

THE ENTERPRISE.

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

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NO. 26.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Girl in Brooklyn Assaulted by Three Men.

GIRL IS THOUGHT TO BE DYING.

Mary Paige, 16 Years Old, Lured to a Livery Stable by Three Young Men, Drugged and Made Their Victims.

New York, Special.—Uncle Sam and the physicians say, dying, Mary Paige, the pretty 16-year-old daughter of C. H. Paige, lies at her father's home, Brooklyn, the victim of a crime. Since she was found Tuesday morning wandering in the streets it is said she has been conscious only a few minutes when she managed to gasp out that she had been lured to a livery stable by three young men, forced to drink a drugged drink and then assaulted by the three. The police acted promptly after the girl's father had reported to them. Tuesday afternoon they arrested George Abbott, Jr., 17 years old, of Brooklyn. He admitted knowing Mary, said he had taken her for a walk Sunday night and that two young men had joined them, but declared that he knew nothing about her having been drugged, and denied that there had been any assault. He gave the names of the two other youths, and on Mr. Paige's complaint warrants were sworn out for them. Late in the afternoon the detectives took a young man to the Adams street police station, where he made affidavit before Magistrate Brenner. The detective said the youth was a most important witness in the case. They would not permit him to talk.

Tuesday evening young Abbott was taken before Mayor Paige and fully identified by her as the one who had given her the supposed drugged liquor and assaulted her. The girl's condition was very much improved at night, and the attending physician says there is little doubt of her recovery.

Treaty Platter Dropped.

Washington, D. C., Special.—No step has been taken by either side since the delivery of the British note treating of the Senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and it is understood that none will be taken in the immediate future. The treaty expired March 5, and it is said that at this moment our government is undecided as to whether or not it shall attempt to draw a new treaty with Great Britain. It is said that before anything of this kind is done the administration will take steps to learn the views of Senators and the party's leaders in Congress. There will be no treaty submitted to the Senate except upon a pretty clear understanding that it is strong enough to secure the vote of two-thirds of the body. It is said at the State Department that the British communication submitted yesterday will not be given out for publication for the present.

Grounding of the Training Ship.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Word has reached the Navy Department that the training ship Dixie which has been assigned for a week past at Maryland Point, in the lower Potomac, was successfully floated Tuesday morning. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a court of inquiry to meet at the Norfolk navy yard, next Saturday, to fix the responsibility for the grounding of the Dixie, by which the vessel was prevented from reaching Washington on the occasion of the inauguration. The vessel is to be docked at Norfolk, to make sure that she has sustained no serious injury from the grounding.

Reciprocity Treaties Extended.

Washington, D. C., Special.—It is probable the time for ratifying the treaties with Great Britain, respecting reciprocity with the British West Indian colonies will be extended during the present week for a period of one year or 18 months, in order that the treaties may be considered by the Senate next December.

Telegraphic Briefs.

A Pittsburgh dispatch says: "A coal contract worth upwards of \$2,000,000 to be fulfilled in case of wage trouble in the anthracite fields next month was closed here yesterday, at the Quince Hotel. The coal is to go to supply Eastern markets of the anthracite colliers from the mines of the Kanawha and New River districts of West Virginia."

Urged to Curtail Production.

Palm River, Mass., Special.—Manufacturers are being urged to come into the agreement to curtail the production suggested by the existing committee of this city to relieve the cotton cloth market. The committee will bring about a curtailment for 60 days during the last of April and the last of August. The committee says that they can control about 1,200,000 yards and require about 800,000 more to make the plan succeed.

THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

Last Hours Devoted to the Ratification of Bills.

SENATE.
Closing Session.—The last hours of the Senate were spent in the ratification of bills. The hour of adjournment having been reached, the Senate was resolved into a high court of impeachment, and as such will be held in session until the trial of Justices Furches and Douglas is disposed of. The prosecution was opened by Judge W. R. Allen on the part of the House.

Fifty-second Day.—The Senate convened at 10 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Palmer presiding and Rev. Dr. A. A. Marshall of the First Baptist church, offered prayer.

Marshall, Republican, asked permission to change his vote from no to aye on the bill Saturday to provide a permanent record of white voters. This was allowed. Henderson, Sugg and Milder, of Pamlico, stated that had they been present they would have voted aye. Warren and Morton said that they voted aye but were not recorded.

The Senate went into committee of the whole at 11 o'clock, Senator Glenn in the chair, on the revenue bill. Schedule A—Section 1, "objects for which taxes are levied," section 2, "poll tax, section 3, "rate, were adopted. Sections 4, 5 and 7 were passed over informally. Section 8, tax on building and loan associations, was adopted. Consideration of section 9 was deferred. Section 10, no exemption as to foreign corporations, was adopted. Section 11, State Auditor to make certificate to register of deeds, and sections 12 and 13, were passed over. Section 14, tax exemptions repealed, was passed over on motion of Senator Henderson, who thought some limitation should be placed on the amount of property held by literary societies or private schools. This was then passed over. Sections 15 to 35, the inheritance tax, were passed over. Schedule B—section 35, defining taxes under this section, was adopted. Section 36, theatres, was discussed.

Senator Henderson wanted to know if this was a revenue or a prohibition tax? Morton sent an amendment striking out \$200 and inserting \$150, saying that this North Carolina tax was higher than in South Carolina or Georgia. Long said the \$200 tax was only on cities of over 10,000 inhabitants.

Aycock said the tax was not prohibitory, it was on the opera house and not on the companies, anyway. Morrison considered the tax reasonable. Morton's amendment was lost and the section was adopted. Section 37, traveling theatrical companies, was adopted. This imposes a tax of \$10 on each performance. Section 38, circuses, menageries, etc., came up.

Scott wanted to know if it applied to shows in agricultural fairs. Aycock said yes, and it ought to. He believed it would be better to keep the circuses out. Morrison wanted the commissioners to advise.

Those sent an amendment saying that the amount shall not exceed \$200 tax by the commissioners. This section taxes circuses \$200 on each performance and on each side show \$50. On other shows under canvass \$50. The county commissioners shall not tax shows less than the State tax and may be as much as \$1,000.

Senator Scott favored the section. Woodward said any act which restricted the liberties of the people called forth censure. The people loved circuses and it was wrong to tax them out of business. Morrison said that this would prohibit the exhibition of circuses except in the large towns of the State and he hoped this section would go over. Senator Justice thought that circuses were educational and he spoke for the little boys who loved the animals and the clowns. The little boys would suffer and the nigger would be absolutely wretched. The ballot has been taken from the latter, but do leave the circus. The Senate then went into committee of the whole again on the revenue bill and took up a substitute for section 38, imposing the same tax as the present law, reducing the tax to \$100. At noon the court of impeachment convened. The sergeant-at-arms made a proclamation, the managers entered and took places on the left and in counsel for the defense on the right of the chamber, places having been provided. Chief Justice Furches and Judge Douglas occupied their seats near the front. Senator Woodward said he was sure that the Senate felt the importance and solemnity of the trial and desired to give a full hearing and since the session of the court now would conflict with legislative work, he moved that the court adjourn until noon next Thursday. Judge Allen said that the managers on the part of the House desired to conform to the Senate's wishes. Ex-Governor Jarvis said for the defense that they were here ready for trial, but would conform entirely with the wishes of the Senate. Senator Travis said he thought the way course would be to wait until legislative work was over and the Senators could devote their whole thought to the matter. Senator Justice thought that the motion should be deferred until it was announced whether the issues were joined, after which the Senators would have to be re-sworn. Judge Allen said the managers now regarded the matter at issue and had nothing else to present. Ex-Governor Jarvis said their pleadings were complete, but they had some witnesses summoned to be here tomorrow, and the issues were joined. Senators Ward and Foushee thought the Legislature could not adjourn before Saturday. Senator Ward moved that the court adjourn until Monday next. Senator London opposed adjourning until Monday, saying the Senate could meet day and night and proceed with the trial now. Ward's motion failed of a second.

EX-PRESIDENT DEAD

Mon. Benjamin Harrison Passes to His Reward.

HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

Elected to the Highest Office in the Gift of the People, He Served Well His Day and Generation.

Indianapolis, Special.—Surrounded by fully 15,000 of his fellow citizens, the remains of Benjamin Harrison Sunday afternoon were interred in the family lot in Crown Hill Cemetery. Close by the grave were the members of his family, President McKinley and other visitors of distinction and the more intimate friends of General Harrison. Back a distance of fifty yards, behind ropes guarded resolutely by a large force of police, stood with uncovered heads the great multitude who knew him not so well as did they who stood beside the freshly upturned earth, but who honored him and admired him quite as much. It is doubtful if any public man, at least in this generation, has been borne to his last resting place among so many manifestations of respect. Of postulate grief there was little, outside the members of his family, but the tribute of respect was universal. It came from all alike, from those of his own political faith and from those who differed with him concerning what is best for the nation's good, from men who have been his lifelong friends and from those who knew him merely by sight and to whom he had never spoken. It came from women and children, from white and black, from all conditions and kinds of people. There was no exception anywhere in the expression that the nation had lost one of its ablest men and the greatest man of his generation in his own State.

Sampson's Bounty Money. Washington, D. C., Special.—Warrants will be issued by the Treasury Department in a few days in payment of the bounty claims of Rear Admiral Sampson and the officers and men of his war fleet on account of the destruction of Spanish vessels in Cuba. As commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station during the Spanish war, Admiral Sampson will get \$5,355 for the destruction of Cervera's ships, about \$3,400 on account of two engagements at Manila, and about \$800 for sinking of vessels in Niue Bay, making his share of bounty money something more than \$10,000. There is in the Treasury a half million dollars available for bounty claims which are paid on the basis of \$100 for each member of the crew of a Spanish vessel destroyed. These claims are separate from those for prize money on account of the capture of Spanish ships, which are being adjudicated in several courts. Both Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Sampson, as well as the officers and men who served under them, will share in the prize awards.

Gen. Trias Lays Down His Arms. Washington, D. C., Special.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Gen. MacArthur at Manila announcing the surrender of Lieut. Gen. Trias: Adjutant General, Washington. Marians Trias, only lieutenant general in insurgent army, surrendered March 15, San Francisco de Malabon, with nine officers, 199 well armed men. Trias immediately took oath of allegiance in the presence of several thousand natives. Most auspicious event; indicates final stage armed insurrection. Precipitate, southern Luzon, equal to Aguinaldo, Gen. Bates and Col. Frank D. Baldwin entitled to great credit for persistent work in bringing this about. McArthur.

Germany's Population. Washington, D. C., Special.—The census office has recently received through the courtesy of the State Department of consular report on the population of the German empire and its changes during the past century. The population is now about 56,000,000—larger than that of any other country in Europe except Russia, which has in Europe alone over 100,000,000, or nearly twice as many as Germany.

Boer Leaders Confering. London, by Cable.—A special dispatch from Standerton says the Boers are massing at the stations on the Delagoa line, and the leaders are conferring daily at each station and also at Pietersburg. Nothing has transpired except that the fate of the Boers who have surrendered is one of the subjects of discussion. The leaders are in communication with the Boer committee at Amsterdam. It is said that the manufacture of ammunition is proceeding vigorously.

Telegraphic Briefs. During the year 1901 it is expected that France will complete four destroyers, ten sea-going boats, eighteen fast-class torpedo boats, submarines and two submarine vessels. The programme of distribution for the torpedo-boats contemplates the utilization of 238 of them, among which are to be included the boats existing and in course of construction. Senor de Quesada says the committee on foreign relations has agreed unanimously that the Platt amendment in its present form could not be accepted, and that a report to this effect would be submitted to the constitutional convention.

In the Utah Senate the Governor's veto of the Evans bill was called up and on motion as to whether the bill should pass notwithstanding the vote the vote was 9 to 8. Twelve votes were required to pass the bill over the Governor's veto.

A Liverpool dispatch says that the brokers and refiners are importing thousands of tons of beet sugar from the continent in anticipation of the expected duty.

BURIAL OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Fully 15,000 People Attended Gen. Harrison's Funeral.

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Gen. Harrison's Property. Indianapolis, Ind., Special.—General Harrison's wealth is variously estimated, public opinion rating it as high as half a million dollars. Those who are best informed about the ex-President's affairs, however, say he was worth about \$250,000 or \$300,000. At the time he was elected President he was reputed to have accumulated a fortune of \$125,000 from his law practice and this has been doubled at least since that time.

Sketch of Gen. Harrison. Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend, O., August 20, 1833, and was therefore nearly 68 years of age. He graduated at Miami University, Ohio, removed to Indianapolis and settled in the practice of his profession. In 1850 he was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana. He entered the Union army in 1862, as a subaltern and rose to the rank of colonel and brevet brigadier general, serving until 1865. While in the field he was re-elected as reporter of the Supreme Court, and after leaving the army served four years in that position. In 1878 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Indiana, and in 1879 was appointed a member of the Mississippi river commission. He was elected a Senator of the United States from Indiana for the term of six years from March 4, 1881. In 1888 he was elected President of the United States over Grover Cleveland, and was again a candidate for the presidency in 1892, when he was defeated by Cleveland.

Although a man of great ability, General Harrison was so often accused of being merely the grandson of William Henry Harrison, that during the candidacy for the presidency cartoonists pictured him as wearing his grandfather's hat, that term finally becoming a by-word with his political opponents. Since retiring from public life General Harrison had devoted himself to the practice of law, at which he was very successful. He was arbitrator in a Venezuelan territorial controversy recently and is said to have earned a fee of \$100,000. He was some months ago appointed by President McKinley a member of the international arbitration commission on the part of the United States, in accordance with the action of the peace conference at The Hague. The death of General Harrison leaves only one living ex-President of the United States, Grover Cleveland.

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BURNING OF A KENTUCKY TOWN.

Half the Inhabitants Homeless—Food and Supplies Destroyed.

Cloverport, Ky., Special.—In the biting air of the early morning hours the citizens of Cloverport looked on almost powerless to act Thursday, while fire destroyed \$500,000 worth of property and left 1,000 persons—half the population—homeless. Every business house was burned. The distress of hundreds of women and children was relieved only when trains loaded with supplies arrived from Louisville and Henderson.

At noon the fire was still burning in spots, but the remaining structures were scattered and no further spread was anticipated. By the bursting of a natural gas pipe in the kitchen of a private house shortly after midnight the building was set afire. A high wind was blowing and the burning embers were carried to the immense tobacco warehouses owned by the American Tobacco company. These buildings were soon wrapped in flames and efforts to save them were abandoned in order to fight the fire which were springing up on all sides. The tobacco company's plant, consisting of two stonemasonry and 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco was soon destroyed and the fire continued to spread. The local fire department was totally inadequate to cope with the fire and Louisville and Henderson were asked to send assistance. As Louisville is 75 miles distant, however, no help arrived until 4:30 o'clock and by that time the fire had almost exhausted its material. Every business house was gone, together with all provisions and clothing. Over half of the residences, too, had been destroyed and 1,000 people were wandering aimlessly through the streets, staring at the ruins.

Sale of a Railroad. A Rome, Ga., special says: President Wilburn has called a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern railroad for May 15, to consider the sale and conveyance of that property to the Central of Georgia. It is understood here that the headquarters of President Wilburn's road will be removed to Savannah. The price paid for the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern is announced as \$4,500,000. It is 129 miles long and extends from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Carrollton, Ga.

Mining Through Ice. Victoria, B. C., Special.—News has reached here from Cape Nome that during December a rich bar staked which is beneath Behring sea and parallels the coast for about 100 miles up from Snake River. Those who located the claims had to cut through five feet of ice to reach the sand and gravel which was very rich. In summer the claims will be totally submerged. Stampedes have occurred from Nome to American creek in Kourouk and Norton sound where rich strikes have been made.

Incumbents Will Be Reappointed. Washington, D. C., Special.—Attorney General Griggs talked with the President about a number of places under the department of justice, the terms of the incumbents being about to expire. This includes a large number of United States district attorneys and marshals. Except where charges have been made against incumbents and where the senatorial statute has changed there will be no new appointments. The incumbents will be reappointed as their terms expire.

Freight Rates on Coal to Rise. New York, Special.—A joint notice advancing the freight rates on bituminous coal from the mines to tide-water has been issued by the Pennsylvania railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western. The advance will be 10 cents per ton and it will take effect on April 1.

TWO GIRLS AND A YOUNG MAN.

One of the Pair Wished to Wed and the Sister Helped the Game Along.

When brother and sister displayed honest sentiments have a pretty good show for expression. "Oh, I know all about that, but you can talk about not marrying the best woman you ever saw, and about the delightful freedom of bachelorhood, and you can pretend ennuil, and you can pose as a hater of our sex, but know all about it."

"So? What a feminine little Solomon you are." "Shut up. Wise women don't have to be like Solomon to be a who's lot wiser than he ever was.—You pretend indifference, because the girls are so indifferent to you. That's what it's all matter, and I know it. You couldn't make any headway with them, so you put on a bold front and superior air. I know several of them that you're not fooling, and it only makes you ridiculous."

"Bid was boiling, but tried with an absurd effort to look pleasant. "Is that so?" and there was a sizzling note in his voice. "Would you consent to name the girl, outside of yourself, who is the most sceptical as to my sincerity? What Kit Jones, your special chum? That girl fairly courted me."

"Fairly courted you? She took the only plan she could think of to keep you away. She would die an old maid if you and she were the last two people on earth."

"We'll see," he snapped. And they did see. Level-headed Miss Jones led Bud a weary chase. She told him his faults, changed the subject every time he showed serious symptoms, plainly indicated that he was a nuisance, and when she did finally accept his suit, declared it was the only way to get rid of him. Then she and her prospective sister-in-law got together in each others' arms and gloated over the success of their conspiracy to knock Bud off his hobby.—Detroit Free Press.

Carnegie's Gift to Charlotte. Charlotte, N. C., Special.—Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh philanthropist has offered the city of Charlotte \$50,000 with which to erect a library building. The offer is based on the conditions that the city will donate a free site and establish an annual fund of \$2,500 for the maintenance of the library. The offer will doubtless be accepted.

Carnegie's Lates Move. New York, Special.—Andrew Carnegie, who since retiring as active figure from the steel world, has been able to devote his time exclusively to his other passion, the founding of libraries, has made his departure for Europe this spring memorable by the largest offer of the kind ever advanced. If New York will provide the sites and the maintenance, he has promised to give \$5,200,000 to establish 65 branch libraries in this city. The offer was made in a letter to Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library last Tuesday.

A Fatal Hotel Fire. Washington, D. C., Special.—At 3:15 o'clock Friday morning electric light wires started a fire in the Merchants Hotel, 435 Pennsylvania avenue which spread rapidly, causing panic among the guests, several of whom jumped from the windows. One person was killed, and four severely injured. The one victim was L. F. Henry, 48 years old, who was suffocated.

THE GIST OF IT. Tommy—Tell me a story, Uncle. Uncle—A story! But I don't know what to tell you a story about. Tommy—Oh, tell me a story about a little boy who had a good uncle, who gave him sixpence.—Pick-Me-Up.

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