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THE HUNGRY SEA TOOK TITHE OF THE LIVING

Fourteen Fishermen Drowned Near Beaufort and Four Missing

THE TRAIL OF DEATH ALONG OUR COAST

33 HOUSES AND TWO CHURCHES DESTROYED ON THE ISLAND OF OCRACOKE.

FAMINE AND DEATH OF THE STRANDED SCHOONER WILLIS

Heroism of the Captain and Mate. Seven Wrecks of Boats Reported and Some of the Crews Missing. The Worst Storm of Twenty Years.

Morehead City, N. C., Aug. 21.—(Special.)—The following is the list of persons drowned while away from home fishing last Friday during the terrible northwest storm:

- KILBY SMITH.
- JOHN SMITH.
- ELIJAH SMITH.
- WALLACE SMITH.
- All of these were brothers.
- JOHN STYRON.
- JAMES W. ELLIS.
- HENRY WILLIS.
- JOE LEWIS.
- JOHN LEWIS.
- JOE SALTER.
- JOHN SALTER.
- KILBY ROSE.
- BART SALTER.
- WILLIAM SALTER.

All live at Hunting Quarters, N. C., and nearly all of them have families.

The storm in the eastern part of Carteret county was extremely severe.

Many hundreds of banker ponies, sheep and cattle pastured on core banks were drowned.

This was the worst storm in this part of the country in years, it having been twenty years to a day since the terrible storm that washed away the Atlantic Hotel at Beaufort.

HOW THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

Beaufort, N. C., August 21.—(Special.)—Sixteen fishermen were camping on Swan Island, near the mouth of the Neuse river, during the recent storm. The island was overflowed, compelling them to seek the mainland. In the attempt all of their boats were capsized, except one, drowning fourteen, consisting of four Smith and Salter brothers and six others. All were married and men of large families, citizens of Piney Point, Carteret county.

A crew of four more who were camping on another island are missing, and are undoubtedly drowned. The two survivors saved themselves by cutting away their boat's mast and throwing their cargo overboard. They witnessed the drowning of their companions, but were powerless to aid them.

HAVOC AT OCRACOKE.

Thirty Houses Destroyed, Two People Drowned and Schooners Stranded.

Washington, N. C., Aug. 21.—(Special.)—The Old Dominion steamer arrived from Ocracoke last evening at 8:30 loaded with passengers from the ill-fated island and today a pall of sadness and gloom hangs over our city.

Not since the awful storm of 1876 has Ocracoke been the witness of such scenes. The whole island is a complete wreck. The wind reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour and the sea was breaking from twenty to thirty feet high on the island.

Thirty-three houses destroyed, seven chimneys gone, two churches wrecked and two souls hurled into eternity was the story whispered in our ears as the passengers placed their feet upon terra firma.

Two souls sleep in a watery grave, yet to God all the praise that so many seemingly doomed to meet a similar fate were saved and restored to the bosom of their loved ones.

The wind began to blow on last Tuesday about noon and increased all the time until Wednesday when it registered almost a hurricane. On Wednesday night between 12 and 2 o'clock the schooner L. A. Willis, in charge of Captain R. S. Griffin parted two anchor chains, causing her to drift to the inlet landing on a shoal about three miles from where she originally was. The Willis left here last Friday one week ago for Ocracoke with a pleasure party on board consisting of A. S. Kelly, O. M. Winfield, J. B. Latham, T. W. Phillips, Spencer Brook, B. Ross, Lyndin Shaw, George

L. Buckman, Hugh Paul and John Ross. Of this party of pleasure seekers two were drowned: Mr. George Buckman, one of our most honored and oldest citizens and father of Mr. J. F. Buckman, and the cook, Henry Blango, colored.

Mr. A. S. Kelly is in a precarious condition, due to exposure and fatigue. The lay boat used for the purpose of transporting passengers to and from the island parted her chains, drifting a mile and a half and went ashore near Portsmouth.

The custodian and his wife were rescued Friday afternoon by the life-saving crew at Portsmouth.

The schooner Willis was in such a position that only her masts could be seen by the crew of the life-saving station.

Saturday morning a distress signal was seen flying from the mast of the Willis. Assistance was immediately rendered by the life-saving station and A. S. Kelly, John Ross, passengers and Captain Griffin and mate Benjamin Griffin, were taken off the ill-fated vessel and carried to the hotel Ponder, where they were welcomed with words of joy and all done for them that could be, but two were missing.

Tears intermingled with smiles of joy, smiles for the rescued, tears for those for whom fate had willed otherwise. The rest of the party of the Willis fortunately were at the lathe mill house when the storm began and would have been on the Willis and perhaps met their death had the wind not frustrated their efforts.

After the Willis went ashore she almost immediately filled with water and sank, causing those on board to be forced on deck and to secure themselves in the rigging.

Mr. Buckman, who was nearer the water than the rest, being old in years, his power of holding on soon weakened, and he succumbed to the angry deep, and now sleeps beneath its waves.

Mr. Kelly also gave way, but fortunately the captain and mate were near.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CASTLE HAYNE PROBED

PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE SITS AT WILMINGTON.

Testimony Showed That Unsanitary Conditions Caused an Epidemic of Fever. Employees Fond of Drink.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 21.—(Special.)—The penitentiary investigating committee, composed of Senator Brown and Representatives Galtis and Patterson, all members present, were in session this morning and afternoon and testimony of several officials and citizens was heard. Disinterested witnesses testified that the camp at times was in a very unsanitary condition and that sewerage was allowed to overflow on the ground near the well from which drinking water was used. This state of affairs caused an epidemic of fever last summer and a large proportion of the prisoners were thereby incapacitated for work. The odor from the camp could be detected 100 yards away.

Mr. W. H. Shearer, superintendent of the New Hanover land and Improvement Co., from whom the State leases charges in his testimony gross incompetency since Superintendent Leazar was removed. The reason the farm was not profitable was on account of mismanagement.

Mr. S. Blossom, a citizen at Castle Hayne, corroborated Shearer's testimony in every salient point and went for John R. Smith with gloves off. Smith was familiar with convicts and employees and spent little time at the farm.

Many of the employees were addicted to drink. H. H. Raspberry, steward at Lyree's camp, admitted the unsanitary condition of the camp at times. Several of the convicts from Goldsboro brought vermin into camp. His books and records produced for examination were incomplete and unsatisfactory to the committee.

Dr. T. E. Nixon, physician at the farm, also admitted the unsanitary condition of the camp, but denied charges of drunkenness.

Wm. H. Chadborn, director of the penitentiary from January, 1897, to January, 1898, testified as to the conference with Russell regarding Smith. The Governor was dissatisfied with Smith.

OLYMPIA'S SAILORS ATTACKED.

Five Men Arrested On the Charge in Leghorn.

London, Aug. 21.—A special dispatch received here from Leghorn today says that five men have been arrested here on the charge of attacking and wounding some sailors who had come ashore from the United States cruiser Olympia.

OLYMPIA LEAVES LEGHORN.

Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 21.—The United States cruiser Olympia sailed from this port today. James A. Smith, the United States Consul here, came aboard to pay his respects to Admiral Dewey just previous to the departure of the warship.

TO RECEIVE ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The United States Charge d'Affairs Henry Vignaud, has gone to Villefrance, to receive Admiral Dewey, who is expected to arrive there tomorrow.

TO WELCOME DEWEY.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 21.—At a meeting tonight of the German Volunteers, a company composed entirely of Germans, it was decided that the company should go to New York and take part in the reception to Admiral Dewey.

CITY OF VICTOR SWEEP BY FIRE

Entire Business Portion of the Town Destroyed.

THE LOSS IS \$2,500,000

THE FLAMES HURRIED ON BEFORE THE FURY OF A GALE.

EXPLODING DYNAMITE ADDED TO TERROR

The Houses Were of Pine Timber and Buried Like Tinder—Help Was Summoned From Cripple Creek But the Fire Ran Its Course.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Aug. 21.—Fire has entirely destroyed the business portion of Victor, causing a loss, estimated at \$2,000,000. Beginning shortly after noon, the fire raged until night, consuming everything in its path. It had its origin, it is thought, in the Merchants' Cafe, adjoining the Bank of Victor. A strong wind from the south fanned the flames and in a few minutes all the surrounding houses were afire.

Help was summoned from Cripple Creek, but the town had been built in the early days of the camp and was of pine timber for the most part, which burned like tinder. Efforts were made to stop the progress of the flames by blowing up buildings in their path by means of dynamite, and all the prominent hills have roared with the explosions, but the effort was in vain.

The fire burned the Bank of Victor, the postoffice, the Victor Banking Company, the Western Union Telegraph office and the office of the Colorado Telephone Company, the Hotel Victor and the great shaft houses of the Gold Coin Mining Company and its ore bins, among the largest in the Cripple Creek district.

From there the flames swept northward by the gale which was blowing and never stopped until they had taken the Florence and Cripple Creek depot and the fine new depot of the Midland Terminal Road. All the buildings between these are total losses, with all their contents.

The scenes of the great Cripple Creek fire were duplicated. Hurrying before the roaring flames went men, women and children, carrying with them what they could snatch from the flames, racing for their lives. The crash of buildings torn asunder by dynamite and the crackle of the flames as they consumed the dry buildings, hastened their flight, and the pall of smoke added terror to the spectacle. A special train was placed at the command of the city and the Florence by Cripple Creek Railroad and three companies of firemen, with apparatus were rushed to the scene. They worked all afternoon in a vain endeavor to stop the rush of the flames.

The residence portion of the city has suffered comparatively little, but the business portion is paralyzed and suffering is bound to follow.

It is thought at this time (5 o'clock p. m.) that the fire can be prevented from spreading any further. The loss has now reached \$2,000,000. The first house was built in Victor in October, 1893.

The fire was gotten under control this evening. Conservative estimates place the loss at two and one-half million dollars.

OXFORD BOND CASE AGAIN.

Supreme Court Asked By Bank for a Writ of Certiorari.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 21.—The Union Bank of Richmond has instructed its counsel to apply to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari in the case of the Board of Commissioners of Oxford, N. C., vs. the Union Bank of Richmond, which was decided in favor of the former in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on the Eleventh instant.

The case involves the validity of railroad bonds issued by Oxford. The Circuit Court of Appeals decided that failures to record the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the act authorizing the bond issue invalidated them.

There are several other railroad and bond cases of importance on which the final decisions will have an important bearing.

AFTER THOSE TRANSPORTS.

Will Have All Troops Called For Afloat by Last of October.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The Quartermasters Department acting under instructions from Secretary Root is negotiating for more transports for the Philippine service and expects to soon secure additions to the Pacific fleet.

Owing to the determination of Secretary Root to rush the new troops forward, the original schedule prepared in the Quartermasters' Department has been entirely disarranged, and it is the Department's intention to have not only the first ten regiments afloat by the last of October, but also those to be raised under the last order.

In a fight with Filipinos near Angeles Lieutenant Drew was killed and Lieutenant Uline badly wounded.

DREYFUS VERDICT SEPTEMBER 7TH

Court Martial Will Complete its Sittings Then.

THE PRESIDENT HISSED

AUDIENCE SHOWED DISPLEASURE AT HIS PARTIALITY.

DEMANGE WARMS UP TO HIS WORK

Witness Confused by his Cross-Examination. Dreyfus More Calm and Created a Better Impression. The Evidence in Detail.

Rennes, August 21.—The third week of the Dreyfus trial began without incident at 6:30 today. The rumor that Maitre Labori would reappear today proved untrue.

It is said the court will get through with the ninety odd witnesses by the beginning of September, and it is probable that the verdict will be delivered about September 7th.

Generals Roget, De Boisdeffre and Billot were present on the witness seats, and Colonel Picquart took a place a couple of rows behind them. The Colonel sat alone until M. Bertius, the examining magistrate, whose evidence was so favorable to Dreyfus, entered and sat beside Picquart, warmly shaking him by the hand.

All of the witnesses were hostile to Dreyfus, but as none of the evidence was fresh, but mostly a repetition of the old statements, the audience followed the depositions with comparatively little interest, a reference by M. Gribelin to the relations of Dreyfus with demi-mondes proving the only risqué portion of the morning's proceedings. A subdued titter went around the court room when M. Gribelin professed to know even the exact amount Dreyfus spent with his various amours.

M. Gribelin gave his testimony with an honest demeanor and apparent sincerity, but he did not strike anyone as being particularly intelligent. Nothing in his appearance would contradict the contention of the Dreyfusards that he was Major Lauth's tool in the machinations of the General Staff against Colonel Picquart, who listened to M. Gribelin with an air of contemptuous impatience.

Maitre Demange, of counsel for the defense, was more successful than usual in cross-examining him and visibly disconcerted M. Gribelin. Colonel scored a distinct hit when he got M. Gribelin to admit that he mixed the intrigues of Paty de Clam and Henry to shield Esterhazy, and when M. Gribelin was finally disposed of his evidence had suffered badly.

Dreyfus created a better impression today. He entered the court room with a more confident bearing and replied to the witnesses in a calm voice without any theatrical gestures, and his remarks were put so lucidly that he appeared to make an impression on the judges, all of whom are reputed to be bitterly opposed to him.

The session wound up with a scene on account of an extraordinary conduct of Colonel Jouanist, President of the Court, who permitted himself to make an unwarrantable display of partiality. M. Bertius had been confronted with the last witness, Captain Jurek, and General Gense had defended the latter when Colonel Picquart asked to be allowed to refute some of Jurek's remarks. Colonel Jouanist made a gesture of impatience and shouted:

"What, again?"

An outburst of hooting and hissing came from the audience at such a display of impudence on the part of the President. Judges and gentlemen quickly suppressed the noise, but Colonel Jouanist understood the well merited rebuke administered to him, turned red in the face and adjourned the court ten minutes later.

Following is the evidence in detail: General Fabre, former Chief of the Fourth Bureau of the General Staff, was the first witness today. He said that in his official capacity he compared the handwriting of the bordereau with the various officers in his bureau, including the handwriting of a probationer who had been in the office during the previous year and who had not favorably impressed his comrades.

This probationer, Dreyfus, who was regarded as untrustworthy, was, according to the witness, equally disliked by his comrades and superiors, was, Fabre added, constantly endeavoring by all sorts of means to learn the secrets of the plan of concentration of the Eastern Railway system. His official duties, witness said, placed it in Dreyfus' power to disclose the documents referred to in the bordereau.

When Major Bertin showed witness the bordereau the latter was struck with the resemblance of the calligraphy. General Fabre, in conclusion, declared he was still as firmly convinced as in 1894, that the prisoner was the author of the bordereau. (Sensation.)

After M. Demange had pointed out the discrepancies in Fabre's present statements and those voiced in 1894, Colonel Jouanist invited Dreyfus to reply. The prisoner said General Fabre quite correctly described the work on which he was engaged when a probationer, and

especially emphasizing that he had to keep the dossier relating to the concentrating centers on the Eastern system posted up. This was not a fictitious task. The prisoner's reply was made in calm, measured tones and his frankness seemed to favorably impress the judges.

Colonel D'Abouville, former Deputy Chief of the Fourth Bureau, testified briefly on the likeness of Dreyfus' handwriting to the bordereau.

Greater interest in the proceeding was manifest when the name of the next witness was announced, former Chief of the Detective Department, Cochefer, who was present when Dreyfus underwent the dictation test in Du Paty De Clam's office. The witness proceeded to describe the arrest and the famous scene of the dictation test saying that from the first remark dropped by Paty De Clam, the prisoner displayed evident uneasiness. During this formal examination, Cochefer added, Dreyfus protested his innocence very violently and declared he did not know what they wanted or of what he was accused.

Replying to the court, Cochefer said that since his first appearance on the scene he had nothing to do with the Dreyfus affair.

After the remarks of M. Demange Colonel Jouanist invited Dreyfus to speak. The prisoner replied:

"No; I will reply when Paty du Clam is here."

M. Gribelin, the principal archivist of the headquarters staff, was the next witness. He testified with great volubility. The witness said he was cognizant of Dreyfus' relations with loose women.

Colonel Jouanist: "When was the bordereau received at the Intelligence Department?"

M. Gribelin: "The bordereau arrived between 1 and 2 in the morning, in September, 1894. After examining it we did not hesitate to attribute it to an officer of the headquarters staff."

Replying to M. Demange, M. Gribelin (Continued on Sixth Page.)

CABINET WILL RESIGN

KAISER'S POLITICAL FAMILY WOULD DESERT HIM IN A BODY.

Meet at the Residences of Prince Hohenlohe and Arrive at this Decision. Acceptance of Resignation Doubtful.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—During the afternoon a Cabinet meeting was held at the residence of Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and the whole Cabinet agreed to resign. The acceptance of the Ministers' resignation is uncertain.

RUMORS AFLOAT.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—Emperor William will return to Berlin on Wednesday when, it is reported, he will preside at the Cabinet council and decide what steps are to be taken.

All kinds of rumors are afloat. One paper asserts that the Kaiser has accepted the resignation of the whole Cabinet. Others are of the opinion that the fall of Dr. Von Miquel will entail the fall of Prince Von Hohenlohe, also, but nothing will be definitely known until the Emperor arrives.

The newspapers are still actively commenting upon the difficulties of the situation.

SCHURMAN'S STATEMENT.

Thinks the Philippines Question One of Morals and Takes a Rosy View.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Commissioner Jacob G. Schurman reached Ithaca today. Since leaving Manila he has, he says, steadily refused to discuss Philippine affairs. However, he makes the following statement for the Associated Press:

First—The United States having assumed sovereignty over the Philippine Islands by virtue of a peace treaty with Spain, the chief executive of the Republic is engaged in establishing that sovereignty. The issue today is not a commercial one, although the natural resources of the Philippine Islands are of great value, and wait only American capital for their development. Nor is the question one of political expediency or party politics, although in its collateral branch there may be aspects on which political parties may properly divide, but the question today is neither one of commercial advantage nor of partisan politics. It is a purely moral question. The vital issue is the honor of the nation, the protection of loyal Filipinos and the fulfillment of our obligations to the nations of the world involved in our acceptance of sovereignty.

Second—The means and agencies for the accomplishment of this end must be determined by the President, and it is well to bear in mind that the President understands the situation better than anyone else can possibly do, as he is in receipt of information from a variety of sources, civil and military, and has the judgment of experts upon the facts reported. I have no doubt the President will soon effect a solution of the Philippine problem which will be entirely satisfactory to the American people. To his statesmanship and tried ability we may entrust the issue with perfect confidence.

A RIOT THREATENED.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 21.—A Hampton, Florida, dispatch to the Times-Union and Citizen says that Towns Marshal Richardson shot and killed N. E. Roberts, a prominent farmer, in self defense, at Lake Butler, today. Roberts' friends swear revenge, and guards are now guarding Richardson. The affair was the result of the killing of deputy Marshal Kite by the Richardson brothers on Saturday night.

DEMOCRATS MAY GATHER EARLY

Talk of National Convention in February.

COMMITTEE CONSIDER IT

THINK THAT AN EARLY ORGANIZATION IS NECESSARY.

TO GET PARTY IN FIGHTING T-W

Opponents Urge That the Philippine Situation Will be Too Unsettled at That Time to Warrant a Declaration.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—The Record tomorrow will say:

The Democratic National Committee is considering the advisability of holding the Democratic National Convention two or three months earlier than in former years. Word came to Chicago today that a meeting of the committee will be held in October or November, after Senator Jones comes home from Europe, to discuss the question. It is not considered improbable that the convention will be called to meet in February. Some of the committeemen and Democratic leaders are in favor of holding the convention to nominate a national ticket as early as February. Others favor holding the convention in May or June.

The advocates of a February convention contend that it will be necessary to place the national ticket in the field and adopt a platform as early as February in order to perfect organization and bring together the fighting factions in the party. They declare it will be possible to reunite the party and bring a solid organization to the polls in November if the convention is held in February.

The committeemen who oppose the early convention movement declare the Philippine situation will be unsettled at that time. They say it will be a physical impossibility for the administration to end the war on the island of Luzon by February, and therefore no one will be able to predict what the situation may be in May or June.

ROW IN ATLANTA.

Councilmen Object to Being "Collared" and the Riot Alarm Follows.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 21.—Owing to a denunciation of Harry M. Atkinson, formerly of Boston, Mass., and a nephew of Edward S. Atkinson, of that city, by W. S. Thompson, councilman from the fourth ward, at a meeting of the General Council this afternoon, the police reserve was called out to preserve order and quell what threatened at one time to be a riot.

Several days ago a card was published in one of the newspapers in this city supporting a petition for franchise which Mr. Atkinson was asking from the city. In the card several members of the council and board of aldermen were said to have collared around their necks branded with the name of the opposing corporation—the Atlanta Railway and Power Company.

Mr. Atkinson is a capitalist well known in Boston, and is secretary of the Collins Park and Belt Railroad Company.

Councilman Thompson resented what he termed an insult and said of Mr. Atkinson after intimating that the latter had falsified regarding certain statements before a committee: "He is the meanest of all creation. Plutarch said 'Lying is the vice of slaves.'"

"Men who marched to the cannon's mouth where blue-bellied Yankees were as thick as hops, are here told by one of that ilk that we have a master. It makes my blood boil. The idea that a man can come from that seat of learning and say that we have a master! Oh, it makes my blood boil to be singled out for the venom from this viper and then to know what a cur he is, beneath the whip of his master—money."

"And then he thinks he is the equal of gentlemen!"

"What insult could be greater than this?"

Mr. Atkinson was also denounced by Alderman Turner.

After the session adjourned Mr. Atkinson accosted Colonel Thompson and before words could pass they started for each other when the reserve of police interfered and prevented blows.

THE CREW ALL RESCUED.

Rio Janeiro, August 21.—The United States cruiser Montgomery, which arrived here last night from Montevideo, reports having rescued all the crew of the British steamer Nettleton, Captain Vigers from Norfolk, July 25th, for Rio Janeiro, which went aground twenty miles east of here.

The vessel's forepeak and forehold are full of water, but the second hold and the afterhold are tight.

THE DUCK TRUST.

Baltimore, Md., August 21.—The Continental Trust Company today began paying for the cotton duck properties which have been acquired by the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company, incorporated under the laws of Delaware, and controlling the leading plants of the country. The new corporation will produce about 90 per cent. of the cotton duck of the country.