State Library
Raleigh
NC

FISHERMAN AND FARMER.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1901.

SCHLEY GOES ON STAND.

Relates a Graphic Story of The Great Naval Engagement

COURT ROOM PACKED WITH PEOPLE

A Thrilling Account By the Admiral That is Straightforward and to the Point—Much Interest.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Schley court of inquiry adjourned Friday at 3:40 p. m. This adjournment, 20 minutes in advance of the usual time, was due to the fact that the admiral's throat had become somewhat sensitive as a result of his continuous talking. He had made complaint to the court of the condition of his throat immediately after concluding his recital of the story of the battle of Santiago, and Admiral Dewey, who evidently himself had noticed the difficulty, responded by showing a willingness to adjourn the court. Mr. Rayner, however, expressed a desire to proceed, saying that he had a number of questions which he wished to ask, and Admiral Schley assented to his counsel's suggestion. A quarter of an hour later Admiral Dewey himself renewed the suggestion for an adjournment and all concerned agreeing to this proposition, the court adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

Admiral Schley then took the stand and resumed his story. With the court's permission, he said he would go back to Cienfuegos, in order that his narrative might be clear. He said he had not bombarded the earthworks at Cienfuegos because he was convinced that such bombardment would be unavailing. Subsequent experience in the war, he thought, bore out this opinion. Admiral Schley was proceeding to say that a dispatch, No. 10, concerning which Lieutenant March had testified (the dispatch containing positive information that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago), was not received by him until June 19, when the judge advocate objected to the witness making an argument. Mr. Rayner contended that Admiral Schley was not giving opinion; that he was simply testifying to facts within his knowledge.

Admiral Dewey announced the court's decision as follows:

"The court thinks it is eminently proper for the witness to make the statement that the dispatch was dated May 27 and not received until June 10—then drop it, just give the facts." To this Admiral Schley responded that this was all that he had intended to do. Thirteen days had elapsed before he received the dispatch.

Proceeding Admiral Schley testified that he believed Captain Cotton's statement regarding the offer of Lieutenant Field to go ashore at Santiago to learn positively whether the Spanish fleet was in Santiago was somewhat faulty, and he detailed some facts relating to Field's offer, which fixed his own impression of it in his mind. On Monday 31, after the bombardment of the Colon and after Captain Cotton had gone for Mole St. Nicholas with a report to the Department upon that subject, Admiral Schley testified that he sent Nunez, the pilot, westward to communicate with the insurgents. Nunez landed near Ascederos, 15 or 16 miles west of Santiago and joining some of the Cuban insurgents went into the interior. He returned June 1 or 2, with detailed information of the location of the Spanish ships in the harbor. "I sent him," added Admiral Schley, "to the commander-in-chief with that information."

Once on board he had, he said, engaged in a conversation with Captain (now Admiral) Higginson. "I was not excited," he went on, "nor nervous, for I need not have undertaken the reconnaissance if I had not desired to do so. I had some regard for those standing on the turrets, thinking they were exposing themselves to danger from shock which was unnecessary to them, though I was differently circumstanced and I so supposed myself. Commander Potts is entirely in error in saying that I took advantage of cover. I did not do, for I was not concerned about myself." Speaking of the range of 7,000 yards, the admiral said that Commander Potts had himself reported on that range and he had not known for several days that the range had been altered.

"The moment we began firing," he went on, "the shore batteries responded. Some of them used smokeless powder. There was quite a stream of projectiles and I was impressed with the idea that they must be from gun 6 or 8-inch calibre. The shot from the Socapa battery evidently reached the fleet. Some went over our ships and one went beyond and over the Vixen, which was half a mile distance. The strength of the batteries being established it would have been military folly to have risked the battleship to further fire from these shore batteries under my instructions. If we had lost one or two of our six or seven vessels the loss would have been a very great disadvantage and it might have invited attack with disastrous results. I thought it better policy to save the ships for wider and better service, and subsequent events justified the decision."

"I saw Lieutenant Simpson's first shot and then I saw the first vessel in the Spanish line take a rank sheer to the westward, leaving the Vizcaya coming straight on. Then the latter also turned to the westward. It was apparent that the original plan of the Spaniards had failed, and that the Spanish fleet, in order and apparently at distance, had succeeded in passing the battleship line. A new feature of the fight became immediately apparent Captain Cook now gave the order to port the helm. I did not. I should have done so in a second. I said to him, 'Is your helm aport?' and he replied, 'It is aport or hard aport—I think the latter.'

Coming to the turn of the Brooklyn Admiral Schley, speaking clearly and never hestitating for a word, said that he had never seen a ship turn more steadily. "The turn," he said, "was absolutely continuous; there was no easing of the helm, and I never saw the starboard side of the Texas. I am sure we were never nearer that vessel than 600 yards. We were never across her bow. She never entered into my head at all, as a menace or danger." He said the closest range was 1,100 yards. "We were so close," he went on, "that I remember I could see men on the Spanish ships running between the superstructure; I could even see the daylight between their legs. During the turn Lieutenant Commander Hodgson very properly made the observation that we would 'look out for the Texas, but there was never any colloquy between us—never any colloquy of any character between Hodgson and myself; first, because he was too good an officer to have so transgressed, and second, because if he had undertaken it, I would not have permitted it. That is fiction; there was no colloquy."

At this point the admiral said the leading one of the Spanish ships was on the Brooklyn's starboard bow and that not only all of the enemy's ships but the forts as well, were firing apparently at the Brooklyn. "That moment and the next fifteen minutes were the most serious of the combat," he said, and he told how deafening was the noise of the guns. "The roar of the projectiles," he said, "was such as can only be heard once, and once heard can never be forgotten. All four of the Spanish vessels were firing on the Brooklyn and none of the Spanish vessels at that time showed any injury. Then the thought passed through my mind that they might get away and I feared we should have most of the fight as I did not know that the battleships could keep up their speed. I said to Cook that we would 'stay with this crew.'

Charleston Exposition Endorsed.

Buffalo, Special.—The Executive Commissioners' Association, composed of commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition, from the various states, of which Joseph McMullen, of Minneapolis, is chairman, have adopted resolutions endorsing the Charleston Exposition and advising all Pan-American Exposition exhibitors to exhibit there.

Fire at Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—Friday morning at 4 o'clock, John Russ, 17 years of age, a negro boy sleeping in a restaurant booth on the midway at the State Fair, was burned to death. His legs and arms were completely burned off. He went to sleep in the booth and the door had been locked outside. He beat frantically on the door, but the fierce flames drove the midway people back. Two other booths were destroyed by fire, and Dr. W. White, of the Alligator Boy show, was robbed of $350. There is evidence of foul play.

Convicted of Arson.

Dallas, Tex., Special.—The jury in the case of C. H. Alexander, who was charged with arson, having employed a man to burn a building in this city in December, 1895, returned a verdict of guilty. The punishment being fixed at five years in the penitentiary. Alexander was once president of the Dallas Consolidated Electric Street Railway and at the present connected with a company holding shares in the Beaumont oil fields.

Roosevelt's Coming Message.

Washington, Special.—The consultations between the President and his cabinet officers at the cabinet meeting were especially full, owing to the decision which Mr. Roosevelt has reached to write all of his message to Congress and to do it on original lines. The President has determined to do away with the detailed statement of the affairs of each Department. He will devote his message to such topics as he chooses to lay particularly before the attention of Congress.

Almost a Row.

St. Joseph, Mo., Special—Prominent members of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention here, prevented a clash of the factions for and against admitting colored women to membership. A motion to postpone action on the subject until late this afternoon was speedily carried. Before adjournment sine die, the convention decided to lay the matter over until the next annual convention.

Of General Interest.

It is said that Frank J. Gould, who is to marry Miss Helen Kelly, will abandon sports and will soon dispose of his kennel and show horses.

A London cablegram states that King Edward was firmly opposed to the punishment of General Buller.

John Redmond, in a speech at Cork, said he would unite the world-wide race for Ireland's freedom.

Plans to unite the steel manufacturers of England into a trust are considered futile.

The Duke of Cornwall and York arrived at St. John's, N. F.

Signor Luzzati, an Italian economist predicts retaliation against Germany if a new tariff is enacted.

Adjourned to November 7.

Richmond, Special.—The constitutional convention was in session only 25 minutes and after this brief sitting adjourned until Thursday, November 7, in accordance with a resolution adopted several days ago. The amendment offered by Mr. Eggleston to the section relating to the election of commissioners of revenue was taken up and rejected, but a motion to reconsider prevailed and the amendment is again pending.

Fatal Fire at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Special.—Nineteen known dead and a property loss amounting to upwards of $500,000 is the awful result of a fire which occurred Friday in the business section of this city. The number of injured is not known definitely, but fully a score of victims were treated at various hospitals. Police and firemen are delving into the ruins in search of bodies supposed to have been buried beneath the debris as it is feared that others besides the known dead may have lost their lives in the flames.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

The North Carolina Apple.

The growth of apples for market has come to be a great and profitable industry in a number of counties in North Carolina, and there is every reason why 100 bushels should be raised where now only one bushel is raised. It is a crop that can be grown with less labor than any other profitable crop and one which is as certain of sure returns in at least a large section of the State. A private letter to the editor of this paper from a friend in Wilkesboro gives this example of profit in apple-growing:

"Our town is one of the leading produce points of the State. We have several firms handling apples in large quantities. A gentleman sold the apples on his orchard yesterday for $550, cash in advance, purchasers to take the fruit from the trees. It is a mountain farm and not considered very valuable at that. There is good money in orchards here if properly looked after."

The North Carolina exhibit of fine apples at Charleston will be one of the sights atthat great Southern Exposition. It will show the world what North Carolina orchards produce.—Raleigh News and Observer.

A Big Cotton Mill.

The big new "Loray" mills at Gastonia, N. C., which have just completed a reorganization (this time being incorporated under the laws of Maine), are now rapidly approaching completion. The capacity of the complete plant will be 50,000 spindles and about 1,700 looms and the management states that it is the intention to install about half that amount of machinery at first and start the plant early in November, adding the remainder as soon as possible. The power plant is already completed, the water system perfected, the main building completed and partly equipped. This mill will be one of the best built and equipped as well as the largest mills, in North Carolina. President George A. Gray is one of the ablest and most experienced mill men in the South, and that the mill will be a great success is generally predicted by Carolina mill men.—American Cotton Reporter.

Another Rice Mill

The development of rice-milling in Lodisiana continues steadily. The latest new mill to be completed in the State is that of the Iota Rice Milling Co., at Iota, in Acadia parish. This plant made its initial run last week. Its capacity is 1,200 barrels of rice per twenty-four hours, the equipment of machinery being installed in a building three stories high, 44x50 feet; the rough warehouse is two stories high, 125x162 feet, while the clean warehouse is 82x125 feet in size. The quality and quantity of rice produced in the Iota district promise a successful existence for the new plant.

A State Sugar Mill.

The State of Texas will erect a sugar mill to cost from $150,000 to $200,000 on the Clemens farm, in Brazoria county. The financial agent of the penitentiary board has been authorized to take the necessary steps for establishing the plant. The products of the State farm are pledged to pay for the mill.

Industrial Miscellany.

C. W. Tebault, of Norfolk, Va., promoter of the Norfolk Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., has issued a prospectus of the enterprise, announcement of which was made last month. The capitalization will be $5,000,000 instead of $2,000,000, as was at first intended, and $1,000,000 have already been subscribed. A tract of land on Hampton Roads has been secured as site for the plant, and steps are to be taken for completing all the arrangements soon, so that active work on its construction may be commenced.

Governor McSweeny of South Carolina has been notified by a citizen of Hampton county that he has discovered a supposed phosphate deposit in that county. Samples of the rock have been sent to the State geologist for analysis.

It is stated that a bill is being prepared providing for the establishment of a branch in Macon, Ga., of the State School of Technology for the purpose of giving instruction in manufacturing kaolin and fire-clays. The bill will be introduced in the house by one of the representatives from Bibb county, and will call for an appropriation of $10,000 which amount will be duplicated by Macon citizens.

Contract has been awarded for the construction of a bridge at Hinton, W. Va., to cost about $45,000. This bridge will be owned and operated by the Hinton-New River Bridge Co., and it will be not only a source of revenue to its owner, but also enhance property values in the town and nearby county. The structure will be of stone and steel, 1200 feet long, with 18 foot roadway, and be 60 feet above low water. The American Bridge Co., of New York was the successful bidder.

Prospectors who have been examining the phosphate beds of the Sumner Phosphate Co., in Sumner county, Tennessee, have found rock existing in larger quantities than at first supposed.

Textile Notes.

Runnymede Hosiery Mills of Tarboro, N. C., will install a dyeing plant.

J. M. Greenfield of Kernersville, N. C., will establish a knitting mill, and has already purchased the necessary machinery.

The organization of a cotton mill company is proposed at Beaumont, Texas, by C. W. Howth. A $100,000 enterprise will be formulated.

Marietta (Ga.) Knitting Co. has decided to purchase seventeen additional knitting machines, which will increase its complement to 116 machines.

W. H. Leak of Kernersville, N. C., will establish a knitting mill.

Smitherman Cotton Mills of Troy, N. C., is reported as to install 100 looms. This plant now operates spindles only, having 3328 in position.

The Newton (N. C.) Hosiery Mills has completed the installiation of its dyeing plant, and is now adding a 50-horse power engine and a large power press.

MADE A BOLD DASH

An Exciting Chase in Nashville After Express Robber.

A BAD MAN FLUSHED AND LOST.

Clubs His Way Out From Policemen And Makes a Daring and Successful Break For Liberty.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—A desperate man fought his way clear of two city detectives here Sunday and after a thrilling chase made good his escape. In his race for liberty he utilized a two-horse wagon team, a horse and buggy, a riding horse, all forcibly taken, while two dead bloodhounds mark the first portion of his trail. Officers believe the man is one of the gang that held up the Great Northern express near Wagner, Mont., last June, his attempt to get change for a $20 bill of the series secured in that robbery attracting attention of the police to him.

Sunday morning a rawboned man about 5 feet 10 inches high, with florid complexion, offered the bill in payment of a small purchase made in a store house on the public square. Difficulty in making the change caused the salesman to closely notice the bill, which proved to be on the Montana bank. The police were quietly notified, the clerk meanwnile delaying the matter of change. Detectives Dwyer and Dickens were soon on hand and approaching the man demanded his name. "Ferguson," was the reply, and another question or two, Detective Dwyer informed the man that he was under arrest. Quick as a flash Ferguson had a revolver in each hand and started for the door. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, both officers grappling with the stranger, who proved more than a match for them. Using his pistols as clubs he fought his way to the door and fled down the street. A passing ice wagon caught his attention and the negro occupants were soon out of his way. Then at a fire engine clip the wagon was headed across the Cumberland river bridge into East Nashville, a fusillade of shots following it.

Out Woodland street went the man and a sudden turn into First street brought the wagon to grief. One of the horses fell and broke his leg. The figitive, however, was not to be delayed. Running across East street he held up an old negro who was driving in a buggy and the flight was continued. Out into the commons he sped. Once the buggy overturned, but was quickly righted. Finally the tired horse was abandoned and after a dive into Shelby Park on foot, the supposed bandit secured another horse hitched at a point near the park. Then, after a sensational ride, the horse was left and the flight continued on foot. Further out pursuers found two of their blood-hounds shot to death a short distance apart and after that trace of the man was lost. The sheriff with a large posse is out scouring the country for the missing man. When the buggy was abandoned the man threw away a wallet containing $1,040 in 10 and $20 bills of the Montana bank. The money was recovered by Chief of Police Curran.

Production of Precious Metals.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Director Roberts, of the mint, has prepared a statement, showing the production of precious metals for the calendar year of 1900. It shows that the production of gold in the world was 12,457,287 ounces, of the value of $258,514,700, a loss in value of $49,970,200 from 1899. The silver output of the world amounted to 178,796,796 fine ounces, the largest ever known.

Official Records.

Washington, Special—General Fred C. Ainsworth, chief of the Record and Pension Office, in his annual report to the Secreatry of War, says that the fiscal year has witnessed the practical completion of the work, so many years in progress, of the publication of the official records of the Union and Confederate armies during the civil war. They make a total of 125,730 pages of text.

Dr. Rixy's Report.

Washington, Special.—"In the line of duty, while receiving the people was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz" is the official statement filed with the surgeon general of the navy by Dr. P. M. Rixey, medical inspector U. S. N., as the introduction for his report upon the wounding, illness and death of the late President McKinley. The cause of death is thus stated: "Gangrene of both walls of stomach and pancreas, following gunshot wound." The report itself is remarkable for its exhibition in the closest possible detail of the exact state of the patient during his mortal illness.

Roosevelt's Forty-Third Birthday.

Washington, Special.—Sunday was the forty-third anniversary of the birth of President Roosevelt. Occurring on Sunday, there was no formal celebration, and the day was spent very quietly. Dr. Nichols, a friend from Baltimore, was at the White House a portion of the day, and at night Commander Cowles was a guest at dinner. The President attended religious services at Grace Reformed church as usual.

Mill Closed By a Strike.

Troy, N. Y., Special.—The Mohawk Knitting Mill, at Cohoes, is idle, owing to a strike of the knitters and winders. Saturday the men demanded that a man who had been discharged for what they claim is a trivial offense, be taken back. The demands of the men were refused and they quit work, causing a suspension of operations and throwing out of employment about 500 men and women.

STATE FAIR OPENED.

Opening Ceremonies in the Presence of a Large Crowd.

Raleigh, Special.—The 41st annual State Fair began Tuesday, under the most favorable auspices, as to weather, attendance and exhibits. It ranks as one of the best fairs ever held in the South. The procession, which was a very creditable one, second to none, escorted the Governor and Gen. Cox, the president of the fair, together with other State and city officials. In the procession were a battalion of the State Guard, the cadet battalion, 300 strong, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College here, with its band and bugle corps, the fire department, etc. At the grounds the Governor was introduced by General Cox and said:

"The opening of the North Carolina State Fair at its forty-first annual exhibition is a matter of no small significance. We have entered upon a new century and I believe upon a new era. I am among the optimists who believe that the world grows better and that the future holds for our children a larger measure of usefulness, distinction, happiness and success than the past has held for us. Born in the troublous times before the war, the association which now conducts this fair maintained its organization and made its exhibits except for a few years during the war and the period immediately following. At the time of its birth agriculture was almost the sole industry of the State. Today it is but one of three sisters—argiculture, manufacture and commerce. We have made great progress in the years since the organization of the association which annually makes the exhibition here and this fair has much to do with our progress. It brings our people together, it shows them the things which have been done and stimulates them to doing other things. It makes us acquainted one with another. It shows to some extent what statehood is and makes each man think more of the land of his nativity.

"There are many problems before us; we shall solve them all, but we can only solve them by a sturdy adherence to our convictions of duty, by careful study, by thorough preparation and by a recognition of the divine right of the difference of opinion. By these means we shall not only remain what we have always been, an independent people, but we shall become a more creative people, capable of doing the things whose performance we have heretofore merely celebrated. We shall not only grow the products of the farm, but we shall multiply those products manyfold by manufacture and shall increase their value by commerce.

"We are becoming more united and with the building of better roads, which is already assured, and by the education of all our people we shall be able to make our impress upon the public opinion of the nation. It is for these purposes that we come together, not merely to see what has been done but to consider the things which yet remain to be done. We take courage in our past achievements and start into the future with the hope of better things. We have a great State, a homogeneous people but with enough difference to bring about that diversity which is essential to the largest growth. Knowing one another better realizing what our fathers have done, appreciating the labors of the present, let us strike out for greater things in the future and prove ourselves worthy of the distinguished ancestry who have earned the plaudits of the world if their deeds have not been celebrated as they should be.

"With a heart full of hope, with gratitude for the past, with appreciation for the present, with anticipation of a glorious future, I now formally declare the forty-first annual fair open."

Presbyterian Synod Meets.

Charlotte, Special.—The Synod of North Carolina met Tuesday night in eighty-eighth annual session in the Second Presbyterian church of this city. The attendance is large, both ministers and laymen being generally on hand. The sessions will continue through the week.

Another Increase in Wages.

Fall River, Mass., Special.—Notices have been posted in the Iron Works Cotton Mills, increasing wages 5 per cent to take effect November 1. This is the second raise of 5 per cent. in these mills, which are owned by M. C. D. Borden, of New York, within a month. This unexpected action, it is feared, may precipitate another of the frequent crises in the cotton manufacturing industry of Fall River, as the operatives of other mills have not yet recovered from the agitation caused by the announcement of the previous advance at the Iron Works Mills.

Newspaper Man Shoots Farmer.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Special.—Carl Stubblefield, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of this city, was shot and instantly killed by Meyer Solmson, formerly city editor of the the Daily Graphic. The shooting, it is said, was the result of an attack made by Stubblefield on Solsmon Sunday concerning an article Solmsin was alleged to have written while doing newspaper work.

Made Partial Confession.

Middlesboro, Ky., Special.—George Gray was arrested as principal and George Eaton, as an accomplice in the shooting and robbery of P. T. Colgan, paymaster of the Virginia Coal and Iron company, last Thursday at Middlesboro. Colgan was robbed while on his way to the furnace from the Manufacturers' bank. Eaton made a partial confession implicating three other men and a woman. It is said the woman has fled into Harlan county with the money. Eaton and Gray were placed in jail at Pineville.

ARP HAS LOST FAITH

He Is Inclined Just At Present To Be Fighting Mad.

WISHES BRANN WERE HERE NOW.

Roosevelt-Washington Dinner Has Aroused the Anger of the Bartow Philosopher.

It looks now like my old friend, Evan Howell has lost his influence with the new president, and I have lost my faith. Hope and despair are sometimes not far apart. Last week I was sanguine, which means hopeful, confident; and now I am sanguinary, which means fighting mad.

"This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's delusion given;
And you can't always sometimes most
generally tell what is going to
happen."

The smartest doctor can't diagnose every case, nor cure a disease if the patient does not want to be cured. My idol is shattered. I wish that Brann was alive with his iconoclast. May be he could do justice to the situation and save me the use of language. Bob Toombs said that the fanaticism of our northern brethren about the negro fatigued his indignation, and just so now our contempt is getting tired. The day after I read about it I couldn't realize it, nor did I believe it was as bad as pictured, and so I waited for light—more light—I had an idea that Booker Washington in some way happened in about dinner time, and Mr. Roosevelt, having more heart than head, thoughtlessly asked him to sit down at his table. I thought that maybe he sympathized with the man who had done so much for his race and was tabooed everywhere by white people and hotels and churches and white folks, cars and opera houses, and so his heart got the better of his head and he did it in haste and would repent at his leisure. I thought it was just one case, for the New York Press said it was unique. Then I remembered that Cleveland invited the dusky queen of the Sandwich islands to the white house, and maybe Roosevelt looked upon Booker Washington as a kind of ambassador or chief of a foreign race, and I kept on thinking and hunting around for an explanation or palliation until it was discovered that the case was not unique, for he did a like thing before at Albany, while he was governor, and that he sent his children to school with negro children at Oyster Bay. Then I gave it up. He has sadly disappointed his friends and dishonored the state his mother came from and desecrated the president's mansion. It is no longer the white house, but like the chameleon, takes any color that comes. Now I suppose that Miss Washington, who is at Wellesley college, will be a welcome visitor at the mansion during her vacation, and maybe Roosevelt's son will fall in love with her and marry her without having to elope. That is the tendency of this new departure—this unique case. But a hopeful man, an optimist, should wait a few days and ruminate. Time is a good doctor and I am not as mad this morning as I was last week. I think maybe that it is not as bad a case as I think it is. By nature I am a good deal like my good old kind-hearted mother, who gently took everybody's part who was abused. One day my father came home very mad with a man who had mistreated him and when he related his grievance to mother she said: "Maybe the man didn't mean it and will make it all right after while." Father got irritated a little with mother and said: "Caroline, I believe you would defend the old devil if he was here on trial." And she said: "Well, I have sometimes thought that too much was laid on him."

I still believe that Roosevelt is naturally a good, big-hearted man and he didn't think that his official position limited his private and domestic rights. The white house was his home—his castle and he could ask in or shut out whomsoever he pleased. He was born and reared at the north, where a foolish and fanatical sympathy with the southern negro is almost universal. It monopolized the press and the pulpit, though they knew no more about the negro and his racial instincts than we know about Bulgaria and the Macedonian bandits. What a strange folly is that sympathy. Its tendency is to spoil the most contended and happiest race on earth. Sometimes I envy them their merry nature. Booker Washington seems in earnest in his efforts to elevate and refine his people, but I doubt whether he is really doing them any good. To labor is their nature and the higher education unfits them for it. I suppose that Tuskegee has turned out 2,000 or 3,000 graduates, but where are they and what are they doing? We never hear of one in this region and last year a professor from Tuscaloosa declared publicly in Atlanta that he had been in Tuskegee and investigated and could hear of only about a dozen out of 1,200 who were at work. The most of them come out mechanics or farmers, but they have been transformed into gentlemen and are living off of their kinfolks. A few have been sent to Africa to start the cotton business, and it is to be hoped that the others will go there and stay. Education is not what the negro stands most in need of. It is a reform in morals. It is the unprejudiced opinion of the most conservative observers that they are the most thievish, unchaste race upon the face of the earth, and they are infinitely worse now than they were when in slavery. In 1870 there were but 200 negro convicts in our penitentiary, and now there are 4,000 in Georgia, and the number increases as the years roll on in spite of schools, colleges and millions of northern money. The good negroes are on the farms and under the dominion of their landlords. It is safe to say that 75 per cent of the negroes about the towns and cities will steal, and that 50 per cent of the negro children are born out of lawful wedlock. Two of our negro barbers decamped to Bessemer last week—one has been keeping three wives and the other two, but they left them and took two new ones along with them. We have got so accustomed to this state of negro morals that it excites no comment. Some white men will rob banks and abduct children and hold up trains and embezzle money and cheat in trade and run blind tigers and moonshine whiskey. But nearly all negro servants will take little things—little money or jewelry or a pair of scissors or stamped envelopes or a little rice or coffee or sugar. They all do this, and we submit to it because they still make kind, good-natured servants and we need them. And so the race problem goes on, but I will prophesy some good to come from Roosevelt. He is a crank about some things, but he is fearless, independent, self-reliant and will do just as he dogon pleases. Mythology tells us that King Augean had a herd of 3,000 oxen, whose stables had not been cleaned out for thirty years, and Hercules came along one day and got a whiff of the foul odors and turned two rivers through them and cleaned them out in a day. I believe that Roosevelt is for clean, honest work in the government departments and will clean out the Augean stables, if he has to turn the Potomac river through them. For thirty years their stench has nauseated us. He has just appointed Mr. Foulke to the head of the civil service commission. Foulke has long been the prosecutor of frauds, perjuries and evasions, the terror of postmasters, the watchdog of public officials, but he was handiapped by politicians. He will sweep the deck now, for he and the president are of one mind on that law. The victors will no longer get all the spoils. But we want the president to let the negro alone. The race problem belongs to us and will be settled on a wise and humane basis if the fool yankee editors and preachers will let us alone.

But we will wait and watch and some good people will pray for deliverance—"deliver us from evil." I haven't given up Mr. Roosevelt yet. If we could only get him down here for two or three years he would become so disgusted with the negro and so exasperating that they wouldn't hire to him. Our observation long has been that the northern people who come south to live soon get their eyes opened and understand the situation. Not long ago the editor of a Baptist paper in New York said that the south was not ready for it now, but the time would soon come when miscegenation would be found the best solution of the race problem. And only last week the editor of a republican paper defended Mr. Roosevelt and said that in another generation social equality between the races would be universal at the south and it was well to start it at the white house, with such malignant fools we can do nothing, for they are too far off. But they had better shinny on their own side.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

P. S.—I am gratified that Mrs. Park and others have come to the rescue of Nancy Hart and have established her as a fact and heroine in our history of the revolution. We ought to have a state historian to record and preserve these things. Fifty years from now somebody will be saying that Bill Arp was a myth, and I wouldn't like it. B. A.

N. B.—We read that the American Missionary Association at Chicago have indorsed the president and commended social equality between the races. It is about time now for the blue and the gray to embrace again. Let brotherly love continue. B. A.

Later from the front. The unique has vanished and Roosevelt's capers have become multifarious, ubiquitous and ridiculous.

Hope for a season bids the south farewell To your tents, Oh, Israel! Call off the dogs. I'm going out to work in my garden. B. A

LABOR WORLD.

France fears a general strike of the coal miners.

The average pay of the day laborer is $1.50 per diem.

The Rhenish Steel Works will reduce wages ten per cent.

The fatalities among coal miners are said to be the greatest of any industry.

About 173,000 persons are employed in the Postal Department of Great Britain and Ireland.

The eight-hour work day is gaining in poularity, and its further adoption is being more generally urged.

Three hundred longshoremen at Loraine, Ohio, quit because of the appointment of an unpopular foreman.

Thirteen waiters at the Plaza Hotel, New York City, who entered the country under contract, are to be deported.

There are several unions in New York City composed of clerks, but that class of labor is usually poorly organized.

The Saturday half holiday is being continued with beneficent effects and through the year by many large employers of labor.

It is said that important labor legislation will be vigorously urged when the various State Legislatures convene for the winter session.

Employes of Western railroads are talking of forming a mutual benefit association to provide for themselves or their families in case of accident or death.

The Black Diamond Coal Company settled the wage scale with its men at Coal Creek, Tenn., allowing three-fifths of a cent a ton advance. About 400 men have returned to work.

The average wages of male teachers in graded schools in Michigan last year were $70.86 per month, and in ungraded schools $29.03. Women teachers in graded schools are paid on an average $43.50 per month, and in ungraded schools $24.78.

The Enemies of the Lobsters.

Everything that swims is an enemy to the little embryo lobster, including himself—for the larger ones eat the little ones in most wanton fashion. The little fry lobsters shed their shells seventeen times on the average during the first year of their existence. After they are five years old they shed them four times a year.

The range of the lobster is about 1,000 miles, from the straits of Belle Isle on the north of Cape Hatteras on the south, and fifty miles out to sea. It was long a mooted question whether they went up and down the coast, like shad, mackerel, blue fish, etc., or whether they remained stationary like the oyster and clam.

This was settled by the fish commission in a very curious and interesting way. They attached a zinc tag to a lot of them at various points, and set them free. These tags were numbered, and a record kept of them in a book. Fishermen were given a prize if they would return them to the commission by mail with a statement as to where and when found. By these means it was soon discovered that they travel back and forth out to sea, instead of up and down the coast.

The largest diamond in the world is now in the possession of the Rajah of Matlan. It weighs 367 carats, and is three times the size of the Kohinoor.

ROOSEVELT A LL. D.

Yale College Confers Honorary Degree Upon the President.

MARK TWAIN IS ALSO HONORED

Mr. Roosevelt Was Selected to This Honor Before His Elevation to the Presidency.

New Haven, Conn., Special.—Representatives of many people and creeds, of the learned professions and of the industries and literature were honored by Yale University Wednesday, and in turn paid homage to the great institution of learning, which is celebrating the completion of the second century of its existence, as they marched behind Yale's colors, delegates to the great festival, and participated in the closing functions of the celebration. The closing exercises of the bi-centennial were officially commemorative. They were held in the Hyperion Theatre. Classical music, a commemorative poem and a Greek festival hymn, both composed for the occasion, a commemorative address by David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and finally, the clothing with the hood of the honorary degrees of great men. These constituted the day's exercises.

President Roosevelt and party arrived at 9:30. Though the crowd at the station here was a big one and demonstrative in its welcome to the President, the police arrangements enabled the party to leave the train and pass to carriages in waiting without difficulty. President Hadley, of Yale, and Mayor John P. Studley, were on hand to receive the distinguished guest, and after an exchange of greetings, briefly, the ride toward the University campus was begun by way of State and Chapel streets. The escort included a representation of the naval and military forces of the State. Upon arrival at the campus, the President was conducted to Battell chapel, and after a brief rest there, was escorted to his place in the academic procession.

President Roosevelt and President Hadley entered the theatre at 10:30. The President of the United States was led by the University president to the seat of honor directly behind the orator's desk. President Hadley took his seat beside him. On this platform were Joseph H. Choate, John Hay, Richard Olney, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court; President Eliot, of Harvard; Patton, of Princeton; Faunce, of Brown; Harper, of Chicago; Provost Harrison, of Pennsylvania, and other college presidents, besides literary men and Churchmen of distinction. Admiral Sampson, apparently in ill-health, did not enter the procession. He made his way to his place through a side door and leaning on the arm of Prof. W. W. Farnam, was shown to his seat.

When the long list had been finished, President Hadley advanced a step or two and with great impressiveness said: "There yet remains one name." In an instant the great audience was standing. The President of the United States also arose and the theatre rang with cheers. The air was filled with waving handkerchiefs and programmes. Remarking that Yale had chosen for the degree this candidate before he became President, President Hadley announced that all Yale men were now doubly honored by greeting the man and the President as a son of Yale. Specially addressing President Roosevelt, President Hadley spoke as follows: "Theodore Roosevelt, while you were yet a private citizen we offered you most worthily the degree of LL. D. Since in His providence, it has pleased God to give Theodore Roosevelt another title, we give him on that account a double portion of welcome. He is a Harvard man by nurture, but we are proud to think that in his democratic spirit, his broad national sympathies and, above all, his clearness and purity and truth he will be glad to be an adopted son of Yale.

Negroes Murder Each Other.

Selma, Ala., Special.—A mania for murdering each other seems to have broken out among the negroes who live in the immediate counties surrounding Selma, and in the last two weeks there has not been less than twenty negroes killed by other blacks. There are reported one being near Brown's station, where a negro man met his paramour in the cotton field and pulled out a knife and stabbed her through the heart. The other two occurred on South Side, where a negro man quarreled with a negro preacher at a protracted meeting and called the preacher out of the church. The preacher left the pulpit and when on the outside they pulled their pistols.

Convicted of Arson.

Dallas, Tex., Special.—The jury in in the case of C. H. Alexander, who was charged with arson, having employed a man to burn a building in this city in December, 1895, returned a verdict of guilty. The punishment being fixed at five years in the penitentiary. Alexander was once president of the Dallas Consolidated Electric Street Railway and is at present connected with a company holding shares in the Beaumont oil fields.

Two Regulators Killed.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—A Bristol, Tenn., special tells of how a father and son in Dickinson county, Va., drove back about 50 "regulators" who had warned the man of their visit. The man and boy stationed themselves in the garret of the house and then the regulators opened fire, they returned it with deadly aim. Arrington and Roberts, two members of the party, were instantly killed. The names of the parties attackers have not yet been learned.

Georgia Officers to Be Arrested.

Atlanta, Special.—Gov. Candler has acceded to the request of Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, that two Georgia officers, Sheriff Lovnigood, of Fannin county, and his deputy, be sent to Murphy, N. C., for trial because they crossed the State line and arrested an alleged criminal. The Georgia officers are charged with kidnapping and will, it is understood go without, a requisition.