# THE MACON BEACON.

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## MISSISSIPPI MATTERS.

NOTES OF PAST AND CURRENT EVENTS.

By J. L. POWER.

### I. I. AND C. COMMENCEMENT.

**A Successful Session and Brilliant Closing**

It was the privilege of this writer to attend and take in all of the public exercises of the fifteenth annual commencement of the Industrial Institute and College. Leaving Jackson on Saturday morning, the 12th, in company with Governor Longino and Attorney-General McClurg, we reached Columbus at 4:30 same afternoon. Our friends Speaker Russell and Railroad Commissioner McInnis not only held the M. & O. train but provided the best refreshments that Elmire could muster, and his ability in that line is simply unlimited.

It isn't always that the lines have fallen in such pleasant places to this writer as on this visit to Columbus. Our old commander at Chickasaw Bayou and Baker's Creek was at the depot on our arrival, and claimed us as his guest. A drive through the city and a visit to the waterworks, about two miles out, occupied the time before supper. The capacity of the waterworks reservoir is 180,000 gallons. It is 11 feet deep, and the diameter of the circle is 56 feet. It is supplied from the Luxapalila, and is fairly well filtered before passing into the pipes for the city.

On Saturday night the anniversary of the Peyton and Callaway-Orr Literary societies took place in the college chapel. There was some delightful music, vocal and instrumental. The chapel had been very tastily decorated. The students, to the number of three hundred and fifty or more, occupied the main body of the chapel, and there were several hundred citizens and visitors. The orator of the evening, Hon. Monroe McClurg, was introduced in deservedly complimentary terms by President Kincannon, and he received a most cordial greeting from the great audience before him. He had made speeches to the young ladies on other occasions, and he had their ears and hearts in advance. The attorney general had been so occupied of late with affairs of state that he had to plead guilty to the lack of time for preparation for a literary address, on the usual lines; but nevertheless he suggested many topics, not taught in the textbooks, that enter into the practicalities of life, its public and private obligations, opportunities and duties. His closing reference to Mrs. Peyton, the "Mississippi Woman," who first conceived and publicly advocated the idea of a separate State college for the white girls of Mississippi, were received with special approval.

**The Sunday Morning Exercises**

Were unusually interesting. There were no services in any of the city churches, and hence, at the appointed hour, the college chapel was filled to its utmost capacity. The platform was occupied by the faculty, trustees, ministers of the city, and special guests. After the "Processional" the entire audience joined in singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the scriptures were read, prayer offered, and Miss Brown sang a solo. Then came the great treat of the day, the commencement sermon by Rev. Geo. B. Eager, D. D., of Montgomery. His text, "Jesus saith unto them, My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me, and to finish His work," was the basis of one of the most appropriate discourses to which we have ever had the pleasure of listening on such an occasion. It made a profound impression, not only on the students for which it was specially intended, but upon the great audience of others who listened with delight to the earnest, tender and eloquent discussion of the theme suggested by the text.

After the sermon, the choir led, and the great congregation joined in singing "Stand up, stand up for Jesus." It was a most edifying and delightful service.

**The Y. W. C. A.**

Exercises took place in the chapel at 8 a.m., when there was another large audience, more delightful music and other appropriate exercises, and another good sermon by Dr. Eager—his theme being discipleship and apostleship. Incidentally he paid a hearty tribute to his native State for being the first State in the Union to establish a school of this kind, after which Alabama, Georgia and others had provided and fashioned industrial schools for their girls.

**The Foundation Stone**

of the new infirmary was laid at high noon on Monday by the officers of the Masonic lodge; the local lodge, Columbus No. 5, and many visiting brethren participating. Grand Master B. V. White conducted the ceremonies which were impressive throughout, and were witnessed by a great crowd. The casket for documents and other articles for deposit, though of usual size, was altogether too small for the contributions, but those selected for preservation included much relating to the college and other State institutions, the State, county and city governments, photographs of governors, members of the faculties, grand masters of Masons, newspapers of the day, etc. The box was hermetically sealed and cemented into the corner-stone, so that the contents are safe while the building stands. The stone is one of the handsomest that it has ever been our privilege to assist in placing in the northeast corner of a public building.

A collection for the Palmer Orphanage included the open-air and sun-scorching exercises, and then all moved to the chapel, where Hon. J. D. Thames, of Vicksburg, delivered the oration. And an oration it was—worthy of the occasion, and it won for the young district attorney unstinted applause and admiration. It was on a high plane from start to finish. His selection for the occasion was like all the other appointments for this commencement, the very best that could have been made. Mr. Thames felt highly complimented by the invitation to make this address. It was a great opportunity, and he was fully equal to it.

The oration was followed by an incident not indicated on the program—the presentation of a gold trowel to Grand Master B. V. White, by Columbus Lodge No. 5 and the college authorities. The grand secretary was selected for this pleasant duty. After explaining the use of the trowel, in operative and speculative masonary, he stated that he had assisted in laying the corner-stones of a score of public buildings, that on two occasions the handsome trowels used were presented to the grand master, but this was the first time that the grand master has been presented with a trowel of such precious metal and exquisite workmanship. He would not say that Grand Master White was more worthy of such a compliment than any of his illustrious predecessors in the high station of grand masters, but certainly none were more deserving, or could appreciate more this delicate and generous recognition of the office and the man. The grand master, with much feeling, expressed his thanks for the beautiful token; assured the donors that it would be prized as a thing of beauty and a joy forever, and that it would be the most precious bequest to his children.

It was 2 o'clock when these exercises came to close, but they sustained the attention of all to the end.

**The Art and Industrial Departments**

Made splendid exhibits of the work of the session. Hundreds of visitors passed through the rooms during the afternoon. They saw theory reduced to practice in every department of work. There are two other industrial departments—or two combined in one—that might be appropriately and profitably added to the curriculum—floriculture and horticulture. This suggestion is made by one whose opinion this writer values very highly—Miss Kate Markham Power. She charged me to communicate it to the trustees, and I do so through this medium. Scores of women residing in or near the great cities make good support in the cultivation of flowers and vegetables, and a practical knowledge along those lines would be of substantial benefit to any housekeeper.

**The Annual Concert**

By the Bach Society took place on Monday night, and was a delightful success. The twenty members on the program included instrumental and vocal solos, duets and quartettes, all worthy of the public approval bestowed. The pulpils were complimented with almost perfect attention during their performances. A gentle admonition from the president, at the start, was all that was necessary to insure perfect order to the close. We have seen it so different, on other occasions, at other places, it is a genuine pleasure to note this evidence of consideration and refinement.

An informal reception to Gov. Longino and Senator Money took place in the chapel at the close of the concert.

**The Graduating Exercises**

Took place on Tuesday morning, and occupied from 11 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. Another large audience had assembled. After prayer by Rev. Dr. John L. Johnson, and an instrumental duet by Misses Covington and Young, President Kincannon introduced the orator of the day, Hon. Hernando D. Money. Col. Money never writes a speech, and never refers to a note, but in his public addresses depends very largely on the occasion for his inspiration. And there was enough in the scene before him to occupy an hour and twenty minutes. We shall not undertake to stretch it. It was all about woman—her sphere, her opportunities and her privileges. It bristled with gems of sound and sensible advice, pleasantly expressed. Mr. Money said he wouldn't give the advice of one good woman for that of a colony of statesmen; that the advice of a woman might seem a small thing, but he who doesn't take it is a fool. He advised the graduates to get married, provided they had offers worthy of them. He said the normal condition of woman is that of wife, mother, nurse and cook, but cooking could be done by proxy.

Governor Longino presented the diplomas and certificates to the graduates and proficients, and in doing so made some exceedingly appropriate remarks to the young ladies. The governor had not intended to remain over to the graduating exercises, but he was very willingly prevailed upon. It was his first visit to the college, and it is very safe to say that it will not be his last.

Normal diplomas were awarded to the following young ladies:

Stella Baylis, Marion county; Bessie Critz, Clay; Mary Gay, Oktibbeha; Agnes Haley, Copiah; Mary Montgomery, Marshall; Carrie Pevey, Scott; Lena Robards, Coahoma; Margaret Scott, Pearl River; Carrie Comfort, Attala; Maggie B. Foster, Holmes; Nora Herrington, Jones; Ett-Elise Jones, Claiborne; Ruby Peek, Scott; Mattie Royals, Lauderdale; Mary Lou Rea, Copiah; Maud Woodward, Calhoun.

Certificate in Drawing—Lide Williams, Monroe.

Bookkeeping—Ludie Booth, Monroe; Maggie Gore, Lowndes; Martha Eckford, Monroe; Estelle Morgan, Jackson; Virginia McConnell, Monroe.

Phonography—Nora Archer, Lauderdale; Zallie Brinker, Clay; Belle Chamberlin, Warren; Ida Daniels, Newton; Maud Butler, Oktibbeha; Carrie Burnett, Warren; Ludie Booth, Monroe; Clara Clisby, Clay; Lizzie Davis, Lowndes; Robbie Duke, Jackson; Mattie Ellis, Elzena Ellis, Lowndes; Annie Keith, Lowndes; Avery Harrell, Chickasaw; Stella Loeb, Madison; Maud Loeb, Lowndes; Ewnie McCafferty, Choctaw; Elizabeth Moore, Grenada; Willie Roberts, Coahoma.

Telegraphy—Juanita Ayres, Lowndes; Julia Barrow, Lowndes; Bobbie Bray, Montgomery; Bessie Houston, Lauderdale; Minor Latham, DeSoto; Lessie McGahey, Lowndes.

Dressmaking—Annie Bailey, Lauderdale; Lizzie Mullins, Noxubee; Bessie Welch, Smith; Effie Jones, Franklin; Lonnie Hartman, Lowndes; Ethel Clisby, Clay.

B. A. Graduates—Juanita Ayres, Lowndes; Anna Abbott, Adams; Bessie Bridgeforth, DeSoto; Malquin Bankston, Montgomery; Alma Bray, Montgomery; Kate Clisby, Clay; Carrie Comfort, Attala; Mary Gay, Oktibbeha; Alice Jones, Panola; Mabel Lauderdale, DeSoto; Arrah Pou, Panola; Sue Snell, Lowndes.

These young ladies were each greeted with applause as the diplomas were presented, and the platform fronting them was soon banked with exquisite floral gifts from their friends.

The exercises were concluded by Miss Brown singing "Annie Laurie" and a chorus song by several of the music pupils. And then Gov. Longino complied with the request of President Kincannon to lay the first brick in the foundation of the new hall and dormitory.

The new buildings will be in readiness for the opening of the next session, September 27, and they will be ample for fully 450 students, and more than that number will apply for admission. Another building is much needed—a music hall.

The faculty is composed of President Kincannon, who fills the chair of Political Economy and Civics, and nineteen ladies, experienced and accomplished in their several departments. Several of them are already on their way to Europe for recreation and study, and others will spend two months or more in special schools in this country.

The enrollment for the session just closed was 409, with a higher per cent. of attendance than at any session since the college opened on the 22d day of October, 1885.

No college president was ever more respected and beloved by his co workers and students than is the present president of the Industrial Institute and College.

**Elective Judiciary—The Noel Amendments to Be Tested.**

The following "special" to Clarion-Ledger is an interesting statement of an exceedingly important question, the decision of which will be awaited with interest:

BROOKHAVEN, May 11.—The Noel amendments for an elective judiciary were declared void here this forenoon by Hon. Thomas Brady, Jr., sitting as a special judge to try the quo warranto proceedings brought by Attorney-General McClurg in the name of the State of Mississippi, to discover by what right Hon. Robert Powell, the sitting circuit judge of the Seventh District, claimed the title to that office. Judge Brady held that they were void on two counts first, that they were improperly submitted in that they contained more than one change, alteration or amendment in violation of the constitution, and second, that they had not received a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors, as also required by the constitution.

The State was represented by Hon. Monroe McClurg and Judge Powell was ably represented by Hon. R. H. Thompson, of the firm of McWillie & Thompson, of Jackson. Each made a powerful presentation of his side of the case, both filed lengthy papers and documents in support of their contention. The attorney-general alledged that Judge Powell unlawfully holds and exercises the functions of a civil public officer in said State, namely: the office of circuit judge of the Seventh judicial district of said State; that he is now unlawfully holding a regular term of the circuit court for Lincoln county, in said judicial district, and is unlawfully holding and exercising the functions of the judge of said court in said county; wherefore, the State of Mississippi, by the said attorney-general, prays that the said Robert Powell may be removed from the said office and debarred from exercising the functions thereof, and that he be ordered to deliver over all records, books and papers in his custody, or under his control, belonging to said office, and that he pay the costs.

Mr. Thompson in a lengthy paper recited that the Noel amendments were void because improperly submitted and for failure to receive a majority of the votes cast at the election of 1899 as required by the constitution itself. He reviewed the question very exhaustedly and proved to the satisfaction of the judge that Judge Powell had a clear and unimpeachable title to the office for a term of four years from the date of his present commission issued January 20, 1900.

Attorney-General McClurg demurred to this answer which demurrer Judge Brady overruled and the case was at once appealed to the supreme court by the attorney-general.

Judge Powell ascended the bench at 9 o'clock this morning being in the midst of the term of the Lincoln county court he ordered the minutes of the court of yesterday read. Attorney-General McClurg, who had come down on the daylight train from Jackson was present in the court room as was also Mr. Thompson, after the reading of the minutes of the court and the approval of the same by the judge he announced that quo warranto proceedings had been instituted against the court and as he was disqualified to sit recused himself and Mr. Brady, who had been agreed upon by the State and by Judge Powell to sit in this case, ascended the bench. The proceedings lasted for nearly two hours and were very interesting throughout, the learned counsel on both sides in their oral arguments displaying great ability.

After Judge Brady rendered his decision Judge Powell who had retired again resumed the bench and called a case when business was resumed immediately.

The lawyers of this city as a rule and through South Mississippi generally are of the opinion that the Noel amendments are void having been, as Judge Brady stated, improperly submitted and not adopted in accordance with the plain provisions of the constitution. Many expressions of commendation are heard at the action of Gov. Longino in taking such a direct course to settle this vexed question and an early decision of the supreme court is awaited with much interest.

**University Summer Term.**

The Fanny J. Ricks summer term will begin at University June 12, and will continue to July 25. This term is for teachers and students, and for those who are anxious to fully prepare for college. The generosity of Mrs. Ricks, of Yazoo City, has enabled Chancellor Fulton to offer this excellent opportunity to all who may wish to avail themselves of it.

The East Mississippi Female College, Meridian, will have its closing exercises May 23 to 30. This college gives prominence to elocution and physical culture, art and music. During its grand concert on Monday morning May 29, forty girls will perform on twenty pianos at the same time. There will be twelve graduates. Prof. Dabney Lipscomb, of the State University, will deliver the annual address.

**He Made the Speech.**

SENATORIA, Miss., March 26, 1900.

Dear Col. Power—I enclose a clipping from a Kentucky paper. This is a new story to me, and I am somewhat skeptical about its correctness. I shall be grateful for information as to whether any such speech was ever made in our legislature. Very truly,

R. V. FLETCHER.

FAVORED THE APPROPRIATION.

Some time ago there was offered in the Mississippi house of representatives a bill to appropriate $10,000 to erect a monument to the Confederate soldiers. The most remarkable address, and the one which made the most in favor of the bill was made by J. I. Harris, a colored man.

"I am sorry to hear the speech of the young gentleman from Marshall county. I am sorry that any son of a soldier should go on record as opposed to the erection of a monument in honor of the brave dead. And, sir, I am convinced that had he seen what I saw at Seven Pines and in the seven days' battle around Richmond, he would not have made that speech.

"When the news came that the South was to be invaded, those men went forth to fight for what they believed, and they made no requests for monuments to commemorate their brave deeds and holy sacrifices. But they died and their valor and their virtues should be remembered. Sir, I went with them. I, too, wore the gray, the same color that my master wore. When my mother died, I was a boy. Who, sir, then acted the part of the mother to the orphaned slave boy but my 'old missus!' Were she living now, or could she speak to me from those high realms where are gathered the sainted dead, she would tell me to vote for this bill; and, sir, I shall vote for it. I want it known to all the world that my vote is given in favor of the bill to erect a monument in honor of the brave Confederate dead.

GREENVILLE, April 24, 1900.

Dear Colonel—The speech referred to was made by J. F. Harris, of Washington county, in the legislature of 1890. I was in the house when the speech was made. Ed S. Watson, of Marshall county, had been selected by the opponents of the bill to lead the fight against it. Harris replied to Watson, and said in substance what is contained in the clipping. Harris' speech took the house by storm. He utterly demolished Watson and the other opponents of the measure. The result was the passage of the bill by a good majority. Harris is a colored lawyer and still resides in Greenville, and our white citizenship entertains toward him the kindest feeling. Your friend, E. V. THOMAS.

**University Commencement.**

Sunday, June 3—Commencement sermon by Rev. T. A. Wigginton, Evansville, Ind.

Monday, June 4—Trustees meet. Oratorical contest by sophomores for medals. At 8 p.m. literary societies will hold joint meeting; senior debate.

Tuesday, June 5—Annual address by Hon. C. H. Alexander, of Jackson; essay by A. B. Amis; poem by Miss Arma Vineyard; social reception.

Wednesday, June 6—Senior orations; conferring degrees; valedictory.

The legislature appropriated $2,000 for an annex to the Vicksburg hospital for the exclusive use of crippled or indigent Confederate soldiers, provided Vicksburg Chapter Daughters of the Confederacy would raise $1,000 toward this cherished object of theirs. They are confident of success, and will be grateful for contributions. Gen. E. S. Butts recently handed them a check for fifty dollars.

This writer specially regrets the death of John Junior Cashman, the dutiful and talented son of our good friend, the editor of the Vicksburg Post. The home has lost a noble son and devoted brother, and the profession of journalism one who gave promise of a brilliant career. We join with others of the press in expressing our hearty sympathy to the bereaved.

The seven vacant scholarships for Mississippi in the Peabody Normal College at Nashville have been filled, as follows: W. A. Bond, Bond; W. A. Francis and B. T. Shunpert, Evergreen; L. Hollingsworth, Jacinto; C. B. Harton and W. D. Pack, Senatobia; Medora Aiken, Greenville. These appointments are made by Chancellor Payne, of the college.

The death of Mrs. Mary Stamps recently in New Orleans is much regretted by her many friends in Mississippi. She was a daughter of Ex-Governor B. G. Humphreys and the widow of Capt. Isaac Davis Stamps, of Woodville—a nephew of Jefferson Davis—who was killed at Gettysburg. She has been prominent in educational work in New Orleans for many years.

Judge Thomas H. Woods has been named for Mississippi as one of the committee to select the names of the fifty eminent Americans whose busts are to occupy the Temple of Fame to be established by Miss Helen Gould in connection with the University of New York.

All of the teachers of last session at the I. I. and C. were re-elected. Miss Lillian Joyce and Miss Addie Evans were elected assistants in the art department. The chair of biology was established. The teacher not yet chosen.

When Governor Longino counted the money in the treasury on the 10th inst., he found there: Cash, $924,049.34; penitentiary fund, $141,036.60; land redemption fund, $618.37; total, $1,065,703.81.

The Butterfield Lumber company, of Norfield, Lincoln county, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $250,000, which may be increased to $1,000,000. It is the first to pay the maximum charter fee, $250.

Of the one hundred and one applicants who appeared before the State board of health for examination for license to practice medicine, only forty-nine were successful.

Hon. E. H. Moore has been mentioned to succeed Hon. J. R. Dinsmore as president pro tem of the senate. Senators Kiger, George and Gardner are also being kindly referred to for same position.

## A TRIBUTE OF COMRADES.

The Statue of Gen. Grant, Presented by the G. A. R. to the Nation, Unveiled at Washington.

### IT STANDS IN THE CAPITOL ROTUNDA.

**Miss Sartoris, a Granddaughter of the General, Pulled the Unveiling Cord, While Her Mother, Grandmother, with Others Looked Proudly On.**

Washington, May 20.—The statue of Gen. Grant, presented by the G. A. R. to the nation, was unveiled in the great rotunda of the capitol, and elaborate ceremonies commemorative of the event were held in the hall of representatives in the presence of a vast concourse of people who included the widow, daughter and descendants of the hero of Appomattox, hundreds of his comrades in arms, the officers and committee of the G. A. R. and many persons distinguished in military, political and social circles.

**A Tribute of Love.**

The statue of the pre-eminent chief of the Union forces in the civil war represents the contributions of thousands of his comrades of the G. A. R., none of whom was allowed to subscribe more than 15 cents, and is the result of a movement started shortly after Gen. Grant's death at Mount McGregor, in July, 1885.

**In Glorious Company.**

Grant's statue was unveiled in the rotunda as befitted the statue of one whose valiant service was for the whole nation. There it will remain with the statues of Jefferson, Hamilton and Lincoln, which also are in the rotunda, an example and an inspiration to future generations. The hero of Appomattox stands near the western entrance flanked on either side by the famous paintings of the "Surrender of Cornwallis" and the "Surrender of Burgoyne."

**'Twas a Quiet Affair.**

The unveiling took place shortly before noon in the presence of Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Miss Sartoris, the officers of the G. A. R., Speaker Henderson and Senator Frye, president pro tem of the senate.

The fact of the unveiling was kept secret, and only a few outsiders witnessed it. There were no ceremonies. Miss Sartoris, attired in white, drew the lanyard that uncovered the statue. Mrs. Grant inspected it officially and smiled her approval. The party then repaired to the hall of the house where the ceremonies occurred.

The following letter, addressed to the speaker of the house of representatives, was read as a part of the ceremonies:

**The Committee's Letter.**

SIR: In accordance with the joint resolution "To accept from the national encampment of the G. A. R. a statue and pedestal of the late Gen. Ulysses S. Grant," approved August 11, 1898, the committee of the Grand Army appointed to that end have caused such statue to be executed, and the same is now placed in the rotunda of the capitol. The statue is an original work modelled by Mr. Franklin Simmons, the American artist, having his studio in Rome. A brief recital of the origin and purpose of this memorial work seems proper. Gen. Grant, as were others of the leaders of the Union armies, including Generals Sherman and Sheridan, was a comrade of the G. A. R., having been mustered into Meade Post No. 1, department of Pennsylvania. He wore its badge on all proper occasions, sympathized with its objects, and intimately mingled with its membership. It was, therefore, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., July 21, 1885, that his comrades of the Grand Army, while minding their grief on behalf of all their countrymen, decided in some special manner to signalize their affection for his person and their appreciation of the great service he had rendered his country and to his age. Accordingly, September 24, 1885, the then commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., addressed a circular letter to the posts and departments of the order, suggesting the creation of a fund by voluntary subscription, no more than 25 cents to be received from any contributing comrade, as stated in the circular, "The erection of a monument, which, avoiding all exaggeration or mere motive of display, shall be in keeping with the simplicity of the life and character of our great leader, of such intrinsic excellence as shall commend it to the care of the nation, and thus through all succeeding generations be our memorial as well as a monument to his fame."

At the succeeding national encampment the project was laid before it, met with its hearty commendation, and steps were taken to facilitate its accomplishment. By directions of succeeding national encampments, the work was continued until the finished result was brought within the shelter of the capitol, and is now presented for your acceptance. The fund contributed represents the offerings of more than 200,000 of his comrades, most of whom had served in the field under his command, and all of whom had hailed him as their comrade in the later days of peace. In their behalf, we, who now survive, commit this contribution of his person to the care and keeping of the nation whose walls he helped to make stronger, rejoicing in the knowledge that the memories it will invoke are of good will to-day, and will be of concord through all coming time.

The letter was signed by the committee of the G. A. R., consisting of Gen. S. S. Burdette, of Washington; Gen. R. B. Beath, of Philadelphia; Gen. R. A. Alger, of Detroit; Gen. Seldon Connor, of Augusta, Me.; Col. E. S. Grant, of Middleport, O., and Hon. Horace S. Clark, of Matton, Ill.

The ceremonies were profoundly impressive. They consisted of addresses by Mr. McCleary (Minn.); Mr. Grosvenor (O.); Mr. Richardson (Tenn.); Mr. Warner (Ill.); Mr. Linney (N. C.); Mr. Gardner (Mich.); Mr. Trosius (Pa.), and Mr. Dolliver (Ia.)

## WM. H. HUNT, OF MONTANA.

**He Has Been Selected to be Secretary of State for the Island of Porto Rico.**

Washington, May 20.—Wm. H. Hunt, of Montana, has been selected to be secretary of state for the island of Porto Rico. Mr. Hunt was recently appointed agent for the United States government before the Chilian claims commission, a position which he vacates to accept this last appointment. He is a son of the late Secretary Hunt, and a lawyer of high standing.

## SAMUEL MOSES IN CUSTODY.

**The Murderer of Wife and Children Near Tremont, Ill., Caught in Utah.**

Salt Lake, Utah, May 20.—The Deseret News says that the man who attempted to commit suicide by drowning in the Jordan river and was rescued by the police, is Samuel Moses, who murdered his wife and three children at their home, three miles from Tremont, Ill., on Sunday evening. Moses has made a full confession to a Deseret News reporter.

## REAR ADMIRAL AHMED PASHA

**Studying American Naval Construction—Points Out Russia's Element of Weakness.**

New York, May 21.—Rear-Admiral Ahmed Pasha, who arrived at this port Friday night on board the steamship Auguste Victoria, said Saturday night that his mission to this country had no connection with any work of diplomacy. Instead, the purpose of his mission, he said, was to inspect American war ships and methods of naval and ordnance construction with a possible view of puchasing a cruiser for the Turkish government. In speaking of the report that he had any proposals to make to this country concerning the indemnity claimed by the United States from Turkey because of injuries suffered by missionaries during the Armenian troubles, he said:

"My business is that of an engineer notof a diplomat. Of diplomatic relations, therefore, I have no right to speak. That falls to the duty of our Turkish minister at Washington. As yet I am awaiting instructions from the sublime porte. They are to come to me from the minister, but inasmuch as I arrived only last night I am not surprised that I have not heard from him.

"From what I could learn of the desires of the sultan, in conversation with him, he is anxious to increase the prowess of his navy. I will not give reasons. I will not say whether we fear Russia or England or any other country, but, at any rate, we see that our navy must be put on a basis with western countries. From what we have seen and learned of the American navy it seemed that there could be no better place to learn modern methods of construction than in America. Again, it is a neutral country, one which would not view such a visit with suspicion. I was selected for the mission because I am the engineer-in-chief of the Turkish navy. I shall visit the different stations of this country, perhaps go as far as San Francisco but will give special attention to the navy yards at Brooklyn and Newport News. When I have reported to the sublime porte the result of my study, then I may make some purchases."

When the admiral was asked to speak of the situation between Russia and Turkey, he said:

"As a cosmopolitan rather than an envoy of the sultan, I would say that Russia's greatest danger is from herself. She is composed of a strange conglomeration of peoples, many of whom have no sympathy for each other. It also happens that some of the subjugated peoples that have come under the sway of the czar are higher in the standard of intellect, morals and physical strength than the race of the ruling Romanoffs. There is the Caucasian, for instance, who is far superior in prowess of war; there is the Pole, who is higher in the scale of intellectual endowments, and the Finn, who is more moral in his habits of life. And yet Russia is still spreading out, still grasping for more, still taking under her peoples who are wholly antagonistic to her in point of all racial qualities.

"Let me tell you," he began again, "if Russia suffered one great, overwhelming battle she would go to pieces, because of her own decentralizing forces; forces which are kept within bounds only by fear and the dread of punishment and exile."

## INSURRECTION IN COLOMBIA.

**Government Troops Victorious in Two Engagements—Paper Dollars Worth Five Cents.**

Kingston, Jamaica, May 21.—Advices from Colombia by the Royal Mail steamer Trent say that the rebels are operating around Panama, which is full of troops, some of whom are quartered in the churches.

An engagement took place, May 16, north of Panama, the rebels being driven off. Cartagena is still in possession of the government.

On the same night a desperate engagement took place outside of Cartagena, in which the government troops were victorious. As many as 500 rebels are said to have been killed in the fighting. The country is in a frightful state, and paper dollars bring only five cents each.

## TO POOL THEIR BUSINESS.

**The Pressed Steel Co. and the American Car and Foundry Co. to Consolidate.**

Chicago, May 21.—It is reported on what seems to be adequate authority that negotiations are now in progress looking toward a consolidation of the Pressed Steel Car Co. and the American Car and Foundry Co., of Chicago.

The car and foundry company has $30,000,000 each of seven per cent. noncumulative preferred and common stock. W. K. Bixby and William McMillan, of New York, are the principal officers of the company. The Pressed Steel Car Co. has a total capitalization of $25,000,000. Its most important works are located at Pittsburgh and Joliet, Ill.

## THEY TAKE THE SAFE SIDE.

**San Francisco Board of Health Declare the Existence There of Bubonic Plague.**

San Francisco, May 20.—The board of health has adopted a resolution declaring that bubonic plague exists in San Francisco. The health authorities say that while there are no living cases here, there have been six deaths during the past three months, and they have decided to take precautions against the development and spread of the disease.

**No Field There.**

Washington, May 21.—In reply to inquiries regarding the posibilities of manufactured ice in Central and South America, the United States consular officers in the principal cities, at the instance of the state department, have prepared and submitted reports on the subject. The consuls unanimously agree that, from a number of causes the profitable manufacture of ice in the countries of South and Central America is anything but encouraging and at present is distinctly unfavorable.

## AN UNOFFICIAL AUDIENCE.

**The Boer Envoys Received by Secretary Hay, Unofficially at the State Department.**

Washington, May 22.—The state department has met the issue raised by the coming committee to Washington of the Boer delegation by declining to interfere in behalf of the South African republics in the present struggle.

**Powerless to Act.**

In view of this announced decision all questions as to the character of the recognition to be extended to the delegates, and the sufficiency of their credentials dropped at once into the background. It was, after all, of little moment whether or not the Boers were received as diplomatic agents or ministers, so long as they were powerless to promote the prime object of their mission, namely, cause the United States government to intervene to bring about peace.

**A Meeting Procured.**

The meeting between the delegates and Secretary Hay was brought about in the simplest manner. Gen. O'Beirne had secured from the department, last Saturday, a promise to entertain any credentials that might be presented. Yesterday morning a note came to the state department from the delegates asking that they be permitted to present themselves at the department. A prompt acquiescence was returned by Secretary Hay, and the hour of 2:30 was fixed for the meeting. At that time the three delegates appeared. They were unaccompanied, and were shown at once into the diplomatic room.

**Boers Had Nothing to Say.**

Secretary Hay, accompanied by Mr. Babcock, his private secretary and stenographer, entered the diplomatic room, and cordially greeted his visitors. Just what passed between them probably will never be exactly known, for when the meeting was over, after lasting an hour, the Boers in departing stated to a number of anxious newspapermen that they had, and would have, nothing to say as to what happened.

**Secretary Hay's Statement.**

For his part, the secretary of state, was more communicative, but, before making any statement, made his way to the White House, and consulted the president. Then he gave out, through his secretary, the following statement:

"Messrs. A. Fischer, C. H. Wessels and A. D. W. Wolmarans, the delegates in this country of the South African republics, called today, by appointment, at the state department. They were cordially received and remained with the secretary of state for more than an hour. They laid before the secretary, at much length, and with great energy and eloquence, the merits of the controversy in South Africa, and the desire of the Boer republics that the United States should intervene in the interest of peace and use its influence to that end with the British government."

**His Reply to the Commissioners.**

"The secretary of state made the following reply:

"The president, in his message to the congress, last December, said:

"'This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances, as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered.'

**Could Only Preserve Neutrality.**

"'As the war went on the president, while regretting the suffering and the sacrifices endured by both of the combatants could do nothing but preserve a strict neutrality between them. This he has steadily and consistently done, but there never has been a moment when he would have neglected any favorable occasion to use his good offices in the interests of peace.

"'On the tenth of last March we received from Mr. Hay, the United States consul at Pretoria, this telegram:

**Telegram from Consul Hay.**

"'I am officially requested by the governments of the republics to urge your intervention, with a view to cessation of hostilities. Same request made to representatives of European powers.'

**Conveyed to British Government.**

"The president at once directed me to convey the substance of this telegram to the British government, and in communicating this request I was directed by him to express his earnest hope that a way to bring about peace might be found, and to say that he would be glad to aid in any friendly manner to promote so happy a result. The Transvaal government was at the same time informed of the president's action in the matter.

**Declined With Thanks.**

"Our representative in London promptly communicated the president's instruction to Lord Salisbury. In answer he was requested to thank the president for the friendly interest shown by him and Lord Salisbury added that her majesty's government could not accept the intervention of any power

**Transmitted to Pretoria.**

"This communication also was immediately transmitted to our consul at Pretoria, to be communicated to the president of the South African republic.

**The Only Government to Act.**

"So far as we are informed the United States was the only government in the world of all those approached by the South African republics, which tendered its good offices to either of the combatants in the interest of a cessation of hostilities."

The Boer representatives will be received by the president to-day.

**Accidentally Killed His Wife.**

Chicago, May 22.—A special to the Record from Paulding, O., says Simon W. Cramer, ex-representative of this state, accidentally shot and killed his wife, while the two were attempting to dislodge a rat from a pile of debris.

**Destructive Storms in Chili.**

Santiago de Chili, May 22.—Storms which have been prevailing for three days have destroyed many bridges and interrupted traffic. The congress will reassemble June 1.

## CUBAN POSTAL SCANDAL.

**Fourth Assistant Postmaster General in Charge of Postal Affairs in the Island.**

Havana, May 22.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow yesterday took over the direction of the postal affairs of the islands, relieving Estes G. Rathbone, director of posts, who was suspended Saturday, although formal announcement of the suspension was not made until yesterday.

It had been generally conceded that suspension must come, as the charges against Mr. Rathbone of criminal negligence have been multiplying daily. It is asserted that he has not shown any indications of a desire to have official records kept, and that he has improperly indorsed expense accounts, his own and Neely's, to a surprising degree.

During the investigations now in progress, Mr. Rathbone will not be allowed to leave the island. It is reported that W. H. Reeves, in his confession, made charges that reflect seriously upon Mr. Rathbone's honesty.

Mr. Bristow and inspectors have found nothing but chaos throughout the entire department. Often no records were kept for days at a time, and to get a thorough insight calls for the services of every inspector now here. A considerable time must elapse before the facts of the case will be known. Indeed, it is doubtful if the muddle will ever be entirely cleared up. Every letter received must be gone through and every possible transaction carefully recorded.

Mr. Bristow has asked Gen. Wood to appoint a disbursing officer for the present, as he prefers an army man, not knowing the men in the local office and not beingable to spare a single inspector, in view of the onerous investigation ahead of him.

Deputy Auditor Lawshe had Reeves brought to the office yesterday, to assist. Reeves was in charge of Special Agent White, and had an interview with Gen. Wood, which lasted more than an hour. It is understood that he furnished valuable information which is helping to clear away certain matters in doubt, although in a few instances the statements of his confession have not yet been verified or corroborated.

## MORE TROOPS NECESSARY.

**Americans on Their Defense Constantly Harrassed by the Filipinos—Plague Victim.**

Manila, May 22.—Gen. James M. Pell, commanding the hemp provinces of southern Luzon, has issued an order to his officers not to attempt to organize the municipal governments as prescribed by Maj.-Gen. Otis, in his recent order, on account of the disturbed conditions. The Americans occupy a few coast towns, which the insurgents surround, constantly assailing the garrisons, which are too small to attempt operations in the surrounding country.

Maj. Wise, with two companies, is in Donsol, an important town of Sorsogon, surrounded by 1,000 insurgents. The Americans occupy trenches, and are continually exchanging shots with the enemy. Several regiments are needed to control each southern province, but they can not be spared from their present stations. Another squadron of cavalry will be sent to Gen. Bell.

On the first trouble occurring with the Moros, in the southern part of Mindanao, at Cottobatto, Maj. Brett sent a detachment to preserve peace at a conference between two quarreling chiefs. During the conference the tribes began shooting. One of the bands fired upon the Americans from an old Spanish fort. The soldiers returned the fire, killing several of the natives, but they were unable to take the fort, although a gunboat shelled it. Maj. Brett is sending a larger body to punish the recalcitrants.

The first death of a white man from bubonic plague occurred yesterday. The victim was a government teamster. Seven natives have died since the outbreak of the plague at Quiapo.

## TO SUPPRESS THE PLAGUE.

**The Federal Authorities Will Do What the San Francisco Officials are Unable To.**

San Francisco, May 22.—The federal authorities at Washington have instructed Dr. Kinyoun, quarantine officer at this port, to take charge of measures to suppress the bubonic plague which the local board of health has declared in existence here. What action Dr. Kinyoun will take is not yet known. The action of the Washington officials is thought to be due, not to the seriousness of the situation, but to the inability of the local authorities to enforce measures against the spread of the plague that still exists here.

The embargo on the departure of Chinese from the city unless they can show certificates of inoculation is still in force. Business in Chinatown is almost at a standstill.

**Electrocuted at Sing Sing.**

New York, May 22.—Fritz Meyer was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at 6:05 a. m. for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith, in this city, on the night of October 27.

On August 29, 1897, George Steltz, the old bellringer of Most Holy Trinity church, in Brooklyn, was found murdered in the church. Meyer was suspected of the murder of Steltz, and later when Policemen Smith and Conklin attempted to arrest him, Meyer shot Smith and fled.

**Valuable Railroad Concessions.**

Kansas City, Mo., May 22.—A. E. Stilwell, president of the recently-promoted Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway, has received valuable concessions from the Mexican government to aid in the building of the railroad between Kansas City and Topolobampo, on the Pacific coast of Mexico. The Chihauhua & Pacific Railroad Co., recently acquired by Stilwell and his associates, and which is to be a part of the new road, has just been granted by the Mexican government a cash bonus of $6,115,000.