

THE WEATHER TODAY.  
For North Carolina:  
Showers.  
For Raleigh:  
Showers.

# THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:  
Temperature for the  
past 24 hours:  
Maximum, 82.  
Minimum, 65.

Vol. IX,

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1905.

No. 27

## PRINCELY GIFT FOR EDUCATION

John D. Rockefeller Gives  
Ten Million Dollars

## AID HIGHER LEARNING

The Sum Placed in the Hands of  
the General Education Board to  
Form a Permanent Fund—The  
Income to Be Applied in Man-  
ner Directed

New York, June 30.—Ten million dollars as an endowment for higher education in the United States has been given to the general education board by John D. Rockefeller. The announcement was made by Dr. Wallace Buttrick of the board at a meeting today.

The following letter to the secretaries and executive officers of the board from F. T. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's representative, was given out:

28 Broadway, New York,  
June 30, 1905.

Messrs. Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Murphy, secretaries and executive officers, General Education Board, New York:

Dear Sirs:—I am authorized by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to say that he will contribute to the General Education Board the sum of \$10,000,000 to be paid October 1, next, in cash, or at his option, in improving securities. A very broad and admirable charter was secured from congress and signed by President Roosevelt of January 12, 1903.

The present gift differs from Mr. Rockefeller's first gift to the board in the following particulars:

"The principal sum of the gift of \$10,000,000, made on the organization of the board, could be distributed. The present gift of \$10,000,000 is held as endowment, the income only being available for distribution.

"The first gift was designated to be used exclusively in the southern states. The present gift is for use not only in the southern states, but throughout the United States, without distinction of section.

"The first gift could be used for schools and secondary education. The second gift is confined to higher education and is designed especially for colleges as distinguished from the great universities, although there is no prohibition in the letter of gift against making contributions to universities.

"Both gifts are alike available for denominational schools as well as for those which are non-sectarian. While the funds may be employed for denominational schools, they will be employed without sectarian distinction. No special denomination will be particularly favored, but the funds will be open to approved schools of all denominations, although they can not be employed for giving special theological instruction.

"In distributing the funds the board will aim especially to favor those institutions which are well located and which have a good constituency sufficiently strong and able to insure permanence and power. No attempt will be made to resuscitate moribund schools or to assist institutions which are so located that they can not promise to be permanently useful.

"Within these limits there are no restrictions as to the use of the income. It may be used for endowment, for buildings, for current expenses, for books, for apparatus or for any other purposes which may be found most serviceable."

It is known that Mr. Rockefeller has had this gift in contemplation for a long time, and Mr. Gates has been studying in his behalf for many months. If the fund proves to be as full as is now anticipated, Mr. Rockefeller will undoubtedly make large additions to it in future years.

The present members of the board are as follows: Robert C. Ogden, chair-

man; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; Wallace Buttrick, secretary and executive officer for the states south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas; Starr J. Murphy, secretary and executive officer for the states north and west; Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page, Albert Shaw, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Hugh H. Hanna, William R. Harper and E. Benjamin Andrews.

There are four vacancies in the board, which are expected to be filled later.

**Greensboro Business Change**  
Greensboro, N. C., June 30.—Special. C. W. Jennings, who has been conducting a successful wholesale fruit business in this city for several years, has sold out to Gardner & Clark, who own similar stores in Salisbury and Danville. Mr. Jennings will engage in the real estate business. He will also devote some of his time to the manufacture of building blocks, having an interest in a factory recently started by J. C. Herring.

**Will Build a Fine Church**  
Asheville, N. C., June 30.—Special. Preparations are being made for the removal of the Catholic church parsonage will be the site on which the Catholics of Asheville intend erecting a \$50,000 church, plans for which have been made and accepted and which show one of the handsomest structures in the state. Work on the new church will be commenced in the near future. The congregation of St. Lawrence hope to have the building completed some time next year.

**Fire in a Cotton Mill**  
Durham, N. C., June 30.—Special. This afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock there was a telephone alarm of fire that called the firemen to the Commonwealth cotton mill. The fire was in the picker room and was caused by a nail or piece of iron getting into the machine. The factory is equipped with automatic sprinklers, and these kept the blaze down. The department put on two streams of water and knocked out the blaze. The loss is not great, being principally from water. It is thought that two hundred dollars' worth of cotton was burned and there was other slight damage.

**AIR SHIP FEAT**  
An Ohio Man Alights on a Sky-scraper and Returns to Starting Point

Toledo, O., June 30.—The most remarkable flight ever made in an airship was performed today by A. R. Kanbushue, who sailed through the air a distance of three miles and landed on top of a ten-story office building in twenty-five minutes from the time of starting, and then returned to the spot from which he started.

The day was ideal for the daring feat. A light wind was blowing from the east and Kanbushue sailed his aerial craft directly in the fact of the wind. Two days ago he declared he would sail down-town and alight on the top of a ten-story building. When he left the starting place he directed the ship straight for the city. When half the distance had been covered an upper current of air carried him up to a distance of 3,000 feet. But the nerve director did not lose control of his machine for a moment, and steered it directly for the heart of the city.

Business was entirely suspended and the entire population gathered in the streets to watch the course of the ship. When directly over the skyscraper Kanbushue directed his craft downward and alighted on the building with the ease and grace of a bird. A round of applause greeted the daring navigator, who was less excited than any of the spectators. After examining the ship to see that it was all right, and receiving the congratulations of his friends, he started on his trip back, and going with the wind he made the return voyage in fifteen minutes. He declares that his present ship is far superior to others he has navigated.

**Mt. Washington Timber Doomed**  
Boston, June 30.—The announcement tonight of the purchase yesterday of Mount Washington, the most famous of all places in the eastern part of the United States, by Robert Osgood for \$475,000 discloses the fact that a great lumber company has purchased the entire presidential range in New Hampshire and is making plans that will result in the denuding of the mountains of all their forests.

Mr. Osgood is the head of the Bartlett Lumber Company, and his purchase is for the purpose of his company or a pulp company, either of which would shear the mountain of its thousands of acres of timber. This company already owns 200,000 acres of timber land, including every peak in the presidential range and the greater portion of the mountains themselves.

**Norwegian Troops Mobilizing**  
Stockholm, Sweden, June 30.—4:15 p. m.—A telegram from Trondheim to the Jantlands-Posten announces that almost the entire Norwegian army has been mobilized and that three classes of conscripts are armed and in training.

On Tuesday night, it is added, 2,000 men were moved toward the Swedish boundary. Sixty-five cars and two engines were sent south from Trondheim to assist in the movements of troops.

## DESERVED CASTIGATION

Chief Engineer Wallace Receives No Sympathy

Suit Begun in a Washington Court for Alimony—Call for Cash on the Industrial News Stock Subscriptions

By THOMAS J. PENCE  
Washington, D. C., June 30.—Special. The most talked of subject in Washington today was the severe castigation given the former chief engineer of the Panama project by Secretary Taft, which was made public last night. People generally regard Taft's severe denunciation of Wallace's action as just, and they say Wallace received exactly what he deserved. In fact not a voice is raised in his defense. That he will have something to say in reply is expected, and it is thought his threat to open up with sensational disclosures as to conditions on the isthmus he will at least have a hearing.

An action has been instituted in the supreme court of the district by Attorney R. H. McNeill on behalf of Mrs. Nancy Robinson of Marshall, N. C., who asks for \$1,000 accrued alimony, which she claims is due her by her former husband, Mitchell Robinson, clerk in one of the departments. The alimony was granted by a North Carolina court and the action is brought to enforce the judgment of the state court. Mr. Robinson, who came here from Madison county, draws a pension of \$40 a month in addition to his salary of \$65 per month as a clerk in the department.

The Industrial News has made a call for first payment on stock, which if it is requested shall be turned over to the secretary and treasurer of the organization by July 10. Circulars announcing the fact that it is time to send in checks have been received here by subscribers to stock. The plan to begin publication of the organization paper August 1st has been given up, for it is found that it will be impossible to install the new press by that date. The Goss Company has promised to deliver the press shortly after August 1st, so it is said.

John Harrell of Raleigh, who has been stationed at Manila in the quartermaster's department of the army, was notified today that he would be transferred to this country. He will probably be assigned to duty in the war department here or at Governor's Island, New York. Mr. Harrell, who is on leave of absence, is here with his grandmother, Mrs. J. B. Neathery of Raleigh.

Judge A. W. Graham of Oxford is here. He came to assist in settling the estate of his brother, the late R. B. Graham.

Arrivals: Dr. John C. Kilgo, F. S. Aldridge, E. W. Green, J. L. Kilgo, Durham; John A. Barringer, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Duncan, Greensboro; W. E. Manor, Raleigh; Otis Pickard, Burlington; R. B. Whitcomb, Boardman, and Mrs. M. Hahn.

## OFF FOR THE EAST

Secretary Taft and His Party Bound for the Philippines

Washington, June 30.—Secretary of War Taft, accompanied by Miss Alice Roosevelt and a number of others left Washington at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon for San Francisco, from whence they will sail, together with senators and representatives and their wives and families and persons from private life to the number of eighty, on the steamer Manchuria next Saturday for the Philippines. The party which left Washington today consists of Secretary Taft, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Mabel Boardman and Miss Amy McMillan of Washington, Col. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, Capt. J. K. Thompson, aide de camp to the secretary of war, Brigadier General T. H. Bliss, U. S. A.; Representative and Mrs. Jones of Virginia, Representative Longworth of Ohio, Representative A. A. Wiley of Alabama, Major Guy L. Edie, medical corps U. S. A., attending surgeon, and W. R. Pelgio, private secretary to Col. Edwards.

**Japanese Influence in China**

Tokio, June 30.—The Mainichi points out that Japan's successes are already affecting China in a manner similar to that in which American independence aroused in France. It instances thousands of Chinese teachers and students who are coming to Japan, and the increasing numbers of Japanese who are being called to posts of responsibility under the Chinese government, but chiefly to the joint memorial recently submitted to the throne by Yuen Shih Kai, Chantun and Chu, China's most progressive and powerful statesmen, recommending preparations for the granting of a constitution in 1907.

**Murdered for His Money**  
New York, June 30.—Charles Lutz, aged 30 years, the manager of a farm at Pawling, a small town on the Harlem River Railroad, was murdered this morning while returning to the farm

in a milk wagon. Ten hours later George Smith, a discharged farm hand, was arrested here for the murder. He easily admitted his guilt, and was locked up at police headquarters. He only got \$75. The murderer confessed in the most cold-blooded fashion that he had waited by the roadside for his former employer and deliberately shot him to death for his money.

**Counting the Treasury Cash**  
Washington, June 30.—The task of counting the cash in the treasury, incident to the induction of Morgan H. Treat of New York into the office of United States treasurer as successor of Ellis H. Roberts, who has held the position for more than eight years, was begun today. Sixty employees are engaged in the work, which involves an inventory of the \$1,523,318,725 in the thirteen cash vaults of the treasury. The retiring treasurer said that his affairs were in such shape that the count could be completed in three months, although when he came into office it lasted from July 1 to the latter part of February.

**Hobo Got a Bad Fall**  
Durham, N. C., June 30.—Special. Henry Way was taken to his home in Alamance county this morning. He was hurt by falling from a freight train in the yard of the Southern Railway. The man, who is about 21 years old, was hobbing from Burlington to Durham on a through freight. Just as the train was entering town he was making his way from a box car to a gondola when he lost his footing and fell to the ground. In the fall he was badly bruised, but was not seriously hurt.

## TRADE'S DULL SEASON

Not Much Doing at This Time of the Year

The Future Full of Promise—Business Good in Seasonable Lines.

Textile Manufactures in Satisfactory Condition

New York, June 30.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

Commercial conditions seldom change at midsummer, and quiet markets prevail unless there is a movement at the commodity exchanges in response to crop reports. The past week has proved no exception to the general rule. Seasonable merchandise has gone into distribution freely at retail, duplicate orders for summer lines are more numerous with jobbers now that the weather has become steady and traveling salesmen stand in substantial contact to wholesale dry goods houses for future delivery. Manufacturing plants are well employed for this time of year, in which it is customary to make inventories and repairs; but next week the idleness will be further increased, after which a general resumption of activity is anticipated. This confidence in the future and the increasing promptness of mercantile collections are the best features of the trade situation. The least favorable is the speculative fever which has appeared in grain and cotton, prices rising more than is apparently justified by the reports to this paper regarding progress on the farms.

Notwithstanding the gradual accumulation of pig iron at valley furnaces, which has continued despite the closing of many more plants, it does not appear that quotations have materially receded. This stability in the face of indifferent buying is obviously due to great confidence in the future among producers. A large contract for billets was the feature of the week's business, and structural steel is still the most consistently active department. Many moderate-sized contracts have appeared and a single bridge order for 50,000 tons is under negotiation. Merchant steel and agricultural implement materials are fairly strong features of the market, but in almost all lines the placing of contracts is being deferred in the hope of better terms. As much new business is being held back, it would seem that producers would ultimately be in a commanding position. Textile manufacturing conditions are most satisfactory. Primary markets for cotton goods are strengthened by the sensational rise in the raw material, and purchasers are less reluctant to provide for remote requirements, although business of this nature is still far below what might be expected. Efforts to secure immediate delivery comprise the major part of daily inquiries, and an enormous volume of business would be consummated if the mills were able to fill spot orders.

Improvement continues in leather trading. No large sales are reported, but the aggregate of small orders is considerable. Some confusion as to price is caused by the attractive rates prevailing for leather made from hides taken off during the packers' strike, but there is no depression on standard tannages. Calves' skins and harness leather are both firmer and in better demand.

Commercial failures this week in the United States are 240 against 195 last week, 229 the preceding week and 249 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 16 against 18 last week, 25 the preceding week and 11 last year.

## WELCOMED TO FRANCE

Admiral Sigsbee's Squadron Arrives at Cherbourg

Artillery Salutes Exchanged and All Flags in the Harbor Dipped to the American Ensign—Fine Scene on the Water

Cherbourg, June 30.—The American squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Sigsbee, consisting of the armored cruiser Brooklyn (flagship) and the protected cruisers Chattaoga, Tacoma and Galveston, which is to convey the body of Admiral Paul Jones to the United States, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning and was greeted with a roar of guns from the land forts and warships and the dipping of flags on board all the vessels in the harbor.

A thick mist overhung the sea, preventing the semaphores from registering the approach of the American ships until they were near the outer harbor. The squadron presented a handsome appearance as it approached with the Brooklyn leading the line. The batteries at the arsenal fired a welcoming salute of twenty-one guns, to which the four Americans answered in the inner harbor at the pier designated by Admiral Besson, commander of the port.

The aspect of the harbor was strikingly beautiful as the sun came out and the many merchantmen, steam yachts and other pleasure craft in these waters strung out their full complement of colors, in which the American flag predominated.

Much regret was felt at the fact that the division of the French northern squadron assigned to participate in the ceremonies of the transfer of the American admiral's body to the Brooklyn next week did not arrive here in time to participate in the welcome to the American ships.

## The President's Day Off

Oyster Bay, June 30.—For the first time in many days President Roosevelt enjoyed a day of absolute rest. He was betimes and looked over his grounds and the many improvements about the place made since he left last year. He took a brisk horseback ride in the morning and rowed about the bay with Mrs. Roosevelt in the afternoon. Before noon Judge W. J. Calhoun of Danville, Ill., called at the president's house on a personal matter, he said.

## The Deficit Ascertained

Washington, June 30.—The deficit in the United States treasury at the close of the fiscal year's business today was \$24,305,903, which is less than the official estimate of yesterday, and at least \$700,000 less than it was generally expected it would be. Receipts for the year were in round numbers \$543,000,000 and expenditures \$567,783,762.

## ON DIAMOND SHOALS

The Schooner Deering Floated After Being Stranded

Beaufort, N. C., June 30.—Special. The three-masted schooner John E. Deering stranded on the south end of Diamond Shoals, near Cape Lookout, Thursday night. She went up two feet on the shoals. The schooner is lumber laden, from Savannah, Ga. The captain has thrown the deck load overboard and done all he could to float the vessel. The station crew went aboard and rendered assistance. The captain wired to Wilmington for a tug, which has left for the vessel.

The vessel is lying in an easy position and will be no doubt gotten off. Other wreckers have also been notified. The crew are all right. The schooner states that the stranded schooner John E. Deering, with the assistance of the life-saving crew, was floated and afterwards sailed and anchored in Look-out light, where she is now lying in safety.

It is thought that the Deering will be able to proceed to her destination.

## Gaynor and Greene Gain Time

Montreal, June 30.—Gaynor and Greene have another stay of proceedings by a decision today of Judge Dugas, who decided that he had the right to consider an appeal in a habeas corpus case and ordered the case before him, granting an adjournment until July 30. Counsel for Gaynor and Greene announced that they would appeal to the privy council against the recent decision of the supreme court of Canada refusing an appeal.

## Automobile Kills a Woman

New York, June 30.—An automobile belonging to James N. Hill, son of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, killed a woman at Greenwich and Charles streets this morning. The automobile was in charge of Frank C. Foote, who was on his way to the special sessions court to answer a charge of violating the auto laws. Foote was arrested a

couple of days ago while on his way to Lenox, Mass., to get Mr. Hill.

According to Foote the woman was not killed through any fault of his. The machine, he says, was not going more than eight miles an hour. The woman stepped from behind a wagon, and although he put on the brake and footed a horn, the automobile struck her before he could stop it.

Foote was taken to the Jefferson Market police court and was remanded in the custody of Coroner Brown. The coroner fixed bail at \$5,000, which Foote could not get and he was locked up in the Tombs.

## French Reply to Germany

London, June 30.—It is understood in diplomatic circles here that Prince Minister Rouvier will hand to Prince Von Radolof, the German ambassador, a fresh note, accepting the proposed conference, but asking Germany to declare her agreement with the points upon which an agreement has already been established between France, Great Britain and Spain.

## Tap on the Track

Greensboro, N. C., June 30.—Special. Three small boys put a large tap on the track of the Southern Railway at a point one mile north of the city last evening. The front truck of the engine of southbound passenger train No. 29 was derailed. The train was delayed thirty minutes. The affair is being investigated by the railway authorities.

## Ball Team Reorganized

Greensboro, N. C., June 30.—Special. Greensboro's team in the Virginia-North Carolina baseball league was this morning reorganized. The new playing manager, Zeke Wilson, the big first baseman, has made several changes in the line-up. A deal was made with Manager Earle Holt of the Salisbury-Spencer team, whereby Bowen, who has been playing second base for Greensboro, was swapped for Will Wynne and Hickson. Bowen will play short stop for them and Wynne will play in that position for Greensboro, while Hickson will cover second base. Lucas, whose pitching has been rather unsatisfactory throughout the season, was released. Ex-Manager Grim went to Richmond, Va., to secure a good pitcher. Interest in baseball here is on the increase.

## LEFT THE FAITH

Agnes O'Reilly Could Not Subscribe to All the Catholic Ritual

Boston, June 30.—Agnes Boyle O'Reilly, a daughter of John Boyle O'Reilly, the Irish patriot and author, was married at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning to William E. Herlong, a professor of philosophy at Phillips Andover Academy by Rev. Samuel M. Grothers, D.D., of Cambridge. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride in Brookline. None of the bride's family was present, except one sister.

Miss O'Reilly was a devout Catholic, but there were things in the ritual that she could not be reconciled to, and when the time of marriage drew near she went to Archbishop Williams and explained why she did not believe in all of the Catholic faith. The archbishop told her that unless she would sign a document stating that she would bring up her children in the pure Catholic faith he would not permit a Catholic clergyman to perform her marriage ceremony. Miss O'Reilly refused to sign, and sadly left the faith she and her family had adhered to so closely.

## Temperance Mass Meeting

Goldsboro, N. C., June 30.—Special. In accordance with the suggestion of the chairman of the State Anti-Saloon League, asking that mass meetings be held in the cities and towns in the state in celebration of the growing sentiment in the temperance cause, there has been called a mass meeting in the opera house Tuesday evening, July 4th, at which meeting the cause of temperance and its good effects will be discussed. The temperance people will make the meeting an occasion for thanksgiving, in view of the fact that North Carolina has made greater progress on temperance lines for the past year than any state in the union save one. A splendid program has been prepared. Mayor Hood and ex-Governor Aycock will make addresses.

## American Marksmen in England

London, June 30.—King Edward received at Buckingham Palace today the eight officers and six men of the seventh regiment of New York, who are here to contend at Bilsley for the trophy offered by the colonel of the Queen's Westminsters.

## Hundreds Killed by Mine Explosion

London, June 30.—The Globe says that a private telegram has been received at Cardiff from Ekaterinoslav, South Russia, reporting a terrible explosion of gas in a colliery at Makeyovka, in the Dowlitz country. Four hundred and sixty men were killed.

## Seaboard Reorganizers Congratulated

New York, June 30.—The Seaboard Air Line reorganization committee has received a number of congratulatory letters and telegrams from stockholders on the success of the readjustment. Over 82 1/2 per cent. of the stockholders voluntarily assented to the plan.

## BOTTOM FALLS

OUT OF MUTINY

The Men Surrender Without Firing a Gun

## ALL MAY BE EXECUTED

The Collapse Came When Kruger's Squadron Steamed into the Harbor—New Version of the Outbreak Differs From the Stories Which Have Gained Currency

Odessa, June 30.—8 p. m.—The mutiny, has collapsed as suddenly as it began. The crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin today surrendered to Admiral Kruger's squadron without firing a shot. Beyond this fact there is little to be said with absolute certainty, for the approaches to the harbor and the sea front are still barred by impassable masses of troops, and communication with the warships is impossible. It became generally known early today that two battleships from Sebastopol had arrived at a point seventeen miles from Odessa over night and anchored, but no one knew whether the crews of the vessels were loyal or not.

During the morning the houseboats and windows at every view point in the higher parts of the town were thronged with citizens looking anxiously seaward and awaiting developments. Presently news came that other battleships, a cruiser and several torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats had joined the first two battleships, and that all were approaching at full speed. In the course of a few hours the news was verified by the appearance of the squadron. It entered the bay and steamed towards the Kniaz Potemkin, from which the rebel flag was still floating. Nobody could discern whether the squadron was hostile or friendly towards the rebel ship, and amid excited hopes and fears all manner of conflicting rumors spread. At one time some excited citizens ran through the streets shouting that all the ships were mutinous and that a bombardment of the city was about to begin.

As time passed and the squadron steamed on it could be seen with glasses that the vessels were closing in a semi-circle around the Kniaz Potemkin, which shifted shorewards. A little later ten boat loads of armed men were seen to leave the squadron for the rebel battleship, but their purpose could only be conjectured. It could be seen, however, that the heavy guns of the squadron were all trained on the mutineers, and the hopes of the supporters of the government revived as the position showed that the Kniaz Potemkin was doomed to surrender or be sunk. The suspense was extreme as time passed without the possibility of learning the actual happenings, but at last, to the intense relief of the watchers, the red flag was hauled down. Not a shot was fired, and so far as could be seen the surrender was absolutely unconditional. From the subsequent movements it seemed that the mutinous crew were being taken in the boats in small batches to the other vessels of the squadron.

## Story of the Outbreak

London, July 1.—The Standard's Odessa correspondent says that at noon Friday a boat from the Kniaz Potemkin landed nine officers, including a lieutenant and a colonel. They stated that a surgeon, a sub-lieutenant and one ensign were killed, and that the remainder of the officers were prisoners on the battleship. Thirty sailors were killed. The following is the story of one of the eye-witnesses of the mutiny:

Last Tuesday at noon, when the battleship was at sea, some of the sailors complained to the lieutenant in command at the time that their food was bad. The lieutenant ordered the crew to line up and commanded those who were satisfied with their food to go to the right and those who were dissatisfied to the left. A majority declared themselves satisfied, whereupon the remainder made a dash for the armory and began to slaughter the officers, who were dining. They were not armed and were not aware of what was happening. Many of the officers and sailors rushed to the side and jumped seaward to save their lives. Among these were the captain and first lieutenant. The mutineers in the meantime had loaded a six-inch gun with canister and rained a hail of shot on the water, killing all who tried to escape, except one sailor, who fled to tell the tale.

The story of the murder of a sailor by an officer is a pure invention. It should be remarked that the mutineers refused to conduct an inquiry, threatening to kill him if he approached the wharf. It is known that the same had formed a revolutionary committee of twenty-five before the mutiny. The

(Continued on Page Two.)