

# PELLEGRA IS MYSTERIOUS

## Dr. J. E. Wood Reads Paper At Asheville--Undiscovered Causes--Same As Blind Staggers In Horses--Different From Ptomaine Poison.

Asheville, Special.—The 56th annual meeting of the North Carolina Medical Association was convened here Tuesday.

A most interesting paper was read and discussed by Dr. J. E. Wood, of Wilmington, on "A further report on the Pellegra problem." Dr. Wood has been giving his time up to a study of this interesting disease in connection with Dr. R. H. Bellamy, of Wilmington, and while he has made several interesting discoveries, much is yet unknown in regard to this disease, which he termed one of the most dangerous, next to tuberculosis, and the hook worm that the people of Eastern North Carolina and the South had to face. He said he had found this disease widely prevalent in the eastern counties, particularly in New Hanover county, and Wilmington. Dr. Wood has received some aid from the United States Marine Hospital Corps, but much that is at present known belongs to the work of North Carolina physicians.

Dr. Woods reported that, while the idea is that Pellegra is connected with and due to the eating of corn and corn bread, he was not convinced that it was due entirely to the use of either of these. The thought that

it was due, probably to a germ, but as yet he had been unable to discover the germ. He referred to the work of Teitzonia on the subject and some of the experiments that he had performed in Germany, but was of the opinion that the disease in the South was of a much more malignant variety than that in Europe. Dr. Wood reported that he had heated corn up to 90 degrees, centergrade, and yet had not been able to destroy the pellegra that was prevalent in the corn. He thought that it was just possible to find it in other products as well as corn. He referred to the fact that Dr. R. H. Bellamy, of Wilmington, and Dr. Powell, of Clemson College, are of the opinion that the so-called "blind staggers" that is found in horses is due to Pellegra.

Dr. Wood reported that he does not believe that Pellegra is due to ptomaine poisoning, but to some germ which as yet has not been successfully isolated. He reported that he is now carrying on cultures and hoped to report further on this matter. He said as yet he has been unable to find any successful treatment for the disease, many cases of which were fatal, but was now trying the arsenic method. Recently, said Dr. Wood, seventeen persons have died in his section from the disease.

## GENERAL PROSPERITY PREVAILS IN THE SOUTHLAND

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record gives a concise idea of the prevailing prosperity in the South as follows:

"The financial condition of the South is excellent, and all indications are of the most favorable character. The crops last year were good and the prospects for 1909 are exceedingly encouraging. An exchange says that taking seven of the principal Southern crops as a standard of comparison, it appears that the South gained nearly \$100,000,000 in 1908 as contrasted with 1907, last year's crops being worth so much more than those of 1907. The value of the corn crop rose from \$405,485,000 in 1907 to \$547,054,000 in 1908, heat from \$58,903,000 to \$67,935,000, hay declined from \$66,787,000 to \$60,649,000, tobacco declined from \$55,353,000 to \$5,256,561, oats increased from \$25,922,000 to \$33,076,000, Irish potatoes from \$20,529,000 to \$23,563,000 and rye from \$1,129,000 to \$1,154,000, the totals for the two years being \$694,108,000 and \$789,613,561, respectively.

"It is stated by the same authority that the cotton crop, with its seed, is worth probably at least \$700,000,000 more, while the rice harvest is placed at \$17,771,281. The sugar cane yield is appraised at \$34,000,000, making the grand aggregate for the 10 Southern crops not less than \$1,542,000,000. This total must be increased by the poultry and dairy products, by garden truck and other agricultural crops, which, it is estimated, add perhaps \$700,000,000 to the wealth of the South.

"With these facts and figures in view, it is assumed that the present year will be attended with much prosperity, and that trade in the various Southern states will be much larger than for some years past."

## THE DUTY ON PRINT PAPER IS MATERIALLY RAISED

Washington, Special.—Just before adjournment Friday, the Senate adopted by a vote of 44 to 32, the amendment of the Senate committee on finance, fixing a duty of \$4 a ton on print paper, in place of the House rate of \$2 a ton, but the other amendments to the wood pulp and print paper schedules had not been acted upon when the Senate adjourned at 7 o'clock.

After this vote had been taken there was an effort to reach an agreement upon a time for voting upon the various income and corporation tax propositions.

Mr. Aldrich sought to obtain a general agreement to postpone the further consideration of this question until after the disposal of the tariff schedules, but Senators Bailey and Cummins insisted upon coupling with the agreement an understanding that there should be taken a direct vote on the adoption of an income tax amendment and no agreement was reached.

Discussion of the tariff was confined largely to the Democratic side.

of the chamber, and, while technically based upon the tariff, had more pertinent reference to the Democratic national platform. The immediate subject of debate was an interview with former Congressman John E. Lamb, of Indiana, in which that gentleman was represented as criticizing the Democratic Senators who had not cast their votes on some of the schedules in accordance with the declarations of the Denver platform. Among those who were referred to were Senators Daniel, of Virginia, and Simmons, of North Carolina, and each made response to the criticism.

During the course of his remarks, Senator Hughes took occasion to oppose the policy of attempting to impose an income tax by the roundabout way of a constitutional amendment. He declared his conviction that it was now competent for Congress to impose an income tax under its present authority and he pointed out that the former income tax law was not still on the statute books, as had been stated by the President, but that it has expired by its own limitation nine years ago.

## THE IMPEACHMENT OF ALABAMA SHERIFF STANDS

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—The Supreme Court Friday afternoon denied the application of Frank Cazalas, impeached sheriff of Mobile county, for a new trial, thus making his impeachment final.

Cazalas was removed from office by the Supreme Court on the charge of gross neglect in allowing Richard Robertson, a negro, to be taken from the Mobile county jail and lynched.

In the original proceedings before the Supreme Court it was shown that, notwithstanding rumors were current that an attempt would be made to lynch Robertson on the night of the occurrence, the sheriff took no steps to protect the negro.

The costs of the impeachment proceedings, amounting to several thousand dollars, were assessed against the sheriff.

## RUSSIAN VESSEL FIRES ON A BRITISH STEAMER

Stockholm, By Cable.—Despatches received here from Helsingfors confirm the news that the British steamer Woodburn, of Newcastle, was fired upon by a vessel of the Russian squadron in Pitkiss bay, the rendezvous of Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William on Thursday.

The first shot was a blank charge but this was followed a few seconds later by two shells. Portions of the shells penetrated the bulkheads and the boiler of the Woodburn. The engineer of the steamer was wounded in the leg and was taken aboard the Russian cruiser Asia, where his wounds were dressed.

The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, joined the Russian squadron conveying Emperor Nicholas on board the imperial yacht Standart at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Emperor Nicholas immediately went on board the Hohenzollern and welcomed Emperor William. All the ships present were dressed and manned.

## BISHOP CANDLER TO ACT AS STRIKE ARBITRATOR

Washington, Special.—Bishop Warren A. Candler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Georgia, was Friday agreed upon as the third arbitrator in the dispute between the Georgia Railroad Company and its firemen. It is not at all certain that he will accept the position. After receiving notification of his election, Bishop Candler made this statement: "I am not inclined to accept such

a task unless it is perfectly clear that it is my duty to do so on behalf of the parties at issue and in the interest of the general public. No consideration could move me to undertake it short of a sense of duty. In reply to the dispatch of notification from Mr. Herbert and Mr. Hardwick I have sent a telegram and will not decide the matter finally until I hear from them further."

## COTTON REPORT ISSUED

Government Publishes Results of Export Study—Sea Island Cotton Acreage Has Not Changed Much Since 1900.

Washington, Special.—Daniel C. Roper, of the United States census bureau, has just prepared a comprehensive report on the cotton industry in the United States last year.

In reference to the cultivation of sea island cotton this report says: The cultivation of sea island cotton in the United States at the present time, as shown by returns of ginners, is confined to 17 counties in Florida, 26 in Georgia, and 4 in South Carolina, or a total of 47 counties. It is not grown, however, throughout the counties from which it is returned. The area given to this culture in 1899, as returned at the 1900 census, and which has probably not changed materially, was 317,445 acres, distributed as follows: Georgia, 170,756; Florida, 122,787; and South Carolina, 23,902. Experiments have been made in many other parts of these States, and in other States, to grow this cotton, but so unsatisfactory have been the results that all efforts to grow it outside of certain well-defined areas in the States named have been abandoned. Farmers who grow sea island cotton in the interior secure new seed frequently from the coast regions in order to preserve its identity, as the fiber degenerates rapidly into that of upland cotton. The distribution of sea island cotton by counties for the last five years will be found in Table 15, and the localities producing it are represented on Map 1, page 24.

The increased demand in recent years for superior staples is developing better varieties of upland cotton by seed selection and more careful cultivation. The United States department of agriculture has been and is now rendering very valuable service in assisting the growers along these lines. The long staples grown chiefly in the portion of the Mississippi Valley, which extends from Vicksburg to Memphis, a region about 57 miles wide and 200 miles long, are receiving more attention than heretofore. The fiber of much of the cotton grown in this territory measures from one and one-fourth to one and seven-eighths inches in length, and the average yield is about one bale to the acre. The seeds of these fancy varieties have been planted in localities outside of this region the last two or three years with gratifying results, as the staple not infrequently commands a premium of from 5 to 10 cents a pound over middling upland. Unfortunately, few of the localities producing this cotton are supplied with the ginning facilities best suited for the proper treatment of the fiber; saw gins, which cut and break the fiber, are generally employed. In contrast with this practice attention is directed to the fact that the Egyptian and sea island cottons are treated by roller gins, which contribute to regularity and uniformity in the fiber.

The increase of the imports of foreign cottons which come in competition with sea island and other superior cottons grown in this country has aroused the American growers, as is evidenced by the fact that, when the Payne tariff bill was recently under consideration, representatives of the growers of sea island cotton and of the best varieties produced in the Mississippi Valley petitioned Congress for the speedy enactment of an amendment to the tariff laws, by which an import duty of not less than 40 per cent would be imposed on the market valuation of all foreign grown cotton imported into America, which can be used as a substitute or competitor by American mills against similar grades raised in this country. It may be stated in this connection that the importation of foreign cotton for the year ending August 31, 1908, amounted to 143,490 bales of 500 pounds each, of which 122,170 were imported direct from Egypt; the production of sea island cotton in 1908 was 93,858 bales, and that of the superior varieties grown in the Mississippi Valley has been estimated at about 300,000 bales.

## The Gould Divorce Case.

New York, Special.—Sensation-seekers and the curious who have attended daily the sessions of Katherine Clemmons Gould's suit for separation from her husband, Howard Gould, were sadly disappointed at the resumption of the hearing before Justice Dowling in the Supreme Court Monday when it was announced that the defense had rested and that Howard Gould would not take the stand. It had been expected that his direct testimony and his cross-examination by Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the plaintiff, would take two full days.

## Seaboard Buys a Railroad.

Cheraw, S. C., Special.—A. H. Page and son of this place, Monday transferred to the Seaboard Air Line Railway the controlling interest in the Chesterfield & Lancaster Railroad Company. The purchase price of the stock was not announced. The Chesterfield & Lancaster Railroad, which was built in 1901, is about 40 miles in length, running from Cheraw to Crowberg, about thirty miles from Charlotte, N. C.

## CARS RUN TOGETHER

### Accident Caused by Disobedience to Orders.

## TEN KILLED BY TROLLEY CLASH

Big Suburban Electric Cars Come Together Near South Bend, Ind., Killing Ten Persons Outright and Injuring Forty More or Less Seriously.

South Bend, Ind., Special.—Ten persons were killed and forty injured in a wreck on the Chicago, Lake Shore & South Ben Railroad in Porter county, Indiana, Sunday night, two of the big electric cars collided head on. According to General Manager H. U. Wallace, the wreck was due to a disobedience of orders by Motorman George A. Reed, of the east-bound car, who was killed.

Reed received instructions at Gary to wait at Wilson, a short distance west of Bailey town, the point at which the disaster occurred, for the westbound car to pass. The impact of the cars were so great they were reduced to a mass of wreckage. The dead are: George A. Reed, motorman, Michigan City, Ind., formerly of Villa Grove, Ill.; Ray F. Merriman, married, South Bend; Charles Johnson, Porter, Ind.; Edward Gilbertson, Porter, Ind.; A. Barber, Mishawaka; F. T. Moore, residence unknown; William Leon, secretary of the Dowagiac Motor Works, Dowagiac, Mich.; F. A. Lake, president Dowagiac Motor Works, Dowagiac; H. H. Hutson, Niles, Mich.; Charles Swanton, Porter, Ind.

The eastbound car was going fifty miles and hour to make up lost time. When the crash occurred, the eastbound car was telescoped and almost demolished. In this train were all of the killed and most of the injured, passengers on the westbound train escaping with bruises.

The two cars were welded together in a mass of debris. The cries for help caused a scene of confusion for many minutes. Soon, however, the cool-headed passengers brought order out of chaos, and while some converted the home of E. R. Borg into a hospital and morgue, others rescued the injured.

## Car Wrecks Automobile.

Anderson, S. C., Special.—James H. Cobb, superintendent of the Belton Cotton Mills, is dead. Rev. D. D. Richardson, pastor of the Second Baptist church, of Belton, and the Gluck Mills Baptist church, of this city, is in a critical condition, in a hospital here, his wife is slightly injured and Rev. E. A. McDowell, of Ninety-Six, field agent of The Baptist Courier, is seriously hurt, as the result of a collision between an interurban car of the Anderson Traction Company, and an automobile, which occurred at Breazeale's crossing, nine miles east of Anderson, shortly before noon Sunday.

The dead and injured were occupants of the automobile. The accident occurred at the foot of a smart grade as the car was coasting at the rate of about 15 miles an hour. The automobile party was sighted by those in charge of the car, Conductor C. P. Burriss and Motorman E. E. Sanders, and the usual signal given, there being plenty of time for the machine to clear the crossing well in front of the car. When the front wheels of the automobile, however, had cleared the first rail of the track the engine seemed to come to a dead standstill and in a few seconds the car struck it.

Rev. Mr. Richardson's skull was fractured and his left leg and arms broken and he is yet unconscious.

Rev. Mr. McDowell was removed from the scene of the accident to the Belton Hotel, where his injuries were dressed. He is suffering from a broken shoulder and arm and while seriously hurt his condition is not serious. He was removed to his home at Ninety-Six late in the afternoon apparently resting well.

## Ohioan Shoots Neighbor and Wife and Tris Suicide.

Stubenville, Ohio, Special.—Meler Osman shot and killed Mike Demick, shot and seriously wounded his wife and then attempted to commit suicide Sunday. Osman quarreled with a neighbor over a cat and ran into his house to obtain a shotgun with which to shoot him. In the room where Osman kept his gun he found Demick, a boarder eavesdropping Mrs. Osman. Securing his gun Osman shot and almost instantly killed Demick. Mrs. Osman was shot in the back. Osman then turned the gun upon himself and fired, but did not wound seriously.

## Husband's Aim is Bad.

Anniston, Ala., Special.—A sensation was created here Sunday afternoon when A. W. Falls, a prominent cotton factor, fired four shots from a revolver at R. Ripley, of Spartanburg, S. C., when he found the latter at his home in the company of Mrs. Falls. Although the shots were fired at close range, none took effect. Both Ripley and Falls were arrested and placed in jail, Falls later furnishing bond.

## NEW YORK'S TRAGEDY

### Gen. Sigel's Granddaughter the Victim of Foullest Murder—All Shrouded in Mystery.

New York, Special.—Elizabeth Sigel, daughter of Paul Sigel, of this city, and granddaughter of the illustrious Franz Sigel, the German warrior, who enlisted his services with the Union army during the civil war, is according to all indications, the victim of one of the most sordid murders in the history of New York. If she is not the victim the police are confronted with a remarkable series of coincidental facts.

The young lady has been missing for more than a week. Packed in a steamer trunk tied with rope, and left in a stuffy little room in a house occupied principally by Chinese the body of a young woman was discovered last Friday night.

The girl's stomach, is in the hands of the Columbia University professor, who will make a chemical analysis of its contents. Although the murder is supposed to have been committed June 9, the exact cause of her death has never been ascertained.

A Mrs. E. Smith, who says she knew the Sigels well, suggests that the victim is not Elsie Sigel but a mysterious "Nellie" who has figured in Leon Ling's love affairs. She holds it possible that Elsie and the Chinaman were preparing to elope, when "Nellie" appeared, created a scene and was killed.

Paul Sigel, Elsie Sigel's father, at first failed to recognize the decomposed mass at his daughter. Sunday night, however, in company with others of the family and family connections, it was ultimately decided that the clothes, jewelry, hair pin and other things on the body are those worn by Elsie Sigel and the father claimed the body.

Sun Leong, proprietor of a restaurant, who also conducted the rooming house above, disappeared shortly after the discovery of the murder, adding further to the mystery. The case has many unusual features, notable among which is the fact that a Chinaman had been known to call at the Sigel home, presumably with the sanction of the parents. Elizabeth, or Elsie, was 20 years old, and was greatly interested in work among Chinese. The Chinaman was found later to be passionately in love with Elsie, and was forbidden the Sigel home. Miss Sigel was afraid of her admirer it is said. A telegram seemingly to be from her was received from Washington city saying she would be at home on Sunday following her disappearance. Two Chinamen and a white girl registered at Pennsylvania Avenue Hotel, one of the Chinamen meeting the description of the suspected man. The mystery was still more deepened by the finding of the following undated note among the Chinamen's effects:

"You seem to be growing cold to me. Just think of the sacrifice I made for you, my family, my friends. For God's sake don't forsake me."

"ELSIE."

The police on Sunday received information from Chicago of the arrival of two Chinamen who it is believed are the fleeing culprits. They seem destined for British Vancouver.

## Mexican Invents New Airship.

City of Mexico, Special.—Henri Samson's invention of an aeroplane promises success. Models of the machine have already been thoroughly tested and have worked perfectly, and the construction of a full-sized machine will soon be under way. The claims of superiority made for the new aerial craft are extreme compactness, elimination of horizontal rudders, ability of the navigator to control its vertical course mechanically, by simply varying the centre of gravity, such construction as to permit of the ship's being made in any size, and a mechanism by which its course is changed automatically.

## 14 Hurt On Sight-Seeing Auto.

New York, Special.—Fourteen persons on a sight-seeing automobile to Coney Island were injured Monday, one perhaps fatally, when the machine became unmanageable, ran into a tree and turned over. The chauffeur tried to stop the machine but could not. Neither could it be steered. Six of the occupants were taken to the Coney Island Hospital.

## Prosecution of Biggers.

Charlotte, Special.—The defense in the case of the State against Biggers closed its case Monday at noon; in the afternoon the State began refuting the testimony as to the insanity of the defendant. Policeman J. E. Hunter declared on the stand that Biggers told him after the homicide that he had killed Green Hood and asking him after being imprisoned to send word to his attorneys, Maxwell & Keernan. The State further brought testimony from many other witnesses who said that they were not impressed with the man's being insane before the tragedy.

## Reuben D. Reid Dead.

Wentworth, N. C., Special.—Ex-State Senator Reuben D. Reid, of this town, died Monday morning at 7 o'clock at the residence of his brother, Thomas S. Reid, as the result of an attack of apoplexy, which occurred Friday morning while he was sitting in his law office at Reidsville. Ex-Senator Reid was a man of unusual strength of character and ability.

## MAKES CONFESSION

### Chung Sin Throws Light on Sigel Murder Mystery.

## WAS DRUGGED AND STRANDED

Chung Sin Makes Confession—One Time Room-Mate of Leon Ling, Alleged Murderer of Elsie Sigel, Admits Seeing Body in Ling's Room and Touching It While It Was Yet Warm.

New York, Special.—Baited and intimidated by detectives, threatened with prosecution and confused with rapid-fire questions, Chung Sin, one-time room-mate of Leon Ling, told Tuesday afternoon of Elsie Sigel's murder. Under the terrific pressure of the "third degree" the little Chinaman admitted that he had seen the body in Leon Ling's room, that he had touched it while it was still warm, that he had smelled drugs and had watched Leon Ling's preparations for placing the body in the trunk, where it was found horribly decomposed last Friday night.

Chung Sin, in fact, described almost everything concerning the murder of Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel's granddaughter, except the actual commission of the crime. He denied any implication in it and protested stoutly that he was ignorant of the whereabouts of Ling, the supposed murderer. After the inquisition, he was taken before Coroner Harburger and held in \$10,000 bail to await the inquest.

The confession serves but to clinch the already prevalent belief that Leon Ling killed the 20-year-old girl who became initiated into the ways of the Chinese live, through her mother, who now has been taken to a sanitarium, crazed with grief. It does not, however, so far as can be learned, throw any light as to where the murderer is at present or the route which he took in his flight from the city. The converted Chinese are greatly grieved over the affair.

An order for the apprehension of Leon Ling was sent Tuesday by the supreme officers of the Chinese Masons to the 1,500 lodges in this country. The order follows:

To the Members of Hong Soon Tong: "You are hereby notified that Leon Ling, of New York, is a fugitive from justice, charged with the deplorable crime of murdering a good friend of the Chinese, and that said crime reflects upon all the Chinese in the United States. You are hereby instructed to use every effort to find the said Leon Ling, and if found to at once report his whereabouts to the nearest officer of the law. If no officer can be found you are instructed to follow him until he can be arrested. This notice applies to all members of the Hong Soon Tong and all members are instructed to obey this order. CHIN GUM SHING."

## Tide Turns Toward Mrs. Gould.

New York, Special.—While counsel for Katherine Clemmons Gould brought up a reinforcement of witnesses in one part of the Supreme Court Tuesday to combat the charges of intoxication and misconduct made by the defense in her suit for separation with alimony, from her husband, Howard Gould, the plaintiff won a victory in another part of the court by a decision of Justice Geirich. He ruled that Mrs. Gould shall be allowed an additional counsel fee of \$10,000, at the expense of her husband. An allowance of \$5,000 was made to Mrs. Gould last fall for the prosecution of her suit.

While the financial feature was being decided Justice Dowling continued to hear the case proper. Hotel proprietor and hotel manager, who denied knowledge of any undue intimacy between Mrs. Gould and Dustin Farnum, the actor, as the defense alleges; employees of Castle Gould, members of the crew of the Gould yacht, Niagara; hotel chefs, hair dressers and seamstresses, who testified to Mrs. Gould's sobriety on all occasions that they could recall constituted the bulk of the testimony of the reserve forces, which were called by Mrs. Gould's lawyer. There are thirty or more witnesses yet to be called.

## Arbitrators Hear Other Side.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Witnesses for the firemen before the Georgia Railroad arbitration commission Tuesday afternoon testified that the Georgia Railroad Company did not require its firemen to carry either watches or time cards, did not compel them to read orders and did not compel them to pass examinations until they were promoted to engineer.

Vice President Ball said some engineers wanted negro firemen because the negro would be his servant and because the employment of the blacks created a scarcity of competent engineers.

## Arbitrators Hear Striker's Side.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Monday: "We propose to prove that the people of this State are so bitterly inflamed against the negro firemen that were you gentlemen to restore them to their positions, or were the railroad, under your decision, to put them on the engines again, there would be violence and bloodshed and that the lives of neither employe nor passenger would be safe. Mayors of cities and others will testify.