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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY PAPER.

PITCHFORK AT WORK

Tillman Sticks it Into the Sugar Thieves Deep.

SENSATION IN THE SENATE

RECENT GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THREE SENATORS.

WANTS HAVEMEYER, MA HONEY

"We Want the Men Who Bought Your Men," He Exclaimed--Chapman

Resolution, Judiciary--Tariff Bill, Thursday, Cuba, Monday

Washington, D. C., May 13.—After a long period of calm, the Senate was considerably agitated to-day, first by a discussion of the Senate sugar investigation and then by a preliminary skirmish on the tariff bill. The Allen resolution, to bring Elverson R. Chapman before the bar of the Senate was debated in somewhat monotonous style until Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, gave a present interest to the subject by referring to reports that Senators within the last week had speculated in sugar stock.

The resolution relative to bringing Chapman to the bar of the Senate, was taken up as soon as the routine business was out of the way. Mr. Allen said he desired to present some additional facts bearing on the subject.

Mr. Allen said the Senate should, in justice to itself, take this matter in hand and deal with it promptly. He could understand, he said, the anxiety of Chapman to shield those around him from the consequences of the sentence. "But as the representatives of seventy millions of people," proceeded Mr. Allen, "we cannot afford to permit Mr. Chapman, the representative of a powerful organization which, it has been charged, exercises great influence over this body, to go unwhipped."

The discussion assumed a legal and technical phrase, Messrs. Faulkner, of West Virginia, White, of California, and Spooner, of Wisconsin, arguing on the law applying to Chapman. Mr. Hoar moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.), proposed a modification of the resolution so that all reference to executive clemency be stricken out, leaving the resolution to require Chapman to appear before the Senate and purge himself of contempt.

Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.), urged that the investigation be opened afresh, requiring witnesses to appear and testify instead of punishing them for past misdeeds.

Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, asked why, if a petition was being circulated in the Senate for the pardon of Chapman, and Senators were being importuned to sign it, it was not proper to consider a resolution on the subject. Was it necessary, he asked that a petition in remonstrance be prepared.

When Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.), endeavored to question Mr. Chandler, the latter suggested that the South Carolina Senator observe the rule of sitting down during the reply.

"When you play ball you always stand up," said Mr. Tillman, amid laughter. Mr. Chandler went on to say that if there were any Senators who had engaged in speculation of sugar stock—which God forbid is the case then four years have obliterated the evidence. The old investigation had failed; the tree had fallen and it ought to lie. It would be a preposterous proposition, he said, after the tribulations of the committee, of the of the courts and of the newspaper press, that the witness Chapman should be pardoned. Mr. Chandler said he could not conceive that any executive should grant such a pardon.

Mr. Tillman was then recognized for a speech, which caused a distinct sensation on the floor and in the galleries.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Tillman, "that we are not after Chapman; the original investigation was not intended to punish Chapman, but to discover whether any Senator on this floor had been guilty of using his official position to make money by speculating in stocks which were influenced by his action, as a Senator or the committee which reported the tariff bill. It is not worth while to try to cover up this matter with badinage and flippancy. The Senator from New Hampshire will excuse me. I do not intend that as any reflection upon his language, but it does appear to me that he treated it rather flippantly. "There are to-day in the newspapers of this country charges floating about and being sent broadcast, signed by correspondents in the gallery, to the effect that last week, when the new tariff bill was reported with a change in the sugar schedule, that three Senators had speculated in sugar stock. We have another stench on our hands, and instead of it being a differential in favor of the trust of a third of a cent, as that was, it is now two-thirds in favor of the trust."

"There are two correspondents who have, over their signatures, charged that Senators have speculated within the last week and made money. Now if you want to investigate, you have a new reason to investigate. If you intend to get at the true inwardness of the matter, to get at the truth and to punish those who are guilty, say so and do so, or else hush. That is the whole sum and substance of it. We do not want Chapman. We want Havemeyer. We want the man who bought your men, if they were bought. That is what we are here for; and now let the Senator who has moved to refer the matter and who loves the dignity of the Senate as much as any other man, take the resolution to his committee and bring back a measure that will mean

something. We can now make those men who have charged that Senators have speculated say where they got their information, or we can punish them for contempt. We can call on Havemeyer and the sugar trust grandees and make them answer or put them in jail for contempt. Either investigate so as to find the truth and punish the criminal, or hush."

As Mr. Tillman closed there was no applause, but for a moment there was a stir in the galleries which promised some sort of a demonstration. The debate promptly proceeded, however, again branching into legal channels, Messrs. Hoar, Chandler and Allen taking part.

Mr. Gray, chairman of the sugar investigating committee, said he agreed with the Senator from South Carolina (Tillman), that what the Senate was concerned in was not the contempt of Chapman, but the ascertainment of facts relating to speculation in sugar stocks.

Mr. Gray reviewed the course of the committee, and the inquiries put to individual Senators.

The Morgan resolution came up at 2 o'clock, but went over until Monday at the request of Mr. Morgan, who stated that the request was made from reasons of public duty and under circumstances which he was not at liberty to state fully.

At the request of Mr. Allen, Mr. Hoar changed his motion so as to have the resolution referred to the committee on Judiciary, instead of the committee on Privileges and Elections. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Gallinger introduced a resolution for the appropriation of \$50,000 for the relief of the suffering Americans in Cuba. The resolution went over to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Late in the day Mr. Aldrich, in charge of the tariff bill, announced that he would not call up the tariff bill next Tuesday, as contemplated, but on the following Thursday, when a statement would be made, the regular debate to begin not later than Monday, May 24. This was the signal for a tariff discussion of over an hour, Messrs. Jones, of Arkansas, Chandler, and Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Hoar, of Massachusetts, White, of California, Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Lindsay, of Kentucky, participating. It was a free and easy discussion, with considerable pleasantry and some personality. Mr. Lindsay spoke at some length, criticising the wool feature of the bill. The Senate adjourned on Monday.

SIMPSON SOCKS IT TO REED.

Is Sustained by the House and Warns the Czar Into an Apologetic Reply.

Washington, May 13.—The Indian appropriation bill was disposed of by the House to-day with the exception of the provision for opening the Utah gilsonite lands which was postponed until Monday. The conference report which establishes an Indian warehouse at Omaha, ratifies the lease of the Seneca Oil lands and adds one judge to the Indian Territory courts was adopted by a vote of 54 to 47. Nearly two hours were consumed in a parliamentary squabble on the point raised by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, that the rule for semi-weekly sessions was in violation of the constitution.

Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.), endeavored to renew his attack upon the Speaker for failing to appoint committees and censured the Republicans for not mustering a quorum. He was declaring that there were more Democrats and Populists than Republicans present when the Speaker sustained the point that he was out of order.

"I have been in doubt whether I had any rights in the House lately," Mr. Simpson shouted, and he was compelled to take his seat under the rule.

Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.), called Mr. Simpson to order and to him the Kansas member said: "The Speaker recognizes that you will do his bidding and you will get a good place on a committee all right. I know that there is a good deal of anxiety at that point among the Republicans."

This taunt moved Mr. Dingley and Mr. W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.), to call Mr. Simpson to order.

The question whether Mr. Simpson should be permitted to proceed in order was put to the House, many Republicans voted no, while others refrained from voting.

By a vote of 80 to 57 he was given the floor.

"When Mr. Simpson again proceeded, however, the Speaker declared his remarks to be out of order and called upon him to desist. Thereupon several Democrats protested against Mr. Simpson being taken from the floor. In explanation Mr. Reed said: "The chair submits to the House that criticism of what the chair did at some past time are not in order, not because the chair is above criticism or above attack, but because the Speaker is the Speaker of the House and such attacks are not conducive to order. The Speaker cannot reply to them except in a fragmentary manner and it is not desirable that reply be made. If any objection is to be made to the Speaker's conduct it can be made at the time and direct."

There was some filibustering after which the House decided that Mr. Simpson could not speak, whereupon he appealed to the chair to be informed, "Where am I at."

"The chair has never been able to find any one who knew that," was the reply.

CHAPMAN A'COMING.

New York, May 13.—Broker Elverson R. Chapman, the recalcitrant witness before the Senate investigating committee will leave for Washington to-morrow and place himself in the hands of his counsel ex-Judge Wilson.

CHEATHAM CONFIRMED.

Washington, May 13.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of H. P. Cheatham, of North Carolina, to be Receiver of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

ASTIR ABOUT CUBA

New Gossip Fizzes Up Over the Consuls' Reports.

THE PRESIDENT IS QUIET

CONDITIONS THERE MORE SERIOUS THAN WAS THOUGHT.

WILL AWAIT CALHOUN'S REPORT

Spanish Legation Conciliatory--Sherman Conference Develops Deporable and Starving Condition of Americans on the Island.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—There was a sudden and violent outbreak of Cuban sentiment to-day at the capitol and during the early hours the drift of opinion was strongly toward speedy and radical action by both Congress and the Executive, but later there was somewhat of a reaction upon its becoming known that the President, while keenly alive to the situation and anxious to learn everything possible that could guide his conduct of our Cuban and Spanish relations, felt that further information was necessary and for the immediate present, the question was not one of recognition of the belligerency or independence of the Cuban insurgents but of relief of American citizens destitute and helpless in the towns of the Queen of the The Antilles. The Senate foreign relations committee, it should be stated, while agreeing with the necessity for the relief of the suffering Americans, is favorable to more radical measures and a number of its members are earnestly desirous of instant action by the executive in aid of the insurgents, but have not succeeded in converting the administration to their views that present action is appropriate and imperative. The event of the day was a report to their colleagues by the sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee which yesterday examined the State department's Cuban reports. This statement, though not given to the public, was so far disclosed in character as to give rise to a good deal of excited comment among Senators and members. The report, based upon facts presented by the United States Consuls in Cuba, it is said, bring out in strong relief the destitution which exists not alone among the Cubans, but among the Americans and pacifics now on the island, who were driven from their farms and into the towns by Weyler's order and thereby prevented from supporting themselves.

For several days past the subject matter of this report has been under discussion quietly among a few of the friends of Cuba in Congress and they have lost no opportunity of impressing upon the President their convictions that it is his duty, as the Chief Executive, to delay no longer in taking active steps to terminate the present condition of affairs in Cuba. These representations, however, have not been sufficient to induce hasty action. The President is moving steadily and with all speed that safety and sound judgment warrant in the collection of facts touching the conditions that exist upon the island to-day. To this end, Mr. Calhoun is now in Cuba, officially on another mission, but also charged with the observation of the conditions that prevail. When he has reported to the President and the latter has gathered what he regards as a sufficient store of information, based on facts, that cannot be questioned, he will be ready either to take himself or to suggest to Congress such action as those facts warrant. Meanwhile he has under earnest consideration the best means of affording relief to Americans suffering as a result of the conditions on the island.

To-day the President saw by appointment, Mr. Edwin T. Atkins, of Boston, who is largely interested in Cuban sugar plantations. Mr. Atkins, was in Washington on personal business which brought him in contact with Secretary Long, an old friend. To further Mr. Atkins's business, the Secretary took him to the White House and presented him to the President. The latter, learning that Mr. Atkins had just returned from Cuba, began to chat with his visitor as to the state of affairs as they revealed themselves to a business man, and Mr. Atkins gave him a faithful picture of the economic conditions that prevailed in Havana and in other portions of the island when he left. His story was so interesting that the President summoned Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, across to the White House to hear it. Mr. Atkins had very little to say about the military situation in Cuba and what he did utter in that connection did not indicate any leaning on his part toward either the Spanish or the insurgent side.

At the Spanish legation the news of the developments at the capitol to-day was received with composure. Of course, the action of the committee could not be openly discussed without violation of the strict etiquette which governs the diplomatic body in its relations to Congress, but it was suggested that the fact that the entire attention of the Senate for months to come would be engrossed by the tariff bill might have determined the friends of the Cubans to endeavor to secure some sort of action by Congress before the tariff debate begins.

It is not denied at the legation that suffering exists in Cuba but such suffering, it was said, is almost always incidental to war. It is contended that the Spanish government has done all that it could with the means at hand to alleviate this distress. It was pointed out that Spain has granted permission to the Red Cross Society through Miss Barton, to extend its good offices to the destitute in Cuba, and moreover, will not place any obstacles in the way of any proper charity

in the United States which has the same object in view. All that is asked is that the food supplies contributed for the relief of the destitute are not used to maintain the Cuban insurrectionary forces in their resistance to the Spanish government.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day considered the report of the sub-committee appointed yesterday to confer with the President and Secretary Sherman. The report, which was prepared by Senators Davis and Foraker, confirms the newspaper reports as to the situation of affairs in the island and even goes farther in depicting a deplorable situation than do most of the newspaper stories. Especial stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens on the island. Of these it is positively stated that there are hundreds in a starving condition and most wretchedly clothed. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. They are scattered in all parts of the island and are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship. They are not allowed to return to their plantations, even to pick berries or to secure the least article of subsistence. They are theoretically under the care of the Spanish army, but the army is without a commissariat.

The report indicates that the Spanish army is not so strong now as it was a year ago, largely on account of the ravages of yellow fever, small-pox and dysentery, while they indicated no diminution of the insurgent forces.

The reports upon which the sub-committee's brief was based, were from various Consuls, including Consul General Lee. They make no recommendations as to American policy but merely give the situation as they see it.

RICHMOND TOBACCONISTS' KICK.

A Committee Appointed by the Trade to Fight the Proposed Two Cents Increase Tax on Manufactured Tobacco.

Richmond, Va., May 13.—The tobacco trade of Richmond to-day passed the following:

"The tobacco manufacturers of Richmond, Va., assembled in conference to consider the proposed increase of two cents per thousand on cigarettes, as provided for in the tariff bill recently reported to the Senate, having fully discussed the effects of such a change do hereby resolve:

"That in their judgment the proposed increase of tax will be very hurtful if not disastrous to the tobacco manufacturing interests as well as to the growers of leaf tobacco, and the representatives in Congress of the State of Virginia, are earnestly requested to oppose by all means in their power any change in the present internal revenue tobacco schedule."

A committee was appointed with full power to act under the resolution and to do what in their opinion is for the best interests of trade, the expenses of the committee to be borne by the manufacturers. If they find it necessary to go to Washington, Danville, or any other points to confer with tobacco manufacturers and others, they are authorized to do so. They are also empowered to employ a secretary.

UPPER CONGO ATROCITIES.

A Missionary Tells About the Cutting off the Hands of Natives who Fail to get Rubber.

London, May 13.—A representative of the Associated Press to-day had an interview with Rev. Mr. Sjoblom, of the American Baptist mission in the Upper Congo, who has just returned to London. He said:

"When I left in February, matters in the Upper Congo were as bad as ever. The commission which the King of the Belgians appointed to inquire into the atrocities committed, the victims being natives, had had almost no result.

"The officials are indisposed to act on missionary evidence, and only a few cases of barbarity were punished. The iniquitous rubber traffic continues. When the natives are unable to obtain rubber the State troops burn the villages, murder the natives and cut off their hands, which are afterward smoked and sent to the State officials. Part of the Equatorville district are in a state of open warfare."

It is understood that the statements of the Rev. Mr. Sjoblom will be made the subject of a question in the House of Commons.

EUROPE TO ACT ON DINGLEYISM.

Austria Asking for an International Agreement Against America's Tariff Policy.

Vienna, May 13.—At a large conference of Austrian manufacturers, held here to-day, it was resolved to call upon the government to endeavor to conclude international agreement with European powers with a view of "effectually meeting the common danger to Europe economy arising from the prohibitive tariff policy of the United States."

THE SETTING SAIL OF BUCK.

The Japanese Minister, With Minister Sewall, Leaves for His Post on The 29th Instant.

Washington, May 13.—Col. A. E. Buck, the new Japanese Minister, and Harold Sewall, of Maine, the new Minister to the Sandwich Islands, have arranged to sail for their posts of duty on May 29. Col. Buck will stop a week at Honolulu and make a study of the situation there relative to the conflicting stories regarding the alleged attempts of the Japanese to colonize and seize the Hawaiian Islands before proceeding to Yokohama.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 13.—The official trial trip of the gun-boat Nashville has again been postponed.

ST MARY'S SCHOOL

The Diocese of North Carolina Has Bought It.

AND PAYS \$50,000 FOR IT

OF THIS AMOUNT \$10,000 IS TO BE PAID IN CASH.

THE CONVENTION LAST NIGHT

The Price of Tuition is to be Reduced and a Number of Free Scholarships Are to be Established.

Resolved, That the Convention of the Diocese of North Carolina hereby approves the act of incorporation of the Trustees of St. Mary's School, and accepts the trustees named in that act, and elected in pursuance thereof, on the part of this Diocese, as the representatives of the Convention in that capacity.

Resolved, That this Convention does hereby approve the action of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees in purchasing the school property as set forth in the foregoing report. To take the twenty-five acres known as the St. Mary's tract at the price of \$50,000, of which \$10,000 is to be paid in cash, when the sale shall have been confirmed by the court.

Resolved, That the funds in the hands of the treasurer known as the "Fund for the Education of Children of Deceased Clergymen," be increased to \$3,000 from the Mary Ruffin Smith Fund, and that said fund so augmented be put at the disposal of the trustees of St. Mary's School, upon condition that they shall establish in the school a scholarship to be known as the ——— scholarship, for the free education of a daughter of a deceased clergyman, the nomination to be in the hands of the Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, residents of the Diocese of North Carolina only being eligible.

Resolved, That the remaining portion of the Mary Ruffin Smith Fund be placed at the disposal of the trustees of St. Mary's School, and that in consideration of the use of this fund, they shall establish one free scholarship in said school for each \$3,000 received from said fund, to be called the Mary Ruffin Smith Scholarships. The nominations for the said scholarships to be in the hands of the Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, residents of the Diocese of North Carolina only being eligible.

The above resolutions were adopted last night at the convention by practically a unanimous vote.

This means a great deal, a very great deal for Raleigh, for without this action of the convention St. Mary's School must have been closed. It means much for North Carolina, for the purchase of the property by the Diocese means that one of its best and most famous schools will be handsomely endowed by the Episcopal church and put on such a footing that its influence and usefulness will be enlarged and extended throughout the whole South.

And to the young women of the State there is no estimating the importance of last night's action by the convention. This famous school is not only to be kept open and improved so as to give them the best possible educational advantages, but these advantages are to be supplied at a price that will be in reach of the humblest girl in the land; and what is more, free scholarships will be provided for those who give great promise but are unable to defray their own expenses.

Of such importance was this step that the Diocesan convention gave the whole of its evening session—some three hours—to its consideration.

The report of the Trustees of St. Mary's school had been made the special order for 8:30 o'clock and therefore, immediately after calling the convention to order, the Bishop asked Dr. Kemp P. Battle to take the chair and the convention went into committee of the Whole for the consideration of the report.

On taking the chair for this purpose, Dr. Battle stated that his greatest interest was in this school. One of his sisters, he said, was the first student to report at the door of that institution. He had another sister educated there, as was also his wife and his grand-daughter. It had been with the deepest regret that he had heard that there was some doubt as to this institution being continued. He hoped that the action of the convention would leave no doubt on that score.

At the conclusion of Dr. Battle's remarks, Dr. R. H. Lewis read the report of the Board of Trustees, embodying the above resolutions.

Touching this report Dr. Lewis said the most important point in it was to raise the \$10,000 cash necessary to secure confirmation of the sale. Some he said, might consider this an exorbitant price. But he thought, this was a mistake; there are 25 acres of the land; but in addition to this there is that about this school which cannot be estimated in money value. There is about this school the traditions, the love, the allegiance of long lines of alumnae, which would not cluster about the finest buildings that could be erected elsewhere. It now depends, Dr. Lewis said, on this convention whether or not the doors of this institution shall be closed. Dr. Smedes has been running the school at a loss and now the Diocese must assume the burden or the school must stop. It was explained that even now the school was being kept in operation on the promise of the trustees to furnish so many students.

At this point Mr. R. H. Battle introduced the following resolution: "Whereas the present Rector of St.

Mary's School, following the example of his sainted father, who, from the year 1842 to the day of his death in 1877, so ably and successfully conducted its affairs, has given his time, his talent and of his private means for the education of the daughters of the church, therefore,

"Resolved, that the convention of the Diocese of North Carolina, in assuming control of St. Mary's school through a Board of Trustees, desires to express its sense of the obligation it feels to Rev. Bennett Smedes, D. D., for the work he has so successfully done for the good of the church in this and other Southern dioceses during the last twenty years."

Rev. Mr. Hoffman said he realized that St. Mary's elsewhere than where it now stands, and under other conditions, would not be St. Mary's; and it meant much for this Diocese and for the Episcopal church that this convention had decided to assume the responsibility for its support. It has, he said, always been a great blessing to the State and now it was to be a greater one because it was to be put on a basis that would put it in the reach of all the girls of the State. It was to be confined to no city or section, not even to the State or the Diocese, but it should ever stand for that which is noblest and best and highest in Southern womanhood.

The committee having this matter in charge, Mr. S. S. Nash thought, had performed a great work and deserved therefore the thanks of all the friends of this institution. They had solved the problem and done it so well that hereafter any girl in North Carolina can receive the benefits of this famous institution for the sum of \$200 a year.

The Bishop didn't think he ought to speak, but he found it impossible to keep quiet, saying that if he could say a word that would solve this difficulty and bring to a successful consummation these plans he would consider it one of the greatest acts of his life. As to the price—\$50,000—that had to be paid, he thought it a large price, but it was the price that must be paid if it were obtained. The associations and traditions that clustered about it belonged to the church, but still if it kept them it had to pay for them. The Bishop said his own father was educated at St. Mary's. It was at first a boy's school under Bishop Ives; it failed and was turned into a girl's school under the Smedes. It was explained by the Bishop that the owners of the property were, on account of certain legal complications, unable to consider any questions of generosity. They were compelled to ask for it such an amount of purchase money as the courts would consider a fair price; as the property can only be sold by order of a court. The Bishop said he had already found five women who would give \$500 each and the "Patrons of St. Mary's School;" he had also found thirty women who will give \$100 each and be "Daughters of St. Mary's." He thought he ought to be able to find five men in North Carolina who will give \$5,000 each; he thought he could find thirty who will give \$1,000 each.

Maj. J. B. Batchelor considered the price an exorbitant one but he was willing for it to be given rather than that it should not be obtained by the Diocese. "From it will ever go out that which is best and greatest of all human forces—the influence of an educated, pure Christian womanhood."

The feature of the report touching the establishment of scholarships was discussed by the Rev. Mr. Bronson. It had, he said, been a long cherished hope of his that some such scheme would be inaugurated by which some of the noble, but poor young women of the State might be taken and educated in the church and for the church. The speaker referred in the warmest terms of praise and appreciation to the efforts of the Bishop in this direction.

The ways and means of raising the money necessary for the purchase of the property were discussed by the Rev. Mr. Horner. Oxford, he said, had 100 communicants of the Episcopal church, yet it furnished six students; and this in spite of the fact that Oxford itself had fine female schools. Now, if all the other parishes will do as much, Mr. Horner said, St. Mary's would have 600 students.

Remarks along the same line were made by the Rev. Mr. Pruden who explained that the Oxford parish, while furnishing these students, was also trying to build a new church.

As to the Board of Trustees Mr. Battle didn't think a better one could be obtained in North Carolina. But he had considerable doubt as to the advisability of purchasing this property. Is the church prepared, he asked, at this time, to incur a debt of \$40,000 and pay down \$10,000 as soon as it can be obtained? Mr. Battle wanted more light and information on the subject, and to this end he requested Mr. D. Y. Cooper, of Henderson, who was well informed on the church finances, to give his views on the subject.

In response to this request Mr. Cooper said he disliked to sound a discordant note, though he was compelled to say that it would be cheaper and better, for the present to rent the property. The rental now paid is \$2,600 and the owners keep it in repair and pay the insurance. If the property is bought, before it can possibly be paid for, it will cost nearly \$60,000. Then again, Mr. Cooper said, the rate of interest, 6 per cent, is entirely too high. The Seaboard in this city Wednesday completed a deal for \$1,500,000 at 5 per cent. He thought in this case 4 per cent was high enough.

All the arguments advanced by Mr. Cooper were endorsed by Mr. W. A. Erwin, of Durham, but he thought that there would come with the ownership of the school a new and deeper interest in it—such an interest as will never come so long as the property is leased. He believed that the \$50,000 could easily be raised in a few years. By taking action there is a chance of success, by not taking action failure is certain.

The Rev. Mr. Murdoch said he had once thought the price asked for this

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