

THE ENTERPRISE.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

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

VOL. III.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1902.

SINGLE COPIES 5 CENTS.

NO. 16.

FAVOR ARBITRATION.

Plans Are Discussed By The Pan-American Congress.

IT IS TO BE BROUGHT TO AN ISSUE

The Delegates Who Favor The Compulsory Plan Are Determined That It Shall Be Adopted.

Mexico City, Special.—It is thought now that the arbitration question in the Pan-American Conference will be determined one way or another in a very short time. Whether or not the solution will be the disruption of the conference will depend on whether then ten delegations who favor compulsory arbitration will accept a compromise measure to be offered to them tomorrow on the lines suggested by W. J. Buchanan, of the United States delegation. The Mexican delegation will, however, present the compromise. Monday afternoon some of the extreme advocates of compulsory arbitration were somewhat afraid of the defection of the Mexicans, and it is a matter of fact, almost certain, that the compromise to be offered by the Mexicans will involve some modification of their own attitude.

It is pointed out that when the Mexican delegation proposed a plan whereby all the delegations were to apply for admittance to The Hague Conference, while those favoring compulsory arbitration were to sign an agreement among themselves embodying that principle, they were under the impression that this solution was agreeable to all the delegations, including the Chilianians. Now the Chilianians claim that they did not understand the matter; in that light, and the Mexicans were under an erroneous impression. The Chilianians say they were never agreeable to this compromise. The Mexicans therefore feel that as the compromise was suggested under an erroneous impression on the part of Chilian's attitude, it is incumbent upon them now to suggest some other plan with the hope that it will be agreeable to all. It is again pointed out that one solution is that the delegations favoring the compulsory plan of arbitration should present it in an open session of the conference and not through the committee. It is by no means certain that if this solution, already reflected and offered once by the ten, is offered again it will be accepted. In any event the ten delegations favoring compulsory arbitration are determined to bring the matter to an issue this week.

Good-Bye To Two.

Washington, Special.—Secretary Gage's letter of resignation, dated December 19th, and President Roosevelt's reply, were made public at the White House. Mr. Gage thanks the President for confidence bestowed and expresses earnest desire for the highest success of the administration. In his reply the President says:

"Your service to the nation has been rendered at the cost of loss to you—heavy loss, from a material standpoint—as must ever be the case with a man like you, who deliberately abandons the comparative ease and the high pecuniary rewards of a large private business for the exhausting work of the position you have so honorably filled during the last five years." In a letter to Postmaster General Smith accepting the latter's resignation, the President says: "I deeply regret that we are no longer to serve side by side, and I earnestly wish you well in the future and bid you God-speed in your new duties, for wherever you may be, the weight of your influence is sure to be potent on the side of clean and honest government."

Wages Increased.

Philadelphia, Special.—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced to its train and yard men that with few exceptions their wages had been adjusted to date from January 1. This notice means an increase in most instances. The increase will require the payment of several hundred thousand dollars a month more than is now paid on the road, and affects 20,000 men.

Long and Short Haul.

Washington, Special.—The United States Supreme Court rendered an opinion holding as valid the State constitution of Kentucky, concerning long and short hauls by railroad companies, and the statutes enacted under that provision of the constitution. The case on which the decision was rendered was a proceeding against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, which company was indicted under the law upon the charge of making a greater charge for a short haul than for a long haul, and a fine was assessed. The verdict of the lower State courts was favorable to the State law and constitution and this finding was affirmed by the State Court of Appeals.

Southern Securities Company.

Trenton, N. J., Special.—The Southern Securities Company, capital \$100,000, was incorporated. This company is given practically the same power as those that were conferred upon the Northern Securities Company, which was organized to assume control of the Northern Pacific and other railroads. The incorporators of the company named today are David H. Taylor, Edward R. Osburn, of New York, and E. K. McLaren, of Jersey City.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

A Report of Great Value to the People of the State.

Agricultural statistics will form one of the most interesting features of the forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing, Mr. H. B. Varner. Advance sheets, prepared by Chief Clerk W. E. Falson, give a great deal of interesting information relating to the farming classes.

The following average tables are compiled from blanks filled out by representative farmers from every county in the State. The farmers always respond promptly. In this chapter is also published letters showing the needs and condition of farm labor.

The returns were received during the period from June 15 to October 1, 1901, which explains the difference in the selling price of cotton and other products shown in table No. 5.

Table No. 1 shows an increase of 12.1 per cent. in value of land in twenty-one counties. Seventy-six counties report no change. Eighty-two counties report fertility of land maintained, and fifteen report fertility not maintained. Forty-seven counties report tendency to have smaller farms, nine larger and twenty-one no change.

Table No. 2 shows that the mode of living in ninety counties is improved. Sixty-three counties report the cost of living negro labor unreliable, and one reports no negro labor. Thirty-nine counties report employment regular.

Table No. 3 shows the highest wages of men \$11.52, and the lowest \$6.85. The highest wages of women is \$9.75, and the lowest \$3.20. The wages of children is \$7.50. Forty-six counties report an increase in wages and fifty-one report no change. These figures show an average increase of nearly 20 per cent over 1900.

Table No. 4 shows that sixty seven counties produce corn at a cost of \$2.65 per 500-pound bale. Eighty-six counties produce wheat at a cost of 61 cents per bushel. Ninety-five counties produce corn at a cost of 42 cents per bushel. Ninety-four counties produce oats at a cost of 31 cents per bushel. Fifty-four counties produce duck tobacco at a cost of \$8.49 per 100 pounds.

Table No. 5 shows the market price of cotton 8 cents per pound, wheat \$9.75, and the lowest \$3.20. The wages of children is \$7.50. Forty-six counties report an increase in wages and fifty-one report no change. These figures show an average increase of nearly 20 per cent over 1900.

Table No. 6 indicates that the educational condition is good in three counties, fair in forty-one, poor in fifty-three. The moral condition is good in twenty-one counties, fair in seventy-three, and poor in three. The financial condition is good in one, fair in forty-three, and poor in fifty-three.

The question, "Do you favor a compulsory school law?" was answered by 85 per cent. "Yes," and by 15 per cent. "No."

Increased Valuations.

The Corporation Commission has prepared a statement showing the increased assessment to be \$39,32,234.

The increase in real and personal property is placed at \$21,522,453, which is in accordance with the official figures from the State Auditor's office published in the News and Observer Christmas day.

The figures of the Corporation Commission are based on complete returns from 91 counties, and estimated figures based on partial returns from five counties. Only one county is not included. The News and Observer's figures from 90 counties showed that the increase in real and personal property over last year is \$20,151,978. The Corporation Commission's figures from 96 counties show an increase of \$21,522,453.

The total valuations from all sources are \$329,425,593 as compared with \$309,097,559 last year and \$287,239,553 in 1899. This gives an increase of \$20,328,034. One of the largest sources of the increase, aside from the real and personal property is the corporate excess tax, which is \$5,867,696. This is the tax the corporations pay on capital stock.

The Department of Insurance makes a good showing; the increase in the amount of revenue paid into the treasury last year by that department, being \$34,471.45.

The increase in tax returns in detail are as follows:

Real estate	\$172,728,563	\$166,444,253
Personal prop.	107,824,469	93,506,612
Cor. excesses	5,867,696	
Prop. Cor. Com.	45,148,786	42,510,267
B. and L. Ass.	604,131	287,203

Totals... \$329,425,593 \$309,097,553

The gross income for 1901 are \$14,839,531, yielding a revenue of \$18,196 which is an increase of \$13,123.70 over the amount of revenue received in 1900. The gross income for 1900 were \$12,912,371, yielding a revenue of \$5,265,61. The increase in revenue equals a valuation of \$1,282,455.

The above statement is compiled from reports of Register of Deeds of the various counties of the State and personal property, and that part relating to banks and corporations is from the certificates of the auditor of the State.

President to Be Invited.

Washington, Special.—Rev. I. Garland Penn, of Atlanta, who had charge of the negro exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, called upon President Roosevelt and arranged for the reception of delegates on Saturday, January 19, who are to invite him to a Young Negroes Christian Congress, in Atlanta, next August, which is to consider the moral and spiritual training of young colored people. President Roosevelt told Rev. Penn that he spoke upon the movement to be promoted by the Atlanta congress with him.

BRYAN ON BOERS.

Makes a Vigorous Speech Favoring Their Independence

GLAD OF WHAT WAR COST ENGLAND

Four Thousand People Present and Heartily Applaud the Sentiments of the Speaker.

Cleveland, Special.—Four thousand people attended a pro-Boer meeting in Gray's Arena Sunday afternoon. There was enthusiastic applause for every expression of sympathy and encouragement for the struggling Boers. An unexpected event in the meeting was the appearance of Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, who is in this city as the guest of Mayor Johnson. When the committee in charge of the meeting learned that the Democratic leader was in the city an invitation was sent to him and the mayor to attend and address the gathering. Both gentlemen accepted, and when, towards the close of other speeches, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Johnson entered the hall, the whole audience rose on mass and repeatedly shouted "Bryan!" and "Johnson!" and greeted them with hurrah and hand-clapping. The audience was composed mostly of men, although a number of women were present. The tri-color of the Boer republic was a prominent feature of the assembly's decorations and little streamers were tied in the button holes of many of the men. Upon the stage were several native Boers who had been in some of the early conflicts of their countrymen against the English soldiers. They were driven from their country, and are now residents of this city. The meeting continued for four hours, the principal address being by Hon. John J. Lynch, Rev. August Franz, a local Reformed Lutheran clergyman, also spoke. When the formal speeches of the afternoon were concluded Messrs. Bryan and Johnson were called upon to address the vast audience. Mr. Bryan spoke for about five minutes, during which time he said:

"I had been that day, fallen will be the star of our destiny, if the time ever comes when struggling freemen feel that they cannot look upon the people of these States for sympathy."

Mr. Bryan said that he was in entire sympathy with the intent of the meeting, and the fighting South African farmers and urged them to continue the struggle. He said that he was glad the war had cost England so dearly, and that the disastrous cost in money and life would be a much-needed lesson for the English government, because it would teach, and has already taught a lesson that will not be soon forgotten.

Mr. Bryan said that he considered it a compliment that the Boers looked to the United States for aid and sympathy in their struggle, and that he considered it a disgrace that no official expression of sympathy had yet been made by this government. Mr. Bryan believed that English people are opposed to the continuance of the war because they, too, are suffering because of the unhappy conflict and are the ones that must bear the burden of the cost.

Mayor Johnson spoke briefly and said that the war had cost England so dearly, and that he considered it a disgrace that no official expression of sympathy had yet been made by this government. Mr. Bryan believed that English people are opposed to the continuance of the war because they, too, are suffering because of the unhappy conflict and are the ones that must bear the burden of the cost.

Attention is called to the denunciation by President McKinley of the system of concentration camps.

A question from the Macheater, (England) Guardian, of September 4, 1901, is made, which states that a degree of suffering and death exists in these camps without a parallel in history. In conclusion, the President is asked to enforce the treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, denying to vessels operating under British authority opportunity for the argumentation of supplies of war from the United States. President Roosevelt is asked to continue the efforts of his predecessor to bring to an end the horrors of concentration camps and warfare which by its unexampled ferocity and enormous cost of life and treasure, has astonished the civilized world."

Austin, Tex., Special.—Anti-trust papers today filed against the John H. Kirby Lumber company for \$245,000 worth of penalties charging that said company was operating in violation of the Texas anti-trust law. Some weeks ago the suit was filed but was dismissed upon the statement that the company had not acquired the companies that it was charged with buying up. Now, however, it is claimed that the consolidation has been made and that the suit is revived. Suits were also filed against the National Cotton Oil company, the Taylor Oil company and the Southern Oil company for \$75,000 damages for violating the Texas anti-trust law.

The Liberty Bell.

Philadelphia, Pa., Special.—The historic Liberty bell which is to be placed on exhibition at the Charleston exposition was taken from Independence Hall at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon to the Pennsylvania railroad station, where it will remain under guard until Monday morning when it will start on its southern journey. The bell was accompanied to the station by a military escort, a committee of councilmen and heads of the various city departments.

Ordered to Fort Monroe.

Washington, Special.—The Seventy-third Company of Coast Artillery, now on detached service at Buffalo, N. Y., has been ordered to return to Fort Monroe, Va., with the exception of a detachment of one non-commissioned officer and twelve men, under Second Lieutenant H. L. Martin, Artillery Company, which will remain at Buffalo to complete the work on hand.

AT THE UNIVERSITY.

A Great Deal of Good Work Being Done There.

Chapel Hill, Special.—The University Law School has completed its most successful session, and will open in the New Year with the brightest outlook in its history. During the fall term, from September to December, the enrollment has been larger than it ever was before, reaching nearly two score men. The signs are that the roll will be yet larger one in the coming session, opening on next Thursday. The school will lose a few men who stand for license in February, but the accessions will quite make up for the loss. A much larger and more convenient classroom will be occupied after Christmas. The trustee of the University and the State's great teacher of law, the Gannett of so many of North Carolina's most successful lawyers, the late Dr. John Manning, has descended upon most worthy shoulders. Hon. James C. McRee, a lawyer of long experience and trained legal mind, whose talents have adorned the bar and the bench of both Superior and Supreme Courts, is the able dean of the law school. He has fine assistance from Dr. Thomas Ruffin, a graduate of Georgetown, and a member of a historical family noted for legal ability and acumen.

Flourderer Arrested.

Saltburg, Special.—John Brady and Ernest Griffin, the two negroes charged with the murder of Mr. Smith at Elk College on Christmas day, were captured here at 12:20 Sunday morning by Officers Torrence and Cagle at a house on Church street where a brother of Griffin is staying. At first both men denied all knowledge of the affair and maintained this attitude until Monday when Griffin admitted having been present and seen Brady do the shooting. Confronted with this statement, Brady admitted his truth, and asserted that the killing was in self-defense and not in cold blood, as has been charged. The deceased, he asserted, was attacking him with a knife at the time. The men claimed that they had walked here from Elk College, following the road through the country and arriving at noon Saturday. The mayor of Elk College was notified by telegraph of the capture and replied that officers would be here in the morning to take the prisoners into custody.

Burglary at Durham.

The home of Mr. D. C. Christian, living in the western part of the city, was burglarized and \$160 carried off by the robbers. He had the money in his pants, intending to deposit it the next morning. The robbers opened a window and pulled the pants out with a long pole. The matter was reported to the officers and an effort made to keep the matter quiet, hoping in this way to find the guilty parties, but it leaked out last night. No clues have been discovered sufficient to cause arrest. The internal revenue receipts for the Durham office during the month of December amounted to \$152,455.55. During the month the factories were closed about one-fourth of the time. The year 1901 shows the largest revenue business ever done in Durham.

Reidsville Telephone Company.

Reidsville, Special.—The Reidsville telephone exchange has been sold to a new corporation, composed of some of the leading citizens as stockholders. The transfer is effective at once. Papers incorporating the new company are being prepared and as soon as a charter has been issued directors and officers will be elected. The new company will have an authorized capital of \$10,000 and a paid-in capital sufficient to meet all present requirements of the exchange. Extensive improvements will be made at once and the new company will in a short while have one of the best exchanges in the South. Several important long distance lines will be built. All-night and Sunday service will be put on at once.

Negro Splits Another's Head.

Raleigh, Special.—A special to the News and Observer from Morehead City, says: At Swans Quarter two negroes, residents of Beaufort, Joe Joyner and Ellis Baxter, engaged in the oyster traffic, had a difficulty on Capt. Harry Hall's boat. Joyner's head was split open by Baxter with a shovel. Baxter was taken into custody.

White Boys Steal.

Charlotte, Special.—Jim Biggs, Baxter Ozmott and Bruce McLeod, all white boys of this city and all under 15 years of age, were arrested by Policemen Farrington and Earnhardt on a charge of stealing golf pens and pencils from Stone & Barringer. The thefts which were very bold, were committed Tuesday. While the store was crowded the boys walked in, opened the show cases in the front part of the store without being seen and deftly managed to steal about \$50 worth of pens and pencils. They reckoned the fruits of crime at small value, and disposed of several of the pens worth 25 and 35 each for 25 cents apiece. Most of the stolen articles have been recovered.

Killed by Boiler Explosion.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Special.—The boiler in the South Penn Oil Company pumping station, at Harry Rhodes, in Doddridge county, blew up, scalding to death Harry Rhodes, a punper for the company; Merrick Prick, who ran a string of well cleaning tools, and Dell Ash, his assistant. The men were all in the boiler house warming themselves when the explosion occurred. They broke open the door, which had become locked, and escaped to another house a mile away. All were scalded so that flesh fell from them on the way. After reaching the other boiler house they collapsed, and in a few hours were all dead.

Street Railway Sold.

New Orleans, Special.—S. H. Ferris, of the Pearson Syndicate of Philadelphia, gave out the statement that out of the 75,000 shares of common stock of the New Orleans City Railway Company, the syndicate had secured 50,000 and would enter into the lease by January 15. The syndicate of the Louisville pool, which held 25,000 shares of stock and would not sell, is considered to have brought about the deal.

CANAL OFFERED US

Formal Offer Made to United States Government.

PRICE, FORTY MILLION DOLLARS.

The President Will Communicate Offer to Congress, Which Alone Has Power to Act.

Washington, Special.—A formal proposition to sell the Panama canal properties to the United States government for \$40,000,000 was submitted to the authorities here. It was made by M. Bouefre, representing the company, to Admiral Walker as chairman of the isthmian canal commission. M. Bouefre acted under cable instructions received today from the Panama canal officials at Paris. Admiral Walker brought the proposition to the knowledge of the secretary of state and the president, going directly to the State department for that purpose.

The submission of this offer carries out a plan which has been under consideration for the last two weeks. The first step was taken when M. Huttu retired from the presidency of the Panama company. This brought about an entire change in the management, the main feature of the change being that those in authority desired to make a definite offer of the Panama properties to this government for \$40,000,000. There have been numerous meetings at Paris with this end in view but the one which brought about the final proposition was held yesterday. It had been the intention to make the offer through Edward Lampe, secretary general of the company, who is due to arrive at New York on the steamer Aquatlas tomorrow, but the meeting appears to have taken a view that the offer should be made without waiting for the arrival of M. Lampe. Accordingly the cable instructions were forwarded to M. Bouefre. He went at once to the office of the isthmian canal commission and advised Admiral Walker of what had been the determination of the company. In substance the notification to Admiral Walker was as follows:

"The Panama Canal company declares itself ready to transfer to the government of the United States on payment of \$40,000,000, its properties and concessions, estimated at that amount by the isthmian canal commission, in conformity with the terms and conditions of the estimates of said commission."

Except to submit the proposition in the foregoing terms, there was no discussion with Admiral Walker as to what further steps were likely to be taken except to bring the proposition to the attention of the secretary of state and the president.

Admiral Walker called at the State department this noon and communicated to Secretary Hay the offer which M. Bouefre had submitted in behalf of the canal company. The matter soon thereafter was brought to the attention of the president.

It can be stated that the president will communicate the proposition to congress. This course will be pursued because the administration holds that the canal question is now one for legislative determination and that as congress is about to consider the subject it should have possession of all facts that have come to the executive branch. The offer was made to Admiral Walker and later communicated to the president and secretary of state before the estimates of the isthmian commission's report. This failure of the commissioner's report appears under the caption "Total Value of the Panama Canal," and is as follows:

Summing up the foregoing items, the Panama railroad stock at par \$6,550,000; maps, drawings and records, \$2,000,000.

"To which add 10 per cent. to cover commissions, making the total valuation of the Panama canal \$94,000,000."

Collision Near Atlanta.

Atlanta, Special.—As a result of a head-on collision between two freight trains of the Southern Railway, early Sunday morning, near Rex, Ga., 14 miles from this place, three of the trains' crews were killed and a number of freight cars destroyed by fire. The dead are: Engineer C. C. Wallace, Atlanta; Fireman Z. H. Harris and Fireman Prather.

Elizabet Hosiery Mills of Lufayette.

Elizabet, La., Special.—The hosiery plant, which the equipment of machinery is now being installed, its cotton mill operates 23,160 spindles and 850 looms, the product of which will be treated in the bleaching.

It is rumored that Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills has purchased site for the erection of another mill. The company now has 6,220 spindles and 1143 looms.

Rowe Knitting Co. of Huntsville, Ala.

Rowe Knitting Co. of Huntsville, Ala., has let contract to G. A. Plummer for the erection of fifty operatives' cottages. The company manufactures flannel-lined underwear, and is capitalized at \$200,000.

Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills buildings are completed, and the machinery is commencing to arrive. The equipment will be 5500 spindles for manufacturing Bedford cord, diapering, etc., and there is space for dipping the girdles.

Elizabeth Hosiery Mills of Lafayette.

Elizabeth, La., Special.—The hosiery plant, which the equipment of machinery is now being installed, its cotton mill operates 23,160 spindles and 850 looms, the product of which will be treated in the bleaching.

It is rumored that Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills has purchased site for the erection of another mill. The company now has 6,220 spindles and 1143 looms.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

The Williamston Mill.

The directors of the Williamston (S. C.) Mills met during the week and elected officers for the ensuing year. They are: President and treasurer, James F. Gossett; vice-president, Ellison A. Smyth of Peizer, S. C.; secretary, G. Lang Anderson, and directors, Messrs. Gossett, Smyth and Anderson, G. H. Mahon, E. C. Martin and R. P. Ransom of Greenville, S. C.

This company, organized a year ago, has erected an 87x240-foot building to accommodate 10,000 spindles and 700 looms, although but half of this equipment will be installed at the start; this half has been ordered, and is to be delivered and installed soon. 30x36 machinery as boilers, engines, pumps, etc., is already on the ground.

The site of the mill and cooperative village comprises a 100-acre tract, well drained and abundantly watered. The company is capitalized at \$200,000, and is expending about half that amount for the initial plant. Print cloth sixty-four inches square will be the product. The plant has been designed and built under the direction of Stewart W. Cramer of Charlotte, N. C.

Mills of Texico.

A short time ago there was a report that Mexico was preparing to extend its trade in cotton goods to the Latin American countries. That this report was somewhat premature was indicated by a statement of the Mexican minister of finance that "inasmuch as the increase of consumption is necessarily gradual and slow and the exportation of cotton goods problematical, no other solution of the difficulty can be looked for save a prolonged and perhaps permanent shutting down of certain cotton factories which, owing either to the cost of motive power, distance from the centers of consumption, antiquated character of machinery or other adverse conditions, are not in a position to compete with their rivals."

A \$500,000 Plant.

A charter of incorporation has been granted of the Lufayette Manufacturing Co. of Graham, N. C., with capital stock placed at \$100,000, for manufacturing cotton warps, yarns, etc. This company will erect, own and operate the cotton mill reported last week as to be built by Messrs. Pomeroy Bros. Construction of the plant is to be commenced at once, brick and lumber for the buildings having already been ordered. The incorporators are Messrs. Theodore Pomeroy and Jas. V. Pomeroy, Mrs. C. S. D. Pomeroy and Miss Grace D. Pomeroy.

Textile Notes.

W. T. Weaver Power Co. of Asheville, N. C., reported recently, has let contract to C. R. Willard for construction of hydraulic canal and dam to develop 100 horse power property. This development is expected to produce 240 horse power, increased by two extra wheels to 300 horse power when supplemented by 30 per cent. of steam; to be used three months in the year. A cotton mill and bleaching is contemplated in connection with this development.

The stockholders of the Dallas Manufacturing Co. of Huntsville, Ala., held their annual meeting during the week and authorized an increase of capitalization from \$1,000,000 to \$1,400,000. The completion of No. 2 mill with 23,000 spindles was announced, and it is to be operated soon. T. B. Dallas of Nashville, Tenn., was re-elected general manager.

Limestone Hosiery Mills of Athens, Ala., has completed its plant and commenced production, its daily output being 500 dozen pairs of children's and misses' hosiery. Fifty operatives are employed. About \$15,000 is the investment in machinery and building, the latter being a two-story brick, 200x60 feet in size. P. W. Hendricks is manager.

Messrs. Lashaw & Lashaw of Spartanburg, S. C., have completed plans and let contract for the work of remodeling the power plant of Globe Cotton Mills at Augusta, Ga. New machinery will include two 42-inch horizontal water-wheels to operate under an 11-foot head of water.

Elizabet Hosiery Mills of Lufayette.

Elizabet, La., Special.—The hosiery plant, which the equipment of machinery is now being installed, its cotton mill operates 23,160 spindles and 850 looms, the product of which will be treated in the bleaching.

It is rumored that Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills has purchased site for the erection of another mill. The company now has 6,220 spindles and 1143 looms.

Killed by Boiler Explosion.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Special.—The boiler in the South Penn Oil Company pumping station, at Harry Rhodes, in Doddridge county, blew up, scalding to death Harry Rhodes, a punper for the company; Merrick Prick, who ran a string of well cleaning tools, and Dell Ash, his assistant. The men were all in the boiler house warming themselves when the explosion occurred. They broke open the door, which had become locked, and escaped to another house a mile away. All were scalded so that flesh fell from them on the way. After reaching the other boiler house they collapsed, and in a few hours were all dead.

Street Railway Sold.

New Orleans, Special.—S. H. Ferris, of the Pearson Syndicate of Philadelphia, gave out the statement that out of the 75,000 shares of common stock of the New Orleans City Railway Company, the syndicate had secured 50,000 and would enter into the lease by January 15. The syndicate of the Louisville pool, which held 25,000 shares of stock and would not sell, is considered to have brought about the deal.

SUNK IN COLLISION

Steamship Wrecked by a Sailing Vessel.

TWENTY PEOPLE ARE KILLED

Accident Occurred in The Waters of The Pacific Ocean—Must Have Resulted From Carelessness.

San Francisco, Special.—A collision at sea, early Thursday morning, between the steamship Walla Walla and an unknown sailing vessel, resulted in the sinking of the steamship and the probable loss of at least 20 lives. The Walla Walla, owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, sailed from San Francisco, January 1, for Puget Sound ports. She carried 36 first-class passengers, 28 second-class and a crew of 30 men. When off Cape Mendocino, on the California coast, at 4:10 o'clock Thursday morning, an iron bark, believed to be French, loomed up in the haze and crashed into the Walla Walla's bow. Then the sailing vessel slid on into the darkness and was seen no more. All the passengers and crew of the Walla Walla, except the few on watch, were asleep, but were aroused by the crash. The steering quarters were in the bow and it is believed that some of the steering passengers and crew were crushed to death. A big hole was made in the steamer's bow and she sank in 25 minutes. The officers and crew maintained strict discipline and boats and life rafts were lowered.

All who were not killed in the collision got on the boat except Captain Hall. He was picked up later unharmed. A choppy sea was running and the small boats could not make a landing on the shore, a few miles distant. They drifted about all day, and finally 45 people were picked up by the steamer Dispatch, which took them to Eureka. Another boat under command of Engineer Brown, and containing 13 persons, attempted to land at Trinidad and was wrecked. John Wilkinson, quartermaster, Wm. Martell, fireman; L. Drube, passenger, and three unknown men, were drowned. Those in the boat who were saved were Engineer Brown, Fireman McClellan, Coal-Passer Wm. Shifft, Sailor O'Leary, Chief Cook Marshall and Passengers Wm. B. Smith and Wm. Moorehouse. When the Dispatch reached Eureka this morning with the survivors, tags were immediately sent out for missing boats. The tug Ranger picked up one containing 11 passengers and 1 crew.

The Walla Walla was valued at about \$200,000. She was formerly used as a collier and about ten years ago was converted into a passenger vessel at a cost of \$175,000. The vessel was insured for about \$200,000. George Reine of San Francisco, a member of the crew, gave the following account of the disaster:

"It was 4:10 when the French vessel struck the Walla Walla in the bow. All were asleep. The weather was clear, the sea was rolling high. All were panic-stricken. The passengers rushed out of their state rooms and the deck was crowded. Captain Hall went down into the steering and found a family of seven fastened in a room by the force of the shock jamming the door. Two boys were pinned beneath the timbers. The stairs were jammed and the family fastened out of their berths. The captain said the vessel would sink and all hurriedly prepared to leave. Life boats and rafts were lowered; life preservers were put on and passengers lowered to the boats. The collision happened at 4:10 and the vessel did not sink until 4:45, giving the crew and passengers 25 minutes to leave the ship. The sailing vessel, however, sank in five minutes, being filled. Panic reigniting among the remaining passengers, women screamed and men and boys hurriedly jumped overboard. Several did not leave until the vessel began to sink. The officers were cool and collected, doing everything possible to save the passengers. No one knows exactly how and when the collision occurred, except the captain's officer, and he has not, immediately after the collision, the French vessel withdrew and apparently made no effort to render assistance."

Parker's Man Located.

Elizabet, N. C., Special.—A rumor was that there was a man who was not by Mr. Parker between the Crosby residence and Elizabet City, has been located. Mr. Parker was his way home from Mr. Fletcher's, about 7 miles from town, and in passing the Crosby residence, about 11 o'clock on the night of November 20th, saw a man and woman standing at the gate. Very little attention was given to this couple and Mr. Parker could not say definitely who they were, but afterwards he met another man, whom he thoroughly observed and described. The citizens' committee, since then have been trying to locate this party, as he should be able to throw some light on the tragic death of Nellie Crosby.

Sampson's Condition Hopeless.

Washington, Special.—Admiral Sampson's malady progresses slowly but very steadily toward the end. Medical science cannot check it. Symptoms of cerebral degeneration have appeared, such as is incident to his malady, injecting great uncertainty into the case. Moreover, the patient is becoming less tractable and responsive to treatment.

Postoffice's Robbed.