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WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1899.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Brooklyn reaches Gibraltar.
Mr. H. C. Moss, of Wilson, is dead.
Fitzsimmons knocks Thorne out in the first round.
Recruiting for the volunteer regiments is ended.
Bryan starts on his flying trip through Nebraska.
The Agricultural college ties the State University at foot ball.
New Orleans reports no new cases of yellow fever and one death.
At Atlanta a demented negro kills one man and wounds another.
The registration of voters in Ohio cities is greater than that of 1898.
The former Cuban officer, General Laoret, declines an appointive office.
Sharkey backs water 10 to 7 on Jeffries. Both men are in good condition.
The president of the Louisville base ball club has purchased the Pittsburgh club.
Key West has six new cases of yellow fever and Miami reports eight new cases.
A son of General Lee is appointed a Lieutenant in the Thirty-ninth regiment.

It is rumored that President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, is to be deposed.
At Dundee the Boers capture cases of dum-dum bullets left by General Buller. They were not allowed to be used.
The Universities of Chicago and Pennsylvania play a foot ball game to a tie 5 to 5.
Senator Pettigrew denies unparliamentary remarks attributed to him in his Woonsocket speech.
One of the leading lawyers of Chattanooga is arrested in court for denouncing the Judge.
England cannot accommodate four army officers from each nation with her forces in South Africa.

A trestle of the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railway collapses, fatally wounding two men.
While the German people are strongly anti-British the government is unusually friendly to the nation.
Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the Linotype setting machine, has just died of consumption at Baltimore.
News from South Africa is very meagre. It shows the Boers are steadily advancing southward from Dundee.
The Manila correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes a very graphic account of the true condition of affairs in Luzon.

John Barrett, ex-minister to Siam says the far east will eventually consume all the surplus cotton of the south.
A Britisher and a Frenchman have a prize fight in Paris in which kicking is allowed. The latter wins on a kick in the groin.
Dewey is banqueted by the same persons who gave him a farewell dinner before leaving to command the Asiatic squadron in October 1897.
The Prince of Wales excuses himself from attending George Washington memorial services at Mount Vernon, on account of press of public business.

NOVEL PRIZE FIGHT.

Britisher and Frenchmen Contest.
Former Wins on a Kick in the Groin.

Paris, October 28.—A fight for 25,000 francs between Charlemont, the French champion, and "Jerry" Driscoll, former champion of the British navy, this afternoon resulted in a victory for the former. There was a great crowd present and the fighting was very hot for six rounds. In the seventh round Driscoll was knocked out by a smashing kick on the groin, the French being allowed to use the French custom. The seats sold as high as \$40 each.

The Englishmen and several Frenchmen protested against the decision being given in favor of Charlemont, but with shouts of triumph and cries of "Fashoda!"

The Englishmen who witnessed the fight declare that it was most grossly unfair from beginning to end. The umpires were both Frenchmen, and one of them actually was Charlemont's father. The match was supposed to be under the Queensbury's rules, but "kicking in the groin" was barred.

The ring was five and one-half yards square. The contest consisted of five rounds, with intervals of one minute and ten seconds. Charlemont was heavy and fat. Driscoll was light and sinewy. Charlemont wore walking shoes and five ounce gloves were used.

The Frenchman was no match for Driscoll, who pounded his opponent's face to a jelly and finally got him in chancing out. "He has bitten my lip!" Driscoll, however, tackled him again, whereupon the crowd jeered and hooted him, nobody knew why. Finally, Driscoll, hearing some one shout "Time!" stopped and the uproar increased. One of the umpires threatened to withdraw. Whereupon a Frenchman in the crowd rose and said he would act as umpire. This led to a discussion, lasting four minutes, giving Charlemont, who was groggy, time to recover for the second round, during which Charlemont was again punished and the round was stopped before the time half expired, Charlemont being out of breath.

Rowdy disputes lasted during the interval, until Charlemont was ready for the third round, in which Driscoll drew blood and landed on the Frenchman's wind, sending Charlemont reeling time and again until the round was unfairly called. The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh rounds were repetitions of the foregoing, though Charlemont succeeded in getting in a few kicks. In the eighth round Charlemont landed an upward kick on Driscoll's groin. Driscoll appealed to the spectators against this foul hit and then doubled up in agony and was carried out of the ring. A joyful yell of "Vive la France!" came from the crowd and a number of people rushed into the ring and took Charlemont in their arms, kissed him and proclaimed him the victor. The fight lasted an hour. Charlemont takes the 25,000 francs.

New Matings and Window Shades are still arriving at The C. W. Polvogt Co.

KRUGER'S PREDICTION

THAT THE CONFLICT WOULD STAGGER HUMANITY.

COST OF ENGLAND'S SUCCESS

In the Three Weeks of the War Bears out His Prediction—No Real Advantage Secured by England in Her Temporary Success—Uneasiness as to Results when the Boer Forces are Concentrated—Delay in Getting Buller's Army in the Field—Another Undecisive Skirmish.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
London, October 28.—The South African war has now been in progress nearly three weeks, and so far, the British arms have been consistently crowned with momentary successes, though at a cost which verifies President Kruger's prediction that the conflict would stagger humanity. But, though victory has fallen to Great Britain whenever and wherever the issues were of paramount importance, General White's position today is scarcely more reassuring than at the outbreak of the war. So far, he has only shown his ability to outwit by strategy the Boers' strategy. That in its conception meets with high praise from the British military critics. Now he appears to have reached the limit of this game of war by which he was able to prevent the massing of the Boer columns, and must either meet the Boers' combined forces or retreat.

Many people think General White should rest content with the successes so far achieved and fall back on Colenso, pointing out that he appears to be fully able to move his forces quickly and without detection. It is scarcely probable that he will follow this course, preferring rather to hold Ladysmith, though against much superior numbers, until reinforced. It is the feeling that the general intends to follow the latter course that creates uneasiness. It is not believed to indicate that the same result can be achieved over the Boers when massed.

Compared with this impending movement about Ladysmith, the fact of Kimberley and Mafeking and the progress of the other independent operations are almost insignificant. The rapidity of the Boer advance and the tenacity of the endeavors of their columns to concentrate on General White have proved clearly that the Boers' plans were matured long before hostilities displaced negotiations, and though they may not be able to stand before the brilliant charges of the British troops or serve their artillery with the skill of their opponents, they are a mobile force and operate harmoniously under a carefully prepared plan of campaign.

No one seems to have the faintest idea of what conditions will confront the British army corps upon its arrival in South Africa. Will it be an avenging force whose duty will be to wipe out the defeat of General White and the capture of Mafeking or Kimberley, or will it simply be a walkover into Pretoria, dispersing Boer bands disintegrated by the strain of a long campaign and discouraged by constant reverses? These questions are uppermost in the minds of all connected with the war office. By November 4th the last troops should have sailed, but the army corps will scarcely take the field until the end of December. There is a lull in the departure of the troops forming the army corps owing, the admiralty officials say, to the troops not being ready.

According to a special dispatch from Cape Town received here today rumors of dissension at Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, have reached Cape Town. It is said a movement is on foot to depose President Steyn and install Mr. Fraser as president. The lull in the news from Ladysmith, Natal, which was beginning to be regarded as ominous, has at length been broken by a Cape Town dispatch under this morning's date, saying: "Scouts from Modderspruit, having reported the Boers' force on the Helpmakaar road, General White ordered out a strong force of artillery, mounted infantry and cavalry. A small patrol of mounted infantry was shelled by the Boers nine miles from Ladysmith, and the Boer position was finally located three miles beyond Modderspruit. The British force is now four miles from the Boers."

The dispatch does not give the date of the above occurrence, but it must have been since Thursday, when the last news arrived from Ladysmith, so the Boer advance from Dundee southward and from Besters station eastward evidently proceeded steadily in the interim and the engagement fore-shadowed by the above dispatch may already have been fought.

The other news from the front does not enlighten the situation in Natal. Fragmentary details are arriving of the occupation of Dundee by the Boers. It is alleged that twenty men of the town guard occupied an outpost a couple of miles from the town, when a Boer shell dislodged them and the men fled to a neighboring hill, where 300 Boers surrounded them and shot the majority. The Boers then entered Dundee, dragged several civilians out of their houses and pistolled them in the streets.

BRITISH DUM-DUM BULLETS CAPTURED.
As appendant to the above comes a story from Cape Town to the effect that several cases of dum-dum bullets were found by the Boers at Dundee, which the British abandoned in their flight. Some of the Boers wanted to use the dum-dums in the next battle, but President Kruger vetoes this, saying: "No, it must not be so. What-ever the British are, we Boers are, at least humane." The bullets were then destroyed.

Further details from Pulewayao, Rhodesia, show that the armored train from there on October 17th sent towards Mafeking under the command of Lieutenant Llewellyn, got within seven miles of Lobatsi, when the British found the railroad badly damaged.

Boers were visible on hills in the vicinity. Lobatsi had been looted. The train encountered the Boers three miles south of Crocodile pools and the British opened fire with their Maxims and drove the Boers back to the hills whence they had advanced. Besides eight men killed, the Boers lost eleven horses.

Cape Town, October 28.—The Gordon Highlanders, the Devonshire regiment, the Manchester, the Liverpools, the Dublin fusiliers, the Liverpool mounted infantry, the Lancashire, the dragons, the Seventeenth Hussars, the Natal volunteers, the Tenth mountain battery and the Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Forty-second and Fifty-third batteries proceeded to Lombard's kopf. A squadron of the Eighteenth Hussars located the enemy, who opened fire with shells and rifles. Two horses were shot and a trooper was wounded. The enemy occupied a strong position at Dewaal's farm, and the mounted infantry tried without success to draw them out. As nothing was to be gained by an afternoon attack, the column bivouacked and at daylight the enemy retired to Pietfontein.

The foregoing is probably an account of the engagement given earlier in this report by the Boers and a reconnoitering party from Ladysmith.

PRITCHARD'S SON IN THE ARMY.

Battalion Adjutant of a Negro Regiment—Butler and Pritchard Make Their Traveler Next Year—A Raleigh-ite's New Telephone.

Messenger Bureau.
Raleigh, N. C., October 28.
Senator Pritchard's son is adjutant of a battalion of the Forty-ninth colored regiment, now mobilizing at Camp Thomas, preparatory to going to Manila. The negro newspapers express anger because negroes were not given higher positions than captain in the new volunteer regiments.

The suit brought by this county against ex-Sheriff H. T. Jones, for \$4,000, alleged shortage on taxes, comes up next Monday. He says that if he is given a proper allowance for insolvent, the matter will quickly be arranged.

It is asserted that the republicans represented by Senator Pritchard and the populists whom Senator Butler represents have already made their political trade for 1900. The basis of the division of the loaves and fishes is not yet stated.

William Wynne, of Raleigh, goes to Richmond next Monday, taking with him a new telephone of his invention, which he will use in a hotel.

Revenue officers last night seized an illicit distillery in Granville. The owners ran as the officers came up. John L. James, white, aged 38 years, was yesterday put in the penitentiary here, to serve a year and a day for breaking into the postoffice at Aurora.

United States Marshal Dockery has seized papers on Arthur Sewell, of Maine, at Beaufort, in a libel suit. One of Sewell's vessels, laden with a derrick. Two crews at Beaufort sighted her. The one which first sighted her did not reach her until after the other crew was on board. The latter crew was paid \$1,300 by Sewell. Now the crew which first sighted the vessel brings the libel, claiming salvage.

The suit in which the validity of the "domestication" law is in question is being argued before the supreme court but will be heard upon printed briefs.

It is learned that Judge Simonson's decision in the railway assessment case, reviewing the power of the corporation commission to increase the assessment of the property of the Southern, Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line railways some \$9,000,000, will probably be handed down by next Monday or Tuesday. There is no intimation as to what the decision will be.

Six counties have failed thus far to make settlement of taxes for 1898. The other counties say the main trouble is that the commissioners have not filed correct returns of taxables with the state auditor.

The supreme court yesterday heard argument in the case involving the legal status of the county boards of education, against whom the old or prior boards are trying to make a fight. The attorney general decides that Spark's circuit is by law to pay \$50 tax to the state and \$50 to the county for each day it performs. The circuit says he cannot pay this tax and will leave the state.

ATHLETIC GAME.

University and Agricultural College Break Even on Foot Ball.

(Special to the Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., October 28.—The Agricultural and Mechanical college foot ball team was delighted at tying the university team in the foot ball game today, the score being 11 to 11. The students paraded in the city this afternoon, and again this evening, cheering lustily.

Recruiting for the Forty-ninth regiment stopped today. This ends recruiting for volunteers.

Southern Loan and Trust Company, of Greensboro, notifies the state treasurer it will engage in banking business January 1st.

Lawyer Arrested in Court for Contempt.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 28.—Judge John A. Campbell, one of the oldest and most highly respected lawyers in this city, was arrested today in the circuit court for contempt. He was representing a client in asking that a suit be thrown out of court on his application. Being refused he rose in open court and charged Judge Estell with fraudulently attempting to hold the case, whereupon he was ordered arrested.

General Laoret Declines Office.

Havana, October 28.—General Laoret, the former Cuban commander, has been offered the post of inspector of prisons and police by Senor Capote, head of the department of government, at a salary of \$200 per month. Laoret replied that he was very grateful for the offer, but that he could not accept a position in which he would have to take the oath of fidelity, in spite of the fact that he had needed the money which the acceptance of the place would bring to him.

GERMANY'S NEW NAVY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM BENT ON A POWERFUL ARMAMENT.

NEUTRALITY AS TO TRANSVAAL.

Germany Most Anxious Just Now Not to Offend England or Her Close Friends, the United States—Recent Evidence of Her Desire to Conciliate the Latter Nation—Anxious for Territory in the Samoan Islands—Popular Hostility to England.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)

Berlin, October 28.—Emperor William is looking for another cabinet but has not yet found the material for it. In place of Dr. von Miquel, the minister of finance, his majesty wanted Herr Siemens, of the Deutsche-Reichsbank, and in place of Herr Thielens, the minister of public works, he wanted Herr Jencke, the Krupp's general manager; but they both declined on Sunday, the reason being that their present jobs are more lucrative, so the emperor is still seeking other suitable men.

One of the potent reasons why he desires new men is that he wishes the navy greatly increased and faster than at the present rate, and he deems the existing cabinet too yielding to efficiently push the wishes before the reichstag. The emperor's Hamburg toast is generally interpreted as urging the necessity of a much larger navy, while an inspired article in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, apparently contradicting the idea, is regarded as intended to smooth matters.

Admiral von Tripitz, secretary of the navy, has received his majesty's sanction for an enormous increase of the navy, giving it fifty-seven battleships, fifteen large and thirty-six small cruisers, and making it equal in size and efficiency to any other navy, Great Britain's excepted. This would involve an expenditure of 1,700,000,000 marks and make the naval budget 212,500,000 marks annually.

The emperor has been of the opinion since 1897, when the present Flotten law was adopted, that the political situation of the world has changed so enormously since the Spanish-American war, the seizure of Kiau Chou, the looming up of the whole Chinese question and the development of Japan as a big maritime power, that it would be suicidal policy for Germany to stick to that plan; that it would be tantamount to her abdication as a big power, and he trusts there is enough patriotism in the reichstag to ensure the increased navy which Germany needs to fully protect her beliefs, is her due.

The correspondent of the Associated Press recently had a conversation with an employee of the foreign office, who fully enjoys the emperor's confidence, and he took special pains to assure the correspondent that the projected increase in no sense be construed as a menace to any power or group of powers. He added: "For a colonial power like Germany it has become a matter of necessity to get a bigger navy. Recent events show how necessary it is."

It is interesting to note how public opinion has taken this idea of the emperor. Its reception has been most varied. The whole agrarian press seizes the opportunity to assure the emperor that the agrarians are quite willing to vote for a bigger navy if he will drop his canal project. The Kreuz Zeitung says there is not enough money to pay for both. The centre organs declare that the absolute necessity for the increase must be shown before the delegates to the reichstag vote for it, and the national liberal Reichspost, pan-German, anti-Semite, and a number of non-partisan papers notice the plan rather favorably. On the other hand, the whole radical and socialist press decries the need of the increase. These papers claim that the masses have about reached the limit of taxation and ought not to be further burdened under any circumstances.

The war news arrives here in contradictory shape and is often unintelligible. The comments of most of the papers, irrespective of party, is anti-British and often couched in a satirical and taunting tone. The belief is general that Great Britain has far, has got the worst of the fight, but that the news is suppressed by the cabinet censorship, the result of which, it is argued, demonstrates that it is necessary that Germany should construct and operate a cable, for in the present state of things, with Great Britain owning all the cables, Germany, in the event of war, will be entirely in the power of Great Britain as regards news. Hence many papers advocate the laying of a number of German cables. There have been many complaints this week of the non-delivery of cables to and from South Africa and it is charged that the British authorities have been suppressing them.

ENGLAND HAS AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP.

It has been learned by the correspondent of the Associated Press from a reliable source that the anti-British crusade is greatly against the wishes of the emperor and the government as a whole. A high official of the foreign office said to the correspondent: "This violent anti-British campaign, in a part of the press, notably the pan-German organs, even going to the length of threatening a counter-demonstration in case the emperor goes to England, may have the opposite effect in official attitude from the one intended. Germany cannot act with less consideration toward Great Britain than France and Russia show. It is a grave mistake on the part of our rabid anti-British statesmen to say that Great Britain is isolated. She has the United States as a close friend, and has been again demonstrated, recently, when the Venezuela decision was rendered and the American press found no fault with the verdict, though the matter, not so long ago, was made almost a casus belli by the United States. Great Britain has Japan as another friend, and may even count on Russia's support in many instances. Above all,

it seems doubtful whether it would be wise for Germany to make an enemy of Great Britain at this juncture."

The correspondent also learns on unexceptional authority that Germany has no idea of interfering with Great Britain in South Africa, now or later. All rumors floated to that effect are baseless and probably circulated for a purpose. All appeals to the emperor and government this week by meetings and urgent letters from Africa will have no effect in German policy. During the whole duration of the war Germany will be strictly neutral, as the Associated Press correspondent has pointed out from the start.

Samoa continues to exercise the press, which indulged this week, in the wildest surmises. On the authority of the foreign office and the United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, the correspondent of the Associated Press is in a position to say that the present situation is that the negotiations between Berlin and Washington some time ago reached a satisfactory agreement, and those between London and Berlin are progressing satisfactorily. The chances that they will shortly reach a definite and satisfactory conclusion have appreciably improved during the last few days. Great Britain seems on the point of yielding, to a certain extent, to Germany's claims and representations of major rights in the islands. At present it looks as if Great Britain would retire altogether and leave Germany in sole possession of Upolu, Savaii and other islands, except a coaling station at Pago Pago, belonging to the United States. The solution in fact, has been reached in principle, but what equivalent Germany is to cede to Great Britain is yet in doubt.

What has just been said shows the earnest desire of the German government to remove all ground for friction with the United States. As indicating an equal wish to cultivate the most friendly relations, may be mentioned the delicate compliment paid the United States on the occasion of former President Benjamin Harrison's visit to the new palace at Potsdam, when the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the palace. This was the first time they ever floated over a royal Prussian or imperial palace. Another attention was shown General Harrison. When the personnel of the United States embassy were entertained at dinner by Prince Hohenlohe the latter and all the German officials present did not wear their decorations, as a delicate compliment to the American guests.

THE CITY OF WILSON.

First Evening of L'Allegre Club. Heavy Tobacco and Cotton Receipts. Cotton Sales Slow.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Wilson, N. C., October 28.
The L'Allegre Club, composed entirely of ladies, gave its first evening last night in Herring's hall. Each young lady member has the right to bring one young gentleman.

Their first entertainment was a "Gibson Evening." Members of the club posed as some of Gibson's famous sketches. After this feature came a dance. All report a very pleasant evening. Music was furnished by Professor Beale's band of Washington, D. C.

A Jay from Jaysville Comedy Company gave a creditable performance in the opera house last night. Wilson does not get the benefit of many good shows. The accommodations here are so poor that none of the larger companies care to make a date. There has been much talk of erecting an opera house, but nothing definite has yet been determined.

This has been quite a busy week in tobacco circles. The weather has been very fine and the farmers have been taking advantage of it. Sales have been heavy every day at all warehouses. There have been no rush sales, but the tobacco has come in steadily during the entire week. The total sales for August, September, and October will amount to over 11,000,000 or within 1,500,000 pounds of last season's total sales.

This has also been a very busy week with exporters. During the past two weeks the shipments have averaged 150,000 pounds daily. As the farmers stop selling tobacco the shipments will increase. During the rush of tobacco into the town the shippers have very little time for getting their tobacco in sales for movement.

This has been a sluggish week on the cotton market here. The receipts have been larger than any week during the season; but very little of this cotton has left Wilson. The Wilson cotton and cotton dealers are having some trouble in disposing of their supply to an advantage.

Schley not Tendered the Nomination for Vice President.

St. Louis, October 28.—Colonel Nicholas M. Bell, ex-superintendent of the foreign mail service, returned to Washington today. He said to the Associated Press:

"The story floating around to the effect that I had, by authority of some members of the national democratic committee tendered to Admiral Schley the nomination for the office of vice president of the United States is pure fabrication. The committee certainly has no such authority, individually or collectively. The convention will attend to that."

Presidential Party to Visit Richmond.

Washington, October 28.—The party which will accompany the president on his trip to Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the occasion of the launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick will consist of Mrs. McKinley, the secretary and Mrs. H. C. Moss & Co., the secretary and Miss Wilson, Secretary Long, Secretary Root and Secretary Hay.

Death of a Wilson Merchant.

(Special to the Messenger.)
Wilson, October 28.—Mr. H. C. Moss, senior partner in the dry goods firm of H. C. Moss & Co., died here this evening at 4 o'clock. For several months he has been in declining health, but not until last week was he unable to attend to his affairs. Consumption was the cause of his death.
Read The Polvogt Co. advertisement they have the largest stock in the city to select from.

SITUATION IN LUZON

AS GIVEN BY CORRESPONDENT OF AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

RESULTS OF SEVEN MONTHS' WAR

We Hold One Hundred and Seventeen Square Miles out of the Forty-Two Thousand of the Island—Outside of Luzon the Insurrection Spreading. Otis' Reports of Conflicts with "Robber Bands"—Trouble in Keeping up the Railroads.

Chicago, October 28.—The Tribune prints a summary of the situation in the Philippine islands from its special correspondent there, Richard H. Little. The letter which is dated Manila, September 14th says:

"Here are some figures, made seven months and a half after our campaign against the Philippines began. Say it is five miles to Angeles—we hold possession of the railroad up to that point. We can fairly claim possession of the land a half mile on each side of the track. We have possession of the wagon road, and let us say, a half mile on each side from San Fernando, through Bacolor to Santa Rita, eight miles, with four miles to Guagua. We have a road from Mololo, to Balaug, eleven miles northeast. We can claim eleven square miles here.

"We have Manila, out as far as the water works, five miles away. That gives us, say, twenty-five miles around the city.

"Then we have the road and a half mile each side down eighteen miles to Imus. Then we have Calamba and some other points on the lake that General Lawton captured before he was ordered back. These towns are not approached by road, but by boat across the Laguna de Bay, and we only control the land they stand on.

"Adding up our total possessions, we find we have 117 square miles. The island of Luzon contains 42,000 square miles.

"Outside of Luzon the insurrection seems to be growing. The insurgent hold ports in Mindanao, the largest island to Luzon in the Philippines, and said to be incalculably rich in gold and silver mines, iron and copper ore, and other minerals, besides possessing wonderful forests of hard wood. No Americans have dared venture there as yet, as General Otis has sent no troops to the island. Englishmen and Germans are growing about the island getting all the concessions they can. It is said several prospecting parties are at work.

"General Otis reports conflicts between the 'robber bands' and American soldiers in Negros and Cebu. The Nineteenth, the Eighteenth, the Sixth, and one battalion of the Tenth infantry are now in these islands fighting the robber bands, who dig trenches and occupy towns and make night attacks after the fashion of the insurgents. Luzon, A. S. A. says, report from Cebu is that some 2,000 'robber' were menacing our forces and a collision was imminent.

"Next campaign is going to be different from the last. We will get out of the flat, open country into more of the thickly wooded country. If we do not end the war here we will have to carry it into the high, rocky-ribbed mountains of Luzon.

"It will be no violation of a state secret to say that the first object of the next campaign will be to get the rest of the railroad from the hands of the insurgents. The insurgents ought to be firmly convinced by this time that we want the Manila and Dagupan railroads, as we have fought along that line seven months. They know we want it, and they also know that we are going to get it, for they are already tearing up the track, burning the ties, and burying the rails north of Angeles.

"The country east of the railroad, north of Angeles to Dagupan is much like it is south of Manila, except higher and broken. West of the railroad are high mountains that will offer the insurgents better opportunity to retreat and escape than they had in the low country. With the taking of the railroad we will have cut off the provinces of Zambales, Pangasinan, Taree, and Panpanga, and Bataan, from the main part of the island and can lay claim to a good deal more country than the present amount of real estate on which our army is now camping.

"From the railroad Aguinaldo's army can hardly retreat anywhere but northward across the mountains to the fertile valley of the Rio Grande de Cagayan.

"The 'walled city' cannot understand why the army has so much trouble with the railroad. When the officers in the field notify the 'walled city' that the rails have been torn up from the section of track just completed and that the ties have been burned, and the grade destroyed they get an order to 'fix it.' So, after a few miles of railroad are completed the soldiers have to scatter up and down the track and go mining for steel rails. The insurgents bury the rails five or six feet deep. They observed that the Americans located the rails by sounding with a crow-bar, so they resorted to the expedient of putting a layer of dirt over the rails. To replace the buried ties the quartermaster's department was forced to use planks, two boards each two inches wide being nailed together for ties. The side track, wherever possible, all the way back to Manila, was jerked up, carried north and put down where the rails could not be found. The American army is badly in need of railroad ties and steel rails.

"Another great need of the army is light draft steamboats for use on the many rivers and lakes of Luzon. There is hardly a place in the world where an army could use river steamers to a greater advantage. The Rio des over the Chico, the Rio Grande Panpanga, the Agno, the Bicol and the Pasig all flow through fertile and densely populated valleys and offer a means to the army of bringing up supplies and swiftly transporting large bodies of soldiers that would be invaluable were it utilized."

See the Umbrella window of The C. W. Polvogt Co., your choice at \$1.35 a fine assortment.