For North Carolina: Rain, colder in the interior.

THE MORNING POST.

Temperature for the past 24 hours: Max. 86; Min. 58.

Vol. XI RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903 No. 126

State Library

The St. Louis World's Fair Dedicated by the President

An Immense Throng Does Honor to the Great and Historic Occasion

ALL WERE OUT TO SEE

Speaking Was a Farce for Nobody Could Be Heard to Speak

Fifteen Governors Lost in the Crowd -- Notables Reach the Stand by a Series of Foot Ball Rushes--Roosevelt and Cleveland the Observer of All Observers

St. Louis, April 30.—The St. Louis World's Fair was dedicated today with much pomp and ceremony. Two hundred and fifty thousand visitors were in the city to see the sights and witness the exercises. President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, many state governors and foreign diplomats took part in the ceremony. The scene on the little ten-by-fifteen-foot platform from which the president and the rest spoke in dedicating the exposition buildings was one that must long remain in the memories of those fortunate enough to be there. The hurly-burly rush, like a foot ball push through the center, with which the secret service men, Nicholas Murray Butler and a number of other distinguished men in their ranks, pushed the president through the massed crowd of tens and tens of thousands, was in itself excitement enough for one day. There were following rushes headed by police officers, one of them brought ex-President Grover Cleveland, smilingly, on its crest, another landed Senator Hanna; Commissioner Thomas H. Carter and President Francis came in on another. President Roosevelt and Mr. Cleveland got into a corner and were seated. A new wave of humanity broke and Secretary Root stepped out of it. Secretary Hitchcock climbed from the crowd. There was no gavel. A detective broke the handle from his umbrella and pounded it up. Mr. Francis pounded with it vigorously upon the rail. Nobody on the stand even could hear a sound.

"Gratifying exercise for Francis," observed the president to Mr. Cleveland, "but not impressive." Mr. Cleveland shook his head and laughed silently.

"There's a man out here," announced a St. Louis detective, "says his name is Potter, and has a right to come in. Lets it go?"

"The bishop, by George!" exclaimed the president, roaring with laughter. Bishop Potter was brought in, lugging his own black suit-case in which was his Cambridge University robe, which he donned.

Mr. Francis pounded some more with the umbrella handle. "Make way for the governor of New York state," bawled a volunteer master of ceremonies. Nobody made way. If a deliberate effort had been made to belittle the chief executive of the state of New York, more to that end could not have been accomplished than has been done in St. Louis since he got here. There was nothing left for the governor except to butt in. He did. He squeezed in between the secret service men and disappeared, somewhat to his surprise, apparently, that no seat was there for him.

"Governor, sit on the floor," announced a voice. Governor Odell, who seemed somewhat dazed by the way things were going, promptly sat on the floor between the feet of Secretary Root and Mr. Hanna. General Corbin got in. Governor Yates of Illinois got as far as the secret service row and stopped. So did Governor Bailey of Kansas. Chief of Police Kiely found himself stepping heavily on the feet of a large, pleasant faced man in the aisles back of the platform. He apologized. "Don't mind. It's all right," said the trampled one sweetly. "I'm only a poor little governor." It was Wells of Utah.

There were fifteen other governors around somewhere, but nobody knew where they were.

The president discovered Governor Odell sitting on Senator Hanna's feet. "Pleased to see you at last, sitting at the feet of Gamaliel in earnest," he said. Governor Odell forced a smile.

Mr. Francis evidently concluded that order was not to be obtained with a broken umbrella handle and called on exSenator Carter to preside. Senator Carter made a speech which not a soul heard, and in pantomime introduced Cardinal Gibbons. The spiritual divinity of the cardinal and the sight of the red cap on his head quieted the people a little, and a few words of what he said could be heard. When he reached the Lord's prayer a great volume of voices went up. Those on the platform could hear President Roosevelt's and ex-President Cleveland's voices as they sat together, above that of the cardinal.

While President Francis was speaking the sun came out and the great barn-like structure became light, as day. Above the continuous surf-like shouting of the crowd rose a tremendous cheer of greeting to the flood of yellow light.

The cheering when Mr. Francis introduced the president lasted fully ninety seconds before the president began to talk. He followed his usual tactics and got upon the rail of the enclosure, a somewhat precarious presidential perch, but one on which he was fully visible to the whole multitude. This occasioned another ninety seconds cheer.

At one point in his speech, which was delivered with the whole power of his lungs and was heard at least forty feet away, some of the people down in front caught a phrase or two and began to applaud. This chance for an outburst was taken up by the crowd. "Gratifying," commented the president in a shout to those behind him, "but not over intelligent."

When ex-President Cleveland arose the cheering was every bit as big as it had been for the president, and lasted just as long, ninety seconds.

Mr. Cleveland, who had agreed with the president earlier, that the whole performance was a great farce so far as oratory was concerned, read doggedly and rapidly through his manuscript, in spite of the fact that his voice was by no means equal to one-hundredth of the task imposed upon it.

Then, after Bishop Potter and Bishop Hendrix had prayed and pronounced the benediction the guests were taken out through a stiffly held line of United States infantry which had been brought into the hall by the back way, to prevent a repetition of the entrance rushes.

The president went from the hall to the American building where he had an hour with Senator Hanna in President Francis' office. He was the guest of honor at a banquet in the administration building tonight and afterwards witnessed a great fire works display. His train left for Kansas City at midnight.

Supreme Court Cannot Regulate State Elections

Even if Alabama Law is Unconstitutional the Court Could Not Enforce a Decree Against the State

Washington April 30.—Justice Holmes today made public the text of the supreme court decision rendered last Monday in the case of Jackson W. Giles against E. Jeff Harris and other members of the board of registrars of Montgomery county, Ala., involving the legality of the "grandfather" clause of the Alabama constitution, which went into effect in 1901 and which practically excluded negroes from suffrage in that state. The dissenting opinion of Justices Harlan, Brewer and Brown accompanied the majority opinion.

After stating and commenting on the facts in the case, the court says:

"The difficulties which we cannot overcome are two, and the first is this: The plaintiff alleges that the whole registration scheme of the Alabama constitution is a fraud upon the constitution of the United States, and asks us to declare it void. But of course he could not maintain a bill for a mere declaration. He does not try to do so, but asks to be registered as a party under the void instrument. If then we accept the conclusion which, it is the chief purpose of the bill to maintain, how can we make the court a party to the unlawful scheme by accepting it and adding another vote to its fraudulent lists?"

Further on the court says:

"If the sections of the constitution concerning registration were illegal in their inception, it would be a new doctrine in constitutional law that the original invalidity could be cured by an administration which defeated their intent. We express no opinion as to the alleged fact of their unconstitutionality beyond saying that we are not willing to assume that they are valid in the face of the allegations and main object of the bill for the purpose of granting the delief, which it was necessary to pray in order that that object should be secured.

"The other difficulty is of a different sort and strikingly refers to the argument that equity cannot undertake now, any more than it has in the past, to enforce political rights, and also the suggestion that state constitutions were not left unmentioned in paragraph 1979 by accident. In determining whether a court of equity can take jurisdiction one of the first questions is what it can do to enforce any order that it may make. This is alleged to be the conspiracy of the state, although the state is not and could not be made a party to the bill. The circuit court has no constitutional power to control its action by any direct means, and if we leave the state out of consideration the court has as little practical power to deal with the people of the state in a body.

"The bill imports that the great mass of the population intended to keep the blacks from voting. To meet such intent something more than ordering the plaintiff's name inscribed upon the list of 1902 will be needed. If the conspiracy and the intent exist, a name on a piece of paper will not defeat them. Unless we are prepared to supervise the voting in that state by officers of the court it seems to us that all that the plaintiff could get from equity would be an empty form. Apart from damages to the individual, relief from a great political wrong, if done as alleged by the people of a state and the state itself, must be given by them or by the legislative and political department of the government of the United States."

Chinese Attack Americans

Washington, April 30—The state department has received a cable message from United States Consul McWade at Canton, dated yesterday, stating that a mob of anti-foreign Chinese made an attack at Yuan-Tan, on North river, 140 miles from Canton, upon a party of American engineers. Lieutenant Anderson, commanding the gun boat Callao, went to the rescue. The consul general lodged a formal complaint with the Chinese officials. The attack is not believed to be associated with the Boxer movemept.

Snow in Michigan

Houghton, Mich., April 30.—Over a foot of snow has fallen in the copper country during the last twenty-four hours. The storm is continuing.

Marquette, Mich., April 30.—A fierce blizzard is raging in upper Michigan. The temperature has fallen 55 degrees in two days. Vegetation and fruit trees have suffered severely.

CLEVELAND MAKES A DINNER SPEECH

The Ex-President Witty and Wise—Just a Private Citizen

St. Louis, April 30.—Although it was understood that there was to be no speaking at the dinner tonight the clamor of the diners finally brought the president, ex-President Cleveland and the French ambassador to their feet. The president congratulated the managers of the exposition and told them they were rendering a service to the entire country. He was sure that a work begun so well would end well.

The French ambassador was glad to have a chance to emphasize the highest duty of an ambassador—that of preserving the peace. He was elated that he might have a word in inaugurating so glorious a fete.

Mr. Cleveland was introduced as "the most distinguished private citizen of the world." He said in part:

"Thank you for your applause and enthusiasm. It is very gratifying from one point of view. From another it may simply mean that you are glad that I am a private citizen. (Applause and laughter.) I have no illusions on the subject at all. (Laughter.) On the other hand I confess that I hope that this is the reason; it may be that people are so attached to the office of president and have so great an affection for any incumbent of it that they are even warm at heart for one who has once held that office and has retired from it. (Applause and cheers.)

"There are two points on which I would like to talk to you: You remember, please, that my father was a minister. (Laughter.) The presidential office is the only one which the people still hold as their own. The senators regard only the interests of their states. The representatives are absorbed in their districts. The president, and the president alone, represents the American citizen no matter how humble he may be. I love to think of the executive office as one filled by the people saying to the man they have chosen: 'Go, speak for us; be our representative as against all the world; and when your time is up, come back to us and behave yourself if you can.'

"It is needless, of course, to remind the present incumbent that a great responsibility rests upon him, to remind him how very, very good he must be when he returns to us. (Laughter and applause) for he must return at last. He may not stay forever. He will not hear this denied save by people who, for one reason or another, are willing to surround him and stand between him and harm.

"Let us not forget that we owe something to this servant of ours. If any discredit fall upon him his discredit is ours. With American fair play, let us, gentlemen, give him the benefit of the doubt so long as we know nothing about him."

INCOME TAX UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Judge Simonton However Says the Case Cannot Be Brought in U. S. Court

Judge Simonton last night sent his decision in the matter of injunction against Sheriff Page of Wake county restraining him from enforcing the collection of state income tax on the salary of United States Judge Thomas R. Purnell of the eastern district of North Carolina.

Judge Simonton holds that the state income tax on the salary of United States officials is in violation of the constitution of the United States, but he also holds that this action can not be brought in the United States courts, because less than $2,000 is involved.

If the state makes further attempt to collect the income tax from Judge Purnell it seems that he will have to bring his action in the courts of North Carolina, because the tax on his salary amounts to less than $2,000.

The opinion from Judge Simonton was received last evening and will be recorded by the clerk of the federal court here today.

SIXTY REPORTED DEAD AT FRANK

Vancouver, April 30.—At Frank, the scene of the volcanic eruption, the shower of rock continued throughout yesterday, depositing millions of tons on that which had come before. Last night all the residences of the town of Frank were deserted. The whole population is removing to Blairmore, two miles distant. A special commissioner of the Dominion government and a force of mounted police have arrived on the scene. The valley below the mountain is now choked for two miles, having spread a mile since the first shock. Fertile farms, stock ranches and homes are now nothing but desolation. The houses of Frank, in reach of the rock slide, were buried 150 feet. The known number of dead is now sixty.

No Volcano at All

Montreal, April 30.—Canadian Pacific officials have given out the following statement:

The trouble on Crow's Nest pass branch at Frank was caused by a huge rock slide. There was no explosion, but the slide was of such large dimensions that clouds of dust were taken for smoke, and minor slides coming down were taken for inside explosions.

The whole east end of the mountain, extending from the mouth of the Frank mine, has slid into the valley and blacked the entire valley about three-quarters of a mile wide, and a mile and a half long. A waterway is being cut so as to avoid flooding.

RIOT AT SALONICA

A Bank Wrecked and Dynamite Thrown in the Streets

Constantinople, April 30.—The peace and quiet that have prevailed were broken by a daring outrage at Salonica. Last evening a party of five men attacked the sentries guarding the Ottoman bank building. While these were engaged another party threw dynamite bombs into the building, wrecking and setting it on fire. The bank officials escaped without injury. Meanwhile a party of confederates of those attacking the bank drove in carriages through the streets, throwing bombs at the Turkish post office, the railway station in cafes. Several persons were killed or injured. The city was thrown into a panic. It is stated here that the authorities restored order with troops.

According to another account a Mitylene bank was also wrecked with bombs and several houses and two hotels were set on fire. An explosion on the steamship Guadalaquiver last Tuesday, which was at first supposed to be accidental, is now declared to have been caused by dynamite, and is attributed to the same agency that perpetrated the outrages at Salonica. The men who took part in the plot are said to be agents of the Macedonian committee. Details of the outrage are meager.

Vienna, April 30.—There were fifty dynamite explosions in various parts of Salonica concurrently with the attack on the bank. The panic was increased by the darkness which was caused by tampering with the city gas works. Encounters between Turkish troops and Macedonian bands continue. Near Doumi nearly a hundred Bulgarians were killed.

Fights in the Balkans

Vienna, April 30.—The Neue Freie Presse reports two fights in the Balkans last Tuesday between Turks and Macedonian insurgents. One occurred near Ozumajand, where the insurgent loss was 54 killed and wounded and the Turkish loss 12; the other at Neurokop, where the insurgent loss was 29 and the Turkish loss

Powder Works Blown Up Killing Nine Men

Buildings Wrecked and in Flames—Victims of the Explosion Torn Into Pieces—Women Escape Alive

Hollidaysburg, Pa., April 30.—The plant of the Cresson Powder Works, owned by Pittsburg capitalists, and located on Piney creek, ten miles south of this town, was wrecked by an explosion today. Nine workmen were killed. The powder factory is located in a remote section of the county, near the limestone quarries of the American Wire and Nail Company, where 500 men are employed. These men and the residents of the neighborhood immediately sought places of safety, fearing further disaster from the great quantities of explosives remaining in the magazines and storehouses.

The Piney Creek branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs past the factory. Because of the danger the railroad company has refused to allow any train to pass over this branch.

Fourteen men and sixteen women were employed in the factory, which was destroyed. The women managed to escape from the building before the explosion came that hurled their fellow workmen into eternity.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. The nine men killed were blown to pieces. The remains have been brought to Williamsburg. Superintendent Taggert was the only man in the factory who escaped alive. The buildings caught fire immediately after the explosion and are still burning.

Because of the immense quantity of dynamite stored in the plant, rescuing parties were afraid to attempt to go near the building. One of the men was found dead 100 feet from the factory.

There are two storehouses belonging to the plant, both of which are now in flames. In one storehouse there are 1,440 pieces of dynamite, and in the other storehouse 800 boxes, with a capacity of 100 pounds to the box. The dynamite in the houses was sufficient to level every house and make desolate the territory within a radius of five miles. The first two explosions occurred in the factory where there was only a comparatively small quantity of explosives.

Tug of War Coming

Baltimore, Md., April 30.—Thousands of mechanics will lay down their tools tomorrow morning in order to enforce the card system as demanded by the unions. Both employer and employee have been preparing for the struggle for weeks, and each is confident of victory.

Many weeks ago the Employers' Association of Baltimore was organized. Included in its membership are employers of all the trades that are necessary in the construction of a building.

A New Jim Crow Idea

Richmond, Va., April 30—In the House today Mr. Whitehead presented a bill providing that street car conductors shall have power to designate seats for passengers and to require passengers to move from one seat to another. Conductors are vested with power to make arrests. The bill is in the nature of a substitute for a general "Jim Crow" car law for street railways. Mr. Whitehead says there is a general demand for the bill.

Opposition to Beef Trust

Denver, Col., April 30.—The Times says:

"Twenty-five million dollars has been subscribed for stock to a co-operative company by members of the national live stock association to fight the beef trust in the event the latter successfully carries through the merger of the Chicago Packing Company and allied interests. President John W. Springer said:

"'The trust people know that we mean business and we have the money with which to compete with them.'"

Bible Students' Conference

Asheville, N. C., April 30.—Special.—John S. Huyler, the millionaire candy manufacturer, held a conference at Battery Park Hotel tonight with several directors of the Montreat Association. It was decided that the Bible students should hold the annual summer conference at Black Mountain early in June this year. Arrangements were made to cover the indebtedness of the association.

A stock company was organized here today to exhibit the petrified man found in Henderson county.

Roosevelt and Cleveland Speak from Same Platform

The Two Men Appear in the Strongest Contrast -- Remarkable Demonstration in Honor of the Ex-President

BY THOMAS J. PENCE

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—Special.—The dedication of the St. Louis Exposition was a great success, being inaugurated with a magnificent military display and elaborate exercises at which President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland were the principal speakers. Undoubtedly the feature of the day was the splendid reception accorded ex-President Cleveland who received the plaudits of the tens of thousands of people along the line of march. His reception in the Liberal Arts building when he arose to speak equalled, if it did not exceed, that of the president. Certainly the attention that he received was the best of the day. President Roosevelt also received a fine demonstration, but it was noisy, and during his speech a number of people created some embarrassment by continual yells of "Sit down."

The splendor and magnificence of the dedicatory exercises caught the fancy of the immense throng, but there is a political aspect of today's events that is the principal subject of talk tonight in the hotel lobbies, which are thronged with hundreds of men prominent in the nation, senators, congressmen and governors being included in the number. This talk begins with the splendid reception accorded Grover Cleveland through southern Illinois and Indiana, which have been considered Bryan strongholds. Evidence of this popular favor in which the president is held was made more apparent today. While politicians are discussing these facts they do not pretend to say that he is a candidate for the presidency. They rather think that he is not. They do not even say that these demonstrations can be interpreted to mean that his nomination is desired. They argue, however, that one lesson is to be observed, and that is that the Democratic masses are dissatisfied with the present leadership and that a change is desired. That change, they contend, is unmistakably from Bryan towards Cleveland. Gorman or Parker. In St. Louis much is heard of David R. Francis as a Democratic presidential possibility. The Francis boom, however, is looked upon by politicians as a purely local affair.

The president and ex-president were thrown together in view of the populace throughout the greater part of the day. The interest in their appearance together was intense. That which impressed the crowd most was the contrast between the two men, and ample opportunity was given for this observation. Ex-President Cleveland carries his sixty-six years lightly. He is the picture of robust health and does not look a day over 55. He is slightly balder than when he left the White House, but there are few gray hairs in his head. Mr. Cleveland graciously retired to the background when possible today and yielded to the present chief executive the honors of the day. A happy expression was upon his countenance, but he was always dignified.

The president wore a dried tan complexion as a result of his park trip. His experience today was in true Rooseveltian style. At the reviewing stand he would halt pedestrian acquaintances and salute them with a characteristic "Delighted." In the enthusiasm of the moment he would sing to the music of a popular march by the band and again lead the crowd in applause. When he arose to deliver his speech he gave the thousands present a touch of the strenuous life by leaping from the platform to the top of a two-foot board on which his manuscripts was supposed to repose. There he stood throughout his speech. Never was the contrast in the character of two men more impressively demonstrated than today.

Wedding of Vanderbilt Called a Moral Scandal

The Minister Who Officiated Under the Displeasure of the Bishop and Diocese. He is Practically Excommunicated

London, April 30.—Lasting disgrace has fallen upon Rev. R. H. Hadden, vicar of St. Mark's church, who last Saturday married Mrs. Rutherford to Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, as the result of which he now stands practically excommunicated by the church of England. At a meeting tonight of the London diocesan conference, presided over by the bishop of London, supported by the bishop of Kensington, a full gathering of the diocese passed the severest censure upon the clergyman.

In his opening speech the bishop of London said he had a most disagreeable task to perform in connection with the subject of a letter written to him by the proctors of the clergy of the whole diocese and the proctor of the cathedral church of St. Paul in reference to the so-called re-marriage of a divorced person in that diocese. He had waited until tonight before speaking further in order to give an opportunity to the clergyman who performed the marriage to make an explanation of his conduct. He had sent the clergyman two letters, one by a special messenger. He regretted to hear that the clergyman had suffered a domestic calamity. This might account for the fact that notice had not been taken of his communications. He only mentioned the fact to let the conference understand that he had shown the clergyman no lack of consideration. He said:

"My opinion is that a grave scandal has been perpetrated in this diocese (cheers); a far greater scandal than any case of ritual, because it is a moral scandal."

The bishop referred to the resolutions passed by the Lambeth conference in 1888 upon divorce, which say: "Inasmuch as our laws expressly forbid divorce except in case of fornication or adultery the Christian church cannot recognize divorce for any other than the accepted cause or give sanction to the marriage of any person divorced contrary to this law during the life of the other party. Under no circumstances ought the guilty party in case of divorce for fornication or adultery be regarded during the life time of the innocent party a fit recipient of the blessing of the church on marriage. Recognizing the fact that there has always been a difference of opinion in the church as to whether the Lord meant to forbid the marriage of the innocent party the conference recommends that the clergy should not be instructed to refuse the sacraments or other privileges of the church to those who under civil sanction are thus married."

The correspondent gathered from members of the conference that the general impression is that the bishop's announcement of his refusal to visit Mr. Hadden's church is the most serious punishment permissible in the circumstances. It means that Mr. Hadden will have to either apologize or face such ecclesiastical displeasure as will probably compel his resignation of the vicarage.

New Road Machinery

Durham, N. C., April 30.—Special.—The new road machinery, the latest improved, has arrived and will be unloaded from the train tomorrow. In the lot is a steam road roller (ten tons) and two road wagons. The cost of the three pieces was $3,050. With the wagons and roller put into commission the progress will be much more rapid than heretofore. The county forces are now at work on the northern road, the road leading from here to Roxboro. It has been completed a distance of seven miles from the city.

EXPRESS SAFE ROBBED

Large Amount Stolen, but Nearly All Recovered

Mexico City, April 30.—The fact that the Wells Fargo Express Company was robbed of $42,000 at Silao last Thursday morning came to light today. Peculiar circumstances attended the robbery. A small safe is usually carried from the through Mexican Central train to the office and thence to the Guanajuato train by a courier. On the morning of the robbery the express messenger warned the man to be careful of the safe, telling him that it contained a large sum of money. Instead of taking the safe to the office, the courier took it to his home, called in a number of his friends and opened it. The money was extracted and distributed. Following the discovery of the robbery about forty persons were arrested. All but about $11 was recovered.