THE WEATHER TODAY:
For North Carolina:
Warmer
Fair Friday
Fair Warmer

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the past 24 hours:
Maximum, 59.
Minimum, 34.

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POPULISTS WILL HOLD A FOURTH OF JULY AFFAIR

Chairman Butler Says They Will Not Support Parker and Cannot Accept Hearst--Giles to Be Appointed Assistant District Attorney

By THOMAS J. PENCE

[illegible] April 21.—Special.—Ex-[illegible] Butler was at the [illegible] today, where he has been [illegible] to see the president, [illegible] contests over offices [illegible] Though chairman [illegible] national committee, [illegible] as a Republican, and [illegible] some of his friends [illegible] an active part in the [illegible] in behalf of President [illegible]

[illegible] convention of the Peo[illegible] has been called by Chairman [illegible] to St. Louis July fourth. [illegible] the convention do?" he [illegible]

[illegible] are that it will nomi[illegible] candidates for president and vice-president [illegible] answered.

[illegible] candidate for either [illegible] was asked.

[illegible] of politics," he said, "and [illegible] serve as national chair[illegible]

[illegible] about Judge Parker by J. Mar[illegible] Washington correspondent [illegible] News, ex-Senator But[illegible]

[illegible] anybody suppose that we [illegible] nominate Parker? He will be [illegible] by the Democratic convention, [illegible] could no more accept him as [illegible] than we could Mr. Cleve[illegible] Hill."

[illegible] Hearst happens to be nomi[illegible] Mr. Butler was asked.

"[illegible] not accept him either, but [illegible] discuss individuals further," [illegible] Mr. Butler.

[illegible] the Populists as strong in num[illegible] they have been?" the corres[illegible]

"[illegible] not gone anywhere, and [illegible] organize in such a way that [illegible] give an account of ourselves in [illegible] election," said Mr. Butler.

[illegible] Watson of Georgia, who was [illegible] presidential nominee of the Pop[illegible] party when Bryan headed the [illegible] of that party eight years ago, is [illegible] for first place this year in [illegible] Populists put up a national [illegible] Mr. Butler said he did not [illegible] how many other men were can[illegible]

[illegible] Giles of Chatham is slated to [illegible] official shoes of Oscar J. Spears [illegible] district attorney for the [illegible] district, according to informa[illegible] received here today. Advices are [illegible] Republican State Chairman Roi[illegible] looks with favor upon Giles and that he will soon tender him the appointment. It was thought at one time that W. H. Yarborough of Franklin would be the lucky man, but according to the latest information he has lost out.

The House Passes Spanish War Claim Bill

The bill to reimburse the volunteers of the Spanish-American war for time of service prior to the muster in passed the House this afternoon. The amendment prepared by Mr. Frank S. Spruill, which Mr. Pou has been pressing at the instance of Governor Aycock and the state delegation, had to be abandoned, as it became apparent that it could not be incorporated in the bill. The delegation, with Mr. Pou, realizing that the committee bill must pass unamended, or not at all, decided not to press the amendement. Assurances were given the North Carolina delegation that a ruling by the auditor of the war department would accomplish all that the Spruill amendment desired. That is, it puts all volunteers who were not members of the national guard on an equality so far as the distribution of the appropriation is concerned. Mr. Pou yesterday offered his amendment, but objection was made by Robinson of Indiana, as the bill was before the House by unanimous consent.

Representative Pou moved over to the seat of the Indiana member and said "You may object, but I'll see to it that you do not get any measure through this session, for myself and others will object."

Robinson tried to withdraw his objection when this situation was presented to him, but it was too late, the bill having lost its place on the calendar. Today the agreement was reached for the passage of the bill.

Fifth District Convention Called

Representative W. W. Kitchin returned to the city today, having visited the Charleston navy yard on an inspection tour. He stopped in his district on his return to attend to business matters. Mr. Kitchin received today the call for the convention in his district, which is as follows:

"At a meeting of the Democratic executive committee of the fifth Congressional district, held in the parlor of the Carrolina Hotel in Durham, N. C., April

(Continued on page 2.)

of the Yalu river Wednesday. The rumor of the capture of Port Arthur is again current in Seoul. Tien Tsin reports Japanese embarking from Corea for an unknown destination.

Loan Report Probably Untrue

Berlin, April 21.—It is stated on the Bourse here that Russia has concluded a loan of 1,250,000,000 francs from a group of French bankers. Those who are well informed doubt the report.

Bombardment of New Chwang Reported

London, April 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says it is reported there that the Japanese have bombarded New Chwang and landed troops, who will probably try to join the force which is supposed to have landed near the mouth of the Yalu river three days ago.

Marines Leave Seoul

Seoul, April 21.—Lieutenant MacDougal, with seventy American marines, who have been acting as a legation guard, will sail on the Raleigh for Manila Saturday, leaving Captain Matthews and Lieutenant Smith and 27 men to protect the legation, the American street railway and the electric light system, also owned by Americans. The same force will be maintained at the British, French and Italian legations.

All Quiet on the Yalu

St. Petersburg, April 21.—General Kuropatkin, under date of today, reports that all was quiet on the Yalu river April 19 and 20. The position remains unchanged. A steamship was seen on the night of April 19th opposite the cape of Tower Hill, west of Kaichju, sending off boats, evidently to take soundings. The boats soon returned to the steamer. General Kuropatkin also reports the arrest of two Japanese officers with dynamite and other explosives, wrecking tools, maps and notes in their possession near Turchikha station. They were tried by court martial and condemned to be hanged, but in view of their rank they were shot.

Baltimore, April 21.—Former Governor Daniel L. Russell of North Carolina, who underwent an operation at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in February, left that institution this afternoon for Washington.

OLNEY ENDORSED

Bay State Democrats Sit Down on the Hearst Boom

Boston, April 21.—The conservative element of the Massachusetts Democracy dominated the state convention today, passing resolutions endorsing Hon. Richard Olney for president and instructing delegates at large to vote as a unit for him at St. Louis until a nomination is made or his name is withdrawn.

It was a stinging defeat for George Fred Williams and the rest of the Hearst shouters, who endeavored to have a resolution endorsing the New York congressman substituted for the majority report of the resolutions committee, and who tried their best to prevent the adoption of the unit rule by all kinds of threats and arguments. Williams knew he was whipped when he entered the convention hall, so he announced himself for harmony, and during the afternoon made a lengthy speech in which he denounced the proposed instructions to the district delegates to support Olney as invalid. It was only a few weeks ago that Williams said publicly that he had declared war upon the machine and was in the fight to stay, so his references to harmony were quietly chuckled over by the Olney adherents, who outnumbered the Hearst delegates three to one.

The convention was called to order by Congressman McNary at 11;35 and John Flaherty of Gloucester was made permanent chairman. When the Olney resolution was introduced the Hearst radicals made themselves heard in fervent protests against "gag rule" and sought in vain to have their resolutions endorsing Hearst put through as a substitute. When this motion failed the Hearst people fell back on argument against that part of the original set of resolutions instructing all delegates to vote for Olney as a unit. A number of men spoke against these instructions, Williams making a lengthy address in which he declared the district delegates would ignore any such attempt to instruct them. When the vote was taken endorsement of Olney was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Contrary to the general expectation there was no great disorder during the proceedings. The Hearst people hissed the names of some of the leading Democrats, including Olney. Finally, when Williams paid a high tribute to Mr. Olney, the hissing of his name ceased. Some of the orators from the rural sections endeavored to do a little spouting, but their remarks were greeted with shouts of laughter and ridicule, nearly all the delegates indulging in the pastime.

CO-ED HAZING

An Aggravated Case at Wisconsin University

Madison, Wis., April 21.—The most vicious case of hazing among the coeds of the State University was reported today. Miss Isabelle Menzies, proctor of one floor of the woman's building and a senior in the University, Sunday night was dragged from a sick bed, tossed a dozen times in a blanket, then wrapped tightly in the same blanket and tied with sheets from her own bed to the beams in a cold attic, where she was discovered two hours afterward by one of the maids in the building. The girls previously had tied a bundle of tin cans together, filled them partly with marbles, and hung the noise-making device from a fire escape in front of the young woman's window, making sleep impossible.

PENSION BILL PASSED

Senator Gorman Pleads for River and Harbor Work

Washington, April 21.—The Senate today, after adding a few unimportant amendments, passed the bill appropriating $3,100,000 for continuing river and harbor work already authorized. Before this action was taken, however, Mr. Gorman made a plea for larger appropriations for river and harbor work at this session of Congress, instead of devoting $700,000,000 to the army, the navy and for pensions. He added that he realized, however, that the word had gone out from a source all powerful in the Republican party, and all the minority could do was to protest.

Mr. Aldrich suggested that Mr. Gorman present such amendments as he desired. Mr. Gorman smilingly criticised this apparently fair suggestion as of no avail whatever.

The general pension appropriation bill was passed after a brief explanation by Chairman McCumber of the pension committee. It carries a total of $137,010,600 for the payment of the 996,545 pensioners now on the rolls and $1,350,100 for the expenses of the administration. In giving statistics on the cost of pensions, Mr. McCumber said the annual expenditure for that purpose was equal to a per capita of $1.75 for each inhabitant of the United States.

The Senate held an executive session an hour and a quarter in length, discussing southern post office appointments. Mr. McLaurin objected to three recent appointments in Mississippi and made a speech arraigning the president for his policy in dealing with the southern patronage question. No action was taken on the appointments.

DECIDED TO PARLEY

Concessions Offered to Striking Railroad Men

Vienna, April 21.—Count Iesza, the premier of Hungary, announced in the Diet today that a general amnesty and the right to meet and discuss the question of wages had been conceded to the striking workmen of the state railways and that negotiations are proceeding on that basis. Count Iesza added that permission had been given the men to form a union with as many branches as they liked. He said he regretted that the government's sense of humanity prevented it from duly punishing the strikers, especially the ringleaders. "The men must not think," he declared, "that we were forced to yield. We can resume traffic without them, having thousands who are eager to take their places."

The government's surrender, however, is apparently not regarded by the railway men as an act of magnanimity. The strike committee has countermanded its call for a meeting to demand further concessions, including the resignations of the under secretary of state and the manager of the railways, and also the payment of increased wages from January 1, 1903.

Nash County Convention

Nashville, N. C., April 21.—Special. The Democratic executive committee of Nash county has decided to call the township conventions Saturday, June 11th, at 3 o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to the county convention, which will meet at the court house in Nashville Saturday, June 18th, at 1 o'clock. This convention is called for the purpose of electing delegates to the state, senatorial and congressional conventions.

Judge Simonton's Condition

Philadelphia, April 21.—The condition of United States circuit court Judge Charles H. Simonton of Charleston, S. C., who is lying very ill at the Orthopaedic Hospital here, was reported today to be unchanged. He is resting easily.

Patriarch Cannon and His Six Wives

A Shining Light of Mormonism Did Not Desire to Parade His Family Affairs Before the Public, but Had to Answer

Washington, April 21.—Brigham H. Roberts was recalled by the defense today when the Senate committee on privileges and elections resumed its investigation of the protests against Senator Reed Smoot.

Mr. Van Cott drew from the witness a review of the elections of Utah to show that the Democratic successes in the state were due to the "silver craze" and that the Mormon church had not maintained a vacillating policy between the two political parties, as had been inferred from testimony given by Mr. Roberts yesterday.

Calvin Cobb, publisher of the Boise Statesman, was examined in regard to polygamy in Idaho and the influence of Mormonism on the politics of the state. He said there is no statute against polygamous living together, though several unsuccessful efforts have been made to enact such a statute. All of these measures, he said, had been defeated in the legislature, which is about one-third Mormon.

In regard to the Mormon influence in the state, Mr. Cobb said that the chairmen of the state organizations of both parties go to Salt Lake before every campaign, and both come back and say that everything has been fixed "all right." He said that after the election one or the other felt that things had not been "all right." Mr. Cobb related the efforts before the legislature to have called a constitutional convention to enact an amendment to repeal the Idaho test against Mormonism. The resolution was defeated several times, and finally, Apostle John Henry Smith visited Boise, and soon after the resolution was adopted.

Counsel for the prosecution examined Mr. Cobb in relation to the influences Mormons are alleged to have attempted to bring to bear for the retention of Senator Smoot. This was shown, said Mr. Cobb, by a delegation of the Idaho legislature which called upon a candidate for the Senate and asked him what would be his attitude as a United States senator if the case of Senator Smoot should come up. Counsed for the defence opposed the introduction of this testimony.

A Genuine Article Patriarch

Angus M. Cannon, former president of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, was sworn. He has lived in Salt Lake since 1849. "I was blessed in the church when I was five years old, and I will be seventy years old next month," he said. "I am patriarch in the church now."

Mr. Tayler—What are your duties?

"To be a high priest over the people to bless them. I was designated by the prophet of the Lord, President Joseph F. Smith. There are about 200 patriarchs in the church and four or five in the Salt Lake Stake. That stake embraces seven wards of the city, which is divided into thirty-seven wards. Brigham Young designated me president of the stake in 1876."

"When were you first married and to whom?"

"Miss Sarah Maria Mousley, in 1858."

"To whom were you next married?"

"I should like to say that I was brought to great trouble nineteen years ago because I paraded my wives and children before the community. I had the option of deserting them or going to prison. I went to prison for six months. I told my prison associates 'You could not come here in honor; I could not stay our in honor.' I have not paraded my families, but have with modest pride nourished and cared for them. I ask the committee to protect me and not ask me to parade my family affairs before the public. I am ready to answer any question, but wish to be excused from answering such questions."

Some discussion arose over the legal right. The revised statutes, Mr. Tayler held, protected the witness from prosecution in other places.

The chair ruled that the witness should answer.

"I was married at the same hour to Ann Manda Mousley," he replied.

"To whom were you next married?"

"Am I to be placed in peril of imprisonment if I do not answer?"

"The question is proper," replied Mr. Burrows.

"I was next married to Mrs. Clara C. Mason, in September, 1875," replied Cannon.

"To whom were you next married?"

"To Martha Hughes, October 6, 1884."

"To whom next?"

"To Maria Bannon, March 11, 1886."

"To whom next?"

"To Johanna C. Danielson, in the fall of 1886. I don't remember the date."

"To whom next?"

"I have not been married since."

"Are all your wives living?"

"They are."

"Do you remember being charged in 1886 with cohabitating with Mattie Hughes Cannon?"

"I remember I was charged and examined, and that the case was dismissed."

A Good Memory for Names and Places

Cannon told where his wives and children are living. He named each in detail, revealing a wonderful memory of names and places.

"Do they live in separate houses?"

"They do."

"Do you have families with all of them?"

"With five of them."

"Do you live with all of them?"

"I am sorry to say I don't. In view of the instructions given by the presidency—the manifesto—I feel that I should be as modest as I can in my

(Continued on page 2.)

Hill of Connecticut Sniffs Free Silver

A Senate Amendment to Remove Restrictions on Subsidiary Coinage Incites Him to Raise a Row in the House

Washington, April 21.—Representative Hill of Connecticut, a member of the ways and means committee, is determined to raise a row over the action of the Senate in placing the following amendment on the sundry civil appropriation bill: "That all limitations as to the amount of subsidiary silver coinage are hereby removed."

This was adopted at the suggestion of the secretary of the treasury and the director of the mint and has the approval of the finance committee and every sound money man in the Senate. Mr. Hill, however, representing the view of various gentlemen in New York who have written to senators and representatives on the subject, declares that it is in effect authority for the free coinage of silver. He will endeavor to have the provision stricken out in conference, and failing in that will make a fight on the floor of the House. He says it would embarrass the election of a Republican House and that it is contrary to the announced policy of the Republican party and contrary to the practice of the civilized world. The United States, Mr. Hill says, has $680,000,000 of silver on hand, a mass of metal that would fill five hundred cars and would cost $100,000 to recount, and it is now deliberately proposed to forever store this immense mass and add to the amount. He says that the adoption of the amendment will compel the secretary of the treasury to buy bullion, that on July 1 next the bullion of 1890 will be exhausted and we shall have on hand $580,000,000 silver dollars, $54,000,000 of which are in circulation, an dthat it is manifest, therefore, that $500,000,000 can only be circulated by means of certificates.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, says that the amendment was placed in the bill by request of the secretary of the treasury and the director of the mint, who desired either to recoin the standard silver dollar or have the limitations removed. It was thought that to get the necessary legislation to recoin the standard dollars would be a very difficult matter at this late day in the session, with the Democrats anxious to talk politics. The finance committee, therefore, took the other alternative to accommodate the treasury department. Senators Aldrich and Allison and other Republicans on the finance comittee, all of whom are pretty good sound money men, laugh at the bugaboo raised by Mr. Hill and do not think that the House will be frightened by it. They will stand by their action and allow the House to strike out the provision if they see fit.

Bank Wreckers Sentenced

Indianapolis, April 21.—James Broderick, president, and W. L. Collins, cashier of the Indiana National Bank of Elkhart, were sentenced today by Judge Anderson, of the United States district court, on their pleas of guilty of violations of the banking laws which resulted in the failure of the bank for $642,000. Broderick was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years and Collins for six years.

RAILROAD COMBINE

A West Virginia Congressman Wants an Investigation

Washington, April 21.—Representative Gaines of West Virginia has introduced a resolution reciting that "it is a matter of common statement" that the Pennsylvania Railroad system, the Baltimore and Ohio Company, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company and the Norfolk and Western Railway Company have plans designed to effect a "community of interest," including ownership of portions of the stocks or bonds of some of the companies by the others, and changes in the board of directors by which common control or direction has been and is being applied to the operation and rates of the lines mentioned. The resolution concludes with a provision for an investigation of these allegations by the Interstate commerce commission, which is to report its findings to the House on or before December 31, 1904.

Buried Under Avalanche

Turin, Italy, April 21.—It is known 88 persons were buried by the avalanche which swept the miners' huts in the village of Pragelato Thursday night. Nine of them have been taken out alive and six bodies have been recovered by the rescuing parties.

Hunting a Counterfeiter

Greensboro, N. C., April 21.—Special. some one has been doing ingenious work in raising one dollar bills, making them look like ten dollar notes. Three of these notes have shown up in this community today. A diligent search is being made for the counterfeiter, who did his work so well that the closest scrutiny is necessary to detect the counterfeit.

House Passes the Canal Zone Bill

A Resolution Adopted Relating to Unfair Treatment of American Jews in Other Countries-Minor Bills Passed

Washington, April 21.—In the House today a resolution was agreed to requesting the president to renew negotiations with governments where discrimination is made against Jewish citizens of the United States, with the view to securing equal freedom of travel and sojourn with all other citizens.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania presented a rule making privileged, to be called up at any time, a bill creating a commission to consider and recommen legislation for the development of the American merchant marine. The Democrats forced a roll call on the adoption of the rule. The rule was adopted—138 to 107—and, on motion of Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, the bill was read, but its consideration was deferred.

The bill to provide for a temporary government of the canal zone at Panama and for the protection of the canal works then was taken up.

The bill was supported by Stevens of Minnesota and Richardson of Alabama. Mr. Harrison of New York, who introduced a bill for the government of the canal zone, providing for a complete judicial system, opposed the pending measure. He said it was autocratic legislation, and simply because Thomas Jefferson was the author of the law passed for the government of the Louisiana territory a hundred years ago was no reason why Democrats should support a similar proposition for the government of the canal zone. Conditions in the Louisiana territory in 1893 were different from conditions in Panama at the present time. There existed what amounted to a state of war, and a drastic measure was necessary, but, he said, peace prevails in Panama and there was no reason for creating such a despotism as would obtain by giving the president unlimited authority over everything in the canal strip. Furthermore, Mr. Harrison said, it was unwise, just preceding a presidential election, to place at the disposal of the president seven or eight hundred lucrative positions in Panama.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa said the measure was only a tentative one and it was not intended that the president should have permanent, absolute jurisdiction over the canal strip, but that there would be suitable legislation when it became necessary. At present no one knew just what would be the boundary of the canal strip.

The bill was passed without division. It was the intention of the House leaders, in rushing the measure through, to get it back to the Senate in order that the conference committee may have ample time to adjust the differences between the Senate and House plans for the government of the canal zone. The House is determined upon its proposition and will insist that the Senate yield in the matter and accept the simple plan of dealing with the question for the present.

After passing a number of minor bills the House, at 5:20, adjourned until tomorrow.

Adjournment in Sight

Washington, April 21.—The House leaders today agreed that they would be through with the business of this session and ready for adjournment next Thursday. They advised the Senate leaders that Wednesday afternoon they would be ready to adopt a concurrent resolution fixing the time for final adjournment the following day.

Japanese Intend to Be Easy on Russia

They Do Not Intend to Pursue Their Enemy to the Bitter End, but Will Make Themselves Secure From Further Menace

[illegible] April 22.—A dispatch to the [illegible] Nagasaki by way of [illegible] says that an eminent Japanese statesman confided to the correspondent at Tokio, on condition that his [illegible] should not be revealed, an im[illegible] document, of which the following is [illegible]

"Japan does not intend to push the [illegible] to the bitter end. She does not [illegible] to humble Russia, but she is re[illegible] to accomplish the removal of [illegible] of Russia's power in the [illegible] and is confident that she can [illegible] it. She will destroy as [illegible] ships as possible and cap[illegible] the remainder. She will then take [illegible] and Vladivostock and [illegible] position in Corea so impreg[illegible] Russia cannot possibly gain [illegible] there. When this is accomplished she will offer terms of peace, [illegible] the object for which she [illegible] war, but until this is accomplished she will not listen to any [illegible] except an unconditional acceptance of her terms.

Bitterness Toward Americans and British

Berlin, April 21.—A correspondent of the Post-Anzeiger Zeitung, writing from Mukden, Manchuria, under date of March [illegible] says:

"Bitterness has been aroused [illegible] Manchuria against Americans and British because it is believed American and British vessels took part in the bombardment of Port Arthur under the Japanese flag.

"This belief apparently is due to the fact that the Japanese fleet was larger than the Russians anticipated and included unknown types of vessels. The feeling is so strong that Americans and British are not safe anywhere in Manchuria. One Raily, an American, and several others, including Davidson, a Canadian, have disappeared. The authorities are looking for them.

"It is reported that an Englishman was arrested in Port Arthur as a spy and was taken to Mukden and hanged.

"The plying of the so-called flower boats on the Liao river, mostly under the American flag and carrying American goods, has been prohibited.

"Southern Manchuria has been scoured for several months for supplies of flour destined for Port Arthur, which is reported to be provisioned for two years."

Cossacks Denuding the Yalu Country

London, April 22.—A dispatch to the Times from New Chwang says that the Russians are denuding the territory west of the Yalu river. They send out parties of fifty Cossacks daily, each of whom is relied upon to capture a bullock. Thousands of cattle thus captured have been driven to Mukden. Neither money nor receipts are given for the animals.

The dispatch adds that the foreign correspondents who have gone to Mukden are pledged not to divulge the news of the results of engagements or the extent of Russia's losses, which may awaken public uneasiness.

A messenger from the Yalu river says that the Japanese outposts are near the Russian intrenchments.

Rumors, but No News

London, April 22.—There is no reliable news of fresh hostilities in the far east. A rumor that can not be substantiated comes from Seoul of an engagement on the land near the mouth