

The Weekly Star. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1903. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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MIGRATIONS OF NEGRO

It seems strange to the outside world that labor of any sort is not abundant in the Southern States, where there are supposed to be the greater numbers of ten million of negroes. Nevertheless the fact remains that there is in many parts of this section a scarcity not only of farm labor but of domestic servants.

In a recent article in the New York Sun on the subject a Georgia farmer complained that his output of cotton is small simply because labor is not procurable. The fact is explained, he says, by "the natural tendency of the laboring classes to drift to the cities," and by the "exodus of white agricultural labor from the fields to the cotton mills."

A citizen of North Carolina declares that "nearly 50,000 people have left farms to go into cotton mills" and that "50,000 more have left farms to go into such factories, such as cotton seed oil mills, sawmills, furniture factories, such as cotton seed oil mills, saw mills, furniture factories," etc.

These statements do not fully describe the situation. Many negroes have gone into the States North of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. Since the President of the United States has appeared as the apostle and grand white advocate of negro equality, negroes have gone into the Northern States in numbers far greater than most people imagine. To be recognized as the equals of the whites is the most ardent aspiration of the negroes, and they are now possessed of a strong belief that this recognition is to be got from the white people of the Northern States.

The movement of the negroes to the cities is most attractive because there they hope to find persons of their own race who will harbor them and help them to employment. A negro who has once lived in a city will not go back to the country on any terms, and he even scorns the smaller cities and considerable towns where in some cases they are not wanted but meet with serious opposition, whereas they can go to the great cities without being noticed. So extensively has this migration of negroes northward been in progress that the next census will show astonishing results.

The editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch in a very recent issue, commenting on a statement by Mr. John Temple Graves of Georgia in a recent speech in Chicago, to the effect that negro labor no longer produces the bulk of the cotton crop in the South, says:

"We are not so well posted as to the conditions in the cotton producing sections of the country as are our Southern contemporaries, but in Virginia the statement of Mr. Graves will prove true if it be made with reference to all the crops that are grown. In sections of Virginia, through which the negro farmer has recently traveled, the negro farm laborer is almost extinct and that is a section in which a few years ago the negro was all in all in the matter of labor.

"The negro men have gone to the mines, to the public works, to the North, to the cities and towns, or somewhere else. At any rate they are not on the farms in at least three Virginia counties that we could name, and this we say from actual personal observation. The crops in those counties, tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, etc., have been made this year almost entirely by white labor, in the most part by the owners of the farms and their half-grown sons. On some farms there is hired labor, but the men employed are young white men, born and reared in the neighborhood.

"The most gratifying part of the story is yet to be told: These farmers whose help is confined to their own boys and the boys of their neighbors have made better crops and are in a more prosperous condition than they ever were before. We heard no complaints in that region about the negroes going off to the mines and the railway works. The farmers are doing very well without them."

A similar situation exists in respect to the domestic service in that State. A letter to the Lynchburg

# THE WEEKLY STAR.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1903. VOL. XXXIV. NO. 48

News from a correspondent at Bedford City, a considerable inland town, says:

"The question of domestic labor is each day becoming more complex and difficult. A large boarding house is closed because of the impossibility of procuring servants to perform the necessary labor. There are many households here where for the same reason the mistress is enacting the role of cook, chambermaid, and general maid-of-all-work, while hundreds of colored ladies are walking the street in elegant finery. They tell not, yet they are usually well and fashionably dressed and well fed, and always able to go on an excursion or some other pleasure jaunt requiring money to accomplish."

The situation described in Virginia has been growing in seriousness for some years past, but it has been stimulated to an extraordinary degree of intensity since the negroes began to believe that President Roosevelt is their Moses to lead them into the promised land of social and political equality with whites, and they are hurrying as fast as they can to cross the two rivers that cut them off from the land in which the blessings they seek are to be realized.

The diffusion of the negro population among the whites is the only solution of the race problem, and this is what will eventually take place, and in a brief period than will be commonly supposed. It is necessary that the negro shall occupy among the whites the place to which he belongs, and that is one of subordination. —New Orleans Picayune.

## MONEY IN GOATS.

There is money in goats. A circular just received says the United States imports \$25,000,000 worth of goat skins a year, because not enough goats are raised at home. Goats, as Bill Nye would say, are "frequent" in the Southern country. They are the liveliest inhabitants of many of the villages; they occupy the railroad station platforms and the front porches of all the vacant dwellings, and, if there are no dwellings vacant, they take night's lodging upon what is known as the "porch" of the court house. There appears to be a rich harvest in goats awaiting the gleaners. We would advise some speculator to make a trip. He would be astonished to find so many "ragged" Billies and Nannies and kids ready for the market. And if goats prosper thus in the rough, it proves that the South is congenial to goats. The crop should be cared for and cultivated. There may be "millions in it."

Seriously speaking, the goat skin industry is worthy of the attention of the country people. A new industry is offering itself to the farmers. The fact that \$25,000,000 worth of goat skins are now annually imported into the United States, and that her enterprising manufacturers are now obliged to send half way around the world for a large share of them, suggests that the farmers of the country have a great opportunity to put a large share of this sum into their own pockets, and that the entire sum may be divided between our producers and manufacturers. The growing popularity of certain classes of kid leather for footwear, as well as gloves, has increased very greatly the demand for goatskins in the United States within recent years. In 1885 the value of goatskins imported was about \$4,000,000; by 1893 it had grown to \$9,000,000; by 1898 it was \$15,000,000; in 1900 it was \$23,000,000, and in 1903, \$25,000,000, in round numbers.

The farmers of the United States are apparently making no effort to reap any part of this golden harvest for themselves. The census of 1900 showed the total number of goats in the United States to be less than 2,000,000 in number, and when it is understood that the skins of probably 20,000,000 goats were required to make the \$25,000,000 worth imported last year it would be seen that the supply from the United States could have formed but a small share of the total consumption. Yet the fact that a large share of our supply of this important import comes from India, China, France and Mexico, suggests that there are large areas in the United States which might produce goats successfully and in sufficiently large numbers to supply the entire home demand. —Mobile Register.

As the race issue is to figure prominently in the next Presidential contest, the Democrats are determined to bring the Republican members of Congress out on the issue at next winter's session by putting this question to them: "Do you intend to stand by the President's policy on the subject, or do you purpose to repudiate it?"

During the year ending August 31, 1903, the Southern mills consumed 2,000,729 bales of cotton, against 1,967,635 consumed by Northern mills. So, for the first time in the history of the industry, Southern consumption has gone ahead of Northern.

## ROBBERS AT CLINTON.

Crackmen at Sampson's County Seat Attempted to Blow the Postoffice Safe.

USUAL METHODS EMPLOYED.

Town Startled by Explosion and Burglars Made Good Their Escape—Blood-hounds Followed a Trail—Two Accounts of the Affair.

CLINTON, N. C., Sept. 19.—Safe crackmen this morning made an attempt to blow open the two safes in the postoffice at this place. The explosion awoke several people, but the robbers made good their escape. Dr. F. H. Holmes was attending a patient at the Murphy House, just across the street from the postoffice, and as he started to leave the explosion occurred. He immediately aroused several men and hastened to the scene. It was found that the larger safe had been badly wrecked. It was second-hand, a new facing having been placed over the older one. The outer facing only was blown off, and had the crackmen been also blown off before they could have opened the safe. Nothing of value was carried off by the robbers. Several blacksmith tools, which were taken from Mr. Tom Wilson's shop were found in the postoffice. An attempt to catch the burglars with blood-hounds will be made.

CLINTON, N. C., Sept. 19.—About a quarter past three o'clock last night an attempt was made to rob the Clinton postoffice, but it was an unsuccessful one, as no money was taken. However, the door of the safe was considerably torn to pieces by the explosive used. This was the extent of the damage except that the lock to the front door where the bandits entered was bent by being prised open and the glass in the partition door between the front part of the office and the back, where the safe is, was broken out. The report was a terrific one and was first heard at the Murphy House, just across the street. It was not known at first where the noise was, and while a few gentlemen who at once began making a search were trying to locate it, the robbers made their escape but during the search they were still lingering in the postoffice building doubtless to make a second attempt.

Mr. Wilson, of Dunn, was notified by wire and asked to bring his blood hounds. He arrived with the dogs about one o'clock. The dogs trailed the robbers from the front part of the office and the back, where the safe is, was broken out. The report was a terrific one and was first heard at the Murphy House, just across the street. It was not known at first where the noise was, and while a few gentlemen who at once began making a search were trying to locate it, the robbers made their escape but during the search they were still lingering in the postoffice building doubtless to make a second attempt.

Drunk and Disagreeable. L. L. Mason, a member of the street force, was drunk and disorderly in the vicinity of Water and Market streets Saturday afternoon. He was making trouble for all pedestrians with whom he came in contact and finally jerked a negro off a bicycle. In doing so the negro resented and Mason fell on the hard pavement, bruising his head. He was arrested by Policeman G. R. Holt and subsequently sent to the hospital. An effort was made by the police to find the negro who struck the man, but other negroes in the vicinity pretend they do not know his name or anything about him. It is said that while Mason was drunk and disagreeable, the assault upon him was unjustifiable.

Big Fire at Rockingham. The Hotel Richmond, the largest building in Rockingham, was destroyed by fire early Friday morning. Adjoining buildings were saved with difficulty. In the hotel building were also the Bank of Pee Dee, McAulay, York & Rogers' clothing store and West Bros. furniture store. The loss in the building and furniture was \$18,000. Insurance \$7,500; York & Rogers \$11,500; West Bros. \$1,500, and \$1,000 insurance. The same same night the large livery stable of J. J. Little at Wadesboro was burned; loss \$45,000, insurance \$1,500.

May Establish Plant Here. Mr. M. P. Deegan, superintendent of construction for the Standard Turpentine Co., 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, was in the city Saturday and called at the Chamber of Commerce with a view of gathering data as to the establishment of a plant here. The company is the one of which Rev. Thomas Dixon is president and it already has a distillation plant at Moore, S. C. It is proposed to establish others in the South within a few years. Mr. Deegan was shown over the "Un known a Factory," on Smith's Creek, by Mr. Frank L. Huggins, manager of the plant. Mr. Deegan also conferred with other parties, but left in the afternoon without announcing any of his plans.

Negro Excoriated in Limbo. Jonas Brown, a negro excursionist from Mount Olive, who was drunk and disorderly at the railroad station when his train was about to leave for home Friday night, was arrested by Policeman J. B. Farrow and Saturday in the police court Mayor Springer sent him to the roads for 30 days. A pistol was found on his person when he was arrested and upon completion of his term on the roads he will be sent to the Superior Court to answer a charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

Taken to Atlanta. Negro Who Attempted to Assault a White Girl at Rome, Ga. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 12.—Albert Going, a negro charged with having attempted to criminally assault a young white girl at Rome, Ga., was brought to this city today and lodged in the Tower. Going was arrested in Rome a few days ago and many threats of lynching were made. Last night the militia was ordered out to protect the negro and this morning Judge Henry ordered the negro to be brought here.

Judge Fred J. King, of the New Orleans civil district court, and brother of Miss King, the authoress, was struck by a runaway team and it is believed fatally injured. He saved his ten-year-old son from injury by pushing him out of danger.

## THE CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Cape Fear Camp and Third Division Will Make Effort for Big Representation in Raleigh Fair Week.

Cape Fear Camp, U. C. V., will meet on the second Friday in October, the 9th, when delegates will be appointed to the State reunion at Raleigh during Fair week, and arrange plans for all members of the camp who can be present at the encampment to be provided with tents, etc. At this reunion the election of officers will be held, viz: Major General and one Brigadier General, and other business of an important character will be transacted. Commander Woodward expressed a desire that Cape Fear Camp be fully represented, and requests that all members who can attend the reunion will hand in their names to Capt. A. L. DeRosier, adjutant. The following letter has been received by Commander Woodward:

Major General Julian S. Carr has called attention to an important character to meet in Raleigh on Tuesday of Fair week, October 20th next, and to last Thursday, October 22nd. Most of our men go to Raleigh and back. Light refreshments, tea, lemonade, coffee, etc., will be furnished. Tents, straw, etc., will be provided. The State Fair is cooperating with the officers of the Veterans Association of North Carolina and will use every effort to make the reunion a truly great gathering of North Carolina soldiers.

On Wednesday morning the Veterans will form line and march to the Fair grounds, where they will be met by the officers of the Veterans Association of North Carolina. The Veterans will be met by the officers of the Veterans Association of North Carolina. The Veterans will be met by the officers of the Veterans Association of North Carolina.

We extend to you and to your camp a most cordial welcome to the Capital City and to the great State Fair of 1903. J. A. LONG, President.

The following order has been issued from headquarters of the Third Brigade, relative to the reunion. Headquarters Third Brigade, North Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 8, 1903. In accordance with general orders No. 23, issued to this division by Major General J. S. Carr, every soldier in this Brigade should select and appoint delegates to the annual reunion of this division to be held in Raleigh on Oct. 21st, 1903. Every soldier who is able to do so should select and appoint delegates to the annual reunion of this division to be held in Raleigh on Oct. 21st, 1903.

KILLED HIMSELF. U. S. Deputy Marshal Who Confessed a Scheme to Defraud Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.—W. P. Gamble, the United States deputy marshal who confessed to a scheme to defraud the Government of \$200,000, shot himself in the stomach in this city Saturday morning. He had been in the city since he was arrested Saturday morning in Buena Vista Park by sending two bullets into his brain. Rather than face the disgrace of a trial and possible conviction in the Federal courts, he left his young wife and killed himself. Several days ago Gamble confessed to the scheme to defraud the Government and United States Marshal Shine, thinking that he was assuming the role of a martyr, was severely rebuked by the Government.

ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE. School Teacher Who Killed One of His Pupils Acquitted of Murder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 19.—Reuben Pitts, the young school teacher who was on trial for his life for two days for killing one of his pupils, was acquitted today by a jury. No trial for many years excited such intense interest in the Piedmont section of the State. The fact that the mother of his victim (young Foster) had died since the killing, and that Pitts acknowledged that he habitually carried a pistol, worked against him, but his weak physique, ordinarily quiet demeanor and good character, and his claim that he only drew his pistol to frighten Foster and the other pupils, all went in his favor. He was acquitted.

PIRE AT BALTIMORE. A Business Block on Baltimore Street Burned—Loss Over \$200,000.

BALTIMORE, September 19.—Fire tonight practically destroyed the five-story building of the Ketch Importing Company, wholesale dealers in toys and fireworks at 323-325 West Baltimore street. Warners & Co., hat store, Kempson & Co., wholesale notions, and S. H. Hancock, wholesale clothing store, who occupied part of the building, were also damaged by fire, smoke and water. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000 to \$250,000. The Ketch Company places its loss at \$180,000, with insurance of \$125,000.

## TO HOLD CARNIVAL.

Junior Order of United American Mechanics Decided in Favor of Street Fair.

LAYTON COMPANY ENGAGED.

The committee at first divided, but unanimity at length prevailed—Dates Will be Set of October—The Shows Recommended.

The joint committee from Jeff Davis and George Washington councils, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of this city, held another meeting Saturday and decided positively to give a street fair and carnival in Wilmington this Fall, the exact date to be determined this week.

There was strenuous objection upon the committee to the carnival idea, but those with an ear still attuned to the music of the squire and a lingering taste for contests, finally triumphed in a vote of six to four. Two members of the committee, Messrs. J. F. Woolvin and W. L. Oney, the former opposed and the latter favorable to the carnival, were absent, but had voted on the question, so that Mr. Woolvin's vote counted "no," and Mr. Oney's vote counted "yes."

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics, while not under anything like as large a guarantee as other lodges which have held carnivals here, will nevertheless incur considerable expense, but no canvass of the business houses for subscriptions will be made. However, any voluntary contributions will be thankfully received.

The committee meeting yesterday was presided over by Mr. Jno. E. Wood and Dr. J. D. Webster kept the records as secretary. After the carnival had been decided upon at the meeting, William J. Bellamy, Esq., was unanimously elected permanent chairman over his protest and Mr. Jno. Wood was elected secretary. At first it was believed that Mr. Bellamy would serve as chairman, but he stated last night that other business would positively prevent his doing so and that at the meeting Monday he would insist upon being relieved of the chairmanship.

Before deciding upon giving the contract to the Layton people yesterday, the following exchange of telegrams took place between Messrs. Wood and Bellamy, of this city, and Mr. Thos. B. Edwards, a prominent member of the J. O. U. A. M. at Durham, where the company has just closed a week's engagement:

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 19, 1903. Thos. B. Edwards, Durham, N. C.: Please inspect Layton Carnival Show now in Durham and let us know if the attractions are really good and clean. We want them here for the benefit of the Junior Order of Mechanics. Please wire answer before 11 o'clock to-day.

Durham, N. C., Sept. 19, 1903. William J. Bellamy and John E. Wood, Recording Secy., Jeff Davis Council, No. 83: The Layton Carnival is clean; attractions good. Public endorse same. Would recommend.

At the next meetings of the Board of Aldermen and Board of County Commissioners, applications will be made for the usual concessions in the way of use of the streets, privileges, etc. Some pressure is being brought to bear upon the Board of Aldermen not to grant the use of the streets by outside parties, who are opposed to carnivals, but the promoters of the fair feel perfectly confident that they will not be discriminated against in favor of other orders which have been granted similar concessions in the past.

Where did you go for your vacation, old man? "Well, I wanted to take to the woods, but my wife anticipated me." "Anticipated you?" "Yes, she took to her wouldn'ts." —Detroit Free Press.

## SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Dr. John B. Person, of Fremont, is dead.

Rev. R. G. Pearson is to remove from Asheville to Lebanon. Up to date sixty-two counties in North Carolina have prohibition. Dr. L. C. Oake, a brother of Oostavine and Senator Oake, is dead at Palmyra, aged 70 years. Superintendent J. W. Jenkins, of the Methodist Orphanage in Raleigh, says there are over 200 applications for admission on file. In one day there were 17.

At least twenty-five cases of appendicitis have occurred at High Point this year. The doctors seem to think that there is local cause, but are unable to determine it. Senator Simmons filed a complaint before the Corporation Commission regarding the presence of negroes on Pullman sleeping cars between Raleigh and Goldsboro. Several prominent witnesses will testify and the commission will investigate fully.

Mount Airy News: Mr. Elijah Thompson was killed by being crushed to death in a mine in West Virginia recently. He lived near Knapp's Mill, this county, and was a son of Mr. Columbus Thompson. His parents received a letter from him a day or two before his tragic death, informing them that he would return home in October and stay with them. The day they answered his letter they received the heart-rending news of his horrible death. The remains were brought home for burial.

Gastonia Gazette: Mr. T. R. Shuford and family returned yesterday from their visit to Mr. T. B. Shuford in Anson county. Crop Mr. Shuford says he never saw such crops as you find in Anson. Mr. Tom Shuford, he says, has cotton that will yield from a bale to a bale and a half to a acre, and on the Pee Dee river it was a mighty heavy job for the folks to haul up all the corn they'll make. Mr. Dan Mitchell of Lowell, with 20 dogs, was along and the crowd enjoyed a big fox hunt, catching three foxes.

Concord Times: The oldest cotton picker in North Carolina, and perhaps the oldest in the world, is Henry Thomas, who lives on his farm eleven miles west of Raleigh. He is 93 years and six months of age, and all this week he has been in the field picking cotton with grandchildren and great-grandchildren. A rural free delivery mail carrier who passes his place daily declares his belief that he is the oldest cotton picker in the State. He says that the old man is very sprightly and does a creditable day's work, not from necessity, but from choice.

W. H. Bagley, of Raleigh, a brother of Ensign Worth Bagley, who was killed in the Spanish-American war, tells of a North Carolina farmer who was inclined to look on the bright side of things. "That man was at work on his land poor that you couldn't raise your hat on it, when a stranger passed," said Mr. Bagley, "and asked him about the crop prospects. The farmer seemed to be depressed, and finally the stranger expressed sympathy for the man's condition. This nettled the farmer, and he said: 'See here, stranger, I ain't so blamed bad off as you think. I don't own this here farm.'"

Roxboro special to Raleigh News and Observer: Henry Hicks, a white boy about sixteen years of age, shot and killed Tom Overby, a negro boy fifteen years old, near Woodside in this county Saturday day. The boys were scuffling over a gun at a well when the shot was fired. Hicks says the shooting was accidental, but Overby, in a dying condition, declared that the shooting was intentional. Hicks was arrested and is now in jail. It seems extremely probable that the shooting was accidental, as there was no motive for the crime and the boys were entirely in a good humor with each other.

Durham Sun: Talk about a profitable business! If the newspaper business isn't "it" we are badly mistaken. In the last two months we have offered shares in two gold and copper mines, nursery stock, tickets to a county fair, stock in a wireless telegraph system and a chance to purchase cotton in a Southern cotton market (sure to get in on the ground floor), to advance within thirty days, and several other good things, too numerous to mention; all in exchange for advertising space in the Sun at an advance over regular rates. If you ever want to start a collection of things you can't possibly use, get into the newspaper business.

Statesville special to Asheville Citizen: Russell R. Sherrill lies old in death in his mother's home to-day near Mount Ulla, Rowan county, because Miss Nannie White, a woman neighbor, loved him with a trusting affection, which, it is claimed, was repaid with betrayal. Thos. J. and Chambers White called at the Sherrill home at six o'clock this morning and demanded that Sherrill should wed the girl, and upon his refusal to do so, the Whites fired upon Sherrill and he fell bleeding upon the vine-covered porch of his mother's home. The terrible vengeance complete, the Whites drove to Salisbury and surrendered to the sheriff. Miss White is reported to be suffering terribly from the tragic turn her love affairs has taken and because of her condition, some fear is expressed that she may not survive. The affair is altogether one of the saddest and most lamentable that has shocked this neighborhood for years.

Where did you go for your vacation, old man? "Well, I wanted to take to the woods, but my wife anticipated me." "Anticipated you?" "Yes, she took to her wouldn'ts." —Detroit Free Press.

## MOUNTAIN "BLIND TIGER."

(Greensboro Cor. Raleigh News and Observer.) I heard of these "blind tigers," and one day, in company with a gentleman and two ladies, I drove to Linville Falls. As we were going, passed a certification on one side of the road; the driver announced that it was a "tiger." We regretted as we drove on that we had not stopped to examine it, resolving to give it a trial on our return. Coming back we found that it was a square, log-wagon building on the mountain road, with no front door at all, the logs fitting so closely there were no means of seeing anything whatever inside.

The rear of the structure was enveloped in a large brush arbor reaching on both sides to the mountain ridge. Tacked on the front of the "tiger" was the following sign: "Watts's Saloon, July 1st. Brandy, \$3.75 a gallon; whiskey, 25 cents a pint, \$2.50 a gallon. Anything else in that line. Drop your money in the drawer."

There was a hole in the logs in which was fitted a box. I dropped 25 cents in it and a voice from the inside said: "Five cents more for a bottle." I added five cents to the quarter and a pint bottle of brandy and a cognac was pushed out. It was a white bottle and there were many dregs in the whiskey. I made complaint and the bottle was pulled back. Another came out, but it was a black bottle this time and I could not tell whether it had brandy or not. I haven't tasted the whiskey, but brought it home as a curiosity. We were anxious to see inside this mysterious fortress. So we opened negotiations with the invisible occupants and were told to put a quarter in the box, wait a few minutes and come to the back entrance. Looking carefully, we could see the shadowy outlines of three men and one woman gliding down the arbor ambuscade and were told to put a quarter in the box, wait a few minutes and come to the back entrance.

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PAYMASTER ROBBED. Bag Containing Nearly \$3,000 Forcefully Taken by Highwaymen.

WOODBORNET, R. I., Sept. 19.—A typical western holdup in which three highwaymen were completely successful in robbing Paymaster B. C. Sherman of the American Woolen Company, who was on his way to pay off the help at the Garance mills in Blackstone, just across the Massachusetts line, of nearly \$3,000, took place in the town of Woodborset, R. I. Mr. Sherman, who was riding over from the bank of this city, accompanied by a driver, was met within a quarter of a mile of the mill by three men, all of whom he thinks were Italians. His horse was stopped, the bag containing the money was grabbed by a man who at the same time aimed a revolver at the head of the paymaster, and before either he or the driver could jump to the ground the three highwaymen had taken the money and plunged into the woods. They are still at large.

TORPEDO BOATS. Another Test of the Submarine Destroyers Made at Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—Another test of the submarine torpedo boat destroyer was made in the outer harbor to-day when the torpedo boat McKee was torpedoed in her most vulnerable point—under her engines—by the Moccasin. It is claimed that the latter succeeded in capturing the shot fired after her by the defending vessel. The McKee was sent out this afternoon with her machine guns loaded with dummy shells and her torpedo tubes charged with dummy torpedoes. The Moccasin lowered her boat and when about four hundred yards from the McKee she rose to the surface and fired a torpedo, striking the McKee at hull abreast and under the engines and inflicting what would have been in actual war a mortal wound. The Moccasin then dived from sight and the torpedoes that were fired at her by the McKee missed their mark.

A DOUBLE HOWLIDE. Mayor Russell, of Gans, I. T., Killed Two Gamblers Who Attacked His Son.

FORT SMITH, ARK., September 19.—Judge Russell, mayor of Gans, I. T., this morning shot and instantly killed two gamblers of Cherokee blood named Huck Martin and Jim Spotts, who were advancing upon the son of the mayor with knives and with the expressed intention of cutting his throat. Mayor Russell interfered and the men threatened to cut his throat and advanced upon him when he fired. Both men fell in their tracks dead. Young Russell was city marshal last year and raided a gambling house conducted by Spotts and Martin which is supposed to be the cause of the attempt upon his life. Young Russell was unarmed at the time he was threatened with attack.

MURDER AT NASHVILLE. Wife of Jas. E. Wilson Shot and Killed by Miss Louisa Cunningham.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 19.—The wife of John E. Wilson, a detective, was shot and killed at her home, and Miss Louisa Cunningham is in jail charged with the murder. Several years ago Wilson married the sister of Miss Cunningham, who went to live with them and continued to make her home with her brother-in-law. Several months ago Wilson married Miss Alice Carey, of Louisville, last Sunday and brought his bride to Nashville. No cause is known for the deed other than the statement made by Miss Cunningham that Providence directed her to commit the crime.