

# The News and Observer.

## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### SORT OF BANQUO'S GHOST LETTER

#### Mr. Campbell's Written and Oral Testimony at War.

### LETTER ASKED LOW RATES

#### HE NOW DECLARES IT A MIS-TAKE OF STENOGRAPHER

### DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF NORFOLK

#### Mr. Prouty Said the Lower Freight Rates to that City Were Obtained Through its Doing a Larger Business than Charleston.

Washington, July 11.—The hearing of the Charleston rate case was continued before the Inter-State Commission today. The Charleston Bureau called as witnesses William Campbell, General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway, and T. A. Emerson, General Freight Agent of the Southern Railway in charge of the Charleston route. The witnesses of the defendant carriers were H. W. B. Glover, of Richmond, Traffic Manager of the Seaboard Air-Line, and J. M. Culp, of Washington, Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway.

When Mr. Campbell was asked the attitude of his road to the Southern rate question, he replied that the business south of the river was a rule, an exorbitant and act as a barrier to the interchange of products between the West and South. Undoubtedly if the Southern roads would open up and show the same spirit to productive industries as is shown by our road and the roads of the Northwest, the spirit of industry would be stimulated and the Southern roads in the end would be benefited.

At this Mr. Bryan produced a letter written by Mr. Campbell in March, 1898, to the Charleston Bureau of Freight and Transportation, in which he characterized rates charged by the roads south of the Ohio as exorbitant and inimical to the business interests of the South. The letter said in part:

"To my mind the information you furnish points conclusively to the fact that the direct roads from this territory are losing business which should accrue to them."

As a matter of fact I believe you will agree with me that the rates charged south of the river as a rule, are exorbitant and act as a barrier to the interchange of products between the West and South. Undoubtedly if the Southern roads would open up and show the same spirit to productive industries as is shown by our road and the roads of the Northwest, the spirit of industry would be stimulated and the Southern roads in the end would be benefited.

Mr. Campbell hastened to say that this letter conveyed a wrong impression, that he knew nothing about the rates south of the Ohio, except through complaints that had been made to him through certain shippers. He did not know how he came to sign such a letter as the one produced by Mr. Bryan, except in the press of signing a large mail at the end of a hard day's work when he had not time to check the errors of his stenographer.

He said that he never heard of such a proposition as that advanced yesterday by Mr. Fulton to pro-rate the through tariff to southeast coast points and thus reduce the rates. As he understood the proposition it had been to re-adjust the division of profits between the roads north of the Ohio and those south of it, not to reduce the rates.

Commissioner Clements examined the witness with some severity as to the difference between his oral testimony and his letter, but Mr. Campbell insisted that his only object had been to get if possible a larger share of the pro-rated charges for his own road.

General Freight Agent Emerson, of the Southern, was questioned by Commissioner Calhoun to find why his road moved grain for ocean freight from the West through Charleston at from eleven to sixteen cents and at the same time charged as high as thirty-two cents on the same grain delivered as inland freight at Charleston. Mr. Emerson claimed that this foreign grain was handled at an actual loss, but that the road used it as a lower hold cargo to help them make rates in loading cotton for export.

Commissioner Prouty also asked on what principle witness justified a twenty-seven cent freight from Kansas City to Norfolk and charged forty-seven in the same class to Charleston. Witness said that the rate at Norfolk probably had been reduced by the greater bulk of business and the competition with the Northern Trunk lines.

Mr. Bryan made the point that the Southern, running through both Norfolk and Charleston ought to be able to quote rates on the same mileage basis to each.

H. W. B. Glover, of the Seaboard, said that the all-rail rates from the West were fair enough because they were lower than any competing form of land transportation. In support of this he demonstrated at some length that freight hauled by wagon from Chicago to Charleston would cost at least \$12.50 per hundred weight. This, he said, was a fair argument. He said that if rates to Charleston were lowered to the level

of Norfolk, it probably would result in handling an increased tonnage at Charleston, but whether the railroads would be benefited in revenue was problematic. Natural conditions of population, wealth and productivity, he said, prevented railroad rates in the South being as low as those on the big Northern trunk lines.

Questions by Mr. Bryan developed that the Seaboard carried South into the Carolinas from Norfolk a large amount of grain and packing house products. In case through a lowering of rates this freight was brought into Charleston direct, the Seaboard would get a very short haul or none at all on the inland distribution of this freight.

"And yet you say," continued Mr. Bryan, "that your road has not interest in Norfolk."

"I repeat that we have no interest in Norfolk per se," returned Mr. Glover. "Our interest is to build up the community with which we do business."

Mr. Glover said that he would not consent to a traffic arrangement with the Clyde Line through Charleston because his road could not handle ocean freight brought in there as profitably as they could through Norfolk.

Mr. Culp, of the Southern, followed, making about the same points as Mr. Glover against a lowering of the Charleston rates.

### NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

London, July 11.—Mobilization of the naval manoeuvres began today, 118 warships and about 25,000 men taking part in the operations. One of the principal objects of the manoeuvres is to exhaustively study the value of torpedo destroyers of which 54 are employed.

### A FAMILY DISPUTE

#### PLAINTIFF'S SUIT AGAINST HIS SON-IN-LAW FOR PERJURY.

#### The Father and Daughter Both Swore that their Signatures Were Forgeries. A Hickory Young Man Wins College Honors.

Hickory, N. C., July 11.—(Special)—The principal topic of interest here for the last two days has been the trial of S. G. Sharp for perjury. Mr. Sharp is one of the best citizens of Catawba. The prosecution was instituted by S. B. Waycaster, his son-in-law under the following circumstances. Waycaster as principal borrowed money from N. C. Leatherman on a note to which the name of Sharp appeared as surety in Waycaster's handwriting. The name of Waycaster's wife, who is Sharp's daughter, was also on the note as a witness. Sharp was indicted for having sworn, when sued on the note, that he had never authorized Waycaster to sign for him.

Both Sharp and his daughter, Mrs. Waycaster swore that their names were forged. The case was heard before A. A. Yoder and J. P. Seitz, Justices of the Peace. Three witnesses testified that Sharp had admitted to them that he had authorized the signing by Waycaster. But when the signatures to the note were examined under a microscope it appeared that several of the letters had been re-touched and the crossing of the t in the signature of the witness had been made with three different strokes of the pen. These facts were fatal to the contention of the State, as Waycaster testified that he saw the witness sign and that she wrote her name without erasure or alteration. Sharp was discharged and Waycaster taxed with the costs. Self and Whitener appeared for the prosecution and Thos. M. Huffman for the defence.

Dr. Paul Merrill returned on Friday morning from Ann Arbor where he recently took the degree of Ph. D., at the University of Michigan. He completed the course in one year less than the usual time and at the age of twenty-four.

### HIS SKULL CRUSHED IN.

#### The Assassination of Hon. Henry Singletary Near Lacrosse.

Macon, Ga., July 11.—A special to the Telegraph from Lacrosse, Sumter county, says that the representative of that county, Hon. Henry Singletary aged sixty, was assassinated tonight while going from his store to his home nearby. The body was found a half hour after the killing.

The head was crushed in as if by a bludgeon. Dogs have been secured and searching parties have gone from Americus and Leesburg.

### IMPORT NEGRO MINERS.

Birmingham, Ala., July 11.—Five hundred coal miners at the Milldale mines and the miners of the Standard Coal Company at Brookwood, Tuscaloosa county went out on a strike today. They claim the mines are not paying the wages schedule agreed upon at the convention of July 1.

The Robinson Mining Company, leading ore producers of the Birmingham district who have had a strike at their mines for three weeks, on account of refusal to advance wages, imported two hundred negroes from Georgia last night, and put them to work today without much embarrassment.

### WORK OF THE LIFE SAVERS.

Washington, July 11.—The Life Saving Bureau has received the following telegram from Superintendent Hutchings at Galveston, Texas, who, with a force of life savers has been operating in the flooded districts:

"Have rescued 542 people. Seven to fifteen feet of water over the cotton and cane plantations. Some drowned. Many narrow escapes. Have surf boat and borrowed boat and seven men operating now under keepers."

### ONLY ONE LIFE LOST ON PORTIA

#### Though those on Board Escaped With Difficulty.

### SHIP STRUCK ON ROCKS

#### THEN SANK IN THE DEEP WATER BEYOND.

### A LITTLE ASSYRIAN BOY WAS DROWNED

#### Passengers Saved no Baggage. Halifax Steamers Brought Relief to those Shipwrecked and to the Islanders With Whom they Took Refuge.

Halifax, N. S., July 11.—The steamer Portia which struck on Big Fish Shoal fifteen miles east of Halifax last night filled and sank during the night.

The only victim of the wreck was a twelve-year-old Assyrian lad, known by the name of Basha, who was traveling second-class, from New York to St. Johns, N. F., where his mother lives. The others on board the steamer including seventy passengers and a crew of thirty-four officers, and men, who were landed safely at Sambro Island, were cared for there during the night and will be brought here today.

The accident, which happened about 7 o'clock p. m., and which is believed to have been due to a dense fog, which prevailed at the time, probably ends the career of the Portia which was an iron vessel of 723 ton fifteen years old.

The locality in which she struck is very dangerous, and even before she went down it was apparent that she was badly damaged. It is considered probable, however, that attempts will be made to reach parts of her cargo and the baggage of her passengers.

The accounts of the wreck which have reached here last evening indicated that the passengers and crew escaped from the ship with comparative ease, but later reports show that the work was not accomplished without considerable difficulty.

The steamer had mounted the rocks with a shock that was felt in every part of her hull and all on board knew immediately what had happened. The next moment, the heavy southwest swell lifted the steamer and forced her forward. A hurried investigation showed that she had been broken and was filling, and also that she was in danger of being forced across the shoal and thrown into deep water beyond.

The captain ordered the boats to be made ready at once. This was done and the passengers including about thirty women, filled them without confusion, although the dangerous swell added peril to the people. A hasty search of the vessel was made for the lost lad, but the boy could not be found. When last seen, he was sea-sick, and it is thought he had crawled into some obscure corner to lie down and thus escaped observation when the searchers tried to find him.

The shipwrecked men and women all were landed on Sambro Island which was hardly two miles from the place where the steamer lay. They were cared for there during the night, although the accommodations were meagre. The inhabitants of the island gave up their homes and the provisions which were scanty. The steamers A. C. Whitney and Boyer, were dispatched from here as soon as possible after the news of the accident reached here, bearing food for those at Sambro. The arrival of the steamers early today brought great relief to the shipwrecked men and women as well as those who live on the island.

At day break, those who had come on the Portia were taken on board the two steamers from Halifax, and they reached here this morning.

None of the passengers saved their baggage, and a number reported that their money and jewels had been lost. Captain Farrell, who left the Portia last night to look after the safe landing of the passengers, returned to the scene a few hours later on a Sambro lobster steamer. It was found that the Portia had been carried entirely over the shoal and sunk in nine or ten fathoms of water, a short distance on the other side, only the topmasts being visible above the surface.

### 24 DEATHS FROM FEVER.

Washington, July 11.—Surgeon-General Sternberg has received two cables from Maj. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon at Havana, regarding the yellow fever situation. In the first he says:

"Havard at Santiago, telegraphs received last today showing 122 cases with twenty-four deaths. No cases in camp in last three days. Headquarters ordered to interior."

The other dispatch reports two additional cases of yellow fever, at Manzanillo five in all.

### LABOR BUREAUS CONVENE.

Old Orchard, Maine, July 11.—A party of State labor commissioners are en route to Augusta to attend the annual convention of the Association of Labor Bureaus in the United States. The commissioners of Virginia and North Carolina are members of the party.

Of the \$4,000,000 increase in imports to Mexico in the last eight months the United States furnished one-half.

### MOURNING FOR GRAND DUKE.

#### The Court Will Show Its Sorrow Publicly Three Months.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—Three months' court mourning for the death of the Czarwitsch, Grand Duke George of Russia, brother of the Czar, who died yesterday of consumption at Abbas Tumas in the Caucasus, has been ordered.

### THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

The Official Messenger today publishes an imperial manifesto worded as follows:

"Our beloved brother and heir to the throne, the Grand Duke, George Alexandrovitch, died at Abbas Tumas, June 28, (old style). The illness which attacked him might, it was hoped, yield to the treatment initiated and the influence of the Southern climate. But, God willed otherwise. In submitting without a murmur to the decree of Providence, we call our faithful subjects to share our deep sorrow with us and to offer fervent prayers for the repose of the soul of our departed brother."

"Henceforward, and so long as it may not please God to bless us with a son, the right of succession to the throne devolves, according to the precise definition of the law of succession, upon our beloved brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch."  
(Signed.) "NICHOLAS."

### ALGER WILL NOT RESIGN.

Washington, July 11.—It may be authoritatively stated that reports that Secretary Alger had tendered his resignation are without foundation.

### GUNS GO TO TRANSVAAL

#### ENGLAND STILL SHIPS ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

#### Mr. Chamberlain Thinks the Franchise Scheme Will have no Immediate Effect on the Status of Outlanders.

London, July 11.—The Seventy-Third Battery of Artillery has been ordered to South Africa, making the fifth battery of field artillery now under orders for the Cape. All the gun-carriages of these batteries are being painted to match the local colors.

### EFFECT OF THE FRANCHISE.

London, July 11.—The Parliamentary secretary for the War Office, Mr. Wyndham, replying to a question in the House of Commons today said the communication published by the London Times July 7, giving the name of British officers detailed to proceed to South Africa to organize the forces there, had been sent with the knowledge of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of War.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of a reply to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House on the subject of President Kruger's latest proposals, said that in the absence of fuller information it was impossible to be certain as to the practical effect of the franchise scheme but, so far as he was able to judge, it would have no immediate effect on the representation of the outlanders in the first Volksraad, and he was not certain the outlanders would be able to carry any of the new seats allotted to them in the Rand until a very much later date.

### BRITISH WARSHIPS ARRIVE.

Lourenco, Maruec, Delagoa Bay, July 11.—The British second-class cruiser Doris and the first-class gunboat Wildgoose, with Rear Admiral Sir Robert H. Harris in command of the Cape and West African station on board the cruiser, have arrived here.

### OFFER TROOPS TO ENGLAND.

Brisbane, Queensland, July 11.—The Government of Queensland has cabled to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, offering 250 mounted infantry, with a machine gun for service in South Africa in case of hostilities between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

### WHEELER IS EN ROUTE.

#### He Will Sail for Manila or the Twentieth.

Washington, July 11.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler left Washington this afternoon on route to the Philippine Islands. He will sail for Manila on the 20th. "I have no plans of campaign," he said, to an Associated Press reporter today, and shall not know what I am to do until I receive my instructions from General Otis. I should like to have it understood," he continued, "that I go to the Philippines in an entirely subordinate capacity. Not only General Otis, but Generals Lawton and MacArthur will rank me, and it is proper that they should, for while Generals Lawton and MacArthur were my juniors they have been in the field while I have not and deserve to have places superior to any assignment that may be given me."

He said he would not resign his seat in the House.

### THE ORLEANIST INTRIGUES.

Paris, July 11.—At a Cabinet meeting today the Minister of the Interior confirmed the authenticity of the Orleanist intrigues set forth in the report of the prefect of police, published by the Gazette de France yesterday. An investigation will be made in order to find out how it reached the newspapers.

### TEACHERS GATHER AT LOS ANGELES

#### Cablegram of Congratulation to Peace Conference.

### PRES. LYTE'S ADDRESS

#### DECLARES WE NEED NO GREAT STANDING ARMY.

### SCHOOL NURSES OF PATRIOTISM

#### Republic a Higher Form of Government Than Monarchy—Our Moral Tone Would be Lowered Were a Standing Army Necessary.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 11.—The city is in a festive mood today and music of hands is heard on every hand. The delegates arriving today will number fully 3,500. When the last special arrived from Chicago tomorrow it is estimated that there will be over 12,000 teachers in the city.

The Board of Directors of the N. E. A., at their meeting today, unanimously passed the following resolution, offered by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York:

"Resolved, That the President of the National Educational Association be requested to send the following telegram of congratulation on behalf of the Association to the American delegates to the Peace Conference now in session at The Hague:

"Andrew D. White, chairman of the American Delegation to Peace Conference, The Hague, Holland:

"The National Educational Association in convention assembled, tenders to the Peace Conference heartfelt congratulations on success which has attended the noble effort in behalf of the principle of arbitration."

After the orchestra had played Mozart's overture to "Don Juan" President Eliphant Oram Lyte, of Millerville, Pa., delivered his address. Referring to the late war he said:

"Our history has demonstrated that we have no need of a great standing army. It has demonstrated that in every State may be found an army ready at a moment's notice to defend our flag against every foe. And the army is not marshalled by military chieftains, but by educational chieftains. A strong nation is made, not by barracks for troops, but by school houses for children; not by recruiting officers, but by school masters; not by rifled cannon and Mauser bullets and war vessels, but by books and newspaper and churches.

"That nation is strong whose citizens obey the law without seeing a standing army behind the law. That nation is strongest whose laws are based on civil law and whose citizens obey both divine and human laws, because they are right."

"A child obeys his teacher, who to him is the law. The child's law must be concrete, as the abstract is the result of a higher form of thought than the concrete; so a republic is a higher type of government than a monarchy. We may need an army to subjugate the Philippines, but the United States would be distinctly lowered in moral tone if it should ever become necessary to maintain permanently within the United States a great standing army to secure to its inhabitants the blessings of peace. If this is true how great is the responsibility of the American school teacher. Patriotism is in the air; it is the normal condition of living under our flag."

This evening's session was as largely attended as had been the one in the afternoon. Dr. W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, delivered an appropriate and interesting address on "An Educational Policy of our New Possessions." Henry S. Townsend, Inspector General of Schools, of Hawaii, made a thoughtfully conceived address on the subject "The Educational Problem in Hawaii."

### UPRISINGS ARE EXPECTED.

#### Refugees Ready to Take up Arms Against Cabrera.

San Francisco, Cal., July 11.—Mail advices from Guatemala confirm the reports of an approaching crisis in the Central American republic. That the dissatisfaction will lead to a revolution against the administration of President Cabrera seems hardly likely in view of the fact that there is no money in the country to organize anything approaching a formidable insurrection. Uprisings in the cities are, however, expected, and while they may not result in Cabrera's downfall, they will cause great loss to invested capital.

It is by no means unlikely that foreign governments especially, the United States and Germany and possibly England, may be called upon to interfere, if they have not been requested to do so already.

Numerous tales of political prisoners being shot to death by their guards, acting under his orders are being circulated. It is said that five thousand refugees in Salvador and as many more in Mexico and Honduras are ready to take up arms against Cabrera.

Le Soir declares that on July 15, Gen. Gamont, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-President of the Supreme Council of War, will be replaced by General Brugere, who was last week appointed Military Governor of Paris.

### CHINESE IN CUBA.

#### Chinese Consul General Fears Government Will Shut Out Emigrants.

Havana, July 11.—The Chinese Consul-General has filed a strong objection to the decision of Governor-General Brooke that commercial treaties between Spain and other foreign countries do not apply to Cuba, as was formerly the case, and that future treaty arrangements must be made with the United States in the name of Cuba. The ground of his objection is his fear of emigration restrictions. Under the old regime, Chinese men were admitted and immigration encouraged and they are now to be found in all parts of the island, employed principally as house servants, though many work on the plantations and in the sugar mills, where they have proved excellent help.

### HE WILL BE RETIRED.

Washington, July 11.—Brigadier Asa B. Carey, Paymaster General of the army will be retired tomorrow, having reached the age of sixty-four years. He will be succeeded as Paymaster General by General Alfred E. Bates, recently military attaché of the United States Embassy at London.

### BAPTIST YOUTHS' UNION.

Richmond, Va., July 11.—Delegates to the International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union, which meets here on Thursday began to arrive tonight, and it is expected that the delegations from about half of the States will have reported by tomorrow afternoon.

### CHILD DIES AMID FLAMES

#### A DOZEN OTHER PERSONS INJURED, NONE OF WHOM WILL DIE.

#### Burning of a Five-Story Tenement in New York—Many People Fly in Their Night Clothes.

New York, July 11.—Fire at 3 o'clock this morning in a five-story brick tenement house at 101 Monroe street caused the death of a little girl and injured a dozen other persons, of whom lie. Fifteen families lived in the house and the loss of life would have been large but for the heroic efforts of the firemen. The dead:

### RACHEL SILBER, six years old, terribly burned.

The most seriously injured: SAMUEL LUNDON, badly burned about the head, hands, arms and body. MRS. BESSIE BOSSICK, 35 years old, badly burned about the face and body.

Ten others were overcome by smoke or by suffering from burns.

The fire started in the apartment of Max Press, on the fourth floor, and when discovered had made strong headway. The fourth floor families escaped down the stairway in their night clothes. On the fifth floor lived the Bashes and Silber families, who escaped to the roof and thence were conveyed to a neighboring house. Little Rachel Silber was so badly burned that she died a few hours later at a hospital.

The people taken down by the firemen were laid on the sidewalk and resuscitated according to the "First Aid to the Injured" rules which Dr. Janeway helped to teach the firemen some months ago. When the hospital ambulance came the surgeons said that some of the victims would have died had not the firemen helped them in this way. The financial loss to tenants and building is \$2,500.

### ROAD BUILDERS INSTITUTE.

Charlotte, N. C., July 11.—At the session of the Road Builders Institute in Charlotte, tonight, M. O. Eldridge of the Government office of Road Enquiry in Washington, delivered a valuable illustrated address on the benefits and methods in modern road building. General Roystone, director of this bureau will arrive Thursday morning. Tomorrow the many delegates in attendance will examine the macadam roads being built by convicts and tomorrow night will meet and discuss important highway problems.

### ELIAS HATFIELD SURRENDERS.

Chicago, July 11.—A special to the Record from Louisville, Ky., says: "Elias Hatfield, the noted desperado and son of 'Devil Ans' Hatfield, leader of the Hatfield-McCoy feud that cost 141 lives, surrendered to Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, in person today at Gray, Hatfield shot Sheriff Ellis a week ago and has been holding off a posse in the Kentucky mountains. He sent word that he would surrender to Governor Atkinson today."

### TO PROSECUTE DRUCE CLAIM.

London, July 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette says a syndicate in the city has subscribed 10,000 pounds to prosecute the Druce Claim to the Dukedom of Portland and that arrangements have been concluded for the subscription of another 10,000 pounds.

### POLICE REPORTS EXAGGERATE

Paris, July 11.—It is believed that Police reports regarding the Royalist plots are exaggerated. Comte Boni de Castellane Paul Drouot and Jules Guerin, the deputy, all deny the statements of the police concerning them.

The Navy Department has dispatched to Admiral Dewey the medal awarded to him by Act of Congress to commemorate the battle of Manila Bay.