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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

HORRIBLE STORY OF BRUTALITY

Jim Lowe Beaten to Death in the Field.

UNPARALLELED CRUELTY TO CONVICTS

Prisoners Maltreated, Whipped And Starved.

CONVICT MAZON DISABLED THREE WEEKS BY WHIPPING

And Then Hidden for Two Days in a Cell Without Food or Medical Attention— Testimony of D. S. Russell, Brother of the Governor, Before Investigating Committee.

D. S. Russell to the Committee:— "He did not get into line as quick as Summerell wanted him to, and Summerell took hold of the staff of the lash, which is about as large as a man's arm and peeled him over the head five or six times with it. The staff was about two feet long. . . . He bled profusely. Every time he hit him the blood spouted.

"Summerell did not think that sufficient, and he jerked the whip out of Slater's hand and whipped him on the side. He was so raw all below that he whipped him on the side. . . . The rawness was from the lash. He was not able to work for three or four weeks.

"I heard that he (Lowe) was whipped to death in the field. . . . They brought him from the field in a wagon. . . . Summerell said to me: "What do you think? That d—n'd fool Sears beat Lowe to death." . . . Dr. Ferguson sawed his head open and found blood clotted around the brain. . . . Dr. Ferguson told me the whipping was the cause of his death."

Halifax, N. C., Aug. 25.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The penitentiary investigating committee, composed of Senators Brown and Representatives Gattis and Patterson, drove out nine miles to the Caledonia farms today. They went over the farms in the morning and examined witnesses in the afternoon.

It had been the general supposition, at the farms and at headquarters, that the examination would be confined chiefly to the farm of which Lewis Summerell is the supervisor. Therefore, when Summerell received notice of the approach of the committee simultaneously he went to bed, and when the committee reached the Northampton farm on Wednesday afternoon he was shut up incommunicado.

But they found plenty of witnesses out at Caledonia. There were men there who had served under Summerell on the other farms in various capacities, as overseers, stewards, whatnots. And while the whole ground of the farm management was gone over the most startling evidence was that relating to the treatment of helpless convicts by Summerell.

The most important witness was D. S. Russell, who was Summerell's steward in 1898, for a period of 8 months. Russell is a half brother of Governor Daniel L. Russell, and a full brother of former Warden Russell at the penitentiary. He is a man of intelligence and of quite another temper from the Governor. He spoke calmly, so far as any man can speak calmly of the scenes he described, and with not the least perceptible bias one way or the other. Russell told the truth, nobody could watch him while testifying and doubt it; one wished for the sake of the good name of mankind that one could believe Russell was lying. He did not tell the full truth because nobody that had seen eight months of Summerell's treatment of convicts could think of it all at once or could have told it in the time. Russell was on the stand.

From Russell's sworn estimate it appears:

1. One man was beaten to death on Summerell's farm.
 2. One man was beaten so he could not get out of bed for two weeks, was left without food for two days and was denied medical attention.
 3. Numerous others were beaten in the most brutal manner and were, some of them, disabled for days.
 4. Summerell was accustomed to do more whipping than any of the other supervisors, and more than was necessary to good discipline.
- Apart from the evidence as to Summerell the examination yesterday showed that under the Fusion regime the Supervisors of farms did not know what the produce they shipped brought, what went with it in many cases, or whether the farms were making or losing money. This system of keeping books is still in vogue.

RUSSELL'S TESTIMONY.

How Summerell and His Overseers Tortured the Convicts.

- Q. How long have you been in the employ of the State Penitentiary?
A. A little over two years.
Q. Who appointed you?
A. John R. Smith.
Q. Where have you been at work?
A. Well, I was here about 12 months, then I was at Northampton Farm about 8 months with Summerell, and have been here since April.
Q. You worked under Mr. Summerell, did you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you ever know Mr. Summerell to inflict any punishment on any of his convicts?
A. Yes.
Q. Was it very severe?
A. Well, in three or four instances I should call it brutal.
Q. Will you relate these instances?

THE BLOOD SPOUTED.

A. One prisoner, Joe Mazon, a life prisoner, was whipped very

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STORY OF DISASTER GROWS.

Many Sloops, Barges, Lighters and Small Schooners Missing.

Norfolk, August 25.—The story of maritime disaster from the late hurricane grows daily. A close consultation of the northbound arrivals through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal reveals many sloops, barges, lighters and small schooners missing. Two schooners arrived in the Capes today in distress, the Frank W. McCullough, Captain Dunn, and the Oscar G. Smith, both badly handled by the storm.

The Oscar G. Smith's signal showed one life lost. This proved to be her captain, William S. Crawford, who was washed overboard by a huge wave August 16th.

Captain French, the wrecker, sailed with wrecking outfit for Roanoke Landing Marshes today to rescue the steamer Neuse, which is nearly a mile inland in the marshes, in three feet of water.

The Diamond Shoal Lightship is reported by seamen to be in a bad position, as she lies stern foremost in a quicksand. The Beswick, which was lost in the sound, is thought to be the schooner Sallie Purnell Beswick, well known in Norfolk and Baltimore.

TO PATROL FLORIDA'S COAST.

Vessel Asked for to Guard Against Introduction of Fever.

Washington, August 25.—The Marine Hospital Service, recently applied to the Navy Department for a suitable vessel to assist in the patrol of the Florida coast to guard against the possible introduction of yellow fever and other contagious diseases. Surgeon General Wyman has been notified by Acting Secretary Allen that the yacht Onida, at Norfolk and Kanawha at New York, are the only naval vessels available for that purpose. He suggests that the Marine Hospital authorities inspect these vessels to determine which of them is most suitable.

THE COTTON DUCK TRUST

IT WILL BE PERFECTED IN A FEW DAYS.

Fourteen Mills in it. The New Company has a Total Capitalization of \$2,500,000.

Baltimore, Md., August 25.—The cotton consolidation, which is one of the most important industrial combinations of the South, has been completed, and the fourteen mills acquired are now in the hands of the Continental Trust Company of this city, the syndicate manager, awaiting their transfer to the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company, which has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, the permanent organization of which will be completed within the next few days when the properties will be taken over by that company.

The total capitalization of the new company is \$23,500,000.

Payment for the properties began Tuesday at the Continental Trust Company, settlement for the last two mills having been arranged by the Continental Trust Company to take place today in New York at Messrs. Vermyle and Company's banking house.

The properties acquired by the new company, are as follows: Mount Vernon Company, four mills—numbers 1, 3 and 4 ("Druid"), Baltimore; and "Phoenix," Baltimore county, Maryland.

Woodbury Manufacturing Company, (William E. Hooper and Sons), five mills—"Woodbury," "Clippers," "Meadow," "Park," and "Mount Washington," Baltimore Md.

Laurelville and Franklin Mills, Maryland.

Tallasee Falls Manufacturing Company, Tallasee, Alabama.

Greenwoods Company, New Hartford, Conn.

Columbia Mills Company, Columbia, S. C.

The mills consolidated manufacture over ninety per cent of all the cotton duck manufactured in the United States.

Mr. S. Davis, Warfield, President of the Continental Trust Company, who conducted the negotiations states that there is no disposition on the part of the mill-owners to make an advance in the price of cotton duck.

IMPORTS TO HAWAII.

Vast Increase from the United States Since the Annexation.

Washington, August 25.—The Treasury Department has received from the Auditor General of Hawaii a comparative statement of the imports into the islands for June, 1898 and 1899, and the receipts and expenditures for July, 1898 and 1899. It shows a vast increase in the importations from the United States since the islands came under our sovereignty. Imports from the United States June, 1898, the last month of the old regime were \$599,803, all other \$283,965. In June, 1899 they were \$1,412,658; all other \$348,494. Total increase six months \$3,616,151. At the same time the Government's receipts increased and the expenditures diminished. In July, 1898, the receipts were \$183,798 and expenditures \$234,909, while in July, 1899, the receipts were \$207,125 and the expenditures \$172,382.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Association of Fire Chiefs at Syracuse, N. Y., selected Charleston as their next place of meeting.

BAYONETS GLEAM IN DARIEN TOWN

Sent There to Prevent a Threatened Outbreak.

NEGRO KILLS A DEPUTY

SON OF HENRY DELAGEL, ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT.

MANY OTHER NEGROES UNDER ARREST

Negroes in This Section Outnumber the Whites Five to One, and Their Sullen Silence May Precede an Outbreak.

Darien, Ga., Aug. 25.—While all is quiet here tonight the day was one of great anxiety and intense excitement among the white people. An outbreak by the negroes has been momentarily expected since the killing by John Delagel, a negro, of Joseph Townsend, a prominent citizen and deputy sheriff of this city, last night. Today Sheriff Blount sent the following to Governor Candler: "Please order Liberty Independent troop to report to me, mounted, at once. Situation critical. One deputy killed, another wounded." (Signed) "T. B. BLOUNT, Sheriff."

Colonel A. R. Lawton, late commander of the Second Georgia Regiment, United States volunteers, also wired the Governor to send a quantity of carbines and supply of ammunition for the soldiers.

Colonel Lawton was here this morning to investigate the situation. After a conference with the officials he returned to Savannah. When the Governor received the message from Sheriff Blount he ordered Colonel Lawton to return if necessary and take command of the Liberty. He is now here in that capacity and has enough men, it is believed to easily handle the situation.

The Sheriff and his deputies continue to make arrests of the rioting negroes, and the jail has a large number in it notwithstanding the fact that the town boat Iris left here this morning for Savannah with twenty-five rioters who had been arrested. This was a precautionary measure to prevent an attack on the jail by the negro friends of those imprisoned and to make room for those who have been arrested since the removal.

The situation here is regarded as critical, although with determined military control it is thought further trouble can be prevented. The negroes apparently have no leader upon whom they can rely. It is estimated that the negroes outnumber the white people in this part of Georgia five to one, and the whites are consequently apprehensive.

John Delagel, the negro who killed Deputy Sheriff Joseph Townsend and wounded Deputy Hopkins last night cannot be found. He is the son of Henry Delagel, whose arrest for assault started the race war. The two deputies went last night to the house of Henry Delagel to arrest his two sons. John was found at the house and Townsend entered. The negro made no remonstrance, but showed his willingness to accompany the officers. Hopkins who was in the moonlight outside was joined by Townsend, and the two waited for the negro to come out. He came to the door, and a negro woman, handing him a gun, he fired on the officers. Townsend died in a few minutes, and was brought to this place by Hopkins, who is badly wounded. The white people thought this would be a signal for attack, and many slept on their arms all night as they will do tonight.

The negroes have remained sullenly silent up to this time, gathering in crowds, and looking doggedly at the military and the officers of the law. The county officials have offered \$100 reward for John Delagel, and Governor Candler will be asked to increase this amount.

The seventy-five members of the First Georgia who were left here two days ago when old man Delagel was taken to Savannah are patrolling the town tonight. All saloons are closed and the strictest order is maintained.

Nearly every negro left town this evening and tonight word comes that they are massed in Delagel's swamp twelve miles from town. They are known to be armed, and a posse of citizens left on a special train for the place at 8 o'clock. They will maintain a guard over the negroes and keep them from doing any damage during the night. A telegram was sent to Brunswick, urging all white citizens to come to Darien. A boat was dispatched to carry them to this city, and a special train will be ready in case more want to come. The presence of the whites is wanted to overawe the negroes, who are well aware of their superiority in numbers. One hundred men of the First Georgia are under orders in Savannah to be in readiness to move, and if more militia is wanted the Liberty Rifles will be sent. The ordering out of these troops is within the discretion of Colonel Lawton.

THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 25.—Upon receipt of the alarming telegrams from Sheriff Blount of McIntosh county, this State, and Colonel Lawton at Darien, Governor Candler took immediate steps to

render every assistance in quelling the negro outbreak. The Governor sent the following telegram to Colonel Lawton: "John R. Lawton, Savannah, Ga.: "Blount, sheriff, wires for Liberty troops. I doubt propriety of sending them and leave it to your discretion. Have wired Hughes, captain Liberty troops, to hold his command in readiness to respond if you call for them, but do nothing until you order him. The people of McIntosh county are excited. The situation demands a cool head. You have it, and I must rely on you to exercise that wise discretion, which I, so far away, cannot exercise. If necessary return to Darien." (Signed) "A. D. CANDLER, Governor."

The Governor was in conference with Acting Adjutant General Byrd during the day. A large number of carbines have been sent to Darien, and a supply of ammunition is en route by special messenger, as the express company refused to carry it owing to its explosive character. The Governor is in telegraphic communication with the seat of trouble.

A MOVE AGAINST THE NEGROES.

Darien, Ga., Aug. 25.—(Midnight.)—A conference was held at 11 o'clock tonight between the militia officials and a citizens' committee, and it was decided to take decisive action at daylight against the negroes, who are massed and armed in Delagel's Swamp, twelve miles from this city. The sheriff wired Colonel Lawton, who is in Savannah tonight, to send the militia at once, and the men are ready and that the Liberty county troops will start from Hinesville for Darien at 2 o'clock. The McIntosh dragoons are at their armory with horses ready. The citizens move from Darien on a special train for the swamp at 3 o'clock, and the militia—about 150 in number—one hour later. The negroes are armed in defiance of law, and the purpose of the militia is to surround the swamp and relieve the blacks of their firearms and arrest them. The two special trains are being prepared.

IN A STATE OF ANARCHY

AMERICAN FOOTHOLD IN PHILIPPINES DESCRIBED AS SMALL.

Cis Wants no More Cavalry There, as They Cannot be Used Advantageously.

A Negro Regiment.

London, August 25.—The Labuan correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, cables that reliable news received there direct from Manila says that an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. The Americans, according to these advices occupy a radius of fifteen miles there, around the town of Iloilo they occupy a radius of nine miles and around Cebu they occupy a small radius. The rest of the country, it is added, is in the hands of the Filipinos.

The correspondent also says it is reported that the Filipinos have murdered the crew of the steamer Saturnus.

The steamer Saturnus, of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag was beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando, and burned August 2nd.

NO MORE CAVALRY.

Washington, August 25.—It is not likely that any more cavalry regiments will be organized, save the one which General Otis formed in the Philippines.

General Otis has cabled that cavalry cannot be used to the best advantage in the islands, and in his judgment the two regiments of regular cavalry and the volunteer regiment will be sufficient to meet all needs of the campaign.

DESIRE A NEGRO REGIMENT.

Washington, August 25.—Great pressure has been brought to bear on the Administration to organize a colored regiment for service in the Philippines. The matter is still under consideration by Secretary Root. If it is decided to raise the organization, the Lieutenant Colonel and other field officers will be taken from the regular army, but the company officers will all be colored men.

WAR'S SANITARY LESSONS.

Three Hundred Copies Wanted by England's Army Medical Service.

Washington, August 25.—Surgeon General Sternberg today received a cablegram from the Director General of the Army Medical Service of Great Britain asking him for 300 copies of a publication called "Sanitary Lessons of the War." If this number could not be obtained the Director General asked authority to reprint the publication for the purpose of distributing it among the medical officers of the British army.

The significance of the request by cable is in the preparation that is now being made for a possible war in South Africa in which Great Britain will be a prominent figure.

LIGHTNING SET THEM ABLAZE.

Methodist Church and Two Residences Were Destroyed.

Atlanta, Ga., August 25.—By a stroke of lightning during a thunderstorm this afternoon the Epworth Methodist Episcopal church at Edgewood, a suburb of this city, and two residences on adjoining lots were set on fire and completely destroyed. Nothing was saved from the church except a piano. A handsome pipe organ was destroyed. Furniture from the residences was saved. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, partly covered by insurance.

ESTERHAZY SAID HE WAS INNOCENT

Being a Jew, That Would not Save Him.

M. WEILL'S STATEMENT

READING OF HIS DEPOSITION CREATED A SENSATION.

EVIDENCE OF HANDWRITING EXPERTS

All Greek to Every One but the Judges. Feared Entertained by Dreyfus' Friends that it Will Effect the Case Unfavorably.

Remos, France, August 25.—After M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, who is at the head of the Anthropometric Department of the Prefecture of Police of Paris, had concluded the first installment of his so-called demonstration of the guilt of Captain Dreyfus, a prominent Dreyfusard referred to him as "the fin de siecle Cagliostro."

Nevertheless, even the Dreyfusards do not deceive themselves as to the effect M. Bertillon's testimony, or "demonstration" may have upon the judges, who, they fear, will be gulled by what the Dreyfusards consider spurious testimony. All the judges have passed through the Ecole Polytechnique, the highest school of science in France, and they are thus peculiarly interested in such "evidence" as M. Bertillon's. Moreover, with the aid of the innumerable diagrams and specimens of writing which he submits to them, they may be able to follow his reasoning intelligibly, which is more than any member of the audience could do today. If the judges accept Bertillon's premises—that Dreyfus, as an expert spy, did not write ordinary handwriting, but in close imitation, even contriving to give the letters the appearance of having been traced in order to be able to reproduce them as a forgery if detected—then the structure built upon this ground-work may be scientifically correct.

Following are the proceedings in detail: Rowland Strong, correspondent of the New York Times, and a member of the staff of the Observer of London, called. He described at length interviews which he had with Esterhazy, saying the Observer offered Esterhazy 500 pounds sterling for certain documents and a confession that he wrote the bordereau as published April 25th.

Replying to the court, Mr. Strong said that Esterhazy, while admitting the authorship of the bordereau said the documents enumerated in it had been betrayed by Dreyfus to Germany.

M. Henri Weil, a former officer of the headquarters staff was then called but he was absent and his deposition was read. M. Weill's statement in substance, was that Esterhazy told him in 1894 that Dreyfus was innocent, but that this would not prevent his conviction, because he was a Jew. (Sensation.)

The evidence of the handwriting experts followed. M. Gobert after testifying to the facts published April 22nd and April 24th, vehemently protested against the assumption that he was an interested witness. He referred to his thirty years of services during which he had reported on thousands of documents and added, visibly affected:

"I protest against the term 'interested expert,'" adding, turning towards the prisoner, "after all I have no right to complain when I look at this unfortunate man now before you." (Great sensation.)

M. Gobert asserted that the handwriting of the bordereau was natural and fluent and that it was almost illegible, whereas Dreyfus, even in best writing rapidly, always wrote legibly.

General Goussé, it appears from the testimony, was greatly enraged when he learned of the result of M. Gobert's examination of the bordereau and visited the expert repeatedly.

It was after M. Gobert had refused to incriminate Dreyfus that M. Bertillon was entrusted with the examination of the bordereau and after a few hours' study, M. Bertillon positively attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus. From that time forward M. Gobert heard no more of the Dreyfus case. He was not asked to submit a report.

The witness identified the bordereau as the same which was submitted to him and he proceeded to point out the identity of letters therein with letters in documents submitted by Esterhazy, saying that the resemblance was not apparent in Dreyfus' handwriting.

The expert refused, in reply to a question by the court, to admit that the bordereau was written in a disguised hand. He said it had been written with great rapidity, precluding all idea of doctoring or tracing.

Dreyfus here declared in the most positive manner that he had never been at the Bank of France, where M. Gobert was employed, or had relations with any one there.

M. Bertillon, the next witness refuted his evidence by saying his explanations could be understood only by a very limited number and therefore, he asked the court to permit him to refer to documents which he had brought, in order to make his evidence more intelligible.

The specialist then unpacked packages of photographs, plans, etc., and another

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