

THEIR FATE UNCERTAIN

NEGROES AT SHREVEPORT MAY BE LYNCHED OR WHIPPED.

Edwards, the Murderer of Foster, Is Still at Large, But if Caught He May Be Burned.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 13.—This city is in a state of excitement and unrest since yesterday, when John Gray Foster, a prominent planter, was shot and killed by Prince Edwards, a negro slave employed on Foster's plantation, five miles east of this city. Armed posse of white men have been scouring the country for miles around in an attempt to capture Edwards. A dozen negroes were arrested under arrest in Kennebrew's store and what fate may be in store for them is uncertain. Foster was widely known and very popular. He was the son-in-law of Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, and belonged to one of the oldest families in this state.

Many had bad feeling for some time past between the negroes and overseers on the Foster plantation, and Foster was appealed to settle the differences. The planter started to see the negroes and upon reaching a negro cabin he was fired upon and killed. There were a dozen or more negroes in the cabin when the shooting started. The overseers were quickly joined by other men and it was not long before all the negroes were arrested, except Prince Edwards, who fled. The shooting, however, was quickly formed and started a hunt for the negro, but as yet have made no further arrests.

Many wild rumors were about bringing out the day, and the negroes in the Kennebrew store were in imminent peril of being lynched. This rumor proved to be untrue, although many threats were made against the prisoners. The store where the negroes are confined is guarded by a posse of 25 men armed with Winchester, and unless sentiment changes the disposition tonight would indicate that the majority, if not all, the prisoners will be left with a thorough whipping. Edwards, if caught, will be burned or hanged. Smith and Edward Washington, both of whom are under arrest. Smith is believed to be at the bottom of all the trouble, while Washington is believed to have been active in aiding Edwards to escape.

When the negroes were placed in the store at 9 o'clock last night a crowd assembled, and it was only through the advice of cooler heads that a wholesale lynching was prevented.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of the alleged murderer, was among those arrested. She had in her possession the shotgun with which her husband killed Foster.

"Prince told the other men to stand back and he would settle the business," she said. "Then he went in front of them and fired and Foster fell."

By some it is thought the fugitive, to escape lynching, had committed suicide in some isolated spot.

Throughout the night and far into the forenoon the approaches to Shreveport bore a martial appearance. Men armed with Winchester, pistols and revolvers on foot and on horseback, were stationed everywhere. It was a night of terror and brought to mind the days of reconstruction, when Shreveport was the center of the White League movement. Despite the great tension not a single shot was fired during the night by those who guarded the place in which the frightened negroes are imprisoned. Early this morning the Shreveport posse of 60 men withdrew to this side of the river to escape the death of a crowd might be under on roof. Two negroes were sent out by the citizens. One went in search of Edwards, who was reported to be hiding on an adjacent plantation. The other marched to Bossier City, where he secured negroes in jail at that place. No resistance was offered the mob, and the frightened negroes, men and women, were marched to Kennebrew's store and placed with Smith and his fellow prisoners.

At 9 o'clock it seemed to be the determination of the citizens to lynch Smith and another negro, who secured the negroes who helped Edwards to escape and afterwards denied that he had done so. It was also planned to lynch the wife of Edwards, the murderer of Foster, and to whip a great many of the negroes who were arrested and whipped the women.

Governor Heard wired tonight to Sheriff West, of Cherokee, and to Sheriff Thompson, of Bossier, instructing them to protect the negroes at all hazards. The Governor commanded these Sheriffs to call upon the military and to send them to the store where the negroes were held and to protect them from the mob.

An attempt made to move the negroes from the store to Benton proved a failure. The guards and their prisoners had proceeded about a mile when darkness overtook them and they decided to return their prisoners to the store. The negroes preferred to remain in the store rather than face the danger of a mob on the way to Benton.

Shortly after midnight the guards again started for Benton, and the negroes followed. They hope to make the place by daylight, but it is feared a mob will waylay them to take forcible possession of the negroes.

The "Prophet" a Planter's Agent. HOUSTON, Tex., June 13.—The negroes who are corralled at Shreveport were taken from Houston during the winter by a negro preacher calling himself "Elijah the Prophet." He crossed a great furrow among the ignorant blacks by predicting dire disaster and finally persuaded about 30 of them to go to Louisiana in order to avoid the predicted destruction of Houston. It is ascertained that the prophet that Smith (the name of the self-styled prophet), who is among those who are under arrest, was acting as an agent for planter who were short of help and had used his influence as an exhorter to get the negroes to go with him.

TESTIMONY ALL IN. Kennedy Murder Case Will Probably Go to the Jury This Evening.

KANSAS CITY, June 13.—The case of John Prince-Killed by Foster, was heard in January last because he refused to live with her after a forced marriage, will probably go to the jury tomorrow evening. The taking of testimony was finished this afternoon and arguments will begin tomorrow morning. Today the defense suffered a second setback when the evidence offered yesterday, tending to corroborate evidence offered yesterday to prove that Kennedy had admitted having temporarily insane at the time of the shooting was offered and Bert Prince, one of the quartet of alleged conspirators, again took the stand, this time for the defense, and to prove an alibi for himself, and to deny that he had plotted Kennedy's murder. Mrs. Kennedy appeared much distressed, and cried frequently during the day.

Vermont Anarchists Excited. BARRE, Vt., June 13.—There is great excitement among the Italian anarchists

and socialists in this section over the detention by order of State's Attorney Hoare of one Eugenio Ristoli, of Naples, on the ground that he is a broad-chested peace. He was found under guard of six Italian, and the story is that he was accused by the anarchists of being a spy sent here by the Italian consul-general at New York. Mr. Hoare has asked the consul-general at New York to help him probe the circumstances.

DENY REPORTS OF FRAUDS

ARMY OFFICERS AND SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DIFFER. The Later Reiterates That Soldiers Have Been Selling Supplies to Second-Hand Dealers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Apparently a difference of opinion exists between Army officers and police officials as to the extent of the alleged frauds said to have been perpetrated in the sale of Quartermaster's supplies belonging to the Government.

Captain A. W. Kimball, Post Quartermaster at the Presidio, and Colonel J. B. Hawley, artillery corps, Post Commander, made statements on the matter today. Captain Kimball said that all Government things sold in the pawnshops

of the city were sold to second-hand dealers. Colonel Hawley, on the other hand, said that the soldiers were selling supplies to second-hand dealers, but that the supplies were sold to them by the Quartermaster's Department.

Colonel M. P. Maus, commanding the 24th Infantry, said that the soldiers were selling supplies to second-hand dealers, but that the supplies were sold to them by the Quartermaster's Department.

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Investigating alleged Army frauds at San Francisco.

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WANT TO BEAR THEIR SHARE.

ABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES TO BEAR THEIR SHARE.

Sir David Barbour Recommends a 10 Per Cent Tax on the Profits of the Mines.

LONDON, June 13.—Sir David Barbour, who presided at the Exchange, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, sent to South Africa to investigate the sources of revenue of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, with the view of estimating how much they should contribute towards the cost of the war, reports in favor of a 10 per cent tax on the profits of the mines, yielding, on the basis of the profits of 1898, \$2,500,000 annually. After paying this, Sir David Barbour considers the mines will be better off than before, as they will save \$200,000 per year on dynamite, owing to the abolition of the monopoly in that commodity. The Orange River Colony will be unable for some years to meet the ordinary cost of administration and pay its share of the cost of the war.

"It cannot, therefore," says Sir David Barbour, "so far as can be foreseen at present, pay anything toward the cost of the war."

The Transvaal, he thinks, two years after the conclusion of peace, began to pay its share of the cost of the war, but he is unable now to estimate how much. Sir David proposes also to apply all revenues derived from the sale of lands or mining rights to the war liquidation.

DEPRESSION IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOLLEN GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: "There is probably no German enterprise which has undergone within comparatively short time such a marked change as the woolen dress goods industry of this and neighboring districts. Until 1900 prosperous conditions prevailed, but early in that year there was a falling off in the values of wool and woolen yarns of 50 to 60 per cent. Enormous financial sacrifices followed. The high tariff of Russia, and the establishment of factories on a large scale at Lado and other places in that country, the loss of the valuable United States market, and the depression of the wool trade in England and Scandinavia, are among the causes of depression. Last year two-thirds of the looms were idle, nor is there any prospect of improvement. Of the many manufacturers previously engaged in the dress goods trade with our country, only seven or eight are still left, and these ship less each month."

These statements are made by Charles Neuer, consular agent at Genoa, in a report to the State Department. He says further: "Some of the prominent manufacturers of this and other German cities have established branch factories in Passaic and Philadelphia, and it is said with great success. It is a conviction that more would follow if in possession of the necessary capital. Many communications have been received by this office from real estate agents in Germany and private persons wishing to sell property for woolen mills, but while I may claim the merit of having been the mediator in the partial transplantation of one of the largest German factories to our shores, my further endeavors were on account of lack of capital."

In his opinion this is an excellent opportunity for some of our large capitalists to combine with intelligent and resourceful men of the woolen trade in the promotion of home industry. That such an undertaking will prove a first-class investment is shown by existing establishments.

SOUTH SEA CANNIBALS. Further Particulars of the Attacks on German and British Parties.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 12.—As the result of the publication of the stories of the presence of bubonic plague in San Francisco, Dr. Ashburner Thompson, quarantine officer at Sydney, refused to allow the steamer Victoria to go to the wharf at the New South Wales port, according to news brought by the Mlowers, which arrived today.

From New Guinea further details were received via Sydney of the massacre of Rev. James Chalmers and Rev. F. Tomkins and 14 native teachers by cannibals. The whites were taken, and the German millionaire Menckel, and Caro, his secretary, set out for the island of St. Mathias, in the Bismarck Archipelago. The natives attacked them, and Menckel and Caro were spared to death. The body of the latter was eaten. Dr. Helms, who was with the party, was wounded by a spear, but managed to cover with the natives. Mr. Meek, mate of the yacht, and the crew, who were on another part of the island, also escaped and retook the yacht upon which they were bound to Herberstrooke and afterwards to Sydney.

The New South Wales engineers of the Pacific cable say it will be in operation on December 15, 1901.

The Nova Scotia bark Arisan, from Newcastle for Manila, has been wrecked off the Australian coast. All hands were saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

BURNS TOO MUCH COAL. One Thing Against the British Turbine Torpedo-Boat Destroyer.

LONDON, June 13.—The Naval and Military Record, commenting on three weeks' trial of the British turbine torpedo-boat destroyer Viper, which was conducted under regular service conditions, and during which she developed a speed of 30 1/2 knots and was pronounced capable of doing 31, says her coal consumption was enormous at top speed, which the paper adds, militates against the plan which the Dover-Calais Company is now maturing, to build two turbine Channel steamers and reduce the time of crossing between England and France to 35 minutes. The Viper's trial was pronounced to be completely satisfactory. Although she was not a regular service condition, she showed a remarkable immunity from breaking down. The Viper was steady in all weathers.

Compulsory Winding Up. LONDON, June 13.—In the King's Bench Court today a compulsory winding-up order was made against the British America Corporation. The shareholders agreed at a meeting June 3 to go into voluntary liquidation. The corporation was closely connected with the London & Globe Finance Corporation. The suspension of which in December last caused so much excitement on the London Stock Exchange. Lord Dufferin was a director of the British-America, as well as of the London & Globe Corporation.

Electric Boom Strikes Greece. NEW YORK, June 13.—The World says: "Troy, N. Y., June 13.—The Appellate Court, which is in the country, has ordered the closing of the Pan-American Exposition under consideration, has ordered the case dropped."

Sunday Closing Case Dropped. ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 13.—The Appellate Court, which is in the country, has ordered the closing of the Pan-American Exposition under consideration, has ordered the case dropped.

Ex-Premier of Ontario. TORONTO, Ont., June 13.—A. R. Hardy, ex-premier of Ontario, died at the general hospital tonight as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

Chief of Northern Arapahoes. CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 13.—Sharpsnose, chief of the Northern Arapahoes of the Wind River reservation, is dead, aged 66 years. He was considered one of the most bloodthirsty Indians in the West, and many murders have been traced to him. Sharpsnose is said to have been the leading spirit in the recent difficulty with the Indian agent at Fort Washkue.

Woman and Child Struck by Train. CASTLE GATE, Utah, June 13.—The wife and infant son of Barney Vercolino, an Italian miner, were struck by a passenger train this evening and both probably fatally injured. The woman, who was traveling with her child, was walking on the track and apparently did not hear the warning whistle.

French Market for American Coal. WASHINGTON, June 13.—Consul-General

Cost of the Boer War

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