

# The News and Observer.

VOL. XLIII. NO. 113.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## Leads all Other North Carolina Dailies in Both News and Circulation.

### THE GOVERNOR AND THE GIDEON

#### Dan and Otho Were the Star Witnesses.

#### BEFORE THE COMMISSION

#### OTHO TELLS SOME JUICY POLITICAL SECRETS.

#### TALK OF INDICTING HIM FOR PERJURY

#### The Governor of North Carolina tells the States from Rhamkatte That He has Lied in this Evidence Before the Commission.

It is a peach of a fight, a very rose of a row—the contest now going on between the Governor and the Commissioners he has turned out of office.

It is beginning now to look as if he didn't have sure evidence on which to base his action, but was relying on his new Commissioners to establish it for him—or perhaps it would be more proper to say discover it for him. In their hunt they have been quick to strike the broad and bear-like trail of the Grand Gideon, S. Otho Wilson, the statesman from Rhamkatte.

This evidence-hunting theory may be all wrong, but the proceedings of the Railroad Commission last Saturday and yesterday seem to bear it out.

And there can be no doubt that the Governor was terribly in earnest yesterday. It is not for fun that a Governor goes before a court and takes the witness stand in order to deny or explain a statement made by a witness.

That is what he did yesterday after Otho Wilson testified in regard to the use of free passes. Then Otho talked back, and the Governor replied; Otho replied again and now the Governor is talking about indicting him for perjury.

All of which is mighty big fun. I've enjoyed nothing so hugely since John Williamson and Fletcher Harrison had a fight in the nigger convention here while the band played "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." It makes a beautiful scrap and to one who takes a dog-eat-day view of such contests nothing more entertaining could be found.

Otho opened the ball yesterday by telling all he knew, implicating everybody and then trying to explain why it was done. He led the Governor such a dance that His Excellency couldn't stand the pace and last night he was breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the statesman from Rhamkatte.

Last night the Gideon's smile was a bit wilted. His ancient beaver and Walter Henry coat didn't wear their accustomed air of swagger indifference. But all this may be a bluff. Whether Governor Russell can hold all the rope he has taken in and add to it remains to be seen. The 17th is not far away and the Gideon is looking to that day and the United States Supreme court as his salvation.

The Commission meets again this morning at 10 o'clock and there may then be some more sensational developments.

When put on the stand, as soon as the Commission met yesterday morning before answering any questions, the Gideon said:

"I give evidence on these matters under protest, as there is litigation over the office of Railroad Commissioner pending in the courts, and I am denying your right to the seats you now hold, and further, the testimony I give might prejudice my case now in the courts."

He was assured that it was not the intention of the Commission to use any of the evidence against him.

"Have you used a railroad pass since the first day of January, over the Southern or any other line?"

"I have."

"Will you please designate the lines?"

"The only one I have received up to date is over the Southern. The Seaboard Air Line's has not been received. I have filed application through the local agent and he has stated that it would be sent. I only publish two schedules, the Seaboard and Southern."

"The pass a quarterly was produced and handed to the chairman."

"During 1897 or 1898 have you had a frank on a telegraph line?"

"I have not."

"Have any articles been sent or received 'dead-head' by you through the Southern Express?"

"Christmas Eve there was a small package, weighing probably four ounces, sent to me 'D. H.' from Richmond and another, weighing about sixty pounds, was sent."

"Did you enjoy any favors from the express company during the summer of 1897, while you were at Round Knob?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"During last summer did you have a cart-load of fertilizer or something shipped to Round Knob?"

"No, Sir, I had one ton of fertilizer sent?"

summer the Southern Railway transported for him to Round Knob a pair of horses, wagon and harness, charging him one fare for the round trip. These round trip rates, freight and passenger, Mr. Wilson said, were made by the roads themselves under the general terms of the law and had not been considered by the Commission as a discrimination.

"Has the Pullman Palace Car Company carried you at reduced rates or free?"

"When I was elected Commissioner they tendered me passes. I declined them until the first of April last, when the additional duties of the Board of Equalization were given, with a \$800 appropriation to pay the expenses of the Board with a \$1,000 clerk. The Commission has \$2,000 allowed for expenses. In consultation with Gov. Russell I asked him how we should meet expenses."

"He advised me to use a pass; said he used one himself, and all his family and guests at the Mansion. I never used a pass except at the earnest request of Gov. Russell, in order to save expenses. My total expenses charged to the State since then have been \$9.65, with ten cents due me yet."

"I always opposed the free pass system and when, at the solicitation of Gov. Russell, I did so, I did it in order to save expenses. He said he did it; got express dead head, &c., and at his earnest request I accepted passes from that time against my judgment to save money."

"I give you a list of the passes that I have had: Raleigh and Western, annual pass for 1897, No. 60; Pullman annual, No. 128; Seaboard Air Line A. 2320; Atlantic and North Carolina, No. 426; Atlantic Coast Line, No. 1760; Southern Railway, B. 1875; Chester and Lenoir, No. 41; Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, No. 732; Atlantic Knoxville and Northern, No. 39. That is all as far as I have any recollection."

He said he had only used the Chester and Lenoir, the Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard and Pullman passes. He said that he had one for 1898, on the Southern only.

He denied that either he or his mother had been given any special rates on provisions or other articles, sent from Asheville. But he acknowledged getting a special rate from Raleigh to Round Knob on his furniture.

Dr. Abbott—"Do railroads, as a rule, give hotels along their line special rates?"

"I understand they do where a hotel (Concluded on fourth page.)"

### HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION

#### SENATOR MORGAN MADE THE PRINCIPAL SPEECH.

#### Senators Irye and Stewart Also Spoke—The Senate Made Very Little Progress on the Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Senate did not make great progress with the Hawaiian annexation treaty to-day. Several speeches were delivered, but in every instance the speaker announced that to-day's remarks were merely preliminary to what they should say before the close of the debate.

The executive session opened shortly after one o'clock with Senator White on the floor, but Senator Stewart interrupted and others cut the California Senator out of the discussion. Those who spoke were Senators Stewart, Irye and Morgan.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, supported the treaty and was the first Senator to discuss the question of sugar in connection with the subject. He said all the sugar lands were now occupied and that little was left except lands available for the production of coffee. He asserted that the importation of sugar to the United States from Hawaii would not be increased to any perceptible extent because the islands had reached their limit in the production of that article. For this reason the producers of beet sugar and of cane sugar need not be alarmed. Senator Stewart eulogized the natives as intelligent and docile.

Senator Irye spoke upon the commercial and military aspects which annexation presented in favor of the United States.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, made the principal speech of the day and occupied the time of the Senate until it adjourned. He will continue to-morrow.

The Senator began by referring to a suggestion made by Senator Hoar that the Committee on Foreign Relations had made no report and he, Mr. Hoar, was without sufficient information concerning the subject of Hawaii and annexation. Senator Morgan then piled upon his desk numerous printed volumes including reports before various Congressional committees, reports of the officers of the Hawaiian government, and other documents relating to Hawaii.

"The Senator from Massachusetts," said Senator Morgan, "is welcome to these documents and if he will give them the attention which he usually gives to public questions he will have all the information necessary on this subject."

Senator Morgan then went into a detailed history of the Hawaiian islands from the time of their discovery to the present.

He believed it was the intention of President Cleveland to have restored Queen Liliouokalani to her throne and after that transaction to have opened negotiations for the annexation of the island under her reign.

This assertion brought Senator Chandler to his feet with the question as to what authority there was for this assertion. Mr. Morgan replied that there was no special authority, but that he was expressing his opinion and that such a course would have been in keeping with the logic of events.

Senator Morgan described at considerable length his visit to the island last

(Concluded on fourth page.)

### RIOTS IN HAVANA.

#### Consul General Lee Cables State Department

#### NO VIOLENCE DONE HIM

#### NOR HAS HE ASKED FOR WAR VESSELS.

#### NO APPREHENSION OF FURTHER TROUBLE

#### But Another Outbreak is Expected at any Moment—Gen Lee Says that 200,000 People on the Island are in the Last Stages of Destitution.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—Late this afternoon the first news of the day came to the State Department from United States Consul General Lee, who telegraphed that everything was very quiet in Havana territory and there was no cause for apprehension of trouble. Orders have been sent to the Marblehead to proceed to Navassa to investigate conditions among the laborers there, thus disposing of the rumor that she would be ordered to Cuba.

Consul General Lee has reported to the State Department from Havana, under date of yesterday, the facts connected with the rioting there yesterday. While the State Department officials do not divulge the text of the dispatch, it is said that it corroborates generally the newspaper reports on the subject. According to General Lee's report the disturbance had been quelled for the time being, but he was apprehensive of another outbreak at any moment. General Lee did not ask to have a warship sent to Havana and in the opinion of the State Department officials that is a sufficient reason for the assumption that there is no occasion for sending one. The officials are evidently not apprehensive of any trouble in the immediate future that will require the forcible intervention of our government. The disquieting feature of the situation is the horrible condition of the poor in Cuba. According to General Lee's advice no less than 200,000 people on the island are in the last stages of destitution and are wholly dependent upon charity. To feed these people on a ten-cent ration per day would cost \$20,000 daily, which sum is double the amount so far received in contributions during the past ten days by the State Department. In the opinion of General Lee no less than twenty per cent of these poor people are surely doomed to death from starvation and disease. In such a state of affairs the existence of any form of organized government is threatened and the autonomy plans of the Spanish government command little attention.

Secretary Long was asked whether any of the American ships had been ordered to be ready to sail for Havana. He replied that, while he could not discuss the matter he would say that he had not made any change in the orders to the battleship Maine, now lying at Key West. Inquiry developed the fact that the Maine's last orders were to go out for target practice and upon falling in with the North Atlantic squadron to attach herself. Although there is no expectation at the Navy Department of any trouble just now, still in case it should occur the navy is more strongly represented in Florida and West Indian waters than it has been in the past ten years. At Key West there is the second class battleship Maine, at Jacksonville the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, at St. Kitts is the Annapolis and at Guadalupe the Wilmington. The Detroit is on the way from Cape Haytien to Key West, where she is now one.

This naval force is made up with one exception, the Maine, of unarmored but lightly protected cruisers and gunboats. It will be powerfully reinforced, however, in a few days by the North Atlantic squadron, under Admiral Sicard, composed of heavily armored vessels, the most powerful fleet that the United States has had together in many years.

It is authoritatively stated at the Navy Department that this southern movement of the squadron is in no degree attributable to the trouble in Havana, but that the movement is a part of the programme for winter manœuvres of the squadron prepared by the Navy Department months ago.

The Spanish Minister, Senor Dupuy De Lome, has been kept constantly advised of every development within the last twenty-four hours at Havana and he summed up his advice this afternoon by saying that they show that the uprising to have been a riot, pure and simple; that order has been completely restored and that the authorities have an ample force to afford every protection; that the tumult was confined to Spanish and Cuban residents, and that no indignity was put upon any American interest or citizen, public or private.

The official advices began arriving about midnight last night, and have come uninterruptedly since then. They told the story of the disturbance fully, and in the main corroborated the press dispatches. They made it clear, it is stated at the legation, that the demonstration was an unorganized riot, the participants being gathered up from the streets, without arms or ammunition. It began when a few army officers visited the reconcentrado newspaper establishment, that paper being so lukewarm toward insurgent tendencies. Later as the people were leaving the shops at the close of the day's work and the streets were filled with home-agers, the demonstration was begun again by an at-

tack on the establishments of La Discusion and the Diario De La Marina. The dispatches state that small groups raised a cry against autonomy, some few gave vivas for General Weyler, while some scattered shouts were directed at General Blanco. In the main, however, the vivas were for Spain and the army. The mounted police were brought into use and dispersed the groups, so that order was restored and the city was tranquil by midnight.

During this excitement United States Consul General Lee was in communication with the Spanish authorities. Neither he nor the officials appear to have been apprehensive, but it was deemed the part of wisdom to guard against contingencies by sending a guard of soldiers to the United States legation and to the private residence of Consul General Lee. Accordingly twenty-five Spanish soldiers were dispatched to the United States Consulate and another guard of twenty-five to the residence of General Lee. They acted as an emergency guard, and no occasion arose for their services to be brought into actual requisition. Throughout the disturbance, it is said at the legation, there was not a shout against the United States, nor a hand raised against an American citizen.

WHAT ESTRA PALMA SAYS.

New York, Jan. 13.—The rioting in Havana and the wrecking of several Liberal newspaper offices by army officers and Conservatives opposed to the plan of autonomy excites more satisfaction than surprise among sympathizers with the cause of Cuba in this city. The opinion is general that the time has arrived for the United States to intervene. General Tomas Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban Junta here said to-day:

"The rioting in Havana is the direct result of the attempt to give autonomy, so called, to the island. The Spaniards in Cuba will not have it at any cost if they can help it."

90,000 PERSONS PERISHED.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 13.—Advices from Major George L. Donald, Jr., of Mississippi, now in Cuba, on whose information the State Senate yesterday passed a strong Cuban resolution, say that 90,000 persons have perished by starvation in the province of Santa Clara alone since January 1, 1897. Major Donald says one cannot go twenty steps without some poor starving woman or child begging for something to eat, and that a person cannot sit down to a meal

(Continued on fourth page.)

### THE TRIAL OF PRINCE

#### AFTER BEING OUT AN HOUR THE JURY RETURN A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

#### The Judgement of the Court was That He Be Detained as a Criminal Lunatic During His Majesty's Pleasure.

London, Jan. 13.—The trial of Richard Arthur Prince (the super who killed Wm. Terriss, the actor on December 16th last) began to-day at the Old Bailey. Justice Channell presided in his scarlet robes of office. The audience included many theatrical people, though not a dozen ladies in court. At the witness table sat Tom Terriss, son of the deceased. He was nervous and pale. Prince, boldly standing high up in the dock, sweeping everything with a calm gaze, was apparently undisturbed.

Refusing a seat, he continued standing, apparently the least concerned person in court. Answering the usual questions of the clerk, Prince declared that he was "guilty, with great provocation."

Then the prisoner demanded the assistance of Queen's counsel but the judge explained that this was impossible without special license, but added that the prisoner was entitled to counsel and advised him to take the advice of the lawyer who appeared for him at the instance of his friends.

Prince finally consented to have counsel. After consultation with counsel Prince said that, being advised to do so, he would plead "not guilty."

The prosecution then opened their case. As the murder was being described Prince frequently smiled and wrote a number of notes to his counsel, apparently to correct absolutely unimportant details.

The testimony presented was the same as was taken at Bow Street Police court when the prisoner was arraigned.

The defense alleged that Prince suffered in his youth from a sun-stroke and that more recently he has had delusions. The mother and brother of the prisoner testified regarding the sun-stroke. It developed that Prince had claimed that he was Christ and that his mother was the Virgin Mary. It was also asserted in court that Prince had once attacked one of his brothers with a knife.

The judge summed up, favoring Prince's insanity and the jury was out half an hour. The prisoner was pale and care-worn as he faced the jury.

The jury returned a verdict that Prince was "guilty, but he was aware of what he did, but the jury, accepting the medical testimony declare him to be irresponsible."

After hearing the verdict Prince attempted to make a speech, but was checked by the judge. The prisoner then thanked all concerned, at which some applause was started, which was immediately suppressed by the judge.

The judgment of the court was that Prince be detained as a criminal lunatic during her Majesty's pleasure.

### CALLING FOR RESIGNATIONS.

#### CLEVELAND, OHIO, JAN. 13.—Senator Hanna was received this afternoon upon his return from Columbus with enthusiasm far greater than that which has been accorded any public man in this city in a decade.

At noon the Tippecanoe Club, the Business Men's League, and the Republican Shop Clubs gathered in front of the Masonic building on Superior street and formed a parade. Half the town turned out to see them. Headed by a brass band they marched to the Union depot, where Senator Hanna was met by them. He was escorted to the hotel.

The Senator was lustily cheered all along the line of march, many business houses practically suspending business for the time being. A public hand-shaking reception occurred in the lobby of the Hollenden and the Senator was congratulated on all sides.

At the jollification meetings in some counties, the resignation is demanded by resolution of Charles L. Kurtz, as the Ohio member of the Republican National Committee.

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### COLE, PICQUAWT ARRESTED.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Col Picquart, who is understood to be the officer who brought the charges against Count Ferdinand de Waleisna by a court martial, was arrested this morning and incarcerated in the fortress of Mont Valerin.

### CHARGES OF BRIBERY

#### Will be Pressed by Senator Hanna's Enemies.

#### LIBEL SUITS BROUGHT

#### T. C. CAMPBELL WANTS \$100,000 FROM OHIO STATE JOURNAL.

#### THE BRIBERY RESOLUTIONS DISCUSSED

#### Speaker Mason Gives the Republicans Who Voted for Hanna Good Places—Hanna Still Receiving Congratulatory Telegrams.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Senator Hanna and the members of the legislature went home today. All will return by Tuesday next. The leaders on both sides are still here preparing for another fight next week.

The opposition to Hanna was defeated in his election, but it proposes to fight now against him being seated for the long term. His enemies say they have not the time to interfere on the short term, but they will press the bribery charges, as such charges were pressed on Henry B. Payne, fourteen years ago, to the United States Senate. Subpoenas have been issued for Senator Hanna, Maj. Dick, W. D. Hollenden, H. H. Boyce and others to appear before the Senate Committee next Tuesday night. Libel suits have been brought against several Republican papers for damages in connection with the bribery charges, notably one by T. C. Campbell, for \$100,000 against the Ohio State Journal.

Both branches of the legislature adjourned today till Tuesday. In the Senate these voting yesterday against the Burge resolution for the investigation of bribery changed their votes.

In the House there was a long discussion on the Otho bribery resolution. As the Republicans expect to re-organize the House an attempt was made to postpone further consideration of the Otho resolution till February 3rd, so that Speaker Mason would not appoint the committee to conduct the investigation. Speaker Mason announced the standing committees today. The House refused to postpone the resolution, and it was adopted, 54 to 5, most of the Republicans not voting.

While the Senate Committee, of which Senator Burke is chairman, began its investigation yesterday, the House Committee will not be appointed till next Tuesday.

The standing committees announced by Speaker Mason today gave the Republicans who voted for Hanna good places. But it is said the latter will not accept the olive branch, and a majority have signed a document to oust Mason and the other officers. Speaker Mason has not missed a moment out of his chair during the sessions of the past two weeks. As for speaker pro-tem Griffith is now with the Hanna members, Mason knows that in his absence a resolution would be offered and adopted to re-organize the House. As Mason will refuse to recognize any one offering such a resolution, there are those who expect violence in the House before the proposed re-organization is effected. Mason was very arbitrary in his rulings today, and the Republican members are ready to resort to desperate efforts next week for re-organization.

Almost another thousand congratulatory telegrams were received for Senator Hanna again today, and forwarded to him at Cleveland. They include his colleagues in the Senate, among these Senator Foraker, who wired:

"I congratulate you, not only upon your election, but also upon your happy remarks to the General Assembly."

At the jollification meetings in some counties, the resignation is demanded by resolution of Charles L. Kurtz, as the Ohio member of the Republican National Committee.

### M. LOUBERT RE-ELECTED.

#### Defeated M. Scheurer-Kestner for President of the Senate.

Paris, Jan. 13.—M. Loubert was re-elected President of the Senate to-day. M. Scheurer-Kestner, (who has taken a prominent part in calling attention to the alleged injustice done to Alfred Dreyfus, the prisoner of Devils Island), was defeated for re-election to the Vice-Presidency. He obtained only 80 out of 239 votes.

Count De Mun, the clerical leader, caused excitement in the Chamber when he asked to be allowed to question the government on the subject of *Emil Zola's* open letter to President Faure.

The Minister of Finance, M. Cochery, replied that the absence of Gen. Billot compelled him to postpone discussion of the matter. This caused an uproar and Count De Mun declared that he had advised Gen. Billot and the Premier, M. Meline, of his intention to raise the debate, "for," he said, "the matter is not one which can be put off."

This remark was greeted with applause.

M. Cochery then said the government proposed to fix a day for the debate at the conclusion of to-day's session of the House. This aroused prolonged protests and the Minister finally agreed to suspend the session until Gen. Billot, could be in attendance.

The letter which formed the basis of Count De Mun's question pointed out the alleged irregularities and illegalities in the Esterhazy court martial, formally accused the Minister of War, Gen. Billot, Gen. Mercier, Major Ravary, and Maj. Paty De Clam of perjury and challenged the government to prosecute them.

Later the Premier, M. Meline, announced that the government had decided to prosecute M. Zola.

### THE LARGEST SHIPMENT.

#### Savannah, Ga., Jan. 13.—The British steamship Ranza cleared today for Bremen with 18,200 bales of cotton, weighing 8,963,855 pounds, valued at \$524,952. This is the largest cargo of cotton ever shipped from an Atlantic port, and is over 7,000 bales more than was ever shipped from this port or any other port.

### THE POP'S CONFERENCE

#### SENATOR BUTLER FAILS IN ANY WAY TO RECOGNIZE THEM.

#### The Conference is Composed of Middle of the Road Populists With Two Exceptions.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 13.—With but two exceptions the Populists who came here yesterday from twenty States at the call of the National Organization committee appointed at the Nashville convention are of the middle of the road wing of the party. These exceptions are George F. Washburn, of Boston and Editor Farish, of Joliet, Illinois, both members of the National Executive committee of which Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina is chairman. Although they both profess fealty to the policy of non-fusion, they are looked on with suspicion by the out and out middle of the roaders and are being watched closely to see what their intentions in coming to the conference are.

Thus far Chairman Butler has failed in any way to recognize the Organization committee. This action on the part of Chairman Butler who was a strong advocate of fusion with the Democrats at the last election will, so Chairman Park declares, compel the Organization committee to take independent action as to the future policy of the party, irrespective of the National committee.

To make Washburn show his hand the chairman yesterday appointed him a member of the Committee on Resolutions and Procedure. This committee consists of the following prominent characters in the People's party:

Frank Burkitt, Miss. John O. Zazel, Mich.; J. J. Dixon, Mo.; W. L. Peck, Ga.; George F. Washburn, Mass.; W. S. Morgan, Arkansas; Harry Tracy, Texas; L. D. Reynolds, Miss.; Jacob S. Coxe, Ohio; A. L. Mime, Tenn.; J. F. Willets, Kansas.

The committee held an all night session and when the time for the meeting of the conference came this morning it had no report ready.

### THE "NEW YORK" TO SAIL.

#### One Hundred Tons of Coal Ordered Alongside the Ship.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 13.—The flagship New York, of the North Atlantic squadron, will probably sail for Key West to-morrow morning shortly after 10 o'clock. One hundred tons of coal have been ordered alongside the ship at Sewell's Point at that hour. Aboard the Monitor Terror, which is at the Norfolk Navy Yard, day and night shifts are now at work preparing her for sea.

Ammunition to be used for target practice while on the winter cruise has been delivered aboard the war ships within the past few days.

Naval officers decline to discuss the situation but point out the fact that the orders for the squadron to make its winter cruise in the gulf have not been revoked.

### AWAITING ORDERS.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 13.—The warships Maine and Marched and the torpedo flotilla have been under full steam at Key West all day awaiting orders. Stores and coal have been taken aboard the arrival of the Detroit, the Marblehead will leave for Navassa to investigate the trouble reported there. The cruiser Montgomery sailed from Tampa this afternoon under sealed orders. She had orders for a two weeks' stay.