SUNDAY, light rain; colder in afternoon.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE for the last 24 hours; Min., 3; Max., 56.

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READING ROOM, TRINITY COLLEGE

Feeling the Need of a Vindication

The President Looking to Congress to Pull Him Out of His Trouble With the Indianola Post Office

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Jan. 19.—Special.—Lashed by the tongue of public opinion for his arbitrary action in closing the post office at Indianola, Miss., President Roosevelt has found it necessary to have the record of the administration defended on the floor of Congress. To this end Rrepresentative Crumpacker of Indiana introduced in the House today a resolution calling for information respecting the resignation of Minnie M. Cox, the colored postmaster at the Mississippi town. While this champion of the negro is leading the movement in the House to justify the president's course, over in the Senate, Senator John C. Spooner, the star performer of the Republican party, is expected to deliver a speech defending the action of the administration in closing the Indianola post office. The president's White House explanation on the Indianola affair failed to satisfy the people, and now it is proposed to take the matter up in Congress, where the Republican leaders will endeavor to square the president's record.

The Democrats will not be idle. They will have some surprises to spring. After a conference this evening in the House the leaders of the minority declared that they were ready for an investigation of the entire subject.

The resolution introduced in the House by Representative Crumpacker follows:

"Resolved, that the postmastere general be requested to transmit to the House of Representatives, if not inconsistent with the public interest, a copy of all correspondence and other documents in his possession or under his control pertaining to the recent resignation of the postmaster at Indianola, in the state of Mississippi, and to state why, so far as he may know, such resignation has not been accepted and a new appointment made, so that the people of said town may be provided with the privileges of post office service."

The resolution was referred to the committee on post offices and post roads, which will hold its regular weekly meeting tomorrow. Mr. Crumpacker had a conference with the chairman, Mr. Loud, this afternoon, and he announced afterwards that he expected the resolution to be reported favorably at once and passed by the House. In case action is delayed by the committee for any cause, Mr. Crumpacker proposes to take it up in the House at the end of a week, when it will become privileged.

Representative Swanson, the senior Democrat on the committee, conferred with Senator McLaurin and Representative John Sharpe Williams of Mississippi during the day. They have agreed on a plan of action. First of all an effort will be made by the minority to so amend the resolution as to request the president to furnish Congress with all the documents and papers in his possession, which relate to the Indianola post office. A further effort will be made to amend the resolution requesting the postmaster general to state why the mail for Indianola was sent to Greenville, a distance of twenty-five miles, instead of to Heathman, which is only four miles removed.

"We will also ask," Mr. Williams said, "why the president himself has become a law breaker in failing to enforce that statute which imposes a fine and imprisonment on persons who interfere with government officials in the discharge of their duty. It is our desire to get all the facts. Above all we will ask why the president did not enforce the law instead of breaking it when he arbitrarily closed the Indianola post office. The people would like to know why the president assumed this unwarranted authority."

Representative Crumpacker, when seen tonight, was disposed to throw much light on his resolution. "My object in introducing the resolution is to get at the facts in the case," was his comment. "The people want them and should have them. It is quite an arbitrary course for the president to close the post office in a town the size of Indianola. Mr. Roosevelt has been criticised for this action, and if he has been put in a false attitude the people are entitled to know it. I believe when the facts are brought out it will be shown that the people of Indianola assembled in mass meeting, demanded the resignation of Mrs. Cox, and that after she gave it the citizens accepted it by resolution."

"Did you talk to Postmaster General Payne about your resolution before introducing it?" Mr. Crumpacker was asked. His reply indicated that he had, for he said point blank that he would not discuss that question. Likewise Mr. Crumpacker was asked. His reply indicated that he had, for he said point blank that he would not discuss that question. Likewise Mr. Crumpacker declined to say whether he introduced the resolution of his own accord or at the instance of some one else. The general opinion is that he represents the president and the postmaster general in the action that he has taken.

"Where is the original Crumpacker resolution," asked an inquisitive newspaper man, referring to the southern reduction bugaboo.

"It's in cold storage," said the Indianian laughingly, "but is in a good state of preservation."

The announcement that Senator Spooner will deliver a speech in the Senate, probably tomorrow, defending the president's action, created no little interest tonight. Spooner and Tillman always clash when southern questions are under consideration, and as Senator Tillman says he is loaded for the Crum case, it is hardly posible that he will be able to keep out of the debate. Senator McLaurin said tonight that he was not afraid of an investigation of the Indianola affair and he is prepared to meet the president's champions when they break forth.

A Shot at Vick

Another delegation of North Carolina Republicans waltzed into the White House today for the purpose of putting a crimp into Vick's aspirations for reappointment as postmaster at Wilson. Ex-Senator Marion Butler made the first assault and poured into the president's ears an anti-Vick story. Then came Zeb Vance Walser, J. B. McNeill of Wilkes and R. H. McNeill, private secretary to Senator Pritchard. The delegation went away in good humor and entertaining the belief that Mr. Roosevelt is going to stand by Senator Pritchard. This is ex-Senator Butler's third visit to the White House in the interest of the anti-Vick campaign. He stated afterwards that his interview was satisfactory. The one fact that the ex-senator gathered is that the Vick case won't be settled, in his opinion, for at least a week.

The most interesting information that the Tar Heels brought away is the positive information that Vick has made reply to the detailed charges of party disloyalty preferred against him by Senator Pritchard. Vick denies without exception all of the charges in a most emphatic manner. He declares that he has always been regular in the party affiliations. In support of this contention he recites numerous services for his party's cause.

Atef thneir interview with the president members of the delegation stated as a fact that some of the charges preferred by Senator Pritchard against Vick remain unanswered. They argue that the return of the official vote cast in Wilson stands for itself and shows conclusively that Vick did not vote the Republican ticket. The statement was also made that the president is guessing and has not decided what he will do, but that both he and Postmaster General Payne recognizes the fact that if they appoint Vick they will have selected a man whow as disloyal to the party. In that event, it is maintained, the president will consider that Vick did not act without some justification.

During the ten minutes interview which Walser and the Messrs. McNeill had with the president the action of the epublican state convention at Greensboro in excluding negro delegates was brought up. The visitors endeavored to show the president that the senator acted wisely. They contended that the negroes had no right in the convention as they represented nothing; that they had been disfranchised and through no fault of SRenator Pritchard. For the past few months the president hasl istened to similar interviews from North Carolina Republicans. What he will do no one dares guess. His views today may change tomorrow. At the same time the belief prevails that Vick's case has been damaged to some extent, as the result of the many presentations with referenc to his party loyalty that have been made to the president.

Simmons' Judges Bill

The Senate committee on judiciary considered this morning Senator Simmons' bill providing for the creation of another circuit judgeship in the Fourth district, which comprises the Carolinas, the Virginias and Maryland. Senator Simmons made a state of the facts, presenting the plea of Judges Goff and Simonton for the creation of the extra judgship. No opposition was expressed to the passage of the bill, but Senator McComas of Maryland said he desired to further investigate the provisions of the measure, and asked that action be deferred for a week. His request was granted. The Fourth district is the only one, with a single exception, that does not have three circuit judges. There is little doubt that the bill will pass.

Interesting in this connection is the statement heard today that Judge Simonton will resign from the bench in December, when his ten years of service will have expired, and he will be permitted to draw salary on the retired list.

The opinion is growing that the Appalachian park bill will be shelved by the Republican leaders in the House. Representative Pou is one of those who takes this view. Mr. Pou said today:

"I don't believe the park bill will pass for the simple reason that the House has made the speaker an autocrat. While members of the delegation would do all in their power to force consideration of the bill under the rules of the House, they are powerless to accomplish anything. As the House is at present constituted the states are powerless and are practically with representation, except in so far as begging will produce results, and begging is a little humiliating."

Attorney General R. D. Gilmer came here today in response to notice that attorneys for the gold brick outfit, convicted at Greensboro and sentenced to terms in the state prison, would make a motion in the supreme court of the United States to advance both cases. One is the appeal on writ of error granted by Chief Justice Furches, and the other is the habeas corpus case decided by Judge Purnell. Attorneys for the gold brick crowd failed to put in appearance.

Inthe South Dakota bond suit Fred B. Kenney, representing Wheeler & Peckham ,counsel for the state of South Dakota, submitted a motion in regard to printing the record of the case. A stipulation was also presented, signed by counsel for both parties, in which it was agreed that only certain papers should be printed. The court announced that the matter would be decided after the record is printed.

E. Y. Webb, representative-elect from the new Ninth district, arrived today. He will spend several days in Washington familiarizing himself with the departments and making acquaintances among members of Congress. Members of the state delegation took Mr. Webb to the capitol and presented him to his future colleagues. He will be one of the youngest members of the Fifty-eighth Congress. Mr. Webb received a very cordial reception on all sides today.

Miss Annie Kitchin, who has been visiting here, has returned to Scotland Neck.

Arrivals: R. G. Glenn of Greensboro, R. L. Huffine of Rocky Mount; H. A. White of Greensboro, Dr. R. H. Lewis of Raleigh, Mrs. J. S. Spencer and Mr. J. L. Spencer of Charlotte.

The following confirmations of postmasters were made in the Senate today. W. M. H. Long at Roxboro and William J. Flowers at Mount Olive.

Appearance of Spite Work

Senator McLaurin of Mississippi has written the following letter to the postmaster general, which shows that the administration is governed by spite in refusing to give the people of Indianola, Miss, convenient mail facilities:

Washington, Jan. 17, 1903.

To Hon. H. C. Payne, Washington, D. C.

Dear General:—Your letter of yesterday is received this morning, in reference to my request that the mail for Indianola,Miss., be forwarded to Heathman, Miss., instead of to Greenville, Miss., until such time as the Indianola post office shall be re-opened, if such time shall ever come. I thought this request so reasonable that there could be no hesitancy in granting it, as without any extra expense to the government the mail that is now placed by the government about thirty miles from the patrons could be thus put within four miles of them. In your denial of the request you say "the office at Heathman is not in any manner equipped to handle such large amount of mail," etc.

You will remember that I called your attention especially to this port of the letter written by Hon. D. M. Quinn, county superintendent of education, January 10, 1903, to-wit: "Crawford, the postmaster at Heathman, has two clerks in his store, and assured me Thursday of this week that he could handle mail for Indianola without inconvenience." I also called the attention of the president especially to the same thing. This must have been overlooked in determining that the mail could not be handled at Heathman.

The people of Indianola have employed a person, as I understand, to carry their mail to Heathman and post it there, and have directed their correspondents to address them at Heathman, so the post-office at Heathman will have this mail to handle. The only mail for Indianola that will not be handled at Heathman will be that small amount that may be addressed to Indianola by some persons who have not been acquainted with the situation, in which small amount may happen to be some very important correspondence of some humble person not in the least responsible for existing conditions, from miscarriage of which such person may greatly suffer. While I have not express authority to do so, I take the liberty in behalf of the [illegible] Indianola to propose that whatever extra expense the government [illegible] in changing the mail for Indianola from Greenville to Heathman will be paid by the people of Indianola. If this proposition meets your approval, I will submit it to the Indianola people for ratification.

Faithfully, etc.,

A. J. M'LAURIN.

North Carolina Matters at Washington

The friends of the Appalachian park are beginning to express fears that there will be no action on the bill in the House at this session of Congress. Indeed, it may be said that the prospects for favorable action are discouraging. The friends of the measure have not given up hope. Representative Brownlow has introduced a resolution calling for consideration of the bill in the House Friday the 23d. This resolution has been referred to the committee on rules, of which Speaker Henderson is the leading light. The action of the committee upon this bill will decide the fate of the park project.

Senator Pritchard is improving, but the wound which resulted from the operation is slow in healing. It will be several weeks yet before he is able to leave the hospital.

John Sharpe Williams of Mississippi is virtually assured of election as leader of the minority in the next Congress. Information comes today that he has assurances of support from nearly two-thirds of the Democrats in the House. He has the support of a large majority of the North Carolina delegation. It is said that the two Messrs. Kitchin will support Champ Clark, but that the rest of the vote will go to Williams.

As was indicated in this correspondence several weeks ago, the probabilities are that Assistant District Attorney Spears will not be removed. The department of justice is not disposed to take action in the matter, and unless that branch of the government makes a move Senator Pritchard will not.

Representative John D. Bellamy has gone to Oregon, accompanying the remains of the late Representative Tongue of that state. Mr. Bellamy was selected as a member of the funeral party by Speaker Henderson for the reason that he was associated with the deceased as a member of the committee on irrigation and arid lands.

Mr. Early Hughes, an amateur favorite before the foot lights in Raleigh, has embarked among the professionals and is winning success with the Francis Wilson Opera Company, which was the attraction at the New National the last week. Mr. Hughes is young and ambitious, and is taking advantage of his opportunities. He has energy, grit and talent, and will win out. While he has no pretentious part in the cast, he is the understudy for two of the prominent characters in "The Toreador," and during the New York engagement had the good fortune to assume both roles. He acquitted himself most creditably, and his work was such as to win high commendation from Mr. Wilson and the management of the company. Mr. Hughes was the recipient of congratulations and best wishes from a number of Carolinians this week as the result of his success on the stage.

African Marble in the White House

Over a thousand people visited the White House yesterday, tourists being admitted for the first time in seven months. While a group of about twenty people stood in the center of the east room, listening to Mr. Pendel, the veteran usher, tell of the 7,000 pieces of cut glass in each of three chandeliers, expatiate upon the four mantels, the marble for each having come from the four corners of the earth, and the thirteen low ottomans which hugged the great bare wall, attention was called to the dark footboard of marble running entirely around the room. "That," said Mr. Pendel, with an air of importance," is African marble. "You bet it is," said a lusty looking traveler, as he slapped another on the back; and then their enjoyment of the joke filled the big room to overflowing.

Senator Tillman is busy getting up evidence with which to oppose the confirmation of Dr. Crum in the Senate. Speaking of this, the senator said:

"I have made up my mind to this, however, that you can't beat the president's appointees just because they are black. You have to have something more than that to bank upon. The president's attitude on the negro question has made that certain.

"Crum has lived in South Carolina long enough to make that something attainable, I think. I don't want to fire all my powder before I get the right aim, but when the Crum matter comes up I think we'll be ready for it. I am not going to say now just what we have got. The committee will not take up the nomination until the 22d. The president has shown that he wants the negro vote, and the Crum nomination is part of his stock in trade. Now we have no objection to that if he will only take his negroes to some part of the country where the people have no hesitancy in trusting their business to them. But that ain't the kind of place we believe in putting the black man in in South Carolina and we have been dealing with them long enough to know the best way to treat them.

"No; the Charleston people have not relented in objecting to Crum and will make a hard fight against his confirmation."

Alexander Newton Dorsett, who was injured by the explosion on the battleship Massachusetts, is a Durham boy. A pres dispatch says his injuries are fatal. The following is the record of the young man on the navy register.

"Alexander Newton Dossett enlisted at Durham, N. C., for four years as landsman for training, July 20, 1901. Born in Orange county, N. C., July 17, 1877. Residence, Durham, N. C. Next of kin, Newton Dossett (father), 1003 Pettigrew street, Durham N. C."

MT. MITCHELL HOTEL BURNED

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 19.—Special.—The Mt. Mitchell Hotel at Black Mountain was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The prevalence of high winds during the blaze for a time threatened the destruction of the village. There were but few guests resident at the hotel, all of whom escaped injuryand saved their effects. Mrs. Sprague, wife of the proprietor, Captain W. D. Sprague, while attempting to leave the hotel yard, was overcome by the fierce heat and was painfully burned. She fell to the ground, but was immediately rescued and given medical attention.

The fire was discovered at 9 o'clock, when volumes of smoke issuing from the roof attracted attention. There was no possible chance for saving the building. In an hour and a half the hotel was burned to the ground. The origin of the fire was believed to be a defective flue.

The Mt. Mitchell hotel, a house of seventy rooms, was built in 1883 and was one of the popular resort hotels in Western North Carolina.

Minister Bowen Lands

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 19.—The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, from Kingston, Jamaica, with Minister Bowen and Mrs. Bowen on board, came into the harbor this morning. Mr. Bowen left the ship at noon and proceeded to Washington by rail at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He declined to speak of conditions in Venezuela.

Presidential Appoiniments

Washington, Jan. 19.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Collector of customs, Richard G. Banks, district of Norfolk, Va.

Marshal, Thomas F. McGourin, northern district of Florida.

Postmaster, John R. Waddy, Norfolk, Va.

SPEECHES ARE ENDED

Lawyers in the Wilcox Case Have Had Their Say to the Jury.

Hertford, N. C., Jan. 19.—Special.—Arugments in the Wilcox case was concluded this afternoon. The closing argument was by E. F. Aydlett for the defense. In it he combatted the theory of murder and argued that Ella Cropsey committed suicide because her cousin, Carrie Cropsey of New York, had won the affections of her sweetheart, James Wilcox.

Mr. Aydlett is an impressive speaker, and his pathetic portrayal of the tragedy as he saw it may have had effect. Mr. Aydlett said the prosecution had appealed to the sympathy, pasion and prejudice of the jury and were irreverent. Said he: "Gentlemen of the jury, it is for you to first decide whether or not Ella Cropsey was murdered. Remember that no witness has shown she was killed, and this is a responsibility which should not be assured." He admonished them of the danger of hanging an innocent man.

This morning's session was occupied in the closing argument of the prosecution by Solicitor Ward. Mr. Ward had the facts well in hand and presented them strongly. His argument was substantially the same as his colleagues'. He frequently admonished the jurors, and once said: "If you acquit James Wilcox you may as well burn down your temple of justice, your jail and your law books. All future perpetrators of such atrocious crimes would have assurance of salvation at the hands of this country."

The town is taxed to accomodate visitors just as this time. As the conclusion of the trial draws night the greater grows the attendance.

GONZALLES IS DEAD

His Battle for Life Kept Up Four Days

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 19.—Editor N. G. Gonzales, who was shot by Lieutenant Governor Tillman, died at 1p. m. today after battling almost four days for his life. Mrs. Gonzales was with her husband when death came.

When the bulletin was posted announcing the death of Gonzales the crowds, which have been about the bulletin boards almost constantly since the tragedy, increased rapidly and all phases and details of the tragedy were discussed. In his cell, where he has been confined since the shooting, Lieutenant Governor Tillman heard the news with visible emotion. Sorrow was generally expressed.

It was evident last night that the crisis had arrived. Mr. Gonzales, as he became more nervous, was subject to vomiting and gradually grew worse. He continued to lose ground, and as early as 3 o'clock this morning hope was practically abandoned. The last heroic treatment resorted to was the use of formalin. One-fifieth of a grain was injected into the veins in the hope of stopping blood poisoning.

At 7 a. m. all of the patient's relatives who were not at the hospital were summoned. His wife, two brothers and a sister, besides members of his editorial staff on the State, responded.

Coal Dealers Indicted

Chicago, Jan. 19.—A true bill was returned this morning against fofty-five coal operators and retailers, charging conspiracy to do an illegal act injurious to public trade. The indictments are against both corporations and individuals doing business in Illinois and Indiana. Bail was fixed at $1,500.

The Pope Approves

Rome, Jan. 19.—The pope has evinced much interest in President Roosevelt's attitude toward the negro race, in the matter of appointment of members of the race to public positions. Speaking of the matter today, his holiness said: "This speaks well for America. They have a head strong enough to overlook race prejudices."

Mr. H. O. Hyatt of Kinston was a visitor in Raleigh yesterday.

Conduct of Consuls Aired in the House

Bill Passed Providing for Expense of Diplomatic Service—Reversal of Court-Martial Sentence

Washington, aJn. 19.—In the House today Mr. Knox of Massachusetts caled up the bill to remove the sentence of court martial from the record of First Lieutenant Francis S. Davidson, formerly of the Ninth cavalry, who was dismissed in 1875, and place him on the retired list. Davidson was convicted of having gambled with enlisted men in one of the western forts. Mr. Moon of Tennessee sought to filibuster, demanding a second, an account of hi bill to establish a territorial government in Indian Territory not being given consideration. While the vote was being taken a photographer caused a sensation by taking a flash light picture in the galleries. The explosion startled the members on the floor and Mr. Sulzer exclaimed, "I thought it was a bomb." Lieutenant Davidson's case was explained by Mr. Knox of Massachusetts and Mr. Sulzer of New York. The bill was passed without division.

The House went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The bill carries an appropriation of $1,929,025.69, or $73,900 less than the amount appropriated last year, and $216,290 less than the estimates of the department.

Mr. Hitt explained the measure briefly.

Mr. McClellan of New York attacked the bill. He said the committee reporting it was always willing to favor an increase of salaries and to create new offices in the diplomtic and consular service.

Mr. Slayden of Texas advocated reform in the consular service and cited a number of instances where incompetent and dishonest men had been appointed as consuls and vice consuls. He related several instances of misconduct of consul in Mexico which had come under his observation. "It makes an American blush to hear the stories that are told about the antics of some of our official representatives," said Mr. Slayden. He specified the conduct of the consul at Saltillo, who made a practice of exhibiting soiled garments from a hotel window in a prominent street of the city and directly in front of a normal school. He was also party to another disgraceful affair, Mr. Slayden said, in which he assaulted the editor of a newspaper.

"The country," continued Mr. Slayden, "still remembers the special envoy sent to Mexico by a Democratic president. He got drunk at El Paso on the northern frontier and painted a broad red streak down to the city of Mexico, more than 1,000 miles to the south. It is said that after he arrived in the capital where he was to represent this country the atmosphere was positively lurid." Mr. Slayden also told of an American consul in Mexico who, having no money and wishing a drink, sold the American flag in the consulate for forty cents and got drunk on the money.

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania said he was glad the condition of the consular service was attracting attention. He concurred with Mrs. McClellan and Mr. Slayden in their desire for reform.

The committee of the whole rose and the House passed the bill without division.

The House again went into committee of the whole for consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. It was agreed to read the bill under the five minute rule today and devote two hours to general debate tomorrow.

At 5:05 the House adjourned until tomorrow.

Cuban Treaty Read in the Senate

Washington, Jan. 19.—Mr. Bailey of Texas objected to the consideration of all bills by unanimous consent. When a bill reported by Mr. Culberson, changing the times for holding courts in Virginia was read, Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts objected, saying that his objections seemed to be confined to the bills from the Republican side he would object, which brought from Mr. Bailey the satement that the senators from New York had interfered in a matter pertaining to the state of Texas, which was a purely local one.

Mr. Depew denied that the making of Port Arthur a port of entry was a local qeustion.

The department of commerce and labor bill, as amended by the House, was referred to the committee on commerce.

At 1:55 p. m. th Senate, on motion of Mr. Cullom of Illinois, went into executive session to consider the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The Senate, in executive session, listened to the reading of the treaty and an order was made making it public. The treaty did not clash today with the statehood bill, but Senator Quay has served notice on Senator Cullom, in charge of the treaty, that every day at 2 o'clock he will insist that the statehood bill shall be considered.

The doors were re-opened at 2 o'clock and Mr. Foraker resumed his remarks in favor of the omnibus statehood bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Foraker's speech Mr. Burnham of New Hampshire gave notice that he would speak on the statehood bill tomorrow.

At 4:10 the Senate again went into executive session.

The Senate at 5:25 adjourned until tomorrow.

DAKOTA DIVORCES

Unfavorable Decision in the Supreme Court

Washington, Jan. 19.—Dakota divorces came up in the supreme court of the United States today, and the validity of one was denied in the case of Annie Andrews against Kate H. Andrews.

The former was the divorced wife of Charles S. Andrews, who procured his divorce in South Dakota after a residence there as required by the state statutes. Being a resident of Massachusetts, he returned there, remarried and subsequently died. The first wife, the one he had divorced, claimed the right to administer the estate. The supreme court of Massachusetts sustained this claim, on the ground that Andrews had no domicile in South Dakota, but obtained only a residence, and therefore secured the divorce by fraud. The supreme court of the United States decided that there is nothing in the constitution of the United States that deprives a sovereign state of protecting its interests and statutes, and that a domicile being a necessary element, the South Dakota divorce is invalid in Massachusetts in accordance the states of that state. Justice White delivered the opinion, Justices Brewer, Peckham and Shiras dissenting.

SEVEN DEAD

Higginsons Report on the Massachusetts Accident

Washington, Jan. 19.—The secretary of the navy this morning received a cable message from Rear Admiral Higginson, dated San Juan, Jan. 18, giving the following details regarding the recent explosion in the eight inch turret n the battleship Massachusetts.

"Seven dead altogether—Robert Ruit, F. H. Loesser, S. F. Malinowski, K. J. Platt, Andrew Hendrickson, Albert Stephen Tacke, Walter W. W. Schert; two living—James Garfield Patterson and Alexander N. Dossett of Durham, N. C. Patterson's recovery probable; Dossett's recovery doubtful. The dead were buried with military honors at San Juan. The Massachusetts is now at San Jpan. Sick men in hospital at that place. Cable Dunlap for information. Tacke died at 3 p. m. Saturday. Schert died Sunday, 7 a. m.

The officials here are awaiting the report of the board of inquiry into the causes leading up to the accident, and on its conclusions will depend whether or not a court-martial will be necessary.

Governor Jelks Inaugurated

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 19.—William Dorsey Jelks was inaugurated governor of Alabama today. In his inaugural Governor Jelks congratulated the people on the new constitution of the state and said that one of its richest blessings was the fact that it provided for fewer elections, and thereby reduced political discord.

BIRTHDAY OF LEE

Patriotic Societies at Wilmington Celebrate the Anniversary

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 19.—Special.—Today the ninety-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Lee was celebrated in Wilmington with the customary public observance.

The exercises were held under the direction of Cape Fear Camp of Veterans, Sons of Veterans and United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The celebration consisted of a big parade through the streets, exercises at the Academy of Music, and a luncheon afterwards at the City Hall to which were invited all veterans and members of the military organization that took part in the parade.

The feature of the day was the annual oration delivered by Gen. Matt W. Ransom. The distinguished Confederate leader made a speech characteristic of the man. His eloquence and words of deep sentiment kept his large audince in frequent applause.

In the parade Cape Fear Camp of Veterans, Cape Fear Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, George Davis Camp, Sons of Veterans, Wilmington Light Infantry, Davidson Naval Reserves, Boys' Brigade, Second Regiment Band and Chief Marshal James I. Metts and his aides.