

TROUBLE AT A CAMP MEETING

Five Negroes, Three Negro Women and a Child Dead.

TWO THOUSAND SHOTS FIRED

Cause of Riot Was Attempted Investigation of Restaurant Running Without License.

Columbia, Miss., Oct. 28.—The town of Columbia and its vicinity were thrown into great excitement yesterday by several messengers from the vicinity of Balltown, La., about twenty-five miles below here, who brought the news that a race riot had been precipitated between the whites and blacks of that section by the shooting and burning of the negro Bill Morris, who criminally assaulted and almost murdered Mrs. John Ball, a few days ago. Several runners brought the news that numerous white men were killed, and that the negroes were arming themselves for the fray. This information created the wildest excitement and a number of men, headed by Deputy Sheriff Branton, of this county, and Marshal T. T. Ford of Columbia, all fully armed, left for the scene of the trouble.

Telegrams were sent to Gov. Heard of Louisiana by citizens of Washington parish, who were in Columbia, informing him of the situation and an attempt was also made by Sheriff Ball of Marion county to reach Gov. Longstreet of Mississippi. As the wires were broken between here and Jackson, for quite a while nothing could be accomplished until late evening after tidings had been received from the scene of the trouble. Then answers were received instructing the sheriffs to call out the nearest troops if needed. It seems a negro named Orea Lott was really at the bottom of the trouble.

It was reported to the officers of Washington parish that Lott, who lives near Booth, La., was running a restaurant without a license at a camp meeting at Live Oak church, where a negro revival was in progress. The constable of the district gathered a posse and started to investigate. Lott was armed of the approach in advance and was ready for trouble when it reached Live Oak church.

The posse was about 100 yards from the church house when ambushed and the negroes opened fire from two or three directions. The constable and his men pay no attention to the firing. Lott was a distance. He said all he wanted to do was to capture Lott.

When the restaurant where Lott had his goods was reached, he was concealed behind the counters on the inside. The fight became general between the posse and the restaurant crowd, and also between whites and negroes all over the ground.

At this juncture the posse deemed it necessary to fire on the restaurant. Lott rushed out when the torch was applied and discharged a double-barreled shotgun into the crowd of whites and negroes. Lott took effect in the side of Joe Seal, one of the posse, from the effects of which he died. A negro who followed Lott shot a man named Elliott, one of the posse, through the stomach, with a .38-caliber pistol. The negroes then tried to escape but others of the posse had their guns leveled and completely rid the crowd of whites and negroes. Lott's head was almost shot from his shoulders. He was a shapeless mass of blood and brains before his body hit the ground.

During the fight a negro preacher came out of the church, armed with a musket. He was shot and killed before he could use it.

After the smoke of battle had cleared away there were five dead negro men, including the preacher, three women, two burned beyond recognition, one child, who was with his mother in the restaurant, and perished with her.

The fence, trees, church house and camps were thoroughly riddled with bullets. There must have been fully 2,000 shots fired. It is rumored that the first one negro had been found dead in the swamps and several wounded had been applied for assistance. The negroes took to the woods like scared rabbits after and during the shooting and almost no one can be found in the neighborhood. Sheriff Simmons, of Washington parish, and posse, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Branton, of Marion county, and posse, were on the ground early this morning and assisted in burying the dead and taking care of the wounded.

Quiet prevails this morning according to the latest reports from Balltown but further trouble is not at all unlikely.

Big Sale of Timber Land.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 29.—One of the largest land sales ever recorded in the South has been made by Tom P. Doyle, representing the Hayward Timber company of Davenport, Iowa. The deal involved \$1,000 acres of timber lands situated in Grant, Hot Springs and Dallas counties, this state, the purchasers being the Gilkey Anson company of Merrill, Wis.; Stewart Alexander Timber company of Waukegan, Wis., and the Merrill Lumber company of Merrill, Wis. The price paid is \$1,125,000.

Mother Jones Talks at Paterson.

New York, Oct. 29.—Mother Jones spoke at Paterson, N. J., last night in Apollo hall to an audience of about 1,500 persons. Her talk was socialistic. It was the largest and most successful labor meeting held in Paterson for several years. Of the assassination of President McKinley she spoke at some length, saying that it was an act to be deplored, for the man who struck at the head of the nation struck at all the people and meant to do the people harm. Violence was not to be thought of. The law gave the workers their redress at the ballot box, and any man who sought other means to bring about better times did wrong, and every wage earner was a natural enemy of the assassin.

26,000 Cars of Oranges and Lemons.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—The orange and lemon shipments to the East from southern California last season aggregated 25,000 cars. It is expected that the shipments this season will not fall short of 30,000 cars. The orange crop of northern California also promises to largely exceed that of last year.

HUNGARIAN DIET OPENED.

Emperor's Speech Shows that Empire is Friendly with All Nations.

Buda Pest, Oct. 29.—A close understanding with the allies of the empire and continued friendly relations with all the powers, permit us to hope that Providence will not deprive us of the blessings of peace.

With the exception of remarks regarding commercial treaties, the above constituted Emperor Francis Joseph's

sole reference to international affairs when he personally opened the newly elected Hungarian diet today. The speech from the throne dwelt upon the necessity for comprehensive legislation in all fields, in order to raise the standard of intellectual and material development and for a permanent settlement on a reciprocal basis of the economic questions pending in different parts of the monarchy.

NAVAL CADET NOA.

Was Killed by Natives of Samar While on Shore Oct. 27.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Sey Long has received the following cablegram from Rear Admiral Rodgers, commander of the Associated Press dispatch from Manila: "Naval Cadet Loveman Noa, while on shore near Nipang, Samar, on boat expedition, was killed by natives October 27."

Naval Cadet Noa was appointed from Tennessee and entered the Annapolis academy in September, 1896. After his graduation in June of 1899, he went to the Philippines in the performance of the required two years' service at sea, and was one of the two officers aboard the small gunboat Mariveles which has been doing patrol duty among the smaller islands of the Philippine group.

Omaha Bank Will Close.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 28.—The National Bank of Commerce has decided to close up its affairs and has turned \$20,000 in cash to the Omaha National bank to pay its depositors. President J. H. Evans, of the Bank of Commerce, today gave out the following statement: "The bank is hereby solvent and the only reason there is for closing is that the bank has a capital of \$200,000, of which \$150,000 is in real estate. As we are not in sufficient funds to compete with the larger banks of the city."

Transport Kirkpatrick Sails Friday.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—The transport Kirkpatrick with recruits, supplies and passengers, will sail for Manila next Friday.

SOUTH BEND POISONING CASE.

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 29.—South Bend's mysterious case of poisoning in the Webb family has been cleared up. A post mortem on the body of Charles Webb revealed the fact that he, his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Webb, and sister Corn Webb, were victims of asphyxiation. Coroner C. A. Bennett has returned a verdict to that effect. With the filing of the verdict U. Grant Webb was released by the police and all charges against him dismissed.

SCHLEY UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION

The following testimony, given before the Schley court of inquiry Monday was received too late for publication in our issue of yesterday:

At this point Mr. Raynor, addressing himself to Capt. Lemly, said he did not want to object to this line of questioning, but there was no specification which called for it. "I wish to submit," he said, "that there is a section of the naval regulations which says, 'He shall, if possible, before going into action, supply every captain with a plan of battle and assign thereon the position each shall occupy.' There is no specification here that he has disobeyed any regulation of the navy. I am confident that if he had disobeyed them they would have been in the specification because they include almost everything in regulation of the whole controversy. I do not see the word 'written' instruction in any of them. I suppose there must be some discretion left to a man in command of a fleet. Admiral Schley could not supply a plan of battle at Key West or Cienfuegos that took place before Santiago. When was the time to supply it? He could not supply it on July 2. He had no right to supply it. There was not a moment of time between June 1 and July 3 that he had a right to supply any plan of action. That is the point I wish to make. Naval regulations of doubtful import and ambiguous phraseology are brought in here."

Mr. Raynor said that the question of naval regulations had not been brought

to the attention of Admiral Schley; that they had no opportunity to go in it. "I think," he said, "that 'Follow the flag' is an order of battle. How right has the signal 'Follow the flag' been given? The only signal Nelson ever gave at Trafalgar was that 'England expects every man to do his duty.'"

Capt. Lemly asked Mr. Raynor if he was confining himself to July 3 in regard to the plan of battle.

"What order," asked Mr. Raynor, "could Admiral Schley give between June 1 and July 3?"

"He was going out to meet the enemy," said Capt. Lemly, "and we cannot think that under those circumstances he should have had a prescribed alternative order of battle. This whole matter has gone right through the entire proceedings, as to whether he had a prescribed order of battle in writing and distributed to the fleet under his command, and it belongs to that clause of the report, 'conduct during the Santiago campaign.'"

DECISION OF COURT.

The court at this point of the discussion retired for consultation. Upon returning, Admiral Dewey stated their decision as follows: "The court decides that all questions to be asked of the applicant shall be confined to the dates June 1 and June 3, relating to the organization, management and control of that squadron, when he was actually commander-in-chief."

The judge-advocate then asked the witness whether between the date to which the court had restricted the examination he had, according to article 271 of the regulations, furnished each captain with a plan of battle. "Verbally, yes; but not in writing, as I did not think the regulations required it."

SAMPSON'S INSTRUCTION.

"Did you communicate to your captains your confidential instructions from Admiral Sampson not to expose your ships to land batteries before the destruction of the Spanish fleet?"

"I did not, because I regarded them as confidential."

"In your report you say that the Iowa arrived off Cienfuegos May 22, although she started later; did she not arrive only about five hours after the squadron?"

"Although we did not go in during the night, I considered the Iowa as having arrived off Cienfuegos May 22. I saw the entrance to Cienfuegos May 22."

The judge-advocate called the admiral's attention to his statement to the Senate that while on the bridge of the Brooklyn on the afternoon of May 21, being then about thirty miles from Cienfuegos, he heard his signal fired with the regularity of a salute. The admiral stated that he remembered the incident distinctly. He did not know the exact date, but he did not consult the log. The admiral then proceeded to explain that the communication sent to the Senate was gotten up hurriedly and largely from memory. He did not know the date of the session, and he may have made some slight mistakes.

Capt. Lemly asked the witness to look at the signal book of the Brooklyn of May 22 and to read a signal which had been made at 5:35 a. m. by the Texas to the flagship. He did not read it, but he said he would have to do so.

"Flagship to Texas, 5:40 a. m.—When we get close to the port we will blockade it and unite, but will keep under way ready for anything."

"CLEAR SHIP FOR ACTION" ORDER.

In answer to a question from Capt. Lemly regarding the orders, "Clear ship for action," Admiral Schley explained that the ships were practically cleared for action all the time, but there was always a certain amount of paraphernalia aboard the ships to prevent persons falling overboard or awnings which had to be removed and that

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

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was what he had in mind when he signaled to "Clear ship for action." "The closer blockade was, I think, at Cienfuegos. These were from three to four miles off; at Santiago we were from three and a half to five and a half miles; closer at night." At Cienfuegos, did you see any sign of battle in case the Spanish fleet should attempt to enter or come out? "No; I should have relied upon signals."

BROOKLYN'S LOG CITED.

After the recess the judge-advocate continued his cross-examination of Admiral Schley. He called the witness' attention to the Brooklyn's log, 4:20 A. M., May 21, mentioning the hearing of the reports of two guns in the direction of Cienfuegos. "The log mentions only two guns," said the admiral. "I heard more."

The judge-advocate then reverted to the confidential orders received from Admiral Sampson and called the admiral's attention to article 269 of the regulations, requiring the commander of a squadron to communicate his secret instructions to the captain under more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail.

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