

THE WEATHER TODAY.
For North Carolina:
Partly Cloudy
For Raleigh:
Partly Cloudy

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 Hours:
Maximum 73.
Minimum 62.

Vol. IX

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1905

No. 108

WILLIAMS WILL STUMP MARYLAND

Aycock - to Be Invited to Speak on Suffrage

RATE REGULATION TALK

Believed Williams Will Take Strong Stand for Railroad Rate Legislation—He Will Also Probably Press Tariff Revision to the Front—Reported Efforts on Rate Question

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Oct. 3.—Special.—John Sharpe Williams of Mississippi, who comes nearer being the real leader of Democracy than any other man, and several prominent southern Democrats have been invited to take part in the Maryland campaign this fall, where the people are to vote on a suffrage amendment, restricting the vote of the illiterate blacks.

It is understood that Senator Gorman and the Democratic leaders of Maryland are very anxious to have former Governor Aycock make some speeches in the campaign, and that special invitation will be extended him to take the stump in favor of the proposed suffrage amendment. Two years ago the eloquent Aycock made a stirring speech to a large audience of Democrats in Baltimore, and they were so pleased with him that his services are to be sought this fall in behalf of Democracy's cause.

There is much interest in what Representative John Sharpe Williams will say when he takes the stump in Maryland. He is the Democratic leader in congress and will be continued, and it is expected that his utterances will do much to clear the atmosphere relative to issues that are being put to the front in various state elections.

It is the belief here that Mr. Williams will take a strong stand in favor of railroad rate legislation, although his pronounced views on tariff and the section of the country that he represents make it very sure that he will endeavor to press tariff revision to the front. There are many men in the ranks of congress who are wondering what position Mr. Williams will take on rate legislation, especially in respect to the oft-repeated statement that important increase of the powers of the interstate commerce commission might result in doing away with separate laws in the south for white and colored people. That he will favor reasonable legislation in favor of railway rate regulation is accepted generally. His speeches during the campaign will be read with interest everywhere in the light of coming events.

Senator Elkins will call the committee on interstate commerce to meet in this city November 15 to resume consideration of the subject of railway rates. The committee is enjoined to make some kind of report to the senate within ten days after the meeting of congress, and will probably have to ask extension of time.

It is reported that efforts for a compromise between President Roosevelt and the ultra-conservative senators on the rate question will be made in the meantime. It is admitted that the senate committee is not at this time willing to accept the full scope of the president's views on railway rate questions.

The trip of the president by water on his return from New Orleans will be an unusual and interesting one. He will be out of touch with the official and general world for three whole days, far more so than when he was in the Colorado mountains, in Yellowstone park or in the great Yosemite region of California. On any of those occasions he could be reached in twenty-four hours in case of any matter of extreme importance. It has been determined that the few newspaper men and other members of the party who accompany the president will be left at Little Rock, and that none will go to New Orleans except the president, Secretary Loeb and probably Dr. Rixey, surgeon general of the army, who will accompany the president.

James P. Morrison is appointed postmaster at Pioneer Mills, Cabarrus county.

Rural delivery routes are authorized to begin operation December 1 from Hunter, Yadkin county, and Ringwood, Halifax county.

Today's arrivals include T. O. Green and Jas. Redmond of New Bern, J. L. Bassell of Concord and C. B. Hatch.

Suit Against Colored Doctors

Durham, N. C., Oct. 3.—Special.—Superior court is dragging along with interesting cases, suits for small amounts that are not interesting to the public. Tomorrow is set for trial a case that was very interesting at one time. It is that of Adams, administrator, against three colored doctors, Jones, Warren and Shepard. The claim of the plaintiff is that the doctors pronounced read and shipped from the hospital a negro woman by the name of Julia Stanfield, who afterward came to life.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

No Decided Change in Cotton Conditions—Boll Weevils in Texas

Washington, Oct. 3.—The weekly crop report issued by the weather bureau today says:

As a whole the reports indicate no decided change in the condition of cotton as compared with the previous week, a slight improvement being shown in northern Alabama and in portions of Texas, while in other sections of the latter state there has been a slight deterioration. The crop has suffered from the ravages of insects in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, boll weevils being numerous in the last named state. Rains caused slight damage in Georgia, Alabama, southwestern Mississippi and Louisiana and seriously injured the crop in Florida. With the exception of heavy rains in Louisiana, southern Mississippi and Florida and showers in portions of Alabama and Georgia, the weather conditions have been favorable for picking. In the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and Alabama it is estimated that from 60 to 75 per cent of the crop has been gathered, in Texas from 55 to 60 per cent, in Mississippi, Louisiana and Oklahoma and Indian Territories from 25 to 50 per cent, in Arkansas and Tennessee from 15 to 33 per cent.

CONDITION IS 71.2

Average of the Cotton Crop on September 25.

Was 72.10 on August 25 and 75.8 on September 25, 1894—Ten Year Average Is 66.1—Table Showing Condition by States

States.	Sept. 25, 1905.	Aug. 25, 1905.	Sept. 25, 1904.	Sept. 25, 1903.	Sept. 25, 1902.	Ten-year Average.
Texas	69	70	69	54	61	61
Georgia	76	77	78	68	70	70
Alabama	70	70	76	68	67	67
Mississippi	68	69	77	69	67	67
South Carolina	74	75	81	70	69	69
Arkansas	72	72	77	69	66	66
Louisiana	59	62	78	71	68	68
North Carolina	77	76	82	74	70	70
Indian Territory	78	80	83	71	70	70
Tennessee	80	82	85	72	71	71
Oklahoma	80	82	85	72	71	71
Florida	76	77	82	70	72	72
Missouri	81	86	82	74	76	76
Virginia	77	76	82	77	74	74
United States	71.2	72.1	75.8	65.1	66.1	66.1

BANKRUPT TWO-THIRDS

Pres. Hill of Great Northern Predicts Dire Results of Rate Regulation

Portland, Ore., Oct. 3.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad was the principal speaker at a banquet tendered by the Lewis and Clark exposition last night to Mr. Hill and President Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific Railroad. President Hill said:

"Notwithstanding the average rate paid by the people of the United States is only about 40 per cent of that of Russia, we have a great many people who are preaching a new doctrine, and that is the regulation of railway rates by federal authority."

"It has been announced in an official manner that there has been no reduction of rates in the United States for twenty-five years; that the tariffs have been reduced at times, but that whenever a tariff was reduced the classification was given a turn of the wheel and advanced so as at least to offset the reduction in the tariff."

"The man who made the statement did not tell the truth. The reduction in the average rate per ton per mile in the United States has been such that the people have gotten on one railroad."

"I am not afraid that any federal regulation will ever get down deep enough to touch us where we live, because, long before they do the country will be strewn with railroad corpses. They would bankrupt two-thirds of the mileage in the United States."

WHAT TAFT LEARNED

Roosevelt Wants Consuls in China to be Lenient

Chinese Wishing to Come to America Must Get Certificate From Our Consular Officers—That Is One of Objectionable Features

Washington, Oct. 3.—As a result of Secretary Taft's visit to China, where he talked with a number of influential Chinese citizens on the problems confronting both governments in connection with the Chinese exclusion law and with the treaty which is to be made, President Roosevelt has ordered that a circular letter be sent to the American consuls in China directing them to be more lenient in the issuance of certificates to Chinese. As the law now stands the Chinese who wish to come to America must obtain certificates from the consular officers of this government. This to the Chinese is one of the objectionable features and, together with the bad treatment accorded Chinese citizens by the immigration officials and from their point of view the unjustness of the exclusion law, is partially responsible for the boycott.

A considerable portion of the time at the cabinet meeting today was consumed by Mr. Taft in a discussion of the Chinese boycott. In Shanghai, an organization of business men gave him a memorial on the exclusion laws with the request that it be presented to President Roosevelt. This Mr. Taft has done.

The certificate system has many disadvantages, one of the greatest of which is that it is handled carelessly, opening the way for frauds. Many Chinese are citizens of Germany, France, Holland or some other country, and it is their desire that passports from these countries be recognized by the immigration officials.

Just who it was that started the boycott had not been established, according to all the information Secretary Taft could get on the subject. In Hong Kong there was one story and at other places there were others. The Hong Kong solution of the rather mysterious question is new. It is that the family of a prominent Chinese who had trouble in coming into Massachusetts caused the movement. This man had credentials from Mr. Choate, then the American ambassador to Great Britain. When he tried to gain entrance to this country he had great trouble with the immigration people, owing to the fact that the certificate he held from Mr. Choate was not, in some way, made out according to regulations. The man went home and his family, which is powerful, started the anti-American movement.

Secretary Taft said he did not think, as has been suggested, that any foreign mercantile interests, such as Germany or England possesses, fermented the movement. He believed that such interests would be afraid to take the step, in view of the danger that it might spread to all foreign interests, arousing a general anti-foreign sentiment that might become very harmful.

High Point Items

High Point, N. C., Oct. 3.—Special. At a recent meeting of the Manufacturers' Club new officers were elected, as follows: President, Charles F. Tomlinson of Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company; secretary and treasurer, A. E. Tate of Tate Furniture Company.

There is talk of another veneer factory for this place to make quartered oak veneer and other high-grade veneering. This will make three factories of this kind for High Point.

A cemetery commission will be created here, whose special duty it will be to devise means of beautifying the cemetery. The plan has worked so well in Goldsboro, Wilmington, Charlotte and other places that the suggestion here has received the approval of the citizens.

DESPERATE MOONSHINERS

Officers Capture One in Rockingham County and One Escapes

Reidsville, N. C., Oct. 3.—Special. Deputy Marshal N. P. Easley and Deputy Sheriff J. E. Lamberth had an exciting encounter with two men who were retailing liquor in the southern end of the county Sunday, and but for rare presence of mind and bravery on the part of the officers both might now be dead or seriously wounded.

COWBOYS RUN AMUCK

Intimidating Prosecutors of Land Grabbers

Office of Lawyer Hamilton of Mullen, Neb., Wrecked and He Threatened with Lynching—United States Marshal Appealed to

Mullen, Neb., Oct. 3.—The illegal fencing of government lands by the great cattle kings came to a head here today when it became necessary for the local authorities to appeal to the United States marshal at Omaha, as well as to Governor Mickey, to send troops to Mullen to protect witnesses who are to appear soon in the criminal cases against a number of great cattle owners for fencing the public ranges.

A mob of cowboys invaded Mullen and after wrecking the office of Lawyer O. P. Hamilton, who has charge of the government end of the cases, issued a warning to Hamilton and all witnesses to leave the county immediately. Hundreds of shots were fired and a dozen ropes were in the crowd of cowboys, the object being to lynch Hamilton and others. Witnesses in all parts of the county are being treated in the same manner.

The governor has been asked to send state troops for protection and the United States marshal has been appealed to to have the regulars from Fort Robinson brought that the cowboys may be checked. The United States marshal telegraphed that he would arrive with a posse.

CANTABRIA LOST

14 Bodies Ashore Near Luzon With Steamship's Life Preservers

Manila, Oct. 3.—The American steamship Cantabria foundered at sea in the typhoon which swept over southern Luzon last Tuesday, have been lost. Fourteen bodies, three of them those of Americans, have been washed ashore near Luzon. All wore life preservers bearing the Cantabria's name.

It is reported that the Cantabria foundered off Ticao Island. No trace of any survivors has been discovered, and it is feared that all hands on board, sixty-four in number, were lost. One American passenger was the inventor of a hemp machine. He was accompanied by his partner, also an American. They were taking ten of the machines for practical field trials.

The reports that continue to be received indicate that the recent typhoon did enormous damage to the crops and warehouses and to the villages in which the field laborers lived. The hemp trade in some sections, it is stated, will be paralyzed for several years.

PROSECUTE LEONARD

Arraigned in Tombs and Remanded Till Thursday Afternoon

New York, Oct. 3.—The Pinkerton detectives and the police have satisfied themselves that Harry Leonard, the boy who did the National City Bank out of \$359,080 worth of securities by means of a forged check, had no accomplices.

The city bank, it was also made known, is determined to prosecute Leonard to the limit, believing that it is no case to trifle with if the banking community is to be protected in the future. They do not seem to appreciate Leonard's heroic sacrifice of himself in order to show the bankers of the town that it was easy to steal securities from their banks.

Leonard was arraigned this afternoon in the Tombs police court and after a long argument as to his bail he was remanded until next Thursday afternoon, when his examination will go on. In all probability he will waive examination and consent to be held for the grand jury, although his counsel would not admit this today.

RECEPTION AT RICHMOND

School Children Will Salute President With American Flags

Richmond, Va., Oct. 3.—Mayor McCarty, who bore to President Roosevelt the invitation from the council of Richmond to visit this city during his southern tour, appeared tonight before the committee of three hundred who are making arrangements for the entertainment of the president and advocated the purchase of ten thousand American flags to be distributed to the school children of the city, who are to wave a salutation to the president with them.

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This action on the part of the mayor is considered remarkable from the fact that he fought with the southern states during the war between the states. The mayor was, however, greatly impressed with the personality of the president, whom he believes to be the greatest living American.

HYDE'S ANSWER

His Attorney Says Armstrong Committee Is Without Power

New York, Oct. 3.—In a letter to the Armstrong committee, written in response to a request that James Hazen Hyde appear before the committee as a witness, Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Hyde's counsel, announces that he has advised his client that the committee is without power or jurisdiction to make the investigation in which it is engaged. Mr. Untermyer contends that the assembly could not direct an investigation to be held after its adjournment and for the express purpose of reporting to a future legislature not yet selected.

The letter was sent to Charles E. Hughes, counsel to the investigators, this afternoon and was made public tonight. In it Mr. Untermyer also informs the committee that Mr. Hyde is ready and willing to appear and testify under conditions. These conditions are that his testimony shall be limited to pending litigation and that he may be represented, advised and re-examined by counsel.

NOW FOR THE SUITS

Policy Holders Want That Money Paid Back.

New York, Oct. 3.—Permission to begin suit against John A. McCall, president, and George W. Perkins, vice-president, of the New York Life Insurance Company, for the restitution of \$150,000 contributed to Republican campaigns, was asked of Attorney General Mayer today by William Hepburn Russell, acting as attorney for three policyholders.

Under the laws of the state, the sanction of the attorney general is required in order to bring a suit of this character.

Mr. Russell said the suit would be based on the contention that the money paid to the Republicans was expended by McCall and Perkins without cooperate authority.

He declared that he intended also to sue for the restitution of \$235,000 which McCall testified had been placed in the hands of Andrew Hamilton of Albany.

GIBSON NOT CAPTURED

State Troops at Edna Cause of Much Sullen Indignation

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 3.—There is no change at 7 p. m. in the situation at Edna from what it was last midnight when three companies of state troops sent there by Governor Lanham arrived. No one seems to have any idea where Monk Gibson is. Some few others believe he is in custody at some secret place, others believe he has fled in some of the thickets, but the majority of the people believe he is still at large and has so far escaped as to make his early capture doubtful.

All the officers, including Sheriff Egg, declare Gibson has not been captured, and that his whereabouts are absolutely unknown to them. There is much sullen indignation at the presence of state troops at Edna. The people do not know who caused them to be sent.

Leaders of a searching party have notified Sheriff Egg and other officials that no further bona fide effort will be made to capture Gibson until the troops are withdrawn.

There is a rumor tonight that Governor Lanham will order the three companies to their homes tomorrow.

Witte to Open Hague Conference

St. Petersburg, Oct. 3.—Count Witte will open the second Hague conference as the representative of the czar. An imperial decree, dated September 20th, has been issued, directing that arrangements shall be made immediately with regard to the holding of elections for representatives to the national assembly.

Business Man Murdered

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 3.—Robert McDowell, a business man of Camden, was held up and murdered in that town early this evening. McDowell's head was crushed as if with some blunt instrument, and it is believed the motive was robbery. There is no clue to the murder, and the case remains a mystery.

ALL TRIED TO SELL AT ONCE

Government Cotton Report Caused Excitement

DOWN \$1.50 PER BALE

Prices Slashed 30 Points in Two Minutes—Few of the Bears Had expected a Condition Better than 69, so 71.2 Was a Great Surprise. Price Saves Market

New York, Oct. 3.—The government crop report caused excitement in the cotton trade and the local market became demoralized as soon as the figures were known.

Prices broke wide open under what appeared to be an avalanche of general selling, in which forces of the speculative bull accounts played the most important part. The government's report was announced from the pulp located just on the edge of the trading pit on the main floor of the exchange by Superintendent W. V. King. It has been regarded as the most important crop report of the season, and some time before the report was due the pit became crowded with the last foot of standing room with representatives of all firms.

As soon as Mr. King read the figure of the condition as 71, no one waited to hear anything else. Everybody tried to sell at the same time, and the greatest confusion prevailed in the pit, which went down 5 to 10 points at a clip. The immediate effect of the report on the market, however, was to slash prices 30 points or the equivalent of \$1.50 per bale within the first two minutes after the mere condition figures had been announced. Thousands of bales of cotton which had been bought during the recent bull movement and aggressive manipulation by the cliques by unfortunate speculators were immediately "thrown overboard," and there was a wild scramble among the brokers to see who could execute their selling orders the quickest.

It turned out that a large amount of selling orders had been placed in the market to go into effect if the report made the condition 69 or better. Very few of the most sanguine bears had expected a condition better than that percentage. Consequently the government's estimate of 71.2 per cent, was a great surprise, and it came very near knocking the bottom out of the market and causing a bull panic. The largest firms of spot dealers and the heaviest and most influential operators rallied to the support of the market, otherwise the decline would have gone much further.

The buying with heavy covering of shorts by Theodore H. Price, who has been the only prominent bear the past two months, and his following, practically saved the market, as the bulls had been taught too heavily overloaded to render much support. The government's report caused enormous selling from the south and live-epool, but the market was finally steadied under a continuance of active profit-taking by recent bears and by some of the local New Orleans bulls later recouping their equilibrium.

In the early decline the October options sold down to 9.90, while November went to 10.10, December 10.15, January 10.19 and March 10.30. Later on there was a rally of about 10 to 12 points on the support and covering of shorts above referred to, but still later the market developed renewed weakness, with the leading bears renewing aggressive operations for a further decline.

Today's lower prices show a maximum decline of 125 to 150 points from last month's high level, which is equivalent to between \$5 and \$7.50 per bale, and are practically the lowest prices since early last summer. It is the general opinion in the trade that today's government crop report raised the crop prospect to a possibility of 11,000,000 bales after making the usual announcement for exaggeration for crop damage and deducting a moderate amount for the abandoned area. Such a crop as this, it is pointed out, would be more than ample to provide the world's spinning, with good supplies throughout the year, as there was fully 3,000,000 bales carried over on September 1st in the world's visible and invisible supply from last year's unprecedented crop of 14,000,000.

It is thought that this season will make spinners more disposed to hold off for lower prices, and thus further force the issue in the test of strength and endurance with the southern planters and factors who have been endeavoring to sustain prices. The break today attracts more than the usual attention to the recent sensational attempts to induce outsiders to buy on the prediction that there was a great crop disaster threatening and that the price would be 14 cents before Christmas.