

THE WEATHER TO-DAY
For North Carolina
Threatening.

The News and Observer.

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ENTHUSIASTIC THOUSANDS ACCLAIM THE PRESIDENT

All Previous Outpouring at Charleston Dwarfed by the Multitudes Thronging Its Streets Yesterday.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE GREAT PARADE

The President Speaks at the Exposition.

PRESENTS A SWORD TO MAJOR JENKINS

A Speech by Governor Aycock Evokes an Outburst of Applause. The President Pays Tribute to Southern Valor and Achievements and Touches Upon the Social and Economic Questions That Confront Us.

(By the Associated Press.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—At Calhoun's funeral when Hampton made his great campaign speech here in 1876 and when the Confederate reunion was held here in 1899, great bodies of marching men filled the streets of this ancient city and its sidewalks and doors and windows were filled with enthusiastic thousands; but all those great outpourings of the people were small compared with the procession which followed President Roosevelt to the Exposition grounds today. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded, and there was standing room only on the sidewalks and porches and doorways, and in the wide piazzas of the houses along the line of march. Old and young were infected with patriotic fever and a man whom nine-tenths of the people he saw differed politically, was greeted with every manifestation of respect that a warm-hearted people could show. It reminded one of the story told of a little Union girl in Western Maryland, who rushed to the door of her home to see and possibly to scowl at General R. E. Lee as he rode past on horseback. When she saw his splendid face she shrunk back, saying, "How I wish he belonged to us."

THE MAGNIFICENT PARADE.

So thought the best people of Charleston today and thousands of them believed it true, when they heard the President proudly claim his southern birthright at the auditorium later in the day. The parade started from the St. John Hotel, the President's quarters at 19 Clark, and was composed of marines, cadets, artillerymen and militiamen of four States, under command of Colonel Charles Morris, U. S. A., of the garrison at Sullivan Island. The order was as follows:

Squad of dismounted city police; Colonel Morris and staff; marine corps, under Captain Henry Leonard with drum corps; Charleston Light Dragoons, Captain Kellogg, special guard to the President; President Roosevelt in carriage with Mayor Smyth, President Wagner, of the exposition and Secretary Cortelyou, followed by fifteen other carriages containing Attorney General Knox, Secretary Wilson, Governor McSweeney, Governor Aycock, of North Carolina; Major Helsted, Major Nich Jenkins, ex-Governor Hugh S. Thompson, the Aldermen of Charleston and others; the civic representatives in carriages, followed by a battalion of coast artillery from Sullivan Islands, under Major Henry A. Reed, and the First Artillery Band, six companies of naval forces from the United States ships Cincinnati, Topoke and Lancaster, under Lieutenant Commander "Tullam," a battalion of seaman, Artillery, Lieutenant Puckhaber, Forward, Hamilton, and Algonquin, under Lieutenant Van Eoskirk; the Virginia Polytechnic Institute cadets, Col. J. S. A. Johnson; a provisional regiment of North Carolina State troops, 500 strong, under Col. James F. Armfield, the North Carolina Naval Reserves, Captain W. T. Old, Ocala, (Fla.) Rifles, Captain G. A. Nash; battalions of cadets of the South Carolina Military and Porter's Academies. The Third Regiment of Charleston militia, Col. Henry Schaefer, and the German Artillery, Lieut. Puckhaber.

The men were in excellent trim and the weather was ideal with just enough crispness in the air to make marching comfortable. The route was through Queen, Meeting, Calhoun, Rutledge and Grove streets to the exposition grounds, and almost one hundred times the President stood in his carriage and acknowledged with a smile and bow the enthusiastic plaudits of the people. Passing a tall Harvard alumnus, decked with the college colors, he was greeted with the college yell and was very much pleased.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS.

Arriving at the exposition grounds the President went immediately into the auditorium and waited until the head of the column had arrived in front of the building. When notified that the troops were ready to be reviewed he took his

a fine generosity and manliness in you, my hosts, but it also emphasized as hardly anything else could have emphasized how completely we are now a united people. The wounds left by the great Civil War, incomparably the greatest war of modern times, have healed, and its memories are now priceless heritages of honor alike to the North and to the South. The devotion, the self-sacrifice, the steadfast resolution and lofty daring, the high devotion to the right as each man saw it, whether Northern or Southern—all these qualities of the men and women of the early sixties now shine luminous and brilliant before our eyes, while the mists of anger and hatred that once dimmed them have passed away forever.

All of us, North and South, can glory alike in the valor of the men who wore the blue and of the men who wore the gray. These were iron times, and only iron men could fight to its terrible finish the great struggle between the hosts of Grant and Lee. To us of the present day, and to our children and children's children, the valiant deeds, the high endeavor, and abnegation of self shown in that struggle by those who took part therein will remain for evermore to mark the level to which we in our turn must rise whenever the hour of the nation's need may come.

A REUNITED COUNTRY.

When four years ago this nation was compelled to face a foreign foe, the completeness of the reunion became instantly and strikingly evident. The war was not one which called for the exercise of more than an insignificant fraction of our strength, and the strain put upon us was slight indeed compared with the results. But it was a satisfactory thing to see the way in which the sons of the soldier of the Union and the soldier of the Confederacy leaped eagerly forward, emulous to show in brotherly rivalry the qualities which had won renown for their fathers, the men of the great war.

It was my good fortune to serve under an ex-Confederate general, gallant old Joe Wheeler, who commanded the cavalry division at Santiago.

In my regiment there were certainly as many men whose fathers had served in the Southern, as there were men whose fathers had served in the Northern army. Among the captains there was opportunity to promote but one to field rank. The man who was singled out for this promotion because of conspicuous gallantry in the field was the son of a Confederate general and was himself a citizen of this, the Palmetto State; and no American officer could wish to march to battle beside a more loyal, gallant and absolutely fearless comrade than my former captain and major, my fellow-citizen, Micah Jenkins.

A few months ago, owing to the enforced absence of the Governor of the Philippines, it became necessary to nominate a Vice-Governor to take his place—one of the most important places in our Government at this time. I nominated as Vice-President an ex-Confederate, General Luke Wright, of Tennessee. It is, therefore, an ex-Confederate who now stands as the exponent of this Government and this people in that great group of islands in the eastern seas over which the American flag floats.

General Wright has taken a leading part in the work of steadily bringing order and peace out of the bloody chaos in which we found the islands. He is now taking a leading part, not merely in upholding the honor of the flag by making it respected as the symbol of our power, but still more in upholding its honor by unremitting labor for the establishment of ordered liberty—of law-creating, law-abiding civil government—under its folds.

The progress which has been made under General Wright and those like him has been indeed marvelous. In fact, a letter of the General's the other day seemed to show that he considered there was far more warfare about the Philippines in this country than there was warfare in the Philippines themselves.

It is an added proof of the completeness of the reunion of our country that one of the foremost men who have been instrumental in driving forward the great work for civilization and humanity in the Philippines has been a man who, in the Civil War fought with distinction in a uniform of Confederate gray.

KEEPING FAITH WITH CUBA.

You have made a particular effort in your exhibition to get into touch with the West Indies. This is wise. The events of the last four years have shown us that the West Indies and the Isthmus must in the future occupy a far larger place in our national policy than in the past. This is proved by the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish islands, the acquisition of Porto Rico, the preparation for building an Isthmian canal, and, finally, by the changed relations which these years have produced between us and Cuba. As a nation we have an especial right to take honest pride in what we have done for Cuba. Our critics abroad and at home have insisted that we never intended to leave the island. But on the 20th of next month Cuba becomes a free republic, and we turn over to the islanders the control of their own government. It would be very difficult to find a parallel in the conduct

of any other great State that has occupied such a position as ours. We have kept our word and done our duty, just as an honest individual in private life keeps his word and does his duty.

Be it remembered, moreover, that after our three years' occupation of the island we turn it over to the Cubans in a better condition than it ever has been in all the centuries of Spanish rule. This has a direct bearing upon our own welfare. Cuba is so near to us that we can never be indifferent to misgovernment and disaster within its limits. The mere fact that our administration in the island has minimized the danger from the dread scourge of yellow fever, alike to Cuba and to ourselves, is sufficient to emphasize the community of interest between us. But there are other interests which bind us together. Cuba's position makes it necessary that her political relations with us should differ from her political relations with other powers. This fact has been formulated by us and accepted by the Cubans in the Platt amendments. It follows as a corollary that where the Cubans have thus assumed a position of peculiar relationship to our political system they must similarly stand in a peculiar relationship to our economic system.

We have rightfully insisted upon Cuba adopting toward us an attitude differing politically from that she adopts toward any other power; and in return, as a matter of right, we must give to Cuba a different—that is, a better—position economically in her relations with us than we give to other powers. This is the course dictated by sound policy, by a wise and far-sighted view of our own interest, and by the position we have taken during the past four years. We are a wealthy and powerful country, dealing with a much weaker one, and the contrast in wealth and strength makes it all the more our duty to deal with Cuba, as we have already dealt with her, in a spirit of large generosity.

PROSPERITY AND POVERTY.

This Exposition is rendered possible because of the period of industrial prosperity through which we are passing.

RAIL ACROSS TRACK

Attempt to Wreck Train on A and N. C.

No Coaches Leave the Track, Though the Engine Ran Some Distance on the Cross's.

TUSCARORA, N. C., April 9.—The east-bound Atlantic and North Carolina passenger train was wrecked thirteen miles west of New Bern this evening at 6:07 o'clock. Some miscreant had placed an iron rail on the track; the engine struck this and ran on the cross ties a distance of 300 yards. No coaches left the track. Trainmaster Newland and Master Mechanic Green were on the train from Tuscarora, 212 miles distant. New Bern was communicated with and a special train was dispatched to convey passengers, mail and baggage, all of which was transferred. The delay occasioned was two and one-half hours.

LEOPOLD IS MOBBED

Socialists Thrust Red Flags in His Face, the King Flies.

BRUSSELS, April 9.—King Leopold was mobbed by Socialists this afternoon on his arrival here from Biarritz. The meeting between the Socialists and the King was quite accidental but it was none the less unpleasant for His Majesty whose automobile was surrounded by excited Socialists who shouted: "Long live the republic," "long live universal suffrage" and waved red flags in the King's face.

The Socialists had collected at the railroad station to bid farewell to the members of a delegation of Spanish Republican deputies who had attended the Socialist gatherings here and who had participated in last night's demonstration. The police this morning informed the King that they must leave Brussels forthwith and the delegates were escorted to the station by a large gathering of Socialists bearing red flags. The King happened to arrive at the same time and had difficulty in getting his automobile out of the crowd, but he finally found an opening and outdistanced his pursuers.

In the Chamber of Representatives today M. Furemout, Socialist, gave notice of his intention to interpolate the Government on what he termed a "gross breach of international hospitality" in expelling the Spanish deputies. The Socialist minister today has aroused intense excitement and there are fears of further disturbances and complications. The Minister of War, General Coustant-Alemann, has ordered the militia reserves of eighteen regiments to be in readiness to rejoin their colors and gendarmes of all the divisions are held in instant readiness to march wherever required.

FIERCELY ASSAILS HIS PARTY LEADERS

False to Republican Doctrine of Protection.

DEBATE ON CUBAN BILL

Smith of Michigan's Impassioned Speech Against It.

SENATE CONSIDERS THE CHINESE BILL

Minister Wu Declared by Foraker to be Clearly Within His Rights in Writing to Secretary Hay a Protest Against the Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The feature of the second day's debate in the House on the Cuban Reciprocity Bill was an impassioned speech in opposition to the measure by William A. Smith, a Michigan Republican. Senators Spooner and Quarles, of Wisconsin, and Dooliver, of Iowa, and a group of Michigan beet sugar manufacturers in the gallery were in his audience and he was liberally applauded by his Republican supporters as he assailed the Republican leaders who were advocating the bill, body charging them with being false to the Republican doctrine of protection. In the course of his remarks he announced that he was willing to vote to overrule the chair in order to support an amendment to take the differential off refined sugar.

Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, another Republican, who made a strong speech against the bill, also made a similar announcement. The other speakers today were Mr. Ball (Dem., Tex.), and Mr. Sparkman (Dem., Ala.), both of whom opposed the bill and Mr. Mondell (Wyo.), who advocated its passage. The Democrats and Republican opponents of the measure are trying to get together on the proposition to take the differential off refined sugar. The indications are that the debate will be protracted. The demand for time to speak is great and there is now no expectation that the general debate will be completed until next week.

In the course of Mr. Smith's speech, Mr. Underwood (Ala.), asked Mr. Smith if he would vote to take the differential off refined sugar coming from Cuba. Mr. Smith replied that no refined sugar came from Cuba and in his turn he asked Mr. Underwood if his (the Democratic) side would vote to overrule the chair and join in voting to take the differential off the sugar of the world.

After some sparring during which Mr. Underwood showed a disposition to evade the question in response to the promptings of the Democrats around him, he finally ventured the prediction that there would be an opportunity to vote upon the proposition to take the differential off the sugar of the world.

"If there is," observed Mr. Smith, "I will watch your vote with great interest."

"We are not here," said Mr. Morris, "to make laws for the benefit of the soldiers of fortune who go to Cuba instead of home and of such buccannars as Mr. Havemeyer, the head of the sugar trust."

"But gentlemen," he added, turning to his Republican colleagues, "if you are determined to do this thing, if you insist upon giving the sugar trust a president's vote to operate the States in the measure of fortune who go to Cuba instead of home and of such buccannars as Mr. Havemeyer, the head of the sugar trust. Let us take the differential off of refined sugar under which the trust has grown strong and powerful."

He called upon the Democrats to stand with the Republicans and "hit" the sugar trust and "hit it hard." The Democrats cried out that they would join with the Republicans and applauded vigorously.

Mr. Ball (Tex.), denied that the bill was in line with Democratic doctrine because it was admitted that it would not result in reducing the price of sugar to the American consumer, its sole beneficiary, he argued, would be the sugar trust.

Debate on the Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Throughout today's session of the Senate the Chinese Exclusion Bill was under consideration. Three speeches were delivered upon the subject, Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, and Mr. Dillingham, of Vermont, opposing it, and Mr. Turner, of Washington, supporting it. Mr. Gallinger urged that the pending bill was unnecessary, unjust and un-American, and he maintained that it was clearly in contravention of our treaty obligations with China.

Mr. Mitchell (Ore.), inquired of Mr. Gallinger what he thought of the propriety of a foreign minister criticizing measures pending before Congress.

Mr. Foraker (Ohio) said that the Chinese minister clearly was within his

rights in writing the letter as the treaty expressly reserved that right in China.

In an extended address, Mr. Turner appealed to the Senate to pass the proposed bill, not merely for the protection of the people of the Pacific States, but to prevent the entire body police from being contaminated by the Chinese.

Mr. Dillingham advocated the re-enactment of the present Geary law. He declared that representatives of the Pacific States had expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the operation of existing law, and that there was no proper reason for a change particularly as the change would involve great trouble and expense.

Mr. Fairbanks (Ind.), reported favorably from the Committee on Immigration the Chinese Exclusion Bill passed by the House of Representatives. It was placed on the calendar.

DATE SET FOR CONVENTION.

Death of Mr. A. Sidney Torney of the New York Times.

(Special to News and Observer.)

NEWTON, N. C., April 9.—The Democratic Executive Committee of Catawba county met in the court house here yesterday and appointed June 28th as the day for the primaries of the different townships, to convene and elect delegates to a county convention to be held on July 5th.

The object of this convention is to appoint delegates to the State Congressional and other conventions.

The convention to nominate county officers will be held at a later date.

Mr. A. Sidney Torney, of the New York Times, died of consumption in New York, April 7th, and will be buried in the cemetery here tomorrow. He leaves a wife, mother, sister and two brothers, Prof. E. J. Torney, of the State Normal, and John Torney, of Rock Hill, S. C.

SHOT DEAD BY NEGRO

Milton Belfield Waiks Into Store and Shoots the Clerk.

(Special to News and Observer.)

RICH SQUARE, N. C., April 9.—Milton Belfield, a tall, large black negro, shot and instantly killed Thomas Stephenson at Roxobel this afternoon. Belfield was returning from an emancipation celebration at Kelford, and walked into the store where Stephenson was clerking and shot him four times. Belfield escaped.

THE PREMIUM LIST

State Fair For 1902 Will Offer a New Line to Encourage the Silk Culture.

The Committee on Premium List of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, Messrs. W. A. Withers, Geo. Allen and C. J. Hunter, completed yesterday the advance list for field and garden products. It increases the premiums offered at the last Fair in cotton, tobacco and peas, and offers a new line to encourage silk culture in co-operation with the active efforts of the State Agricultural Department. It is believed that a characteristic display of the advantages of our State in tobacco growing will be a prominent feature of the agricultural division of the State Fair.

We would remind those interested in silk growing that the Agricultural Department will furnish the eggs of the silk worm and instructions free of charge.

The State Farmers' Alliance again offers a liberal line of premiums to the alliance men in good standing, to be awarded those who succeed in obtaining the regular premiums. This makes the whole well worthy of the effort. This offer comes through the Secretary and Business Agent, T. B. Parker, Esq., of Hillsboro.

The list is in the printer's hands, to be issued this week. Send for it and also enclosed names of friends who may be interested.

COTTON ON THE UP GRADE

The Day's Advance But a Foretaste of What is Yet to Come.

(Special to News and Observer.)

NEW YORK, April 9.—The highest prices reached this season for cotton have today been recorded and the market closes at the top. Today's advance is in my opinion but a foretaste of what is yet to come. The figures of the visible supply on Friday will, I think, be startling and sensational. R. G. Dun, and Company's reports indicate a decrease of acreage for the next crop with smaller sales of fertilizers and backward season. My own very exhaustive inquiry fully confirms this. The new crop is nearly three weeks late and the indications are acreage is six per cent less than last year. The world consumes 225,000 bales weekly. If the crop shall prove to be three weeks late, then an additional 75,000 bales will be required out of this year's supply already manufactured. If the consumption continues at the present rate there will be no cotton left by the 15th of July as receipts are falling off with a unanimity and abruptness that is entirely confirmatory of short crop estimates. Two years ago, cotton sold at over 11 cents a pound upon a situation much less acute than will almost certainly develop this year. It seems idle to anticipate the culmination of this year's supply already manufactured at the present rate as long as the consumption continues undiminished.

SIMMONS' SPEECH IS BEARING FRUIT

Western Republicans Show More Friendly Spirit

TO STAND BY THE SOUTH

Possible Alliance on Bills Affecting Chinese and Negroes.

MOVEMENT STARTED WITH THIS IN VIEW

Senator Simmons Favors Reciprocity When Carried Out All Along the Line. The Raleigh National Cemetery Road Bill.

(Special to News and Observer.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Senator Simmons' speech on the Chinese Exclusion Bill is already beginning to bear fruit. In his speech yesterday, Senator Patterson, of Colorado, referred to our Senator's speech and said that the West was grateful for the magnanimous position taken by the North Carolina Senator. Today Senator Mitchell, Republican, of Oregon, thanked our Senator for his speech and told him that he (Mitchell) proposed to stand by the South on the negro question hereafter.

In fact, it is very probable that there will be an understanding between most of the Democratic Senators and the Western Republican Senators that the former will support the Chinese Exclusion Bill and that the latter will vote against legislation aimed at the South, that these Western Republican Senators will help the Democrats to prevent the passage of any Federal election laws, bills reducing Southern representation in Congress or interfering in any way with the recent constitutional amendments of several Southern States.

Senator Simmons' speech was the first suggestion of this possible alliance to Southern Democrats and he is now a leader in the movement to get all Democrats in line.

A leading Western Republican Senator spent a long time today on the Democratic side in the movement. It will be recalled that Senator Gorman was enabled to defeat the Lodge Force Bill of 1890 by an alliance with the Silver Republican Senators of the West. A new alliance can be formed on this Chinese bill and our North Carolina Senator is doing all he can to bring it about.

Senator Simmons favors reciprocity if carried all along the line, but he does not favor reciprocity on an agricultural product while reciprocity is refused on goods and manufactures produced by the trusts which are now being sold by the American trusts for twenty and thirty and even forty per cent lower in foreign markets than in our home markets. He is opposed to reciprocity on the sugar produced in the South and West while there is the reciprocity on the products of the steel trust, the agricultural implement trust and others too numerous to mention.

Senator Simmons and Representative Pou called on the Secretary of War today in the interest of the Raleigh National Cemetery Road Bill. The Secretary spoke favorably of the bill and it will probably be passed at this session.

The report in the Fowler-Thomas case was filed today. It was unanimously in favor of Mr. Thomas.

UNITY IN NATURE.

Lecture by President Winston at St. Mary's Before the Biological Club.

The last of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Raleigh Biological Club was given at St. Mary's school on Monday evening by Dr. George T. Winston upon the subject, "Unity in Nature." Owing to the excellent weather and other adverse conditions, the audience was small. It was, however, appreciative, and the lecture was full of interest and inspiration.

The speaker traced the development of the idea of one deity from the Greeks, when there was a special divinity for each personal characteristic and each incident. The idea of unity was shown in the development of the universe, of force in evolution, and its application in the geological and biological worlds. The speaker, in a most logical and inspiring manner dealt with these great problems of life and development. He said that the aim of science is not to destroy or detract from the power of the creator of all things. Science is essentially moral in its effects.

At the close of the lecture Dr. Winston gave a few informal words to the young people present, representing St. Mary's and the A. & M. College. He dwelt upon the charms of the subject "Biology," of the effect upon the life and character of those who love nature, of the practical, as well as the aesthetic value of the science and closed with the wish that the young people present would not complete their school course without devoting some time to the study of Biology.

Attention Pythians.

Culic Lodge, K. of P. tonight at 8 p. m. C. L. WOODALL, C. C. S. W. SMITH, K. R. S.