

THE ENTERPRISE.

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

VOL. II.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1901.

NO. 34.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF HAWAII.

By SEWARD W. HOPKINS.

CHAPTER VI. CONTINUED.

The chairman sat down, and Mr. Seldon arose. Mr. Seldon was an old man, and he had grown old in Hawaii. He looked at the audience reflectively a moment, and then said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: My paper is brief but it is to the point. To begin abruptly—Hawaii has something like one hundred thousand inhabitants. Of these forty thousand are native or mixed breeds. Three thousand are American, twelve thousand are British, twelve thousand are Portuguese, about the same number are Chinese, fifteen thousand are French, Spanish, German, Mexican and others. The estimated number of acres of land under cultivation in the eight islands is, in round numbers, two millions. Of these, less than one hundred thousand are owned by the crown; fully half a million are owned by one person, high in the councils of the queen, and in favor of the monstrous wrong she is about to perpetrate. The natives own but little of the cultivated land, some ten thousand acres. About one hundred thousand acres are owned by English and German residents. The rest of the land is owned by American settlers. The exports from these islands last year amounted to twelve millions of dollars, eight millions of which were produced by Americans, and ten millions of which went to the United States. The amount of capital invested in trade and commerce is four millions, of which the stupendous proportion of four-fifths is purely American capital. In Oahu there are ten factories employing twelve hundred people, all of American investments.

"Before the era of American ascendancy ignorance was rife. Now there is hardly a child over seven years of age who cannot read and write, and who may not, if he chooses, have the advantage of a higher education. This is true of native, foreign-born, and American children. Under the fostering care of American enterprise, Hawaii has become what it is. Americans pay seventy-five per cent. of the taxes, both in towns and country.

"The morality of the native portion of the inhabitants has been steadily improved, so far as it may be under a government itself of low morality.

"It is clear that whatever progress has been made in Hawaii is due to the Americans, and yet it is a reproach to the American condition of affairs, we must bear in mind that the native class is influenced by the queen, and she is surrounded by advisers faithful not only to America but to the progress of Hawaii as well.

"Shall the vast interests of Americans be allowed to suffer at the hands of a bigot queen?"

With this abrupt ending, Mr. Seldon sat down.

Our old friend, Jollroy Seacamp, sprang to his feet and waved an American flag in the air.

"Mr. President and fellow-Americans," he said: "Let this day be the glorious beginning of a new era. Let the American eagle scream as it has never screamed before since George Washington opened its mouth for the amusement of our British friends. We know that without American help this little country would be stagnating in the doldrums of obscurity. We know that the very extravagance of the queen is made possible by the wealth-producing Americans in Hawaii; yet we are degraded by the government at every step. And now a still more monstrous wrong is to be put upon us. Shall we submit? I say: No! I say, let the eagle scream and show his talons! Let us wrest this flag from the hands of its unworthy queen and put it where it rightfully belongs—under the flag of the United States!"

Jollroy was out of breath, or he would have continued. With a last appeal to give the eagle an opportunity to scream, he succumbed.

"My uncle shook his head warily at the speech of Seacamp and slowly rising and addressing the chair, he said:

"I think it would be well, before taking any active steps toward unseating the existing government, or, indeed, before we give way to incendiary feelings, to understand fully the probable effect upon the country of the proposed changes. What will the supremacy of the opium ring mean? How shall we suffer from the lottery act? These are questions to be answered before calling for action."

Oh, wily, wily Uncle Tom! Baring with rage and hate of his royal enemy, thoroughly at heart with the most revolutionary of them all, what did his calm, judicious speech mean? It meant that he feared the result if he had been ordered to lead the way and deeds were done which could have no excuse save order. He wanted Reason to rule supreme, and it was thus that he calmed the inflamed and roused the timid into activity.

Mr. Dole was the next speaker. "I do not think," he said, "that there are many of us here who do not understand what the proposed change of constitution means. It means the substitution of an absolute for a limited monarchy. And not by the vote of the people, is the queen going

"No—Jobs." "Some rascality, then, you may be sure."

Captain Jobs was the man Gordon so thoroughly disliked, and for whom I had learned to cherish a most profound hatred. Jobs was a cut and dried, and, as the case usually is, bully and braggart. He rode up the avenue to the porch, followed by some of his men. Leaping from his horse he swaggered up the steps, and tapping my uncle on the shoulder, said: "You are under arrest. Come along with me."

"What?" exclaimed Uncle Tom. "Do you dare? Has the queen forgotten all reason? This is an outrage, sir, that shall not go unpunished."

"Don't give me any more," replied Captain Jobs. "Come along with me."

"What is this arrest for?" I demanded. "What charge have you against my uncle?"

"That hasn't none of your business nor mine," said the polite captain.

"If I am under arrest, I demand that you take me at once before my accusers," said my uncle, sternly.

"You'll see them soon enough," growled Jobs. "Hey there, one of you fellows, fetch that 'orse 'ere!"

They had not brought a vehicle for my uncle, but a horse for him to ride. "I will go in my own carriage," said my uncle.

"Not much you won't," replied Jobs. "You'll go hon that 'ere 'orse!"

"I will go in with you and see Stevens," I said. "This is too much to be borne."

So we started, Uncle Tom riding between two soldiers. They were too slow for me. I galloped ahead and stopped at Dole's house to tell him of the arrest.

"What is this?" exclaimed Judge Dole, as I rushed to him, panting with excitement.

"My uncle under arrest by order of the queen," I replied.

"What! Do I hear you aright? Warringford under arrest? This is too much! This is carrying the outrage too far! Come, I will go with you to see Stevens."

Mr. Dole's horse was brought to the door, and we set off for the Legation. Mr. Stevens was at his desk in his private office.

"Here is a pretty pass!" exclaimed Mr. Dole, angrily. "Our friend Warringford placed under arrest and carted off to prison like a criminal, by order of the queen?"

"Is it possible?" queried the American minister, rising. "On what charge?"

"On no charge or warrant," I said. "He was hustled off without explanation."

"Ah! The explanation will be had, nevertheless."

Mr. Stevens gave an order for his carriage. In a few minutes it was at the door of the Legation.

"Come with me to the palace," he said. "Leave your horses and take seats in the carriage."

The news of the arrest had spread. The excitement, already at fever heat, was now consuming.

American cheers greeted us as we rode hurriedly through the streets. As we turned into King Street, I heard a familiar voice shouting:

"Go it, Stevens! Let the great American eagle scream now as it never screamed before! Pull that old wench's nose and tell her who you are! Now for it! Down with royalty! Down with Liliuokalani!"

I saw Seacamp waving his hat in the air. Two native soldiers pressed upon him, and he was dragged off to prison.

"Here I go, too!" he shouted. "Now let the eagle scream!"

"There is another case for you, Mr. Stevens," I said.

The old man nodded. He was very pale. But his jaw was set with firm determination. His manner was that of a man who knew that he had the support of a great nation at his back.

We reached the palace. Guards had been increased. Soldiers paced up and down.

"To the queen at once!" said Mr. Stevens.

"The queen receives no one to-day," replied a soldier, insolently.

"She will receive me," said Mr. Stevens.

"Insolence! Take this message to the queen. Tell her the American minister demands an audience at once in the name of the President of the United States."

The soldier grinned.

"The President of the United States couldn't see her. You may as well go back. My order's imperative. The queen will see no one."

"The queen has taken prisoner two citizens of the United States, and I wish to demand their release," said the minister.

"She may take more. The queen rules. Long live the queen!"

"This is outrageous! Where can I find the minister of foreign affairs?"

"You can't find him. He is with the queen and will see no one."

"By heavens, this is a thing that that will be regretted!" said Mr. Stevens. "Tell your queen that she shall yet give me audience, if the name of the United States compels it."

The soldier grinned impudently again.

"Come, Stevens," said Mr. Dole; "there is no use. We are simply wasting time. We must do something. You have done your part; now I will do mine."

Suddenly we returned. At the legation we found hundreds of Americans, clerks and laborers of Honolulu, waiting for the return of Mr. Stevens to claim his protection. There was no time to wait. To what extent the outrage would be carried, the extent of the outrage would be carried, the extent of the outrage would be carried.

NEEDS MORE HELP.

Burned City of Jacksonville Still in Dire Distress.

PRESENT HELP IS INADEQUATE.

The Conditions are Much Worse Than Have Been Previously Reported—The Official Call.

Jacksville, Fla., Special.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Jacksonville Relief Association, it was the consensus of opinion that the amount of money so far contributed for the relief of the fire sufferers was far from adequate to meet the demands and President Garner, of the relief association; Bishop Weed, of the Episcopal diocese of Florida and Mayor Bowden, were appointed a committee to issue an address to the people of the United States. The committee has issued the following address:

"To the People of the United States: We, the undersigned, representing the people of Jacksonville, wish to express to the people of the United States the heartfelt gratitude of the people of this city for the way in which they have responded to our needs. The relief committee of Jacksonville sent out a statement some days ago, in answer to the numerous inquiries which the committee have received. It was then too soon to estimate the extent of the damage, or to estimate the extent of the needs of the people. It is now ten days since the great fire, and we are beginning to realize the greatness of the calamity which has befallen us. We have received many generous donations in the way of supplies of food and clothing, but we find ourselves confronted with the need of clearing away the debris and maintaining order and discipline, trying to prevent sickness and of caring for those who are sick.

"It is impossible to render 10,000 more people homeless without extreme suffering; it is impossible to meet all the cases of need at once. The sanitary condition of this city must be perfect and maintained, and unless we can have the aid of the charitable people of the United States, we are compelled to acknowledge our inability to cope fully with the situation. Only those who have been in the city and who realize the nature of the distress of many who have been turned out of their homes and homes, can appreciate the danger of sickness from the huddled conditions of the people, making the situation here alarming. It will take a very large amount of money at the smallest estimate to care for the needs of the people, and put the city in a proper condition. Our duty compels us to call upon the generous and always ready people of this country for assistance in this, our hour of need.

(Signed) "C. E. Garner, Chairman Jacksonville Relief Association; J. E. T. Bowden, Mayor; B. G. Weed, Bishop of State of Florida."

The Lee Relics.

Washington, D. C., Special.—A conference was held at the Department of Justice, with Solicitor General Richards, regarding the return of the Washington relics to the Lee family. General Fitzhugh Lee, Miss Mary Custis Lee, with a power of attorney from her brother, George Wm. Custis Lee, the heir to the relics, were present, together with Richard Rathbun and Mr. Clark, of the Smithsonian Institution. It was decided that the relics will be returned at once. President McKinley wrote a letter before leaving Washington directing that this be done. The relics were removed from Arlington in 1862, since which they have been in possession of the United States government, but the government, in the opinion of Solicitor General Richards, never has acquired title to them.

Money Orders Issued on Credit.

Ponce, P. R., By Cable.—Carlos and Ramon Julia, respectively postmaster and assistant postmaster at Juana Diaz, have been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. The amount involved is not mentioned. Inspector Smith, on April 27th, found that the postoffice at Juana Diaz should have a balance of \$952. No cash was on hand. The bondsmen of the prisoners will reimburse the government in full. The Julias issued money orders on credit before receiving the cash and it is believed they charged their customers a commission.

After the Sultan.

Paris, By Cable.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press learns on trustworthy authority that unless the Sultan of Turkey yielded on the question of interference with the foreign postoffices, the powers will probably present an ultimatum in a few days, backed by a naval demonstration. The powers, including Germany, are acting in perfect unison in this matter.

Supreme Court Meeting.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The United States Supreme Court has adjourned until next Monday, without announcing its opinion on the insular cases. The court will have two more sittings for the announcement of opinions and the hearing of motions before its final adjournment for the term on the 27th instant.

A RIOT IN DETROIT.

Men and Boys Oppose the Police in Great Numbers.

ALL ABOUT SINGLE TAX EXPORTER.

Twelve Citizens and Five Policemen Hurt—Mayor Makes a Speech—Much Excitement Prevails.

Detroit, Mich., Special.—Fully 10,000 men and boys ran riot in the main streets of this city for more than three hours, and a continual running fight with the police, both mounted and on foot made an exciting night in the heart of the city. The riot resulted, so far as known, in twelve citizens and five policemen injured. The names of but two of the citizens are known at present. They are Mike Waldin and Louis Caplin. Both men had their heads crushed by being trampled on by horses ridden by the mounted police in a charge on the crowd. The officers injured are James Tunney, scalp cut by brick; Henry Scott, hit on head with cobblestone; Thomas Murphy, chest cut open with brick; George Moore, badly cut about the head by brick and taken home in an ambulance; Barney Noonan, hit with a brick.

The beginning of the riot was Friday night when the director of the police, Frank T. Andrews, who recently superseded the old police board through the passage of the Ripper bill by the Legislature, issued an order to the police to allow no one to stand about the wagon of one Tom Fawcett, a local single-tax exporter, who had incurred the ill-will of the police director by the extraordinary nature of his remarks on so-called wealthy tax-dodgers.

The Baptists in Session.

New Orleans, Special.—The forty-sixth annual convention of the Southern Baptist Association opened Friday. Prayer was offered by Hon. Josiah L. Overton, of Baltimore. Nearly 1,500 delegates were present, among them Governor W. W. Heard, of Louisiana, and Governor A. H. Longino, of Mississippi. The convention elected the following officers by acclamation: President, Former Governor W. J. Northon, of Georgia; secretary, Lansing Burrows, of Nashville; and O. F. Gregory, of Baltimore; vice president, Governor W. W. Heard, of Louisiana; Governor A. H. Longino, of Mississippi; and Rev. T. T. Eaton, of Louisville. As a result of the appeal of Rev. W. A. Hobson, of the First Baptist church, of Jacksonville, the convention subscribed \$2,996 for the fire sufferers in that city, and \$112 for the pastor, who escaped with only the clothes he wore.

Dr. B. M. Palmer, the distinguished Presbyterian in whose church the convention is held, made a stirring address of welcome. The main work of the day was hearing reports of committees and boards. The Sunday school board reported having raised \$78,380 for its work during the year. Its home mission board reported \$11,315,000, 2,500 churches and stations, 13,800 additions, 100 churches built, 31 Sunday schools established, all the States except two showing increased contributions. The board also discussed the negro question and Cuban evangelization and asked for \$200,000 for the work this year. Dr. Millard, of Baltimore, reported \$1,000 a year from the pastors of Baltimore for co-operative work, provided the convention would appropriate \$3,000 annually. At eight Dr. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Theological College, at Louisville, preached the convention sermon.

Wrong Man Killed.

Atlanta, Special.—A special to The Journal from Birmingham, Ala., says: "An unknown negro, thought to be James Brown, who is charged with assaulting Miss Della Garrett, of Springfield, was shot and killed by a number of white men near Leeds, 12 miles from Birmingham, this morning. The negro got off a Southern train and the men at the depot noticing a resemblance to Brown, called on him to halt. The negro ran and was riddled with bullets. The coroner called in the case is of the opinion that the wrong man has been killed."

Troubles of his Boor.

London, By Cable.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office under date of Pretoria, May 18, as follows: "Since May 8th, 20 Boers have been killed, 6 wounded, and 130 taken prisoner, and 183 have surrendered. Nine thousand rounds of ammunition, 230 wagons, 1,500 horses and large quantities of grain and stock have been captured."

Telegraphic Briefs.

Franklin Carter, President of Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass., for 20 years, has resigned.

Vice President Roosevelt will lay the cornerstone of the new Methodist Episcopal church, at Norwich, L. I.

The production of Alabama coal mines for 1900 amounted to 8,273,362 tons, against 7,454,778 tons for 1899.

President McKinley took part in a floral carnival parade in Los Angeles, Cal.

NO STEEL TRUST.

At Least Schwab Says He Doesn't Know of Any.

GIVES HIS IDEAS ON THE TARIFF.

President of the United Steel Corporation Before the Commission—His Company Controls Eight Others.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, was before the industrial commission. He said that the United States Company controls eight companies by owning their stock, and that while steps are taken to insure the good will and the co-operation of all these companies, each one generally is left to conduct business in its own way. As a rule the plan had been to take in only companies which were not competitors, but it was true that there were cases in which two institutions of the same line were brought together, and in such cases the managers were expected to get together, in making their plans for sales. Enumerating the advantages of consolidation, Mr. Schwab said these were found especially in transportation and management and in the utilization of all the ores owned. In this connection, Mr. Schwab said that the United States Company owns 80 per cent. of the iron ore of the country and he expressed the opinion that these ore deposits must constantly grow in value, because limited. The company makes from 65 to 75 per cent. of the steel products of the North-west. He also said that there had been no increase in the price of products since the organization of the United States Company, and that the tendency is toward lower prices.

Discussing the tariff, Mr. Schwab expressed the opinion that in articles of manufacture, in which labor does not enter as an important factor, the tariff might be removed, but that in products into which labor enters largely, such as iron, steel, tin plate, it would be necessary either to reduce wages, or lose plate, if the tariff were removed. He said that the tariff except on the Pacific coast the removal of the tariff would not interfere with the production of steel rails and billets.

The Memphis Reunion.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—The following is the official programme of the coming Confederate reunion: Tuesday, May 28, Morning—10 o'clock, meeting of delegates in Confederate Hall; calling to order by temporary chairman, George W. Gordon; invocation by the Rev. J. W. Jones, chaplain general, United Confederate Veterans; address of welcome by Hon. Benton McMillin, Governor of Tennessee, on behalf of the State; address of welcome by Hon. J. J. Williams, mayor of Memphis; address of welcome by the Right Rev. Bishop Gathers, on behalf of the Sons of Veterans; address of welcome by ex-Senator T. B. Turley, on behalf of Memphis veterans and executive committee; address of welcome by Hon. The Hon. Cooper, on behalf of the Confederacy, the Confederate Southern Memorial Association and to the representatives of Jefferson Davis Memorial Association; address of welcome by Lieutenant General A. P. Stewart; brief address, the temporary chairman turning the hall over to the veterans; response by Gen. J. B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, and acceptance of the hall, call of States for members of committees on resolutions and credentials; address by Colonel Bennett H. Young, afternoon—2 o'clock, business session of convention.

Wednesday, May 29, Morning—9:30 a. m., business session of veterans. Afternoon, 2 o'clock, business session resumed.

Thursday, May 30, Morning—Business session of convention; grand parade of veterans; United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Passenger Steamer Burned.

Houston, Mich., Special.—The passenger steamer, Bon Voyage, caught fire on Lake Superior and was destroyed. Fire passengers, all women, were drowned in getting from the boat to the shore. The rest of the passengers, all of them men, and the crew, escaped in safety.

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS.

Weather Conditions Greatly Improved During the Week.

The reports of correspondents this week indicate further general improvement in crop conditions and in the growth of vegetation. The temperature averaged normal, and although several mornings were quite cool, there were no extremes. Showers were frequent, occurring at some station or other on almost every day of the week. In spite of some very heavy local rains, the average rainfall was about normal and was extremely beneficial. The soil was placed in excellent condition for plowing, germination of seeds was hastened, and vegetation was refreshed. Towards the latter part of the week farm work was interrupted in some sections and weeds and grass became troublesome, but generally farmers are fairly well up with their work. The unfortunate feature of the weather this week was the unusually large number of severe local thunderstorms with heavy hail, chiefly from the 7th to 10th. At many points the hail stones were quite large and covered the ground to the depth of several inches. The greatest damage occurred in the strawberry region of southeastern North Carolina. Truck crops and garden vegetables were injured, corn, cotton and tobacco somewhat cut, wheat fields lodged, and fruit beaten from the trees. The counties over which the greatest damage occurred were, in the eastern district: Wayne, Nash, Wilson, Fender, Sampson and Greene; in the Central District, Wake, Johnston, Franklin, Moore, Richmond, Forsyth, Guilford; and in the Western, Rutherford, Caldwell, Catawba, Polk, Davis and Iredell.

The bulk of the cotton crop has now been sown. Late planted cotton is coming up well, and fair stands seem assured by the beneficial rains. This week, some fields are grassy and weeding the crop has begun; in southern counties some chopping has been done. There is still much corn to be replanted on account of bad stands; the condition of corn that is up is much improved. Fine seasons enabled farmers to transplant many tobacco plants, especially in eastern and southern portions; elsewhere the plants are still too small for the purpose. Planting peanuts is underway, and planting rice has made good progress. Gardens have materially improved. Outside the region of greatest damage by hail truck crops are doing well; shipments of early vegetables of all kinds are very heavy. Fruit trees are apparently loaded with fruit, and peaches and apples will be very abundant. Strawberries are ripening in central and western portions.

Fire at Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., Special.—Fire which broke out from an unknown cause in a warehouse of the North State Improvement Company, on the London wharf, at 1 o'clock Friday morning, caused an aggregate loss of about \$150,000, as follows: Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company buildings and the old Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley wharf, \$25,000; North State Improvement Company's building and wharf, \$15,000; S. P. McNair, grocery stock, \$12,000; three-fourths insured; steamboat Chocoma, \$1,000; three-fourths insured; James I. Metts, hay and grain, \$4,600; fully insured; Roger Moore's Sons & Co., \$3,000; fully insured; J. R. Turrendore Company, \$5,600; little insurance; C. C. Covington & Co., \$15,000; fully insured. Other losses were small.

Greensboro Female College,

NORTH CAROLINA.

Devoted to the Education of Young Women.

LARGE FACULTY OF 12 SPECIALISTS.

Schools of Music, Art, Elocution. Business and Literary Courses

Charges Moderate—Board \$10 Per Month.

Well equipped Laboratories for Individual Work, Library of more than 7,000 volumes for Reference and General Reading

College Building Heated by Steam, Lighted by Electricity.

Situated in the Center of a Campus of Forty Acres.

Elevation 800 feet above sea level. Health record unsurpassed.

Send for Catalogue.

DRED PEACOCK, President