WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1901 MANNING, S. C.

amin

GAY DECEIVER.

The Last Escapade of Captain A. N. Freeland.

MARRIED A YOUNG GIRL

Under an Assumed Name. N w Baing Hunted by Datectives, Maving Decemped With

Bride's Jawairy

A letter from Sumier to The State. dated Dic. 3, says: Out on the wide Atlantic, several months ago, a man and woman met. The woman was young, pretty and attractive, the idel with the manners of a cavalisr. The sequel of the meeting is a broken hearted father, a young woman's blighted life, and a wrecked home. The villian n the story was a orcatime resident of this city and the people of Sumter have an interest in the story because of this

He is Capt. A. N. Freeland, who for many years was a trusted and respected employe of the Atlantic Coast Line, with which corporation he held a position for 20 or more years. During the last eight or ten years of his railroad life he filled the position of road master and had charge of the Forence Colum bia division, one of the most important on the system.

He was summarily dismissed from this position and an explanation was never made as to the cause for his removal, but at the time rumors were carrent that he was downed because of immeral conduct.

Capt. Freeland remained in this city which he had made his home for so many years and with which he had become identified by business and social ties, he having married here and soquired considerable property. At this time he was looked upon as a fair, honest man and was respected in the business world. He held a prominent place in the Masonic lodge and other fraternal

Shortly after this discharge by the railroad company he engaged in business, first as a member of the firm of Freeland & Rogan, dealers in china and glassware, and subsequently became a member of the firm of the Ducker & Buitman company, of which he was for a time the president. It was at this time that the eyes of the community were first opened to the real character of the man, although for several years not straight in his business dealing It was while president of the Ducker & Bultman company that he borrowed all

convict and the case was dropped.

could ob: ain by any means from his hour. children-money in some instances that had been earned by bard work From that time until the strival of the New York detective nothing was known of his wheresbouts and no one cared

The detective visited this city to investigate the past life of A. N. Freeland, and it is from him that is learned the story of the man sile; he last left Sumter.

When here he was suffering from theumatism, which had transformed him from a robust specimen of manhood into a prematurely broken and infilm man. He went to Hot Springs for treat ment, but it did him to good. From there he visited Europe, where at one of the German spas he was cured, and the rheumatic's chains were broken, and his health fully restored. He be came again a young man for his years.

He visited the Gissgow exposition and after taking in that show he took passage for America. It was on this trip that he and the young woman whom he betrayed first met. He had now changed his name to Foster. The young lacy's father was aboard, and before many days he had ingratisted himself into the favor of the old gentleman. The daughter was next introduced, and it was the old story, "love at first

Foster, alias Freeland, claimed to be a weattry man, cwains extensive min-ing lands in Mexico. The soung coman was infatuated and before the Amcrican shore was touched, the young woman had promised to marry him. Her father commented to the immediate marriage, as Freeland c'aimed that his leave of absence would soon expire and he would have to return to Mexico to look after a large dest in mining

stccks. Upon reaching New York cards were issued and the marriage so maised very shortly. The bridge trip was taxen, and it was while the honeymoon was being spent that the brothers of the bride broke into Freeland's trunk, and finding there letters and photo graphs, learned the truth. They con-fronted the villain and he attempted to defend himself but only in order to defend himself, but only in order to get time enough to ercaps. He left his treasury. The appointment becomes bride and his new rejations without effective on Jan. 1, and Mr. Lyon and packing his baggage. But he took all occes Mr. Z mmerman, who goes into of his wife's money and jeweiry he cibe business. Mr. Lyon is now here

NO LOVE FEAST.

Our Senators Glare at Each Other in Washington

The Washington Post in its pictures of the United States sensors on the opening day of congress contained the

"There were two senators who did not share largely in the general exchange of felicitations. On the Repub-lican side, Senator Wellington of Maryand wandered around in loneliness. He went into the clockroom and then came out again; he sat down at his desk and then walked out by nimself. Oscasionally he shook hands with some one, but generally he was greeted only with a ned. Oa the Democratic side Senator McLeurin of South Catolina, who has esponeed nearly al! the Republican doctrines, sat in solitude, his of her millionaire father's heart. The hands folded and his eyes turned up- attending the Pan-American exposiman was a dashing, captivating fellow | ward toward the occupants of the gal-

leries. Another Washington paper said: "Senstor Lodge, hands in trousers occkets and slimmer than of yore, came and the bare recital of this fact is in with the bald headed Bacon, fresh sufficient to justify grave alarm among from the Philippines and loaded with all loyal American citizens. Moreover, information.

"Sena or Tillman, as ferccious as ever, glared at his colleague, McLaurin, as he took his seat. When the Mc-Laurin resolution was objected to, Mr. Garfield were killed by assassins of T.liman griantd with delight, while Mr. types unfortunately not uncommon in McLaurin scowled."

FACE TO FACE.

The Washington correspondent of tely after touching the telegraph key, which set the exposition machinery in | nicsl and irresponsible despot. motion, the president sent a message of congratulation to the president of the iair. Then, turning to the senators, he said:

"I most earnestly wish the greatest possible luck for the exposition, Then there was some informal con-

reisation. "There is more history around Chareston than any other place in the United States," remarked Senator Tillman. "houth Carolina is long on making history but rather short on wris-

'Still, you are not at all slow in quotg it," replied the president.

TILLMAN TICKLED.

Washington dispatch to Philadelphia Lodger: Senator McLaurin of South the money that he could induce the Carolina asked leave to send to the banks to advance on such collateral as | desk a resolution for which he asked he could offer and the endorsements of immediate consideration. It was a resfriends, and left the city, deserting his olution providing for the free entry of wife and family, leaving them, it was articles intended for exhibition in the gress. reported at the time, ill provided for. | Charleston exposition and the transfer For a year or more after this no one of exhibits now at Buffaio to Charlesin Sumter knew anything about his ton. The clerk started to read, when movements, although diligents efforts Senator Hear arose and objected. He or attempts to kill the president or any no state has any exclusive interest in were made by those who had suffered said it was parliamentary eviquette, at | man who by the constitution or by financial loss through him, to locate least in the senate, to forbear to transhim. He was reported to have been act any business whatever until opseen in neighboring States on several purcunity had been given for the presioccasions, but all efforts to find him | dent's message to be received and read, were tutile. He voluntarily opened and he should or jest not only to the communication with those who had had resolution of the senator from South to pay his dishonored notes, and in a Carolina, but to the consideration of short time returned to the city and any business until after the message made settlements of such claims as had been read. McLaurin bit his lip oculd have been collected by legal pro- and flushed at the rebuke. Ben Tillman cess-the others went unpaid. He was put his hand to his face to hide the arrested at the instance of one par y broad smile that diffused itself over his slave trade. with whom he refused to settle, but the expansive countenance, and for 15 minevidence was, not strong enough to utes he chuckled and snickered in poorly suppressed delight at the discom-Again he left Sunter and was gone fiture of his creant colleague. By this for some months, returning only to at time the opening session of the senate tend the funeral of his wife, who died in the fifty-seventh congress was 20 with ever accelerated rapidity during

The Savannah News says the country will keep its eye on the senators from South Carolina. It is an open secret that senator Tillman has been taking scally craught of vitriol and eating a quarter of a pound of sulphur for dessert with each dinner for the last several menths, in anticipation of the time when he would be able to face Mo-Laurin on the floor of the upper house. And the jutior senator during the same time, has been loading himself with guncotton and compressed air in gentlemen from South Carolina.

A dispatch from Washington says Senator Tillman Wednesday secured the passage of a resolution directing the secretary of the treasurs to report as to the expense of trensterring the government exhibit at Buffalo to the Charleston exposition.

Confessed Five Murders.

Thomas J. Hampton, ectored, who committed a double marder at Fort White, Flu, pine years ago, was hanged here Friday for the crime. The deemed man showed the most remark able nerve and smoken a cigar to the very moment the black cap was adjust ed. In his statement just before the eg in a turpentine call p when the Fort prizes as the rewards of success. While crime was committed. He escapid and was only recently recaptur

New Treasury Clerk.

State Treasurer Jennings has annaugeed the appointment of Mr. J. of the cierical positions in the State sequeining himself with the duties of Detectives were then employed to in- bis position. Both the treasurer and

THE MESSAGE

Of President Theodore Roosavait to Congress.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT

Rafers to Questions of the Day and Cives His Ideas as to Remedies For Gorrecting Evils-

The president in his annual message to congress says:

The congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President Mc Kinley was shot by an anarchist while tion at Buffale and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President history. President Lincoln falling s victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and Presi the New York Sun says President dent Garfield to the revengeful vanity Rocsevelt opened the South Carolina of a disappointed office seeker. Presiinterestate and West Indian exposition dent McKinley was killed by an utterby pressing an electic button in the ly deprayed criminal belonging to that White House. The peremony took body or cirminals who object to all piace in the so-called war room, or governments, good and bad alike, who telegraph effice, in the presence of are against any form of popular lib Senators McLeurin and Fillman, Receity if it is guaranteed by even the nesentatives Elliots of the Charleston | most just and liberal laws and who are district, and several others. Immedia as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyran-

ANARCHY AND ANARCHISTS

The president continues with enlegy of Mr. M. Kiuley, then turns to the subject of marrchy, denouacing its doctrines and preschers. Hessys:

Learnestly recommend to the congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justify ing the murder of those placed in autherity. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Hum-On, no, we keep our windbags in bert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and pretty good order," said Mr. Tillman. | the law should insure their rigorous Senator Molesurin made no remarks. | punishment. They and those like them hould be kept out of this country. and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and farresching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the con-

A SUBJECT FOR FEDERAL COURTS.

The federal courts should be given law is in line of succession for the tice proved impossible to get adequate presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportion to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man stealing known as the

The president next considers business conditions which he finds highly satisfactory. He continues:

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on suddenly. He spent a few weeks here, minutes old. There being no more the latter half of the nineteenth cenand when he left took all the money he | business, a recess was taken for ha f an | tury brings us face to face at the beginning of the twentieth with very serious social problems. The old laws and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind they are no longer sufficient.

TRADE COMBINATIONS.

The growth of cities has gone on beyoud comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers preparation for the same occasion. At has menut a startling increase not the first opportunity there are going to merely in the aggreate of wealth, but ie some lively exchanges between the in the number very large individual and especially of very large corporate fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been que to the thriff hor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the butiless world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagoniem, a great part of which is who ly we hout warrant. It is not true poor have grown poorer. On the contrair, never before has the average email trader, been so well off as in this should be done under "fair" conditions government should take such action as should pass laws by which the recountry and at the present time. There and that all night work should be forhave been abuses connected with the bidden for women and children as well accumistion of wealth, yet it remains at excessive overtime. He continues: aus tass a fortune accumulated in regitimate buriness oan de acoumulat excution he confessed to five marders, ed by the person specially benefited of wageworkers when managed with one of a conductor on a train in Lox bg | only on condition of conferring im ton county, South Carolins, in 1857, a mease incidental benefits upon others. homicide that has for the last 14 years | Successful enterprise of the type which | law abiding respect for the rights of

REASONS FOR CAUTION. The president adds that there are

many reasons for caution in dealing with corporations. He says: The same business conditions which

have produced the great aggregations | points such as those touched on above of corporate and individual wealth have the national government can act. made them very potent factors in interrationsi commercial competition. pointed out that to strike with ignerant chists, but persons of a low moral ten-

violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the those who are below a certain standard interests of a.i. The fundamental rule of compound filmess to enter our indus-in our national life—the rule which un-trial field as competitors with Amerivestigate Freeland's career, and that is Mr. Lyon are one-armed Confederate derites all others—is that, on the whole can labor. veterags and they lest their limbs on and in the long run, we shall go up or

lealing with business interests, for the government to undertake by crude and

ill considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to inour the risk of such farreaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the orces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

HOW TO CORRECT THE EVILS All this is true, and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being overcapitalization because of i.s many baleful consequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these

It is no limitation upon preparty rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility and enables them to call into their enter prises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutery truthful representations as to the value of the pa perty in which the capital is to be invested Corporations engaged in interstate com merce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is therefore our dusy to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

PUBLICITY THE FIRST ESSENTIAL. The first essential in determining bow to deal with the great industrial

combinations is knowledge of the facts
-publicity. In the interest of the publie the government should have the right to inspect and axamine the working of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only ture remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law and in the course of administration. The first equisite is knowledge, full and complete-knowledge which may be made

public to the world. Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, vision and fall and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable in-

tervals. The large corporations, commonly ted. There is utter lack of uniformity jurisdiction over any man who kills in the state laws about them, and, as reach of successful competition. regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business.

AMEND CONSTITUTION IF NECESSARY. When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century. no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to Decessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate

now wholly different, and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated, profiting by the experience gained through the passage and of the congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should

be submitted to confer the power. There should be created a cabinet offiver, to be known as secretary of com- of foreign counties. Many of the fast morce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session | teen knots or above, are subsidized of the congress. It should be his and all our ships, sailing vessels and provide to deal with commerce in its steamers alike, cargo carries of slow bro dest sense, including among many speed and mail carries of high speed, other things whatever concerns labor and all matters afficing the great business corporations and our merchant

Very great good hat been and will be

secomplished by associations or unions forethought sad whea they combine insistence upon their own rights with been a mystery. Other murders were benefits all manking can only exist it others. The display of these qualities committed in Georgia. He was work the conditions are such as to offer great in such bodies is a duty to the nation no iess than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard she rights and interests of all. Under our constitution there is much more scope for such action by the nation. But on

> He asserts that the immigration laws are unsatisfactory and that a law should Moreover, it cannot too often be be enseted to keep out not only anardency or of unsavory reputation and THE TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY.

how we came by the stery.

Freeland has been located and in due the same day; they have corved together time will be dealt with according to the for many years.—The State.

The president declares that nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by the connection between the forest relations.

The president declares that nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by the connection between the forest relations.

be taken not to interfere with it in a any general tariff change at this time.

Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and re- age reservoirs from filling up with sult of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic poli | an essential condition of water corsercy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the duly is to see that the protection grant ed by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national reeds must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well being of the wageworkers is a prime consideration of cur entire policy of economic

legislation. NEED FOR WIDER MARKETS Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well being at home, the principle of re ciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The oustomers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our teriff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor or the use of which will be of marked

benefit to us. It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a coustantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for depending upon any statutory law for what we ask. The cordial relations their existence or privileges should be with other nations which are so desirasubject to proper governmental super | ble will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by

este. The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connec tion with those of our productions called trusts, though organized in one which no longer require all of the supstate, always do business in many port once needed to establish them states, often doing very little business | upon a sound basis and with those othin the state where they are incorpora- ers where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the

the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predscessor. THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of take place by the beginning of the things would not merely serve to build twentieth century. At that time it up our shipping interests, but it would was accepted as a matter of course that also result in benefit to all who are inthe several states were the proper au- terested in the permanent establishthorities to regulate, so far as was then ment of a wider market for American products and would provide an auxili ary force for the pavy. Ships work for bodies of the day. The conditions are their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shippings lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the administration of the interstate com- | ships of compecing nations for the dismerce act. If, however, the judgment cribution of our goods. It should be maie advantageous to carry American goods in American built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping foreign steamships, at a speed of fourhave to meet the fact that the original cost of ruilding American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those The president declares that he re- paid the officers and seamen of fereign that as the med have grown richer the gards it necessary to re-enact the Ubi- competing countries, and that the ness exclusion law. In regard to labor standard of living on our ships is far he says that the government should superior to the standard of living on provide in its contracts that all work | the ships of our commercial rivals. Our will remedy these inequalities. The sources of the islands can be developed, American merchant marine should be

restored to the occan. FINANCIAL.

The passage of the act establishing role as the standard money has, it is deciared, been shown to be timely and adicious. The president adds:

In many respects the national bank ing law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the de ranging influence of commercial crises and flusnoial panies. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

Economy in expenditures is urged. Amendment of the interstate commerce act is adviced to insure the cardinal provisions of that act. The work car ried on by the department of agriculture is next considered and praised highly. The president then turns to forest preservation and irrigation of arid lands, saying that both are highly necessary. He would put all the work in connection with the forest reserves made by which like advantages to in charge of the bureau of forestry.

serves and the water supply. He says: The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and repleashing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing and so protect the stor-

sitt. Forest conservation is, therefore

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regu'ate and conserve the waters handmaiden of protection. Our first of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been corelu sively shown to be an undertaking safely be done without injury to our too vast for private effort. Nor can it home industries. Just how far this is be best accomplished by the individual must be determined according to the states acting alone. The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as is does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely in the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land not inclined to enter into any committo settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water

must be brought within their reach. The pioneer settlers on the arie publie demain chose their homes along streams from which they could themsolves divert the water to reclaim their heldings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made avilable for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main line canals impracticable for private enterprise. Those irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the government for sciusi settlers, and the cost of construction should, so far as possible, be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be lest to the settlers themselves in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights

The declaration is made that in the arid states the only right to water which should be reacgnized is that of use. The president sags that the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing wrong.

INSULAR PROBLEMS

Insular questions are next treated. In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. Perto Rico is declared to be thriving as never before. The astention of congress is called to the need of lie lands. In Cubs it is stated that much progress -sabeen made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm feeting, and it is declared that independence will be an accomplished fact. The president

Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons I ask the attention of the senate to of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wiscom, indeed to the vital need, of proyiding for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into

the United states. In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics-to make them fit for self government after the

fashion of the really free nations. The only foar is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of indeperdence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves self government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be with drawn because the inhabitants shows themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occured. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direc-

TROUBLES AHEAD YET. There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the old world. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectes stands on the same footing as encouragement to hesile Indians in the days when we seil had ladian wars.

The president declares that the time has come for additional legislation for the Pailippines. He says: Is is necessary that the congress

so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them and every encour-agement be given to the incoming of businees man of every kind. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, backing, currency, homesteads and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise, and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to sid them.

THE CABLE AND THE CANAL. I call your attention most earnestly to the erging need of a catle to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to prints in Aria. Rock at 8 p. m. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations. Either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable or else an arrangement should be those accruing from a government ca-

(Continued on page 4.)

COTTON WENT UP.

The Government's Report Caused a Panic on 'Change.

Trading on the local New York cotton exchange Tuesday of last week was convulsed by the publication of the November government's estimate of a short cotton crop for the year. The figures were 9,674,000 bales or nearly 2,000,000 bales less than the trade generally expected. Cotton jumped \$2 a bale in as many minutes, amid scenes of excite-ment rarely seen. Brokers fought with each other to cover short contracts and the pit became a pandemonium for several minutes after the report was received.

For three hours thereafter the vol-

ume of business transacted was enormous. After the first advance of nearly forty points a slump developed which carried prices nearly half way back to the quotations prevailing before the figures were made known. Before the close, however, the loss was regained and prices were at their highest. The market was exceedingly feverish during the morning trading and brokers were ments prior to the publication of the government report. The principal oppound. Within three minutes after the report was read the tape recorded advances of 40 points in all the options. Every one talked 8 cent cotton and when the market closed brokers were wondering what influence the report would have on Liverpool market, for it is generally understood that Liverpool estimates were exceedingly bearish. The houses with wire connections in the South did an immense amount of b. ght back to town this morning. business, mainly profit taking.

THE REPORT. of lint cossum per asre, is as follows:

Virginia, 176; North Carolina, 142; South Carolina, 141; Georgia, 167; Flor 1da, 177; Alabama, 156; Mississippi, 205; Louisians, 260; Pexas, 159; Arkansas, 173; Tennesses, 136; Missouri, 196; Oxlahoma, 196; Indian Territory,

In addition to the department's ordithe amount of cotton ginned between gent face. While being questioned by August 15 and November 20 this year Mayor Herring she stated many things August 15 and November 20 this year and last year, with the average gross net weight of bales for each separate states that they have been to Newbern, large number of light bales being Wilcox she stated that she did not, but marketed and also some reduction in after pausing for a moment she said she the proportion of light seed cotton are believed she had heard of him. Evisubjects of frequent comment by cor-

respondents of all classes. A Little Boy Stabbed.

The shocking scene of a school boy eight years old stabbed to death by a schoolmate, aged 11, was witnessed on the street of Newport, Ky., at roon the news from Wilson, N. C., of the de-Wednesday. Joseph Creelman, the vio- tention there of a woman partially tim, had a quarrel in the school room with dddie Armines and on the way created little interest here smong the home the quarrel was renewed. Creel- girl's family or the officials of the cown.
man threw a piece of brick which It is believed here that this same wostruck Armines on the head. At that man and her companion were exammoment Creelman ran up to him and ined at Speed, N. C., by an agent of was stabbed. He soon fell and in Chief of Police Dawson several days fifteen minutes was dead. The Armines ago and found not to be Miss Cropsey, boy wasked rapidly away, carrying the though resembling her in a general way. pocket koife in his hand. He went to An expert diver spent the day rearchthe fire engine house, where his uncle ing the bottom of the river above the is captain, threw the knife into an pier near the Cropsey house in hope of outhouse, but said nothing about the inding the body, but discovered nothmurder. When the lad's death became ing. No clue of value has yet been known, his uncle promptly surrendered him to the police, to whom the boy same position it was the day after the told this story of the crime: Creelman girl disappeared. Chief of Police Dawmissed his reading lesson and was sent son received a telegram from the chief to the foot of the class. The teacher of Police of Wilson, N. C, giving a damade him sit at the blackboard and I scription of the Durham woman. It laughed at him. When school was out does not at all answer to Nellie Crophe cursed me. I started for the engine sey's description. house and Plummer threw a brick at me and Creeiman ran up and grabbed me by the arms. I did not think the brick was thrown at me until it hit me on the hand. Then I stuck the knife says that a terrible tragedy was enacted out easy and heard his coat rip." Both

boys belong to excellent famlies. A Cannibal at Large. A dispatch from Honoluler says advices from Tutuila say that the natives the bush of a Solomon Islander who tion now at hand it appears that Taydeserted from a plantation with two lor being informed of an alleged gross ciners. The three stole a boat and insult offered by Herbert Marks to his made their way eighty miles to Tutuils, consin, Miss Rosa Taylor, endeavored where they lived like savages in the to have the matter amicable settled. pura, stealing pigs and fruit. Finally Falling to do so, he in company with their cannibal tastes were aroused and Saff, Heftin, Geo. V. Thompson and hunted them down and killed two of On arriving there they found the house ends and was protected. Recently he a door Marks suddenly began shooting nem. The chird escaped to the Abs ed to the store and it is feared he will from a window. Taylor was shot esume his esanibal practices.

Fatal Railroad Accident. Three persons killed and 38 injured is the result of a head end collision between two passenger trains on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, one and one-half miles south of Malvera, Ark., Friday evening The trains were the St. Louis fast mail southbound leaving St. Louis at 3 a. m., and the Little Rock and Eldorado

A Farmer Robbed.

got.

A STRANGE CASE.

More Mystery About the Disappearance of Miss Cropsey.

A COUPLE ARRESTED

Wilson Whe Ara Supposed to be the Miss Cropsey of Elizabeth City and

All of North Carolina is greatly agitated over the myterious disappearance of a young lady from her home in Elizabeth City. A special to The Observer from Wilson, N. C., Wednesday night

Monday a couple giving their names as Mr. and Mrs. Mackay Durham stopped at Ward's boarding house here at midday. In the evening Durham was found drunk and disorderly on the streets and locked up, and remained in the town guard house throughout the night. No suspicion rested on the parties and Tuesday, when Durham was sober, he was released from custody and he, with his supposed wife, left in tions were selling about 7.60 cents a a buggy for Asheville, N. C. At this juncture the authorities suspected the couple to be the Elizabeth City couple, Miss Nailie Cropsey and Mr. Darham, who disappeared from that city on Wednesday night of Nov. 21. They were pursued by two of the city's police force on each road leading out of Wilson on to Turkey creek, about 15 miles north of here. They were arrested by Polisemen Felton and Bryant and

is Tyer, who was a playmate of Miss Nellie Cropsey for four years, and The statistics of the department of who is now at school here, identified agriculture reports 9,674,000 bales as her, testifying that "for four years she the probable cetton production of the has not seen her, but the girl in custo-United States in 1901-02. The area dy resembles Nellie very much; that proxed or to be picked is estimated at when she knew her her hair was lengthy, 26,802,239 acres, a reduction of 730,216 that her features were identically the planted. The total production of that great deal shorter and Miss Tyer did cotton is estimated at 4 529 954 000 not at once recognize her, but was sure pounds, an average of 169 pounds per it was Miss Cropsy in her opinion. acre picked or to be picked. The esti Before the authorities this evening she make production by States, in pounds said she was a Miss Kersey, and raised on a truck farm near Chattanooga, Tenn., and says her mother has been married the second time, now bearing the name of Mrs. Eliz speth Clark.

Whether she is Mass Cropsey or not cannot be learned. But if not her, she evidently desires to keep her affairs secret. She will be held in custody until parties arrive from Etizabeth City. nary crop reporting agencies, 15,000 The alleged Miss Cropsey says she has ginners and 5,000 bankers and mer- only been married a few days and also cuants have furnished valuable infor- she seems to be deeply distressed. She appears to be about 17 years old and tion. The ginners have also reported indeed good looking and has an intellicontradictory to Durham's statements. weight per bale and the average weight | She gave her home as Releigh and Chatof bagging and ties. This has enabled tancogs. The young lady denies havthe statistician to ascertain the average ing been to speed or Washington, but State and for the entire cotton belt, Plymouth and Bath. It seems her and these weights have been used in de- memory is very short, as she does not termining the total number of bales remember any names of the places she produced, which is believed to be the had recently visited. When she was lowest average in at least 10 years. The asked whether or not she knew a Mr.

> dently this woman is Miss Cropsey, or some one who dose not intend for anybody to know any particulars concerning her affairs.

A dispatch from Elizabeth City says identified as Miss Nellie Cropsey has found and the strange case is in the

A Virginia Tragedy

A special from Fredericksburg, Va., in Westforeland county Wednesday night. One man was killed and two others were seriously if not mortally wounded. The dead man is Wm. P. l'aylor, Jr., and the wounded are J. Q. Stiff and Willie Heflin. From informa-Mr. Douglass visited the Marks house. barracked and when they tried to open through the heart and died instantly. Suff was shot through the neck and Heffin in the stomach, Marks surrendered to the suthorities. All the parties to this unfortunate affair are prominent.

A Marvelous Tale.

Bud Wilson, the convict who killed R. H. Naylor, a guard of the Yell county Ark., convict camp last December, was Friday hanged at Danville. Twenty minutes after the trap was sprung the body was lowered into a coffin. Before the lid was placed upon the coffin the body began moving about. Wilson opened his eyes and his whole Mr. Oliver Eaves, a farmer living a frame shivered. He was taken from few miles from Jonesville, went to the coffin by the deputies and carried Union one day last week and sold some up the steps to the scaffold for the purcotton, and on his way home about pose of hanging him again. When the night he was attacked by three or four platform was reached the body became negroes, knocked senseless and robbed. rigid, remained so for a moment and ble may be secured to the government posited all his money at Union but amined carefully by the physicians, who about six dollars, which the robbers finished proposed in the proposed in the physicians, who Fortunate for Mr. Eaves he had de- then become limp. Wilson was exhaving been caused by strangulation.