

# THE ENTERPRISE.

True to Ourselves, Our Neighbors, Our Country and Our God.

VOL. II.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., THURSDAY MARCH 7, 1901.

NO. 24.

## IS FINALLY SETTLED

Certain That There Will Be no Extra Session of Congress.

## QUESTION SETTLED BY THE HOUSE.

The Senate Amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill Concurred in By the House Committee.

Washington, March 7.—The House removed all possibility of an extra session by concurring in the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill. The vote stood 150 to 124. It was a strict party vote with the exception of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts; Mr. Lord, of California; Mr. Driscoll, of New York, and Mr. Mann, of Illinois, who voted with the Democrats. Mr. Cooper, of Nebraska, answered present, and was not paired. The bill now goes to the President. The House was brought to a vote by a special order prepared by the committee, on rules, which permitted an hour's debate on a side. The Democrats attempted to filibuster, but they were overwhelmed. The debate was not especially noteworthy. The Philippine and Cuban amendments were defeated by the Democrats. The only exciting incident occurred at the close of the debate, when Mr. H. J. H. Lova, whose name had been connected with a lumber and development company in the Philippines, frankly acknowledged that he had invested money in it. He said it was a legitimate enterprise, which was not looking for government favors. He said that if he could not invest his money in legitimate enterprises, he would retire from public life, rather than depend upon politics for a livelihood. Subsequently when he stated that the company would not have invested money if Bryan had been elected, the Democrats jeered and hissed and shouted that it was because if Bryan had been elected the Philippines would not have been exploited. Mr. Lova, of Ohio, challenged Mr. Hull's right to vote. The challenge brought forth a storm of hisses from the Republican side. Mr. Hull voted aye. The final conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was adopted and a number of minor bills were put through the final stages. The conference report on the St. Louis Exposition bill (which agreed to Sunday closing) was agreed to, and the bill was sent back to conference. A motion to concur in the Charleston Exposition amendment was defeated, 84 to 122. The revenue cutter service bill was sidetracked early in the day by a vote of the House. The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Hull, of Rhode Island; Mr. Joy, of Missouri, and Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, as temporary committee on accounts until the meeting of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

The House voted down a motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the revenue cutter service bill. The river and harbor bill, as amended in the Senate, was referred to the river and harbor committee.

## Back Pay For Congressmen

Washington, Special.—Senator Chandler has introduced an amendment to the general deficiency appropriation bill providing for the appropriation of \$86,018 to pay salaries to former United States Senators who for various reasons failed to receive all that they considered due them. The names in the list include: T. W. Osborn and A. S. Welch, of Florida; H. V. M. Miller and Joshua Hill, of Georgia; John Pool and J. C. Abbott, of North Carolina; T. J. Robertson, of South Carolina.

## Admiral Schley's Successor

Washington, Special.—Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, commandant of the navy yard, has been selected to succeed Rear Admiral Schley as commander of the South Atlantic station. Rear Admiral John J. Road, at present unattached, will succeed to the command of the Portsmouth yard. Admiral Schley will probably remain home at his own convenience, during the spring and early summer, and upon his arrival probably will be assigned to board duty or placed on waiting until the date of his retirement.

## The Visible Supply

New Orleans, Special.—Secretary Heeter's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued Friday shows the total visible to be 4,620,722 bales, against 4,116,333 last week, and 3,941,059 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 2,629,722 bales, against 3,127,583 and 3,197,559; and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 991,000 and 744,000.

## Fertilizer Plant Burned

Savannah, March 7.—The Virginia Carolina Chemical Works, manufacturers of fertilizers, burned Saturday morning. The fire broke out at 1 o'clock in the acid plant and spread to the warehouse. It got to the acid chamber and burned with great fury. The loss is estimated at \$115,000 and is fully covered by insurance.

## By Wire and Cable

The Russian battleship Tsesarvitch was launched at St. Petersburg.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Attention Being Directed Chiefly to Routine Matters.

## SENATE.

Fortieth Day.—The Senate passed the divorce bill and discussed Alexander's road bill, many minor bills were introduced and a number of local bills passed.

Forty-first Day.—At noon the election of trustees of the State University came up as a special order.

Smith objected to McNamee. He was not a North Carolinian, was a Republican and he had no use under God's sun for him.

Scott said McNamee had taken great interest in the University, was living in the State and he hoped the report would be adopted. Politics was not considered.

Springfield said McNamee would make a fine trustee.

Gudger said McNamee was an excellent man and would make an excellent trustee, but the people of the west wanted a North Carolinian also.

Finlay said McNamee was the only Republican on the list (he did not think politics should be or was considered) he thought he should be taken off. "Don't just put on one Republican; if no more, then leave him off."

Foushee said he agreed with Finlay, that there should be more Republicans or none. He did not object to McNamee, but he wanted more western men on. "Here are eight men from Wake county," said Gudger.

"The law requires a certain number from Wake county in order to hold frequent meetings of the executive committee," said Scott.

"Well, I knew Wake county got half the patronage of the State, but I did not know it was by statute," said Gudger.

Aycock spoke strongly for the committee's report; that McNamee was a valuable man to the State and if he was not put on now, then it would be a reflection on him and on Northern capitalists coming to the State.

Morrison favored the report as it was and said it was necessary to have men close to Raleigh.

Henderson took the same view.

Trustees were elected as follows (all except Day receiving 35 and those 23 votes) until November 30 1900: A. B. Andrews, of Wake; R. H. Battle, of Wake; J. S. Carr, of Durham; W. H. Day, of Wake; Warren G. Elliott, of Alamance; T. W. Mason, of Northampton; B. B. Means, of Cabarrus; James Parker, of Gates; P. D. Walker, of Mecklenburg; A. W. Graham; of Granville; L. S. Overman, of Rowan; W. D. Pruden, of Chowan; D. H. McLean, of Harnett; J. W. Wilson, Julius Johnson, of Caswell; Joseph Daniels, of Wake; H. A. London, of Chatham; Jas. Sprunt, of New Hanover; L. J. Pivet, of Warren.

Forty-second Day.—The House, in committee of the whole had under consideration the revenue act. Four sections were passed over when the committee arose. The bill in full will be given as soon as completed.

Forty-third Day.—The House spent the day passing and repealing dispensary bills. In fact it was a dispensary day in this branch of the legislature. The session adjourned without accomplishing any legislation of a general nature.

Forty-fourth Day.—Stevenson introduced a bill to prevent railroads from operating trains on Sunday. The House had under consideration the bill to reappoint the representatives. The following is the scheme of senatorial apportionment as reported by the committee:

First district: Currituck, Pasquotank, Hertford, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates.

Second: Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Beaufort, Dare, Pamlico, Hyde.

Third: Bertie, Northampton.

Fourth: Halifax.

Sixth: Pitt.

Seventh: Wilkes, Nash, Franklin.

Eighth: Graves, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow, Greene.

Ninth: Wayne.

Tenth: Duplin, Pender.

Eleventh: New Hanover, Brunswick.

Twelfth: Columbus, Bladen.

Thirteenth: Robeson.

Fourteenth: Cumberland.

Fifteenth: Sampson, Harnett.

Sixteenth: Wake.

Seventeenth: Warren, Vance.

Eighteenth: Granville, Person.

## SHOT WIFE AND SELF

A Horrible Deed Committed By an Insane Doctor.

## NO CAUSE HAS BEEN ASSIGN'D.

Dr. W. F. Aiken, a Leading Specialist, Kills His Wife and Then Blows Out His Own Brains.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—Dr. W. F. Aiken, a leading specialist, shot and killed his wife in their bedroom at an early hour Wednesday morning. The report of the pistol awakened their little son, aged 8 years. In his night clothes and barefooted, the child ran in the street to call a policeman. When the officer entered the house he found Mrs. Aiken dead on the bed with a bullet hole through her head and Dr. Aiken with a pistol in his hand lying on the floor, dead. After shooting his wife he had placed the weapon to his own head and sent a bullet through his brain. The child said that he had heard his father call, "one, two, three!" and then the pistol shot.

It was developed at the coroner's inquest that Dr. Aiken was about 38 years old. He was born in New York and was graduated at Yale at the age of 20 years. After graduating he was connected for a time with the health department of the city of New York, then he took a special course in diseases of the eye and ear, and came South to settle. He married Miss Anna K. Porter, daughter of the Rev. A. C. Porter, a clergyman of New Bedford, Mass. Rev. Dr. Porter was a close personal friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson. A brother of Mrs. Aiken, Alfred C. Porter, is now librarian of Harvard University. This brother has been telegraphed for, and will arrive to take charge of the bodies and remove them to Massachusetts for interment.

No cause for the tragedy was developed at the inquest. It was brought out that Dr. Aiken was a cigarette smoker to excess, and that he was of an extremely nervous temperament. Two weeks or so ago he had to have the services of physicians in what was believed to be morphine poisoning and it was rumored at the time that he had attempted suicide, but the attending physician says that was improbable. Lately his friends had noticed an extreme abstraction and irritability.

Dr. Aiken was devoted to science, and was an inventor of some note. He is the originator of many ophthalmological instruments that are now in common use all over the country. He refused to patent his inventions, saying they were for the benefit of mankind. He had a very large and lucrative practice, and was in independent circumstances. Mrs. Aiken was a lady of great beauty and many accomplishments. They leave four little children.

\$5,000 Found By a Boy.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—Carl Sanberg, while playing on a city dump pile at West Point Hill, on the bank of the Cooper river, in this city, found \$5,000 in money and certified checks. The little boy found a package of letters from Rock Hill, S. C., and opened them through curiosity. As soon as he came across the money he went to his grandfather, Charles Colson, who reported the facts and delivered the letters to the postal authorities here. The package of letters is supposed to have been carelessly dropped at the postoffice here and swept out as rubbish. Two of the largest certified checks were for \$2,600 and \$1,800 respectively. An investigation of the matter is now being held by Postmaster Cunningham.

Denounces the British.

London, By Cable.—Not since the days of the Romans, said Mr. John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, in the debate on the address to the throne, "had an army made a habit of capturing women and children as the British generals in South Africa were doing." To put Boer women on half rations because their husbands had not surrendered, as was the practice, he said, was worthy of the worst brigands of Sicily and Greece. Mr. Dillon said that in treachery and cruelty the balance was against the British. He congratulated the Boers on having a different record.

Veterans Decline to Enter Parade.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Veteran organizations of the civil and Spanish wars have officially declined to participate in the inaugural parade on March 4. The decision affects organizations in the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veterans' Union and the Spanish War Veterans. The dissatisfaction of the veterans with the place assigned them in the parade is responsible for the action.

News Briefs.

Great excitement has been caused in Pensacola, Fla., by virgin gold in considerable quantities being pumped from a well in the suburbs of the city.

Tony Moran, of New York, won one of the smartest and bloodiest light-weight fights ever seen in Savannah, Ga., from Shorty Jenkins, in the 18th round.

Mexico purchased over \$50,000 worth of United States furniture the first nine months of the past year.

## PICKS UP COURAGE.

England Hopes Soon to End South African War.

## DEAD IN COAL MINE

Thirty-Six Miners Burned to Death By Explosion.

AWFUL RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

A Fire in a Coal Mine in Diamondville, Wyo., Burns to Death All the Miners in One Shaft With a Single Exception.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Special.—The worst disaster in the history of coal mining in Wyoming since the Almy horror, eight years ago, occurred at Diamondville Monday night. Thirty-six men are believed to have perished in a fire which started in Mine No. 1, of the Diamondville Coal and Coke Company.

The blaze was first discovered shortly after the night shift commenced work. It is thought to have originated from a careless miner's lamp in the oil room. The flames made such progress that only one man escaped from the two entries in which it was confined. His name is Jno. Alexander and he was lighted by burning in running the gantlet of the flames. He was suddenly confronted by a wall of fire and smoke and wrapping his head in an overcoat he ran in the direction of the main entrance. He fell unconscious, and was carried to the mouth of the mine. The alarm was sounded and hundreds of miners at work in the mines and on the outside rushed to the rescue of their imprisoned comrades. The fire had by this time made such progress that it was impossible to enter the rooms of flames. The entire night was spent in containing the fire to the two entries and this morning it was necessary to seal them up to prevent the flames from spreading to other parts of the mine. This step was only decided upon after all hope of saving the lives of the men had been abandoned. Nothing could live five minutes in the fire, which was increasing in fierceness every minute. The plugging of the two entries will smother the fire, but it may be several days before the barricades can be removed and the chambers explored.

The exact total of men entombed is not yet known as a number are missing, some on sick leave and others in the hospital, suffering from burns received while fighting the flames, so that an accurate count is at present impossible.

The scenes at the mouth of the mine during the night and day were heart-rending. Relatives and friends of the entombed miners rushed to the mine, frantically waving their hands and crying to the mine officials and miners to save their dear ones. Many of the women and children were slightly injured in the crowd and by falling over obstacles in the darkness.

Diamondville has been the scene of a number of disastrous fires since the coal mines were opened there, ten years ago, but the conflagrations were never attended with serious loss of life.

The mine is owned by the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Its output is about 175,000 tons of coal per year and upwards of 700 miners are employed.

Horror of Horrors.

Versailles, Ind., Special.—George James and his four young daughters were burned to death in their farm house, four miles from Versailles early Saturday morning. A son, 12 years old, made a desperate effort to get his father and sisters out from the burning house, but failed. The son, who was sleeping with his father, escaped through a rear door, and finding it impossible to get back owing to the rapid spread of the fire, rushed to a window of his father's room and broke the glass in with his fist. He begged his father and sisters to climb through the broken sash, but they made no reply. In a few minutes the whole structure fell, burying the five inmates.

Cuban Tariff Changes.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The President has issued an executive order, making two important changes in the Cuban tariff, which will become operative April 1, next. The duty on refined mineral oils is increased to \$5 per 100 kilos. The difference between the crude and the refined will make the cost of oil in Cuba about the same as it is in the United States. Also in section 114, regarding cottons, tissues measuring not over 65 centimeters in width and weighing eight kilograms or more per 100 square meters, are granted the same rate as that formerly applied to weights of 10 kilograms.

A Lawyer Suffices.

Macon, Ga., Special.—Solicitor General 100 kilos. The difference between Court, and one of the most prominent men of the State, was found dead in his room at the court house Saturday. A bullet wound was found in his head. The shot had penetrated his brain. All the gas in the room was turned on, indicating suicide.

Telegraphic Briefs.

William Bell, of New York, has been commissioned United States Commercial Agent at Bamberg, Germany.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs will meet next at Los Angeles, Cal., March 1, 1902.

Cheating devices were numerous in the gambling paraphernalia seized by New York raiders.

A Tin Can Trust, with \$50,000,000, is said to have been formed at Baltimore, Md.

## A HORRIBLE FATE.

Lynching and Burning of a Negro in Indiana.

## TERRE HAUTE, IND., SPECIAL.

Punishment swift and terrible was meted out to George Ward, the negro who murdered Miss Ida Finkelstein, the school teacher, by shooting her with a shotgun and cutting her throat. A few hours after his arrest an angry mob battered down the doors of the jail, dragged the prisoner to the Wabash bridge, several squares away, and hanged him to the bridge draw. Not content with the hanging, the crowd cut the corpse down, and laid it on a sand bar under the bridge kindled a fire and cremated the remains. It was the first lynching that Terre Haute ever experienced.

Ward was arrested at 10 o'clock at the car works, where he was employed as a laborer, and after being fully identified by two citizens, made a confession. His only excuse for the murder was that Miss Finkelstein called him "a dirty nigger" and slapped him in the face. Sheriff Pasing communicated with Governor Durbin, but the militia could be ordered out. The Governor had wired Captain Thomas, of Company B, to place his company, fully armed, in readiness for duty.

At noon the crowd outside the jail, numbering several hundred, including men, women and boys, battered down the iron doors, but were driven back by Jailer Lawrence O'Donnell, who fired over the heads of the mob. Deputy Sheriff Cooper, Heskick and LaForge were struck by scattering shot and slightly injured, but nobody in the crowd was hurt. A detail of police vainly tried to disperse the crowd.

At 12:30 o'clock another crowd battered down the outer doors of the jail, secured possession of the keys and entered the cell room. The side door was opened for the rest of the crowd. The cell was quickly opened and Ward was dragged forth. He fought with desperation and with ferocity. He was dragged out to the street, still fighting with all his strength, but a blow from a heavy hammer killed him to the ground.

A noose was quickly adjusted to his neck and the mob started with its victim toward the Wabash bridge. The feeble resistance made by the wretched creature after that blow with the hammer was soon quieted by the savage blows of the mob. Face downward, he was dragged through the street to the bridge and across the rough planking of the driveway to the drawbridge. Many are of the opinion that the fellow was dead before the hanging.

However, the rope was thrown over one of the upper beams and the body drawn up.

Then burning at the stake was agreed on unanimously and a fire was quickly kindled on the bank of the river just south of the west end of the bridge, and into the fire the body, bearing no sign of life, was thrown. Faggots were piled upon it. The stake was omitted. The body was in a horizontal position, the feet protruding at one end and the head at the other. A can of turpentine was poured on the eager flames. After that combustible oils seemed to flow spontaneously toward the fire and the flames leaped high while the body of the negro was rapidly consumed. None of the mob attempted disguise. When the body was taken down to be carried to the river and the bridge on the city side of the draw was crowded with thousands of men, women and children.

With grim determination the mob fed the flames and watched the flesh shrivel to cinders and the bones crumble and burn.

As the bones began to crumble and fall apart fragments were taken from the fire and carried away. At 3 o'clock there was nothing left of the body except a small section of the trunk and the back of the head. Buoy hands kept the burning faggots piled upon the roaring segment. Women came to the scene by scores. At about 2:30 o'clock the barricade was removed and the crowd surrounded the fire.

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