

# The News and Observer

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1902.

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## Leads all North Carolina Daily Papers in Both News and Circulation

### A HOST OF OLD HEROES IN GRAY GATHER AT GREENSBORO

#### General Carr Opens the First Session of the Reunion

### THE GENERAL RE-ELECTED

#### A Resolution is Unanimously Passed Denouncing Pritchard's Deserter Bill.

### HON. S. A. CRUMP DELIVERS AN ORATION

#### Eloquent Welcome by Capt. Waddell. Poem by Mr. Pinckney Groome. Resolution of Thanks to Judge Clark For Regimental Historics.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 20.—A conservative estimate of the number of visitors in Greensboro at 12 o'clock today would be eight thousand. Of these nearly half are old veterans. At the registration office at 10 o'clock, 3,200 had been registered and it was going on then three at a time, and new squads arrived on the noon trains. Officer W. W. Wood had prepared two thousand old vets. badges and the last one was pinned on at 6 o'clock this morning before the heavily loaded morning trains came in.

So tremendous was the strain of providing free railroads in abundance for such an unexpected number of guests, but with stopping anywhere but at the camps under charge of a commissary, that General Carr issued an order this morning advising as many as were able, to take their meals at restaurants, boarding houses, or at the homes of citizens of the city, who have thrown open their doors to hundreds. Train loads of visitors have been coming in all day and at the hour of the parade at 5 o'clock, no less than 10,000 out of town people were interested spectators.

### AN IDEAL CAMP.

Alfred M. Scales' Camp in Eckles Grove has proven an ideal spot and the old soldiers are enjoying every minute spent there. Citizens of the town, ladies and children are taking advantage of the occasion to mingle with the old heroes and look upon a regular pitched camp, see how the men are fed, how they sleep and how soldiers after forty years rest can enjoy a soldier's food.

Eckles Grove is especially appropriate for another reason. It was in this residence that President Davis spent the night on his retreat from Richmond after the surrender, to set up a new capitol outside of the territory embraced in the terms of capitulation to Grant. Here, too, did Forest spend the night, having in charge \$30,000 of Confederate gold. He buried the two bags under the tree at the parlor window, and the spot is now covered by General Carr's tent. Forest was pursued by Kilpatrick and retreated, leaving the buried treasure. Kilpatrick took possession of the Eckles home under military law and he pitched a tent immediately over the gold, where headquarters tent now stands. After he had gone, Forest came back and recovered the gold which had lain there undiscovered by the enemy.

The formal ceremonies of the reunion were begun when at ten o'clock, the order to fall in was given out by General Carr, and was repeated throughout the various divisions of the camp. Old soldiers fell in line, and led by the Gate City Guards, the third regiment band of Reidsville, and the Proximity band of Greensboro, marched to the Grand Opera House.

The stage of the Grand Opera House was beautifully festooned with red and white streamers. Occupying prominent positions were the magnificent battle flag of the Confederate Veterans, the splendid new flag of the Guilford Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, while smaller Confederate flags were everywhere, the galleries being festooned with flags and red and white bunting designs. Splendid portraits of Generals Jackson, Lee, Scales and others occupied conspicuous positions.

### THE SESSION OPENED.

Here General Carr, in a few ringing words, which were punctuated at every sentence by enthusiastic yells, called the session to order. Chaplain L. W. Crawford opened the meeting with a beautiful prayer. General Carr then announced with unfeigned regret the absence on account of sickness of Major General H. A. London, and had appointed Colonel James I. Metz, of Wilmington, to act in that capacity. Colonel Metz then called the roll of camps and organizations present, responses being heard from Bayboro, Elizabeth City and from the remotest mountain districts.

Messrs. R. P. Patterson, W. L. London, T. L. Every, A. C. McAlister and A. Ramsey were appointed a committee on resolutions, to whom should be referred all resolutions. The first one offered by Colonel W. L. London provoked a storm of enthusiastic applause and was to this effect: "Resolved, That we condemn and de-

nounce the recent act of Congress rewarding treachery and desertion by giving pensions to those of the Southern forces who, in the face of distress at home and contrary to all rules of honor or bravery, cowardly deserted to the enemy and became traitors to friends." There was a storm of demands for an immediate rising vote on this resolution, but its patron, Captain London, asked that it be referred to the committee.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: General Commanding, General Julian S. Carr; Brigadier General of First Brigade, Col. P. C. Carlton, of Statesville; Brigadier General of Second Brigade, Gen. W. L. London, of Pittsboro; Brigadier General of Third Brigade, Colonel Frank W. Parker, of Halifax; Brigadier General of Fourth Brigade, Colonel James W. Ray, of Buncombe.

A resolution of thanks to Judge Walter Clark and his assistants for their splendid work of editing and collecting the regimental histories, was under rules, referred to the committee. Enquiry as to why the address delivered by General Carr at the last re-union had not been published in pamphlet form as ordered, brought out the statement from General Carr, that as delivered, the address was incomplete, and he hoped to be able to have it completed and published this fall.

### DESERTER BILL DENOUNCED.

The Committee on Resolutions reported favorably on resolution denouncing the act of Congress in rewarding perjury and desertion, and it was adopted by a unanimous rising vote. Resolutions of thanks to Judge Clark; of commendation of recent pension legislation of the State Legislature; of condolence for Major H. A. London; of thanks to citizens and patriotic organizations of Greensboro and Guilford county and to railroads for cheap rates and free transportation of ordinance, etc., were adopted.

Mr. Pinckney Groome, of Greensboro, recited amid great applause an original poem dedicated to the "Men of the Confederacy." A resolution of thanks to Mr. Groome and an order to publish the excellent poem was then adopted. A rising vote of thanks was next tendered Capt. A. B. Stronach for his unselfish devotion to the interests of the old Soldiers' Home.

### ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

After the reading of the report had been concluded, Captain D. C. Waddell, Sr., of Greensboro, then addressed the assembled veterans, extending a cordial and an eloquent welcome, couched in the following sublime sentiments: "It becomes my pleasant duty, fellow soldiers, to extend to you from the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford county, a welcome."

"Not an ordinary and formal welcome, for otherwise, for it proceeds from the love and affection of their people. They wish you to feel that you are in the home of your friends, surrounded by fellow soldiers and their descendants and that you are not only camping upon their soil, but in their hearts. "They know that you are the battle scarred remnant, left from the magnificent regiments which North Carolina furnished to the peerless army, whose renown has extended to the utmost confines of the earth. That the flags of these regiments could ever be seen waving in the smoke of the fore front of every fight. That the great battle cry of that army—the historic yell—originated with those regiments, born of the battle where the fighting was most furious, it rose to the heart and broke from the lips, ringing through the roar and storm of battle, carrying defiance and the exultation of victory in its mighty sound. Your cars have heard it and your lips have uttered it. \* \* \*

"It is true that you, fellow soldiers, returned from the mightiest conflict that ever shook the earth, weary, ragged and foot sore, to your beloved and impoverished State, to face another mighty war, the battle against poverty, but your wives and your daughters and all the brave and lovely women of the land had but words of kindness for you, and smiling eyes, though they may have been through tears. In your hearts you raised again a mighty yell of defiance and went up against the enemy and overcame him, and you have been more than conquerors in this last great contest. "You have shed a lustre upon the fair name of North Carolina, unequalled by any who have preceded you, for none have ever made such sacrifices, and none have ever made such sacrifices, and none memory will cherish you so long as the ocean breaks upon her shores and her blue mountains stand. "All North Carolina loves you—you are her jewels. "But what shall I say of her dead soldiers who fell fighting upon the field of battle amidst the scream of shells, the ringing of rifles and the rain of lead, hissing of bullets singing a sad requiem over their untimely fate. "My prayer is that their free spirits soared aloft to battle in the ethereal dew drops of the rainbow, to listen to the voice of Israel mingling with the melodies of the golden harp, to inhale the perfume of hard and cassia, which the spicy winds waft through the cedar alleys of the Paradise of God and beholding the countless and endless archways and constellations of blazing stars that they felt and know above and beyond all that the everlasting arms were beneath them and that the love of God was eternal. "I bid you all a loving welcome."

Captain Waddell was followed by Hon. C. B. Watson, who, in a few ringing and impressive remarks brought forth applause sufficient to wake the dead and to set the living on fire with enthusiasm. Col. Paul B. Means, then, in an extended and well received speech, in which he earnestly and warmly praised General Carr, testifying to his heroic valor on the field of battle, he having seen him in the thick of shot and shell, blood and carnage fighting like a boy Turk.

(Continued on Second Page.)

### ALL STILL QUIET ABOUT HENDERSON

#### Two Negroes Used Pistols in Railroad Murder.

### NO ATTEMPT TO LYNCH

#### Two Arrests of Negroes Who Went on to Louisburg.

### STILL ASSERTED THAT TWO ESCAPED

#### John Mitchell, the Colored Porter, Lies Near Death's Door, The Seaboard Air Line Offers a Reward For Capture of Men Who Escaped.

(Staff Correspondence.)

Henderson, N. C., Aug. 20.—As the north bound Seaboard train pulled into Henderson shortly after three o'clock this morning there was a crowd of some thirty people at the depot.

It was a sad gathering, for as the train stopped there came with solemn tread a body of men bearing a case within which was the casket containing the mortal remains of the brave Roadmaster Fred Stevers, brutally murdered while striving to make peace.

The body was sent to Stevers, Va., his home, where a bereaved and heart broken wife and three children were disconsolate because of a husband and father gone, sent to his death by the hands of an infuriated negro. The body will be brought back from Stevers to Suffolk for interment. The mute symbol of the tragedy of the previous day carried deep paths with it.

There had been rumors of a possible lynching in Henderson sent to Raleigh, but about the depot was no sign of angry men, but of saddened ones. The city was quiet and as the train with its lighted windows passed away the people dispersed and a small group gathered at the hotel.

The various incidents of the tragedy were being discussed as was the talk of a possible lynching. It was learned that there had been talk of such by a few, but that there had been no attempt to organize a party of lynchers.

That offers of assistance in case there was an attempt to lynch had come from various quarters is true, and it was reported that word had been received that two parties, one of fifteen and another of thirty-five, were coming from the direction of Oxford, but no such parties arrived. Just before daybreak there was a report that a lynching party was being formed and several visitors to the city were awakened as they had requested. A party of six or eight men walked in the direction of the jail, but there were no lynchers and the quiet of the night was not broken by an attack on the jail. Day broke, and the night was past. Again was Vance county's proud record of "no lynching ever done in this county," unblotted.

### THE NEGRO PRISONERS TALK.

Early this morning a visit was made to the county jail, where the three captured negroes are confined. It is a solid looking building, on the edge of the town. Once within the enclosure two doors had to be opened before the steel cells were reached in which were the prisoners. A conversation was had first with the two younger negroes, confined in the lower tier. These are Joe Cole, the son of Joe Cole who shot Mr. Stevers, and John Jones, alias Charles Ferguson. The younger Cole simply declared he knew nothing about the affair and that when he had been told to go to the colored coach he had gone and sat down. He acknowledged hearing the shots, but said he saw no one shoot.

The second negro, who said his name was John Jones, said that he had followed young Cole into the colored coach, and that with them were Willie Mitchell, Joe Cole, Sr., Willie Dabney and Henry Garrett. He said that he saw the elder Cole put his pistol to Mr. Stevers' head and shoot. As to whom had shot Joe Mitchell, the porter, he declared he did not know. The two negroes appear to be about twenty-three years old. Cole is a dark mulatto, while Jones is nearly black. Both protested their innocence and Jones declared he had made no attempt to escape after the shooting.

Joe Cole, the older, was found in the upper cells. He was crouching against the door and appeared half human, half beast, in the dim light. Being asked about the trouble he began by exclaiming: "Before God I shot nobody. I was not in the colored coach. Hope I may die and sink to torment if I ever saw it."

Continuing, in answer to questions, he declared that six men had gone into the colored coach. These he said were his son, Joe Cole, John Jones, Jim Payne, Willie Mitchell, Willie Dabney and Henry Garrett. Dabney he said had a cork leg, while Garrett was without his lower legs, these having been cut off in a railroad accident at Wilson. "I heard the shots," he said, "and ran out of the second-class coach to the platform. There I was grabbed and the men said, 'Here is one of them.' They took me and tied me. In my pocket they found a pistol I had taken out of pawn for John Jones, as he calls himself, but his name, Charles Ferguson. I paid 85 cents for it."

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

### WAR GAME OPENS OFF NEW ENGLAND

#### Pillsbury's Blue Squadron Threatens the Coast.

### HIGGINSON DEFENDS IT

#### The Enemy Will Attempt to Move in Secretly.

### THE WHITE SQUADRON ON THE WATCH

#### If This Fleet Discovers Pillsbury at Sea or Within Six Hours After He Lands Pillsbury Will be Considered Defeated.

(By the Associated Press.)

Rockport, Mass., Aug. 20.—The unique war game in which the rival fleets of Admiral Francis J. Higginson and Commander John E. Pillsbury are pitted against each other began at noon today. The North Atlantic coast is now threatened by a theoretically powerful squadron of hostile ships from the attack of which an equally able fleet will attempt to defend. This is the first series of maneuvers in which the ships will participate and it will be under the direction of the Navy Department alone. Such practice as follows the conclusion of this first contest will be the joint work of the army and navy departments.

Commander Pillsbury's fleet is known as the White Squadron, sailed from Provincetown on Monday and is now at sea. Its present whereabouts is unknown to Admiral Higginson, whose force is known as the Blue Squadron.

It was understood that the latter fleet which made its appearance in this harbor last Saturday, would, under the rules of contest, remain here until after noon today. At any time after that hour Admiral Higginson was free to sail in search of the "enemy."

It will be the object of the White Squadron to effect a landing at some unfortified place along the coast as soon as possible after this fixed hour and occupy the position without interference for at least six hours. It is the duty of the defending fleet to prevent the invaders from accomplishing their purpose.

If Admiral Higginson finds the hostile vessels before they can get within striking distance the victory is with him. If Pillsbury, with his ships, should elude Higginson and land his force he must occupy the place he has captured and be free from discovery during the six hour period agreed upon. If he is located before this time expires it is scored as a defeat for him.

The first series of maneuvers is purely technical and there will be no semblance of an engagement between the ships. No shots will be fired except upon the discovery of the hostile fleet at night when the firing would be entirely for signalling purposes and to announce the discovery of Pillsbury's squadron.

Admiral Higginson lost no time in getting under way after the hour agreed upon for the beginning of the contest had arrived. During the forenoon the ships were getting up steam and at about 12 o'clock they began to weigh anchor and half an hour later all except the flagship Kearsarge had started out. First the Mayflower and one of the torpedo-boats headed outside the breakwater, bearing toward the north. A second torpedo boat followed toward the northeast. The Brooklyn and the Olympia moved out together with the Alabama astern of the latter and the Massachusetts at the end of the line. These ships seemed to make directly east. Just before noon a torpedo boat came in from the south and after joining another vessel of the same class, both steamed out together, accompanied by the Scorpion.

The Thornton and Gloucester went out by the southern passage just before 2 o'clock. At about the same moment the Montgomery, accompanied by the Leyden, moved out to the southwest. This left the Kearsarge and one torpedo boat inside the breakwater.

All the ships after going two miles off shore, dropped their speed and lay to, apparently waiting for the Kearsarge to join them.

The big vessels of the squadron when the morning sun broke upon them today were as motionless and gave as little sign of life as the rocks on the nearby shore. The little torpedo boats were not far from the larger craft. As the forenoon advanced various signs of a prospective movement were noted. Signals were exchanged and small craft were dodging about. The torpedo boats began to throw out black smoke and then the larger vessels showed that their fires were being freshened. The crowd of spectators increased and from every advantageously point the proceedings were eagerly watched.

Commander Pillsbury's squadron includes the auxiliary cruisers Prairie, Panther and Supply. Rear Admiral Higginson has his flagships, the Kearsarge and two other battleships, the Massachusetts and the Alabama, and the cruisers Brooklyn, Olympia and Montgomery, besides seven torpedo boats, two unarmored gunboats, two tugs and the converted yachts Mayflower and Gloucester. The torpedo boats are the Staebrik, Decatur (destroyer), Thornton, Stockton,

Bagley, Barney and Biddle. The gunboats are the Scorpion and the Peoria. While the White Squadron are understood to represent an attacking force of great power, in reality it can hardly be compared with the defending complements. Commander Pillsbury's three auxiliary cruisers have an average displacement of six thousand tons and an average speed of thirteen knots. Admiral Higginson's squadron includes battleships of nearly 11,000 tons average displacement and nearly seventeen knots average speed; cruisers, the slowest of which is a nineteen knot vessel and torpedo boats good for twenty-six to twenty-nine.

### The Blockade Inefficient.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 20.—A telegram was received last night at the Department of State from Minister Bowen, dated Caracas yesterday, in which he reported that the government forces had evacuated Cumana the previous night. He further stated that he had been informed that Germany, France and Great Britain, through their representatives at Caracas, had jointly characterized the Venezuelan declaration of blockade as inefficient, whereupon the government asked for proof and suggested that merchant vessels be sent to test the efficiency of the blockade. Minister Bowen has informed the Venezuelan Foreign Office that the policy of the United States is not to recognize a blockade found inefficient and to this announcement no objection was made, the Venezuelan minister acknowledging it to be sound.

### EIGHT MEN KILLED

#### Six Are Missing and Three Badly Injured.

#### The Disaster Due to the Explosion of Two Steel Digesters in the Delaware Pulp Mills.

(By the Associated Press.)

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 20.—Eight workmen are known to have been killed, six are missing and three others were badly injured by the explosion of two steel digesters in the Delaware Pulp Mills of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company, on the Christiana River this afternoon.

The known dead are: Frank Harris, William Burke, James Nagle, John McCormick, Zachariah Collins (colored), James Stokes, Joseph Lumbacher, Granville Waters. The missing are: William Scott, fireman; Joseph Henry, fireman; Joel Hutten, fireman; William Ruth, fireman; E. H. Mousley, James Sweeney.

The injured: James Jester, badly burned, recovery doubtful; John Collins, burned and inhaled flames; George Durham, burned and scalded, recovery doubtful.

The digesters were located in a two story building. There were ten of them in the building, each one resembling a vat and about six feet in diameter. They were used for reducing wood pulp. Eighteen men were at work in the building. There were two terrific reports and the next instant the building and other mills about the structure were completely wrecked. One digester was blown into the air and fell to the ground two hundred and fifty feet away. A dense volume of smoke for a time prevented the outside workmen from going to the immediate rescue of those who were caught in the ruins of the falling building. Several men made their escape without any injury. An alarm of fire was sounded and the entire fire department of the city and a large force of police were soon on the ground and their work of rescue was immediately begun. Several of the workmen were taken out unconscious only to die after being taken to hospitals. The wreckage was piled up for more than thirty feet, and the escaping steam made the work of rescue rather difficult.

Those who were not killed outright were mangled and burned by escaping acid that flowed over their bodies from the broken digesters. Up to this writing eight persons are dead, according to the officials of the company at least six others are in the ruins. To add to the horror of the disaster, the wreckage took fire, but after some difficulty the fire department managed to subdue the flames and the work of rescue was continued. Steam was used in the digesters. The officers of the company think that too much steam was generated in them and that this was the cause of the explosion. The monetary loss is estimated at \$35,000.

### H. L. Schmelz Resigns.

(By the Associated Press.)

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 20.—Henry L. Schmelz, of Hampton, who was elected to the presidency of the Jamestown Exposition Company, today tendered his resignation at a meeting of the directors. Accompanying the paper was a certificate signed by Mr. Schmelz's family physician, stating that he was not physically capable of undertaking the work. Who his successor will be is not known.

### Progress at Rocky Mount.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., Aug. 20.—The contract for the new and handsome market house to be erected here has been given to Contractor Jno. C. Stout, of Rocky Mount. Tobacco is still selling high on this market and the sales are large.

### THREE MURDERERS BREAK FOR LIBERTY

#### For Two Hours They Defy the Authorities.

### THEY CAPTURE ONE MAN

#### Use Him as Shield, Hurling Taunts at the Warden.

### AT LENGTH THEY AGREE TO SURRENDER

#### One of the Three Drops His Hands and a Bullet From a Guard Strikes Him Inflicting a Fatal Wound.

(By the Associated Press.)

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 20.—The officials of the State penitentiary and the citizens of Frankfort were thrown into a state of wild excitement today by a riot in the prison, started by an attempt to gain their liberty on the part of three desperate murderers, LaFayette Brooks, of Morgan county, and Wallace Bisnop and T. Mulligan, of Kenton county.

Before the riot, which began at 6 o'clock and lasted until after 10, was quelled and the mutinous convicts captured, Bisnop was fatally wounded, Mulligan shot in the shoulder and a negro convict, Albert Ransom, of Louisville, whom the desperadoes had pressed into service, was hit by a rifle ball.

The rioting started while Brooks, Mulligan and Bisnop, one of whom had a pistol concealed about his person, were coming out of the dining room to answer a hospital call. Suddenly one of the convicts drew a weapon and compelled Guard A. H. Gill to give up his arm. Guard F. F. Hurst, who rushed to Gill's assistance, was also captured by the convicts. Captain Mat Madigan, acting warden, then rushed forward with six guards and fired on the bunch, but no one was wounded.

The convicts ran across the yard and at the entrance to the re-1 department of the chair factory captured Charles Willis, of Clark county, a foreman. They covered him with their pistols and placing him between them and the guards retreated to the rocker department in the chair factory, whence they would command a good view of the entire yard. At a window they stationed Willis and Brooks with a revolver in his hand took a position just outside the captive, resting the muzzle of the weapon on the foreman's side. The convicts then defied Warden Lillard to attempt to capture them, shouting that they would kill the foreman at the first move made against them.

By this time several hundred citizens, many of them heavily armed, had gathered at the prison gate, but the warden denied admission to all. He issued orders for all the shops to close and for all the prisoners to be returned at once to their cells. He then placed a guard of sixty men around the building in which the desperadoes had barricaded themselves and called on them to surrender. The convicts' only reply was a taunt. For the protection of Foreman Willis, the warden then determined to starve the desperadoes, into submission. James Buckley, former city workhouse keeper, and Morgan Brewer, a former guard at the penitentiary climbed to the roof of a residence overlooking the building in which the convicts had taken refuge and fired several shots into the room where the desperadoes were entrenched. They were compelled to desist, however, as Foreman Willis was forced to the window in the line of fire.

Finally a letter was dropped from the window, saying that if the warden would come to the head of the steps leading to the reed department the convicts would surrender, first sending their weapons down by Frank Brooks.

Warden Lillard prepared to accept the terms of this note, and as a matter of precaution a half dozen convicts were placed in the hospital overlooking the reed department. Warden Lillard, accompanied by eight men, then proceeded to the foot of the stairway.

The prisoners emerged from the reed room as they had promised with hands up, but as they proceeded down the stairway, Bisnop dropped his hands to his side as if to draw a weapon. He had hardly made the motion when one of the warden's party fired, the bullet striking Bisnop in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound.

When Bisnop fell Mulligan and Brooks sank to their knees, begging the warden to save their lives and at 10:30 o'clock the two desperadoes, heavily shackled, and accompanied by ten men with drawn pistols, were placed in their cells and quiet had been restored.

### Alger a Receptive Candidate.

(By the Associated Press.)

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 20.—General Russell A. Alger, former Secretary of War, issued a statement this afternoon announcing himself a receptive candidate for the United States Senate from Michigan to succeed the late James McMillan. He says that while he will not seek election as Senator McMillan's successor, he will accept the office if the people of the State through the Legislature see fit to elect him to it.