

For N. C. : Fair,
—; for Raleigh :
Fair. colder.

THE MORNING POST.

Temperature for
the past 24 hours:
Max. 42; Min. 16.

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TERRY'S CASE MOVED TO ANOTHER TRIBUNAL

The Murderer of George T. Bland Cut His Throat in Jail--Eleven Jurors for His Trial Had Been Secured Out of Five Hundred Men

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 3.—Special. S. Hill Terry, the murderer of George T. Bland, his son-in-law, committed suicide in his cell in the county jail at 1 o'clock today. The weapon used was an ordinary steel case knife, which was sent in to him with his food. He made a deep gash in the right side of his neck, large enough to admit a man's fist. Within twenty minutes he bled to death. His gasping was heard by two other prisoners in the adjoining cage and they called Jailer Capps, who arrived to find Terry lying on his cot, knife in hand and bleeding terribly from the ghastly wound. Four doctors arrived before he died, but they could do nothing as the wound was fatal.

The news of Terry's self destruction spread over the city like wild fire, and in less than an hour the streets about the jail were crowded with people who were inquiring with anxious curiosity for any facts in the tragedy. The street was thronged with people until late this afternoon when the body was removed from the jail to his home.

Terry was on trial for his life. One week had been spent in selecting a jury and two venires of 500 men were exhausted with only eleven jurors decided upon. Another venire was drawn last night and court took a recess until this afternoon, hoping to get juror No. 12 before tonight. It was during this recess that the murderer took his own life rather than go further in the trial. It told on his nerves to hear man after man,—yes, ninety-nine out of every hundred—stand up in court

and express the opinion that he was guilty of murder.

Terry, even in the last few minutes of his life, never intimated what he was going to do. After he had made the deadly gash he never spoke a word to his fellow prisoners. The only indication of his purpose to end his life was expressed in a conversation with his son, William Terry, yesterday morning. He asked his son to secrete some opium and send it to him in the jail, and a few minutes later said he preferred death to imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Terry killed Bland last October in the front yard of Bland's home. From the published evidence it appeared that Terry waited across the street until Bland came home, and then crossed over to him and opened fire, killing him in his tracks. The case from beginning to end has no parallel in this county.

Terry has always been a conspicuous figure here since his early manhood. He was 62 years of age. He was an ex-policeman. At one time he was keeper of the county home and was door-keeper of the state Senate of the last general assembly. He had amassed considerable property.

After his death a note was found under his pillow. It gave a history of his life and referred to the crime for which he was being tried; but he made no reference to suicidal intention. The coroner found the facts as they are given above. Judge Ferguson dismissed the uncompleted jury and adjourned the present session of court.

PROPOSED LOAN CALLED A STEAL

An Item of \$4,600,000 in Favor of the St. Louis Exposition Stirs up Debate in the Senate. Point of Order Under Discussion All Day Without Result

Washington, Feb. 3.—The urgent deficiency bill was laid before the Senate this morning. The principal amendment made by the Senate committee on appropriations is that providing for the loan of \$4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. An amendment to this amendment was offered by Mr. Culberson of Texas, and was agreed to providing that range cattle and halter-broke cattle, whether above or below the quarantine line, may be exhibited at the exposition under regulations to be issued by the secretary of agriculture.

The proposed loan of \$4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition led to much debate. Mr. Bailey of Texas made a point of order against the appropriation, which is in the form of an amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, on the ground that it was new legislation and a violation of the standing rules of the Senate.

Mr. Hale justified the committee's action by stating that the loan was hedged about with the strictest safeguards for repayment and that it was to be for the government to refuse aid to the great enterprise.

Mr. Bailey did not care to debate the question, merely submitting the point of order.

Mr. Tillman—How long is this thing to go on?

Mr. Bailey—Oh, it will go on forever.

Not a Loan, But a Steal

Mr. Tillman—The Buffalo Exposition people came here with a pitiful story, and we gave them half a million of hereabouts. The Charleston Exposition ran into debt and we had to help them out. Is this a loan, or a gift? How far are we to travel on this bad road? Of course I got my share. You remember that I said that if there was to be a steal I wanted my share of it.

Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin—Do you call it a steal?

Mr. Tillman—Yes, it is indirectly a steal. It is contrary to law, and we all know it. Senators ease their consciences by saying "We've got to lend it." Why not lend this money to a cotton mill?

Mr. Spooner took further exception to the use of the word "steal," by Mr. Tillman, and the latter replied: "My meaning is that when Congress takes money that is paid in taxes by the people and appropriates it for such purposes as this, it is a steal. If this money is not returned, it is a steal."

Mr. Bailey remarked sarcastically that the discussion revealed that his point of order was well taken, but that the matter was to be disposed of on the merits of the loan, and not on the law involved. "I was green enough to think that I could invoke the law in this matter," observed Mr. Bailey. "Like the brook, these appropriations will go on forever," continued Mr. Bailey. "There is no stopping place. Even the senator from South Carolina was brought to vote for them all because they included one of his."

Mr. Tillman corrected this by saying that the Charleston Exposition did not get an appropriation for exhibition purposes. "We did not get a dollar of money," he shouted. "We only got our debts paid." (Laughter.)

Mr. Bailey thought it was no part of the government's business to act as a money lender and to station agents at the exposition doors. He preferred to give them money outright. That might be a wrong against the people by misappropriating their substance, but the proposed loan might do incalculable injury to our system of government. Alluding to a remark by Mr. Ellkins, Mr. Bailey remarked that "the commercial instinct of the senator from West Virginia is almost as highly developed as his patriotism." (Laughter.)

Loan Business Going Too Far

Mr. Lodge thought the loaning of government money to a corporation was going pretty far. He preferred to give the money outright. The security offered was poor. If it had been good there were plenty of moneyed men who would be glad to lend the amount required. The business of getting up expositions had grown into a regular industry, but the profits of expositions were declining, because the people were satiated with them. The tendency was

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CRUSHED BY A TREE

Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 3.—Special. Buck Hill, who lived near Mr. Olive, went squirrel hunting yesterday morning. After hunting for about an hour his dog treed a squirrel up a large oak. Mr. Hill had his axe with him and he cut down the tree. The tree fell upon Mr. Hill, mashing him so badly that he died before medical aid could arrive.

Took It the Wrong Way

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 3.—Lizzie Pfell, a resident of Baltimore, employed in an oyster cannery near here, is dead from the results of using medicine in the wrong way. Physicians prescribed a wash for a sore limb and the woman took it internally. She lived two hours.

PRESIDENT VENABLE WILL NOT INVITE BRYAN

He Believes It Bad Policy to Invite Politicians to the University--But Students May Do as They Please

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 3.—Special. The statement in a Raleigh afternoon paper in regard to Dr. Venable refusing to extend an invitation to William J. Bryan was a misrepresentation. Dr. Venable, in a personal conversation with a member of one of the literary societies, expressed himself as thinking it a matter of bad policy to extend such an invitation. He told this member that he would not extend such an invitation as coming from the president of the university, but said he would not oppose any action of the societies in regard to their asking Mr. Bryan to speak. Dr. Venable was not approached by committees from the so-

cieties at any time in regard to this matter. Dr. Venable tonight gave very representative the following statement for publication:

"I have made no public utterance what ever on the subject. The committee of the literary societies never saw me. I told one student it was bad policy for the university to invite any prominent politician or candidate in an election year, but I would not oppose their invitation. At the time I would not sign it. The invitation was as coming from the literary societies and not from the president of the university. My private opinions have nothing to do with the matter."

Roosevelt and Durbin Roasted Mercilessly

Anniversary of the Death of Goebel the Occasion of a Warm Debate in the House--Kentucky Eloquence at Fever Heat

Washington, Feb. 3.—The House of Representatives was stirred today by one of the most impassioned addresses delivered in the historic chamber in recent years. Representative Olli James of Kentucky, calling attention to the fact that today is the fourth anniversary of the death of William Goebel in the Blue Grass State at the hands of an assassin, spoke on the subject of the proposed regulation of extraditions between the states. Mr. James bitterly denounced Governor Durbin of Indiana for his refusal to honor extradition papers for William S. Taylor, who was indicted for complicity in the murder of Goebel. Mr. James went further. He denounced the president as "the distinguished Rough Rider who, as governor of the state of New York, violated all precedents by saying to Taylor, 'Come to New York and you shall be immune.'"

Mr. James quoted from the president's message to congress urging the adoption of laws for the extradition of persons charged with bribery. He ridiculed the recommendations and declared they must have been submitted in humorous vein. This led to a characterization of the president by the speaker as "this Don Quixote of extradition."

History of Interference on the Isthmus of Panama

The President Transmits Pa- pers and Documents in Response to the Gor- man Resolution Adopted by the Senate

Washington, Feb. 3.—The president today sent to the Senate a reply to the resolution offered by Mr. Gorman inquiring for the correspondence in the cases in which United States forces had been used in maintaining transit on the isthmus of Panama, and at whose initiative, particularly with reference to the landing last year, together with the orders issued to military or naval commanders.

The president's letter of transmittal states that the correspondence therewith includes all called for by the resolution except some dealing with military movements, which "it is for reason deemed incompatible with the pub-

lic interest to make public at this time."

Acting Secretary of State Loomis states that the correspondence includes all on record in that department regarding the landing of United States forces on the isthmus. He gives a list setting forth the landing of marines on the isthmus ten times, beginning with 1856 down to the present time, and at whose initiative the several landings were made.

Mr. Loomis says the correspondence shows that the forces of the United States have never been employed in the internal affairs of New Granada, or Colombia, otherwise than to protect United States property, and maintain order and the freedom of transit on the isthmian territory under the provisions of the treaty of 1846.

The documents begin with October, 1856, and end with October 16, 1902, comprising thirty-six separate papers giving the correspondence between the government and the governments of New Granada, Colombia and Panama with regard to the landing of armed forces on the isthmus during the various revolutions which have occurred between those dates.

WASHINGTON VIEWS ON BOND DECISION

Compromise With Private Bondholders Suggested. Chairman Burton Will Visit Wilmington in the Interest of Cape Fear River Improvement

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Feb. 3.—Special.—There is much interest here in the probable course North Carolina will pursue with reference to the second mortgage bonds held by the Schafers and others in New York, which the United States supreme court has declared valid. The members of the state delegation, who have discussed the subject, think that the state officials will soon be approached with an offer of compromise.

There have been many efforts to secure a copy of the dissenting opinion in the South Dakota case, but it has not yet come from the printers. Several members of the delegation called at the court today and were disappointed when they learned that it is not yet available. Speaking of the decision in this case Senator Simmons said today: "While the decision is in favor of South Dakota it is against the private bondholders. It is true that by giving their bonds to a state or by selling them, collection might be made out of the state under the decision, but the holders could not sell them to a state for anything like their value, and if they should donate them with the reservation of interest that fact would oust the jurisdiction of the court. Under these circumstances I should say that the bondholders would be very glad to settle with the state at a very large discount. I do not suppose the state would think of making any settlement of these bonds, which was not a large discount on the principal of the bonds without interest."

One North Carolinian expressed the opinion that the state's three millions of stock in the North Carolina Railroad could be sold for six million dollars. The stock is now worth 175, and the sale of the state's interest would carry control. Nobody favors such a sale, and all of the North Carolina colony here were very much gratified with Governor Aycock's declaration that the state's interest in the road would be maintained.

Chairman Burton Will Visit Wilmington -
The North Carolina delegation in con-

gress, headed by the two senators, called on Chairman Burton of the House committee on rivers and harbors this afternoon, and extended to him an invitation on behalf of the Wilmington chamber of commerce to visit that city in the near future. Mr. Burton, who is the all-powerful member of congress in framing river and harbor legislation, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the invitation and promised to visit the North Carolina seaport before another "pork" bill is passed by congress.

"Wilmington is the only important port in this country that I have not visited," was Mr. Burton's agreeable introduction in response, "and I intend to take advantage of your kind invitation before the next congress meets. I regard Wilmington as the most important port between Norfolk and New Orleans, and I shall be glad to visit the city and the surrounding waterways."

Representative Patterson explained that there is only \$40,000 now available for the continuation of the improvements undertaken, and he thought it necessary to continue these improvements until completed, for unless this is done the work accomplished so far will be destroyed. Mr. Burton said that there would be no river and harbor bill at this session, but he expressed the opinion that the work already undertaken would not be neglected. He informed the delegation that he would call on the engineer in charge of the Wilmington project to report on the emergency of a needed appropriation for continuing the improvements in progress. Chairman Burton will notify Mr. Patterson of the date of his trip to Wilmington, which will not be undertaken probably until the fall. It is Mr. Patterson's intention to take the chairman up the Cape Fear to Fayetteville.

Simmons Immigration Bill
Senator Simmons will tomorrow in-
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War Situation Is More Threatening

Russia's Reply to Japan Is Still Delayed--Its Delivery May Precipitate a Con- flict—Sensational Reports From St. Petersburg

London, Feb. 4.—4 a. m.—So far as known no Russian reply to Japan has been sent, although it is unofficially stated that copies have been already sent to Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister at Tokio, and Admiral Alexieff, Russian viceroy of the far east. On the whole the tenor of the news is less hopeful. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, is quoted as having said to an interviewer last evening that the outlook was certainly threatening. It was rumored in the lobbies late tonight that Russia had actually declared war. A member questioned the government in the House of Commons as to whether the government had received such information.

The St. Petersburg agent of the Reuter Telegram Company sent the following extraordinary dispatch: "The general staff has authorized Admiral Alexieff to declare war and to open hostilities on his own responsibility if circumstances appear to him to render such an act necessary. An imperial manifesto declaring war is expected promptly if Japan does not accept the terms proposed by Russia in her reply, which is rumored to be Russia's last word. It is rumored that several skirmishes have already taken place."

"Most of the news fields in the far east are stopped by the censorship, and the Russian newspapers are thus prevented from publishing the real state of the situation. The result is that an immense majority of the Russian public is deluded into a false sense of security. Military circles, however, are beginning to awaken to the truth, as are the commercial, financial and industrial communities, which are kept better posted by private information."

Inquiries failed to elicit the least corroboration of the foregoing statements.

at the foreign office and Japanese legation, and skepticism is expressed. Other reports from St. Petersburg concur in stating that the anxiety of the commercial and financial men is growing, but officially belief in a peaceful outcome continues to be encouraged.

Russians See American Spooks

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—The anti-American feeling, which was considerably intensified by the appointment of consuls in Manchuria, does not abate. The Novoe Vremya bitterly declares that war is being brought on, not by any Russian greed for territory, but by the antagonism of the new world to the old. It adds that the United States aims at the hegemony of the entire globe. It began the anti-Russian campaign by sending George Kennan, the writer, to Siberia to discredit the Russian government and people. It then resolved to transform China into an American India, exploiting cheap labor and flooding the far east with its industrial products. If there is war its instigators will be the Yankees with their utilitarian views and mechanical modes of thought. Their first victims will be China and Japan. Afterwards they hope to devour Russia also.

DR. EDWARD THOMAS

Supposed New Bern Man Died Penniless in New York

New York, Feb. 3.—Dr. Edward Thomas, 66 years old, whose home is said to be at New Bern, N. C., died in the cigar store of N. Weisberg, at 334 Pearl street, late this afternoon. Dr. Thomas had no money in his pockets, and a ticket for a ten cent meal was all of value that he carried. Eugene Pinkner of 19 Fulton street, identified the body. He said he had known Thomas for a long time, though not very well, and had occasionally helped him. Thomas' family, he said, was well known in New Bern.

Returns of the revenues from indirect taxes in France in 1903 show that receipts amounted to \$568,380,280, an increase of \$26,587,550 over the estimates, and \$30,175,960 over 1902.