

READING ROOM
TRINITY COLLEGE
Temperature for
24 hours:
Min. 48

Today: Fair.

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Rockefeller and the Bill to Hit the Trusts

A Report That Appears to Be a Hoax—Swindling Arrangement to Rob Old Slaves of Their Dollars.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Special.—The report out by the Associated Press yesterday morning, to the effect that John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company wired a number of senators the day before the anti-trust bill, was met with skepticism in Washington. No person has yet been named who will come forward and say he is one of these alleged telegrams. Every member of the Senate has been asked, and so far as it is possible to know, none of them know anything about these much discussed messages from Mr. Rockefeller.

It was pretty well settled in newspaper circles today that the story was concocted by Mr. Roosevelt himself at the White House last Saturday night. The fact has been made more certain than the bare publication of the sensational and remarkable story itself. It appears that the authors of the story were imposed upon an effort was made to connect the name of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. with the story. It is gravely suggested that Mr. Rockefeller did not read the alleged telegrams, possibly an attorney of the Standard Oil Company did. The first version of the telegrams, which it was alleged Mr. Rockefeller wired to senators, is followed by two others. The incident seems to have been a game of guesswork. The belief prevails that the White House is responsible for the publication of the story. A senator said this morning that he received for the purpose of making the people believe that the administration is anxious to smite the trusts. The author of the story suggests, as every one knows, that the publication of an effort by John D. Rockefeller to defeat an anti-trust measure would result in arousing public opinion in behalf of that measure. The Nelson amendment and the Hepburn bill are considered perfectly harmless, and they are the anti-trust measures the Republican Senate will pass. The publication of the Rockefeller story is calculated to bring both these Senate measures to the attention of the public, and the Littlefield bill in the House, which is really feared by the trusts, will be lost from public

view, so to speak. The Republicans in Congress have no idea of passing the Littlefield bill, and with public attention directed to the Senate anti-trust measures, which are regarded as inefficient, the Republican party can go before the people and say "We did up the trusts."

Sen. Blackburn Indignant
The post office department received information that a scheme is being fostered by local attorneys, which has for its object the collection of contributions from ex-slaves for the purpose of pushing action on the Hanna bill to pension these negroes. A rosy picture is being set out in circulars which are being sent out, and an effort is made to create the impression that the bill has Senator Hanna's support and will pass. Money, however, is needed for this work, and every ex-slave is asked to contribute the sum of one dollar.

Representative Blackburn read the above story published in The Post Saturday, in which his name was associated with the effort to swindle ignorant negroes, who were led to believe that the bill introduced by him by request to pension ex-slaves would go into effect January first. He was very indignant when he learned that his name had been used in such a way. Speaking of the Mobille incident, Mr. Blackburn said:

"The man who uses my name in such a manner is simply a thief and should be put in the penitentiary. I introduced Senator Thurston's bill, which was already pending in the Senate, at the request of a man named Vaughan, editor of a local paper here. My name was substituted for that of Senator Thurston on the bill. I never asked for consideration and stated at the time that if it was presented to me, I would not do so. This was in the last Congress. I never heard of the matter again until a few days before the election, when the bill was printed in papers in my district and used against me. In answer to queries from a number of colored men I have invariably stated that the bill was introduced by request and not with the expectation of its passing the House. If there was any ulterior motive behind this measure when it was presented to me, I did not know it."

Considerable interest has been manifested in the future of Speaker Henderson, who will retire from Congress March 4th. Various reports have been current to the effect that he would associate himself with law firms, corporations or engage in other lines of business, which his legal knowledge and his extended congressional experience have qualified him. The latest announcement purporting to forecast his intentions was to the effect that he would succeed the late Hon. Thomas B. Reed as a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum, of New York, probably inspired by the fact that Speaker Henderson succeeded Mr. Reed as speaker of the House.

When asked as to the authenticity of this report and others current, Speaker Henderson said: "I have not received any decision whatever as to my future movements after this session of Congress closes."

North Carolina News.
The Wadesboro post office fight has been settled by the selection of Mrs. Emma K. Odum to succeed J. L. Mathewson, the present postmaster. The new appointee is the wife of ex-Senator Odum of Anson, who was conspicuous six years ago as a leader among the boiling Populists who supported Senator Pritchard for re-election.

The congressional party that attended the funeral of the Representative Moody returned to Washington Sunday night late. Representative Klutz and Fou stopped at their homes for a short visit. Mr. Claude Kitchen went to Wake Forest to spend a day, and Mr. Small, who remained over in Asheville, arrived here this morning.

The circuit judgeship bill, which was introduced by Senator Simmons, was not broached this morning at the meeting of the Senate committee on judiciary. Senator Bacon of Georgia, one of the sub-committee to which the bill was referred, is ready and anxious to make a favorable report. It is intimated in some quarters that the Republicans reached an agreement relative to this bill and future appointments in the circuit before it was decided to sidetrack the matter.

J. R. Chamberlain has been selected for appointment as postmaster at West Raleigh. The salary of the office is \$900. The new appointee had the endorsement of Postmaster Bailey and other local Republicans.

The fact that the contest for the seat in the next Congress to which J. M. Gudger, Jr., was elected is to be pushed despite the death of the contestant, means that the Republicans hope to have Mr. Gudger's election declared void and thereby force another election. Republicans here declare that Thomas Steele is more interested than any one else. If he can secure the nomination and an election he would be the only Republican in Congress from North Carolina, and then his nomination and an election he would be the only Republican in Congress from North Carolina, and then his ambition to become the leader of the Republican organization in the state would have strong chances of success. Such was the talk heard today. C. J. Harris has friends who would push him for the nomination, and a young man named Aiken is said to be strong among Republicans in the district.

Representative Blackburn was prevented from attending the funeral of the late Representative Moody by reason of the illness of Mrs. Blackburn. He had made arrangements the day before to accompany the congressional party if possible.

Among today's arrivals are Colonel John S. Cunningham, Cladius Dockery and ex-Judge Timberlake.

A LIFE TERM IN PRISON FOR YOUNG

Slayer of Mrs. Pulitzer Pleads Guilty of Murder in Second Degree

New York, Feb. 9.—William Hooper Young, on trial for the killing of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, pleaded guilty today to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Justice Herrick explained that he had advised Young's counsel to change his plea, and also advised the district attorney to accept it, this action being taken because of the prisoner's mental condition. According to the report of the doctors he was not insane in the legal aspect of insanity, but from a purely medical point of view, he is not sane.

In sentencing Young the justice said: "There is no occasion now for me to make any remarks as to the enormity of your offense. You are aware of the penalty of your crime. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in state prison at Sing Sing at hard labor for the term of your natural life."

The proceedings came as a complete surprise to the jury, who were excused, and to the witnesses and spectators.

Young pleaded guilty to one of the bloodiest and most brutal crimes ever perpetrated in this city. Last September he lured Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, with whom he was in love, to his flat. There he struck her with some blunt instrument, and with fiendish purpose slashed her with a knife. He then jammed the body of the victim into a trunk, carried it down stairs and placed it in a carriage at the door. Then followed a wild ride down Broadway, the swaying carriage with its ghastly load attracting the attention of many pedestrians. He took the ferry to Jersey City and drove to the outskirts of the city to the Morris canal, into which he dumped the body.

NOTHING TO SAY

Grover Cleveland Sees No Occasion for Talking Out

Cincinnati, Feb. 9.—In response to a direct inquiry as to whether he was a candidate or would accept another nomination for the presidency, the following has been received from former President Grover Cleveland:

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 8, 1903.
To the Editor of Times-Star, Cincinnati.

Dear Sir—I received your letter of the 4th inst., asking on behalf of the Times-Star for an expression regarding my intentions as related to the next Democratic nomination for the presidency.

I cannot possibly bring my mind to the belief that a condition of sentiment exists that makes any expression from me on the subject of the least importance.

Yours, very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Make Hospital of The Penitentiary

House Passes Resolution to Ascertain Cost of Converting Buildings to that Use—As to Distribution of the Peabody Fund

The House made slow progress in disposing of the work on its calendar yesterday. Only two bills and two resolutions succeeded in getting through their final readings.

The flood of petitions that has been pouring in the last three weeks took a little rest, too, and only a few were presented.

Judge Graham introduced a resolution yesterday to appoint a joint committee to examine the state prison buildings at Raleigh with a view of ascertaining at what cost they can be converted into a hospital for the insane, or to some other useful institution for the state. By unanimous consent this resolution was placed on the calendar without reference to a committee. As introduced, the resolution provided for the employment of some skillful architect, at a cost of not exceeding \$250, to assist the committee, named under the resolution, in said examination, and in formulating plans and making up estimates of the cost of the changes necessary to the ends sought. However, at the suggestion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Gulton, that provision was stricken out, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Morton objected to the passage of the resolution on the ground that he considered it in conflict with the constitution requiring the state penitentiary to be located at a central and convenient point, and upon the passage of the resolution called for the yeas and nays. The roll-call resulted in 67 yeas and 12 noes.

The resolution as adopted is as follows:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: 'Section 1. That a joint committee of one on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House, be appointed to make a thorough examination of the buildings of the state prison in Raleigh and report at what cost the same could be converted into a hospital for the insane, or into some other useful institution for the state.'"

"Sec. 2. That said committee shall also submit estimates of the cost of the erection on the Caledonia farm, belonging to the state, in Halifax county, a building or buildings suitable for the safe keeping and confinement of the criminal insane and a hospital for the sick convicts."

"Sec. 3. That said committee shall also submit estimates of the cost of the purchase of other buildings elsewhere in the state, if they can be procured for such purpose."

"Sec. 4. That said committee shall report at the earliest day practicable."

In speaking to this resolution Judge Graham suggested, under the provisions of section 3, that it might be possible to purchase the brick building near Hillsboro, lately used by the Farmers' Alliance as a shoe factory.

Distribution of Peabody Fund
Judge Graham introduced another resolution, which was unanimously adopted. It is in reference to the distribution of the Peabody fund and is as follows:

"Whereas, George Peabody gave in trust for a period of thirty years for the advancement of public education in the south one million dollars, February 7, 1867, and gave one million dollars additional June 29, 1868; and,

"Whereas, in his letter of donation of said date, June 29, 1869, he expressed his wish in regard to the final distribution of the fund as follows: 'It is my desire that, when the trust is closed and the final distribution is made by yourselves or your successors, all the fourteen Southern States, including Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, shall share in the distribution according to their needs'; and,

"Whereas, it is stated in the public press that the trustees of the Peabody fund contemplate closing the trust and concentrating the fund in one large teachers' college instead of distributing it among the Southern States according to their respective needs; therefore,

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: '1. That the trustees of the Peabody fund be requested to set aside for educational purposes in North Carolina the sum to which the state may seem to be entitled under the said deeds of trust of February 7, 1867, and June 29, 1868.'

"2. That the governor and the superintendent of public instruction be requested to confer with the trustees of the Peabody fund in regard to this matter."

The Day in Detail
Speaker Gattis rapped for order at 12 o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. George F. Smith.

The following petitions were introduced:

For temperance legislation, from Nash, Cleveland, Dare, Wayne, Alleghany and Randolph.

Against extension of stock law in Robeson county.
For the repeal of the dispensary act at Rutherfordton.
Against liquor traffic in Rutherford county.
Against changing the fish law for Dare county.
For repeal of the stock law in Bladen county.
In favor of the London bill, from Madison and Yancey counties.
For a special tax in Onslow county.
For a bird law in Randolph county.
For incorporation of Moravian Falls church in Wilkes county.
For incorporation of various churches in Wilkes county.

Bills and Resolutions
By Graham—A joint resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the cost of converting the penitentiary building into a hospital for insane or other useful purposes.
By Graham—A resolution in regard to the distribution of the George Peabody fund.
By Gooden—A resolution by a mass meeting at Shelby in favor of temperance.
By Dockery—An act to allow J. L. Everett, clerk superior court of Richmond county, to be absent from his office on certain days.
By Alexander of Mecklenburg—An act relating to the sale of cotton seed in Mecklenburg county.
By Parker of Wayne—An act to incorporate the town of Dudley.
By Phillips—An act for the appointment of Justices of the peace in Brunswick county.
By Britt—An act to place R. M. Patterson on permanent pension roll.
By Siler—An act relating to obtaining advances by false pretense.
By Rucker—An act for the relief of J. M. Allhands, a public school teacher in Rutherford county.
By Hinton—An act to amend the charter of Elizabeth City.
By Gooden—An act for the relief of S. L. Dellinger of Cleveland county.
By Poy—An act to protect claims in Pender county.
By Simpson of Perquimans—An act relating to entries.
By Thomas—An act to provide for a better system of government in Ashtabula county.
By Dolson—An act to prevent the unjust seizure of crops of tenants by landlords.
By Blount—An act regulating arguments in superior courts.
By Erwin—An act to prevent overcharges by railroads and other corporations. Substitute for bill 44 of this session.
By Moore—An act regulating the number and net weight of fish in wholesale packages.
By Morton—An act in regard to taxes of charitable and religious societies.
By Bowman—An act to amend the compulsory school law of Mitchell county.
By Self—An act to amend the laws of 1901 relating to courts in Catawba county.
By McRae—An act to protect game in Lenoir county.
By Offman—An act to protect the traveling public by requiring railroads to employ competent agents, substitute for bill 1 previously introduced.
By Leever—An act to protect game in Gaston county.
By Scott—An act to charter a savings bank at Burlington.
By Kinsland—An act to amend the charter of the town of Waynesville.
By Woodward—An act for the relief of the clerk superior court of Pamlico county.
By Alexander of Tyrrell—An act for the relief of W. G. Colston, a disabled Confederate soldier.
By Alexander of Tyrrell—An act for the relief of W. W. Alexander, a disabled Confederate soldier.
By Hooker—An agent to incorporate the town of Chocowinity.
By Graham—An act to require children attending school to be vaccinated.
By Graham—An act to incorporate Mt. Zion Baptist church in Granville.
By Graham—An act to prevent the collection of usury.
By Graham—An act relating to deeds by sheriffs where property is sold for taxes.

Passed Final Reading
An act to amend the charter of the Piedmont Savings Bank.
An act to provide for the sale of property in which there is a contingent remainder.
A joint resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the cost of converting state prison building into a hospital for insane or other useful purposes.
A resolution concerning the distribution of the George Peabody fund.

Bills Referred
An act to regulate the courts of Jackson county.
An act to allow the commission of Montgomery county to sell part of jail lot.
To provide for a tax on acre assemblage charters of corporations.
To protect fish in Sepperrump river.
To amend the charter of Mt. Airy.
To provide for election of cotton weighers in Anson county.
To repeal the law relating to the time for the sheriff of Haywood county.

OUTRAGE IN POLK

The Victim Will Die—The Brute at Large

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 9.—Special.—News reached here this afternoon of a brutal assault committed upon a eighteen-year-old white girl yesterday by a negro. The scene of the crime was in the mountains, near Tryon, Polk county. Thus far neither the name of the victim or her assailant has been learned here. The girl, it is reported, will not live. The brute is at large. Fifty citizens hunted the negro all yesterday afternoon, and about midnight spotted him as he was about to jump a passing train bound for Spartanburg. Several shots were fired at him, but he made his escape.

Freight Cars Ditched

Winston-Salem, N. C., Feb. 9.—Special.—Five cars of a double-header

Carmack Through Talking But Kean Goes on Forever

Washington, Feb. 9.—Senator Carmack of Tennessee addressed the Senate today on the Rawlins resolution, calling for the records of courts-martial of officers serving in the Philippines. Murders by American soldiers in the Philippines had become too common, he said, to bear investigation, which answer seems entirely satisfactory to our noble, generous and humane secretary of war.

Courts-martial in the Philippines had been a travesty on justice, he said. He asserted that there was an organized system of torture in the Philippines. To every wicked, vicious and depraved ruffian in the army, he said, the order of Gen. Jacob Smith to kill and burn in Samar meant that there was no law, no restraint, no punishment; and yet the president calmly surveys the ruin it has wrought, "and, like another great imperialist, he is astonished at his own moderation."

He inquired how it happened that the president, who had declared his intention to probe crimes in the Philippines, never heard of the Captain Brownell case when Father Augustine was tortured until he died. The president is "to our noble, generous and humane secretary of war."

Mr. Carmack declared that the Philippines were starving. The same vigilance that enables the president to discover them "as enjoying the greater prosperity," he said, "should cause him to see that they are starving."

"Time," he said in conclusion, "will demonstrate the folly of this business," and he hoped it would find some cure "for the blunder we have made."

The resolution then went over and the statehood bill was taken up. Mr. Kean of New Jersey continuing his remarks in opposition to the measure.

The Littlefield anti-trust bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on judiciary.

A discussion arose over the plan of combining all three territories in one bill. Mr. Hale saying this was objectionable.

Mr. Quay wanted to know if Mr. Hale would agree on a vote for the admission of the three territories separately. Mr. Hale replied that he would rather vote for the admission of New Mexico than Arizona.

Mr. Elkins of West Virginia read the Republican and Democratic platforms relating to the admission of territories. Mr. Elkins said about thirty-eight Democrats and seventeen or

YELLOW AGAINST THE WHITE RACE

Late Arrivals From China Report Indications of an Outbreak

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Previous reports of a threatened outbreak in China against Caucasian residents are confirmed by several persons who have arrived here from the Orient. Dr. James Young, surgeon of the steamer Kilauea, David Austin and G. J. Kavanagh are among those who give accounts of the menacing attitude of the boxers. Dr. Young accompanied by Mr. Austin and an American engineer, under the direction of a Chinese aide, went to Canton when the steamer was at Hong Kong.

Once within the gates of the walled city the party was beset by a rabble and demands for money were made. The moment the tourists refused the Negroes hurled stones at the visitors and drove them in terror to a five-story pagoda, where they were temporarily freed from molestation. A stone struck Dr. Young in the neck and rendered him unconscious. When the party left the city it was again attacked by the mob.

Mr. Kavanagh declares that the danger of the impending revolution is in southern China, and not in the north. He says the last outbreak occurred. The Chinese are procuring arms and ammunition in open violation of the treaty with the powers at the time the former was settled. The movement is being planned carefully. Many Americans who were in the Philippines have gone to China and are engaged in drilling and training the Chinese.

Death of George A. Harris

Henderson, N. C., Feb. 9.—Special.—After a confinement of three years from paralysis, Mr. Geo. Archie Harris, one of the oldest citizens of this town, died at his residence at 7 o'clock this morning, in the eighty-third year of his age. Mr. Harris had resided in Henderson thirty-two years. He was

MORE BATTLESHIPS

We Must Keep up With the European Procession

Washington, Feb. 9.—Constantly recurring reports of the danger of war some time in the future have stirred public officials to an appreciation of the weakness of the American navy as compared with that of European nations, and efforts are to be made at the present session of Congress to secure appropriations for a larger navy and a more liberal program than has ever before been authorized. The general board of the navy is back of these efforts and Admiral Dewey is actively urging that something be done without delay to strengthen the navy.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Bessford's declaration in New York that "battleships are cheaper than war" has seized strong hold of naval officers, and the urgent necessity for an immediate upbuilding of the navy is being talked about in administration circles. This talk is not due so much to any fear of immediate danger as that the United States should be thoroughly prepared for any emergency that may arise.

Representative Dayton of West Virginia, a member of the House naval committee, recently offered in that committee a resolution calling upon the navy department for recommendations for a program for a steady increase of the navy, and Chairman Foss of the naval committee, in a letter to Secretary Moody, asked if it would be incompatible with the interest of the government to have this information supplied at this time. Secretary Moody referred the subject to the general board, which for several weeks has had in preparation a scheme for a definite program, and today replied to Chairman Foss that there is no ob-

BANK ROBEERS

The Mocksville Quartet in Jail at Monroe

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 9.—Special.—Information was obtained here today which will doubtless establish the guilt of the parties who broke into the bank at Mocksville a few days ago, and who are thought to be now in the jail at Monroe. Four men, early on the morning after the bank had been robbed, crossed the Yadkin river and took breakfast at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Rowe of Churchoiland. After leaving this place they passed on through the southwestern section of the county in Rowan, in the direction of Monroe.

The yare described as having been well dressed, but the clothing was splattered with mud and their pockets bulged with papers. They claimed to be surveying a telephone route such as possible, which excited the suspicions of the people in the neighborhood. It is confidently believed that they were the bank robbers. Citizens of Churchoiland say they can identify them anywhere.

"'Twill be you good to see 'em— And tender little birds will sing— A glorious Te Deum."

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

(Continued on next page)