

# THE ENTERPRISE.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

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

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VOL. III.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1901.

NO. 12.

## GOLD AND SILVER

Statistics of the Country's Product of Precious Metals.

### WORK OF THE MINT FOR THE YEAR

A Suggestion to Raise the Country's Stock of Subsidiary Coin to Meet Our Needs.

Washington, D. C. Special.—The report of Mr. George E. Roberts, director of the mint, upon the operations of the mint service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, has been completed. The coinage of the mint during the fiscal year amounted to 176,999,132 pieces, of the value of \$136,346,761. Of this \$99,065,715 was in gold; \$24,298,950 was in silver dollars, \$10,966,648 was in fractional silver and \$2,009,568 was in minor coin.

The coinage of silver dollars during the year was wholly from the stock of bullion accumulated under the act of July 14, 1890. The amount of this bullion on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year was \$2,268,854 standard ounces, and at the end of the year \$2,622,927 standard ounces. The coinage of this bullion has been accelerated to enable the treasury to retire the treasury notes issued on its purchase and at the same time supply the pressing demand which has existed throughout the year for the small denominations of money required in retail trade.

The original deposits of gold at the mints and assay offices amount to \$153,101,580, an increase of \$19,151,561 over the preceding year. Of this \$27,906,483 was in foreign coin; \$17,600,483 that of Great Britain, nearly all being from Australia and \$50,455,600 that of Japan.

The estimated production of gold in the United States during the calendar year 1900 was \$79,171,000, and notwithstanding the fact that this country led the world in production, it exported \$12,596,016. The production of North America, practically all of which comes to the United States, was \$116,151,500.

The world's coinage of gold in the calendar year of 1900 was \$354,936,497, and of silver \$1,170,300,000. The industrial consumption of gold in the United States during the calendar year 1900 is estimated at \$16,667,500 and of the world, approximately \$75,000,000.

The stock of subsidiary coin in the country is limited by law to \$100,000,000 and on November 1st, 1901, the existing stock was \$90,613,512. The report says that it is not improbable that before another Congress shall have opportunity to act, the growing needs of the country will have absorbed the entire amount authorized. It is suggested that the limit of the country's stock of subsidiary coin be raised to at least \$120,000,000. No good reason is apparent, says the report, why the coinage of dollar pieces should not be allowed to cease and all of the silver on hand be used in subsidiary coinage.

**The Bonine Trial.**  
Washington, Special.—Counsel for the defense in the trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., Saturday, precipitated a lengthy argument over the right to ask an expert witness certain hypothetical questions bearing on the hip wound of Ayres. The court directed the jury to retire during the discussion. The defense stated that it would endeavor to show by the witness, Dr. W. P. Carr, that the government's contention that Ayres received this wound at long range, was wholly untenable from the very nature of the wound. The court will render its decision Monday.

**Roosevelt's First Bill.**  
Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt Saturday signed the first bill sent to him by Congress, thus creating the first law to be enacted under his administration. It was the act to admit free of duty and to permit the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

**A Negro Lynched.**  
Lake Charles, La., Special.—Sail Poydras, a negro, who cut Chief Deputy Richard and wife seriously Thursday night, was lynched here Saturday morning. Poydras was arrested at Welsh and the officers were about to lodge him in the parish prison, when a mob overpowered the guards, took charge of Poydras, and hanged him to an electric light pole.

**Married by Telegraph.**  
Bowling Green, Ky., Special.—Miss Maude Wilcutt stood in the telegraph office here and became the bride of Dr. J. W. Simmons, of Peaster, Tex. They were married by wire. The questions were asked from the Texas end by a justice of the peace and were answered by Miss Wilcutt. Miss Wilcutt at present is teaching school in Butler county. She and Dr. Simmons recently met while travelling. The operator and newspaper acquaintances were the Bowling Green witnesses to the marriage. Mrs. Simmons will leave next week for Texas to join her husband.

**Squadron Goes to Cuba.**  
New York, Special.—The United States first-class battleship Kearsarge left port early Sunday afternoon to join the North Atlantic squadron. She was fully bunkered and it is thought she will proceed direct to Havana where the other vessels of the squadron are due to arrive on the 17th instant to remain until the 30th, the programme of the annual winter cruise having been changed at the request of General Wood that the squadron be allowed to remain in the port of Havana for Christmas.

## THE BAPTISTS MEET.

Much Enthusiasm at the State Convention.

The Baptist State Convention held its session in Winston-Salem last week. This body, representative of one of our leading religious denominations, was composed of more than 500 members, from all sections of the State. Many interesting reports were made, showing the great progress of the Baptists during the past year. The reports on missions and education were especially fine. The sermons and addresses were up to the highest standard.

A staff correspondent of the Charlotte News, writing Saturday from the scene of the convention, says: "Everything is rejoicing over the magnificent meeting last night and everybody feels good that the debt on the Baptist Female University has been taken care of."

The speech of Governor Aycock last night is the talk of the town. It was another great speech as the Governor only can make.

"The important work of the convention is about completed. To-day will see its conclusion, and the unanimous verdict is that it has been a great convention."

"Durham was selected as the place for holding the next session convention. Among the notable events of last night's session was a speech by President C. D. McRee of the Normal College and a subscription of twenty-five dollars to the Baptist University."

"The first business of this morning's session was the report of the committee on Baptist history. Dr. J. G. Huffman, of Henderson, was elected editor of the historical papers. The report on periodicals commends the Biblical Recorder, North Carolina Baptist, Charity and Children, Skyland Baptist and Wake Forest Student."

"The report on the Baptist Orphanage showed the addition of orphan shops, water works, printing outfit, etc. There is an enrollment of 240 orphans. Every room for boys is filled, and little room remains for girls. Much more room is needed. A collection of six hundred dollars was raised for the orphanage water works. Convention adjourned to meet again this afternoon."

Governor Aycock was present as a delegate and was introduced to the convention as "Brother Aycock." He said he would speak to help Dr. Vann out but he must also speak for the education of all the children in this State. The want of power of the Baptists in the past has been due to the want of education. Every child must be taught to read and write. It is an object worthy of the great denomination all over the State. He has seen that the people are anxious to be taxed for schools. The State has a proud history. If you are proud of it, remember mothers taught their children for one hundred years never to turn their backs to the enemy. We were great in all we knew. There never has been a day when we had not some lawyers, statesmen and judges as great as any, but it is the education of the people that makes a great State. In the task of the education of all, how can it be done better than in the education of the women. He was glad the time has come when the women are the teachers. "In the name of all Baptists, I tell Dr. Vann the Baptist University will not go down. Others may stop by the way but the Baptists cannot fall from grace. They have done their women a great injustice. We speak of the gallant gentlemen who put down his cloak to keep his Queen's feet dry, but let 20,000 more of women than men grow up illiterate. If this debt cannot be paid let us never tell women that we love them, for we can't do it and tell the truth. Give Dr. Vann room and I will guarantee that before the end of my administration he will have 1,000 students."

The Governor paid a glowing tribute to Salem Academy and said: "We want young women as teachers and missionaries of education to evangelize the State in education and North Carolina will be the greatest State in the world. Rise, men, and free your university from debt."

The Convention was swept off its feet. Contributions to raise the debt began spontaneously. Among the contributions were Tar River Association, \$5,000; Raleigh churches, \$5,000; Asheville church, \$1,000; Buncombe Association, \$1,000; J. B. Justice, \$1,000; West Chowan, \$2,000; Wilmington church, \$1,000; Liberty Association, \$500; Mecklenburg and Cabarrus Association, \$1,000; Flat River Association, \$500. When with \$100,000 the goal announced by Dr. Mars said: "Let no man leave his house till the amount is raised." An anonymous contribution of \$500 was then given and the Union Association added \$500. The amount was raised.

The convention adjourned on Saturday. Sunday the pulpits of the Twin City were occupied by leading ministers of the convention.

**Brief Mention.**  
It was announced in New York Thursday that the Continental Tobacco Company has purchased the control of the Wetmore Tobacco Company, of St. Louis.

The coroner's jury found that the disastrous collision on the Wabash Railroad near Seneca, Mich., last Wednesday night between trains 13 and 4 was caused by the negligence of the Wabash Railroad Company and the trainmen of train No. 4.

James J. Jeffries whipped Gas Ruhnke at San Francisco Friday night in the second round. A large crowd witnessed the fight.

Sir William McCormack, Bart, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, died at Bath, England, Wednesday. He was born in 1836.

Dr. Cameron Mann was Wednesday consecrated a bishop of the missionary district of North Dakota, at Grace Episcopal church, Kansas City.

Secretary Long will not be able to attend the ceremonies incident to the presentation of a silver service to the battleship Illinois, at Fort Monroe.

## CONGRESS AT WORK.

Debates of Our National Lawmakers Day By Day.

### THE HOUSE.

Second Day.—The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and the session was opened with prayer by the chaplain. The reading of President Roosevelt's message occupied the entire session.

Third Day.—The House held no session, having adjourned over to Thursday.

Fourth Day.—The House adjournment was continued over, no session being held.

Sixth Day.—Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, presented to his Republican colleagues of the committee a revenue tariff bill for the Philippines, which he had drawn to meet the conditions of the recent Supreme Court decision.

The Payne bill is quite brief, with two main features, viz: applying the Dingley law as against Philippine exports to this country, and applying the Philippine commissions tariff schedule to goods entering the Philippines. A further section grants a rebate of customs tax on goods which have paid an internal revenue tax in this country. There is no proviso in the measure that it shall be temporary, so that the rate, if imposed, would be applicable until Congress otherwise acted.

During the discussion on the bill it developed that Mr. Russell, of Connecticut, and some other Republican members, strongly favored a proviso to the bill offered by Mr. Payne, by which the tariff rates would be scaled down from 15 to 20 per cent on goods passing between the United States and the Philippines.

This was urged on the ground that Great Britain now had 40 per cent of the trade of the Philippines, and Germany and other European countries held a considerable percentage, while the United States had but 8 per cent of the trade.

Secretary Root appeared before the committee and urged the continuance of the present Philippine tariff. After the meeting to-day the members stated that while no conclusion had been reached, the bill was practically determined. The tariff rates of November 15 would be applied against goods entering the Philippines and the Dingley rates against goods entering the United States from the Philippines.

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Third Day.—Senator Hale introduced a number of bills, drafts of which had been prepared at the Navy Department and were recommended by Secretary Long. One provides for creating four Vice admirals and reducing the number of rear admirals to fourteen; all others to increase the number of lieutenants from 300 to 350, and the number of junior lieutenants and ensigns from 450 to 600; to change the title naval cadet to midshipman and increase the number of cadets by allowing ten annual appointments by the President.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, introduced the anti-trust bill which passed the House during the last session of Congress, but which failed to pass the Senate. As introduced by the Arkansas Senator the bill is unamended.

The President sent to the Senate the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty for an isthmian canal. In executive session the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was received and referred to the committee on foreign relations. No remarks were made apropos of its presentation.

Fourth Day.—The Senate entered upon the field of debate for the first time since the session began. The suppression of anarchy was the theme on which Senator Thomas, of Maryland, made an extended and carefully-prepared speech, followed by some brief remarks by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, on the difficulties in the way of dealing with anarchist assassination. Mr. McCoin, of service, the senator gave special interest and value to the careful examination which he had made of the legal authorities. He maintained that Congress had full power under the constitution to enact a Federal law punishing with death any person killing a President or assassinating a President with intent to kill, or aiding, inciting or procuring such an act. He favored rigid provisions in the immigration laws for the deportation of alien anarchists. Much of the speech was devoted to an explanation of the dangerous doctrines of anarchy and the extent to which these doctrines had been propagated within recent years.

Sixth Day.—In the Senate Mr. Devoe, of New York, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$75,000 in aid of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition at Charleston. The resolution was passed.

By the terms of the resolution the appropriation is to be used for the transportation and installation of a government exhibit at Charleston.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill giving the United States jurisdiction in cases of lynching and making the crime of participation in lynchings punishable by death.

Other bills were introduced by Fearece, authorizing the use of \$100,000 of the unclaimed funds of the Freedmen's Bureau for the establishment of a home for aged and infirm colored people.

By Mr. Mooney, appropriating \$15,000 annually for the support of an institution for the industrial education of women.

**Mistake in the Amount.**  
"The prisoner offered this court a bribe of 50 cents to turn him loose," said the indignant crossroads justice. "No, your honor," replied the lawyer, "it was \$2." "Now, that's something like it, and I stand corrected," replied the justice. "Let him go."—Atlanta Constitution.

A man rises in the esteem of others when he falls into a fortune.

## ARE AT IT AGAIN.

Tilman and McLaurin Air Their Views in the Senate.

### A VERY DRAMATIC SCENE ENSUES

The Senior South Carolina Senator Asks the Junior Senator That They Tender Their Joint Resignations.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Senate chamber was the scene of a highly dramatic episode Monday, when Senator Tilman, of South Carolina, challenged his colleague, Senator McLaurin, to resign with him on the spot, in order, to use his language, that they might be able "to wash their dirty hands at home." McLaurin did not take up the gauge. The exciting clash between the two Senators was the direct sequel of the very bitter controversy which arose between them in South Carolina last spring. McLaurin arose to a question of personal privilege Monday and proceeded to expound the charge that he had made against McLaurin in his own State for acts and views which did not meet the approval of certain Democratic leaders. He declared that he was being humiliated, and, according to public prints, was to be excluded from the Democratic caucus, because he had acted upon certain public issues in a way which he considered was for the best interest of the country and the people of his State. He announced himself a believer in the old Democracy and after denouncing the new Democratic leaders who, he said, had brought destruction upon the party, declared that he could not be driven from his old allegiance into a party with which he did not care to affiliate. Mr. McLaurin's statements drew the fire of Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, who denied that he had any "ulterior motives" in not inviting Mr. McLaurin to enter the caucus. From Mr. Tilman it brought forth a review of the whole controversy in the course of which Mr. Hoar, on occasion to express the opinion that it was very doubtful whether both the South Carolina seats were not in reality vacant. He contended that when the resignations were offered last spring to the Governor, they could not thereafter be withdrawn and that they became immediately operative. He cited a precedent and suggested that the committee on privileges and elections should look into the matter.

The climax came when Senator Tilman challenged Mr. McLaurin to join with him in preparing a joint resignation and handing them to the presiding officer of the Senate. This challenge, however, Mr. McLaurin did not accept and the episode was brought to an abrupt close by a motion by Senator Long that the Senate go into executive session.

At the conclusion of the morning business there was something of a stir in the chamber when Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, arose to a question of personal privilege. He presented a huge pile of manuscript. "I arise to a question of personal privilege in connection with the published statement that I have been excluded from participation in Democratic caucus," he announced. With evidence of colic he declared that he had been excluded from the caucus. He explained that if such was the case and if he was to be without assignment upon committees, the right of his State, which he in part represented in the Senate, would suffer. The personal effect of an exclusion from representation on committees was, he said, not of so much importance as its effect upon the State of South Carolina.

By this time the entire Senate was interested. Several Republicans crossed the political aisle to the Democratic side the better to listen to what Mr. McLaurin had to say. Mr. Tilman, of South Carolina, said he would be silent did he not fear that the movement against him was one to keep alive sectionalism. For many years the people of the South had realized that the tariff was a national benefit. Mr. McLaurin recalled the fact that although Samuel J. Randall had advocated a protective tariff, he had been voted for in a Democratic national convention for President. Hancock, although he declared that the tariff was a local issue, had been nominated for President, and David B. Hill, although he opposed the income tax, had not been read out of the Democratic party. Mr. Tilman, of South Carolina, was on his feet when Mr. Jones concluded in his characteristic way he announced that while his name had not been mentioned, he realized that he was the man at this time, make an extended reply. Briefly, then, he reviewed the controversy between himself and Senator McLaurin, which led to the joint tender of their resignations to the Governor, and of South Carolina last spring, and told of the Governor's suggestion that the resignations be withdrawn. Mr. Tilman said he contended that the Governor was simply "a box into which we had put letters for the Legislature," and they could not undo their act, but that Mr. McLaurin has hastened to withdraw his letter. Mr. Tilman said he would withdraw the record of about 200 cases in the history of the government where Senators had resigned, and Mr. McLaurin enjoyed the enviable distinction of being the only one who had withdrawn his resignation after offering it.

Mr. McLaurin's charge of conspiracy to humiliate him by barring him from the Democratic caucus, Mr. Tilman called attention to the fact that he had not been in Washington during the extra session of the Senate last Spring. "This conspiracy," he said, "is a dream conjured up by him. It is the creation of his own brain."

In conclusion Mr. Tilman, with a sweep of his arm, adjured his Democratic colleagues not to "fret" about the charge that they were conspiring to discredit Mr. McLaurin at home because "his crowd was demoralized, cowed and whipped."

Mr. McLaurin made no reply to Mr. Tilman, but he arose for a moment to reply to Senator Jones, to say that he did not desire that there could be any lasting personal ill-feeling that there had been an "ulterior purpose" in any-

thing he had done. "I thought I was justified in saying what I did," said he. "I accept his disclaimer."

"I disclaim nothing," retorted Mr. Jones, without rising from his seat. "I simply contradicted him." "I thank the Senator for his courtesy," observed Mr. McLaurin, bowing with mock deference, as he took his seat.

Mr. Tilman, of Massachusetts, addressed himself to the equality of the resignations, which the South Carolina Senators had sent to the Governor of their State. He declared that the resignation of a legislative officer was the office at once, and that he doubted whether such resignation could be withdrawn. He said that Speaker Blaine had held upon one occasion in the House contrary to the English mode, that a legislative officer cannot resign. He said that a man could not be kept in office against his will, raised a laugh by observing that by his opinion action of the Senate had been held upon one occasion in the House contrary to the English mode, that a legislative officer cannot resign. He said that a man could not be kept in office against his will, raised a laugh by observing that by his opinion action of the Senate had been held upon one occasion in the House contrary to the English mode, that a legislative officer cannot resign.

Mr. Tilman said he had himself been of the same opinion, although he was not a lawyer and he withdrew his resignation from the Governor of the State. He had added that he withdrew it if it was lawful to do so. He suggested that the judiciary committee should look into the matter as he should enjoy nothing so much as watching the dirty lines at home. Jumping to his feet, Mr. McLaurin declared, in ringing tones, that he was ready to meet his colleague at any place or at any time, for the discussion of the issues between them. Thereupon, in the most dramatic fashion, Mr. Tilman challenged his colleague to resign on the spot. "Let us draw up the papers now," said he, "and tender them to this court," pointing with outstretched arm toward the presiding officer, and then he sat down.

All eyes were turned upon Mr. McLaurin, as Mr. Tilman paused as if waiting for his colleague to accept the challenge. But Mr. McLaurin, although looking him steadily in the eye, did not rise from his seat or make a reply.

Mr. Hoar again took the floor and explained in detail the occasion upon which Speaker Blaine had held that a resignation immediately vacated a seat in the House. A resolution for the expulsion of a member from South Carolina was about to be voted upon, and the member, knowing that the resolution would be adopted, sent his resignation to the chair with the intention of addressing the House and then offering to resign. The resolution was taken. As soon as Speaker Blaine saw the nature of the communication sent to him he immediately declared the seat vacant, thus putting an end to all further proceedings. Mr. Hoar, upon the fact that the resignation of a member of the South Carolina Senators had been correctly stated, it was doubtful whether they were entitled to seats upon the floor of the Senate at this time. He thought the committee on privileges and elections should inquire into the matter. Mr. Tilman said he was glad that his own legal instinct had been backed up by such an eminent authority as the chairman of the judiciary committee. If his colleague would vacate his seat as well as his (Tilman's) he would be glad to sign it. As long as he represented the people on the floor, he said, in conclusion, he proposed to represent them bravely and not in the fashion which would be the case in this point arose and announced with a smile on his face that while the resignations were preparing, he would move that the Senate go into executive session. The motion was carried. After half an hour had elapsed, closed doors the Senate adjourned.

**Grand Jury Defends People.**  
New Orleans, Special.—Judge James M. Thompson, in opening the District Court in Washington parish, the scene of the recent burning of a negro at the stake, followed by a riot in Balltown, where several lives were lost, called the attention of the grand jury to these occurrences, and urged it to take action to maintain the good name of the community, which had been much injured. The grand jury, however, reported that the men who participated in the burnings were among the best citizens of the county and nothing but a desire to protect those who are nearest and dearest to them would move them to undertake such measures.

**Police Chief Resigns.**  
Columbus, Ga., Special.—Chief of Police Wiley Williams, of this city, has tendered his resignation to the police board to take effect December 15. Chief Williams is one of the four members of the board of directors of the National Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada and president of the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs. He had recently been re-elected for his ninth term as chief of police of this city. He resigns to enter other business.

**Could Grant No More.**  
London, Special.—The Times, in an editorial on the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, says it is hard to see how Great Britain could concede more without pretending to give what she did not possess, namely, the rights and incidents of territorial sovereignty. "That fact, however," says the Times, "would not weaken the objections of those Senators anxious to oppose anything making for good relations with Great Britain." As President Roosevelt and public opinion both seem to favor the treaty, we venture to hope that it will surmount the threatened obstruction.

**Druggists in Conference.**  
Birmingham, Ala., Special.—The wholesale and jobbing druggists of Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana are holding a conference here, and while very little information is given out, it is stated that measures will be adopted bearing upon the purchase and sale of goods. Warfare, it is thought, will be made against price cutters in the States named.

## Atlantic Coast Line.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Dated Nov. 24th, 1901.

### TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 23, No. 33, No. 103, No. 41.	Daily.	Ex. Sun. Daily.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Lv. Weldon	11 00	9 30				
At Rocky Mount	1 00	10 32				
Lv. Tarboro	12 22	7 22				
Lv. Rocky Mount	1 05	10 05	7 02	5 15		
Lv. Wilson	1 09	11 10	8 31	5 36		
Lv. Seema	2 55	11 59				
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	1 12				
At Florence	7 35	3 15				
			P.M.	A.M.		
At Goldsboro		9 20		6 45		
Lv. Magnolia				7 31		
At Wilmington				9 25		
				P.M.	A.M.	
Train No. 49 leaves Rocky Mount at 12 32 p. m., Wilson 2 40 p. m., Goldsboro 3 15 p. m., leaves Magnolia 4 35 p. m., arrives Wilmington 6 p. m.						

### TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 78, No. 102, No. 32, No. 40.	Daily.	Ex. Sun. Daily.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Lv. Florence	10 05	9 05				
Lv. Fayetteville	12 40	10 09				
Lv. Seema	2 10	11 25				
At Wilson	3 57	12 07				
			A.M. <td>P.M.<td></td><td></td></td>	P.M. <td></td> <td></td>		
Lv. Wilmington		7 00		8 39		
Lv. Magnolia		7 30		9 09		
Lv. Goldsboro		7 50		9 27		
			P.M. <td>A.M.<td></td><td></td></td>	A.M. <td></td> <td></td>		
Lv. Wilson	2 35	8 29	11 34	10 45		
At Rocky Mount	3 30	9 00	12 10	11 23		
At Tarboro				9 34		
Lv. Tarboro	2 31					
Lv. Rocky Mount	3 50	12 43				
At Weldon				1 07		
				P.M. <td>A.M.<td>P.M.</td></td>	A.M. <td>P.M.</td>	P.M.
Train No. 45 leaves Wilmington 9 30 a. m., Magnolia 11 05 a. m., Goldsboro 12 26 a. m., Wilson 1 18 p. m., and arrives at Rocky Mount at 1 53 p. m.						

Yadkin Division Main Line.—Train leaves Wilmington, 9:10 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12:20 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12:42 p. m., arrives Sanford 1:58 p. m., returning leaves Sanford 3:05 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 4:29 p. m., leave Fayetteville 4:30 p. m., arrives Wilmington 7:15 p. m.

Bennettsville Branch.—Train leaves Bennettsville 10 a. m., Maxton 9:05 a. m., Red Springs, 9:32 a. m., Parkton 10:41 a. m., Hope Mills 10:55 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 4:45 p. m., Hope Mills 5:00 p. m., Red Springs 5:43 p. m., Maxton 6:16 p. m., arrives Bennettsville 7:15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No. 78 at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railway, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air-Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:15 p. m., Halifax 3:29 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 4:10 p. m., Greenville 5:47 p. m., Kinston 6:15 p. m., returning leaves Kinston 7:30 a. m., Greenville 8:30 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:05 a. m., Weldon 11:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:00 a. m., and 2:45 p. m., arrive Parlane 8:55 a. m., and 4:10 p. m., returning leave Parlane 11:10 a. m., and 5:22 p. m., arrive Washington 12:30 a. m., and 6:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 4:35 p. m., and 2:45 p. m., Sunday 4:35 p. m., arrives Plymouth 6:25 p. m., 6:30 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:30 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 9:55 a. m., 11:00 a. m., Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 5:00 a. m., leaves Smithfield 7:00 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 7:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 8:25 a. m.

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