

## GOT HIS RELEASE

### Admiral Kimberly Pleads a Physical Disability

## LONG TERM OF SERVICE

### First Time in Fifty-five Years That He Has Asked to Be Excused—His Successor Not Yet Designated

Washington, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department today granted Rear Admiral Kimberly's request that he be relieved from duty on the court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley. His successor has not yet been selected. Admiral Kimberly's letter to the department, and a reply by Acting Secretary Hackett were made public today. The following is the correspondence between Admiral Kimberly and the Navy Department:

West Newton, Mass., July 29, 1901. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a court of inquiry which is to convene on the 12th of September, in which I am named as a member. I regret to have to request that I may be detached from said duty, owing to disability from a weak heart and its attending complications, being under medical treatment for the same. Much to my mortification, this is the first department order that I am unable to honor during a naval life of fifty-five years. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

L. A. KIMBERLY, Rear Admiral U. S. N. (Retired), John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 2, 1901.

Sir—The department is in receipt of your letter of 29th of July, expressing a regret on your part at being obliged to ask that you may be detached from the duty of serving upon the court of inquiry convened the 12th of September next. The department learns with regret that you are suffering from a weak heart and its attending complications, for which you are under medical treatment. Such being the case, the department is reluctantly compelled to grant your request.

Your letter continues: "Much to my mortification, this is the first department order that I am unable to honor during a naval life of fifty-five years." Let me hasten to assure you that there is no cause for mortification at this incident. On the contrary, it affords an opportunity of which the department gladly avails itself to congratulate you for a record so loyal to the service. Moreover, this record amply justifies the wisdom of the Secretary of the Navy in assigning you to the grave and conspicuous duty of serving upon the court.

Permit me to express the hope that your health will continue to improve so that in future, should a less arduous duty be required of you, you may be fully able to respond.

Very respectfully,  
F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, U. S. N. (Retired), West Newton, Mass.

A selection in place of Admiral Kimberly will be made shortly.

## Knitting Mill at Winston

Winston-Salem, N. C., Aug. 2.—Special.—L. A. Vaughn, one of Winston's capitalists, will establish a big knitting mill next month. He has bought machinery and will manufacture children's union suits and ribbed underwear for ladies.

## Charlotte's Public Library

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 2.—Special.—The contract for the Carnegie Library was awarded today by the committee to Wheeler, McMichael & Co., a local firm of architects. The building will be of pressed brick, one story high, with a dome, and will cost about twenty thousand dollars. Nine firms of architects presented plans.

## Boer Lager Broken Up

Durban, Natal, says that on the night of July 29 British scouts broke up a Boer lager at Joubert's farm. The Boers had seven killed and a few wounded. The British had no casualties. Nine Boers were taken prisoners and 60 horses and 200 cattle were captured.

## Arsenic in the Bread

Prague, Aug. 2.—Excitement has been caused here by the discovery that much of the bread eaten by the inhabitants had been poisoned. A large number of persons have been taken seriously ill and some of them may die. The symptoms indicate that the poison used was arsenic. There is no solution of the mystery.

## Warning to Murderers Boers

London, Aug. 2.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain informed the House of Commons today that, owing to the Boers killing non-combatants and natives the government had telegraphed to General Kitchener instructing him that any persons found guilty of this offense must suffer the death penalty. He added that General French had been ordered to communicate these instructions to Commandant Kritzinger and other Boer leaders. Mr. Chamberlain assured the

House that General Kitchener would not return from South Africa until he (Kitchener) and the government were satisfied that it would be safe for him to do so.

## Wireless Telegraph Out West

Milwaukee, Aug. 2.—W. L. Merceau, superintendent of the Pere Marquette system, has announced that his company would in the near future install wireless telegraphy between Manitowac and Ludington, over 156 miles of open water. Later on the Pere Marquette company expects to equip all of its steamers with the system. It is also announced that the Northwestern Wireless Telegraph Company of Chicago is moving ahead on its plan to connect this city with Chicago by commercial wireless telegraph.

## A Forty Million Depot

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Plans for a central railroad station here, estimated to cost forty million dollars are being prepared to be submitted at a meeting of railway officials to be held August 15.

Eighteen of the 22 railroad companies with Chicago terminals have approved the scheme as drawn by the council committee appointed to investigate the question of a single terminal, and believe the plan can be carried to a successful conclusion.

The Illinois Central, Northwestern, Pennsylvania and Great Western railroads are the only ones which have thus far not given their approval.

## SHIP BUILDING

### PLANT IN ALABAMA

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 2.—Alabama Port, thirty miles south of Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico, is to have a ship building plant to cost \$4,000,000 and which will be capable of building six steamships at the same time. The work of construction will begin in November and will be rushed to completion. The plant when finished will employ 3,000 hands. This announcement was made last night by S. B. McComico, of New York, one of a party who spent the day investigating the advantages of Alabama Port.

## LI HUNG CHANG DYING?

### Disquieting Report from a Source That Is Not the Best

London, Aug. 2.—Numerous reports have been received here today to the effect that Earl Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace commissioner, is dying at Peking. One London newspaper prints a dispatch from Shanghai stating that it is believed in that city that the aged Celestial diplomat cannot recover. Another dispatch states that he is known to be critically ill, but that his death is not expected.

Reports from Shanghai are not to be accepted without question, and, as no tidings have been received here direct from Peking, many hesitate to believe that the earl is in a dying condition. It is known, however, that Li Hung Chang has been in poor health for a long time, and not a great while ago he was reported as critically ill. If he should die it is feared here that serious complications are likely to follow, since there are many questions yet to be decided by the representatives of the powers and the Chinese peace envoys.

Another disquieting report has been received here via Shanghai to the effect that the emperor dowager, the empress and their court have decided not to return to Peking before October. It was decided some time ago that the return should be made in September, and the dispatch gives no explanation of the change in plans. The reason to be assigned by the court is awaited here with considerable interest.

A third report from China says that France has demanded a concession for steamboats on the Grand canal. This is thought to be an inopportune time to make such a demand, and may cause trouble between the ministers and the representatives of the Chinese government.

## MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO

### Report of Race War Was a False Alarm

Birmingham, Aug. 2.—William Vann, while making through the country to his old home in Anniston with his wife and two children was set upon by Charley Reoad, a negro, near Cedar Grove, in St. Clair county, 20 miles east of here, last night. Vann died from injuries inflicted by the negro.

Justice Purcival held an inquest near the spot where the killing occurred and Read was held for the crime. While the negro was being given a trial this afternoon in the woods a mob of citizens took him from two guards, carried him to a grove back of the place where he worked and strung him to a tree. The negro was strangled to death. A false report reached here that a race riot was on, and the sheriff and six deputies heavily armed hurried to the scene, but they were not needed.

## Mob Quiets Down

New Orleans, Aug. 2.—Advices tonight from Carrollton, Miss., deny the reports circulated today that three negroes had been lynched for the Tallaherri murder. The posse is still scouring the country, but the sheriff thinks the trouble is over. Governor Lougino says that the lynching could have been prevented by the sheriff calling for troops who were under arms as a matter of precaution at Jackson.

## SAW THE SULTAN

### General Corbin Visits the Monarch of Jolo

## HIS MAJESTY AT WAR

### The Chinese Consul at Manila Denies the Stories Told About Him—No Revolution in Rizal Province

Jolo, P. I., Aug. 2.—4 p. m.—Adjutant General Corbin and his party arrived yesterday and spent the day here. They found that the sultan was fighting the rebellious Datos, Calve and Joaquinia, 15 miles away in the mountains. Couriers were dispatched to notify the sultan of the arrival of the party, and the travel-stained sultan and his court returned in the evening. There was a reception to the visitors by the ruler and his court, with a guard of honor of 100 men armed with Mauser rifles. The latter remained outside the walled city.

The sultan represents that he expects the early subjugation of the rebellious Datos. This will close a comic war in fact that I contributed 10,000 taels for which only 40 men have been killed during two months fighting. The trouble does not concern the Americans at all, being entirely confined to the Moros, over whom the sultan will soon regain control. Adjutant General Corbin presented a handsome pair of binoculars to the sultan who immediately returned to his camp.

Manila, Aug. 2.—Chen Yi Chiang, the Chinese consul here, who has been accused of "squeezing," in order to recoup himself the 100,000 taels which, it is alleged, he paid to Li Hung Chang for securing his appointment, denies that the commissioner who has arrived here from the Chinese legation at Washington, is investigating charges against him. The commissioner, the consul says, is investigating the conduct of the first secretary. The consul adds: "The only foundation for the allegation that I purchased my post is based on the fact that I contributed 10,000 taels for the relief of the famine sufferers at Jeso, Manchuria, prior to my appointment."

There is no question but that charges and counter charges will be made on both sides. The resignation of five members of the directorate of the Federal party because of their having been appointed to official positions means that there will be a reorganization of that party. Felipe Benamino will probably be elected president of the reorganized body.

The Spanish newspapers ridicule the exaggerations printed in American newspapers here to the effect that a new revolution is budding in Rizal province, the new province formed of Manila and Morong. The Spanish papers say the so-called revolutionists are merely lawless persons who are unable to settle down to peace conditions. The story probably arose from the recent discovery by the police of the existence of an unlawful secret society.

Major Maus, of the medical corps, has been appointed insular health commissioner, and H. M. Robinson, assistant director of posts. The government will probably arm the insular constabulary and municipal police with rifles captured from the insurgents by the army. These rifles will be purchased from the army by the civil authorities out of the funds now on hand.

## NEGROES IN THE MILLS

### Steel Strike Affords Black Workmen an Opportunity

Cleveland, O., Aug. 2.—The big steel combine is utilizing negro labor to supplant its white workmen in the Newburg mills here. Already a couple hundred colored men have come to the city from Pittsburg, Homestead and adjacent iron centres in Pennsylvania. They are brought here by one of their own race, who is acting as agent for the steel corporation. When the colored men arrive they are sent to the mill where a large dwelling house is used as a domicile.

Many more negroes, it is said, will be brought here, and a general emigration of colored workmen familiar with the manufacture of iron and steel, from the South, is prophesied by a colored agent of the steel corporation.

The negroes from Alabama and Tennessee, according to the same authority, see in this strike a glorious opportunity to improve their condition, and they are flocking north in large numbers.

It is also asserted that the steel corporation has given authority to its agents to gather all the colored iron workers possible and to center them at the various points of the strike. It is claimed that the men who are going into the mills here are practically iron workers, having done similar work elsewhere.

## DRIVE AND ABLE

### Another Spanish Tribute to Admiral Schley

## THE BROOKLYN'S FIGHT

### Lieutenant Capriles Has a Poor Opinion of the Men Who Are Trying to Belittle the Victor of Santiago

New York, Aug. 2.—To the Madrid correspondent of the New York Journal, Lieutenant Enrique Capriles, former governor of Santiago de Cuba, who was on board the swiftest Spanish cruiser, the Vizcaya, during the battle off Santiago, making an attempt to escape with the city records and treasurer, has given the following interview concerning Rear Admiral Schley.

"I was on the bridge of the Vizcaya and saw the fight. I saw the Brooklyn and from an excellent position observed her movements. The Brooklyn attacked us, and it is ridiculous to say the Brooklyn kept too far away or stayed out of the fight. The number of times the Brooklyn was struck shows she was more in the fight than any other American ship."

Admiral Sampson himself admits that the Brooklyn's westerly blockade position gave her an advantage in the chase, and that she employed her fine battery with telling effect. The Brooklyn was the only American ship which had any one killed aboard. There cannot have been cowardice where the ship engaged three of ours. A man of honor like Schley is always courageous. Eye witnesses of the battle are dying off and it is better to finally settle the question now while enough witnesses are living.

"I can conceive of nothing more hideous than the cold-blooded attempt to belittle the man who won the battle which finished the war and put our country in first place among the world's naval powers. I should be ashamed of my manhood, of my country and of the people who, though having beaten us, treated us as brothers, if I did not bear testimony that Schley is a brave and accomplished officer and that the Brooklyn played a distinguished part in the battle of Santiago."

## OFF TO SEE MORGAN

### Final Effort of Strike Leaders to Secure Terms

Pittsburg, Aug. 2.—One last and big effort is to be made by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers to induce the United States Steel Corporation to modify the terms it has laid out. In pursuance of this plan, almost the entire executive board of the association, fifteen men in all, left for New York tonight to see J. P. Morgan.

The executive board wants to get from Mr. Morgan himself a statement of the reasons why the terms are not acceptable. Morgan's insistence that they accept conditions less favorable than were offered them at the futile conference in the Hotel Lincoln three weeks ago tomorrow, seems so unreasonable that they desire to hear for themselves.

Insinuations were made by one of the hot-headed members yesterday against the honesty of Shaffer and Williams, and both men protested indignantly and sorrowfully against any aspersions on their honor. The suggestion that the board go to New York, try its own luck in effecting a settlement and investigate the doings of the two superior officers, came from those officers themselves. Shaffer is said to have explained that he advised the acceptance of Morgan's terms, simply because the association was conducting a losing fight; that as it was, the United States Steel Corporation would not submit to the association's original demands, and that if Morgan's terms were not accepted, the next conditions he would impose, if he condescended to parley at all with the association, would be far more vigorous; that public opinion would not countenance a strike accompanied with violence, and Shaffer and Williams, the strikers at Wellsville and McKeesport showed that violence was imminent.

This explanation was not satisfactory, and after it had been made the members before referred to then made the remarks which displeased Shaffer and Williams. Just how the board expects to learn whether Shaffer and Williams are "square" no one can find out. Men who knew Shaffer before he became a steel worker do not doubt that the explanation he gave when his reasons for wanting Morgan's conditions accepted are the true ones and that the record of himself and Williams are clear, whether the board is able to learn that or not. Shaffer sees in the visit of the board to New York the only chance for peace. He believes that it is possible when the members see Morgan they will realize the fight that will be on hand in case they do not settle the strike now, and therefore for the best. He also sees an opportunity to save himself from responsibility, both for the settlement of the strike on terms unfavorable to union labor or a continuance of the fight. If the whole board advises peace the rank and file of the association will be more apt to consider it a wise move. If the

board refuses to accept Morgan's conditions, Shaffer will disclaim responsibility for the ensuing strike and any violence that may accompany it.

## FASTEST MILE YET

### Cresceus Lowers His Own Record by Half a Second

Columbus, O., Aug. 2.—Twenty-nine and three-quarters, 59%, 1.3004, 2.024. Thus stands the record of the most wonderful quarter, half, three-quarters and mile ever covered by a trotting horse. Cresceus' marvellous mile at Cleveland just one week ago was exceeded by himself today by a full half second, the most phenomenal exhibition of speed, courage and gameness the world ever witnessed. The bare figures of the mile and its several parts as given at the head of this story tell the marvellous tale emphatically, concisely and impressively.

It was exactly 3:50 when the world's trotter was brought out for his all-conquering effort. He had been given three slow miles preparatory during the afternoon in 2:303, 2:19 and 2:134. He was accompanied by two prompters as in his mile at Cleveland. After two scores Ketcham nodded for the word, with the stallion going at a wonderful clip. The horse was a bit over-anxious, for he made a mistake, and Ketcham pulled up and returned to the stand.

On the next attempt the word was given. He did not appear to be going as fast as before, but he had not taken more than a stride or two when he was at his top speed—speed such as was never exhibited by a trotter before. The audience was simply enthralled with wonder and admiration as he sped around the turn to the first quarter in 294 seconds. He had the runners straining to keep up with him. He was at the half in 594 just 30 seconds and accomplishing the fastest half mile ever stepped by a trotting horse. The next quarter was covered in 304 seconds, and the six furlongs in 1:304. He was still striding on, showing no sign of the heart-breaking speed which such an effort must cause.

As he turned into the stretch the runners closed on him for the final effort. Not till the distance was reached was there a sign of faltering or failing. Here Ketcham was seen to move for the first time, and raising the line, he began flinging the stallion, at the same time calling on him encouragingly. It was then seen that the great horse was tiring. But there was no faltering on his part. Weary, but with bulldog tenacity, he rushed on, and in the grandest exhibition of unflinching courage and the true race-horse instinct, reached the wire in 2:024, the last quarter being covered in 32 seconds.

No part of the performance—not even the marvellous speed—was so inspiring as was that final struggle against overtaxed nature. As the wire was approached the runners had got upon even terms with him, and when Ketcham called for the final effort the great horse rushed on, and in the grandest exhibition of unflinching courage and the true race-horse instinct, reached the wire in 2:024, the last quarter being covered in 32 seconds.

Never was seen such a howling, crazed crowd as that at the Columbus track. Every one of the ten thousand spectators seemed to be making an effort to out-yell and out-cheer his neighbor. No battle-scarred hero, ancient or modern, received such an ovation as greeted the wonderful stallion.

## "DR." DILLARD ARRESTED

### He Is Charged with Obtaining Money by False Pretense

Winston-Salem, N. C., Aug. 2.—Special.—A Winston officer went to Reidsville today to arrest "Dr." B. H. Dillard, a negro, who claims to be rich. The warrant was sworn out by Sam Toliver, colored, who loaned Dillard fifty dollars here on Monday toward the purchase of a lot. Dillard went off with the money. The Winston officer said Dillard would be brought back here if he failed to put up a hundred-dollar bond.

## Reidsville, N. C., Aug. 2.—Special.—

Dr. Dillard, the wealthy darkey, was arrested here today for obtaining money under false pretense from Sam Toliver of Winston, and was released under a one-hundred-dollar bond for his appearance at Winston court. Friends who still believe Dillard rich went on his bond.

Reidsville, N. C., Aug. 2.—Special.—Subsequent to his arrest and release, as stated in an earlier dispatch, "Dr." Dillard was arrested on a second warrant from Winston. He will answer at Forsyth superior court next Monday.

## Lexington, Ky., Aug. 2.—George W. Ranck, one of the best known literary men of Kentucky, was struck and killed by a Louisville and Nashville train today.

## COUNCIL TO HANG

### Governor Will Not Interfere Further with His Sentence

## AUGUST 12TH THE DATE

### Vigorous Efforts of His Friends Secured the Negro Three Respites But Can't Save His Neck

Louis Council (colored), it seems, will certainly be hanged at Fayetteville on August 12, Governor Aycock having decided that he will not interfere further with the operation of the death sentence.

Col. P. M. Pearsall received last night a letter from Governor Aycock, who is at Wilson at the bedside of his son to the effect that after carefully considering the circumstances of the case he cannot interfere further in the matter, and Council must hang on August 12.

Readers of The Post are familiar with the history of this remarkable case. Council was first convicted of an outrage on Mrs. West of Cumberland county and sentenced to be hanged on July 24. Then there was an appeal to the Supreme Court, where no error was found, and the sentence of the court below sustained.

Petitions then came in to the Governor praying a commutation of Council's sentence to life imprisonment. In order that the merits of this case might be considered, the Governor granted a respite for two weeks, until Monday, July 8. Then there was a further respite of two weeks for yet a still further investigation fixing the date for the hanging on July 22.

In the meantime the Governor found no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the negro, and made up his mind that he would let the law take its course. However, almost at the last minute there came a telegram from Fayetteville to the effect that Sheriff Burns of Cumberland county stated that Mrs. West had told him after she was outraged and before Council's arrest that she knew Council and that he was not the negro who outraged her.

On the strength of this affidavit the Governor determined to allow a third respite, this time for three weeks, in order that there might be a thorough sifting of the matter. This third respite "staved off" the hanging until August 12. And now comes the announcement that there will positively not be any further interference with the operation of the sentence.

Since the granting of the last respite there has been hard work by those striving to save Council's neck. But Mrs. West persists in her declaration of positive identification of Council as her assailant, and the Governor evidently feels himself obliged to allow the law to take its course in spite of the affidavit by Sheriff Burns.

Judge Bryan of Wilmington had been engaged by the friends of Council to work up evidence to warrant a commutation, and Judge T. B. Womack of Raleigh spent several days at Fayetteville and in Wilmington conferring with Judge Bryan with reference to the matter. While it has not been officially stated, still it is generally believed that Judge Womack went at the instance of Governor Aycock to look into the matter from the State's viewpoint. Certain it is that the Governor has had the matter investigated to his satisfaction, and decides that Council must hang.

## Big Ship Race Is On

New York, Aug. 2.—The Standard Oil Company's new American built ship Acme left this port yesterday with nearly 250,000 gallons of oil, bound for Yokohama, and every one about New York harbor knows that she will try her utmost to beat the big British ship Brilliant, chartered by the same company, which left here Monday last for the same port. The voyage is practically a race half way around the world between the American and British vessels.

## The Explosion at Batoum

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—It is officially announced that in the recent explosion at Batoum eight casemates of the fort, two magazines and a commissary store were destroyed. Thirty soldiers were killed and sixty injured.

## MOB LAW RUNS RIOT

### Swift Punishment for a Young White Man in Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 2.—At Smithville, DeKalb county, today, an infuriated mob took Charley Davis, a young white man, charged with criminally assaulting Miss Kate Hughes, a well-known young white woman of that neighborhood, from the custody of the sheriff and lynched him. The crime was committed Sunday evening near Wharton Springs, where the young woman was visiting. Davis escaped, but was captured Monday morning. He was taken by the sheriff to Smithville and lodged in jail. This morning a hearing was held. Preliminary examination was waived and the prisoner was bound over to the criminal court. The court house was packed with people and there were evidences of deep feeling.

## Immediately after the trial the young woman's father mounted a bench and made an appeal to the crowd to help him to take vengeance upon the assailant of his daughter. When the sheriff made his appearance with the prisoner a rush was made at him. The sheriff and his deputies resisted, and a fierce struggle took place for possession of the prisoner.

During the fight Davis escaped and had gotten away some distance before the fact was discovered. He was captured by a constable who again started for the jail. About a half mile from town the officer was met by the mob and relieved of his charge. Davis was then taken to a neighboring grove and swung to the limb of a tree. After hanging him the mob dispersed.