

# THE BAMBERG HERALD.

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

## DEFEATED, BULLER RETIRES

His Attempt to Rescue Ladysmith Proved to Be a Dismal Failure.

## CAPTURED KOPJE GIVEN UP

Boers Were On Both Flanks and Position Was Made Impossible to Hold.

### FUNERAL OF GEN. LAWTON.

Remains of Ideal American Soldier Laid to Rest in Arlington Cemetery.

London accepts as true the Boer statement that General Buller has once again failed to succor the beleaguered inhabitants of Ladysmith. These statements were passed by the British censor at Aden and are read in the light of Mr. Balfour's announcement in the commons that General Buller is not pressing his advance.

Mr. Winston Churchill wires that Vaalkrantz was impracticable, for the guns which were needed to support a further advance. His cablegram leaves General Buller on Tuesday night sending a fresh brigade to relieve the tired soldiers of Vaalkrantz.

The descriptive writers with General Buller were allowed a rather free hand again in explaining the ugly position which the British held and the natural obstacles which had to be overcome. So it is easier to infer that with Boer riflemen and artillery defending them, these hills, ravines and jungles have not been overcome and thus the public is prepared in advance for bad news.

Heliograms from Ladysmith dated Monday describe the effect General Buller's cannonade had on the worn garrison. Hope ran high that the long period of inactivity and tedium was drawing to a close. The crash of guns was almost continuous for ten hours and at times it seemed as though as many as twenty shells burst in a minute.

### BRITONS WERE OUTPLANNED.

A dispatch dated Frere Camp Feb. 8, probably written with the advanced lines, says:

"The forces of the enemy are on both our flanks and continue to render our position extremely difficult to maintain."

This makes evident that General Buller after devoting Wednesday to bringing more artillery and troops across the Tugela, was badly in need of re-enforcements. It is more patent that it is impossible for him to advance until the artillery has been enabled to take up forward positions for the purpose of subduing the Boer guns on both flanks.

Almost all the critics now point out that the mere pushing through to Ladysmith without securing a decisive victory on the way there would only add danger to what is already a critical situation.

Another Frere camp dispatch says a Boer prisoner asserts that the burghers expected General Buller to cross at Skiel's drift and that thousands of Boers were being posted at Doorn Kloof to oppose such a passage, while on the captured hill there were only a few hundred Johannesburgers. This tends to increase the anxiety of those who believe that General Buller has scarcely begun the serious part of his advance.

### RETIRE FROM KOPJE.

The British who were in possession of the kopje at Molons drift abandoned it after a bombardment by Boer cannon Thursday morning and retired across the Tugela river to their former position.

### JEFFRIES AND CORBETT.

W.H. Jeffries Before National Athletic Club In San Francisco.

The twenty-five round battle between James J. Jeffries and James J. Jeffries for the world's heavyweight championship will take place before the National Athletic club of San Francisco on or about April 1 next.

William A. Brady and George Conidine, the respective managers of the two principals, met in New York for the purpose of selecting a location for a battle ground, and after a brief conference, decided to accept the offer of the California organization, which is 75 per cent of the gross receipts.

### FREE COINAGE SUBSTITUTE.

To Financial Bill Is Introduced By Senator Jones.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, has introduced a free silver coinage substitute for the pending currency bill. The substitute provides that "from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coining of silver and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, troy, of standard silver, 9-10 fine as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coining and legal tender quality of gold."

### HONOLULU QUARANTINE.

Over Seven Thousand Japs and Chinese In Detention Camps.

The steamer Alameda arrived at San Francisco, Friday, from Australian ports via Samoa and Honolulu. The Alameda was ordered to quarantine but Mr. Kinney, state quarantine officer, reports that up to February 2d, there had been no new cases of the plague at Honolulu since January 25th. There were 7,100 Japanese and Chinese in quarantine at Honolulu and detention camps have been established for them.

### KILLED IN WRECK.

Two Engineers and a Fireman Are Crushed to Death.

Three persons were killed and three seriously injured in a head-on collision Thursday between fast freight trains on the Berea creek division of the New York Central railroad at Gordon Heights, Pa.

Both engines were demolished and thirty-seven cars were wrecked. The trains were running at highest speed.

## ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE

League Meets in Chicago and Discusses Evil and Remedy.

### FAVORABLE PROGRESS IS MADE

Congressman Sulzer, of New York, Makes a Forceable Argument Against Present Conditions.

A Chicago special says: Monday night, at the close of the first day's proceedings of the anti-trust conference called by the National Anti-Trust League, good progress had been made with the set speeches, of which a dozen or more were delivered.

Major Harrison welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. Already, he said, the senate of the United States had been reduced to a small convention of the owners and representatives of the trusts. A few more would see the house and our judiciary reduced to the same condition.

Former Judge William Prentiss, of Illinois, was selected temporary chairman, and addressed the convention.

The resolutions committee meantime was busy and formulated resolutions covering the following points:

Government ownership of all railway and telegraph lines; the abolition of all special privileges by legislative enactments; placing on the free list all trust goods, and direct legislation from the people.

The discussion in committee was carried out on those lines. An amendment was offered for the taxation of all franchises, but was voted down on the ground that such action would simply legalize special privileges. H. S. Bigelow was the first speaker at the ninth session.

Congressman William Sulzer, of New York, received a hearty reception when presented to the audience. He said:

"The law on the statute books against trusts is clear and plain and the highest court in the land has passed upon its validity and sustained the constitutionality of its provision. The anti-trust law of 1890 declares that every contract or combination in the nature of a trust in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is a conspiracy, illegal and void, and punishable by fine and imprisonment. Under this act it seems to me every trust in the United States can be prosecuted for violation of the law, the charter annulling and the men behind it punished for conspiracy. Every trust by its very nature is in restraint of trade and commerce and in violation of this law."

"How much longer will the people consent to be robbed and submissively permit a continuation of this outrage? The trusts have their being and grow by special legislation; they live and wax fat by governmental favoritism. If the question is ever presented whether the trusts shall own and run the government and enslave humanity, or whether the people shall own and run the trusts—not for the benefit of the few, but for the good of all—and free the industrial masses, then I shall vote for the people and in favor of government ownership of the trusts."

The supreme court was represented by Chief Justice Fuller and several of the associate justices. Admiral Dewey was absent from Washington, but was represented by Captain A. S. Barker. Ex-Secretary Alger was also present by proxy, having sent from Michigan Mr. Victor Mason, his secretary while in the war department, who brought a great wreath of flowers for the already overladen casket.

The Presbyterian burial service was read by Rev. Hamlin, pastor of the church, and President Stryker then arose to deliver the oration.

After the oration the casket, lighted up of part of its burden of flowers, was lifted to the shoulders of troopers, borne down the aisle to the street, past the great crowd outside and raised to the caisson waiting at the door.

The waiting ranks of the cavalry moved forward and closed about it as a guard of honor and formed into line. Then with a rumble of wheels and a clash of trace chains, field and siege batteries joined the procession, and the hero of three wars moved on his last march to his final resting place on the Virginia hillside beyond the Potowomoy.

**PARTIAL CONFESSION MADE.**

Prisoner Throws Some Light on the Assassination of Goebel.

Two men suspected of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel were arrested in a boarding house at Frankfort. Their names are Silas Jones, of Whitley county, and Gottschalk, of Nelson county.

The authorities expect to obtain important evidence from Jones, who has already made a partial confession. He declares that he personally knows nothing of the crime, but says that Harlan Whittaker, who was arrested immediately after the shooting knows a great deal about the crime.

**GENERAL LEWIS DEAD.**

Former Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., Dies Suddenly in Chicago.

General John R. Lewis, former postmaster at Atlanta, died suddenly at Chicago Thursday night.

General Lewis was prominent in Grand Army circles. He entered the civil war at the head of a company of Vermont men and was made captain. He was a brevet brigadier general at the close of the war. He lost one of his arms at the battle of the Wilderness.

New Tennessee Cotton Mill.

Col. C. M. McGhee and Col. L. D. Johnson, of Knoxville, Tenn., will begin at once the erection of a cotton mill at an expense of \$300,000.

**Signed Reciprocity Arrangement.**

Minister Carson, for the United States, and Baron Fava, Italian ambassador for his government, at the state department at Washington signed a reciprocity arrangement under the third section of the Dingley act.

**New National Bank Bill.**

Senator Nelson has introduced an amendment to the currency bill permitting the organization of national banks in towns of 4,000 inhabitants and over with a capital stock of \$25,000.

### BAD LEGAL TANGLE.

Beckham Asks Democrats to Continue Legislative Sessions In Louisville.

A Louisville special says: The collapse of the peace negotiations through Governor Taylor's rejection of the Louisville agreement and the latter's action in calling off the London legislature and partially withdrawing the troops have left the fight over state offices divested of many of its warlike features, but in a worse legal tangle than ever.

The receipt of the news from Frankfort Saturday afternoon was followed immediately by a gathering of Democratic leaders at the Willard hotel. At this conference were Senator Blackburn, Governor Beckham, General Castlemann, President Carter, of the senate, Speaker Trimble, and others. At its conclusion Governor Beckham sent to the legislature a message reciting the failure of the peace negotiations and the conditions existing at Frankfort as seen by him and recommending that the legislature continue its sessions in Louisville, as he could not guarantee their personal security or protect them from unwarranted interference at Frankfort.

A Frankfort dispatch says: Nearly all the Republican committee men were in the city Saturday. Several Republican members of the legislature were among the number, including Senator Kirk and Johnson and Representative Lewis.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the doors of the capitol were opened and the state delegates went to the assembly room, the first time it has opened since the shooting of Governor Goebel.

At 11 o'clock Governor Taylor accompanied by Private Secretary Todd, Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Thatcher entered the assembly rooms. His arrival was the signal for a wild outburst of cheering, men standing on chairs and yelling and waving their hats in greeting. The doors were then locked and a guard placed at the door.

After a two hours' session Governor Taylor definitely decided that he would not sign the Louisville agreement, and decided to allow the matter to be settled in the courts and will abide by their decision.

Shortly after the meeting the following statement was given out:

"After mature deliberation and consultation with my friends from every section of the state, I have concluded to allow this controversy to take its due course, vigorously contesting every inch of ground and upholding the rights of the people to the uttermost. If those rights be destroyed, the responsibility for that destruction must rest with those who sit in judgment on us."

"It is due to say that the eminent gentlemen, my friends, who secured the proposition resulting from the Louisville conference, acted in perfect good faith, from the highest motives of patriotism and did the very best they could."

During the conference Governor Taylor stated to the members that there were two courses to be pursued. First, to sign the Louisville agreement; the second to quietly withdraw the troops, allow the legislature to reconvene in the capitol building in Frankfort; to call off the session now being held in London and to ignore the Louisville agreement entirely.

Several speeches were made and it was soon apparent that the sentiment of the gathering was very strongly in favor of the second course, and this was adopted.

**PROCLAMATION ISSUED.**

The following proclamation was issued Saturday afternoon:

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 10, 1900.—The excitement recently prevailing in this city having to some extent subsided and there appearing now to be no necessity for the general assembly to remain in session in London, I do hereby by this proclamation reconvene the same in Frankfort, Ky., February 12, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. S. TAYLOR,

Governor of Kentucky.

Orders were at once issued to Gen. Collier to prepare for the departure of the troops, and in a very short time a large number of them were ready to leave. Six companies left Saturday night; more departed Sunday and only a small detachment remained by Monday morning. These, it is said, are retained only as a peace guard.

Word was at once sent to the members of the Republican legislature, in session in London, that the next session would be in Frankfort, and a prompt reply was received to the effect that they would all leave in a body on Sunday, and be in Frankfort Monday.

The action of Governor Taylor now returns the gubernatorial fight to the exact position it occupied on the day following the Goebel assassination, with the additional complication that there was then but one legislature and one governor in fact, whereas there are now two claimants for the position, and two separate bodies, each claiming to be the lawmaking power of Kentucky.

**LEAK IN GAS PIPE.**

Causes Death of Engineer, His Wife and Baby at Chicago.

Martin Jordan, an engineer, his wife, Mary, and their five month old boy, were asphyxiated by gas last Saturday night in their home in Chicago.

A leak in a gas pipe in the basement deluged the house with gas and when found by other members of the family had been dead for several hours.

The announcement of the verdict of guilty was received in the uptown districts and about the clubs apparently with great surprise. Many of the club men seemed to be staggered by the announcement and it was the main topic for discussion.

**GO AHEAD," SAID TAYLOR.**

Rampant Legislature Informs Him That It Is Ready For Business.

Monday was another day of uninterrupted calm in Frankfort. The Republican members of the legislature met at noon and appointed committees to inform Governor Taylor that the legislature had adjourned at London and a restoration to their farms on Sunday, and was convened at Frankfort to transact such business might come before them. The governor acknowledged the message by saying "go ahead." Both houses then adjourned until Tuesday. There were nine members in the senate and twenty-eight in the house.

**ROOSY" WILL NOT RUN.**

Denies That He Will Be a Candidate For Vice-President.

The New York Press says: Roosevelt is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for vice-president, Woodruff is. Roosevelt told Senator Platt and Chairman Odell, of the committee, that he would not take the nomination. He told them, too, that he had written a letter to his friend, Senator Healy Cabot Lodge, to that effect.

**ANOTHER ENDOWMENT EXPECTED.**

It is expected that at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Manhattan, New York, early next month John D. Rockefeller will announce a further gift of \$1,500,000 to Chicago university, making his total contribution to that institution \$7,500,000.

**FRANCE AWAITING OPPORTUNITY**

To Get Even With England While War Is In Progress.

A dispatch to the New York World from Paris says: France, England's hereditary foe, seems to wait her opportunity in England's direst need.

France and England are at the door of a serious disagreement. If the disagreement comes it probably will be over the Egyptian question.

**SHIPOWNER SUICIDE.**

Captain Joslin Howell, a guest of the Hotel Montezuma in Ocala, Fla., shot and killed himself Monday morning.

He was the owner of the passenger steamer Eleanor, hailing from East Moriches, N. Y.

## TAYLOR DON'T SIGN

Peace Negotiations In Kentucky Are Broken Off.

### TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM FRANKFORT

Legislators Are Ordered Back to Capital. Contest Will Now Go to the Courts.

**WOLCOTT GIVES WARNING.**

Senator Says the Abandonment of Bimetallism Would Be Fatal To Republicans.

The final week's discussion of the pending financial bill was begun in the senate Monday. The speakers were two Republicans, Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, and Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, and one Populist, Mr. Butler.

Mr. Elkins advocated the passage of the pending Senate measure in a brief but forceful argument. Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the international bimetallic commission of 1897, spoke for many Republicans who adhere to bimetallism and his speech, earnest and eloquent, was received with unusual attention. Mr. Butler advocated the adoption of his amendment providing for an issue of paper currency by the government.

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