

# The News and Observer.

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

### SEARCH LIGHT SWINGS TOWARD CENTRAL PRISON

The Scene of Investigation Shifts to the Capital City To-Day.

### SUFFERERS TO BE HEARD

MEN FROST-BITTEN WHILE ON SUMMERELL'S FARM WILL TESTIFY.

### SUMMERELL HIS OWN WORST WITNESS

Says he Usually Whips 50 per Cent of his Men in Order to Maintain Discipline. Acknowledges that the Castle Hayne Convicts Were Frost Bitten While at Work on his Farm.

Hit Mazon Over the Head Twice.

Halifax, N. C., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—Supervisor Summerell, of the Northampton State farm asked a hearing of evidence in his defense by the investigating committee. It was granted, and two days have been consumed in the examination of his witnesses.

But now that it is all over, it is to be doubted if the man's last condition is not worse than his first. Even on his own testimony Summerell stands convicted, for his own evidence was in some respects the most damaging.

I believe Lewis Summerell told the truth on the stand. He showed no disposition to evade, and he answered with commendable readiness and candor every question that was asked him. In fact his readiness to make answer was so pronounced as to provoke his attorney and call forth a reproof.

He said he usually whipped about half his men; he found this necessary to maintain discipline. He had struck Joe Mazon over the head twice with the butt end of his lash, he said, instead of once, as other witnesses had testified, and in addition to this he was whipped by two men. Some convicts were frost bitten on his farm last winter, he said, while at work in the field, and not at Castle Hayne as other witnesses had been claiming.

These and many other admissions very damaging to himself he made, with an honesty truly commendable. And I have no doubt he was equally honest when he said he had never been cruel or mistreated a convict. It is, however, all a matter of definition, and unfortunately for Summerell, though fortunately for the convicts his definition of the word "cruel" is not that commonly accepted by the people of the State.

The other witnesses examined this morning in Summerell's behalf were Col. Taos, W. Mason, Mr. Geo. P. Burgwyn, Dr. H. W. Lewis, Overseers J. N. Hamlet, Sam Howell, J. M. Floyd and Geo. A. Pittman, and Mr. M. H. Clark. They all gave Summerell a good character and none of them had until recently ever heard him charged with cruelty. His overseers denied positively that he was cruel, or had ever unnecessarily punished a convict.

In addition to these witnesses H. L. Tillery, M. W. Tillery and W. A. Pierce were examined as to the management of some of the other farms.

The committee completed its work this afternoon at 1 o'clock and left for Raleigh, where other witnesses are summoned to appear for examination tomorrow. Among them are Will Richardson and Pat Creedle, of Nash county. Both of them were frost bitten while on Summerell's farm. Also there are a number of convicts and employes in the central prison that may be examined.

### SUMMERELL ON THE STAND.

The first witness examined today was Supervisor Summerell himself. He began by disclaiming any knowledge of Ben Huntley, the man who is said to have gone to his farm to be a guard, but declined to remain on account of the cruelty he found existing there.

"Did you ever whip a convict so that the clothes would stick to the skin?" Summerell was asked.

"No. Not that I recollect."

He remembered whipping the convict Egstain, but denied that he whipped him for talking to Matt or for talking in the squad. He whipped him, he said, for trying to run away; that he was a right bad man when he first came to the penitentiary, and laid several plans to get out.

As to the charge that he had whipped a little negro boy so severely that he had to be sent to the hospital he said: "I've never had but two boys—a white one and a black one. I've whipped them with switches, but in no other way. When I sent Gabe Elliott out to work in the snow I didn't know he had consumption."

### FROZEN ON THE FAIRM.

He no longer contended that the men were frost-bitten at Castle Hayne, but acknowledged that they were frost bit-

ten on his place. He said in justification that when he sent the men out he didn't think it cold enough for them to get frost bitten, especially if at work.

Summerell acknowledged also that he struck Joe Mazon over the head—struck him twice—because he drew his knife.

"I then told Sater to whip him."

"Was he a good convict after that?"

"As good as I ever saw."

"Did he want to leave you?"

"No. Capt. Day had to make him go."

"When you took charge of the farm, why did you change lashes?"

"I thought Ribben's too heavy. I had mine made like McIver's. It was made by the same man."

"Is it true that the first thing you generally do is to whip a man when he comes to you?"

"No."

"Did you ever whip one out of anger or spite, or what you considered too much?"

"Never."

### WHIPPING OF JOE MAZON.

On cross examination Summerell gave Dr. Furguson a good character.

"Was Joe Mazon confined to the camp several days after you whipped him?"

"Yes, four or five days. He said his head hurt him. He said Sater hit him on the head with a hoe, but I told him that wasn't it, that I hit him with the butt end of the strap."

"Do you think Dr. Furguson was mistaken when he said you had been guilty of cruel treatment?"

"I do."

"Are you a very passionate man?"

"Yes I've got some temper."

"What were the men who were frost bitten doing?"

"Some were knocking down cotton stalks, and some were cutting corn stalks."

Summerell acknowledged shooting at a man named W. T. Capell. He said Capell also shot at him, and that he (Summerell) was tried by jury and acquitted.

He said that Russell and Sater were both mistaken when they said he whipped Mazon because he didn't fall in line.

"I whipped him because he wouldn't pull off his coat. When he got up after the whipping he got in line."

"You say you never whipped one so that his clothes stuck to him. How do you know, did you ever examine one after whipping him?"

(Continued on second page.)

### THEY WISH IT BURIED

### MINISTER OF WAR DECLARES THE DREYFUS INCIDENT CLOSED.

### The Decree Granting Pardon Published. Dreyfus Goes to the Home of a Relative at Carpentras.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Journal Official today publishes the decree granting pardon to Dreyfus. In a report preceding the decree the Marquis de Gallifet, Minister of War, points out that Dreyfus has already undergone five years' deportation, but that as the law does not assimilate his deportation with five years' solitary confinement, the prisoner would have to undergo ten years' detention. The Minister also calls attention to the fact that the health of the prisoner is seriously compromised, and that he would not be able without great danger to undergo prolonged detention.

The report of the War Minister concludes thus:

"The Government will not have met the wishes of the country, which desires pacification, if it does not hasten to efface all traces of the painful conflict. It belongs to you, M. Le President, by an act of lofty humanity, to give the first pledge of the work of appeasement which opinion demands and the good of the republic commands."

The Minister of War has addressed the following order to the corps commanders:

"The incident is closed. The military judges, enjoying the respect of all, have rendered their verdict with complete independence. We all, without harboring thought, bend to their decision. We shall in the same manner accept the action that a feeling of profound pity dictated to the President of the Republic. There can be no further question of reprisals of any kind—Hence, I repeat it, the incident is closed. I ask you, and it if were necessary, I should command you, to forget the past in order that you can think solely of the future. With you, all my comrades, I proclaim Vive l'Armee, which belongs to no party, but to France alone.

(Signed.) "GALLIFET."

The order will be read to the troops throughout the French army.

### DREYFUS AT CARPENTRAS.

Carpentras, Department of Vaucluse, France, Sept. 21.—Former Captain Dreyfus arrived here this morning and went to the home of M. Valabroque, a relative.

### MARRIAGE AT GREENSBORO.

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—Mr. Walter Marsh and Miss Sallie Thomas were united in marriage this morning at seven o'clock at West Market M. E. church, Dr. J. C. Rowe officiating. A large crowd was present notwithstanding the early hour.

Mr. Geo. W. Kestler's chewing gum plant started to work today.

### A THOUSAND MORE STRIKE.

Montgomery, W. Va., Sept. 21.—Almost a thousand more coal miners joined the strike today. But two collieries in the New River district are now in operation.

### GREAT UPROAR IN THE CONVENTION

The Bay State Democrats are Distinctly Riotous.

### THE CAUSE OF THE ROW

THE POWERS GIVEN TO THE STATE COMMITTEE.

THE COMMITTEE WINS AT EVERY POINT

Platform Declares that Troops Now Called for Service in the Philippines Will Later be Used to Overawe Our Working Men.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 21.—The riotous scenes and the bitter fights between the two factions of the Democratic party in this State which characterized the all night session in Music Hall in 1896 and that at Worcester the following year, were renewed with even greater bitterness at the annual convention of the State Democracy in Mechanics' Hall today. There was hardly a moment, after the speeches of the temporary and permanent presiding officers were concluded, when there was quiet and harmony in any degree. At times the entire delegation was upon its feet, the members standing on chairs or tables, shouting in the heat of passion some denunciatory remarks at the chairman or the person who was endeavoring to speak upon the platform.

At this time it seemed as though even the force of 100 policemen in the hall would be of no avail, so impassioned were those upon the floor, and the climax came, when, at the request of the chairman, the Captain of the Police appeared upon the platform and placed his hand upon Congressman John E. Fitzgerald, in readiness to forcibly remove him from the platform had he not subsided and allowed the chairman to address and calm the excited assemblage.

The cause of the tumult which raged for nearly three hours was the question before the body accepting the action of the State committee in presenting a list of delegates to the National Convention.

It was claimed by those who opposed the idea that it was against all precedent and robbed the various districts of their constitutional rights.

The personalities which were indulged in were directed as much against Congressman Fitzgerald, as against Mr. Williams, the party leader, and hard names were called on both sides. The final result of all the confusion and discord was the overwhelming passage of every motion and report that was made by the State committee and the election of national convention delegates.

The delegates at large are George Fred Williams, Colonel A. C. Drinkwater, William F. Nary, and Christopher T. Callahan. Robert Treat Paine Jr., was nominated for Governor.

The platform declares that the Chicago platform of 1896, "like the Declaration of Independence, stands as a part of the fundamental code of Democratic Government."

The financial plank of that instrument is particularly reiterated, and the financial ills of the five years prior to 1897, are ascribed to "a contracted currency for which Republican financial legislation had provided no form of relief."

Trusts are condemned and the war in the Philippines is characterized as criminal aggression, wanton, needless and wasteful, and incompetently and corruptly prosecuted. It is demanded that "to the Philippines as to the Cubans shall be said today that they are and of right ought to be free and independent."

The platform alleges that "in the reiterated demands for more and more troops to subdue the Tagalos may be detected the purpose to have ultimately more soldiers to employ at home" making it possible for monopolistic corporations "to secure the aid of armed forces, both State and Federal, to overawe their workmen in time of labor dissensions."

The platform then denounces the conduct of the military authorities in the Cour D'Alene coal district of Idaho.

The platform favors direct legislation, the initiative and referendum, the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and the enforcement of an eight hour workday, the abolition of the law granting a life tenure to members of the judiciary and the public ownership and operation of street railways, water works and other municipal business enterprises.

The platform concludes with pledging the loyalty of the Massachusetts Democracy to William Jennings Bryan.

### TOWN SWEEP BY FIRE.

Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 21.—Paint Rock, Ala., was devastated by fire this afternoon. Every store, except that of J. W. Keel on the south half of the business portion was burned. Nearly all of the merchandise was lost and there was no insurance on it.

Roosevelt has interfered in favor of the G. A. R., saying they can have any place they want in the Dewey parade, and it is now probable the G. A. R. will march.

### THE DOGS OF WAR LEAP IN THE LEASH

Military Men Ask Why Delay Longer.

### EVERYTHING IS READY

BUT THEY FORGET THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

ENGLAND WILL HAVE TO FIGHT HER

Therefore the War Estimates Based Upon This State's Remaining Neutral are Much too Small, Pres. Steyn's Speech.

London, Sept. 21.—While the precise result of the secret session of the Raad of the Orange Free State is not yet known here, President Steyn's speech at the opening of the session is regarded as an almost infallible indication of the attitude which the Free State will take. Commenting from this point of view, the London morning papers are all impressed with the added gravity of the situation, and murmurs are beginning to be heard regarding the dilatoriness of the Government in getting troops forward.

Military men are said to be impatient. They assert that everything is ready and that they are only waiting for orders.

It is recognized that the attitude of the Orange Free State makes the original estimates based upon Dutch neutrality too small. Evidently a much larger force will be required.

The Government is faced with something like a dilemma. The leader of the opposition has publicly denounced the precipitancy of the Colonial Office in forcing a conflict. Therefore, Ministers are disinclined to convoke Parliament. If, on the other hand, so large an expenditure as the apparent attitude of the Orange Free State would involve should become necessary, the Government will be obliged to summon Parliament in order to get adequate supplies. It is understood that the money question accounts for the dribbling manner in which the troops are being forwarded.

German military experts, realizing the seriousness of the campaign before Great Britain, are commenting with astonishment upon the fact that England is so behind hand in her preparations. In Berlin it is also believed that Dr. Leyds is acting as President Kruger's evil genius and misleading him by reports that he is likely to get sympathy if not assistance from some of the European powers.

No member of the Cape Cabinet was present at the meeting of the Afrikaander members of the Cape Parliament yesterday.

A dispatch from Pretoria announces that arms continue to be served to the Burghers.

### BOUND TO ASSIST TRANSVAAL.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, Sept. 21.—The Volksraad met today with a full attendance. President Steyn read a carefully prepared speech. After welcoming the burghers, he expressed regret that the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal had become strained. The members, he said, were aware of the meeting of Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger at Bloemfontein, when President Kruger made proposals which, although refused by the British High Commissioner, were unanimously considered throughout the Orange Free State to be exceedingly fair.

Proceeding to review the negotiations, President Steyn said the Transvaal had been deceived by the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, and he practically accused the Imperial Government of a breach of faith. He said he was disinclined to advise the Transvaal Government to accept the latest British demand. The present critical state of affairs could not be a matter of indifference to the Orange Free State, which was bound by treaty to afford assistance to the Transvaal, and he had therefore convened the Volksraad to decide what attitude should be taken.

"There is nothing," declared the President, "that warrants war or an attack upon the Transvaal. Such differences as exist can be solved by arbitration. War would be an insult to religion and civilization."

In conclusion President Steyn said he would take this opportunity of laying certain draft laws before the Volksraad for consideration, praying God to give them strength to pass resolutions not only conducive to peace and prosperity, but also in the interest of their beloved State.

Immediately after the speech President Steyn asked the Volksraad to go into secret session, which was agreed to unanimously.

### WALTER LAWTON DIES.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21.—The man who, under the name "Walter Lawton," yesterday inflicted fatal injuries upon Frederick J. Filbert, the aged cashier of a private bank in Palestine, a town near here, died today from a gunshot wound sustained in a struggle with farmer Plagge, who tried to rescue Filbert from his assailant. Filbert is still unconscious.

### NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

Uphold McKinley and Mildly Protest Against Trusts.

Omaha, Sept. 21.—The Republican State convention today was one of the most harmonious gatherings ever held by the party in this State. M. B. Reese, of Lincoln, was nominated for Supreme Judge and E. G. McKilton, of Omaha, and William B. Ely, of Ainsworth, for Regents of the State University on the first ballot. Judge Reese has served six years on the Supreme bench, retiring six years ago to resume the practice of his profession.

Senator Thurston and several others made speeches, but the one which set the delegates and spectators wild was that of Captain Mailey, of the First Nebraska. He said he had never voted a Republican ticket in his life, but he intended this fall to vote to uphold the honor of the Administration in the Philippines.

The platform endorses President McKinley's foreign policy and his administration, adheres to the gold standard and opposes trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices.

Continuing the platform says: "We also recognize that legitimate business interests fairly capitalized and honestly managed have built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at the highest wage, and have enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at dishonestly organized institutions which destroy legitimate enterprise and the opportunities of labor and plunder the public."

### PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT.

The Gift of the South's Sponsor to McKinley.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Miss Nannie Randolph Heth, who was the sponsor for the entire South at the Confederate Reunion at Charleston last May, has presented to the President, in a pretty frame, the resolutions adopted by the sponsors at the reunion thanking the President for the "gracious words uttered by him" at Atlanta last December in referring to the living and dead soldiers of the South. The resolutions are signed by Miss Heth and by the sponsors of the different States.

### PLUNGE INTO THE RIVER

THREE ENGINES HURLED FROM A BRIDGE BY A COLLISION.

It was a Rear End Collision in Which Four Men Were Killed and Three Were Injured.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21.—Four men were killed and three seriously injured today in a rear-end collision of freight trains on a bridge on the Omaha road near Windon. An engine was pushing the first train and the second was a double-header, so that three engines were thrown into the river in badly wrecked condition. One span of the bridge was demolished and seventeen cars thrown into the river or along the tracks. These cars took fire and several were burned.

### DREYFUS PREMATURELY OLD.

London, Sept. 22.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail who joined the Dreyfus party at Bordeaux and accompanied them to Carpentras, discovers Dreyfus as "thoughtful, prematurely aged, with soft eyes, a smile like a woman's and rather the appearance of a savant than a soldier." His health, the correspondent says, is far from satisfactory. He ate meat yesterday for the first time.

"It is against the doctor's orders," said Mathieu Dreyfus.

"Ah," said the former Captain of artillery, "let me have a holiday today. I will be sedate and obedient again tomorrow. I am just like a boy now, and feel that I could run and jump about the green fields for very joy. Just think! I shall now be able to laugh and play with my children in the beautiful country."

After the meal, despite his brother's high laughing protest, he smoked several cigars "to celebrate the holiday." The sad note amid the rejoicing was the death of M. Scheurer-Kestner.

"I am grieved beyond words," said Dreyfus, "to think that I shall never be able to thank that noble heart."

"His delight at everything on the journey," continues the Daily Mail's correspondent, "was that of a man returning from the dead to the world he loved. The affection and solicitude of his brother are touching to see."

### FRIENDS ASK HIM TO RETURN.

The Sympathies of Salem go out to Mr. Hendricks.

Winston, N. C., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—The Salem lodge Knights of Pythias sent Mr. John L. Brietz north today to find Mr. Robt. L. Hendricks, who left Salem Tuesday on account of domestic troubles, and ask him to return home and take charge of his mercantile business.

The Pythians and Odd Fellows both join in this request. If Mr. Hendricks refuses he will be presented with strong endorsements from business men here for the purpose of aiding him in finding employment or engaging in business wherever he may decide to locate.

Thirty cotton manufacturers of the South left Charlotte to attend the National Exposition, yesterday.

### FOUR LIVES LOST IN NORFOLK FIRE

Two from This State among Them.

### MISPPIN, OF TARBORO

AND MARY BOSWELL, A CHILD FROM LEWISTON.

SEVERAL HURT, INCLUDING TWO FIREMEN

Bodies of the Dead Removed to the Morgue.

Firemen Injured by a Mass of Brick and Timber Which Fell Upon Them.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 21.—Four lives were lost in the great fire which destroyed the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital early this morning. The remains were taken from the debris and removed to the city morgue today for identification, proving to be as follows:

Mrs. Margaret McEwen, about 70 years of age, a lady of weak mind, who was there for safe keeping. The only way she could be identified was by her ear rings, the body being so badly burned.

Mrs. Elizabeth White, an old lady who had been at the hospital for a long time as a boarder. She was on the fourth floor and the body had fallen through to the third. She was identified by the structure of her body.

Cherry Boswell, a 3-year-old child from Lewiston, N. C., who had a club foot, and was there for treatment.

Miss Pippin, of North Carolina, who had just entered the hospital, and was to have been operated upon today. The body was found in the ruins of the bed in which she slept. Miss Pippin was from Tarboro, N. C.

The injured are: Fireman Thomas A. Barrett, of the Queen Street engine house, left leg broken, right arm fractured in three places and cut on forehead. He is still alive, but has not regained consciousness, and but little hope of his recovery is entertained.

Fireman Robert A. Foster, driver, hurt about the head, but not seriously.

Barrett, Foster and several other firemen had run a line of hose through the main entrance of the building, and were driven out either by the fire and smoke or by the premonition of an impending collapse above them. Had they remained in the porch they would not have been injured at all, but as they went down into the yard from the front steps a mass of timber, brick wall, etc., pitched out and down from above upon them. The mass that fell upon the firemen is said to have been a water tank that was located in that part of the building for the purpose of running the elevator.

Miss Kate Dolan, of Washington, D. C., one of the nurses of the institution, was also injured. She jumped through the stair well from the third story to the first landing in a sitting position at the feet of Sister Bernard, the Sister Superior, who happened at that point just at that moment. She was hurt about the neck, hands and back, and is considerably injured.

Miss Teresa Glass, of Richmond, Va., also a nurse. She is badly burned about one hand and foot and slightly about the face. She was carried to a residence on Wood street.

Sister Bernard, who is in charge of the hospital, estimates the loss at \$500,000, on which there was an insurance of only \$33,000. That the hospital will be rebuilt there is scarcely a doubt. Many of the walls are intact and can be utilized.

### THREE CAPITAL CASES.

Kinston's Big Tobacco Sales—New Stores and Other Improvements.

Kinston, N. C., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—Judge Bryan is holding a special term of court here to try three capital cases. Already half as much tobacco has been sold on this market up to this time as was sold during the entire season of 1898's crop.

Work has been resumed on a handsome hardware store corner of Queen and Gordon streets.

A stranger remarked last night that this was the "hustlingest" town in Eastern North Carolina.

### BARRETT FARNUM FAILS.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Barrett Farnum and Company, the Board of Trade brokerage firm, failed today.

A notice was posted on the exchange at 10:45 a. m., requesting that all trades with the firm be closed. The house is said to have been heavily short of wheat.

### PRACTICALLY MARTIAL LAW.

Algiers, Sept. 21.—In consequence of the anti-Semitic disturbances here yesterday, the Governor has established military patrols, practically amounting to the proclamation of martial law.

MacVeagh, counsel for Captain Carter, denies that he has received from the latter a retaining fee of \$10,000 and a promise of \$50,000 if he secures the Captain's acquittal.