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BELARINO IS OUT

Filipino General Surrenders His Command

ALL QUIET IN ALBAY

Great Satisfaction Expressed in Manila—The Charges Against Carman Have Been Dropped.

Manila, July 6.—A bulletin posted today at the headquarters of General Chaffee was the source of a great deal of satisfaction to the American officials, for it announced the surrender of General Belarino, the Filipino commander in Albay province.

Belarino yielded to the forces of Col. Theo J. Wint of the Sixth Cavalry on the usual terms to the insurgents, and the surrender took place at Legaspi, the capital of the province.

The Filipino force consisted of five aides, two hundred and fifty-four men and two hundred and fourteen rifles. Besides the military force that yielded, sixteen presidents of the province surrendered to Colonel Wint at the same time. It is believed that this will put an end to the hostilities in Albay province.

By order of General MacArthur, Provost Marshal Davis has remitted the bond furnished by D. M. Carman, the Californian arrested last February on charges of furnishing supplies to insurgents. Mr. Carman has been restored to full liberty.

The charges against Carman were based on the fact that he used a pass issued by General Otis to ship supplies through the blockade lines. He denied that he did this with any criminal intent, and it was asserted at the time of his arrest that many Manila firms were guilty of the same practice.

In May it was announced that the prosecution of Carman had been abandoned temporarily, and in June his bail of \$10,000 was materially reduced. When the latter action was taken permission to return to the United States was extended to Carman, and it was said that the case against him would be dropped.

ARRIVAL INCANTON

Mrs. McKinley Makes the Trip Without Trouble

Canton, Ohio, July 6.—President and Mrs. McKinley arrived in Canton shortly after 10 o'clock this morning on the regular Pennsylvania train to which was attached the private cars Olympia and Hungary. The president and Mrs. McKinley occupied the Olympia. In the Hungary were Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, the Misses Barber and a number of servants and members of the White House clerical force.

The presidential party was met at the depot by hundreds of citizens and a most cordial welcome was given the president and Mrs. McKinley as they stepped from the train. Among those who met the president and Mrs. McKinley were ex-Secretary Day, John C. Dueber, Postmaster George E. Fresse, Joseph S. Dimoulou, Julius Whiting, Jr., Hon. F. E. Hase and R.M. and Mrs. M. C. Barber.

In compliance with the wish of the president, on account of Mrs. McKinley's health, there was no demonstration such as was given on the return of the president to Canton last summer. There was no music, no beating of drums or tooting of horns. The court house, all public buildings, stores and private residences from the depot to the McKinley home were decorated with flags and bunting and all waved a welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley entered the president's carriage and were driven to the McKinley home. The president's carriage led the way from the depot, and all along the route Mr. McKinley was kept busy acknowledging greetings from the hundreds who patiently withstood the rays of the sun to welcome him home. Although tired from the long ride, Mrs. McKinley greeted the trip well, and smilingly stood the friends who gathered about the train and carriage to welcome her home again. She expressed herself pleased to get back to Canton.

A NEELY MEMENTO

Story Brought Out by the Big Bank Failure

New York, July 6.—The failure of the Seventh National Bank has brought to light a strange story of old Spanish, French and Cuban coins the actual value of the coins was \$964,230.03. These were shipped from Havana by J. T. Neely who conducted the Cuban postoffice department, and is now awaiting trial for embezzlement.

Two lots were shipped, the first amounting to \$8,634.12, and the second \$955,595.91. The coins came here in pouches of the United States railway mail service, and upon receipt at the New York postoffice, Postmaster Vaucott refused to let them be opened until he had been taken to the sub-treasury in a counted. There they were sent to

the assay office, where they were assayed, bought and paid for with the sum of \$964,230.03. The superintendent of the assay office stated today that the check was made on the United States treasury to the order of Neely who produced the coins and was the only person known in the transaction at the assay office.

The money went to the credit of the post-office at the Seventh National Bank. The dates of the transaction were September 23, when the smaller shipment was presented, and October 3. The report comes from Havana that these coins for which Neely got full credit with the post-office department were got into his possession at about the value of old junk. The coins were 20 franc pieces and Spanish pesetas, and were 37 fine.

Circus Train Wrecked

Gleiwitz, Silesia, July 6.—Barnum & Bailey's circus train was in collision today at Beuthen, upper Silesia. One person was killed and several injured. A great amount of damage was done to the material of the show.

Great Western Handicap

Chicago, July 6.—The Great Western handicap, run this afternoon at Washington Park, was won by Advance Guard, 5 to 1; Terminis, 8 to 1 second, and Star Chamber, 8 to 1, third.

England's Trade Balance.

London, July 6.—The board of trade returns for the month of June, which were issued today, show that there was a decrease in imports of £245,951. For the six months ended June 30, the returns showed an increase in imports of £1,849,791 and a decrease in exports of £5,588,436. The coal exports decreased a million dollars.

Rev. M. J. Hunt is Dead

Greensboro, N. C., July 6.—Special-Rev. Moses J. Hunt of Burlington, one of the oldest Methodist preachers in North Carolina, died at the home of his son in Greensboro this afternoon. He will be buried at Burlington tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Hunt was seventy-seven years old. For almost half a century he had been a member of the North Carolina Conference. He is survived by a widow and ten children.

Russia's Note

Washington, July 6.—A copy of the Russian note delivered to the State Department yesterday explaining Russia's action in imposing discriminating duties on American bicycles, machinery and naval stores has been sent to the Secretary of the Treasury with a request for his views and for information to enable the State Department to respond to the communication.

Makes Us Proud

London, July 6.—Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, one of the American ladies who raised the fund with which the hospital ship Maine was bought and equipped for the use of the British, in the Boer war, has been gazetted as an Honorary Lady of Grace of the church of St. John of Jerusalem. Mrs. Ronalds is one of the most influential American women living in England.

Attempted Too Much

New Milford, Conn., July 6.—Sheldon Edwards of Roxbury, a page in the United States Senate, while trying to dive to the bottom of Lake Waramaug, was drowned within sight of thirty residents of Roxbury, with whom he was spending the day at the lake. John Whitehead of Washington, his companion, made a gallant attempt to rescue Edwards and nearly lost his life. Edwards tried to dive to the bottom of the deepest spot in the lake, and evidently so hurt himself as to prevent his swimming.

An Heir to Rice's Millions

Conneaut, O., July 6.—C. E. Waters, a saloon keeper here, claims to be an heir of the late William Rice of New York and Texas, for whose murder Albert Patrick, the attorney, and Jones, the valet, have been indicted. Waters did not know he was an heir until a New York law firm notified him that the other heirs who are attempting to break the will had mentioned him to the lawyer. Waters says his grandfather was a half sister to the dead millionaire.

Headed Off Examination

Elizabeth, N. J., July 6.—William A. Ordice, former manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, shot himself this morning in the police headquarters, where he was taken to be examined as to his mental condition. He was recently in the Morris Plains asylum and again showed signs of derangement. He had a revolver secreted in his stockings and shot himself after being placed in a cell. He died in the Elizabeth General Hospital two hours later. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

The Pope's Labor Scheme

London, July 6.—Attention was called some time ago to an interesting movement initiated by the Vatican for the formation of leagues of Catholic workmen, deliberately designed to fight socialism and to fill the places of strikers when strikes were not adequately provoked. It is now announced by the Vatican that the scheme has met with phenomenal success. In Rome there is a branch with 2,000 members, the Genoa branch has 1,800 members, Florence has 1,400, the Milan 1,000, while there are strong branches in other parts. Strikes organized in completely different towns have been completely defeated by the action of Catholic workmen, and the extremists have become greatly alarmed.

A GOOD BRIGAND

Mussolini Described as a Paragon of Virtue

A HERO IN HIS WAY

He Has a Grievance Against the Government, But Is Willing to Forgive and Forget—Now Negotiating

London, July 6.—The thrilling case of Mussolini, the notorious Italian brigand who for months has defied Italy's military and police power, has now entered the negotiation stage. Signor Mariglia, mayor of Africa Di Calabria, is now in Rome as an envoy extraordinary with full powers to negotiate for the brigand's capitulation on honorable terms.

Mussolini's great and abiding grievance is that he was unjustly condemned for murdering the first man for whose death he was responsible. It was not a case of murder, he contends, but of lawful self-defense. If the government will grant him a fresh trial he will surrender. He is not in any degree worried about the score of murders he has since committed because the victims of his knife or gun were base wretches who perjured themselves in order to secure the conviction of an innocent man or were persons engaged in the hunt for him, and therefore fair game. There is no capital punishment in Italy, and all that can be done to Mussolini for his manifold crimes is to send him to prison for life. This he will not mind at all, provided he is enabled first to vindicate his character in connection with his original indiscretion.

Signor Mariglia takes himself and his mission and his client very seriously. Mussolini, he says, can never be captured, either by guile or force. Counting the losses sustained by the peasants through their fear of the brigand's preventing them from working on their lands, the two years campaign against Mussolini has cost, according to the mayor's estimate, five million lire.

The Rome correspondent of The Sun writes of him as a man of almost unparalleled force of character and of almost unparalleled courage. He is a famous brigand, and here is the resultant word portrait:

"Mussolini is not an ordinary man by any means. He is intelligent and is absolutely superior. If he had the advantages of a proper education he would have developed into a genius and man of notion, who would have astonished Italy. One has only to talk with him to realize his great qualities and personal magnetism. He is quite alive to the advantages of a lack of education, and intends to overcome them. As soon as he is sent to prison he intends to obtain permission to pursue a course of study which he has mapped out for himself. He has resolved also to be of exemplary behavior so that he may obtain, if possible, some commutation of his sentence. Physically Mussolini is a handsome young fellow. He is rather more than six feet tall, of dark complexion and has black eyes. He wears a small moustache. He taught himself to read and write, and has composed songs which the population of Astromont are always singing."

It is perfectly obvious, from Signor Mariglia's statement, that Mussolini is an injured innocent.

CONSTITUTION BEATS COLUMBIA

The Independence Not in the Race at Any Stage

Newport, July 6.—Unless the Independence can do better than she did in the race today against the Constitution and Columbia, to quote her owner's words, "The reason for Independence's no longer existing." In a tight wind from the east that blew from seven to ten knots an hour, and with the sun rather rough, the Constitution beat the Independence, going 45 miles to windward, 50 minutes and 42 seconds, and the Columbia beat the Independence 48 minutes and 44 seconds. At the finish the Constitution was 11 minutes and 4 seconds ahead of the Columbia, and the Independence was not in sight.

On the beat out the Constitution beat the Columbia 1 minute and 58 seconds actual sailing time, and running home the Constitution beat the Columbia 9 minutes and 8 seconds actual sailing. These times, while they show great differences between the yachts, hardly show the true form of the sailing abilities of the races. There were some flukes and errors made, but they were not costly to the Constitution as she was sailed with rare good judgment from start to finish. On the run home the Columbia lost by an error in handling sails. On the Independence a grave error of judgment put the yacht way behind early in the race and she got all the worst of the flukes in the wind.

William Butler Duncan, Jr., was early on board the Constitution. With him were Ralph B. Ellis and Mr. Tyrone, Reginald Brooks and James Stillman, Jr. Ex-Commander E. D. Morgan had some friends on the Columbia, Charles Francis Adams 2nd, had charge of the yacht Independence, and with him were C. H. W. Foster, Ned Horton, Arthur Parker, C. C. Clapp, I. M. Clarke, Frank Crowninshield, B. B. Crowninshield, A. D. Wilson, the sailmaker, and George Lawley, the builder. Captain Rhodes sailed the Constitution and used her well. Captain Bard was

just as expert on the Columbia; but it is probable that Captain Hank on the Independence was hampered. He so much talent that he was responsible for the mistakes made.

The race was 15 miles to windward and return, and the compass course was given as east.

The Constitution gave a marvellous display of fast sailing in light weather and came in at 5:10:48. As she crossed she was greeted by those from all the vessels in the vicinity. The Columbia crossed the line at 5:59:29 and she too was given a good welcome. Away off in the fog the Independence could be made out trying to get home. The Electra was waiting at the line to take her time, but some time after the Columbia crossed the Independence gave up the race and sailed for the harbor by the shortest route. On actual sailing the Constitution beat Columbia 9 minutes and 8 seconds off the wind. Over the whole course the Constitution beat the Columbia 11 minutes and 4 seconds actual time. She had to allow the other boat one minute and 17 seconds, so that she won the race by 9 minutes and 49 seconds.

A Filipino Colony in Guam

Washington, July 6.—The Filipino military and police prisoners in the island of Guam have arranged a government of their own, with General Rio Del Pilar as president, and are carrying it on within a limited area. The territorial boundaries of the government is a barbed-wire fence enclosing their colony. The location of the camp is beautiful and it is situated about three miles from Agaña, the capital. General Rio Del Pilar and his associates have comfortable and commodious quarters. This information comes to the Navy Department from Commander Seaton Schroeder, governor of Guam.

MURPHY'S MISSION

A Boston Man Going After a Boating Trophy

Boston, July 6.—When the Cunard liner Ivernia sailed for Liverpool today she carried a well known Boston young man in the person of Herman Dudley Murphy, best known as an artist and amateur canoeist of ability. Mr. Murphy's mission is to try to wrest from the present holder the challenge cup of the Royal Canoe Club, the races for which are to be sailed the middle of next month at Longton Harbor.

Accompanying the artist sailor is Charles G. Johnson, a 14 year old Winchester boy, who will assist him in the practice spins to take place before the race for the cup. Johnson is a robust and fearless lad and is already an expert at sailing canoes, having recently won the Mystic challenge cup offered by the Winchester Boat Club, against a field including Mr. Murphy and Paul Butler, the famous canoeist.

ATHLETICS IN ENGLAND

Part of the Events Won by American College Men

London, July 6.—The annual championship meeting of the amateur athletic association was held at Huddersfield today. More than a hundred events were taken in the morning owing to the presence of American athletes.

The weightlifting event was won by W. Coe of the London Athletic Club, with a distance of 45 feet 1.2 inches. His nearest competitor was Geo. Cox, formerly of Princeton University, but now represents the London Athletic Club.

The 120-yard hurdle race was won by A. J. Krauszlein, of the University of Pennsylvania, who defeated Trafford by four yards in 15.3 seconds.

A. F. Duffy, of Georgetown University, won the one hundred yard dash by two yards in ten seconds, flat. R. W. Wadswell, of the University Athletic Club, was second, and D. Murray, of Ireland, was third.

The mile race was won by Cockshott, by twenty yards in 4 minutes, 21.5 seconds. A. S. Rubb, the holder of the championship, was second and D. E. Loge third.

The half-mile race was won by Cleave by 12 yards in 1 minute, 59.35 seconds. Kenyon was second and Nelson third.

The hammer-throwing event was won by Keely by a throw of 138 feet, 6 inches. May was second and Locke third.

Shrubbs won the four-mile race by two hundred yards. His time was 20 minutes, 1.45 seconds. Barker and Appleby ran second and third.

The Trouble at Buenos Ayres

Washington, July 6.—W. B. Lord, United States minister at Buenos Ayres, this morning advised the State Department that a state of siege had been declared in that city for six months.

His message confirms the cable dispatches published this morning from the Argentine capital. Mr. Lord makes no mention, however, of the censorship of messages, and therefore it is supposed that there will be no interruption of official dispatches.

The cause of the trouble is said to have been the attempt of the Argentine congress to consolidate the public debt. No danger to American interests is anticipated.

Should the disorders prove serious the cruiser Atlanta will be sent to Buenos Ayres.

Lorillard Expected to Die

New York, July 6.—The death of Pierre Lorillard is expected at any moment, according to reports circulated at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was said that Mr. Lorillard has failed to improve as was expected during the night, and Dr. Edward Kilroe, Mr. Lorillard's private physician, refuses to answer any questions regarding his patient's condition.

ACROSS THE SEA

A Naval Station in Europe Again

THE ORDER GIVEN OUT

Rear Admiral Cromwell Will Sail in the Chicago to Assume Command—Other Ships Assigned

Washington, July 6.—The intention of the Navy Department to re-establish the European naval station as soon as the conditions in the Philippines permit the assignment of a sufficient number of ships to European waters will be carried into effect as soon as Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, now at Rio De Janeiro, can get to Europe. Orders to proceed to Europe were sent to Admiral Cromwell recently, but the fact was not made public as the Navy Department feared that circumstances might arise to prevent him from leaving South America. Today Admiral Cromwell telegraphed from Rio an acknowledgment of the receipt of the orders to proceed to Europe, but did not say when he would sail. He is the present commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic station. He will retain the Chicago as his flagship in European waters.

Others were telegraphed to the cruiser Albany and the gunboat Nashville which left Cavite for Singapore, July 3, to proceed to Europe, reporting to Admiral Cromwell on his arrival within the limits of the station. Admiral Cromwell will telegraph the commander of the Albany where that vessel and the Nashville are to meet the Chicago, if a rendezvous is deemed necessary. The orders to Admiral Cromwell give him discretion as to his movements.

The European station was discontinued shortly before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war when Rear Admiral John A. Howell was ordered from Lisbon to the West Indies, on his flagship, the cruiser San Francisco. It was the Navy Department's intention to re-establish the station last year with Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers as commander-in-chief, but it was determined to wait until peace in the Philippines was assured. Admiral Rodgers was assigned as second in command of the Asiatic station, and is now on the flagship New York at Kobe, Japan. He will probably be sent to relieve Admiral Cromwell in Europe next year.

Commander E. C. Pendleton of the cruiser Albany, also at Rio, will remain in command of the South Atlantic station until a flag officer is appointed to succeed Admiral Cromwell there. Several rear admirals are available for the first duty. The Atlanta will be the only vessel left on the South Atlantic station when the Chicago departs.

DUMPED IN A SWAMP

Non-union Men Run Out of Town by Strikers

Charleston, July 6.—More outrages were committed by striking machinists last night when a party used force in transporting six non-union men to a swamp some distance from the city, where they were left and warned that they would be killed if they attempted to return to the city. A volley of about fifty shots was fired as a warning. The non-union men had been bodily thrown from the special train which was held up by the strikers yesterday morning and they had been without food for 24 hours. Two of the kidnapped party managed to reach the city at daylight and reported the affair at Southern Railway headquarters. They said that four of their companions were still in the swamps unable to leave. Warrants were sworn out against the strikers this afternoon, but no arrests have been made as yet.

A posse was sent to the swamps and the men were rescued and brought to the city. They were under police protection tonight. Thus far the strikers have been successful in preventing non-union men from working in the railroad shops.

DEWEY'S ORDERS

Admiral Crowninshield Author of the Famous Dispatch

Washington, July 6.—Rear Admiral S. Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, returned to Washington this afternoon from Newport where he has been attending the meeting of the general board of the navy. He affirmed the correctness of the statement made by Secretary Long in Boston yesterday that he (Admiral Crowninshield) had written the famous order to Admiral Dewey to capture or destroy the Spanish ships in the Philippines. Further than that Admiral Crowninshield declined to say. He preferred to wait until Secretary Long returned to Washington next week before

Noble Sacrifice

London, July 6.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that the cruiser Varyag, which has just arrived from the United States, where she was built for the Russian government, narrowly escaped a disaster today. A trolley carrying six highly explosive shells had been instructed to address the board of the dock, when the son of General Richter, aide-de-camp to the Czar, threw himself before the trolley. He was knocked down and nearly killed. His prompt action, however, brought the trolley to a standstill and prevented what most surely would have been a disastrous explosion had the shells hit the dock.

fore telling the circumstances of how the dispatch was written, he said.

A reporter asked if this meant that he wanted to verify his recollection of the matter. "Oh, no," replied the admiral, "my recollection is perfectly clear on the subject, and there are others who were at the White House the day that it was written who remember all about it."

Von Hohenloke Dead

Berne, Switz., July 6.—Prince Von Hohenloke, Count Von Buelow's predecessor, as imperial chancellor of Germany, died at Bagaz today.

Prince Clevis Zn Hohenloke-Schillingsfurst was born at Rothenburg, March 21, 1819. He completed his education at the University of Göttingen in 1842 and entered the Prussian diplomatic service.

At the age of 17 he became an hereditary member of the Bavarian Parliament and subsequently served as ambassador to Athens, Florence and Rome. In 1849 he married the Princess of Sayn Wittgenstein and retired to private life. After visiting England, France and Italy he re-entered Parliamentary life in 1860 and became an advocate of an alliance with Prussia.

Huckleberries in Edgecombe

(Tarboro Southern.)
Over the E. C. road have been shipped this season fifty or sixty crates of huckleberries. This is simply a beginning. Next year the shipments will probably be very large.

In the neighborhoods of Turnage and Tuddy these berries are said to be very abundant and remarkably large. If expectations are realized the profits on the huckleberry crop of these sections will exceed those on cotton and peanuts and tobacco.

SHOOTING WAS ALL RIGHT

The Grand Jury Absolves Dr. Payne from Blame

Boston, July 6.—Absolved from all blame in connection with the shooting escapade at his home in Mount Vernon street, recently, Dr. Sumner Payne, the well known club man and crack shot, will not be called upon to meet the charge of assault with intent to murder. The newly drawn grand jury at its sitting this week took up the case against him, and at the close of the experts' hearing voted to return no bill. The report was made this forenoon in the Superior Criminal Court.

Reaching his home on the evening of May 29, Dr. Payne found Peter F. Damm, a well known music teacher, sitting in a room with Mrs. Payne. The teacher did not wear his coat. The doctor drew a revolver from his pocket. Several shots were fired, each passing within a hairsbreadth of Damm's head. Naturally excited and confused, the latter ran to the street. Running swiftly across the common without hat or coat, he was met by a policeman, to whom he told the cause of his flight.

Dr. Payne was arrested a day or two afterwards. There was much speculation with regard to the charge to be preferred against him. Many thought he would not be accused of assault with intent to kill, owing to his reputation as a marksman. Payne admitted that he could easily have killed the music teacher if he had had such an intent.

HOUSE CLEANING IN PEKIN

Preparing for Return of the Imperial Court

Pekin, July 6.—Preparations for the return of the Chinese court from Singan Fu to Peking are now going actively forward, and everything will be in readiness for the dowager empress and the emperor by the time they arrive in the capital. The forbidden city was yesterday closed to the public, preparatory to refurbishing the palace for the occupancy of the court, and it is understood that it will not be again opened until the rulers and their suite arrive.

The palace is the least injured of the several imperial compounds, having practically stood intact during the siege, and it has suffered comparatively little during the exciting events at Peking. A portion of the winter palace was recently turned over to the Chinese and this has also been closed for repairs. The main buildings of the winter palace were burned. Everything more valuable, including even the carvings, was taken away by the late occupants.

The summer palace is still in the possession of the English and the Italians. Part of the ornaments contained in the guest hall by the English are the only movables that have been preserved.

Owing to the enormous expense of repairing the dismantled and burned city gates, it is proposed that new structures be erected over the Chien Men entrance. The transfer of state business from Singan Fu to Peking has already commenced. All the provincial officials have been instructed to address the board of civil appointments at Peking instead of Singan Fu hereafter.

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