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A WILLING SACRIFICE

Linney Says Democrats Will Count Him Out.

WILL CONSENT TO RUN

He informs the Post Representative that he will not break his neck trying to secure his nomination—delegations from Greensboro and Winston appear before the House Judiciary Committee.

By JOHN BOYLE.

Washington, March 23.—Special.—Representative Linney was asked by The Post correspondent today whether the names published in the State that he would not be a candidate for re-nomination in the Eighth district correctly represented him.

"My position is this," he replied. "I will make no effort to secure the nomination. If it comes to me unsought, I shall accept it, well knowing at the same time that I am sacrificing myself for my party. Under the infamous election laws no Republican can hope to be elected in any district in North Carolina, or rather no Republican can hope to be elected as being elected. My district is about 1,300 Republican, but I shall be counted out by white men, not negroes. For three terms I have carried my district, and will, if desired, make the race again even, if hopeless, as I regard it."

It is generally regarded here that Mr. Linney is simply, by this remark, laying the foundation for a contest in the next Congress, either for himself or whoever runs, as it seems almost certain that the Democrats in the present state of political feeling will carry the Eighth district this year. That is the reason for such activity among leading Democrats for the nomination this year.

Two delegations from North Carolina reached here this morning and were in evidence about the capitol all day. They were: From Greensboro—A. M. Scales, A. I. Brooks, J. W. Fry, R. D. Douglas, and J. W. Scott; from Winston—A. E. Bolton, J. C. Buxton and R. B. Glenn. Both the Greensboro and Winston delegations, headed by Congressmen Kitchen and Linney, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee in respect to Mr. Linney's bill, which reads:

"That chapter four, title thirteen, of the Revised Statutes of the United States (second edition), 1878, be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the words 'and at Winston, North Carolina, on the second Monday in July and January,' so that the paragraph in section 572, relating to the regular terms of the district courts for the Western District of the State of North Carolina shall read as follows: 'In the Western District of North Carolina, at Greensboro, on the first Monday of April and October; at Statesville, on the third Monday of April and October; at Asheville, on the first Monday of May and November, and at Winston on the second Monday in July and January.'"

"Sec. 2. That upon the board of commissioners of the county of Forsyth filing with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States an agreement allowing the said Circuit and District Courts of the United States to be held in the courthouse of Forsyth county, in the city of Winston, with rooms for offices for the marshal and clerks of said courts, without any rent or other cost to the United States, this act shall take effect and shall be in force."

Mr. Brooks was the spokesman of the Greensboro delegation, and he addressed the committee at some length. He expressed the fear that if the bill passed it would eventually have the effect of dropping out Greensboro from the Western district and circuit, and result in substituting Winston. He pointed out the advantages of Greensboro and showed how, if Greensboro was dropped out, the people of that section would be deprived of court facilities which they had enjoyed for many years.

All members of the Winston delegation—Messrs. Glenn, Buxton and Holton—spoke for Winston, alleging that the passage of the bill would not mean that the Federal Court would not in the future be held at Greensboro.

Congressmen Kitchen and Linney also spoke, the former for Greensboro and the latter for Winston.

Mr. Linney said his bill did not contemplate withdrawing the Federal Court from Greensboro, but simply adding Winston to the circuit. After the hearing, Mr. Linney said he felt sure his bill would become a law.

Messrs. Scales and Douglas, of the Greensboro delegation, also appeared before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and advocated an additional appropriation of \$50,000 to enlarge the Greensboro public building.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions had before it today Senator Pritchard's joint resolution No. 8. It reads:

"That the act approved June 27, 1890, entitled 'An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor,' and providing for pensions to widows, minor children and dependent parents, is construed and held to include all persons who served for ninety days in the military or naval service of the United States during the civil war, and

who have been honorably discharged therefrom;

"Provided, however, that the foregoing shall not apply to those who served in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth regiments, United States Volunteer Infantry, who had a prior service in the Confederate army or navy."

Senator Pritchard appeared before the committee and made an argument in support of his resolution. He feels much encouraged as to its passage.

Senator Pritchard has introduced a bill to pay M. J. Edwards, of Wake county, \$2,900 for supplies taken by the Federal forces during the war; also a bill to pension Martha Ray, widow of A. L. Ray, of Captain Kelsey's company in the Cherokee Indian war.

Mr. Bellamy has asked that a post-office be established at Delgado Mills, New Hanover county, near Wilmington; also at Belmont Park, near Charlotte.

Capt. Hugh Waddell, well known in North Carolina, has been seriously ill of a complication of diseases. He is improved, but is still in bed.

Fourth class postmasters have been appointed in North Carolina: L. K. Boykin, at Filmore, Wilson county, vice Spencer Williamson, resigned; Joseph W. Martin, at Florence, Pamlico county, vice John F. Brabble, resigned; Sarah E. Roane, at Roane's Mill, Macon county, vice H. C. Roane, dead.

Senator Butler says Mr. Smathers will be here next week.

A new postoffice has been established at Bellamy, Robeson county, with Dudley D. Lennon as postmaster. The office was named after Congressman Bellamy.

Senator Pritchard today presented a resolution from the Chamber of Commerce of Raleigh, recommending the passage of the bill for the establishment of a national park in western North Carolina; also a resolution from the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce endorsing the work and beneficial results accomplished by the Philadelphia commercial museum and supporting the bill for an appropriation for that institution; also a resolution from the Chamber of Commerce of New Bern recommending the passage of the Senate bill granting to the officers of the revenue cutter service relative rank with officers of the army and navy.

A NEW SAVINGS BANK

Great Rush in Wilmington to Secure Stock.

New Hanover Primaries Failed to Nominate a Full Ticket—Another Primary Ordered to Be Held Next Tuesday

Wilmington, N. C., March 23.—Special. A new savings bank was organized here today under the name of "Guardian Security Trust and Deposit Company of Wilmington." The capital stock is \$30,000, half the amount being already paid in and the remainder payable within sixty days. There are seventy stockholders—all Wilmington business men. Stock was so eagerly sought after that no subscriber could obtain the number of shares desired. The new bank will open business April 1. The officers elected today are: President, H. C. McQueen; vice-president, J. S. Armstrong; board of directors, E. C. Holt, J. H. Chadbourn, M. J. Corbett, J. S. Armstrong, William Calder, G. W. Whitehead, M. W. Divine, H. C. McQueen and Isaac Bear.

The New Hanover county executive committee, after canvassing the vote of the primaries for the nomination of candidates for county offices and a legislative ticket, decided that there was failure to nominate in the case of one member for the House of Representatives and for county coroner. They therefore issued a call for a second primary, to be held Tuesday, the 27th instant. The contest for representative will be between M. S. Willard, B. G. Empie and E. H. Freeman, George Rountree having been nominated in the first primary. In the contest for nomination for State Senator there were two candidates—George L. Morton and Fredell Meares, Esq.—Morton having secured the nomination by a 39 majority. The nominations are equivalent to election, as there will be no opposition by either Republicans or independents.

CAT OUT OF THE BAG

Campaign Money for Republicans in the Porto Rican Tariff Bill

Washington, March 23.—The Star, looked upon as almost an organ of the administration, publishes this today as to the Porto Rican bill:

"The action of the Iowa legislature cannot affect the situation in Congress. The deal has been made; it is a matter of money for the campaign, and the tariff measure will be carried through."

"This statement was made by a Republican member of the House who supported the bill in the House by his vote. 'You may as well set it down that the deal will be carried out,' he added. 'The carrying out of the recommendation of free trade with Porto Rico would have deprived the party of a very considerable contribution. The adoption of the reverse policy insures a very large contribution. The possible unpopularity of the Porto Rican tariff was balanced against the certainty of money to use in the campaign, and the decision was in favor of the campaign contribution. It was not expected that the storm of protest would be as strong as it is; but it is now too late for a change.'"

It is recognized on all sides that Bryan can be beaten only with money. Hence the desperation of the Republicans.

LEFT TO ITS FATE PENSIONS GROUND OUT

Mafteking Further Off from Relief Than Ever.

PLUMER ON SIDE TRACK

His Expedition Retires to Crocodile Pools—General French Continues Active Movements in Orange Free State—Ridiculous Statement Attributed to Kruger—Reports of Submission of Free State Boers Taken with Caution

London, March 23.—Colonel Plumer apparently has retired to Crocodile Pools, and Mafteking seems further off than ever from relief. This news was collected in a dispatch from Bulawayo, dated Monday, March 19, and published in the second edition of the Times. These advices add that the base hospital has been brought back to Gabe-ronis, though the correspondent further says it is thought the object of the Boer demonstration of March 15 and March 16 was to cover the removal of the siege guns from Mafteking.

General French's activity in the Orange Free State may be preliminary to a forward movement with Lord Roberts with the main army.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Thursday, March 22, says that President Kruger is reported to have published a proclamation declaring that Great Britain is in dire straits and that the Russians have occupied London.

A Springfield telegram, published in the second edition of the Times, says:

"The apparent submissive attitude of the Free Staters should be accepted with caution. The large proportion of obsolete, inferior weapons being turned in by them to the British is giving the impression that large stores of modern Mausers are being concealed."

The Outlook's special correspondent at Cape Town says:

"Feeling is running strong against the leniency with which the rebels of Cape Colony and Natal are being treated by the British authorities."

Notes from the Seat of War.

London, March 23.—6:55 p. m.—According to a special dispatch from Cape Town, dated today, General French's cavalry brigade is fighting eastward of Bloemfontein.

London, March 23.—It is officially announced that the Delagoa Bay award will be given Monday next.

Bloemfontein, March 22.—General French, with a brigade of cavalry and mounted infantry, has arrived at Thabanchu and opened up heliographic communication with Maseru. He reports all well.

Plumer Forced Back.

London, March 23.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, the British commander at Cape Town:

"Cape Town, March 23.—Colonel Nicholson (commandant general of Rhodesia) telegraphs from Bulawayo, under date of March 16, as follows:

"I have received the following from Colonel Plumer, dated Lobatsi, March 14: The Boers advanced from the south in considerable force this morning. They first advanced from Goede's Siding. After a sharp little engagement the advanced outpost was compelled to retreat, which was excellently carried out. Our losses are three wounded, two prisoners and two missing.

"The Boer casualties are not known. Several were shot at very close range. In the afternoon the Boers advanced and shelled our position from a ridge to the left. The artillery fire was kept up until sunset. A lieutenant and a native were killed."

MAIN QUESTION DODGED

War Officials Reticent in Regard to Matters Concerning Methuen

London, March 23.—In the House of Commons today John Gordon MacNeill, Irish Nationalist, member for South Donegal, again asked for information in regard to the battle of Magersfontein, Lord Methuen's relations with his officers and affairs in Kimberley, but the parliamentary secretary of the War Office, George Wyndham, parried all the questions. He said he knew nothing confirming the suggestion that General Methuen's plan of battle, and added that no investigation had been proposed into the alleged differences between Cecil Rhodes and Colonel Kekewich. Indeed, he declared, the War Office was not aware that the latter's authority had in any way been questioned. The only answer given by Mr. Wyndham positive was given by Mr. Wyndham in the interrogatory was to the effect that neither dumdums nor anything in the nature of expanding or explosive bullets had been used by British troops in South Africa.

In regard to the trouble between Colonel Bloomfield and Lord Methuen, Mr. Wyndham said that the former's command expired after March 15, and that his return home previous to that date was due to Lord Methuen's action. An investigation into this matter, he added, would be held as soon as witnesses would return from South Africa.

APPROPRIATION MILL RUN AT HIGH PRESSURE.

SPEAKER SEES A QUORUM

Tillman Takes the Floor in the Senate in Opposition to the Porto Rican Tariff Bill—He Favors Free Trade with All Islands Over Which the American Flag Floats—Other Senators Join in the Debate.

Washington, March 23.—This was pension day in the House. Upon motion to go into committee of the whole to consider pension legislation, only 157 members voted, and Mr. Talbert of South Carolina made the point of no quorum. The speaker counted 193 present, and the House proceeded with pension bills.

Over a hundred bills were passed with not thirty members present, when Mr. Talbert again made the point of no quorum. It took two hours to get a quorum, and then bills were passed as quick as the clerk could read them. After two hundred or more were passed, even then no quorum being present, and appropriating several hundreds of thousands of dollars, the House at 5:30 adjourned.

Debate in the Senate.

Washington, March 23.—While the Senate convened today it agreed to the conference asked for by the House on the Diplomatic and Consular bill. Mr. Pettigrew's resolution coming over from yesterday, requesting that the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, send to the Senate an itemized statement of the expenses of the Philippines commission, together with the amounts paid each commissioner, was agreed to.

The conference report on the Porto Rican appropriation bill was then taken up by Mr. Allen.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, who voted for the bill as it passed the Senate, and as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, voted favorably to report it, vigorously opposed the conference report. He expressed his regret that the Senate conference had yielded to the contention of the House conference, particularly in agreeing to enlarge the purpose of the measure by providing "for the aid and relief of the people" of Porto Rico.

There were two motives behind this bill, he said. The first was the necessity for the immediate relief by the United States of Porto Ricans, and the other was that the Republicans were uneasy about the result of erecting a tariff wall against Porto Rico, which, he said, had to be glossed over somewhat for the benefit of the people. He sharply criticized the method adopted by the United States of extending handbills of food to the people of Porto Rico as a gratuity.

"As long as you continue to feed those people down there," declared Mr. Tillman, "you may feed them. So long as the Freedmen's Bureau was maintained in the South the colored race there amounted to nothing. That's a characteristic of the race. So long as you give food to those Porto Ricans they will never do a stroke of work. This government will set itself up as an eleemosynary institution by the passage of this bill, and I do not believe we should stand on any such ground."

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Spooner, Mr. Tillman said:

"I am in favor of free trade with Porto Rico. I do not believe in protecting one part of the United States against another. That is my position."

Mr. Tillman alluded to the proposition now made to obtain a uniform labor day and remarked incidentally that such a proposition, if adopted, would militate against the interests of his State.

Mr. Gallinger inquired how uniform hours of labor would militate against the people of South Carolina.

Mr. Tillman replied that it was because of the difference in climate. The South, he said, had advantages in climate over the North which God had given it.

"I am simply opposed," said he, "to one part of the country robbing another, and this applies as well to Porto Rico as to the South."

Mr. Perkins of California asked if Mr. Tillman was in favor of free trade with the Philippines, knowing that those islands had the advantage of peon and Malay labor.

Mr. Tillman—"If we are to continue to hold the Philippines, I am in favor of free trade with those islands. There is an old legal axiom that a man cannot take advantage of his own wrong. Those who voted to bring into this country those islands, with their cheap contract, peon and Malay labor, were told of the results that would follow the ratification of the treaty. And you could not get the vote necessary to make that treaty until you had bought some men to vote for it. Now, then, if it is proposed to send a horde of carpetbaggers over there, backed by the bayonets of soldiers, so long as I have a voice I shall protest."

Referring to the recent speech of Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Tillman declared that the speech had been translated into the Spanish language and distributed among the Filipinos. It had, he said, infused new life and energy into the revolution, because it indicated the hypocrisy and double dealing to which he said the United States had resorted in the

treatment of the Filipinos. He was sorry, he said, for his Republican friends, and would feel for them even the more deeply after the people had had an opportunity to pass upon the action of Congress next November.

"The people," he shouted, "will teach you that trade and the flag and liberty and the constitution go together."

Looking over at Mr. Allison, Mr. Tillman laughingly alluded to the resolution adopted by the legislature of Iowa, "warning their representatives in Congress," he said, "of the consequences of their action on the pending bill. It never rains, but it pours. The whole political structure is tumbling about their ears."

Further along, Mr. Tillman said he had asked before, and would like to know now, whether the President was in favor of free trade with Porto Rico.

The debate in the Senate continued during the afternoon on the Porto Rican bill. Senators Spooner, Gallinger and Tillman participated in the debate. The discussion took a wide range, covering the Southern race question, Hawaii and the Philippines.

Mr. Spooner took Mr. Tillman to task for the use of certain words and expressions, which made the colloquy interesting. Mr. Spooner replied to Mr. Tillman.

At 4:40 the Senate adjourned.

ONE AGAINST A TRAIN FULL

Passengers Successfully Held Up by a Masked Robber.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 23.—A robber wearing a false face, with a black mustache painted on the mask, held up the southbound Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs train four miles south of Hamburg, Iowa, at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Plagman Moore was first accosted by the robber at the rear end of the train. Using Moore as a shield, the robber went through the sleeper and chair car, getting \$200 in cash and a gold watch. He pulled the bell-cord and when the train slowed down jumped off and escaped in the darkness. The robbery was reported to the Burlington general officers from Langdon, the first station south of Hamburg.

WALTER COTTON CAUGHT

The Portsmouth Burglar Taken Red Handed.

His Last Crime the Worst in His Career—Troops Arrive in Time to Protect Him from a Mob.

Richmond, Va., March 23.—The town of Emporia, in Greenville county, forty miles south of Richmond, is seething with excitement this morning over the capture of Walter Cotton, the negro desperado who yesterday shot and killed J. W. Saunders and Joseph Welton, prominent citizens and officers of the county. The negro was placed in jail and a mob of five hundred men surrounded the jail, demanding that he be given up to their vengeance. The mob is being rapidly enlarged by new arrivals. The officers are making a stubborn resistance, hoping to keep the mob at bay until help can be secured.

A telegram was sent to Governor Tyler by the sheriff of the county early this morning, asking for troops. The governor has ordered two companies of the Richmond Blues to the scene. A special train is about to start with them for a fast run to Emporia, but little hope is felt, however, that they will arrive in time. Governor Tyler will go with the troops, and has wired an encouraging message to the sheriff and a warning to the people to obey the law. Cotton was under sentence to be hanged at Portsmouth for murder and escaped several weeks ago. Wednesday night he held up a prominent citizen of Emporia in his chamber and forced him to give up his watch, his pistol, his wife's jewelry and \$150 in money, and to prevent his arrest fired his pistol indiscriminately down the main street of the town. Many other burglaries had occurred, and the county turned out yesterday to hunt the burglars. When Saunders and Welton approached a vacant house where Cotton and a white tramp were concealed, Cotton killed them both, but not until he was shot through the hand. This wounded led to his identification last night ten miles from the scene of the murder, and though large parties were hunting for him in every direction, the officers succeeded in getting him to the jail in Emporia. Urgent messages are following each other rapidly for troops, but much valuable time has been lost in getting the men together. The white man who was with Cotton is also in jail, and it is feared they will both be wrested from the officers and lynched before the governor and the two companies of troops can reach the scene.

Soldiers Guard the Jail.

Petersburg, Va., March 23.—Walter Cotton, who is suspected of being the same negro who escaped from the jail at Norfolk some time ago while under sentence of death for murder, was arrested this morning near Jarrat's Station, in Sussex county, on suspicion of shooting and killing Officers Saunders and Welton near Emporia yesterday. The evidence against the accused is very strong. Cotton was taken to Emporia and placed in jail, threats having been made of lynching the suspected murderers. Governor Tyler, with the Rich-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

POWERS TRIAL BEGINS

Alleged Conspirators Against Goebel in Court.

WHAT WITNESSES SAY

Window of Secretary of State's Office Seen Raised When Fatal Shot Was Fired—Golden's Name Not Called in Long List of Witnesses, but He Is Supposed to Be Held in Reserve to Be Called Later

Frankfort, March 23.—A squad of seventy-five extra police officers and deputy sheriffs guarded the outer entrance to the courthouse this morning, while a file of soldiers stood at the doors and passed on the credentials of the persons entering the room when the hearing of the men charged with complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel was called. The general public was excluded by an order of Judge Moore, only attorneys, relatives of the accused, witnesses and officers of the court being admitted. Those admitted, however, soon filled the courthouse on the second floor of the building. The Lexington and Winchester companies, armed with Winchester rifles, were stationed through various rooms. Not much more than the ordinary crowds were in the streets, and there was no excitement.

Col. T. C. Campbell and Arthur Goebel appeared at the courthouse at 9:50 o'clock. A few minutes later ex-governor John Young Brown, with R. Ramsey, R. C. Kincaid and J. C. Sims, attorneys for the defendants, arrived.

Judge Moore convened his court at 10 o'clock. The prisoners—Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, W. H. Calton and John Davis—were brought into the courtroom and took seats by their counsel. The commowealth witnesses were called, numbering forty. The name of Sergeant Golden, was not in the list.

At the conclusion of the call of commonwealth witnesses, County Attorney Polgrove announced that he was ready for the trial of the case. Ex-governor Brown read the warrant against Powers, charging him with being an accessory to the murder of William Goebel, and asked dismissal of the defendant on the ground that the warrant was fatally defective in not alleging that the crime was committed in Franklin county, and did not even show the offense to have been committed in Kentucky.

Judge Moore overruled the objection to the form of the warrant.

Judge Denny and W. G. Dunlap, of Lexington, were added to the counsel for the defense, which announced its readiness to proceed, and called August Muninger, a Covington undertaker, as the first witness. He did not answer, and an attachment for him was issued by the court. Witnesses in the room were ordered to retire and were admonished not to talk to anybody.

Mr. Lillard, warden of the Frankfort penitentiary, was the first witness sworn. He testified that he was with Senator Goebel when the latter was shot. He walked ahead of Senator Goebel, and was just entering the State house when the shot was fired. He turned back from the State house steps and saw what had happened. He looked toward the executive building and saw that the second window of the corner room was slightly raised. That was the office of the Secretary of State. He thought the shot had been fired from this room. There were several other shots, but, he said, they did not come from the same place. The first shot was evidently from a rifle, while the others seemed to be from pistols.

On cross-examination, Colonel Lillard said he saw nobody in the room from which the shot seemed to have been fired, and he did not see any one in the main door or on the steps of the building at the time of the shooting.

Policeman Wingate Thompson testified that as the crowd was carrying Senator Goebel out of the yard he saw armed men at the entrance of the executive building and recognized John Davis and Berry Howard among them.

Detective Armstrong, of Louisville, said that Secretary Powers refused to tell him who was in the office of the Secretary of State at the time of the shooting, and declined to say who was in charge, but said that he (Powers) was out of the city that day.

Golden Kept in Hiding

Frankfort, March 23.—Sergeant F. Wharton Golden, who is alleged to be the chief witness for the commonwealth, is said to be in the city, but his whereabouts are being kept a secret, and it is not known at what juncture he is to be placed on the stand.

The day has been one of unusual quiet, and the mountain men reported to have left for Frankfort did not come. The trial proceeded without unusual incident, and, except for occasional argument of attorneys on special points, the day was taken up with the taking of testimony.

After examining eight witnesses at the morning and afternoon sessions, the court adjourned at 4:30 until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Too Little for a Hard Working Man

Berlin, March 23.—The Kaiser has asked the Reichstag to increase his royal income \$1,000,000 a year. His present yearly allowance is \$5,500,000.