

# THE MORNING POST.

Vol. VII.

RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1901—TWELVE PAGES.

No. 158

## NOW A GOLD BUG

Ex-Senator Butler Adopts Himself to Circumstances

## WANTS LOTS OF MONEY

As There is Gold Enough to Meet All Requirements He Considers It Good Enough for a Circulating Medium

By JOHN BOYLE

Washington, May 25.—Special.—"I am a gold bug now," was the startling announcement made by former Senator Mason Butler to the Morning Post correspondent today. He said it with a wink of the eye, but with emphasis. The former Senator had just returned from a business visit to Boston and the North, and left tonight for Raleigh. He looked sleek and well groomed, said he was in excellent health, doing well and was full of praise for the native State and she herself. He said she had recently taken upon herself.

"You see," he said in explanation of his gold bug position, "I am a believer in the quantitative theory of money, and it makes no difference whether that money is gold or silver, as long as we have sufficient of it to conduct legitimate business. There is no undue inflation. The production of gold now, beyond all previous outputs of that metal in previous history, has given us money with which to conduct business.

As a result of the increase in gold money has taken the place of our silver, which was demoted and given as a circulating medium to our business needs. It may not be long before the gold bugs of 1896 and 1900, become silver bugs in the future. They care nothing for gold. What they want is dear money and gold is now becoming, because of its increased production, cheap money. The more money the less chance of constricting it, and for the very reason that I have become a gold bug, the former gold bugs will become silver bugs."

"It is possible now to produce gold where ten years ago it was impossible. That has been brought about by the inventive genius of our people. There is no more gold than formerly. The mountains of North Carolina are teeming with gold, its sands glitter with gold, and even in its fertile valleys mother earth receives upon its bosom gold filtered down from the mountains above. This has always been so, not only of North Carolina, but of the whole country practically. Until recently this gold has been locked up in nature's embrace. The key has been found; it is an American invention. Gold now can be mined at \$1.00 a ton by the cyanide process. While in New York last week Senator Jones of Nevada was forming twenty companies to mine gold in the west. Ten years ago gold could not be mined for less than \$10 a ton.

"I predict that in the next few years—say five—the output of gold mined in this country will be so great that it will almost be a drug on the market. This is why I am a gold bug," said the Senator as he winked the other eye.

"My former trip to the North was for the purpose of securing money for the development of his State in this he said he had been successful. "What are the people down in the State doing?" He replied, "They are full of business, and all that is needed is money to develop our resources. This they are getting. They are learning rapidly. Factories are being established everywhere. The South is, in fact, superseding New England as a manufacturing section. We are learning to use our raw material on the ground. We are erecting cotton factories in the edge of the cotton fields, the lumber mill in the forest, the canner in the truck patch. Heretofore we have sent all raw material away to where some long headed business man had erected his factory on a barren rock, and we had to pay the freight both ways. All this is changing and the cry is even now heard in the North for a reduction of the tariff, because that section can not produce as cheaply as we can. The South is on a business boom and North Carolina in a few years will lead the South."

Minister Director Roberts hears out Mr. Butler's statement about the increased

gold production. He estimates the output for next year at not less than \$90,000,000. This year it was \$78,000,000.

A new post-office has been established at Nix, Nash County, with George W. Sexton as postmaster; at Fern, Guilford County, with W. H. Shaw as postmaster.

These pensions have been granted: Silas C. Sifton, Sifton, \$9; Ammon Hodgers, Washington, \$12; Peter Granberry, Woodville, \$8; Charles F. Hoffman, Morgantown, \$6.

Postmaster have been appointed: M. O. Ray at Buck Forest, Transylvania; Vice B. F. Perry, resigned; J. W. Apple, at Cedar Cliff, Alamance county, vice J. E. Stroffman, resigned; W. H. Bridgen, of Creek, Warren county, vice R. L. Davis, dead; McK. Kipcraft, W. W. Burke county, vice W. C. Henderson, removed.

A new post-office has been established at Hells, Stokes county, with John A. Hellsbeck as postmaster.

Albert Ashe of Rich Square, has been granted a pension of \$12.

O. B. Pike has been appointed postmaster at Modick, Chatham county, vice W. J. Thomason, removed.

## SHOCKED BY LIGHTNING

Two Men in Oxford Prostrated by a Flash

Oxford, N. C., May 25.—Special.—During a sudden electrical storm here at 5:30 this afternoon F. C. Spencer and J. F. Meadows, while sitting in front of the telegraph office, were severely shocked by lightning. Mr. Spencer was unconscious for some time. Medical aid was promptly rendered and both are now very much better.

Mr. Spencer is our telegraph operator and Mr. Meadows is a prominent tobacconist. There was no other damage in town.

## STILL UNDECIDED

The Revision Question Hung up Until Tomorrow

Philadelphia, May 25.—Preliminary exercises at the Presbyterian General Assembly today were devoted chiefly to hearing a series of recommendations made by Dr. F. C. Farnham on behalf of the Committee on Church Policy. The floor was then given to Dr. McKibben, sponsor of the minority report on creed revision, as the question before the house was on the substitution of his report for that of the majority report.

The debate was carried on at considerable length, after which a vote on the minority report was taken. The motion as originally put was to substitute the minority report for the report of the majority; but by an agreement of both sides the motion was changed so that the vote would be on the question of striking out recommendation B. The two reports agreed on everything but this recommendation. The motion to strike out the recommendation was lost by a vote of 234 to 271.

Rev. Joseph H. Vane of Chicago moved the previous question on the original motion—the adoption of the majority report in its entirety; but after the moderator said he hoped the matter would be laid over until Monday, the motion to move the previous question was overwhelmingly defeated.

## Luxurious Tooth Pulling

Paris, May 25.—Dr. Laborde described to the Academy of Medicine a method of extracting teeth without pain, and with the accompaniment of sweet music which has been discovered by a Paris dentist. The patient is put under the influence of gas, and at the same time has applied to his ears ear pieces which are connected with a phonograph which is rolling off gay tunes. The idea of the dentist was inspired by the fact that when gas begins to act on the patient it generally causes terrifying nightmares which are connected with sounds in the room or in the street. By drawing all these sounds with music, nightmares would be avoided. Dr. Laborde suggests that this method might be employed with beneficial effects in operations which are conducted under ether or chloroform to do away with the risk of the after effect of nervous depression.

## Big Ephraim Subdued

New Bern, May 25.—Special.—Big Ephraim, a negro bearing a bad name, resisted arrest and assaulted a policeman at the Atlantic and North Carolina depot tonight. Afterwards at Five Points the negro again resisted arrest, striking the officer and threatening him with brass knuckles, when the officer shot the negro through the shoulder. The negro then gave up.

## TRAITORS AND OTHER THINGS

Tillman and McLaurin in a Warm Personal Debate

## THEY AGREE TO FIGHT TO A FINISH

Their Resignations Sent to Governor McSweeney to Take Effect September 15th—Meanwhile They Will Canvass the State to See Whom the People will Endorse at a Primary to Be Called for the Purpose

Columbia, S. C., May 25.—Senator Tillman and Senator McLaurin met in joint debate at Gaffney today and the proceedings were of a highly sensational order. Both agreed to resign and go before the people, the governor to refrain from appointing their successors. Senator Tillman denounced McLaurin through the newspapers just after the junior Senator outlined his position at Charlotte, five weeks ago. He then declared himself ready and anxious to meet McLaurin on the stump.

McLaurin opposed joint debates with any except candidates for his office. He was invited to Gaffney by a set of business men, and after some correspondence between Tillman and the chairman of the executive committee of Cherokee county, the senior Senator announced that he had been invited to Gaffney and would speak at McLaurin's. If that Senator was afraid of a joint debate, McLaurin declared that no gentleman would force himself where he was not wanted. Tillman arrived last night and sent out a friend to make arrangements for a joint meeting; the friend being empowered to agree to terms in Tillman's behalf. McLaurin accepted and it was in this way the peculiar conditions of today arose—a Senator who was reelected last year opposing the reelection of his colleague of the same party.

As agreed upon McLaurin opened the debate in a half hour's speech. There was a large audience and fully a dozen counties were represented by friends of the junior Senator. E. H. Deacons, editor of a local paper, presided. In his opening speech McLaurin reviewed his course in Congress and argued in justification of his official acts. He was standing where he always stood, he said, while Tillman has forsaken his original platform, no longer standing for free speech and the settlement of all differences of white men in a white primary. McLaurin referred to Senator Tillman's attempt to make a presidential candidate out of Teller of Colorado, who had said a negro was as good as a white man and entitled to as much share in the government, and who also favored the "infamous" force bill. Teller was chairman of the commission that in 1876 tried to steal the electoral votes of South Carolina and Louisiana.

The speaker said he was accused of deserting the South by voting for measures for the best interest of the nation, and asked if Tillman stood by the South in his advocacy of Teller. Again, Tillman, whom Senator Tillman wanted to be Democratic vice-president last year, was a smaller Republican than Teller. The speaker then quoted a number of Bryan's utterances in substantiation of the statement that the Nebraska considered himself superior to his party platform and would not be bound by them.

Senator Tillman was received with applause and it required but a few minutes for him to hit his old familiar slashing stride. He said he was there because he had been invited by the genuine Democrats of Cherokee. He did not come to dictate to the people, he said. McLaurin had a right to be heard, but he was willing for McLaurin to have all the free speech he wanted. For over half an hour the Senator spoke of his record in eloquent style and sneered at McLaurin. Whenever the majority of the people were against him or he could not subscribe to the party platform, he said, he would resign. He was surprised that McLaurin should dare face the people of South Carolina after his conduct in misrepresenting them. Tillman declared he wanted McLaurin to get into the Democratic primary and would oppose any attempt to keep him out, but he must subscribe to the oath and must keep it. He intimated that heretofore the junior Senator had not observed his obligation in this respect.

Senator Tillman then turned to McLaurin's speech delivered in Greenville, and picking out sentences, made cutting comments on them. He was especially severe on McLaurin's position on expansion and subsidies. He did not contend these questions as issues, but he contented himself with what he settled Republican doctrines against which Democrats must be opposed. By drawing all the points that McLaurin argued that McLaurin was a full-fledged Republican. In this connection he argued that only a traitor and a hypocrite could occupy the position that the junior Senator was attempting to occupy. Senator Tillman repeated the statement that McLaurin had stolen "whole chunks" from a sermon by Rev. Dr. Van Dyke. He charged that cotton-mill men were trying to drum up votes for McLaurin, and intimated that they attempt to coerce their labor.

"If you elect McLaurin," he concluded, "I will take it as notice that you go not want me; for if he is a Democrat I am not." He claimed as a Democrat because of his position as such he considered it his duty to warn the people against McLaurin and to attack him himself on the stump. There were plenty of others who wanted McLaurin's place

and would meet him on the stump next year.

When the senior Senator concluded, most of his followers withdrew from the meeting. In his reply McLaurin pointed out one kind of speech; he said he had not attempted to answer his arguments. He said he hated to insult or be insulted; he wished to say nothing personal or offensive to any one, but Tillman had resorted to passion and class hatred. Tillman's appeal to factory operatives to array themselves against factory owners was a menace to South Carolina. Now could a man of patriotism take such a course.

The speaker said he tried to keep discussion on a high plane, but he was not going to be permitted to do so. Tillman charged him with stealing a second speech, but he said he would not be so far from the truth in the many charges made in South Carolina. Mr. Tillman had stolen things of much more intrinsic value. If Tillman insinuated that he (McLaurin) had any of Mark Hanna's blood, he told a falsehood and words undermining a senator or a gentleman. Tillman was a bully and a blusterer, but McLaurin said he had sized him up years ago, and now he could handle him.

McLaurin then proceeded to attack the senior Senator in a personal way, and the crowd yelled.

Tillman had said if McLaurin was elected he would consider it proof that the people did not want him, but he had not said he would resign.

Tillman jumped to his feet and said: "I will resign if you will resign, and we will both go before the people."

McLaurin promptly agreed to this proposition, and the crowd yelled again. McLaurin proceeded then to a more extended argument in defense of his position. When he concluded Senator Tillman asked for five minutes in which to reply. This was allowed. McLaurin said he had charged that he had brutally forced himself upon this meeting. He came, he said, because he was invited, and proceeded to read the invitation. He had not intended to insult McLaurin, but he always called things by their names, and those who deserved them must take the consequences.

At the close of the meeting the two Senators retired to their respective stopping places and began drawing up an agreement under which they would resign. This was the form prepared by Senator Tillman:

Gaffney, S. C., May 25.  
His Excellency Governor M. B. McSweeney, Columbia, S. C.:  
Sir—We hereby tender our resignations as senators from South Carolina in the United States Senate, and ask as a personal favor that they should be accepted. There shall be no extra session of the Senate until the Democratic State Committee shall have ordered a primary to choose the men to be appointed by you. We shall not appoint our successors until the Democratic party and ask prompt action in ordering such primary and arranging for a canvass by its candidates, we shall be under obligations.

Yours respectfully,  
R. B. TILLMAN.  
This was sent to McLaurin, who amended it by adding:  
"The campaign is to be between R. B. Tillman and John L. McLaurin for the long term of office which the former resigns, and to be held during the month of October or November."

Tillman rejected this on the ground that there were no conditions in the agreement at the meeting. There was counter-correspondence, and finally Tillman wrote: "Will you not stand by your pledge?" and added some more hot language. McLaurin finally made the proposition that they should resign to take effect September 15. Both signed the following tonight:  
"We hereby tender our resignations as senators for the State of South Carolina in the United States, to take effect September 15 next."

The resignations were mailed to Governor McSweeney tonight and are beyond recall.

ing the juror Judge Brown ordered a mistrial.

At this point counsel for the plaintiff asked for a rule of contempt against J. A. Gorham, Jurors J. H. Brown and B. C. Deaton, Robert Hanse of this county, and L. C. Caldwell, Esq., of defendant company's counsel. Judge Brown granted the order. These parties will be heard Monday. Gorham is charged with tampering with Juror Brown and Hanse with Juror Deaton.

This action has created a stir here. The case against Caldwell seems to amount to nothing, but some of the others are in a close place.

## PRESIDENT'S PARTY HOMEWARD BOUND

San Francisco, May 25.—The President and Mrs. McKinley, the members of the cabinet and the ladies accompanying them and the other members of the party who came to the Pacific coast with Mrs. McKinley left San Francisco for the East at 10 o'clock this morning. Mrs. McKinley rested well last night, and there is apparently no occasion for anxiety that she will not endure without serious result the long journey to Washington. She is feeling quite strong today. The train left from the Oakland side of the bay. The presidential party crossed from this city on a ferry boat. The President and all the members of the party were in good spirits.

## TRAGEDY OF THE DEEP

A Noble Bark Goes Down in Darkness and Fog

Boston, May 25.—Another marine disaster due to the fog which so frequently settles in the vicinity of Sable Island, was reported here this evening by Captain Hadaway of the Wilson Line steamer Ohio, which arrived here late this afternoon from London. Thursday night at 10 o'clock when the Ohio was about 100 miles southwest of Haux, off Sable Island, and the steamer proceeding at half speed, on account of the fog, the lookout sang out that he had seen something just off the starboard bow which looked like a vessel. The engineer was signalled to reverse the machinery, but before the captain's orders could be obeyed the outlines of a bark loomed up quickly and she crashed head on into the starboard side of the Ohio just about the hawse lock, with terrific force. The Ohio recoiled from the tremendous blow and with her head spars falling the bark rebounded back into the fog and was lost sight of.

As soon as a life boat could be made ready Second Mate Hopkins and six of the Ohio's crew jumped into it and rowed off in the darkness and rain in search of the vessel. On board the Ohio the captain and others went forward to ascertain the extent of the injuries to the steamer. It was found that three plates had been stove in and she was taking water fast. The collision bulkhead was closed, cutting off forward compartment off from the rest of the hold. Meanwhile the steamer's whistle was kept blowing, and an hour later the life boat returned. Mate Hopkins reported that all he could find was a small amount of wreckage and one young sailor named Christian Paulsen, a Norwegian 17 years old.

Paulsen could not speak English, but he told the story of the loss of his vessel and of the remaining 14 men who manned her. Paulsen said that the bark was the Elise or Aleson from Christiansford, Norway, bound for New York in ballast. She was commanded by Captain Mare, an all hands were natives of Norway. Paulsen said that he was asleep in his bunk when awakened by the terrible crash, and jumping out he hastened on deck only to find the craft settling by the head and her whole bow crushed in.

The crew of the bark were hard at work trying to launch a boat, but as it was strapped down, Paulsen says the men made slow progress. In his fright the young sailor says he jumped into the rigging, and as the bark began to lurch as if about to sink, he made up his mind to leap overboard and thus escape being carried down by the suction. This he did, and hardly had he got clear of the sinking craft when he saw she went down suddenly, carrying all on board with her. The last he heard of his mates was the howling of the captain and the hoarse cries of the crew. Then there came a sort of cough as the air was expelled from the hold, and she went down out of sight. The next the youth knew was finding himself alongside a small boat which he recognized as the one the crew of the Elise were trying to get overboard when he jumped into the water. Paulsen hauled himself out of the water and was shivering in the boat when he heard the thump of oars nearby, and calling for help was picked up by the lifeboat from the Ohio, and taken aboard her.

After looking after the rescued man's comforts, Captain Hadaway sent the lifeboat away again to search for other possible survivors and steamed around the vicinity until daybreak; but beyond some floating wreckage nothing was discovered. The Ohio headed for Boston again with her forward compartments full of water.

## Prince Tuan a Fugitive

Berlin, May 25.—Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee reports from Peking under today's date that General Tung Fu Hsiang, with only a few troops, is in the province of Kansu and is being closely watched. Prince Tuan, with ten attendants, is a fugitive in Mongolia. General Bailoud, one of the French generals who is co-operating with the Chinese regulars, has dispersed large bands of Boxers near Aping.

## PAID IN ADVANCE

Milner Rewarded Before His Task Is Done

## ENGLAND IS GUESSING

Much Speculation as to the Intentions of the Government and the Future of the War in Africa

London, May 25.—The reception of Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, now Lord Milner of Cape Town, met as he was, by Prime Minister Salisbury and the members of the cabinet and then receiving an audience by the King, was in itself distinctly noticeable; but the announcement today that the King yesterday raised him to the peerage is still more remarkable, as the high commissioner to South Africa, to all appearances, received his reward before the accomplishment of his task. This procedure, which is distinctly out of the ordinary, was probably due to the desire of the government to pacify its own supporters whose loyalty has been severely strained of late.

When it was announced that Lord Milner would return to England for a holiday a rumor sprang up that this was merely a prelude to his suppression. The government newspapers immediately raised the alarm and have been breathing threats of vengeance ever since if Milner should be made a second Sir Bartle Frere. The honors accorded to him now instead of later, may therefore be taken to show the government's anxiety to calm suspicion and also the intention to continue to support Lord Milner and his policy.

At the same time when the frank declaration of General Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, officially reported by Lord Kitchener, that Milner's presence in South Africa was a bar to peace negotiations, is taken into consideration, it is impossible to dismiss entirely the idea that Lord Milner's illness, partly at least, was diplomatic. Yesterday and today he looked conspicuously well. His absence from the seat of war for a few months is probably to enable Lord Kitchener, who has proved himself unexpectedly diplomatic in handling the Boers, to come to some arrangement. The opposition party, especially the section most strongly advocating leniency toward the former South African republic, has been actually helping the government, if the latter are playing a little game on the Boers by attempting to null them into a feeling of security by the temporary absence of a man to whom they so strongly object, for the Liberals foolishly were the first to raise the cry of triumph that the government, despairing of reducing the Boers to submission by force, had abandoned Milner and would now countenance any peace negotiations. This may be the sternest course. This may be the most of their worst enemy, and consequently may make them more ready to treat with Lord Kitchener.

## A Successor for Waldersee

London, May 25.—It is learned from an official source in London that the question of a successor to Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee, as commander-in-chief of the allies in China, during the interim previous to the complete withdrawal of foreign troops is now being discussed by the powers. Count Von Waldersee and the council of military commanders at Peking have expressed the opinion that the best way of settling this question is for an officer of each nationality to have supreme command in turn.

## Severe Storm in Tennessee

Memphis, May 25.—A storm passed over Tennessee last night which wrought heavy damage in several counties. Through Lauderdale county the storm wrecked telegraph and telephone lines. Many churches, houses and barns were wrecked and thousands of feet of fence were swept away. Some of the business houses at Ripley were in two feet of water during the storm. At Trenton,

## Sister Lease a Bankrupt

New York, May 25.—Mrs. Mary Eliza Lease filed a petition in bankruptcy today. Her assets are \$2,398.75 and her liabilities \$3,247.55.

## DROWNED IN A BRANCH

Weldon, N. C., May 25.—Special.—Edward Wilcox, of Portsmouth, Va., a travelling salesman for the Hume-Minor Company, and Elliott, the fourteen-year-old son of J. H. Norman were drowned in a branch between Weldon and Halifax last night about eight o'clock. The river had backed into the branch and the water was over fifteen feet deep in the road. The young men did not

think it was dangerous to cross. They drove in and the buggy was turned over. The horse broke loose from the buggy and ran back to Halifax.

## Rebellion at Paoting Fu

Pekin, May 25.—The people of Paoting Fu have rebelled against Chinese authority, and through their treasurer have refused to pay any imperial taxes. They declare that the Chinese emperor ran away, and that no government is at present in existence. Notwithstanding the efforts of high authorities to collect the taxes, they refused to enter into any discussion of the matter with the magistrate, and killed three Chinese soldiers who were sent to them under a flag of truce. This rebellion has resulted in an order prohibiting the officials from employing soldiers to carry out their demands.

## CONROY WINS THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP

New York, May 25.—For the first time on record the \$10,000 Brooklyn Handicap has been won by a three-year-old. This afternoon in the presence of 29,000 spectators, with the rain falling on sheets and the track a sea of mud, Jas. H. Keene's wonderful colt Conroy, by St. Leonards, Lady Invercald, made a runaway race of it and captured the rich prize with consummate ease. Conroy carried 102 pounds, was ridden by Winsfield Scott O'Conner and was heavily played at good odds. At no time in the race after the flag dropped was Keene's colt in danger of defeat.

Summary: Brooklyn handicap for 3-year-olds, over one mile and a quarter—Conroy 102 (O'Conner) 6 to 1, won; Herbert 99 (Smith) 8 to 1, second; standing 113 (Pigott) 8 to 1, third. Time 2:09.

## Earthquakes in Spain and Italy

Madrid, May 25.—An earthquake shock was felt in several districts of Spain yesterday. At Metril, in Granada, a number of houses were destroyed, but no lives were lost. The inhabitants were panic-stricken. The shock lasted sixteen strokes. The shock was also felt at Granada city, and Malaga, where houses were damaged and the people fled in terror from the buildings to the streets.

Rome, May 25.—There was a violent earthquake at 5 o'clock this morning in the Coni district and also at Turin. The people were panic-stricken but there was no material damage.

## Going by Different Routes

Charlotte, N. C., May 25.—Special.—The Confederate Veterans here have disagreed on what route shall be traveled in attending the Memphis reunion. By regular vote the Southern was selected over the Seaboard, the ballot resulting 23 to 22. But this did not satisfy the Seaboard faction, who say they will travel that route with their brigade, the Second.

## Minister to Persia

Washington, May 25.—The President today appointed Herbert W. Bowen of New York to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia. Mr. Bowen is now minister resident and consular general at Tehran, and the increased rank given him is under authority of the last Diplomatic and Consular appropriation act.

## Loree to Succeed Cowen

Philadelphia, May 25.—The board of directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will meet Wednesday, when it is expected that President John K. Cowen will retire and his successor be chosen. It is practically conceded that L. F. Loree, fourth vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be the president of the company, and that the change will take effect June 1.

## All Hope Abandoned

Cardiff, May 25.—The rescuers of the entombed miners at Lord Windsor's mine at Sengenhydd, Wales, had made slow progress up to noon. Five bodies have been recovered and 70 miners are still entombed. All hope that any of them are still alive has practically been abandoned.

## Americans Were Right

Vancouver, May 25.—Mr. McArthur, the Canadian representative on the joint survey of the international boundary at Mt. Baker between British Columbia and the State of Washington, says the Americans were right in their contention last year regarding the line, owing to an error in the original survey.

## Sister Lease a Bankrupt

New York, May 25.—Mrs. Mary Eliza Lease filed a petition in bankruptcy today. Her assets are \$2,398.75 and her liabilities \$3,247.55.

## INJUSTICE TO OXFORD

A SENSATIONAL REPORT CALCULATED TO MAKE A FALSE IMPRESSION.

Oxford, N. C., May 25.—Special.—An article in a Raleigh paper this morning has been established everywhere. The Oxford an injustice in stating that 1500 had gathered for the purpose of mobbing Andrew Wilson, the man who shot and killed William Cawthorn, Wednesday.

There has been no demonstration of any kind, and the military was called out only out of an abundance of caution and at the request of the sheriff, who was advised to take action by sev-

eral citizens to whose ears only the vaguest rumors had come. The consensus of opinion is that there has been and is no danger of lynching. The circumstances of the homicide are not such as to provoke violent action.

The Post has heretofore reported correctly the manner and circumstances of the killing. In no aspect of the evidence before the coroner is the prisoner guilty of more than manslaughter. Conservative citizens apprehend no trouble.