# NEW ENGLAND TOUR

President Speaks to Assemblage of Working Men

MUCH ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED

Ten Thousand Tollers Meet Him and Present Him With Magnificent Offering of Flowers.

Hartford Conn., Special.-President Roosevelt entered upon his New Engand tour Friday. Leaving Oyster Bay on the yacht Slyph, New Haven was the first point visited. There the Presiient was driven about the city for an hour, se ompanied by a military escort. On his arrival here in the afterncon the President took another ride, this time in a Victoria automobile. In Pope Park, one of the beautiful outlying recreation spots of the sity, the President was greeted by 10,-000 working men who presented him with a magnificent floral horsehoe inscribed: "Workingmen's Welcome to Our President." The President made a brief response.

Five thousand men and women browded the Coliseum here at night to hear the address of the President. At least two birds of the audience were workingmen and the enthusiasm manilested by them when the President alluded to the rights of the toiler aroused the keenest interest. Again and again during his remarks, which were based on an incident of the afternoon, the presentation of a fioral borseshoe by the workingmen, the President was interrupted by vociferous applause. Such side remarks as, "I don't care how honest a man may be, if he is timid, he is no good," evoked prolonged laughter. Again, speaking of the isthmian canal, he aroused mirth by saying that one of the problems in connection with the great engineering feat would procure \$50,000 patriotic, ambitious men to

work.for a \$10,000 fee. The President said: "Being driven around your beautiful city I was taken through Pope Park and stopped at a platform where I was presented with a great horseshoe of flowers, the gift of the workingmen of Hartford (loud applause), to the President of the United States. (Applause.) I listened to an admirable little address by Father Sullivan. Now, in his speech, he was kindenough to allude to me personally, but he laid primary stress, as he ought to lay it, upon the fact that it was a gift of welcome from the wage-workers, apon women ultimately this government depends, and he coupled the wo.ds of greeting with sentences in which he expressed his belief that I would do all that I could to show myself a good representative of the wageworkers. Gentlemen, I should be utterly unfit for the position that I hold If I failed to do all that in me lies, to act, as light is given me, to act so as to represent the best thought and purpose of the wage-workers of the Unit-

ed States. (Loud and continuous ap-"Now; at the outset of the twentieth century, we are facing different and complex problems, problems social and economic, which will tax the best energies of all of us to solve right. I think you will agree with me that in the long run the best way in which to serve any one set of our citizens is to serve all alike well, to try to act in a spirit of fairness and justice to all; to give to each man his rights: to safeguard each man in his rights, and, so far as in me lies, while I hold my present position, I will be true to that conteption of my duty." (Applause.) President Roosevelt then continued as

the days of Monroe, Clay and the younger Adams, we, as a peoble, have always looked with interest tpon the West Indies and the isthmus connecting the two Americas, feeling that anything happening in those retions must be of concern to our welfare. There is now ampler reason than ever before for this feeling. The outcome of the Spanish war put us in possession of Porto Rico and brought us into peculiarly close touch with Cuba; while the passage of the Hay-Pauncetote treaty at least cleared the way for the continuation of the isthmus canal. Porto Rico, it is a pleasure to say, may now serve as an example of the best methods of administering our insular possessions. So excellent have been the effects of our administration concerning this island that their very excellence has resulted in their being almost forgotten by those at home. There is hardly a ripple of failure in the stream of our success; and so, as is apt to be our way, we do not think of it all. First and foremost in Porto Rico we have consistently striven to get the very best men to administer the affairs of the asland. In making appointments to the insular service, it is hecessary to disregard any question of mere party expediency and to look at the matter solely from the standpoint the honor of our own nation and of the welfare of the island itself. This has been the standpoint adhered to in selecting the men who represent our government in Porto Rico-Governor, Preasurer, Attorney General, judges, Superintedent of Education-every one In consequence, all Americans should feel a real pride in the way in which their compatriots who are responsible for the government of the ala ith leve administered it.

Cuba the problem was larger, complicated and more difficult. Here again we kept our promise abso-For over three years we adminstered it on a plane higher than it had reached before during the four enturies since the Spanish first landed its shores. We brought moral and al cleanliness into the govern-We stamped out yellow fever, in an inestimable service, both to han people and to the people of wn Southern States. We estabdshed a school system. We made life property secure, so that industry again begin to thrive. Then. withad laid deep and broad the dathers upon which civil liberty national independence must rest, tuened the island over to the hands hore whom the people had chosen the founders of a new republic. Cumust always be related to us in in-

cernational politics. She must in inter-national affairs be to a degree a part of our political system. We expect her to accept a political attitude toward us which we think wisest both for her

"Before we start on the construction of the canal, details of our felations with the people owning the soil have to be settled. When this has been done, the first question will come upon choosing the commission which is to supervise the building of the canal. Here, again, we have to deal with an enterprise so vast and so far reaching in its effect that but one thought is permissible-how to get the very best men in the nation, the men of the highest enginearing and business administrative skill who will consent to undertake the work. If possible I should like to see those men represent different sections and different political parties. But these conditions are secondary. The primary aim must be to get men who though able to control much greater salaries than the nation is able to pay, neverthless possess the patriotism and the healthy ambition which will make them willing to put their talents at the government's ser-

"The Spanish war itself was an easy

ask, but it loft us certain other tasks which were much more difficult. One of these tasks was that of dealing with the Philippines. The easy thing to do the thing appealed not only to lazy and selfish men, but to very many good nen whose thought did not drive them down to the root of things-was to eave the islands. Had we done this a period of wild chaos would have supervened and then some stronger power would have stepped in and seized the island and have taken up the task which we, in such a case, would have dinched from performing. A less easy, but infinitely more absurd course, would have been to leave the islands ourselves and at the same time assert that we would not permit any one else to interfere with them. This particular course would have combined all the possible disadvantages of every other have placed us in a humiliating position, because when the actual test came it would have been quite out of the question for us, after some striking deed of savagery had occurred in the islands, to stand by and prevent the re-entry of civilization into them: while the mere fact of our having threatened thus to guarantee the local tyrants and wrong-doers against outside interferences by ourselves or others, would have put a premium upon every species of tyranny and an-

"Finally, there was the course which we adopted, not an easy course, one fraught with danger and difficulty. We made up our minds to stay in the isiands, to down violence, to establish peace and order, and then to introduce just and wise civil rule accompanied by a measure of self-government which should increase as rapidly as the islanders showed themselves fit for it. Well, it was certainly a formidable task, but think of the marvelously successful way in which it has been accomplished. The first and vitally important feature was the establishment of the supremacy of the American flag and this had to be done by the effort of thise gallant fellow-Americans of ours to whom so great a debt is due the officers and enlisted men of the United States army, regulars and volunteers alike. In a succession of campaigns, carried on in unknown tropic jungles against an elusive and treacherous foe, vastly outnumbering them, under the most adverse conditions of climate, weather and country, our troops complentely broke the power of this insurgents, smashed their armies and harried the robber bands into submission. I do not refer to the Moros, with whom we have exercised the utmost forbearance, but who may force us to chastise them if they persist in attacking our troops. Among the Filipinos proper,

archy within the islands.

however, peace has come. "Step by step, as the army conquered, the rule of the military was supplanted by the rule of the civil authorities, the soldier was succeeded by the civilian magistrate. The utmost care has been exercised in choosing the best type of Americans for the high civil positions, and the actual work of administration has been so far as possible by native Filipino officials serving under these Americans. Our success has been wonderful. No country has a more upright or abler body of officials than Governor Taft, Vice Governor Wright and their associates and subordinates in the Philippine Islands. It was, of course, inevitable that there should be occasional failure, but it is astonishing how few these have been. erty and the pursuit of happiness, subject only to not infringing on the rights of others. It is worth nothing that already the Philippine people have received a greater share of self-government; that they have more to say as to how they shall be governed than is the case with the people in the Orient. under European rule. In short, we are governing the Filipinos primarily in their interest and for their very great whom may bie, is the result of a trol-benefit. It would be hard to find in ley accident here Monday. The dead: modern times a better example of successful executive statesmanship. Finally, in the Philippines, as in Cuba, the instances of wrong-doing by either our civil or military representatives have der wrenched, injured internally; colhas been meted with even-handed justice to all offenders.

"The awakening of the Orient means very much to all the nations of Christstates manship on our part to refuse to take the necessary steps for securing a proper share for our people of this commercial future. The possession of the Philippines has helped us, as the board of Mahony township. ecuring of the open door in China has selped as. Already the government as taken the necessary steps to prole for the laying of a Pacific cable

ar with Spain."

# ALABAMA PRIMARY.

Jelks Won Over Johnson in Monday's Election.

PRESENT GOVERNOR RE-ELECTED

The Former Ex-Governor and Ex-Tar Heel Defeated in Alabama's First Legal Primary.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.-In the Democratic primary, held in this State Monday for the nomination of candidates for State officers and congressional representatives, Wm. D. Jelks, of Barbour, the present Governor, won over former Governor Jos. E. Johnston, of Jefferson, for Governor, by a majority which will probably reach 20,000.

The day's primary was the first held for farm work of all kinds. since the addition of the new constitution, by which the negro is eliminated as a political factor in Albama, but the new organic law was not made an issue in the campaign. Today's result is equivalent to an election in this State. The new constitution was endorsed in its entirety by Governor Jelks, and ex-Governor Johnston also guaranteed to uphold it, although he opposed its ratification. R. M. Cunningham, of Jefferson, defeated C. E. Waller, of Hale, by almost 20.000 majority for Lieutenant Governor. The etlection of State officers by a general primary was an innovation in Alabama and the voting passed off quetly throughout

R. R. Poole, of Marengo, for Commissioner of Agriculture; Thomas L. course which was advocated. It would Sowell, of Walker, for Auditor, and J. Craig Smith, of Dallas, for Treasurer, had no opposition, they being accorded second term by precedent. For Attorney General, Alex Troy, of Montgomery; A. M. Garber, of Talladega; Massey Wilson, of Clarke, and former Congressman J. E. Cobb, of Macon, were the contestants. It is not believed that any one of the four contestants was nominated and a second primary will be held between the first two receiving the highest vote, the State constitution demanding that the successful candidate for State office should have received the majority of all the votes cast. For Secretary of State, J. T. Heffin, of Chambers, F. N. Julian, of Cobert, and Jas. L. Tanner, of Jefferson, were the candidates and a second contest will probably be ordered between the first two as no nominating vote was received by any of the candidates. In the contest for nomination for Superintendent of Education John G. Harris, of Montgomery, Thomas L. Bulger, of Tallapoosa, Chapell Corrie, of Montgomery, and J. W. Hill, of Etowah, was nominated. The following Congressmen were nominated with opposition: First district, G. W. Taylor; second district, A. A. Wiley; third district, Sidney J. Bowle; sixth district, I. H. Bankhead; sevents district, John . Burnett; eighth district, Wm. Richardson; ninth district, Oscar W. Underwood. In the fifth district former Con-Charles W. Thompson, present incum-

#### ination of Thompson. Fast Mail Wrecked.

bent. The returns indicate the renom-

Toccoa, Ga., Special.-The fast mail on the Southern Railway, south-bound, was wrecked Monday morning-by an open switch, near Harbin's, S. C. The entire train, except the sleepers, turned over, but none of the passengers were hurt. Engineer Henry Busha, of Atlanta, was severely but not fatally injured, and a tramp, who was stealing a ride, was fatally hurt. Slight injuries were sustained by Fireman Chas. S. Swan, of Atlanta, Mail Clerks, N. E. Lowenthal, W. A. Dagnal, of Toccoa; J. R. Anglin and J. W. Gracy, Jr. Three switches near the scene of the the supposed wreckers.

Jailed For Libel. Manila, Special.-Frederick Dorr, proprietor, and Edward O'Brien, editor of Freedom, have each been sentence to six months in prison and fined Each inhabitant of the Philippines is \$1,000 each, for libelling Benito Legarnow guaranteed his civil and religious' da, a native member of the civil comrights-his rights to life, personal lib- mission, by publishing a certain article in Freedom. Both Dorr and O'Brien have also been convicted of sedition, but have not yet been sentenced on this count. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the islands.

Fatal Trolley Accident.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.-One person is dead and seven injured, one of whom may bie, is the result of a trol-Mrs. Newton E. Morris, of 308 Iowa avenue; the injured: Mrs. F. M. ·Watson, of Pleasant Hill, Miss., shoulbeen astonishingly few and punishment ored woman, name unknown; 'W. J. Fox, negro, knee dislocated, burned by electric current; Lige Williams, negro, hands cut; Mrs. Fisher, bruised, not endom commercially, no less than po-litically, and ft would be short-sighted fractured, mouth cut; Conductor W. L.

School Board Acts. Shenandoah, Pa., Special-The school board of Mahony township removed six of the oldest teachers in the township. The reason given was that the members of the families of these der conditions which safeguard ab- teachers were non-union mine workers. utely the interest of the American Among those affected is one named Our commerce with the East is Bedell, sister of Jos. Bedell, who was owing rapidly. Events have abunkilled during the riot of July 30. The intly justified, alike from the moral board unanimously decided that applierial standpoint, all that we cants in any way connected with nonave don'te in the far East as a sequel union workmen should not receive ap pointments,

### WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

Condensed From Reports From the

North Carolina Section, The majorty of crop correspondents report that very favorable weather conditions prevailed during the past week, and that crops have continued to do well. Copious showers occurred on several dates, which generally sufficed for growing crops. The rainfall was too heavy in some eastern counties where also, notably in Pitt and Edgecombe counties, some minor damage to crops by hall occurred: on the other hand very dry weather continues in several extreme western counties in which crops have not materially improved. The temperature was above normal early in the week, with maximum above 90 degrees on a few days; the nights have been rather cool for August; a marked cool portion occurred towards the close of the week. As

Young corn is now filling well, and vill soon be mature; pulling fodder is general; sorghum is doing well, but the canes are heading low. Cotton is eported as suffering from rust quite extensively, and is also shedding forms but probably not more than usually occurs at this season. Plants generally crop that will mature early; the top while not so well developed in others. as labor organizations, when mangrowth in some places which will give merely individual, or corporal, when more promising than expected a few country under the conditions which at nips are coming up nicely, and late cabbages are heading well.

Rains reported (in inches): Newbern 36. Goldsboro 1.27. Lumberton 1.70, Greensboro 0.52, Weldon 0.04, Marion 0.08, Seattle 0.40, Balsam 0.50, Foster 0.75. Charlotte 0.80, Wilmington 0.80, Raleigh 0 42.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

#### Colored Flend Punished By Members of His Own Race.

LaGrange, Special.-Tom Jones, the negro who last week cruelly assaulted Mrs. Smith near Seven Springs, was hanged and riddled with bullets about 10 o'clock Monday morning by a crowd of eight or ten persons, who appeared

to be negroes Sunday night between 10 o'clock and daylight, Jones was caught coming out blank, for we should have no great of a poccsin, where he had been con- statesmen, soldiers or merchants, no cealed, on the Kenansville road, about great men of arts, of letters or of eight miles from Seven Springs. He science. Doubtless the most useful was captured by a posse from Duplin county and at once confessed his crime. be the one to whom has been given He was brought before his victim, who identified him and showed the razor he stole from her house. He was then confined in a barn, from which he was taken about 10 o'clock by eight or ten persons, who appeared to be negroes, hung to a tree and riddled with bullets. Mrs. Smith, the victim, is not expected to live. One eye is nearly out and gressman Willis Brewer is opposing her face terribly lacerated, and her jaw broken in several places. A later report says that the negro

was not hanged but was carried to a tramway and riddled with bullets, but both affirm his death. Albert Dawson, also colored, is being hunted for a similar crime, committed Saturday night at Falling Creek, a station between LaGrange and Kinston on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. His victim is a colored girl.

# Gold Production.

Washington, Special.-Geo. E. Roberts. Director of the Mint, has issued to control them, but is in duty bound his final estimate of the production of to control them wherever the need for gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1901. Mr. Roberts' statement shows that during cise the power of regulation on the the year the United States produced 3.805.500 ounces of gold, valued at \$78,866,700; a decrease of \$504,300, or wreck were found to have been tem- 636 per cent., as compared with the pered with, intentionally, it is believed. | yield of 1900. The silver yield for An attempt is being made to capture 1901 amounted to 55,214,000 ounces of the commercial value of \$33,128,400, that there is no need for supervision. which was 2,433,000 ounces, or 5 per cent. less than it was in 1900. The total value of the precious metals produced by the United States in 1901 amounted to \$11,795,100, which was \$1,964,100 or 2 per cent. less than the yield for 1900. In 1901 the gold production of Georgia was valued at \$124,500; silver \$240. North Carolina produced \$55,500 gold and \$12,180 silver; South Carolina, \$46,700 gold and \$120 silver; Virginia, \$5,300 gold and

General News Notes. German steel and iron manufacturexport bounty fund. The Columbian gunboat Boyaca, which was captured by insurgents is now keeping Government troops out of

The blockade of the port of Carupano. Venezuela, is ended. Camille Flammarion, the noted as stronomer, is securing aid in having

Panama harbor.

a new calendar adopted by France. Rev. M. Baxter, of London, prophesies the millennium in 1929. Johann Kasper, an American citi zen, is confined in a German jail for evading military duty in his youth.

The naval war game ended in the defeat of the "enemy's squadron." President Roosevelt attended the christening of Theodore Ward Chanler, at Newport, and afterward visited Senator Lodge, Nahant, Mass.

Ex-Senator Gorman and Hill held conference at Saratoga. President John Mitchell, of the miners, told People's Alliance representative that he was willing to do anything obey a subpoena to testify, was re-

in his power to end the strike. Sir Wilfred Laurier and M. Delcasse conferred regarding tariffs between France and Canada.

# SPEAKS OF TRUSTS.

President Roosevelt's Utterances On This Subject

SPOKE AT PROVIDENCE SATURDAY His Views Supposed to Indicate the Policy and Feeling of the Adminis-

tration Towards Trusts.

President Rosevelt spoke at Providence, Rhode Island, on Saturday. In discussing the subject of Trusts he

"For some of the evils which have

attended upon the good of the changed conditions we can at present see no complete remedy, for the remedy must come by the action of men a rule conditions were very suitable themselves in their private capacity, whether merely as individuals, or by combination one with another. For ret others some remedy can be found in legislative and executive action, national, State or municipal. Much of the complaint against combinations is entirely unwarranted. Under present day conditions it is as necessary to have corporations in the business world as it is to have organizations are heavily bolled indicating a large among wage-workers. But we have a right to ask in each case that they grop is premising in some sections shall do good and not harm. Exactly Cotton is now opening rapidly, picking aged intelligently and in a spirit of has begun, and some new bales have justice and fair play, are of great serbeen marketed. Tobacco in the north- vice not only to the wage-workers, but central portion is ripening nicely and to the whole community, as the hiscontinues to cure well, with good color. tory of many labor organizations has Frequent showers caused second conclusively shown, so wealth, not difficulty in curing and cause leaf to be used aright, is not merely a benefit to and dark colored. Peanuts, the community as a whole, but indissweet potatoes and field peas are far pensable to the upbuilding of the only to accept, but to demand as nor-"This is so obvious that it seems

trite even to state it, and yet if we are to judge from some of the arguments advanced against, and attacks made upon wealth, as such, it is a fact worth keeping in mind. A great fortune if not used aright makes its possessor in a peculiar sense a menace to the community as a whole, just as a great intellect does if it is unaccomplished by developed conscience, by character. But obviously this no more affords grounds for condemning intellect. Every man of power by the very fact of the power is capable of doing damage to his neighbors, but we cannot afford to discourage the development of such men merely because it is possible they may use their power to wrong ends. If we did so, we should leave our history a man to his fellow citizens is apt to what the Psalmist prayed for, neither poverty nor riches. But the great captain of industry, the man of wealth who alone or in combination with his fellows, drives through our great business enterprises, is a factor without which this country could not possibly maintain its present industrial position in the world. Good, not harm, normally comes from the piling up of wealth through business enterprises. Probably the most serious has been when we harm ourselves by letting the evil vices of envy and hatred towards our fellows eat into our natures.

"Still there is other harm, of a more evident kind, and such harm it is our duty to try to eradicate, if possible, and in any event to minimize. Those great corporations containing some tendency to monopoly which we have grown to speak of rather loosely as trusts, are the creatures of the State, and the State not only has the right such control is shown. There is clearly a need of supervision, need to exerpart of the representatives of the public wherever, as in our own country at the present time, business corporations become very strong, both for beneficent work and for work that is not always beneficent. It is idle to say A sufficient warrant for it is to be found over and over again in any of the various evils resulting from the present system, or rather lack of sys-

"There is in our country a pecular difficulty in the way of exercising such supervision and control, because of the peculiar division of gov ernmental power. When the industrial conditions were simple, very little control was neded, and no trouble was caused by the doubt as to where power was lodged under the constitution. Now the conditions are complicated, and we find it difficult to frame national legislation which shall be adequate, while as a matter of practical experience State action has proved entirely insufficient and in all human probability cannot or will not be made sufficient, to meet the needs of the case. Some of our States have laws, laws which it would be well indeed to have enacted by the national legislature, but the wide differences in thes? laws, even between adjacent. States and the uncertainty of the power of them, result practically in insufficient control. I believe that the nation must assume this power of control by legislation, and if it becomes evident that the constitution will not permit needed legislation, then by constitus tional amendment.

. Power Released, New York, Special .- Peter Power who was named as complainant in the suit to prevent the turning over of Northern Pacific stock to the Northern Securities Company, and who was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment for contempt of court, in failing to leased from Ludlow jail. Power gave evidence yesterday before Special election as Senator McMillan's sub-evidence yesterday before Special election as Senator McMillan's sub-evidence yesterday before Special election as Senator McMillan's sub-cessor he will accept the office if the people of the State, through the legisof the charge of contempt.

#### FOR JOINT CANVASS.

Senator Pritchard and Mr. Craig Ar-

range for One. Asheville, Special.-Senator Pritch-

trd, before leaving for Oyster Bay, where he will lunch with the President Phursday, sent to Locke Craig, Esq., a challenge to meet him in joint discussion during the approaching campaign, Mr. Craig promptly accepted the challenge. The correspondence fol-

"Hon. Locke Craig,

Asheville, N. C. "My Dear Sir: Inasmuch as it is generally understood that in the event the next Legislature should be Democratic you are to be the caucus nominee of your party for the office of United States Senator, I deem it highly proper that you and I should discuss before the people of the State the issues involved in this campaign. I think they should be afforded the benefit of a full and free discussion of the many questions that are to be passed upon by them at the ballot box in November, and with that end in view, I respectfully request that you meet me as soon as possible after the Republican State convention, in order that we may arrange a list of appointments to begin in eastern Carolina. "With high regards, I am,

Sincerely yours, "J. C. PRITCHARD." Mr. Craig replied in these words: "Hon J. C. Pritchard,

"Marshall, N. C. "My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., challenging me to a discussion with you of the issues involved in this campaign. I accept the invitation and will meet you at your convenience and arrange a list of appointments. I do not desire that this action on my part be construed as an implied assent to your statement that it is genweeks ago. Fall irish potatoes and tur- present the country has grown not erally understood that I am to be the counting their deeds and expressing caucus nominee of my party, for United States Senator, but being an aspirant for that high honor, I deem it my duty as a Democrat to accept your challenge for a joint discussion.

"With great respect, I am, "Yours truly,

"LOCKE CRAIG."

Killed on Train, Durham, Special.-In an encounter between a train crew and four drunken negroes on the Seaboard Air Line passenger train near Henderson shortly after noon Tuesday, one man was killed and another probably fatally injured. The dead is Assistant train. The white man was shot through the head and died immediately. The negro was shot in the stomach and was carried to Raleigh, Four negroes were in the shooting party and three of them are in fail at Henderson. The other made his escape by jumping from the train and he is now being pursued. The trouble occurred near Middleburg, between Norlina and Henderson, Conductor Clements was trying to keep the negroes in their part of the train, when they became insulted and the shooting followed. The negroes were being taken from Virginia to Louisburg, N. C., to work.

# Pritchard Sees President.

Oyster Bay, Special-J. J. Hannahan. acting grandmaster, and F. W. Arnold, grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Thursday presented to President Roosevelt a handsomely engrossed invitation to attend the 8th blennial convention on September 8. The President indicated a desire to attend the convention if it were possible for him to do so. Senstor Pritchard, of North Carolina, who was at Sagamore Hill when the invitation was extended, asked the President to visit Asheville, if he made the trip to Chattanooga. The President promised to do so. Senator Pritchard also discussed - the vacancy on the Court of Claims bench wit President Roosevelt. He had heard that the place would be given to North Carolina and came here to present a candidate. The President strongly intimated that the appointment would not go to North Carolina or Ohio.

# Fire at Winston-Salem.

Winston-Salem, Special-Fire, which started in this city at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night, consumed the Vaughn building, a large three-story structure at the corner of Fifth and Trade street, and caused a loss of \$60,000. The flames were first noticed in the third story of the building. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Shot Friend and Himself. Gastonia, Special.—Jessie Faires committed suicide Tuesday night about 9 o'clock by shooting himself through the heart, at his home a mile many others badly injured. The dead east of Pleasant Ridge, this county. A are: W. S. Yandle, motorman; C. B. few minutes before he took his own Colden, motorman; Linwood Fentress, life, Faires emptied one barrel of his shot-gun into the leg of Mr. Harvey Dickson, who was in bed at the time, firing through a window. An inquest was held at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning by Coroner W. Meek Adams and the verdict was that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot jured; Vicker Parks, skull fractured, and Louis Parks, internal injuries, may

Alger's Annoucement. Detroit, Special.-General Russell A. Alger, former Secretary of War, issued a statement Wednesday afternoon, announcing himself a candidate for the United States Senate from Michigan, to succeed the late James

McMillan. He says that while he will not seek election as Senator McMillan's sucture, see fit to elect him to it.

# HONORED BY CUBA.

Distinguished Americans Receive the Decoration.

GOVERNMENT IS NOT UNGRATEFUL

The Island Republic Shows its Appreciation of Efforts Made in Securing its Independence.

Havana, By Cable.-It has been decided by the new republic of Cuba to decorate Congressman J. M. Moody, of the Tenth North Carolina district, and other Americans who rendered notable services to the Cuban republic.

Resolutions are now pending in Congress to prepare a list of Cubans and foreigners who rendered special service in the interest of Cuban independence and the establishment of selfgovernment.

The following are among the names which will appear in this list: Senators Morgan, of Alabama; Money, of Mississippi; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Thurston, of Nebraska; Representative Moody, of North Carolina; William R. Hearst and James Gordon

Bennett, of New York, and others. General Gomez, former commanderin-chief of the Cuban army, favors the payment of pensions to these men, but President Palma says many of them are too distinguished to receive money for their services and will be more honored by the decoration and the presentation of a certificate rethe gratitude of the Cuban republic for the work done to secure for them self-government. This plan will be adopted.

Seaboard Not in the Merger.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.-With reference to rumors that the Seaboard Air Line would enter into a merger with other Southern roads, under the control of J. Pierpont Morgan, the following telegram was received by an Atlanta paper: "Reports that any negotiations are now or have been under consideration looking to a sale of the Road Master Stever and the injured | controlling interest in this system by James Mitchell, a negro porter on the its present owners are absolutely without foundation. The Seaboard Air Line system is now and intends to remain independent and will continue to devote its best energies and efforts toward advancing the interests of the territory which it now occupies, or which it may hereafter enter in its work of development. John Skelton Williams, president of the Seaboard Air Line.

Farmer Found Dead.

Tifton, Ga., Special.-Hillman Paulk, one of the most prominent farmers of Irwin county, was found dead in a tract of woods two miles northeast of Tifton, with four bullet wounds in his body any one of which would have proved fatal. The discovery was made by a party of men who found blood stains and evidences of a struggle on a highway which led into the woods near by. No weapon, beyond a small pocketknife, was found on or near the body and only 11 cents was in the dead man's pockets. Paulk was last seen alive in Tifton Saturday, and it is said left later for his home, ten miles away, with several companions.

# Superintendents Changed.

New York, Special.—Belvidere Brooks, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been appointed assistant general superintendent of the Southern division of the same company in place of James Merrihew, resigned, to take effect September 1. This combines the two superintendencies under one

# Ax and Grindstone Trust,

Louisville, Special.-The Times says: "Caleb D. Gates, president and general manager of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, has just returned from New York, where ne conferred with capitalists who are promoting a \$25,000,000 trust, to take in all the axe factories, handle manufactories and grindstone factories in this country and Canada, the plants to be operated under one management.

Killed in Street Car Collision. Norfolk, Va., Special.-In a head-on collision between two cars on the Bay Shore Terminal Line late Sunday afternoon, three people were killed and aged ten. The seriously injured are: W. R. Wailer, R. J. Davis, George Stevenson, Mrs. J. P. Stevenson, Joseph White, conductor; M. V. Ahearn, Benj. Rowson, Miss Lillian Land, John Taylor, colored; Maria Pentress, colored; Miss Ruth Banks, Phorbe Frederick, colored; Corlis Waller, nephew of Maj. Waller, badly in-

Too Much Ovation.

Berlin, By Cable. So much had been said about the ovation at Cumbinnen to Lieutenant Hildebrand, who was pardoned by Emperor Williams, after having served seven months of his sentence of two years imprisonment for killing Lieutenant Blask-owitz in a duel, that a milifary in-quiry has been ordered to ascertain by whose command the cavalry escore occupied a place in the line of lieutenant's triumphal process the railroad station at Gumbing