

THE ENTERPRISE.

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

VOL. III.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1901.

NO. 7.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF HAWAII.

By SEWARD W. HOPKINS.

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CHAPTER XXXI.

The old Frenchman sobbed. "Now away home," I said gayly. "We came to find Helene and we found her. We were eager to be avenged, and our vengeance is of the sweetest. Gordon, this spot shall be sacred while you and I live. Every other temple of the Kamiohikanimani must be destroyed, but in this one we will perpetuate the memory of this great day of thanksgiving, when we found our sweet revenge."

"Hurray!" shrieked Jolroy Seacamp, who had up to that moment been like stone. "Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Now let the eagle scream. At the American Hotel every American in Hawaii shall, on the anniversary of this day every year, have meat and drink and all as free as air. Gosh! I thought I was going to be tongue-tied there for a spell. But pardon my—my apparent rudeness, ladies, I am so happy I am afraid I'll be a bit, and the good-natured fellow danced in glee and shook the head of first one and then another, and even shook his hands all around with the grinning soldiers. "Come, let us get off," I said. "Everything can be explained on the Aunoo."

"Explanations be hanged!" said Seacamp. "Ain't you had explanations enough? It's all clear enough, except that sacrifice business."

Helene laughed. "I hid Winnie," she said, "and Ninolan and Patua threw a sack of earth into the lake. That satisfied the priests, because they didn't know differently. But the soldiers came and carried you off before it could be explained, and we have been waiting and weeping for you ever since."

"Our weeping and waiting are over," said Winnie, as we left the place. "Our waiting, but not weeping, is over," I replied. "Uncle Tom is dead."

"Yes, poor Uncle Tom!" she said. "But he left us Helene. How my heart rejoiced that he had left us Helene!"

"One thing more remains to be explained," I said, as we led Winnie and Helene back to the landing-place. "How did you escape the torrent of lava, and upon what have you subsisted since?"

"There was no torrent," replied Helene. "A few great jets spouted hundreds of feet into the air, throwing the lava out on the mountain-side. None of it penetrated our hiding-place. But the eruption frightened the priests so that not one of them has been near us since. Ninolan and Patua brought us food—bananas, taro and rice. Ninolan and Patua have been kind and faithful. Patua is even now somewhere on the island looking for a way to get off."

"They shall be rewarded," I said. "They have earned it."

CHAPTER XXXII.

The world that was dark had grown light again. All Hawaii was stirred by the news of the restoration of Winnie and the discovery of my uncle's daughter. The first to congratulate me was President Dole.

Gordon's love walked straight into Winnie's heart. She loved him only less than the passionate devotion of Helene to me.

We were four happy people. Helene would not listen to any proposition of mine to make her the mistress of Uncle Tom's estate. She insisted that the will should stand and the fortune should be divided into thirds. Winnie was to receive her share and I mine. It did not make much difference to me, for what was Helene's would be of equal benefit to me. So Mr. Berkton and President Dole settled the estate in that way. All the smaller legacies were paid as Uncle Tom had desired, but they made very little inroad on the immense fortune. We found ourselves very wealthy. Even a third of Uncle Tom's fortune was a fortune in itself.

On the part of the ex-queen's adherents, Minister Willis, as you see, in the friendly footing and acknowledgment that his former understanding of the matter was superficial and faulty. There will be plenty for you to do in assisting us to make the name of Hawaii a proud one before the world. Gordon is where he belongs. You, Warrington, must go into the cabinet."

"Not now," I said. "And you must grant Gordon a leave of absence. It is our intention to take a journey to America and to Estrova. My priestess here has seen very little of the world, and a few months of travel and sight-seeing will do much to erase the pictures that must now linger in her brain."

"True, true," said President Dole. "Go, enjoy yourselves; but return. I need you both. In fact, I need all four of you."

"Do not fear that we may not return. There are too many heart-things that bind us to Hawaii," I replied, "and though some of them may be. It is not so, my priestess?"

"Yes," said Helene. "Hawaii must be our home, and in that happy and glorious future that is opening to us we shall live and forget the past—the strife, the sorrow, the trials, the dreams and vagaries that once enthralled me."

Then Doctor Warren and Doctor Tilling came up. "Well, we two have pulled you through a good many tough spots," said Tilling. "Mrs. Warrington owes us a debt of gratitude."

"I feel it, indeed I do," said Helene. "I bless you, children," said old Doctor Warren, before whose sacred head I bowed in reverence. "May God's blessing rest on you all. You are going away, so they tell me. Well, perhaps I shall not be here when you return, but take my blessing and love with you around the world."

Oh, what kind words were said that day. From all sides the expressions of regard were the sweetest. And the heavens beamed upon no fonder nor happier hearts than ours. The day before we were going to sail, Gordon lounged into the library from the porch, where he had been sitting, and saw me on a step-ladder nailing something in the wall.

"What the mischief are you up to now?" he asked. "Have you turned carpenter, gone deaf, or what?"

"None of them," I replied. "I am preparing a work of art upon which future generations will dwell with awe and admiration."

"Get your head out of the way so I can see it," he said. "I gave a nail a final rap and stepped down. Up on the wall, over a coral bracket, was a girde of brilliant stones from which the light flashed in bright colors. Under it was the legend: "Kamui, the last of the Priestesses of Pele."

Gordon laughed. When Winnie saw it she laughed. When Helene saw it she looked grave. But I surveyed it with pride. It did not, however, awe any future generation. Upon our return from our tour through America and Europe, Helene, who had become a very wise sort of wife, told me the thing down, and used the jewels for dress trimmings. I remonstrated.

"I want to keep that to remember the days on Kapatoli," I said. "She opened her big eyes and lifted her brows sadly. "Well, dear, you have me, and if you cannot remember those days when you look at me, I am sure these baubles would not refresh your memory."

COUNSEL ON CASE.

Argument Begun in the Schley Court of Investigation.

CHARGES AGAINST ADMIRAL REAP.

Schley and Sigbee Make Corrections in Their Testimony—The Formal Opening of Argument.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Schley court of inquiry reached the argument stage at the beginning of the afternoon session Monday. The morning sitting was devoted to listening to Admiral Schley and Captain Sigbee in making corrections of their testimony, which had been given previously, and the introduction by Judge Advocate Lemly of numerous documents bearing upon different phases of the inquiry. Admiral Schley and the latter read the following statement: "The court states that while it has admitted to its record a document presented by counsel for the applicant, which was issued to the applicant by the President of the United States, on August 19, 1898, the court does not recognize such document as the commission under which the applicant holds his present office in the navy."

Immediately after the reading of this statement the argument in the case was begun. Mr. Hanna, assistant to Judge Advocate Lemly, opening for the government. Speaking of the run of the flying squadron from Key West to Cienfuegos, Mr. Hanna said that the trip was not made as expeditiously as possible. He cited the fact that the Iowa, which went by way of Havana, made much better time. Mr. Hanna related the particulars of the meeting between Commodore Schley and Captain McCalla, as the former was on his way to Cienfuegos. "Captain McCalla," he said, "did not know that Commodore Schley was on his way to Cienfuegos, while Commodore Schley did know that McCalla had been there. Under such circumstances," he continued, "the ordinary rules governing the intercourse between senior and junior officers did not pertain. In that case the burden of calling for information fell upon the senior officer. Yet it is in evidence that the commodore did not request anything from Captain McCalla."

Mr. Hanna presented the following points covering these specifications which he said he had made in the form of inquiries: 1. Why the flying squadron was ill-arrived at Cienfuegos. 2. Why the squadron was held there after the receipt of Sampson's order written and dated at Havana, May 21, 1898. "Be at Santiago, May 21."

3. Why nothing was done to communicate with the Cubans after the receipt of the McCalla memorandum of May 23, 1898; and particularly why the three light signals which had attracted the admiral, were not investigated after Commodore Schley learned that there were Cubans in the neighborhood. "Here such signals were displayed."

4. Why order No. 6, directing that steps be taken to prevent the enemy from continuing work on certain new fortifications was not obeyed. 5. The nature and causes of the current said to have accounted for the steaming of the ships off shore at night, while on blockade at Cienfuegos.

6. Why after learning positively that the Spanish squadron was not there and accepting this report as conclusive, the commodore sent official letters and telegrams saying not that he would leave at once, but on the following day.

7. Why the commodore failed to report to any high authority that he actually did leave Cienfuegos on the evening of the 24th. If, as generally held, he did so, he did so, and generally.

8. Why irrespective of signals, orders, or aids from any source, the commanding officer of the flying squadron did not, while at Cienfuegos, of his own motion, and with the resources under his command, do something to gain information of the Spanish fleet. Mr. Hanna then took up the third specification of the report, concerning the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago. The testimony was, he said, uniform to the effect that the run was a slow one and that it did not proceed with dispatch as directed. "As to whether the fighting ships should have been held back for the Eagle I do not express an opinion before this court," said Mr. Hanna, and then toward the end of his speech he landed this squadron 25 miles south of Santiago, May 26 and then took up the retrograde movement. Mr. Hanna said there had been no explanation of the fact that the squadron had stopped 25 miles south of Santiago, nor of the circumstances that in passing the loaves of Santiago he had continued to the eastward, except that on the latter point Admiral Schley had said that at the time he was asleep.

President Will Go to Charleston. Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt has been invited to attend the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition to be held in Charleston, beginning December 2nd. The President said that he would attend if public business would permit. The committee told the President that he could set his own date, but suggested February 12, Lincoln's birthday. This caught the President's attention and he said he would attend on that date if possible.

Powder Magazine Explodes. Albuquerque, N. M., Special.—The powder magazine of the Santa Fe Pacific at Williams, containing 2,000 pounds of powder, exploded breaking window glass and injuring houses. The explosion was caused by sparks from a passing engine. The engineer and the crew escaped injury, but the cars and engine were wrecked. The damage will amount to many thousands of dollars.

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THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The President Designates November 28th as Thanksgiving Day.

Proclamation Roosevelt has issued his proclamation fixing Thursday, November 28, as a day of national thanksgiving. It follows:

A PROCLAMATION.

The season is nigh, when, according to the time-hallowed custom of our people, the President appoints a day as the special occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God.

This thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of our great and good President. We mourn President McKinley because we so loved and honored him, and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty, which, as a nation, we have thus far safely trod.

Yet in spite of this great disaster, it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that, as much has been given us, much will be expected of us, and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thanksgiving to the Almighty by the way in which, on this earth and at this time, each of us does his duty to his fellow-men.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 28th of this present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations and at their several homes and places of worship, reverently thank the Giver of all good for the countless blessings of our national life.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

"McKinley, The Forgiving." Washington, D. C., Special.—In the new book, "On the Great Highway," which appeared Saturday, James Creelman, after describing the death of President McKinley, says that when he last visited the White House Mr. McKinley said: "My one ambition is to be known as the President of the whole people. I have no other desire than to win that name. After all no American can harm his country without harming himself. This government has created by the people for themselves, and night or day, that thought is always in my mind. We are all together in this great political experiment. Some hard things have been written and said of me, but that sort of thing is a necessary incident of popular government. It must always be so. My plan is to forget the evil and remember only the good. I never despair of converting an opponent into a supporter. The bitterest critic I have can come to see me and he will find a warm hand to greet him. It is the only way for an American to live." "So he lived and so he died," adds the author. "Men of all parties will remember him as McKinley, the forgiving."

End of Commission. Washington, Special.—The industrial commission will cease to exist on December 15 by operation of law. The members of the commission are now at home mostly to vote in the coming State elections. A full meeting of the commission will be held next Wednesday. The industrial commission probably will remain in session most of the month, going over its final report. This will be embodied in one volume and will be submitted to Congress about the time the official existence of the commission expires.

Exposition Lost \$1,000,000. Buffalo, N. Y., Special.—The Pan-American Exposition ended at midnight Friday night. President John G. Milburn pressed an electric button at 12 o'clock and the lights in the famous electric tower grew dim for the last time. Slowly, one by one, the lights on post and pinnacle and tower faded away. A corps of buglers standing in the tower sounded "taps," and one of the greatest stories of the exposition, the electrical illumination passed away, and the exposition was ended. The financial loss will be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The total number of admissions for the six months was close to 3,000,000. The government exhibit, which is a beautiful and instructive collection, will be at once shipped to Charleston, S. C.

Eric's Reaction. Both British and Boers had severe losses in a fight near Great Marico river, in the Western Transvaal. Lord Kitchener says the Boers retreated.

British correspondents who traveled with the Duke of Cornwall compare the people of the United States unfavorably with the Canadians. A notable welcome is being prepared in Portsmouth and London for the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. The deaths of two persons in Liverpool are found to have been due to the plague. Martial Faugeron, who was convicted of murder in London, testified that he had been offered a fortune to kill Joseph Chamberlain. It is said Sir Thomas Lipton is trying to arrange to take all the products of a number of Southern Georgia farms.

A Riddle.

In 1899 the Missouri Historical Society gave a historical loan exhibit, to which were contributed objects of a general as well as local historic interest. During the temporary absence of the librarian one day a porter called and left an oil portrait with the janitor, but did not tell the name of the owner nor the subject of the picture. On opening it the librarian saw the face of a man apparently about thirty years of age, with small brown eyes, a great deal of curly reddish-brown hair, high color, straight nose and a decided expression of scorn on the mouth. Altogether a decided air of distinction rests upon the face. The man is dressed in the high stock, white tie and rolling black collar which distinguish portraits painted during the first quarter of the last century. The picture was hung during the exhibit with the query attached, "Who is this gentleman?" and so it hangs on the historical society's walls to-day. It was never called for, and though copied in numerous papers with the request that it be identified or named the mysterious owner has never made himself known, nor has he parted with the secret of the stanger's identity. Suggestions have been offered from time to time but none of them has seemed satisfactory, and the question still remains, "Who is this gentleman?"—Druggists Circular.

Germany appears to be paying strict attention to the morals of her people. Notwithstanding the great increase in population in that country only 689 persons were condemned and punished for perjury in 1899, as against 1,014 in 1882.

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GEO. W. NEWELL, Attorney-at-Law, WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. CO. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect: January 15th, 1901.

SOUTH		NORTH	
No. 57. Daily.	No. 56. Daily.	No. 58. Daily.	No. 55. Daily.
7:55 Lv. Darlington, Ar.	8:15 Lv. Sumter, Ar.	8:30 Lv. Sumter, Ar.	8:45 Lv. Sumter, Ar.
8:00 Lv. Sumter, Ar.	8:15 Lv. Sumter, Ar.	8:30 Lv. Sumter, Ar.	8:45 Lv. Sumter, Ar.
8:45 Lv. Sumter, Ar.	9:00 Lv. Sumter, Ar.	9:15 Lv. Sumter, Ar.	9:30 Lv. Sumter, Ar.
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11:15 Lv. Sumter, Ar.	11:30 Lv. Sumter, Ar.	11:45 Lv. Sumter, Ar.	12:00 Lv. Sumter, Ar.

Trains 32 and 33 carry through Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars between New York and Mason via Augusta.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. CO. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. TRAINS GOING SOUTH. Dated Jan. 15, 1901. No. 55, No. 56.

Leave Wilmington	P. M.	Arrive Florence	P. M.
7:45	8:00	7:25	7:40
8:00	8:15	7:40	7:55
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