

# THE CAUCALAN.

VOL. XVII. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1899. NO. 37.

## GEN. MERCIER IS CURSED.

Hissed by the Crowd, and Saved by the Gendarmes.

## INCIDENTS IN DREYFUS TRIAL.

The Captain Makes Several Passionate Appeals. Gives His Testimony in a straightforward Manner.

Paris, By Cable.—A stirring scene took place at the trial of the accused, General Mercier, on the 16th inst. Mercier, who had been hitherto silent, now spoke in a voice which showed that he had not been convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and if the latter had not been convicted, he would admit he had been mistaken. Dreyfus jumped to his feet, and shouted in a voice which echoed through the hall like a thunderbolt: "You ought to say so!" The audience burst into a wild cheer, and the accused, Dreyfus, said: "But when Mercier repeats that he would admit Dreyfus was innocent, there was any doubt, the prisoner should answer: 'You ought to say so!'"

At 4:30 p. m. the trial resumed. The president of the court, M. Delcros, then read and dramatically demanded to be confronted with the statement of the witness, General Mercier, who had just sworn that he would admit Dreyfus was innocent. The president then read and dramatically demanded to be confronted with the statement of the witness, General Mercier, who had just sworn that he would admit Dreyfus was innocent. The president then read and dramatically demanded to be confronted with the statement of the witness, General Mercier, who had just sworn that he would admit Dreyfus was innocent.

## Two Thousand Drowned at Ponce.

Ponce, P. R., By Cable.—The terrible storm which accompanied the recent hurricane destroyed the crops and demolished a number of houses on the higher ground, while the floods destroyed bridges and houses and caused a great loss of human life. A large number of cattle were killed. The storm was most severe in the central part of the island and along the southern coast. Three hundred bodies have been buried in the city of Ponce, and it is estimated that 2,000 persons were drowned in the three districts. The number of people who were killed is estimated at 2,000. It is estimated that there were 2,000 persons who were killed in the three districts. The number of people who were killed is estimated at 2,000.

## Failed, Captured and Lynched.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—A special to the Chronicle from El Paso, Tex., says: News has been received from Montezuma, that General Torres learned that his nephew had been killed by the Yaquis, he promptly ordered that forty prisoners who had been engaged in the fight be taken to the city and shot. They were accordingly taken out and shot.

## Reidsville Progressing.

The Southern Electric Company, of Charlotte, has been awarded the contract for installing the new municipal electric lighting plant at Reidsville. This plant will consist of a capacity of 500 kilowatts, and will include a steam boiler, a condenser, a generator, a transformer, and a switchboard. The contract includes the steam boiler, a condenser, a generator, a transformer, and a switchboard. The contract includes the steam boiler, a condenser, a generator, a transformer, and a switchboard.

## Call Negroes a Nuisance in Pennsylvania.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Special.—Contractor George S. Post, of this city, who sought to work on sewers, was arrested this evening, charged with aiding a nuisance. When the negroes arrived here they were to be paid \$1.50 a day. They were to be paid \$1.50 a day. They were to be paid \$1.50 a day.

## Another Call for Volunteers.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Secretary Root has under consideration the question of calling for volunteers. While he has not decided definitely to do so, preparations are being made for the call, should it be decided to issue the call, should it be decided to issue the call, should it be decided to issue the call.

## PEARSON vs. CRAWFORD.

Some Spicy Testimony Introduced into the Contest.

The effort of Richmond Pearson, of the Asheville Congressional District, in North Carolina, to unseat William M. Crawford, who holds the certificate of election, has resulted in some very plain talk between these two gentlemen. Mr. Pearson charged that Crawford secured the election through intimidation, violence, bribery, debauchery, corruption of voters, stuffing of ballot boxes, and all other kinds of robbery, while Mr. Crawford retorts that Mr. Pearson's political scruples have never inspired the people of the district with confidence in his political integrity.

## GEN. MERCIER CONFRONTED.

A Most Dramatic Scene Said to be Inevitable—London Times Statement Causes a Sensation.

Rennes, By Cable.—The Dreyfus court-martial concluded its secret sessions at 9 o'clock Friday morning, when M. Paleologue, of the Foreign Office, completed his explanations of the secret dossier. The London Times' statement of the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry's treason, caused a considerable sensation here, and was much discussed among the newspaper editors and all others interested in the trial. The affirmation of Henry that Eshbach was his accomplice is only a confirmation of what has already many times been stated. But what was regarded important is the fact that The Times announced in such categorical terms, demonstrating, according to the views of the friends of Dreyfus here, that the Times people have actually seen documents, submitted to them by one of their foreign military attaches, presenting the strongest proof of Henry's guilt, and moreover, that this announcement can only preclude the publication in The Times of the actual documents.

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## 2,000,000 Bushels Wheat Destroyed by Hail.

St. Paul, Minn., Special.—Reports to Great Northern Railroad officials place the destruction by Thursday's hail storm in North Dakota and Minnesota at 2,000,000 acres of wheat. If the wheat should average net over 12 bushels to the acre, this means a loss of 2,000,000 bushels. In some places the wheat will average 15 bushels to the acre. Three and a half million bushels is considered a fair estimate of what remains undestroyed. At 70 cents per bushel this means a loss of over \$2,500,000.

## The Census of Cuba.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Secretary of War has directed that the census of Cuba shall be completed by January 1st, next, and Bishop Joseph P. Sanger, of the inspector general's department, will be assigned to take general charge of the work, with headquarters at Havana.

## MacArthur Takes Santa Rita.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Gen. Otis called the war department as follows: Manila, Aug. 11. "To Adjutant General, Washington. "MacArthur has taken possession of Santa Rita; reconnoitered Berat, Angeles, and other points. The insurgents were driven north. On casualty yesterday; none today. The condition of the road makes movement of troops difficult, but it is considered necessary to open up this section of the country, as it virtually gives control of province of Baana, and relieves inhabitants there. "OTIS."

## Help for Porto Rico.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The War Department has taken prompt measures for the relief of the hurricane sufferers in Porto Rico. When the press dispatches and General Davis' advice made known the extent of the disaster, steps were immediately taken to send supplies, and the transport McPherson was ordered port to Porto Rico, to be ready to sail from New York on Monday. She will carry rations and other necessities.

## Great Britain Threatened.

London, By Cable.—The Boer organ in London, The Standard and Digges' News, publishing a Johannesburg dispatch, threatening Great Britain in the event of war, saying the Boers are determined to wreck the mines and interfere with the general body of shareholders by blowing up millions worth of machinery, adding that war will mean the absolute ruin of Johannesburg, both as a town and as a mining centre.

## THE BIG DAY OF THE TRIAL.

Captain Dreyfus Being Prosecuted at Rennes.

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## STATE NEWS ITEMS.

### Poisoned From Eating Candy.

Dr. R. C. Ellis was summoned one night last week to the wife of Mrs. M. J. Walker and her five children, who were suffering from aniline poisoning caused by eating candy containing a liberal supply of this dye. The family live near Ellis Ferry, but were en route from Belwood to their home when the candy was purchased from a country store, and eaten by the mother and children. Before they had reached Shelby the entire family were desperately sick, and in a dangerous condition when the physician arrived. He arrested the vomiting and also curtailed their water drinking, two bottles of which had already been drunk by the five.—Cleveland Star.

### The Bukes Donata a Building.

Messrs. Washington and B. N. Duke have donated an elegant building to the Southern Conservatory of Music, a Durham institution which has already gained much credit in the musical world of the South. They have let the contract for the building of this edifice to Messrs. David George & Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., who propose to finish it by January 1. It is to be a two-story affair, built after the Italian style, with an auditorium to seat 600 people. It means much for North Carolina and the South—this exceptionally fine music school.

### The State Alliance.

The State Farmers' Alliance called its annual session at Hillsboro Thursday. During the year it has cancelled \$5,000 of debt and added \$2,000 to its balance, which is now \$9,999. The officers were installed as follows: Maj. W. A. Graham, president; J. A. Mitchell, vice-president; T. B. Parker, secretary-treasurer and business agent; J. C. Bain, assistant; W. S. Mercer, chaplain; R. H. Love, door-keeper; D. A. Watson, assistant recorder. A committee of five, with Maj. Graham as chairman, was appointed to draft an address to Allencement, along the original Alliance lines.

### Tobacco in Fayetteville.

About 45,000 or 50,000 pounds of the floor drawn from the counties of Harney, Sampson, Bladen, Robeson, Moore and Cumberland, with buyers from many points abroad, including Richmond, Danville, Greensboro and Rocky Mount, is the summarized record of the first "break" of the new Fayetteville Tobacco Warehouse Company.

### North State Cuttings.

Another brutal story comes from one of the penitentiary farms on the Roanoke, which should receive the consideration of the investigating committee. The Post has been informed that women convicts are flogged unmercifully on the Halifax farm, where E. C. Shearon is the supervisor. It is said that the women are stripped to the waist and lashed. The Halifax farm is the only one of these in the State where women are worked. It is said that punishment meted out to them at the farm is cruel and brutal; that they are made to bare their bodies and then lashed. Another subject of investigation in the penitentiary will be the birth of a white child. The committee will turn its attention to the prison in a few days.

### The State Veterinarian was advised Thursday of the presence of splenic fever on two farms near Wadesboro and also at three places in the suburbs of Raleigh.

Lieutenant Douglas Settle, U. S. A., says that during the ten days of the month he has sent 25 recruits from Raleigh and Greensboro to the army camps about the abdomen, disemboweling him. Mitchell then fed and Rhodes soon after expired from his horrible wounds.

### Tarboro special, 8th, to Greenville Reflector: The dead body of a white man named Gregory was found by the side of the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad this morning, about one mile from the Atlantic Coast Line depot here. It is supposed that an out-going freight train ran against the man, though there were clear signs of foul play. Many believe that the man had been killed and put near the track.

### Hendersonville special, 9th, to Asheville Gazette: On the outskirts of the city last night Berry Mitchell killed Pink Rhodes, cutting him to death in a most brutal manner. Both are colored. Mitchell is a married man, but neglected his wife and attempted to pay attention to the daughter of Rhodes. Last night he called at Rhodes' house to see the young woman, and Rhodes met him at the door and told him he could not come in. Mitchell immediately drew a large knife and attacked Rhodes. He slashed him about the abdomen, disemboweling him. Mitchell then fed and Rhodes soon after expired from his horrible wounds.

### A street car and electric light movement is on foot at Willsboro.

Roxboro Courier: A most distressing accident happened at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lakin last Saturday evening—one which caused the death of their little 14-month-old son. William. The nurse had the child in the yard playing and for some cause went up stairs or a few minutes, and while away the dear little fellow fell into a small tin boiler containing about a gallon of water, and was drowned.

### The State charters the Banner tobacco warehouse, at Clarkton, Bladen county. Tobacco culture moves steadily further and further eastward.

Never in its history has the town of Davidson been so busy as it is at present. The new chemical laboratory, bath house, water works, cotton seed oil mill, and streets, present a scene of unexampled activity. No national news of the West Indian hurricane was received at the Navy Department Thursday morning. All our ships in the West Indies are undoubtedly safe.

## PATH OF THE HURRICANE.

One Hundred People Killed and Much Damage Done.

## 200 DROWNED AT PONCE.

Property Damaged to the Amount of \$500,000—All the Churches and Villages Destroyed.

Port-de-France, Martinique, By Cable.—The authorities of the island of Guadeloupe are still without news from the interior owing to the interruption of telegraph communication, as a result of the recent hurricane. But other advices which have reached La Pointe-a-Pitre say the coffee and cocoa crops have been nearly totally destroyed. At La Pointe-a-Pitre seven persons were injured and at Moulle the damage done was considerable and several persons were killed or wounded. At Port Canal and Port Louis several persons were killed and a number injured. The villages of Gripen and Lamentin have been entirely destroyed and the light houses of Monroux and Fosillou have been overturned. The town of St. Louis de Marie Galante has suffered considerably. Governor Morschall arrived at Pointe-a-Pitre Thursday morning on the French cruiser Cecille and soon afterwards left for Calines.

News which has reached the Associated Press correspondent here from the British Antilles says the island of Dominica has not suffered much from the hurricane, that St. Thomas and St. Croix suffered lightly, that Antigua was seriously hit and that at St. Kitts 200 houses were destroyed. The hurricane passed over Porto Plata and appears to have ravaged the north of the Dominican Republic. All communication between Porto Plata and the interior, not including San Domingo, is interrupted and it is impossible to obtain a correct account of the damage done, although it is thought to be important. The railroad from Porto Plata to San Domingo is no longer working. Eventually the hurricane swept over Cape Haytien, with less violence and correspondingly light damage.

## Root and Miles Confer.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Major General Miles had a conference of more than half an hour with the Secretary of War Thursday. Secretary Root said that the conference was devoted to military matters, but would not speak definitely as to their character. When it was suggested that there were rumors that he was consulting Gen. Miles with reference to a change of commanders in the Philippines, he said that he had nothing to say on the subject.

## Mayor Woodward Hears On.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Mayor Woodward, whose resignation was asked for by the city council, has declined to relinquish his office. Councilman Thomson called to see the mayor Wednesday at the request of a member of Mr. Woodward's family. He suggested that Mayor Woodward place his resignation in the hands of the city council, to become effective when and only when the mayor had taken another drink.

## Negro Uprising Feared.

Washington, Special.—The Evening Star's report from Alexandria, Va., states that a request has been sent to Richmond for the equipment of the militia company located at that place, because of the possibility of trouble growing out of the lynching there Tuesday night of the negro Thomas. The report states that some of the whites are apprehensive of an uprising of the colored population, but that all is quiet.

## Root to Make Changes.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Special.—There is reason to believe that Secretary Root will soon have a conference with Gen. Miles, at Washington, for the purpose of deciding whether changes ought to be made among the officers in command of the American force at the Philippine Islands, in accordance with the expressed determination to push forward the campaign there with all possible vigor.

## General Policy of Extradition.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The State Department has determined upon a general policy of extradition between this country and Cuba, Hawaii and other territory wholly or in part under the direction of the United States. A number of cases have lately arisen, in which fugitives from justice have claimed immunity by going to Cuba or other insular possessions, on the theory that our relations with these places were in such transitory condition that the processes of extradition would not apply.

## Military Called Out.

Indianapolis, Ind., Special.—Governor Mount, on the request of Sheriff Dunn, of Miami county, has ordered one company of the Light Infantry and two members of Battery A, with a Gatling gun to Peru, immediately, to prevent a mob from lynching the alleged abductor, Jones, who, it is charged recently, threatened Nellie Berger from her home. Sheriff Dunn says he has information that a mob of 300 men will attempt to take the prisoner.

## The Baker Woman in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Special.—Three thousand people paid ten cents admission to People's Temple Wednesday night to see Miss Jewett and the Baker family. Mrs. Baker furnished the sensation of the evening. While J. W. Hutchins, the white haired abolitionist singer, was singing his song, "The Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man," Mrs. Baker experienced religious exaltation. She dropped her little son, William, who had been sleeping in her arms, and strode around the platform, rolling her eyes and waving her arms.

## GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

A General Review of the Crop Conditions as Reported by Correspondents.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, shows the average condition of cotton on August 1 to have been 84, as compared with 87 on July 31; 91.2 on August 1, 1898, and 85.8 on the corresponding date in 1897, and 85.8 the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. There was a decline during July, amounting to 3 points in North Carolina, and 10 in Texas; 4 in Tennessee and 2 in Mississippi. On the other hand there was an improvement of 1 point in Louisiana, of 2 points in Virginia, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, of 3 points in Florida and Mississippi, and of 4 points in Arkansas. The average for the different States on August 1, was as follows: Virginia 83, North Carolina 83, South Carolina 78, Georgia 79, Florida 85, Mississippi and Missouri 80, Louisiana 85, Tennessee 84, Oklahoma 89, Indian Territory 82.

The Texas report includes the condition in the recently conquered portions of the State, on which is almost ready for publication. The August report of the statistician shows the following average of conditions on August 1, 1899, as compared with the corresponding date last year: 2.5 points higher than on August 1, 1897, and 3.2 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The average of conditions on August 1, 1899, was as follows: Ohio 90, Indiana 91, Illinois 91, Iowa 82, Missouri 88, Kansas, Nebraska 90.

The average condition of spring wheat declined 8.1 points during July, and on August 1 it was 12.9 points lower than in the corresponding date last year, 3.1 points lower than on August 1, 1897, and 4.5 points below the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The average condition of winter wheat on August 1, 1899, was 1.9 points higher than on August 1, 1897, and 3.3 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The average condition of spring wheat on August 1, 1899, was 1.9 points higher than on August 1, 1897, and 3.3 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years.

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## ARR ON THE MORMONS.

Bill Says That the Movements of the Saints

## ARE MYSTERIOUS TO HIM.

Are the Elders Sure or Are They a Gang of Religious Tramps—He Wants to Know.

These Mormons are a mystery to me—3,000 miles from home they are raising a connection among our people and I don't understand what they are after. Are they really missionaries sent out from Utah to propagate their religion, or are they religious tramps who find this an easy way to live. They compress one and tend to make a single proselyte and remain as the far-reaching seal of the Jesuits of the sixteenth century. The Jesuits went to the heathen of all countries who had not heard of Jesus, but these Mormons go to the Protestants in uncluttered Christendom and seek covertly to undermine their faith. They work upon the weak minded and fanatical and only make converts by destroying the peace of the family. No wonder that the good people of the communities drive them out and maltreat them. I have no respect for proselytism in a Christian land who would seek to draw their converts from one Christian church to another and sow discord in a family.

I was reminded about this Mormonism, which is another child born of New England fanaticism, where all the devilish things originate. It is close akin to the doctrine of free love, and a new poetry generally accepted. If a man doesn't find his affections, and they keep on swamping around.

John Smith came from there and one day pretended to find a Bible under a big stone. It was placed there by an angel and had golden leaves, and he was told to read it for it was the best will of God and he must preach it to the people. He copied the writing and was going to sell the gold, but the angel rebuked him and took the golden leaves away. Well, that man found fools enough to start a new departure in religion and because the good people of home made fun of him, he and his followers moved to Pennsylvania, where he had many victims and the angel gave him a pair of magic spectacles and a film and Thammim, and talked to him behind a curtain, and John the Baptist visited him and gave him the Holy Ghost and the gift of prophecy and supernatural powers. From there he and his followers went to Palmyra, N. Y., and had the "Book of Mormon" printed, and organized a church with thirty members, and Smith cast a devil out of a man named Knight.

But Palmyra got too hot for them and they moved to Kirtland, Ohio, because the angel said so. But Kirtland got too warm, for them and they moved to Nauvoo and founded the city of Zion. Not long after he went back to Kirtland on a visit and his tarred and feathered him, but his persecution gave him strength and followers and they built a church there and called themselves the Latter Day Saints, and started a bank and flooded the country with wild money in the name of the Lord. The leaders were arrested and indicted for murder, treason, burglary, arson and larceny, but were allowed to escape from jail and leave Kirtland with their families.

From there they went to Illinois, guided by an angel, and founded the city of Nauvoo. There they built another church and sent missionaries to England to make converts, and they made them. Nauvoo grew up rapidly and the Saints soon numbered 150,000 and elected Smith mayor and lieutenant general. In 1842 he was at the very height of his prosperity and took a hand in politics. In 1843 he had another revelation from the angel and was advised to take some spiritual wives. Accordingly he took two married women, the wives of Dr. Foster and William Law, two of his chief supporters. Of course, this raised a suspicion and Foster and Law started a newspaper against him and published the affidavits of sixteen women, who charged Smith and his head man, Rigdon, with impurity and immorality. Smith then discovered the press and Foster and Law had to fly for their lives. They appealed to the courts and had warrants issued for him and Rigdon and seventeen others. They were arrested and put in jail. The governor visited them and promised protection to leave the country, and their families would leave the country, and the people were so exasperated with them they went that night to the jail and broke down the doors and shot Smith and his brother to death.

What kind of a story is that to find the Mormon religion upon. And you see these Mormon elders have the cheek to travel through the Southern land to propagate their opinions faith among our people.

But Smith's wife and his son, Joe, never did accept the revelation as to spiritual wives, and the son reorganized Mormonism at Pecos, N. M., where he published The True Saints' Herald, and is in all that respects the acknowledged head of the Saints of the true Mormon Church. The polygamists were all expelled, after suffering whipping and home burning and other penalties by mob violence. They moved in scattered bands to Utah and chose Brigham Young as their leader. He was a zealous advocate of polygamy and showed his faith by his works, for when he died in 1877 he left seventeen

I was in a little village, and out of it came the owner and his family and all the household parasites pell-mell, leaving the drivers in possession, but the mother and father of the family, when they recovered from this unenviable burst of activity, showed a wily concern and such unmitigated signs of mischief at having left something behind them in the but, that I thought it must be the baby.

## BARON ROTHSCHILD'S RED EYE.

Sergeant Absolutely Refused to Touch the Color Down.

A portrait painter was afforded to be entirely independent unless he has a tremendous vogue," remarked an artist to a New Orleans Times-Letter reporter. "I remember when I first went to Paris. Sergeant, who is probably the greatest master in his special field, America has ever produced, and just beginning to attract attention. He had painted a portrait of his preceptor, Duror, and the artist it created led to his getting a commission from Baron Rothschild. It was his first big job, but he went about it with exactly the same nonchalance that characterizes him at present. During the last sitting, when the picture was receiving its finishing touches, it chanced that one of the baron's cars became unusually red, a circumstance probably due to the heat of the room. Sergeant seized on it at once as a good bit of color, and made the portrait far redder, if anything, than the original. When Rothschild inspected the portrait he was greatly pleased. 'But, of course,' he said, 'you will tone down that left ear?'

'Oh, no,' replied the painter promptly. 'I think I shall leave it just as it is. It rather like the red ear soldier, war rather than the original. When Rothschild inspected the portrait he was greatly pleased. 'But, of course,' he said, 'you will tone down that left ear?'