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A NEW CHAPTER

Cuba Now May Face the Future

WORK TO BE DONE

Provision Must Be Made for Elections as the Next Step Toward Independent Government

Havana, June 13.—The Constitutional Convention, having accepted the Platt amendment, will now proceed to formulate an election law and prepare for the election of an independent government.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott will go to Cienfuegos tomorrow to settle an election squabble there. There are a great many troubles of this kind throughout the island. Many persons think that if Americans had not been here, the election would have resulted from election rows. These troubles are again causing the question of serious fitness for independence to be raised.

The quickness with which the convention accepted the Platt amendment after many assurances had no delegates that it would not be accepted, shows the empty bombast on which the protests and vociferations were based. When the news came that the Washington government had rejected the first acceptance, some of the delegates said they would not accept the amendment if the government wished, which was exactly what they said when the Platt amendment was first passed. Spaniards and others familiar with the Cuban character say the only way to deal with a body of them, such as the convention, is to firmly refuse to parley with them. It is claimed that the prompt action of the convention proves what has all along been said—that there was no sincerity in the protests of the radicals. The more they are considered, the less they will appreciate it, and the less gratitude will be shown to the United States.

The Outlook Hopeful

Washington, June 13.—The War Department has received a telegram from Governor General Wood announcing that the Cuban Constitutional Convention adopted the Platt amendment yesterday by a vote of 18 to 11. The acceptance of the amendment is very gratifying to the administration and the officials are especially pleased that the favorable result came so promptly after the final communication in the matter was made by Secretary Root to General Wood.

The feeling has been for some time that the convention could not long hold out against the conditions prescribed by this government. It was known that the explanation of Mr. Root that the conditions of the Platt amendment were laid down by an act of Congress and that the executive authority could not modify them, appealed to some of the conservative members of the convention very strongly. It took some time to make this point plain, but when this was accomplished the greatest difficulty in the way of acceptance was removed.

Administration officials regard the outlook as extremely hopeful. They predict that the transition from the present military government to insular civil control will be accomplished smoothly and that settled conditions will speedily be established in the island.

ONLY A MOLE HILL

Not Such a Serious Matter After All

Washington, June 13.—Adjutant General Corbin, through whom official communications are conveyed to the War Department, and Colonel Patton, of the quartermaster general's department, who has charge of clothing supplies for the army, said today that no official information had come to them in regard to the alleged illegal sales of quartermaster's supplies at San Francisco. Both of these officers attributed the large sales of army clothing by private dealers in San Francisco to the fact that between 30,000 and 40,000 volunteers, just back from the Philippines, are being discharged there and naturally dispose of their uniforms to the second hand clothing dealer who will offer the highest cash prices.

The very fact that army uniforms and shoes were offered for sale by the thousands by San Francisco dealers shows, these officials said, that they had been bought in that way. According to War Department officials it is exceedingly unlikely that any convictions can be secured of the persons who purchased the uniforms and put them on sale.

Some officers hold that as the soldier owns the uniform he has the right to sell it when he leaves the service, although the law forbids that army uniforms be sold to private parties. There have been a great many convictions of soldiers on the charge of selling uniforms while still in the service, but nothing at the War Department could be proved that any soldier had been convicted of selling his uniform after he had been discharged.

It is said that there has never been a case where a clothing dealer was convicted of selling army clothing. In fact, the law has not been enforced rigidly except in cases of enlisted men who have disposed of their outfits while still serving the government. As one officer put it, "The government has the law on its side, but the clothing dealers have justice on theirs."

tried to enforce the law on the subject in Kansas, where nearly every laborer on the Pacific railroad wore an army uniform. It was found impossible to obtain convictions. Union soldiers had sold their uniforms to clothing dealers after discharge, and thousands of them were offered for sale.

General Corbin said that it was not strange that General Shafter had not reported the San Francisco arrests to the War Department, as the matter was one of local administration in the Department of California.

Historic Suit of Armor

London, June 13.—The historic suit of armor worn by the king's champion who rode fully equipped into Westminster Hall, threw his gauntlet on the floor and challenged to mortal combat any one denying the king's right, was presented to King Edward at Marlborough House this morning. The ceremony was last performed at the coronation of George I. The suit then used, dated 1585, and bearing the monogram of Queen Elizabeth, was today presented to King Edward VII. The Duke of Marlborough acted as spokesman on the occasion of the presentation.

Young to Relieve Shafter

Washington, June 13.—General S. B. M. Young will leave tonight for San Francisco, where he goes to succeed General Shafter in command of the Departments of California and Columbia. He will assume command on or before June 30. General Young called at the White House this morning to say good bye to the President.

GROWING COTTON

The Crop Is Belated but Otherwise Promising

New York, June 13.—Dispatches from Dun's correspondents throughout the entire cotton belt on the whole make a most satisfactory showing. As shown by previous reports the crop will average at least two weeks later than usual, but this is not necessarily cause for anticipating a reduced yield. Unfavorable weather conditions during the opening weeks of the season injured much of the seed and made replacing necessary. This adds to the cost of the crop, but does not prevent a full yield. There seems to be from 5 to 10 per cent increase in the acreage under cultivation, and while damage undoubtedly has been severe in some sections, fairly good weather from now to the beginning of picking would insure an abundant yield. Excessive rain has made the growth of grass unusually rapid, and the scarcity of labor, together with large grain crops, makes it difficult and expensive to keep the fields in good condition. Injury from insects is light in most states, except for boll weevil in parts of Texas and lice in regions where moisture has been exceptionally heavy. These points are not as harmful as usual, however, and aside from the probable increase in cost the planters have cause for gratification.

LIGHT ON A MYSTERY

Offer to Dispose of a Murderer for Fifty Dollars

New Rochelle, N. Y., June 13.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Edward Lambden, a well known young man of this place, at Southern Pines, N. C., has been partly cleared up. Mr. Lambden was a member of one of the best known Huguenot families here and was at one time chief of Relief Engine Company. He went south and bought a farm at Southern Pines. Some time afterward, according to information recently received by his relatives, Lambden was waylaid and shot. His body pierced through, was found near the farm and sent here for burial. The writer of a letter received by Lambden's friends here offers to hunt down the murderer and kill him for \$50. The letter has not been answered.

Southern Pines, N. C., June 13.

Nothing is known at Southern Pines of the letter mentioned in the foregoing dispatch. Edward Lambden died from the effects of a gunshot wound in the left breast, inflicted July 3, 1900, by parties unknown. Suspicion rested heavily upon a man who has since left the State; but the coroner's jury did not think the evidence strong enough to admit of his being charged with the murder. This man and the circumstances surrounding the case are well known, and it is possible that such a letter was sent to Lambden's friends at New Rochelle; but at this place the affair remains as much a mystery as ever.—[Post Correspondent.]

Railroads to Cape Henry

Norfolk, June 13.—A mortgage covering a new railroad to be built from Norfolk to Cape Henry was filed here today. The Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia is secured on a \$500,000 bond issue. The line, it appears, is to be built to connect the Pennsylvania Railroad more closely with their recent acquisition, the Norfolk & Western Railway, and to shorten the time to Ohio and beyond. Belief here is that freight and passengers will, after the new line is built, be transferred across Chesapeake Bay from Cape Charles to Cape Henry, and not to Norfolk, as now. The new line to Cape Henry is sixteen miles long. There is no railway to the cape, but the Norfolk & Virginia Beach road, which the Vanderbilt owns, is building a line there. It is not quite clear why the Vanderbilts and the Pennsylvania are heading for Cape Henry.

FISHING SCHOONER DASHED ON ROCKS

Two Young Lives Sacrificed in the Effort to Save Others

St. Johns, June 13.—News has just been received of the wreck of the little fishing schooner Zsar on the Cliffs of Cabot Island, off the northeast coast of Newfoundland. She left Carbonear Saturday with seventy-one fishermen, bound for the Chénouit, Labrador, with their wives and children. The women assist on shore in handling the cod, which the men catch in the offing.

The schooner was struck by a gale Sunday evening. She lost sails, gear and upper spars. After hours of struggling she was driven towards Cabot Island. The crew were helpless to avert the danger, and the little craft was caught in the breakers and thrown on the rocks.

When she struck, all hands on deck were lashed to the rigging. A second sea threw her higher on the pinnacle of the rocks, tearing out her bottom and flooding the hold, the living quarters of the women and children. Wet and half-naked, they were dragged on deck and tied in the rigging.

Volunteers sought to reach the shore and fix a line. George and Mark Hiscock, brothers, unmarried, first plunged into the boiling sea with a light line attached to them. They struggled shorewards, but were caught by a huge wave, hurled against the cliff and battered out of recognition. Their bodies were hauled back to the ship, when others volunteered to take their places. William Jones and Henry Embery followed, but they barely escaped a similar fate. They

were severely injured, but got back to the vessel. This convinced all that there were no hopes of escape by this means. All feared now that the boat would soon go to pieces. However, a higher sea than usual forced the wreck farther shoreward, where she was less exposed to the fury of the waves, but the shock brought down the foremast, killing two other men—Edward Cole and Jesse Butte—and injuring four others. In this precarious position the wretched survivors passed the night, expecting death momentarily.

In the morning the sea abated somewhat and George Andrews swam to land. Luther Dawson followed, and the two fastened a hawser round a boulder, by means of which the whole company, including the dead and injured, were transported to shore.

The condition of the party was wretched. Everything they possess—food, clothing and fishing outfits—were lost. The men were barely clothed and the women and children were almost naked. It was raining torrents, and the men used fragments of sails to garb the weaker ones. The islet was uninhabited, so they fixed a signal on a staff and made a sort of shelter with tarpaulins. They lived on sea birds and eggs until another vessel passing, Tuesday, took them off and landed them at White Bay. Here the fisher folk, though poor themselves, supplied food and garments for the survivors. The government is sending a steamer to bring them home.

RAPID PROGRESS THE BIG DITCH

Working a Transformation in the Philippines

DISCUSSING THE CODE ALL OPPOSED TO DELAY

Appointing Civil Officers for the Provinces—Sultan of Jalo Grants a Valuable and Important Concession

Manila, June 13.—The Philippine Commission is making rapid progress with the various branches of work connected with the establishment of civil government. The commission has now discussed the first one hundred sections of procedure under the proposed new code.

The American Bar Association today presented to the commission a memorial asking that the one hundredth section of the code be changed so as to substitute English as the language of the courts with duplicate records to be made in Spanish. The memorial was received by the commissioners and will be taken under consideration, a report on the matter being made later.

The work of appointing civil officers for the provinces is progressing rapidly and the commission is thus far satisfied with the results obtained from the policy of pacification.

General Trias, a former insurgent, has accepted the post of governor of the province of Cavite. Lieutenants Shearer and Austin of the Thirty-seventh volunteer infantry have been appointed to the positions of supervisor and treasurer respectively.

Ambrosio Flores, a federalist and a former insurgent general, has been made governor of the province of Rizal, which is the name of the new province made up by the amalgamation of Manila and Morong. Captain Hill, of the Forty-second regiment, received the appointment of supervisor.

Captain Krapp, of the Twenty-second regiment, has been made governor of Nueva Ecija, and Lieutenant Day, of the Third infantry, will act as supervisor of the district.

Prince Pinatowski, a San Franciscan, has secured from the Sultan of Jolo an absolute concession for fifty years, ending with the year 1950, of the island of Paragua. It is reported that the prince has formed a ten million dollar company and is making plans for the most thorough exploitation of the timber, mining, rubber and pearl industries of the island and the development of shipping. The scheme also embodies a plan for the building of roads and harbor improvements.

Nicaragua Canal Discussed by Southern Men

Delegates to the Industrial Convention Speak in Positive Tones on the Subject—Alabama Iron and Steel

Philadelphia, June 13.—Delay in building the Nicaragua Canal was discussed at the meeting of the delegates to the Southern Industrial Convention today, and from the statements of the men who addressed the meeting there is no doubt of the attitude of the South in favor of constructing the great waterway, notwithstanding the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty or any obstructive tactics which it was said are being put in the way of the project by Great Britain. Rivers and harbors and the necessity for improving them came in for a generous share of attention.

The production of iron in the South was discussed in a paper by Charles Gibson of Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Gibson said the real development of the industry began in 1871, and now there are in Jefferson county, in which Birmingham is situated, twenty-seven steel furnaces, with a daily capacity of 175 tons. In the northern part of the State there are thirteen furnaces. During the depression of 1895 to 1898 many of these went out of blast because no market could be found for the output. Of the 286,785 tons of iron that was exported by the United States in 1900 Alabama furnished 258,415 tons. Mr. Gibson said that in 1870 the population of Birmingham was 27,000, while in 1890 it had reached 40,000. There are in and around Birmingham 250 manufacturing plants. When the Nicaragua Canal is built, he said, Alabama coal will supply the steamships of the world, her iron the steel, her labor will build them, and the products of her diversified industries will load them.

Sewell S. Cobb, in discussing the causes of delay in building the isthmian canal, attacked Great Britain and charged that members of Congress have received money for delaying the passage of the bill providing for the construction of the canal by the national government. He said there were 500,000,000 people who are waiting for the opening of the ocean highway in order to trade with the United States. He said Great Britain had secured the passage of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the expenditure of not more than \$500 for champagne, and that the instrument had been the means of expending in its procurement. It was only a pretext for delay.

At the evening session Gen. W. W. H. Davis of Doylestown, Pa., presented to the Charleston delegates a Confederate naval flag captured in 1864. At that time General Davis was in command of the Federal forces on Morris Island, and the flag was taken from a locker of the Confederate ram Chicora by Lieut. William R. Elliott of his command. It was received on behalf of Charleston by Dr. Charles W. Pollock of that city.

Standard Oil in Texas

New York, June 13.—The Standard Oil Company is backing J. M. Guffey and his associate, Mr. Galey, in developing the southeastern Texas oil fields, according to Mr. Guffey's friends in Wall street. It is also asserted that the Standard Oil people are preparing to market Beaumont oil in New York and Philadelphia at an early day. Last

week Mr. McDougall, the Standard Oil Company's Pittsburg manager and one of the best informed oil men in the country, was transferred from Pittsburg to Beaumont and Port Arthur. In addition to this it was learned yesterday that the Standard Oil Company has already brought two tank steamer loads of the Beaumont oil to the Bayonne refineries.

Five For One Gallows

Sylvania, Ga., June 13.—The five negroes condemned to die tomorrow for the murder of Philmore Herrington and Milton Mears seen prepared to meet their doom. All five will be executed at 1 o'clock tomorrow in the same gallows at the same time. Rumors have come in from different parts of the county that negroes will try to prevent the execution. Some importance is attached to the rumor, but it is very likely nothing will be attempted. The local military company here is in readiness, under instructions from the Governor, to respond to any order from the sheriff.

"Slavery Cases" for Trial

Columbia, S. C., June 13.—The Anderson "slavery cases" were set for trial this afternoon, but a number of trials occupied the time of the court till adjournment. True bills were found against all the accused for conspiracy, false imprisonment and whipping. It is rumored in Anderson that the most prominent of the planters will plead guilty.

Battle to a Finish

Austin, Tex., June 13.—Sheriff W. L. Morris of Karnes county got on the trail of two Mexican thieves last evening. He came upon the fugitives in a strip of underbrush, and a desperate fight with Winchester's took place. Sheriff Morris was killed, but not until he had killed one and fatally wounded the other two Mexicans.

REGIS FIGHTS AGAIN.

He Gets a Scratch and Wants Another Scrap.

Paris, June 13.—A duel with swords was fought today in the Parc Des Princes between Gerault Richard, manager of the Petit Republique, and Max Regis, the anti-Semite mayor of Algiers. The latter was wounded in the wrist.

The quarrel which led to the encounter grew out of the recent duel of Regis with M. Laberdeque.

M. Regis, who was wounded in the second bout, refused to shake hands with Gerault Richard. Afterward the latter remarked that he had offered his hand as an act of courtesy. M. Regis replied: "I do not care a rap for your politeness. I only shake hands with those I like."

A hysterical comment upon the rudeness of M. Regis, whereupon the latter wanted to fight a due with him. Friends, however, intervened.

The duel today is the third in which Max Regis has figured since last Thursday. Friday he fought nineteen rounds with M. Laberdeque. Then, both being weary, the duel was postponed until the next day. Saturday the duel was continued and M. Regis was wounded in the first round. Today's meeting closes the series of duels. All others have been averted by explanations.

DRUGS IN THE BOOZE

A Naval Officer Dosed with Knock-out Drops

San Francisco, June 13.—Commander E. F. Tilley, of the United States navy, was given knockout drops, robbed and left insensible by two thugs early this morning. He was found shortly before daylight near the sea wall in an insensible condition.

Commander Tilley, who is governor of the American island of Tutuila, arrived here from Samoa several days ago in the steamer Ventura. Last night, while in the Occidental Hotel he made the acquaintance of two well dressed men and they went out for a walk around the city. "We took a drink together," says Commander Tilley. "I guess it was drugged. Everything that happened after that is a blank to me."

Two workmen found the naval officer lying near Bray Brothers' quarry, at the bottom of Telegraph Hill. He was still dazed when he reached the police station, but later revived and told his story. The thugs secured a gold watch and about \$30 belonging to their victim.

WITCHCRAFT OUT WEST

Old Times in New England Provided with Variations in Indiana

CRY OF DISTRESS

Wail from Mitchell Falls or Sympathetic Ears

MEASURES FOR RELIEF

North Carolinians Residing in Washington Take Steps to Raise a Fund for the Homeless

Washington, June 13.—Special.—A meeting of citizens of North Carolina residents in Washington was held to night at the National Hotel to devise means for aiding the people of Mitchell county who were rendered destitute by the recent floods.

Congressman Moody was elected chairman of the meeting, Albert S. Brown secretary, and S. E. K. Buchanan treasurer.

Major Moody stated that in Mitchell county \$1,000,000 of damage was done by the floods, 1,200 people rendered homeless and 2,500 houses and barns swept away. The people were destitute. Their growing crops also were washed away.

Their situation, he said, was deplorable and their condition appealed to the charitable everywhere and especially to their kith and kin.

On motion the following committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions: Mr. James Cassidy, Post Office Department; Hon. J. C. L. Guder, Treasury Department; Peter M. Wilson, Senate; S. E. K. Buchanan, district building; Albert S. Brown, Senate Office; A. M. Brown, general post office; William H. Fowle, Jr., War Department; D. H. Groves, Pension Office; A. W. Shaw, Interior Department; W. J. Long, Agricultural Department.

Chairman Moody then called for subscriptions from those present, and \$5 was handed in as follows: Major James M. Moody, S. E. K. Buchanan, A. S. Brown \$5 each; W. B. Randall \$1, P. A. Cummings, J. R. Calloway, A. M. Brown and James Cassidy \$2 each; Mr. M. S. Farmer, W. M. Briggs \$3 each; W. M. Smith and Dr. J. M. Mewborn \$1 each; John B. Lortis \$2.

The meeting drew up an appeal to the Washington public, reciting the facts as outlined in Chairman Moody's address, and signed officially by the three officers of the meeting. This will appear in the three daily papers here. Another meeting will be held Monday to receive returns from the soliciting committee.

During the course of the meeting addresses were made reciting the condition in Mitchell county by Messrs. Scott, Buchanan, Albert S. Brown, Bell and others.

Favorable comment was made on the interest displayed by the Raleigh Post Charlotte Observer and Asheville Gazette in the movement to help the afflicted people of Mitchell county.

IN UGLY MOOD

Indians in Wyoming Show a Defiant Spirit.

Red Lodge, Mont., June 13.—There is every prospect of serious trouble with the Arapahoe Indians on the Shoshone reservation, just across the State line, in Wyoming. For some time there have been signs of an outbreak, but it was believed that the redskins would soon quiet down. Now, however, they have gone so far as to express open defiance of the authorities and are preparing to hold their sun dance, which is oftentimes the forerunner of a serious outbreak.

The white people along the border are greatly alarmed and there are fears of a massacre. The defiant spirit of the Indians is growing. They are in an ugly mood, and as they outnumber the whites ten to one, a slash with them would have the most disastrous results. The State militia has been ordered out to prevent trouble if possible.

they also turned against her and the local magistrate was requested to interfere for her protection.

It is charged that she has the power of evoking the evil spirit in man or beast, and that she caused the death of several persons. Mrs. Ferry is sixty years old and has been a resident of this county for many years. She says that the people have been prejudiced against her for three or four years, but it was not until a neighbor's child died two months ago and she attended the funeral that she learned that she was suspected of being in league with the devil. She denies that she ever harmed any one or that she has been the cause either directly or indirectly, of the ill that her neighbors charge against her.

pealed to some of them for protection