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IN TRIUMPH PARTY SPEEDS

Splendid Ovations Everywhere Tendered Presidential Party On Southern Trip

WELCOME WAS BOUNDLESS

Everywhere the Nation's Chief Executive Was the Recipient of Typical Southern Hospitality—Happy in His Speeches—Well Up on Local History—Greeted With Enthusiasm by Enormous Crowds.

The splendid Southern tour of President Roosevelt began with his visit to Richmond on Wednesday. Thousands upon thousands of patriotic citizens poured out at the capital city of the Old Dominion to do homage by their presence to the nation's first citizen. No printed account can do justice to the enthusiastic reception accorded the distinguished guests of the city and the State. Addressing the tremendous throng present, Mr. Roosevelt, among many tactful, patriotic and thrilling things, said: "I trust I need hardly say how great is my pleasure in speaking in this historic capital of your historic State; the State than which no other has contributed a larger proportion to the leadership of the nation; for on the honor roll of those American worthies whose greatness is not only for the age, but for all time, not only for one nation for all the world, on this honor roll Virginia's name stands above all others. And in greeting all of you, I know that no one will grudge my saying a special word of acknowledgement to the veterans of the civil war. A man would, indeed, be but a poor American who could without a thrill witness the way in which, in city after city, in the North as well as in the South, on every public occasion, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray now march and stand shoulder to shoulder giving tangible proof that we are all now in fact as well as in name a reunited people, a people infinitely richer because of the priceless memories left to all Americans by you men who fought in the great war. Last Memorial Day I spoke in Brooklyn at the unveiling of the statue of a Northern general, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that great audience cheered every allusion to the valor and self-devotion of the men who followed Lee as heartily as they cheered every allusion to the valor and self-devotion of the men who followed Grant.

The wounds left by the great civil war have long healed, but its memories remain. Think of it, oh, my countrymen, think of the good fortune that is ours! That whereas every other war of modern times has left feelings of rancor and bitterness to keep asunder the combatants, our great war has left to the sons and daughters of the men who fought on whichever side they fought, the same right to feel the keenest pride in the great deeds alike of the men who fought on one side and of the men who fought on the other. The proud self-sacrifice, the resolute and daring courage, the high and steadfast devotion to the right as each man saw it, whether Northern or Southern, these qualities render all Americans forever the debtors of those who in the dark days from '61 to '65 proved their truth by their endeavor. Here around Richmond, here in your own State, there lies battlefield after battlefield, rendered memorable by the men who counted death as but a little thing when weighed in the balance against doing their duty as it was given them to see it. These men have left us of the younger generation not merely the memory of what they did in war, but of what they did in peace.

"Great though the need of praise is which is due the South for the soldierly valor her sons displayed during the four years of war, I think that even greater praise is due to her for what her people have accomplished in the forty years of peace which followed. For forty years the South has made not merely a courageous, but at times, a desperate struggle, as she has striven for moral and material well-being. Her

success has been extraordinary, and all citizens of our common country should feel joy and pride in it; for any great deed done, or any fine qualities shown, by one group of Americans, of necessity reflects credit upon all Americans."

While discussing at some length the duties of citizenship, the President said:

"This government was formed with as its basic idea the principle of treating each man on his worth as a man, of paying no heed to whether he was rich or poor, or heed to his creed or social standing, but only to the way in which he performed his duty to himself, to his neighbor, to the State. From this principle we cannot afford to vary by so much as a hand's breadth. Many republics have risen in the past, and some of them flourished long, but sooner or later they fell, and the cause most potent in bringing about their fall

dustrial interests of this city. All they have done in that way, Mr. Jackson, means a genuine progress for the race. I am glad, as an American, for what you are doing. The standing of the bank which in this city is managed by colored men, should give genuine pride to all the colored men of this country. Its record is an enviable one. You colored men who show in business life both ability and a high order of integrity are real benefactors, not only of your race, but of the whole country."

During Mr. Roosevelt's progress through the city he showed special interest in the school children lined up to greet him, the whites on one side of Broad street, the blacks on the other. He was much amused at another point by the appearance of a huge stuffed bear, over which was the sign: "Mr. Roosevelt, have a shot; the only one in Richmond." He laughed heartily at this. As the presidential party passed the Centenary Methodist church, the chimes in the tower of the church rang out "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and at another point a hundred and fifty girls from the Womans' College, attired in pure white, sang the same anthem. Everywhere the party's progress was through streets packed with well-dressed people, who cheered the President enthusiastically, and showed in every way their delight at seeing the chief magistrate of the country. As Mr. Roosevelt left he said to a reporter:

"I want the people of Richmond to know what a pleasure it has been for me to have been with them, and to have had an opportunity of meeting them personally. If they like me half



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

was in almost all cases the fact that they grew to be governments in the interest of a class instead of governments in the interest of all."

At the banquet in the evening, speaking impromptu, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Gentlemen, I cannot sufficiently express to you my deep appreciation of the way in which you have greeted me to-day. You cannot be nearly so glad to see me as I am to see you. Let me say once more what I said in my formal address. Think of the good fortune that is ours, as a people, in having, each of us, whether we in our own persons or through our ancestors wore the blue or the gray, the proud right to challenge as our own all of the valor, all of the self-devotion, all of the steadfast adherence to right, as God gave to each man to see the right, shown alike by the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray in the great contest that was waged from '61 to '65."

At one point in the line of march the President shook hands with Giles B. Jackson, president of the Development and Jamestown Exposition Company, and addressed a gathering of negroes as follows:

Remarks to Negroes.

"I want to congratulate you upon the showing your school children have made, and further I wish as an American to congratulate the representatives of the colored race, who have shown such progress in the in-

as I like them, we will call it square, and I'll be satisfied."

Roosevelt in Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—It was Roosevelt Day in Raleigh and what is said to be the greatest number of people ever brought together in North Carolina did the President honor with true Tar Heel heartiness. This city had to face a situation brought about by the sudden death of Governor Glenn's brother, but did it cleverly and well. The features of the day were the wonderful weather, the intense interest, good order and patriotism of the crowds, the President's personality, his attentions to Confederate soldiers, and the boldness of his speech, in which he declared for complete governmental control of railroads. His character and his talk were such as to appeal to North Carolinians as much as to any people on earth, for they dearly love a man who does things and they were swift and sure to recognize in the President one of their own kind of men.

After a generous reception the President was introduced to the tremendous crowd, and he said in part: "I glad here at the capital of North Carolina to have a chance to greet so many of the sons and daughters of your great State. North Carolina's part in our history has ever been high and honorable. It was in

By Wire and Cable. Capt. Elmon F. Taggart got a decree of divorce from his wife and the custody of the children, the wife's cross bill being dismissed. The assistant chief of police of Kisheneff, Bessarabia, was assassinated. The profits of the alleged conspirators in the cotton report leak are said to have been \$200,000.

North Carolina that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence fore-shadowed the course taken in a few short months by the representatives of the thirteen colonies assembled in Philadelphia. North Carolina can rightfully say that she pointed us the way which led to the formation of the new nation. In the Revolution she did many memorable deeds; and the battle of King's Mountain marked the turning point of the Revolutionary war in the South. But I congratulate you not only upon your past, but upon the great industry and activity shown in your Commonwealth, an industrial activity which, to mention but one thing, has placed the State second only to one other in the number of textile factories. You are showing in practical fashion your realization of the truth, that there must be a foundation of material well-being in order that any community may make real and rapid progress. And I am happy to say that you are in addition showing in practical fashion your understanding of the great truth that this material well-being, though necessary as a foundation, can only be the foundation, and that upon it must be raised the superstructure of a higher life, if the Commonwealth is to stand as it should stand. More and more you are giving care and attention to education; and education means the promotion not only of industry, but of that good citizenship which rests upon individual rights and upon the recognition by each individual that he has duties as well as rights—in other words, of that good citizenship which rests upon moral integrity and intellectual freedom. The man must be decent in his home life, his private life, of course; but this is not by itself enough. The man who fails to be honest and brave both in his political franchise and in his private business contributes to political and social anarchy. Self-government is not an easy thing. Only those communities are fit for it in which the average individual practices the virtue of self-command, of self-restraint, of wise disinterestedness combined with wise self-interest; where the individual possesses common sense, honesty and courage.

Here Mr. Roosevelt dwelt at length on the great problems of the day. He spoke of the Appalachian Park, and discussed railway rate legislation in a conservative, but vigorous way. In a way, in fact, to show that he means to push some definite measure.

In closing he said:

"It must be understood as a matter of course, that if this power is granted it is to be exercised with wisdom and caution and self-restraint. The Inter-State Commerce Commission or other government official who failed to protect a railroad that was in the right against any clamor, no matter how violent, on the part of the public, would be guilty of as gross a wrong as if he corruptly rendered an improper service to the railroad at the expense of the public. When I say a square deal I mean a square deal; exactly as much a square deal for the rich man as for the poor man; but no more. Let each stand on his merits, receive what is due him and be judged according to his deserts. To more he is not entitled, and less he shall not have."

Great Crowds Everywhere.

Leaving Raleigh, the Presidential party made short stops at Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Salisbury, Concord and other places, where the people were out in great numbers to greet them. At Charlotte the party was taken to Vance Park, where twenty thousand people had assembled to see and hear Mr. Roosevelt. On being introduced he said in part:

Spoke at Charlotte.

"Mr. Mayor, Mr. President, and you, my fellow-citizens, men and women of North Carolina:

"I have enjoyed more than I can say passing through the great State to-day. I entered your borders a pretty good American, and I leave them a better American, and I have rejoiced in the symptoms of your abounding material prosperity. I am here in a great center of cotton manufacture. Within a radius of a hundred miles of this city, perhaps half of the cotton manufacturing in the United States is done. I realize to the full, as does every good citizen, that there must be a foundation of material prosperity upon which to build the welfare of State or nation; but I realize also, as does every good citizen, that material prosperity—material well-being—can never be anything but the foundation. It is the indispensable foundation, but if we do not raise upon it the superstructure of a higher citizenship, then we fail in bringing this to the level to which it shall and will be brought. (Applause.) And so, though I congratulate you upon what you have done in the way of material growth, I congratulate you even more upon the

great historic memories of your State. It is not so very far from here that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was made (applause)—the declaration that pointed out the path on which the thirteen United Colonies trod a few months later.

Crop of Children the Best Crop.

"And now, in saying good-bye, I want to say to you men and women that I have been immensely impressed with North Carolina—with her agriculture, with her industries, but that the crop that I like best is the crop of children. (Applause) and I congratulate North Carolina on the children seem to be all right in quality and quantity." (More applause.)

At the conclusion of the President's speech he was driven rapidly in an automobile to the station.

At 7:45 the train departed for Greenville with the President's party. The Charlotte people gave President Roosevelt a royal reception, and he was delighted.

The hospitality shown him here was unique. It looked as if the entire town had turned out to greet and cheer the distinguished guest.

This concluded the President's tour of North Carolina. His reception everywhere was most cordial, and if results thus far are any indication of what is to follow, his Southern trip must have a most happy effect in every way.

Reception to Mrs. Roosevelt.

At Charlotte Mrs. Roosevelt was met by a committee of representative ladies of the city, headed by Mrs. Stonewall Jackson. She was escorted to the home of Mrs. Jackson where she received a number of distinguished ladies while the president spoke.

great historic memories of your State. It is not so very far from here that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was made (applause)—the declaration that pointed out the path on which the thirteen United Colonies trod a few months later.

"As I got off the train here, I was greeted by one citizen of North Carolina (and I know that neither the Governor, the Mayor, nor the Senators will blame me for what I am going to say) whose greeting pleased and touched me more than the greeting of any man could have touched me. I was greeted by the widow of Stonewall Jackson (applause). And we of this united country have a right to challenge as a part of the heritage of honor and glory of each American the remembrance of the people—Americans who fought in the Civil War—whether they wore the blue or whether they wore the gray. (Applause.) The valor shown alike by the men of the North and the men of the South as they battled for the right, as God gave them to see the right, is now part of what we, all of us, keep with pride. It was my good fortune to appoint to West Point the grandson of Stonewall Jackson. (Applause.)

"Here, as I came up your streets, I saw a monument raised to a fellow-soldier of mine who fell in the Spanish war at Santiago—to Shipp, of North Carolina. (Applause.) The morning of the fight, he and I took breakfast together. It wasn't much of a breakfast, but it was the only breakfast that was going, and we were glad to get it. The night before I had no supper, and he and the very small amount that they had a sandwich. In the morning they had no material for breakfast but by that time my things had come up and I shared my breakfast with them. That was at dawn. Before noon, one of them was killed, and the other (as we then thought) fatally wounded.

"And now there are here men who fought in the great war. We who went in '98 had the opportunity to fight only in a small war, and all that we claim is that we hope we showed a spirit not entirely unworthy of men who faced the mighty and terrible days from '61 to '65." (Applause.)

Every Man Has a Duty to Perform.

"And now, gentlemen, though we glory in the memories of the past, we must remember ever to keep these memories, not as excuses for failing to do well in the past, but as incentives to spur us on to action. In life, every victory won inevitably brings us face to face with a new struggle. The men of one generation have to do their allotted task. If they fail to do it, they accumulate misfortune up to those who come after them. If they do it, it yet remains true that the men who come after them must do their tasks in return. It is just as it is with you, my escort, the men of the National Guard, the artillerymen, the infantrymen. If there comes a war, I know I can count on you and those like you, because the memory of what your fathers did will make you ashamed not to rise level to the demands of the new time, as they rose level to the demands of their time. (Applause.)

Here the President turned aside and asked how much more time he had—if it was not two minutes. Some one told him to speak as long as he wanted to, when he made the characteristic utterance (sotto voce) that he "would like to go on all night."

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At His Mother's Old Home. Roswell, Ga., Special.—President Roosevelt carried out his long cherished plan of visiting the home of his mother—Roswell, Ga. One of his reasons for coming South was that he might see the old homestead where his mother spent her girlhood, and which she left a happy bride. That the visit was fraught with many tender recollections was evident, and as his carriage drove away from the old Bulloch mansion, when his mother lived and married, the President's murmur to Mrs. Roosevelt: "I can hardly bear to live here."

In speaking to the people he said: "You can have no idea of how

WELCOMED IN GEORGIA

Georgia Gives a Great Welcome to the Man Whom Editor Graves Declares in Speech at Luncheon to Be Her Most Illustrious Grandson and 100,000 People Are Said to Have Seen and Heard Him.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The President's visit to Atlanta Friday was a marked event in the history of the State of Georgia. He was greeted on his arrival by distinguished citizens, and on every hand were shouted words of welcome that left no room for doubt of their sincerity. The city was in gala attire and business was practically suspended that all might greet the distinguished guest. South Carolina, in the person of Governor H. W. Stephens, added its welcome to the South in no uncertain tones.

On being introduced to the vast throng present, Mr. Roosevelt made a brilliant and timely speech, among many other things saying:

"Here is this great industrial center in this city which is a typical Southern city, it is natural to consider certain phases of the many-sided industrial problem which this generation have to solve. In this world of ours it is practically impossible to get success of any kind on a large scale without paying something for it. The exceptions to the rule are too few to warrant our paying heed to them, and as a rule it may be said that something must be paid as an offset for everything; we get and for everything we accomplish. This is notably true of our industrial life. The problems which we of America have to face today are very serious, but we will do well to remember that after all they are only part of the price which we have to pay for the triumphs we have won, for the high position to which we have attained. If we were a backward and stationary country we would not have to face these problems at all; but I think that most of us are agreed that to be backward and stationary would be altogether too heavy a price to pay for the avoidance of the problems in question. There are no labor troubles where there is no work to be done by labor. There are no troubles about corporations where the poverty of the community is such that it is not worth while to form corporations. There is no difficulty in regulating railroads where the resources of a region are so few that it does not pay to build railroads. There are many excellent people who shake their heads over the difficulties that as a nation we now have to face; but their melancholy is not warranted save in a very partial degree, for most of the things of which they complain are the inevitable accompaniments of the growth and greatness of which we are proud.

"Now I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not for one moment mean to say that there are not many and serious evils with which we have to grapple, or that there are not unhealthy signs in the body social and political; but I do mean to say that while we must not show a foolish optimism we must not less beware of a mere blind pessimism. There is every reason why we should be vigilant in searching out what is wrong and unflinchingly resolute in striving to remedy it. But at the same time we must not blind ourselves to what has been accomplished for good, and above all we must not lose our heads and become either hysterical or vacillating in grappling with what is bad.

He also discussed the regulation of commerce, the Chinese boycott and other subjects of vital interest to the South.

At a banquet, speaking impromptu, he praised Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus") as one of the foremost writers of the age. He also said:

The surest way of blunting the public conscience in dealing with corruption is to confuse the public mind as to who is corrupt and who is not. There are plenty of men from whom we differ radically, plenty of men of whom we radically disapprove, as to whom it is right and necessary that we should express that disapprobation; but beware of expressing it in terms that imply moral reprobation.

Following the President's address, Colonel Graves introduced Governor Heyward of South Carolina, as the guest second in honor only to the nation's Chief Executive. Governor Heyward added his welcome to the South to that already extended by Georgia. He declared that nowhere could the President receive a more hearty welcome than in the South, and he joined most heartily with Georgia in honoring the President.

In closing Governor Heyward proposed the health of Mrs. Roosevelt, already on her way to Washington, and the pretty compliment was responded to by the entire company standing.

At His Mother's Old Home. Roswell, Ga., Special.—President Roosevelt carried out his long cherished plan of visiting the home of his mother—Roswell, Ga. One of his reasons for coming South was that he might see the old homestead where his mother spent her girlhood, and which she left a happy bride. That the visit was fraught with many tender recollections was evident, and as his carriage drove away from the old Bulloch mansion, when his mother lived and married, the President's murmur to Mrs. Roosevelt: "I can hardly bear to live here."

In speaking to the people he said: "You can have no idea of how

much it means to me to come back to Roswell the home of my mother and my mother's people, and to see the spot, which I already know so well from what my mother and my aunts told me. It has been exactly as if I were re-visiting some old place of my childhood.

"It has been my very great good fortune to have the right to claim that my blood is half Southern and half Northern, and I would deny the right of any man here to feel a greater pride in the deeds of every Southerner than I feel."

STATE NEWS.

Items of Interest to North Carolina People

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Good Middling	9.65
Strict Middling	9.65
Middling	9.65

General Cotton Market.

Atlanta, steady	9.7-16
Galveston, firm	9.9
New Orleans, firm	9.9
Mobile, steady	9.9
Savannah, quiet	9.7-16
Norfolk, steady	9.11-16
Baltimore, nominal	9.9
New York, quiet	10
Philadelphia, steady	10.25

Meeting of Veterans.

Raleigh, Special.—The annual convention of the United Confederate Veterans of North Carolina was held last week in the Hall of Representatives at the State Capitol, and was attended by two hundred old soldiers. The meeting was an inspiration to the youth, and brought ears as well as laughter to the Ex-Confederates, General Julian S. Carr presided, and Major H. A. London, Chief of Staff, acted as secretary.

After the roll of camps was called the convention of officers, and Dr. Peter E. Hines, who was Surgeon General of the North State Troops, was called to the chair. General Carr, in leaving the platform, stated that he believed a rotation in offices and hoped that the high honor with which he had been visited would go to another for the ensuing year.

General W. P. Roberts, of Gatesville, made an eloquent speech in nominating General J. S. Carr for the office of Major General commanding the North Carolina forces, and he moved that this election be made unanimous by acclamation. The nomination was seconded in several enthusiastic speeches, and Gen. Carr, splendid soldier and elegant gentleman, was unanimously re-elected to the highest office in the organization.

Brigadier Generals were re-elected as follows:

- First Brigade, Gen. P. C. Carlton, Statesville.
- Second Brigade, Gen. W. L. London, Pittsboro.
- Third Brigade, Gen. James I. Metts, Wilmington.
- Fourth Brigade, Gen. James M. Ray, Asheville.

The annual address to the veterans was delivered by Col. William Hyslop Sumner Burgwyn, soldier, scholar, financier, and orator, veteran of two wars, and brother of the gallant Burgwyn who fell on the bloody slopes of Gettysburg wrapped in the Southern colors.

Died Under Cocaine.

Wilmington, Special.—Joseph Daniels, 11 years old, of Southport, died here in the office of Dr. W. C. Galloway, where he had been brought to have a sand spur removed from his throat. Application of cocaine to the throat to relieve the pain incident to the operation was more than the boy could stand, having suddenly developed an idiosyncrasy for the drug, and he died before the obstacle in the throat was removed. His father, Mr. Joe Daniels, an employe of the government at Southport, and Dr. J. Arthur Doshier, of the same place, were with the boy when he passed away and accompanied the remains of the child to his home.

A Monument Unveiled.

Saxapahaw, Special.—At a reunion of the Woody family at Spring church a monument was unveiled bearing the following inscription: "John W. Woody and Wife, Pioneer Settlers and Parents of the Woody Family, South." The monument is of North Carolina and New Hampshire granite and was unveiled by little Thomas Clarkson Woody, of High Falls.

Won Trophy Cup.

Raleigh, Special.—In the Senate Chamber, immediately after the arrival of the Presidential party, from the train, the President presented to Mr. John Charles McNeill, well known and loved as the purest writer of lyric verse in the State the Patterson loving cup awarded by judges of the North Carolina Library and Historical Society produced during the past year.

News in Brief.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has acquired all the property of Coxe Bros., the most exquisite individual operators in the Pennsylvania anthracite field.

Cashier S. Lee Clark, of the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny City, Pa., committed suicide, and an investigation started by the bank examiner was followed by placing the institution in charge of a receiver.

Earthquakes in West Indies.

Santiago, Cuba, By Cable.—Another earthquake shock was felt here Sunday afternoon. It was stronger than that of Friday, or the shock of Saturday.

Kingston, Jamaica, By Cable.—Another earthquake shock was felt at 6:35 Sunday evening, lasting for nearly a minute. It was oppressively hot before the shock took place.

By Wire and Cable.

Capt. Elmon F. Taggart got a decree of divorce from his wife and the custody of the children, the wife's cross bill being dismissed.

The assistant chief of police of Kisheneff, Bessarabia, was assassinated.

The profits of the alleged conspirators in the cotton report leak are said to have been \$200,000.

News Notes.

The murder of Gaetano Costa, a Brooklyn butcher, who was shot dead, is ascribed by the police to the Neapolitan Camorra, his four brothers having died by violence.

Painters of Suffolk struck last week demanding an increase from \$1.75 to \$2 for a nine-hour day. Owing to the press of work the contractors acceded to their demands.

Three Escaped Prisoners.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—Heiskell Dixon, John Woodruff and Geo. Greenlee, were arrested here on the charge of breaking jail at Asheville Sunday night. One of them stated that they had been four months sewing their way out of the jail and that the saws were slipped into the prison by the wife of a fellow prisoner who was incarcerated on the charge of murder.

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