

STARTLING REVELATIONS IN THE CROPSEY CASE

Alleged Evidence That Wilcox Was Seen Struggling With the Girl the Night She Disappeared.

EMPTY BOTTLE FOUND ON RIVER BANK

Was This Bottle Dropped There by Wilcox?

EXCITEMENT WAXES AT ELIZABETH CITY

The Funeral Sunday. The Body Sent North. Guy Hall to be Asked to Leave Town. Mr. Aydtell May Waive the Preliminary Hearing and Allow Wilcox's Case to go Direct to the Grand Jury. Sympathy For the Prisoner's Family.

(Special to News and Observer.) Suffolk, Va., Dec. 30.—A sad faced company of over 800 people this afternoon assembled at the Elizabeth City station to say silent adieu to all the mortal part of Ella Maude Cropsey as it was started to its Northern resting place.

Prosecutor Ward said today: "You can state that there will be enough evidence before the grand jury next March to secure an indictment. This is a hard case, but no stone will be left unturned. I believe some very damaging testimony will be given which will insure his conviction. There is doubt as to his admission of guilt. The evidence is an empty bottle found near the river bank. A local witness testified the bottle was found near him, and declares it was given to him by Wilcox. The evidence against Wilcox is that he was seen struggling with Miss Cropsey in front of her home in an effort to drag her into the river. It is also claimed that Wilcox can not account for all his time that night nor why he chose an unusual route to reach home. A part of the Citizens' Committee believes it has a strong State's case.

Another witness who may be called upon to testify is R. F. Parker. He told his wife the night after Miss Cropsey disappeared that he had seen Wilcox dragging a girl across the road in front of the Wilcox home. It is said he now believes this. The committee will examine him on his point soon.

GUY HALL'S ABSENCE DESIRED. Citizens Decide to Ask Him to Leave the City.

(Special to News and Observer.) Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 30.—Today the remains of Miss Cropsey were sent to New York, accompanied by the uncle. The ever present committee and a crowd of citizens followed to the way Elizabeth City people to things. This is the end of Miss Nellie Cropsey in Elizabeth City, but the conviction of the murderer is still in the hands of the committee and they have not disbanded, but will hound him to his grave.

There is in town one Guy Hall today. Crocus collected on the corners and decided to ask him to leave the city. Hall is the man who was run out of Norfolk because of his connection with the Cannon affair. He has been run out of Blanton for a similar offense and cannot return.

On the night of the disappearance of Miss Cropsey about eleven o'clock Captain Owens and his mate on her acting a skiff glide across from the opposite shore to the Cropsey side and skim under the bushes.

From Hall's actions and other things it is believed he is Wilcox's ally. But time will show.

The case promises to eclipse even the most sensational case in interest. Almost every one believes Wilcox guilty. The committee understood that the major today

told Hall that if he did not leave town he feared he could not protect him. The preliminary hearing of Wilcox takes place next Wednesday morning. There is still thirty minutes for him to account for on the night the girl was missing and every one is eager to know how he will do it.

H. A. CHAPPELL.

TREATHS NO LONGER HEARD.

The Report That Wilcox Has Been Removed to Norfolk Denied.

(By the Associated Press.) Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 30.—The excitement over the Cropsey case is dying out, and business is being resumed. The talk of lynching James Wilcox is heard no longer, the people having decided to permit the law to take its course. The Citizens Committee and Solicitor Ward are collecting evidence against Wilcox to present to the grand jury when it meets in March next.

There has been a report for the past twenty-four hours that Wilcox had been removed to Norfolk, Va., for safe keeping, the authorities fearing that the people would attack the jail. Tonight Sheriff Granly denied this. Wilcox is still in jail here, and the town authorities expect no further trouble.

Solicitor Ward has insisted that Wilcox be held today, but E. F. Aydtell, who represents Wilcox, demurred, saying that he had not had an opportunity to consult with Wilcox's father, who is ill at his home. It is more than probable that Mr. Aydtell will waive the preliminary hearing and allow the case to go direct to the grand jury.

Any attempt to get Wilcox out on bail will be resisted by Solicitor Ward. Chairman Greenleaf and the other members of the Citizens Committee assert that they have much additional evidence of which the public is in ignorance. The most important piece of evidence, which the committee has, is an empty whiskey bottle found on the river bank in front of the Cropsey home. A local saloon keeper has identified the bottle as having been sold by him, and has also stated that he sold one like it to Wilcox.

Wilcox is still in jail and refuses absolutely to make any statement regarding his conduct on the night Miss Cropsey disappeared.

SEABOARD'S FINE NEW TRAINS.

Observation and Dining Cars on the Limited After January 15th.

It was learned yesterday that the Seaboard Air Line would put observation cars and dining cars on 31 and 34, the Florida Metropolitan Limited, after January 15. These trains will be made as fine as any in the country, and the present arrangement is to operate them through to St. Augustine, Fla.

Mr. R. W. Stump, the popular and well liked ticket clerk of the Seaboard Air Line at the Union station, left yesterday for Washington, where he takes a more desirable position in the service of the Seaboard Air Line. Mr. Stump made many friends in Raleigh, who wish for him the largest measure of success.

Mr. A. W. Huntley, an efficient and clever young gentleman from Sanford, succeeds Mr. Stump as depot ticket clerk.

CONGRESS MUST VINDICATE HIM.

Schley Regrets His Case as Closed, Says Captain Parker.

A MURDERER CAUGHT.

John Brady Who Shot E. A. Smith Captured at Charlotte.

(Special to News and Observer.) Elon College, N. C., Dec. 30.—John Brady, the negro who shot and killed E. A. Smith, of Elon College, on Christmas day, as reported in the News and Observer, was caught in Charlotte Sunday. The shooting, which occurred in a drunken brawl at the home of Deck Whiteell, about three miles from Elon College, resulted in the death of Smith who, at the time was endeavoring to quiet the mob.

Sheriff Kernodle, of Graham, and Prof. S. A. Holleman, mayor of Elon College, communicated with chiefs of police at different points, and Sunday afternoon Prof. Holleman received a telegram from the chief of police of Salisbury, saying that he had captured them in Charlotte. Constable J. B. Geringer and Mart Cook left Elon college Sunday night for Charlotte to take the prisoners in custody. They will probably be lodged in the county jail at Graham.

Smith was the only sober man in the crowd at the time of the shooting. He was a quiet, peaceable, Christian man, and was in no sense responsible for his death.

A Great Dam Broken.

(By the Associated Press.) Montgomery Ala., Dec. 30.—The flood in the Tallapoosa River has broken the dam of the Tallapoosa Electric Company, 180 feet of the 470 feet of solid masonry giving way. The dam cost \$400,000. The power was to have been turned into Montgomery early in January. Two hundred feet of the Tallapoosa Cotton Mills stone was broken and the loss is estimated at \$50,000. The rainfall was over seven inches and ten feet of water poured over the whole length of the power company's dam.

The Freshet at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 30.—There has been a tremendous rush of water down the James river last night and today. The people in the lower part of the city are moving out, and the wharves at Rocketts, are under water. The extreme lower part of the city is cut off. Owing to the fact that the wires are down along the James river division of the Chesapeake and Ohio, nothing can be learned definitely of the conditions above. It is expected, barring calculations on precedents, that the water here will reach its height about midnight, and fears are that the freshet will be the heaviest in years. No fatalities have been reported.

The Baltimore took a tremendous rush of water from the Fredericksburg Gas Works and Electric Light plant under water and plunging the city into darkness. A Mr. Hart at Hazelrun had to take his family out of his house on horseback.

Luray reports a great freshet in the Shenandoah, which has seriously interfered with the running of trains.

At 11:30 tonight James River was still rising. The water in the streets at the new Chesapeake and Ohio and Seaboard Air Line depot and the Trig Ship Yards are partially submerged. So far the gas works and the electric light plants are safe.

The Floods in Virginia.

Roanoke, Va., Dec. 30.—Railroad traffic in Southwest Virginia has been seriously interfered with for the past forty-eight hours, owing to the heavy fall of snow and rain during the last two weeks. Many washouts are reported on the Norfolk and Western main line, the Roanoke and Southern and the Shenandoah Valley railways.

John Wright lost his life in this county last night while attempting to cross a swollen stream on a horse.

A heavy fall of sleet and snow at Christiansburg today has prostrated the telegraph and telephone lines in that vicinity.

A telegram from Radford tonight says New River has been flooded again for the fifth time this year, breaking all records. The water rose twenty feet, and spread over the adjacent country, partially submerging trees, houses and railway tracks.

THE SHERIFF HID THE KEYS.

But This Did Not Stop the Lynchers at Jackson Friday Night.

How's Your STOMACH?

Does it properly Digest wholesome and nutritious food? Good Digestion is necessary to perfect health. Perfect health is essential to happiness. If Dyspepsia has a hold upon you, you are unfit for life's work. Cast off this dread disease.

Coleman's Guarantee

will positively cure all forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. Hundreds of users attest its curative powers. It will do for you what it has done for others. One dose gives relief. PRICE 50c. A BOTTLE.

Cultivation of Cotton.

Cotton is a semi-tropical plant and should not be planted until the soil becomes sufficiently warm; the time for planting varies. In southern Texas planting usually commences about the first of March; in the extreme northern belt about the 10th of May; a line drawn from Old Point Comfort, Va., to Cairo, Ill., may be regarded as the northern limit of cotton.

The land should be well prepared, then lay off into drills about four feet apart, preferably north and south, or better still, in line with the sun at two o'clock. It has been found that cotton in such rows is less subject to rust, than in rows running east and west. It will be well to run a coultter, or other suitable plow, several times in the bottoms of the drills, thus forming loose beds eight to twelve inches deep and about a foot broad; care should be taken not to expose the subsoil to the sun, especially if the plowing be done late in the season near planting time. Said loose beds will exert an immense influence in resisting the effects of drought. A fertilizer containing the following ingredients may be used: Nitrogen, 2 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 4 per cent; Potash, 3 per cent.

Apply on the loose beds at the rate of 800 to 600 pounds per acre and thoroughly mix with the soil to the depth of a few inches by shallow plowing, preferably a few weeks before seeding. Then cover street low ridges on the drills, open and plant cotton seed in the usual way. Fertilizer applied as above is much more economical than broadcasting, only about half the quantity being required. With proper preparation, the loose beds will furnish an ample supply of plant food.

In lieu of the above fertilizer the following materials may be mixed and used: For Nitrogen use: Nitrate of Soda 330 pounds, or Sulphate of Ammonia 270 pounds, or Dried Blood, 540 pounds. For Phosphoric Acid: Acid Phosphate, 230 pounds, or Dissolved Bone, 1660 pounds, or Dissolved Bone Meal 1525 pounds.

For Potash use: Muriate of Potash 110 pounds, or Sulphate of Potash 110 pounds, or Kainit 440 pounds.

Kainit is preferable to either Muriate or Sulphate of Potash, being almost a complete remedy against rust. The above quantities of Nitrate of Soda, Acid Phosphate and Kainit will make a ton of 2,000 pounds, but any other desired quantity can be prepared, using the same proportions.

Distance.—Single stalks may be left in the drills from 12 to 24 inches apart, according to the fertility of the soil; rich soils require a greater distance than poor or medium soils. If the distance be greater than 24 inches it will afford excellent facilities for the cotton to open, but it will on most lands be attended with loss. On very rich land the rows should be wider apart than 4 feet and the distance in the drills more than 24 inches.

To be short, the greatest distance that will not result in loss, should be given, thus affording proper facilities for the cotton to open. Distance is especially needed for wet seasons; otherwise the excessive weed that will be produced will prove detrimental to opening. Cotton is frequently left too thick by half, thus causing a large portion of the crop to be caught and ruined by frost.

Humus.—Humus is imperatively needed as a basis for the profitable employment of all commercial fertilizers. Therefore, an additional dose of from two to three tons of stable manure per acre can be advantageously used on the drills before the ridges are constructed. In order to correct the excess of Nitrogen in the stable manure about 85 per cent of the cotton and 120 pounds of Kainit should be added to each ton of manure used.

Soon after the maturity and removal of the cotton stalks about the first of November, the cotton stalks should be broken into short pieces (this can be done by machinery) and turned down, thus materially contributing to the supply of humus.

AS TO RICE CULTURE.

An Offer by the Carolina Rice Mill, of Goldsboro, That Should Set Our Farmers to Thinking.

feet apart, then fill well with cow pea vines, cow stalks, corn stalks or corn cobs, whichever is most convenient, and cover lightly with soil; this should be done soon after the maturity of said crops, but if deferred until spring good result will still follow. Corn cobs, treated as above, will doubtless pay ten times better than burning them in the usual way for cow purposes.

While said materials are rotting important chemical changes take place that will much increase the productivity of the soil. Said beneficial results are principally effected by means of carbonic acid gas, which is produced while the materials are rotting. This gas is heavier than common air and if the land is even slightly rolling it is liable to follow the materials placed in the trenches, after the manner of a blind ditch, until the lowest point is reached, where it will escape ungen into the air. In order to prevent this waste, dams should be constructed across the trenches, before they are filled with corn stalks, etc., after the manner of dams for holding water.

Commencing in early spring the spaces between the trenches should be kept clean of grass and weeds by means of proper cultivation.

When the time for setting the plants arrive from 700 to 800 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing Nitrogen, 2 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 6 per cent, and Potash, 1 per cent, may be applied on the trenches and chopped with a hoe. In lieu of the above, the following materials may be mixed and used: For Nitrogen use: Nitrate of Soda, 85 to 100 pounds, or Sulphate of Ammonia, 70 to 80 pounds, or Dried Blood, 140 to 150 pounds.

For Phosphoric Acid use: Acid Phosphate from 305 to 350 pounds, or Dissolved Bone from 230 to 250 pounds, or Bone Meal from 375 to 425 pounds.

For Potash use: Muriate of Potash from 120 to 140 pounds, or Sulphate of Potash from 150 to 160 pounds, or Kainit from 45 to 50 pounds.

An additional moderate dose of stable manure can be advantageously used. Ridges of medium size should then be constructed on the trenches and the plants set about 18 inches apart; in some cases they do better 24 inches apart, but 18 generally answers well.

Draws vs. Cuttings.—The following experiment will show the comparative value of draws, or sprouts, and vines cut into lengths of three leaves each.

1. Four short rows planted with draws from Perlat's potatoes after the upper halves had been removed, yielded potatoes, 544 pounds.

2. Four short rows planted with the bud ends of (1) yielded 1083 pounds.

3. Four short rows planted with draws of (1) size size, yielded 704 pounds.

The above shows that the plants somewhat over grown but divided into two parts, the vines be set immediately and the bud ends be first rooted, and then set the latter will beat the stubs nearly 2 to 1, and will also beat draws of proper size over 3 to 1 per cent.

Another experiment.—Plants from the Pierson (New Jersey) potato were here used—a stronger growth and much more productive than Perlat's. In this experiment the vines ran about three feet before they were cut, leaving usually one or two leaves on the stubs. The vines were then cut into lengths of three leaves each; if the leaves are far apart two will answer, but not touching, one leaf above ground, and well watered to settle the soil. Loose soil was then drawn around the plants and a covering for a few days provided to protect from the sun. Roots soon started, when the plants were dug up (not pulled up) and transplanted.

The stubs remained on the bed until they succored well, when they were drawn and transplanted.

The following is the result: 1. One short row planted with stubs yielded potatoes 5 pounds.

2. Two short rows, bud end of vines, yielded 39-4 pounds.

3. Two short rows, miscellaneous cuttings (no bud ends), yielded 27-1-4 pounds.

DeWITT'S Witch Hazel SALVE

A well known cure for Piles. This salve cannot be equalled by any other soothing and healing antiseptic application. It quickly cures sores, cuts, burns and scalds without leaving a scar. For piles, eczema and all skin diseases it is considered infallible.

Beware of Counterfeits. Unscrupulous persons may offer you worthless imitations. Take only the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

Dr. George A. Renn Here. Dr. George Renn arrived in the city Sunday on his return from the Philippines, and he was given the glad hand by his host of friends here. Dr. Renn, who is here on furlough, is surgeon in the United States Army and has been in active service in the Far East for two years.

He was on the transport McClellan and encountered two rough storms. He speaks highly of the future of the Philippines under American control. Dr. Renn is now spending a few days with relatives in Durham.

A Popular Educator. Prof. R. L. Madison, the efficient principal of the Guilford Normal School, Secretary of the North Carolina Association of Academics, who has been in the city this week at the meeting of the association, left this morning for his home in Jackson. Prof. Madison is a successful educator, and an all round good man. He is deservedly popular with all who know him, and his many friends in Raleigh were glad to see him in the city.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING. (Charity and Children.) Until we were brought into close contact with the conditions which prevail in this highly favored Piedmont region, we were disposed to laugh to scorn the advice so often given by editors and others to their readers of the necessity to diversify their crops and not depend on one or two things for a living. But we are disposed to change our opinion this year, which, as Hon. Peter Sterling says, is not a theory. In the East, with which we are quite familiar, the cry of distress comes from all classes. The farmers have made a well nigh total failure, and the merchants are equally hard run, of course, as they depend on the cotton crop to meet their obligations. Here in this section, at least, there is no distress and but little complaint. The wheat crop of last spring was excellent, and will help greatly to tide over the lightness of the corn crop of the fall; and by next June wheat harvest farmers will get solidly on their feet. Then we have the other crops, such as hay, peas and vegetables, common to a grain country, to rely upon, and we are besides cotton, raising all without staking too much upon it. It is a seductive business and lures into danger. We have tried it to our sorrow. We do not know whether our eastern friends can diversify or not as they do here, though we are sure they can raise other crops besides cotton to rely upon, and we are besides cotton, to lecture them, but we do know that the farmers of this section of the State are a great deal better off than those where cotton is king, and we honestly believe the old monarch should be dethroned, for he is a remorseless tyrant. Our people in this section make money on wheat, and we doubt that the crop will average ten bushels to the acre at that. If we were in a cotton country we would certainly try this year for a big crop of wheat and oats.

RICE CULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA. Some days ago we made a local notice urging the farmers of this section to give more acreage to rice in the casting of their crops for the coming year, and we again urge them to give more than a passing thought to this important crop. While the culture of rice in North Carolina has increased to a considerable extent within the last five years, yet it has not kept pace with the increased demand.

The import duty which was increased about four years ago from three-quarters to two cents per pound, has proved a strong stimulant and made rice growing very profitable. Before this increased duty was imposed probably three-fourths of the rice consumed in the United States was imported from foreign countries. There are now, barely one-half of that quantity is imported, and it will be many a year before the United States will be able to raise their entire requirements at home.

In addition to our domestic demand, we have to furnish Porto Rico, which, in itself is a heavy drain on our stock. The Porto Rican trade is secured to the United States on account of the discriminating duty of two cents per pound against countries, whereas we pay no duty for our exports to Porto Rico.

The rice mills in North Carolina have been unable to buy sufficient rice in this State to run their mills, and have to look for a good part of their milling supplies from neighboring States, even so far as Louisiana, on which the freight charges have been considerable.

Why is it that our farmers don't take advantage of this situation and plant all their available land suitable for rice culture in this cereal? We feel confident it would prove the most profitable crop they could raise.

We know of a number of planters on the Cape Fear whose rice crops yield from five thousand to fifteen thousand dollars each.

The following figures are based on a very conservative estimate: Say one acre of average rice land yields 40 bushels at 75c., \$30.00; one and a half tons rice straw per acre \$8.00, to \$12.00; a total per acre of \$32.00; and so a one-acre crop of thirty acres is equal to \$1,260. The cost of cultivating and harvesting a one-acre crop should not be more than \$200.00, which would leave a net profit of \$1,060.00.

There are lands which yield as high as sixty bushels per acre, and some choice varieties of low land rice has sold this season as high as \$1.10 per bushel. However, it is not well to figure on the highest attainable results.

Atlantic Coast Line RR

Condensed Schedule. TRAINS GOING SOUTH. DATED Jan. 12, 1901. Table with columns for Station, No., Daily, P.M., A.M., and Time.

TRAINS GOING NORTH. Table with columns for Station, No., Daily, P.M., A.M., and Time.

Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington, 9:00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12:05 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12:25 p. m., arrives Sanford 1:43 p. m., returning leave Sanford 3:05 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 4:30 p. m., arrives Wilmington 9:25 p. m.

Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville, 8:05 a. m., Maxton 9:05 a. m., Red Springs 9:51 a. m., Parkton 10:41 a. m., Hope Mills 10:55 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 11:10. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4:45 p. m., Hope Mills 5:09 p. m., Red Springs 5:43 p. m., Maxton 6:18 p. m., arrives Bennettsville 7:15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with Train No. 78, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 8:55 p. m., Halifax 4:17 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:08 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Hatteras 7:50 p. m., returning leaves Hatteras 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:23 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., arrive Parlane 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Parlane 9:35 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday, 4:15 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:10 a. m., 4:10 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 6:30 a. m., arriving Smithfield 6:10 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 6:30 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 8:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 9:30 a. m., 3:40 p. m., arrives Nashville 10:20 a. m., 4:03 p. m., Spring Hope 11:00 a. m., 4:25 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 11:20 a. m., 4:55 p. m., Nashville 11:45 a. m., 5:25 p. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 12:10 p. m., 6:00 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:40 a. m. and 4:25 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 6:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent. J. R. KENLY, Gen. Manager. T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. Dated January 13th, 1901. Table with columns for No., Station, P.M., A.M., and Time.