

THE MORNING POST.

Vol. VII.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1901.

No. 177

NOT THE TARIFF

Patent Laws the Mother of the Trusts

TO BE OVERHAULED

A Republican Congressman Believes His Party in the House Will Take the Same View

Washington, June 18.—There will be no revision of the tariff during the next congress, but it will be strictly in accordance with the Republican policy of protection, said Representative Prince of Illinois, this morning, and the reciprocity treaties that were not acted on last winter will be pressed in the Senate next December.

"When the tariff question comes up in the house we will take occasion to look into our patent laws, and although the subject of patent laws and the tariff seem wide apart, yet I want to say that they are closely associated with one another. The patent laws protect the trusts more than the tariff. I want the patent laws revised and changed. Let me give you an illustration. Today you can buy a sewing machine for \$35 that but a few years ago cost \$130, and the latter price for the machine was charged to the protective tariff. The truth is the high prices of many necessary articles which are ascribed to the tariff are due to the patent laws. It is our patent laws and not the tariff that is really the mother of trusts.

"More than one thousand articles controlled by the trusts would not be materially affected if the articles that enter into their manufacture were placed on the free list, because the trusts own the patent rights. Indeed, I believe the next congress will look at this matter as I do, and that it is the patent laws and not the tariff that forces the people to pay exorbitant prices for articles in this country which are alleged to be sold much cheaper to foreigners.

"It is not the tariff, but the patent laws that enable half a dozen capitalists to form a combination and control the markets of the United States. With a modification of the patent laws these combinations could not be successful. This whole subject will be thoroughly discussed by the next congress."

REMONSTRANCE IN VAIN

Friendly Intervention Resented with a Fatal Shot

Berkeley, Cal., June 18.—Dr. J. G. Jessup, a dentist, was shot and fatally wounded last night by Rev. Charles Adams, formerly an Episcopal minister. It is said that Adams' daughter called Jessup by phone and asked him to come to her home and prevent her father from whipping her. When Jessup arrived at the Adams house he remonstrated with him. Adams drew a revolver and shot the dentist through the breast. Adams is in jail and Jessup is dying.

Rev. Charles G. Adams, who shot and probably fatally wounded Dr. Jessup is well known throughout the east. Dr. Jessup and Adams had long been friends. Adams says he was drunk when he did the shooting. Jessup is still alive, but his condition is considered hopeless.

Worry Proved Fatal

Mount Camel, Pa., June 18.—David Richards, a 20-year-old youth who was pursuing a career in the law, died on Sunday on the porch of the home of his house, Miss Lizzie Waters, some time during the night. He was found on the porch this morning with a bullet

hole in his temple. Worry over his inability to pay for the furniture for his new home is said to have caused Richards to take his life.

RUSSIA RETALIATES

Duties Advanced on Imports from the United States

Washington, June 18.—The Russian ambassador, Count Cassini, has communicated to the State Department that in consequence of the action of the American government through a treasury order of March 9 last, applying tariff restrictions against Russian petroleum imported into this country, the Russian minister of finance, M. De Witte, has issued an order dated June 7, imposing the high tariff rate of the Russian schedule on American white resin, under Article 28 of the Russian tariff law, and increasing the rate on American bicycles, under Article 173 of the Russian laws. This action is entirely apart from that taken in connection with Russian sugar, and is a new development in the discriminatory duties imposed by this government and the retaliatory duties imposed by Russia. The order of the Russian minister is to take effect on Friday or two weeks from the date of its issuance.

VERNON MARTIN

A Philadelphia Artist Will Paint His Portrait

Winston-Salem, N. C., June 18.—Special.—Mr. Albert Rosenthal, an artist of Philadelphia, arrived here today to paint a life size portrait of Governor Alexander Martin, who was one of the five delegates from North Carolina to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 which framed the Federal Constitution. The picture will be painted from one in possession of Governor Martin's grandnephew, Col. James Martin. Mr. Rosenthal has been employed to paint a series of portraits of all the members of the Constitutional Convention. They will be placed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. He will go to Chapel Hill from here to paint a portrait of Gen. William H. Davis, who was also a member of the convention. From there he will go to Asheville. He will paint the others if they can be found. He is anxious to find the portrait of Richard Caswell, the first Governor under the State Constitution.

Mr. W. A. Linsley, who is in the race for the western North Carolina collectorship, went to Washington tonight. He was accompanied by Congressman Blackburn, who is supporting him.

Dr. Frank Shaffer, who left here a few weeks ago for Europe, will be united in marriage at Cassel, Germany, tomorrow to Miss Margaret Schreder. The couple will take an extended bridal tour before coming to Salem.

Negro Woman Murdered

Waycross, Ga., June 18.—Negroes in this section are greatly wrought up over the murder of Mary Flowers, who was found murdered and lying in a pool of blood. Some time during the night she had been brutally murdered. Everything about the room was bloodstained, and in one corner was a smothering iron with which she was struck. It was "spattered with blood, and some of the woman's hair was matted on it.

The discovery was made by the stepchildren of the dead woman who slept in an adjoining room. The woman's assailant, after knocking her senseless with a flat-iron, stabbed her twice in the neck and throat. Suspicion is directed to Arthur Reeves, who lived in the same house.

Strickers Accept Reduction

London, June 18.—The strike in the iron trade in South Staffordshire, which has lasted sixteen weeks, was brought to a termination this morning. The men resumed work at a ten-per-cent reduction in wages. This was due to the depression in the iron trade.

Another Girl in the Family

London, June 18.—A dispatch received here from St. Petersburg announces the birth of another daughter to the Czarina of Russia.

BUT ONE RIVAL

Russia the Only Menace to Our Supremacy

FACES TO THE FUTURE

Judge Speer Says Some Things that are New and Strange to Southern Ears --Expansionists of Long Ago

Savannah, Ga., June 18.—At the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the State University at Athens this morning Judge Emory Speer, of the United States Court for the District of Georgia, delivered an address before the Alumni Society that is the talk of the State tonight.

He said that the great power in Europe which menaced America was Russia, and she must be crushed by the Anglo-American union. He defended expansion and endorsed the late insular decision of the Supreme Court. Judge Speer called on the young men of the South to give up narrow partisanship and tolerate no longer political machines. In giving the history of the country he pointed out what had been done by Southern men who thought for themselves. He spoke in glowing terms of the work of the Southern States industrially and commercially. In a measure Judge Speer defended combinations of capital. In his conclusion he said:

"In view of the conclusive demonstration of American industrial supremacy, in view of the enormous balance of trade in our favor with foreign lands, it is not wise for the American people, after all that has been said in the platforms of political parties, to consider calmly and well weigh whether the general welfare is the more retarded or promoted by the concentration of capital and the consolidated organization of great industries which are coincident with these enormous national accomplishments? The comprehensive, perspicacious minds which have planned multitudes of industrial combinations of the greatest magnitude have apparently little leisure to speak or write on these topics, but some of them undoubtedly possess astonishing capacity. Is it not well for the American people to inquire more carefully and reflect more profoundly with regard to the effect of these mighty consolidations?

"Are we not too easily driven to conclusions of politicians made for a purpose? Indeed, we are not prejudiced, often irrevocably, by a humorous saying which a bright paragraphist has placed before a million minds at the same moment of time? Even now, how merciless is the war of snipe and paragraph and cartoon directed against that financier or world reputation, Mr. J. P. Morgan. We at least should not forget the incalculable benefits accomplished for the South by the far-sighted, just yet daring conclusion of that remarkable man. The prosperity of an agricultural community may be generally determined by the excellence of its roads, and the prosperity of a modern State by the excellence of its railroads.

Speaking of the need of united action on the part of England and America, the orator said:

"There has been a remarkable parallel in the development of power between the English speaking and the Slavonic races. The Slavonic and Anglo-Saxon races have a common genius for government. Each possesses in the north temperate zone the seat of power, vast territories, capable of supporting countless millions of the human race, and with both the movement of population is towards the Pacific. In Russia eastward, and in America and the British possessions westward the star of empire takes its way. Utterly conflicting in theories of government, the Anglo-Saxon is the chief bulwark of civil and religious liberty on earth, the Slav the representative of despotism in state and church. The Anglo-Saxon bases his civilization on the development of the individual, and Russia, in all of its history, has relied upon his suppression.

"A French writer has predicted that one hundred years hence, leaving China out of the question, there will be two colossal powers in the world, beside which Germany, England, France and Italy will be as pigmies—the United States and Russia. If this prediction be true, and China can not be left out of the question, if Great Britain, in her isolation is to meet her downfall; if our republic, great as it is, is to remain as sole obstacle to the ever progressing, steadily grinding, glacier-like movement of Slavonic power, it will result from trivial jealousies, from baseless prejudices and an ignoble rancor for past differences between the two great members of Anglo-Saxon race with a common blood, a common history, a common freedom of religion, a common liberty of conscience and a common literature; and the spectacle will present the inextinguishable crime of the ages."

On the United States Supreme Court decision in the insular cases he said:

"And even now, belated Americans are bawling anathemas at the Supreme Court of the United States, some of them denouncing it as the plague spot in our judicial system, because that august tribunal, without incorporating into our body politic millions of savages to whom our institutions are incommensurable, have seen in the constitution the power to govern by congress these enormous and most valuable acquisitions of territory achieved by the wisdom of our statesmanship and the valor of our arms. Truly some of these gentlemen have discovered a solitude for the savage Tagals and head-hunters of the Philippine Islands; and, wonderful to

recall, some of these humanitarian statesmen are from practical hard-headed Georgia, a state which, in spite of all the treaties made with the Indians and all the efforts of the Supreme Court and the President of the United States within the memory of every old man now living, drove out the Creek Indians, expelled the Cherokees and took over their possessions. So recent was this remarkable expansion in the boundaries of our own state that today large portion of its territory, a land—ancient Canaan, 'flowing with milk and honey' is commonly known as 'Cherokee Georgia,' in memory of those American Filippios, who, denuded of their assets, the fathers of our philanthropic statesmen sent whirling toward the setting sun. These gentlemen should commend to their souls the doctrine of Daniel Webster, who declared that our politics should stop at low water mark. It is idle for them to protest against expansion. It is an accomplished fact."

MILLS IN FLAMES

Buffalo Suffers a Loss of a Quarter Million

Buffalo, June 18.—The most destructive fire experienced by this city in many months broke out shortly before 2 o'clock this morning in the Frontier flour mill at the foot of Ferry street. The loss in buildings and the contents will aggregate about \$220,000, and the loss resulting from the hindrance of the business interests affected will amount to a large sum.

Not only the Frontier flour plant, but the Ryan elevator and the Queen city mill, as well as the offices of the Erie Ferry Company and a large number of small boat houses, were destroyed by fire. Narrow escapes from death by burning were numerous. The heat was intense and the squatters on Squaw Island were driven from their homes in a panic.

At 4 o'clock this morning the fire was under control, and a few hours later it was extinguished. It is believed that the blaze was caused by a lighted cigar being thrown into the Frontier mill by a passenger on a passing ferry boat.

HOT AFTER LYNCHERS

Grand Jury Strongly Urged to Make an Investigation

New Orleans, June 18.—At the opening of the circuit court at Jackson, Miss., Judge Powell strongly charged the grand jury to investigate the recent lynching of the negro Terry and to return indictments against the guilty parties. At the conclusion of his charge he emphasized the fact that he was thoroughly in earnest by handing the foreman a list of citizens who are said either to have been connected with the lynching or to know of those who were.

The lynching referred to took place about four months ago, the negro having entered the room of a young woman at night and assaulted her. The judge's charge was a severe arraignment of lynching and an appeal to the people of Mississippi to assist in breaking it up. He pointed out that it was not only a great crime, but frequently a great blunder, as has been shown in Mississippi lately when the haste of a mob in lynching prisoners had prevented the real criminals from being captured.

The strong appeal of Judge Powell is taken as evidence that the judiciary of the State, co-operating with Governor Longino, has not abandoned the attempt to suppress lynching in Mississippi in spite of two failures. Governor Longino announced in his inaugural speech his intention to break up lynching in Mississippi. All the power of the State failed in two cases to secure a single conviction of a lyncher, but the last lynching campaign at Sciardin proved the movement to be far stronger than at first, and public sentiment had been well aroused on the subject. The Terry case will show whether it is sufficiently aroused to indict and punish lynchers.

CORRUPT JUDGES

Three Out Four Native Officials Turn Out Bad

Manila, June 18.—Judge Basa, one of the former judges of the courts of first instance, is implicated in the frauds in connection with the administration of the Enriguez estate. This case is well known, and has been dragging through the courts for fifteen years. On March 5 last the Philippines Commission took the matter up and summarily dismissed Senator Mameje, a judge of the court of first instance, for aiding the administrators of the estate in fraudulent transactions. Senator Magallon, another judge of the court of first instance, is also charged with malice and incapacity. Thus three of Manila's four native judges have apparently proved themselves unworthy of confidence, and this goes far to demonstrate the necessity of placing Americans on the bench. The case of Judge Basa will be one of the first to be tried by the newly established Supreme Court.

Directors Elect Officers

Wilmington, N. C., June 18.—Special.—The directors of the South Carolina Pacific Railway met here today and elected Warren G. Elliott, of this city, President of the Atlantic Coast Line, president, and C. S. McCall, of Bensenville, S. C., secretary. No other business was transacted.

Bonds for Good Roads

Wilmington, N. C., June 18.—Special.—A fifty thousand dollar bond issue election for good roads in New Hanover county was held today and carried by a few votes.

BORDER JUSTICE

Men Take the Law in Their Own Hands

HUNTING A DESPERADO

A Mexican Strung up Without Ceremony—Suspected Will Be Tortured if Caught by the Man-hunters

Belmont, Tex., June 18.—Great excitement has been caused here by the news of a clash between a posse of Texas Rangers and a party of armed Mexicans. The Americans were conducting a hunt for Gregorio Cortez and his desperadoes, who killed Robert M. Glover, sheriff of Gonzales county; W. T. Morris, sheriff of Karnes county, and Tony Schnabel, a ranchman, a few days ago. The searching parties now number more than 500 men. A large number of the friends of the murdered officials came up on a gang of Mexicans some miles from this place. When commanded to lay down their arms and reveal the hiding places of the murderers, the Mexicans resisted and a fight followed. The result was that one of them was shot to death, one was hanged, one wounded by a gunshot, and a fourth had his skull crushed with a rifle barrel.

The Mexican who was strung up was commanded, before the rope was put around his neck, to reveal the whereabouts of Cortez and a bandit named Sandavo, but he is said to have died without opening his lips. The captured bandits refused absolutely to furnish the hunting parties with any information. The feeling against the Mexicans is growing and men are joining the American posse which are determined to secure possession of the criminals. It is declared that every Mexican who is suspected of being in league with the murderers will be tortured until they are made to divulge the hiding places of the men wanted for killing the sheriffs.

It is feared here that the fighting will become serious and that there may be international complications as a result of the assaults on the Mexicans.

Remanded to the Coroner

New York, June 18.—Capt. Abraham Johnson and Capt. Sylvester Griffin, commanders, respectively, of the North field and Manch Chunk, the ferry boats in collision in the harbor last Friday, were remanded to the coroner by Magistrate Zeller in the Tombs police court today. Captain Johnson originally was charged with criminal negligence, and Captain Griffin with manslaughter in the second degree. In the coroner's court the charge was homicide. The inquest was set down for July 8. Coroner Zucchi admitted them to bail in the sum of \$2,500.

After Evans' Job

Washington, June 18.—Senator-elect Burton of Kansas, was at the White House this morning and made an engagement to see the President tomorrow in the interest of ex-representative Peters who is a candidate to succeed H. Clay Evans as commissioner of pensions. Senator Burton believes that Mr. Peters' chances are very bright, although Mr. Evans will not admit that he has any idea of retiring from the office.

SHIP PURSUED BY COLOMBIAN REBELS

New Orleans, June 18.—The officers of the steamer Jamaica from Bocas Del Toro, Colombia, report that they were pursued twice at Cocolé by a party of Colombian rebels. The town of Cocolé is near Bocas, and there being no government garrison at the latter place the insurgents, to the number of six hundred, looted the town and especially the Chinese stores. They demanded of Captain Pedersen of the Jamaica that he

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surrender his pilot to them as they wished to attack Bocas Del Toro, and wanted some one to pilot them into the harbor. They also wanted him to surrender the ship's physician and a Colombian officer who happened to be on the vessel. Captain Pedersen refused and put to sea, when the Colombians pursued him some distance in a small boat, but he soon outstripped them. It was learned that the insurgents had seized two Norwegian vessels at Cocolé and used them for expeditions along the coast, looting the smaller villages, and when the supply of coal on these steamers ran out had beached them.

ONCE TOO OFTEN

Berberg Ran His Confidence Game Into the Ground

Washington, June 18.—A warrant for the extradition to England of Franz VonBerberg, arrested in New York on the charge of larceny, was issued by the State Department today and sent to the British embassy. It was charged that Berberg had stolen \$1,500 from a woman whom he had pretended to marry in London. Evidence was produced at the hearing before United States Commissioner Alexander in New York that the accused, whose real name is said to be Emanuel Borges, was a member of a gang which played a desperate game to secure money. According to the story told one of the gang would make love to a woman and arrange a mock marriage, his accomplices assuming the part of the minister and witnesses. Then the pretended husband would secure what money the woman had and desert her. It was alleged that Berberg has played the part successfully a number of times. He will be sent to England in charge of a British officer sent here for the purpose.

SEVERELY TESTED

The Cup Defender Gives a Good Account of Herself

Newport, June 18.—There never was a yacht that in one day was out through a more severe test with light sails than was the cup defender Constitution today when she spent four and a half hours under sail in the open sea. It was the first trial of the big boat since the repairs to her at Bristol, and it was most satisfactory in every particular. In fact not since she has been launched has the crew been kept so hard at it. While out every light sail in her sail locker, with the exception of No. 1 spinnaker, was broken and thrown to the breeze, and no fault could be found with the fit of any. She set four different jib compasses, a balloon jib and balloon staysail, besides the No. 2 spinnaker. It was an ideal day for yacht sailing; there was a light northerly wind and the sea was practically smooth, there being barely a ripple on the water in the bay. Outside, however, there was a good off shore breeze with a force of perhaps seven knots an hour.

The Constitution reached her moorings about 4.45 o'clock, and Mr. Duncan came ashore. He said the day had been a most satisfactory one and that every thing had worked finely. He said that he had used every sail on the yacht, and said that he would continue the work each day.

Court House for Buncombe

Asheville, N. C., June 18.—Special.—Buncombe county today voted on the question of issuing fifty thousand dollars of bonds to build a new court-house on the land donated by Geo. W. Pack, a former Cleveland, Ohio, millionaire, who now lives in Asheville. Asheville township gave sixteen hundred majority for the bonds, but the county precincts generally voted against the proposition. They have not been heard from since the polls closed, but will not give more than eight hundred or a thousand at most against the proposition.

The Independence Sails Again

Boston, June 18.—With a steering gear that Captain Haff did not place much reliance on, the Independence went out first Boston light this afternoon for her first spin today since the mast was shortened, the sail area reduced and the stern post rudder hung in place instead of the experimental balance rudder. Although it was a satisfactory demonstration.

PORTORICO'S SHAPPY DAY

July 4th Will Usher in the Era of Free Trade

Washington, June 18.—The cabinet, at the meeting today, discussed for some time affairs in Porto Rico, the matter of establishing free trade between the island and the United States having been presented by Secretary Hay, who was advised yesterday by Governor Allen of the calling of an extra session of the island council. The council will meet July 4, and then the free trade proclamation will be read by the governor.

The heads of the different departments of the island have considered the report of the treasurer, which shows that the revenues of Porto Rico are sufficient to maintain the government and pay all expenses. Besides this, there is now a surplus. According to the terms of the Foraker law, when this condition is reached, free trade is to be entered into.

The date when the tariff will cease will be announced in the governor's proclamation. The island revenues will thereafter be derived from internal taxation and under what is known as the Ifalander law, fixing a system of property taxation somewhat similar to the tax laws operating in the States. Although it has several features which are to some extent objectionable to the Porto Ricans, its terms are gladly accepted by the people for the reason that they are to realize free trade with this country, which they have been striving to obtain since the island became a possession of the United States.

Governor Allen's report to the State Department shows that the Porto Ricans are rejoicing greatly over the prospect of the speedy removal of the objectionable tariff duties.

OFFICIAL STORY OF MARTIN'S RASCALITY

Legislative Committees Report—Treasurer Lacy is a Loser—Martin Stole \$16,551

The report of the committee appointed by the General Assembly to investigate the accounts of Maj. W. H. Martin, the managing institutional clerk in the office of ex-State Treasurer Worth, has been completed.

The report will not be made public until signed by all the members and transmitted to the Governor. Representative F. M. Shamonhouse of Mecklenburg, who drafted the findings of the committee, completed his work yesterday. Both he and Senator T. M. Arrington have signed the report, which was yesterday forwarded by express to Judge F. D. Winston, the third member of the committee, for his signature.

The shortage of Major Martin has been covered by the committee to be \$16,551.33. As soon as the report has been completed Treasurer Lacy will make demand on ex-Treasurer Worth's bond for

the amount of defalcation. Action will of course be taken to compel the Baltimore Surety Company, which gave Major Martin's bond, to make good the shortage. The company gave an annual bond of \$5,000. As Major Martin's theft exceeded that sum slightly in the course of a year, the actual loss sustained by Major Martin and his bondsmen is not large.