same fate although the English charged bravely against a perfect hail of Mauser bullets."

"About this time the men of the Scandinavian corps who had made a great record in the Boer army for reckless courage, charged and were cut off in the scrubby at Kopje. They reported that they lost several killed and wounded and many prisoners."

In the afternoon the British reserves were brought into the attack, delivered with great courage. The plains north of the Modder river were black with the British forces who were deployed in the attack, but no courage could break the Boer defenses. Late in the day the British retired to the Modder river, leaving the ground covered with the dead and dying. The Boer losses were insignificant, exclusive of the Scandinavians. Eighteen were killed and forty-three wounded. English prisoners say that they killed and wounded numbered 200, also that the Black Watch was out to pieces."

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Complete official silence has prevailed as to General Buller's movements since Saturday.

On that day his troops were in camp at Chieveley, Natal, the wounded were being cared for and the men were said to be anxious to resume the advance. Today it was repeated over and over again that Buller had crossed the Tugela.

The London War Office has decided to raise a force of from 10,000 to 13,000 mounted yeomanry volunteers especially selected for expert marksmanship and good riding. Lord Chesham will command it.

OTTEWA, Ontario, December 19.—The second Canadian contingent, which the Imperial Government was notified yesterday would be dispatched at once, will

be made up of 3,000 men from the Northwest mounted police about an equal number from the permanent corps and the others recruited from various mounted police and cavalry regiments.

The contingent will comprise about 1,000 officers and men and will sail from Halifax, Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, now on his way to Ottawa from the Yukon, is likely to go in command.

STONEY, Australia, December 19.—The Government of this colony has decided to send a field hospital corps and a battery of artillery to South Africa in addition to the mounted contingent.

HOW LAWTON DIED.

Regardless of Danger. Death Was Quick. Grief of His Soldiers. Was in 165 Fights.

MANILA, Dec. 19.—Major General Henry W. Lawton was shot and killed today at San Mateo, Luzon.

A fight was in progress and General Lawton was walking along the ridge of the line a driving rain. He was within 800 yards of a small sharpshooters' trench. The General was conspicuous in the big white helmet he always wore in Luzon, and a light yellow raincoat. He was also easily distinguishable because of his commanding stature, being 6 feet 2 inches tall.

The sharpshooters directed several close shots which clipped the general's head. Staff officers called General Lawton's attention to his danger, but he only laughed with his usual contempt for bullets.

Suddenly he exclaimed, "I am shot!" clinched his hands in a vice, and fell to stand erect, and then he closed the arms of a staff officer.

Almost at this moment the officers of the American troops, including Major San Mateo were mingling with the soldiers.

After the fight six sharpshooters were found the river in the morning, carrying the litter on their shoulders. The staff proceeding with the corps, and a cavalry escort following. The body was put in a building in the town.

The troops filed, unobscured, through the building, and many a way, but in the eyes of the men who had fought with the general, the general's death was a blow. Each man had suffered a personal loss.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—General Charles Henry Lawton of the Philippine Commission, said tonight in reference to the death of General Lawton:

"I knew him well in the Philippines. I valiantly resented with him as to his constant personal exposure in battle. He told me at that time that he had been in 165 fights."

"At Zapote Bridge he did as he always did—stood in the most exposed place that could be found, at one end of the bridge. Two Filipino guns were aimed on the other end at a narrow distance from Lawton of 25 yards. We had a gun on our end of the bridge."

"He stood there exposed to the fire of the artillery and of the sharpshooters and infantry of the enemy. Wheaton stood beside him. The Filipinos had gone to church the night before and had registered an oath that no American should ever cross the bridge which the Spaniards had never been able to cross. Our men loaded their guns into a boat and pushed across the river, swimming and charging the enemy on the bank. They drove them from their trenches and Lawton crossed the bridge."

GEN. LAWTON DIED POOR.

Leaves Property Partly Paid For. Aid Is Requested. A Pension for the Widow.

Special to Journal.
 WASHINGTON, December 20.—A committee composed of Generals Chatter, Corbin, Weston and Ludlow announced that General Lawton died a poor man. Property which he had bought in California has only half the purchase money paid on it. They ask contributions and ask the newspapers to make an appeal and help the cause along.

Bills granting \$2,000 pension to General Lawton's widow were introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives today.

The body will be brought home if it is possible to do so and a National funeral will be held.

Mr. J. Sherer, Seaford, Md., saved his child's life by the Minute Cough Cure. Doctors had given her up to die with croup. It's an infallible cure for coughs, colds, grippe, pneumonia, bronchitis and throat and lung troubles. Believe it at once. F. S. Duff.

Lee and Wheeler Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate today endorsed the nomination of Fletcher Lee and Joseph Wheeler, to be Brigadier-Generals in the regular army.

LORD ROBERTS ADVISES.

That Indian Cavalry be Sent to South Africa.

Reported Statements of Boers Regarding Their Attitude on War and Reasons For Moving Out of the Transvaal Hopes to Influx Border Countries.

Special to Journal.
 LONDON, Dec. 21.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts held a special military council of war, at the war office, today.

He strongly urged that a large contingent of native Indian cavalry be sent for South African service against the Boers. It was his judgment that this cavalry would prove of inestimable service in pursuing the guerrilla tactics which would be necessary to cope with the Boers in their mode of warfare.

As a result of Lord Roberts' insistence on having this Indian cavalry, Hamilton visited Viscount Curzon, to learn how many squadrons of cavalry were available for war service, and how soon they could be landed in South Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The following dispatch, (delayed) from Modder river, Dec. 19 is received:

While the British litter bearers, under Captain Robertson were burying the dead at Magarfontein, the native Boers were inclined to be communicative.

The substance of their statements was, that while fighting outside their open boundaries they were entirely satisfied. They knew their farms were safe, and even if the British were victorious, the borders felt the farms would not be occupied.

Therefore they had descended upon Kimberly and Allover, north, and marched through Laings Nek into Natal.

Their government believed that in fighting on British territory they might induce their compatriots of all South Africa to fight for the control of the country. Whereas, if the Boers retired within their own frontiers, this hope of an uprising would be at an end.

Major Logan Died a Hero.

YVESNOTOWS, Ohio, Dec. 20.—A letter written by Lieutenant Colonel Herberton of the Thirty-third Infantry, who was with Major John A. Logan when he was killed, has been received here by Mrs. Logan.

"Your husband died a hero while leading in battle the command to which he had been assigned upon joining his regiment, the Third Battalion."

Yesterday, November 11, Major Logan was leaning over a wounded soldier to assist him, when he was shot through the head. This was shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning. Prompt surgical attendance was at hand, but the Major never recovered consciousness, and died while being conveyed to the hospital. The exact locality was about two miles from San Fabian, on the road to San Jacinto. I was one of the last persons who saw him alive, and he was brave and self-possessed until struck down by the enemy's bullet."

COTTON MARKET.

Received by J. E. Latham, commission merchant New Bern, N. C.
 NEW YORK, December 21.

Jan. cotton	7.00	7.13	7.06	7.07
May. cotton	7.30	7.31	7.26	7.26

CHICAGO MARKETS.

WHEAT—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	69 1/2	70	69 3/4	69 1/2
CORN—				
May	32 1/2	33	32 3/4	33
COPPER—				
March	6.05	6.05	6.03	6.08
So. Ry. Pfd.	51 1/2			51
B. R. T.	65			64 1/2
C. & O.	29 1/2			29 3/8
Reading	48			47 1/2
Cont. Tob. Pref.	80			79 1/2

Receipts at cotton ports were \$2,500 bales.

Boers Drove Americans Out.

LONDON, December 20.—Joseph Kirkland, of Chicago, accompanied by his sister, has arrived here from Johannesburg, whence they had to flee with other refugees, despite their Boer sympathies.

Kirkland was manager of an important business there, and was compelled to leave so hurriedly that he had to abandon his horse and carriage, as well as other belongings, which the Boers promptly appropriated.

Bryan to Invade New England.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—Bryan is to begin his New England campaign here early in January. He has notified the Democratic State Committee of his intention to be on hand about that time. It is now proposed that the Democratic members of the Legislature be called to sit at his feet while he is here, so he can give them his views. Just what good this will do is hard to say, as there are barely enough Democrats in the Legislature even to memorialize Congress.

George Fred Williams predicts that notwithstanding the reported defection of Silver Congressmen, the Democratic party as a whole is unwavering in its loyalty to the cause, and that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 will be a conspicuous plank in the party platform next year.

"If the party should abandon free silver," he said, "it would forfeit the confidence of millions of people who supported it in 1896."

Two Lawyers Fight.

Prominent Member Dallas, Texas, Bar Killed.

Special to Journal.
 DALLAS, Texas, December 21.—F. M. Etheridge and E. G. Hanell, two of the most prominent members of the Dallas bar, quarreled over a law suit in which they were opposing counsel.

Etheridge shot Hanell dead. Hanell fell, holding a cocked pistol in his hand but with no chamber of the pistol empty.

Etheridge fired four shots. He was arrested.

Congress Adjourns.

Special to Journal.
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate and House of Representatives adjourned this afternoon for the holidays.

UTMOST ENTHUSIASM.

British War Office Thronged With English Youth.

They Wish to Go to the Front. The Colonies Cable Offers of Aid. Forces Going Forward. Munitions of War. London Volunteering.

LONDON, December 20.—Remarkable indeed, were the scenes in Pall Mall today. It was in the center hall and outside in the streets that the scene today was new. Instead of the usual war new-seekers, hands of staid, athletic, big-boned young men were assembled.

They were of a build which showed them to be of a race accustomed to live an outdoor life. A healthy looking color was in their cheeks. Nearly all of them were well dressed, most of them affecting a jaunty colored waistcoat, a sporting cravat, leather gaiters and boots which looked more like those made for a day's shooting than the ones generally seen in swell Pall Mall.

These came in crowds. They were eager, talked much and kept shuffling in and out of the doors and passages of the War Office.

What they wanted to find, what they were there for, was to know how they could get to the war, how they could be embodied in England's new citizen army of irregular troops.

According to the War Office, there came offers of service of 100,000 of the yeomanry and volunteers. Offers were coming in so fast in the afternoon that it was impossible to attend to them. They came by post, by telegraph and cable from East and West Australia, Canada, Malta and the Cape, from almost every region where British colonies flourish.

The wave of enthusiasm which is rolling all over the country is being fanned by public speakers and newspapers. The War Office considers that it can get all the men and horses it wants.

Lord Wolsey, who has been pretty severely attacked, has completely changed his views, and is now in favor of the cavalry that can be mastered.

Officials in the artillery depots and manufactories are working double games night and day, in strenuous efforts to get fresh batteries to replace those taken, while the manufacture of Lyddite shells is being rushed to the utmost capacity.

People are almost forgetting Christmas in the preparations for the war. Merchants would be hardly hit were it not that they manage to receive in the money spent for the enormous number of presents to be sent out to South Africa for officers and men.

Such is the dominating note among the English people. All say forward, none say enough.

The army in South Africa in the immediate future, according to the War Office plans, will be increased fully 50 per cent. Three full divisions of the regulars are now in process of arrival at the Cape, on their way thither or under sailing orders.

Large drafts to bring the regiments already at the front up to full war strength to replace the wastage caused by losses are being sent out. The great force of volunteers and yeomanry which is to be organized will still further swell the number.

The action of the city of London, through the Lord Mayor and Corporation in resolving to pay the entire cost of the equipment of 1,000 city volunteers is but typical of the feeling prevailing in England at present.

COTTONING, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Brussels to a local paper says that as the Boer agency it is announced that a resident Boer agent is ready to sign a treaty of peace, provided that Great Britain does not ask any further rights for the V. T. lands than they enjoyed before the war and pays the expenses hitherto incurred by the Boers.

If Great Britain continues the war, the dispatch says, Kruger and Steyn will ask the Cape Dutch to proclaim the independence of Cape Colony.

How He Lost.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "I never wish to see you again. Leave my presence!" He laughed heartily between his clenched teeth. "Present!" he shouted. "Present!" I know this was coming, and I didn't say you any!"

NATIONAL PARK.

Charter Issued by North Carolina For the Appalachian Reserve.

State Cotton Still Unpacked. Dr. Lewis Vaccination. Federal Court Takes Review. Testimony on Fertilizer. Killing Mill Charter.

ROSELAND, December 20.—The State charter the Appalachian National Park Association, with headquarters at Asheville, the object being to secure the establishment of a national park in the South in Appalachia. The list of the incorporators is a long and notable one, with such names as Moore, Coxe, Hugh McMillan, A. B. Andrews, John W. Daniel, Moge Fisher, N. G. Gonzalez, J. C. S. Black, born, Clark Howell, J. A. Holmes, A. M. Washell, E. P. McKinnick, Harvey Watkins, J. P. Caldwell, Benton McMillin, Charles W. Dalrymple and Skelton Williams.

It appears that after all, the convicts have not picked all the cotton crop on the leased farms. It is said that 100 bales remain unpacked on the Northampton farm. The lease expires December 31st, and the cotton remaining is the property of the land owner. The fact is that the State like some farmers, planted more cotton than it can pick.

It is asserted by people in the Hooe county that the State will make a great mistake if it buys the Anson farm and that if it bought the Northampton farm it could resell it for \$2,000 more than the price named in the lease.

When Judge J. B. Tilley was appointed by Representative Day, chief supervisor of all the penitentiary farms. He retired in October. He never got any pay, he says, and never expected any. In fact, he says, he was never really employed by any one.

The State charter of the Melrose Knitting Mills, at Raleigh, capital \$25,000; E. C. Smith, T. B. Watson, J. P. Wynne, W. T. Egan and others stockholders. The mill building was formerly a tobacco warehouse, but after that fact the mill was abandoned. Regiment was quartered.

Twenty-one over 60 convicts have been received at the penitentiary. The average cost of getting these here was \$12.41.

Dr. Lewis, secretary of the State board of health, said today that he regarded inland quarantine as valueless, and in fact as a broken reed in any community to lean upon. The only prevention, he says, is the only safe one, is night vaccination. It appears that the law is so worded as to permit compulsory vaccination under penalty of the disease has appeared in a place. It has been no success here and elsewhere. There was compulsory vaccination here. Yet it is astonishing how many people escaped it, some by physicians' certificates that their health was not permit, others by subterfuge, and yet others by reason of absence.

Dr. McTear, who was one of the public vaccinators here last spring, says it is perfectly safe to say that 3,000 persons here are unvaccinated. Dr. Lewis says that he believes the smallpox will be worse in this State this winter than ever before, unless the people are vaccinated. It will surprise any person save well informed physicians to know what a vast proportion of the people of North Carolina are not vaccinated. It will also surprise a layman to know to what lengths people will go and what fearful assays they will run to avoid vaccination.

Today the Federal Court will take a recess until January 4th. The counter-claim case against Lawyer Marshall, of Wilmington, goes over until that date, and so does that against a negro postmaster from Rocky Mount.

B. G. Worth, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Wilmington, writes State Superintendent Melane a letter in which he warmly commends Melane's course in the great squabble about the public schools, which the fundamentalists are making or trying to make.

As to this county, there will be no trouble about the public school control. The fundamentalists will not make any attempt to get it.

Kenneth S. Martin, of Wilmington, special master, has arrived to take testimony in the fertilizer freight case of the Carolina Central. It is held against the corporation's commission. He will take it in the office of the commission, the use of which is tendered him by the chairman.

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