

Increasing cloud-ness, warmer, rain or snow.

THE MORNING POST.

Temperature for the past 24 hours; Min. 18; Max. 44

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No. 67

School Children Killed in a Trolley Car Smash-up

Car Slipped on Icy Tracks and Locomotive Dashed Into It--Bodies Mutilated and Scattered Over the Snow

Newark, N. J., Feb. 19.—A trolley car loaded with pupils on their way to the high school was run into today at the Clifton avenue crossing by a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad train. Eight of the pupils were killed, two died on their injuries, the motor-man of the car was fatally hurt and thirty or more other occupants of the car were injured. Five of these were believed to be fatally hurt. Twenty of the injured passengers were taken to a hospital and the others were able to go to their homes. The identification of the dead and injured was a difficult task, and was accomplished very slowly.

The accident occurred at the Clifton avenue crossing, long noted as a dangerous spot. The trolley car was one of the special vehicles which the North Jersey Street Railway Company runs between 8 and 9 o'clock five mornings in the week for the special accommodation of high school pupils. It had on board young men and women from all parts of the city, many of whom had transferred from other lines. So full was the car that the front platform was crowded with boys.

The train which collided with the trolley car was the Delaware and Potomac express, which started from Summit at 8:40. The motorman saw the train and put on the brakes with all his force. The car, however, slid on the icy rails until the front platform projected over the tracks. A moment later the crash came. The pilot of the locomotive struck the front platform and slowed the car around. The car toppled over. The pupils, by the force of the collision, were precipitated under the wheels of the engine.

To some death came immediately. Others lingered a time in fearful agony. The motorman's skull was fractured. It is thought he will die.

The scene of the accident resembled a chamber. Arms and legs and pieces of flesh were scattered in every direction and the snow was bespattered with blood.

One mutilated body was carried two blocks on the pilot of the engine. The uninjured passengers carried the injured to near by houses.

George Gould was conductor of the trolley car. He said:

"It is the custom for trolley conductors to leave their cars at this crossing as it is approached, and as the car stops to run ahead and see if the track is clear. I should have done that this morning had I not seen that the gates were lowered. Naturally, I concluded that the car would stop, and the first thing I knew of any danger was when we went crashing through the gate."

There were about twelve children on the front platform grouped around the motorman.

Walter W. Ross, general counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, made a statement in which he said it had been learned that five of the wounded probably would die. "Where the crossing is," said Mr. Ross, "there is a steep grade which, we have been informed, slopes about eight feet in seventy-five. It is the rule and custom for trolley cars to come to a full stop at all crossings and watchman. He received a signal and bell from Roseville, about a minute and a half before the train came, and so lowered his gate."

"The trolley car came down the steep grade, the motorman having lost control, and smashed into the gate. The gate is brake clear off, showing that it was down. The car crashed into the front and side of the engine of our train, breaking off the beam and part of the steam apparatus of the engine. The side of the cab was also smashed, injuring the engineer."

"The Lackawanna has been making extensive improvements in the way of track elevation near this point—unfortunately the work had not reached this crossing yet—and on account of this work our engines are subject to flag at every crossing. None of our trains run fast in this neighborhood. This train had stopped at a station just a little way off and this was an additional reason for going slow."

DEMANDS ON TURKEY

The Powers Agree on Unanimous Action

Paris, Feb. 19.—The Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorf, has communicated to the French government the fact that Russia received yesterday the last of the adherences of the European powers to the joint note to Turkey on the subject of reforms, thus making the action of the powers unanimous. He accordingly directed M. Zinoviev, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, to proceed in company with Baron Von Calice, the Austrian ambassador, to the sultan and present the joint note today.

The note, as finally framed, strikes out all reference to Macedonia, as it was considered that the designation of one part of the country by name would increase the anti-french agitation which the powers are seeking to check. The note is generalized so as to cover all the localities where Christians reside, the only locality specified being three villages in northern Turkey, in which most of the Christians reside. The protection of the lives and the complete safeguarding of the interests of the Christians form the chief features of the note.

In view of the unanimity of the powers the officials here consider that the sultan is certain to accept the proposed reforms, but it is not intended to terminate the question with the presentation of the note. It will be followed greedily by further joint action, including sending consuls of the various powers throughout the Christian regions to see that protection is actually given and that the reforms are really carried out.

The Sultan's Assent Expected

London, Feb. 19.—The ambassador of one of the powers, which will present the scheme for reforms in Macedonia to the Sultan within a day or two, said today:

"The sultan was kept in ignorance of the proposals while they were being formulated, but I am optimistic of success, so far as the sultan's assent is concerned. Russia especially expects that the ports will offer no resistance. Two eastern powers are approaching the sultan with supplementary proposals, which are most courteous and conciliatory in form and which in no respect touch his sovereign rights."

The ambassador added that the only fear of his own and the co-operating governments is that the action of the powers and the Bulgarian authorities will be too late to prevent the revolutionary movement. If, however, the sultan yields the powers do not intend to interfere if he puts down insurrection.

The scheme of reforms, as presented to the British cabinet at a special meeting today, does not include any information as to how Russia and Austria propose to coerce the sultan in case he refuses the proposals. The British government, while endorsing the scheme, will ask for information on this point.

Vienna, Feb. 19.—The replies of the signatories to the Berlin treaty to the Austrian-Russian reform scheme for Macedonia have all been received telegraphically owing to pressure of circumstances. The agreement and the proposals will be submitted to the sultan tomorrow or Saturday.

NEW PLANS FOR NAVAL EXPANSION

Congress to Be Urged to Authorize the Building of Twelve Battleships

Washington, Feb. 19.—Two plans for legislation by Congress at this session looking to the adoption of a definite program for the rapid building up of the navy are under consideration by officials of the navy department and members of the House naval committee. The general board of the navy is anxious to have Congress authorize the construction of not less than twelve battleships, four to be laid down each year, and to make an appropriation at this session for the entire twelve ships.

Secretary Moody is being urged by naval officers to make an extraordinary plea to the naval committee for this legislation, and it is very probable that he will do so.

While doubting that Congress will make the necessary appropriation for the entire program, it is believed they will adopt a joint resolution expressing the approval by Congress of such a program, and providing for the laying down of four ships this year. Meanwhile the navy department is working upon a scheme by which they expect to secure a quicker delivery of ships by the contractors.

It has been determined that the special award of a bonus cannot be made without authority from Congress, but a way around this objection is found in existing legislation authorizing the secretary of the navy to contract for war vessels, "having in mind the best results and most expeditious delivery." An official interpretation of this clause is that it will permit Secretary Moody to invite different classes of proposals, in which the contractor may submit one price for delivery within a certain period, and a higher price for delivery in a shorter period. It is very probable that Secretary Moody will follow this plan in calling for bids for the construction of the ships to be authorized by this Congress, and to further expedite matters he now planned to have these ships constructed according to existing types of battleships. This will at the same time aid in securing greater homogeneity.

SALLIE BLAZED AWAY AT HEIM

He Told Her to Shoot and She Took Him at His Word

Reading, Pa., Feb. 19.—Charles F. Heim, aged 21, told his sweetheart, Sallie Saul, aged 18, at noon today at her house to shoot him. She blazed away and the bullet lodged in his head. He is a member of the fifth United States coast artillery stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. He is at home on a furlough and intended returning this afternoon. Yesterday he teased his sweetheart, saying he was going to take another girl with him to New York and marry her. "Not if I can prevent it," she said. Heim handed her his pistol, telling her the case tridge was blank. She kept the pistol until today, and when Heim called to say farewell and get his pistol she fired at him deliberately, aiming at his heart. He stopped in time to receive the bullet that flattened against his skull. Miss Saul was arrested. They were lovers some years. Heim may recover.

Code Commission Bill Passes House

Vote 71 to 38 in Favor of the Watts Bill on Second Reading--The Smith Amendments Withdrawn. Stubbs' Splendid Speech

The Watts bill with numerous amendments passed its second reading in the House last night on a roll call vote resulting in 71 ayes, 38 noes.

After a long fight the Smith amendments, allowing elections on the question in the country as well as the towns and cities, were withdrawn.

Mr. MacRae of Anson offered an amendment granting any county not wanting to come under the operations of the law the right to say so at the ballot box. This amendment was lost, ayes 48, noes 62. The vote was then taken on the bill as amended, with the result as stated in the foregoing.

Dr. Riddick of Franklin in explaining his vote against the bill, said he had told his people he would not cast a vote here which would curtail their liberties. He was in favor of prohibition and believed this legislation ought to pass a stringent law and then submit it to the people every year until it is carried. He did not oppose this bill because he was afraid it would hurt the party in Franklin, but because he did not believe it would accomplish anything for the great cause of temperance. If he thought his vote would place intoxicants out of the reach of himself and his boys no power this side of heaven would prevent his casting that vote.

English language is plainly written it is not susceptible of misconstruction, and I claim this bill bears strong discriminating features. It says the man who rolls in affluence and ease in the towns can exercise the right to vote on this question, and the poor man in the country cannot. A few years ago there was great feeling in the country against the towns and it resulted in the evil fusion days. Now as those embers are dying away into gray ashes here comes a measure that will fan the smoldering fire into raging flames again. It's a great mistake to make such a flagrant discrimination. Pass this bill, gentlemen, and then go forth into the rural districts and meet the arguments that will be hurled against it and you will certainly meet a rebuke.

Tell me the Watts bill is a prohibition or temperance measure. Ye Gods! what a travesty!

Mr. Watts: Is the gentleman's opposition based upon the lack of prohibition in the bill.

Mr. Stubbs: No. My opposition is solely on the ground that the bill is discriminating.

He appealed to the members to vote for the Smith amendment. Pointing to Col. Lucas he said: "For fifteen years I have lived in the shadow of the teachings of my good friend and he has always impressed me with his belief that the voice of the people was the voice of God."

The conclusion of Mr. Stubbs' brief but magnificent speech was greeted by applause from all factions, many who opposed his views vigorously clapping their hands.

Mr. Bullard related the history of the Cumberland county anti-whiskey legislation, which has several times been presented in these reports. Mr. Bullard handled it yesterday with force, making a telling speech.

Mr. McNeill said he thought by this time all the members understood the evidence and were ready to vote. He hoped the gentleman who had the right to do so would call the previous question. Mr. Abell said he didn't understand the Smith amendment. Mr. McNeill explained that the effect would be, if adopted, to kill the Watts bill, and he thought Mr. Smith himself would admit that he wanted to knock the Watts bill in the head. Mr. Smith said he had not tried to conceal that purpose.

Mr. Watts called the previous question. Governor Doughton moved to postpone further action until the night session. Several gentlemen rose to a point of order, exclaiming the previous question has been called. Several others rushed over to Mr. Watts, and after a hurried conference, he rose and withdrew the call for the previous question. Governor Doughton's motion was then adopted and further consideration postponed until the night session.

CLINGING TO DOGMA

Prof. Delitzsch Pleads for Faith Without Superstition

Berlin, Feb. 19.—The lecture on Babylon and the Bible, which was delivered January 13 by Professor Delitzsch before Emperor William and a number of other prominent personages, was published at Stuttgart today. The final paragraph is noteworthy. It is clearly intended to meet the charge of infidelity leveled at Professor Delitzsch. It says:

"Do not let us blindly cling to dogmas which science has shown to be superannuated, merely for fear of abandoning them. Faith in God and true religion may thereby be injured. Let us remember that everything mortal is in a state of ebb and flow, and that nothing is standing still, which is equivalent to death. Only consider the pulsating power with which the German reformation filled every sphere of labor and human progress, yet the reformation was but a stage in the pursuit of truths implanted in us by God and subsisting in God. Let us follow these humbly, while at the same time bravely bearing to the battle cry given to the world from the watchtower on high for the furtherance and higher development of religion."

SOLD TOO CHEAP

A Kentucky Girl Answered No at the Altar

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 19.—Miss Hester Logan and George Millon were to have been married today at Huster's Church, but the wedding did not occur. It was to have been at Mount Carmel church and the people for miles around were there to witness the ceremony. The bride-to-be entered on the arm of her father, Herrod Logan, a farmer, and the bridegroom-to-be met them at the altar, accompanied by his best man.

The minister, Rev. Mr. Chinn, began to read the ceremony. Millon promised that he would take the girl for his wife. When the question was put to her she said "No." The minister thought she had made a mistake, and asked the question again in a way not to attract attention. She again answered "No." He then turned to her and asked her if she had intended to say that she would not take the man for her husband, and she said "That is what I said." Dropping the arm of her father the girl walked out of the church. She declared that it was reported to her that Millon had paid her father \$25 for her and she did not approve of the transaction.

A Letter Bobs Up to Plague Judge Boyd

Scheme to Swindle Trusting Negroes--Fight Over the Charlotte Post Office. Kitchin's Speech in the House

Washington, Feb. 19.—Special.—The advocates of the bill providing for the establishment of two terms of federal court at Wilkesboro have dug up a letter written by Judge James E. Boyd several years ago while he was assistant attorney general, in which he concedes the judicial necessity for the new court and advocates its establishment. This letter will be sprung on Judge Boyd tomorrow when he appears before Attorney General Knox in opposition to the Wilkesboro court bill. F. B. Henderson, an attorney at Wilkesboro, received the letter in question while he was serving as mayor of the town and was active in behalf of the effort for the establishment of the court. A letter received here today from Henderson says:

"We cannot understand why the Judge takes the course he does; for the first encouragement we ever had from any official source relative to this measure came from Judge Boyd while he was the assistant attorney general. He was then in favor of our court, or to say the least of it, he recognized the need for it. His letter was in response to a letter from myself to the attorney general setting forth the need for such a court at this place."

Senator Simmons will join Senator Pritchard and Representatives Kirtland and Blackburn when they go before the attorney general tomorrow and urge the approval of the bill by the department of justice. The members of the delegation will take emphatic exception to Judge Boyd's declaration that the citizens of Wilkes and contiguous territory are incapable of discharging in an impartial and intelligent manner their duties as jurors in federal court cases. This utterance, according to the judge, which is taken to mean that the people are so favorably inclined toward blockaders that they cannot mete out justice in revenue cases, has caused no little talk here. The wires have been kept hot between Henderson and Wilkes and that immediate litigation.

The scheme to swindle ignorant negroes as to the result of the recent election in the Senate of the Hampa session bill is well under way. The

Ex-slaves National Bounty and Pension Association of this city has issued a circular calling for a free-will offering of \$1 from each member. A. W. Rodgers of North Carolina is one of the three signers of the circular, who is soliciting the free-will offering.

"Dear friends," is the term of endearment employed in addressing the circular. And here is the manner in which the cheerful news is broken to the unfortunate:

"We hail you with good news and glad tidings from the supreme headquarters. Senator Mark Hanna introduced the ex-slave pension bill today, February 4. He is a man of might and power, and victory is perched on his banner; so much to the front for justice."

Much is said about the worthy aims of the association, but the circular finally gets down to business, as the following bears evidence:

"Each member is requested to contribute \$1 (with the exception of those in North Carolina, who have already contributed) to defray national expenses in the agitation of our causes which are now pending for legislation."

The Charlotte post office fight will not be decided until Monday. R. W. Smith, who is backed by George B. Hiss for the appointment, arrived today, but the failure of J. T. Newell and his following to show up brought about a postponement of final action. Smith, accompanied by Hiss, W. T. Jordan, chairman of the Gaston county Republican executive committee, and J. P. Wilson, a member of the Republican committee of Mecklenburg, who is also a prominent cotton mill manufacturer. Hiss found Senator Pritchard at the capitol early in the afternoon and went over the situation with him very thoroughly. He also arranged for Smith and the others of the delegation to have an interview with the senator the first thing tomorrow morning. In the meantime Newell telegraphed that he could not be here until Monday, and as he desires to be heard further, Senator Pritchard deferred action until that time. Newell's friends continue to write and wire in his behalf. The Smith-Hiss delegation is very confident of ultimate success. Hiss asserts that his man is strongly endorsed by business men of Charlotte and patrons of the office. He said today that while he is for Smith he delegates to Senator Pritchard's advice and will rely upon his judgment in the selection of the postmaster.

In the House today Representative

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JUDICIAL CHANGES

Day to Go on the Supreme Court Bench

Washington, Feb. 19.—The president announced today the appointment of Judge William R. Day of Ohio to be justice of the supreme court of the United States in place of Justice Shiras, whose resignation will take effect on the 24th inst.

Announcement was also made of the appointment of John K. Richards of Ohio, the present solicitor general, to the vacancy on the circuit bench of the sixth circuit, consequent on the appointment of Judge Day to the supreme court.

The announcement was made of the appointment of Assistant Attorney General H. M. Hoyt of Pennsylvania to be solicitor general in J. K. Richards' place. Representative Page Morris of Minnesota, the new district judge in that state, was also nominated.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration Begins Today

Rome, Feb. 19.—Pope Leo XIII will tomorrow conclude the twenty-fifth years of his pontificate. The ceremonies celebrating the jubilee will begin at St. Peter's under circumstances justifying the congratulations awaiting the aged pontiff. His holiness, for the moment, is free from any of those sudden attacks of weakness which from time to time alarm the faithful, but which he rapidly recovers to the surprise of the world. His physicians declare that he is enjoying his normal health and that, so far as can be seen, his wonderful vitality will carry him through the fatigues of the impending ceremonies.

For the solemn commemorative services 100,000 tickets have been issued for admission to the basilica and the great square of St. Peter's. There is such a keen demand for these that holders willing to dispose of them can easily obtain a premium. Prior to the service the pope will receive a large number of pilgrims in the hall of beatifications, when Cardinal Respighi, the vicar general of his holiness, will present to him a magnificent triple tiara subscribed for by the faithful of the world. This wonderful mitre is made of fine beaten silver. It is surmounted by a globe, on which is a cross. It is surrounded by three golden crowns, the spaces between being exquisitely chased and jeweled. It weighs about two pounds.

Its manufacture occupied the Bologna artist, Augusto Milani, six years.

Old Man Fights a Duel

Budapest, Feb. 19.—Baron Geza Fejervary, the Hungarian minister of defense, fought a duel today with Herr Langyel, a member of the Hungarian diet, whom he had accused of telling falsehood. Herr Langyel challenged the baron and the latter, although over seventy years old, accepted and selected sabres instead of foils as the weapons. Baron Fejervary was wounded three times slightly in the right hand. The seconds then prevented the continuance of the duel.

TORPEDO BOATS

Secretary of the Navy May Purchase a Few

Washington, Feb. 19.—Informal conferences among members of the House committee on naval affairs, which have been in progress ever since the appropriation bill was reported some days ago, resulted today in an agreement to unanimously support an amendment to the bill, providing for the purchase of torpedo boats in the discretion of the secretary of the navy.

The differences among the committees, intensified by the Lesser Torpedo Boat Company, were so acute that up to the time the appropriation bill was presented to the House, and indeed until today, it was impossible to secure united action upon any proposition looking to the purchase of torpedo boats. The amendment, which was offered by Mr. Taylor of Ohio, was based upon the bill recently introduced by Mr. Hill of Connecticut, directing the secretary of the navy to conduct experiments with types of torpedo boats which inventors might offer, and in case any of the boats were found satisfactory he was authorized to invest one million dollars in them, that amount being appropriated therefor. The amount of money was reduced to \$500,000 and in that shape it was added to the naval appropriation bill.

Late in the session of the House this afternoon, the Hill bill was recognized as having been introduced in behalf, or for the benefit, of the Lake submarine boat, in which Connecticut people are interested, and of which a specimen is said to be now in New York harbor. Advocates of the Holland boat on the naval committee claim the issue of the contest to be a drawn battle. They say that after the row raised by the Lesser charges, the insertion of any torpedo boat proposition in the bill is a drawn fight, so far as the Holland boat company is concerned, if not really a victory.

Bucket Shop Keeps Open

Reidsville, N. C., Feb. 19.—Special.—The Reidsville stock exchange, which is operated by A. B. Baxter & Co., has not closed up, although a bill was rushed through both branches of the Legislature last week making it a misdemeanor for one to operate here. It is predicted that the bill will not stand the test of the courts. Some of the citizens who were desirous of having the enterprise cease operations here think the law will hold, and are very jubilant over the result of the crusade against it.

CODE COMMISSION

Watts Bill on Second Reading--The Smith Amendments Withdrawn. Stubbs' Splendid Speech

The regular session of the House yesterday was one of the most interesting yet held. The matter of temperance legislation was again the absorbing topic.

When the special order was reached Mr. Smith concluded the speech begun by him the night before and made a fine argument for equal rights to all and special privileges to none. He pleaded for the sacred rights of the people and hoped this Democratic Legislature would not trample upon the principles of the party.

Col. Lucas opposed Mr. Smith in a vigorous speech in which he ridiculed and scorned the idea of "these little town people being so much concerned about giving rights to the country people. We are not a set of fools out in the country and I want to inform the gentleman that we have not a bar-room in Hyde county, and we did not vote on the question, either."

Mr. Morton: "Are you willing to disfranchise the country people in this matter?"

Col. Lucas: "Well, yes, if you want to put it that way."

Mr. Morton: "And yet you were against the amendment to disfranchise the negro, and took the stump against it, didn't you?"

Col. Lucas: "Now look out, Morton, you are going to get your foot in it. I told my people everywhere I spoke in 4888 that the Democratic party, my party, was not going to disfranchise anybody. I acted honest in 1869 and kept the promises I made in 1888 so far as I could. And am here today by the biggest majority ever given a man in Hyde county. How is that for high, Morton?" (Applause.)

Mr. Morphey thought the amendment by Mr. Watts would make it even harder than it is now to get a vote on the whiskey traffic. He considered the Code provisions superior to those sought to be enacted here.

Judge Graham supported the Smith amendment.

CODE COMMISSION

Bill to provide for a code commission came up and was read. General Davidson made an explanation of the bill and the urgent necessity for its enactment into law. During 1893 years there has been eleven revisions of the statutory laws of North Carolina, with an average of fifteen years intervening between the revisions. The time since the last revision is the longest that has ever intervened, and this period is the most important, as more changes have been made by far than in any former period.

General Davidson thought, after careful consideration, that the codification of the laws could be put into one convenient volume. The commission should be composed of three members chosen by the General Assembly. It is thought the entire cost will not be more than \$20,000. The cost of the last code was about \$32,000. The sales that will be made will bring the cost down to about \$10,000.

Salaries for the commissioners are fixed in the bill at \$1,000 a year each for two years, and an appropriation of \$1,500 for the two years for clerical help.

The bill as reported provided that the citations made in the former code be omitted. Mr. Gay asked to amend the bill by requiring that the new code be also provided with citations of supreme court decisions.

Judge Graham thought the citations mean very little. Many in the present code are now obsolete and worthless.

Mr. Curtis opposed the amendment. The amendment was lost.

Mr. King offered an amendment that the governor and his council be empowered to appoint the members of the commission.

General Davidson said that would destroy one of the most important provisions of the bill. The King amendment was lost.

The bill passed its second and third readings and was sent to the Senate without engrossment.

At 2 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Offman of Randolph. The following petitions were introduced:

By Carson, asking that certain churches be incorporated. (Continued on 2nd page.)