

## EDUCATIONAL DAY AT STATE FAIR

### Attendance Breaks the Record for Friday of Fair Week

#### THROUGHS OF STUDENTS

Many Leading Schools, Male and Female, Represented

#### THE RALLY POSTPONED

Day's Racing Events Successful—The scores in Detail—Football Game and Balloon Ascension Witnessed by Thousands of People—A Merry Farewell Dash Through Midway—Fakirs Folding Their Tents Last Night to Seek Pastures Green—Exhibits Will Be Taken Down and Disposed of Today—Estimated that Fully 50,000 People Have Patronized the Fair

It would be hard to conceive of a more successful fair management than that of the 1900 North Carolina fair just closing, declaring as they do, one and all, that the success scored is unparalleled in variety and extent of exhibits, in attendance and in financial results.

And what is even more gratifying is that all the people—men, women and children—easily 50,000 strong, who have patronized the fair seem to have derived, in addition to the pleasure of the object lessons in every branch of industry, than from any previous fair.

Secretary Pogue said yesterday that he never saw such a crowd at a State fair before on Friday and his statement was corroborated by many of the very best authorities—men who have attended the fairs for many years past, and are of that conservative temperament which would not admit of their falling into the fashion of overestimating the magnitude of such events in any of their departments.

If the attendance yesterday exceeded that of any previous Friday of fair week in numbers, it is no less true that there was never a more magnificent and humored crowd assembled in the fair grounds.

The crowd was just large enough for that not to be any jam or disagreeable crush of people any where. There was room for the young people to romp and frolic, and for the old folks to enjoy their "come back balls," "weddings" and other devices, far too many to be enumerated, which are so essential in "making the fair." The merriment was not confined to the young people for the old folks had their share of fun in their "come back balls" in their "weddings" and other devices, far too many to be enumerated, which are so essential in "making the fair."

The R. M. A. St. Mary's, Peace Institute, Baptist University and other institutions were represented by numbers of students. Prof. Campbell, of Buie's Creek Academy, had fifty students with him.

There were many boys from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, whose ball team, after having defeated the A. & M. boys at 3-o'clock in the afternoon, of course the boys and girls from the Raleigh public schools were there. Well over a hundred young people on the fair grounds the fair could not fail to present a lively scene.

The reason for the presence of so many students from various educational institutions of the State was that yesterday was "Educational Day," and so many of the most interesting and enjoyable of the fair were held at this time.

When the attendance reached its highest mark, we heard that that Friday was really the most enjoyable, the fair being as it was, less crowded.

A feature of Educational Day was that there had been a big educational rally, the program to consist of addresses by leading educators of the State. These were to have been delivered in Floral Hall, beginning at 12 o'clock, but when the hour arrived there was such a crush of people in the hall passing through in order to see the exhibits and moving into the north and south wings of the building that it was found impossible to call a meeting to order there. And after a conference of several prominent educators, such as President Venable of the A. & M. college; President Venable of the State University, and other officials, it was decided to defer the meeting to some future date not yet announced.

Instead of hearing the addresses on the problems of promoting educational interests in the State, the people who gathered in Floral Hall from 12 to 1:30 o'clock were treated to a delightful concert by the orchestra of the North Carolina Institute for the Blind. This is an especially creditable band and was accorded high compliments yesterday by the thousands of people who heard them.

The Races Yesterday

where the last races of the 1900 meet were run, commencing at 1:30 o'clock. The grand stand was crowded with people all the time that the races were in progress, as was the space all around the fence surrounding the track, the interest being, if possible, even greater than on any previous day.

The horsemen could not have wished for better weather conditions for the races, it being an ideal autumn day. The races were marked by no special features or incidents. The summary of the day's contests and their results is as follows:

- 2:30 Class—Trotting—Purse, \$250. Paddy McGregor, ro. 6, by Ozel McGregor (Smith), 1, 1, 1.
- Riblico, br. g., by Pamlico (Harden), 3.
- Hally Woodcut, br. h., by Woodcut (Haight), 2, 3, 3.
- Time, 2:23 1/2, 2:25, 2:24 1/2.
- 2:28 Class—Pacing—Purse, \$250. Stonewall, ro. 6, by Brown Hal (Farley), 1, 1, 1.
- Princeton, ch. g., by Drexell (Dyer), 5, 2, 2.
- Dr. Klizer, gr. g., by Broker (Mears & Chairman), 3, 3, 3.
- "Eal" ch. g., by Pamlico (Nixon), 4, 5, 4.
- Annie Pamlico, gr. m., by Pamlico (Harden), 2, 4.
- Time, 2:28 1/2, 2:29, 2:24 1/2.
- Half-mile Heats—Running—Purse, \$100.
- My Vic, br. m., by Britanice (Thomas), 1, 1.
- Grandma (Jones), 3, 2.
- G. Garding (Lucas), 2, 3.
- Time, 51 1/2.

#### Ball Game and Balloon Ascension

Aside from the races the most notable events of the afternoon were the football game between the Blacksburg (Va.) team and the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College teams, and the balloon ascension by Prof. Bobby Leach and his little dog. The football game was witnessed by a very large crowd of people who thoroughly enjoyed the contest. A report of the game is published elsewhere in this issue of The Post.

The balloon ascension took place in the midst of the football game and was in every way successful, the professor and his canine companion ascending probably 400 or 500 feet, and making their descent with perfect safety.

#### Many Sources of Amusement

An attraction which was enjoyed by practically all the people on the grounds at one time or another during the day was the free dog show in front of the grand stand. There were there the mid-way attractions innumerable, all of which were in full blast and liberally patronized until late in the afternoon. In fact the crowds of people seemed loathe to leave the dog show which has been such an inexhaustible source of fun during the entire fair week, realizing, as they did, that soon after the fair ground gates closed for the night many of the most popular attractions would, as it were, slip away from their grasp and as silently as they would be gone.

#### Will Close Today

This will be the last day of the fair and those who visit the grounds will see many of the exhibits being torn down and the endless variety of products being variously disposed of, some sold others given away, still others being prepared for shipment back to the places from which they were sent. Despite this "torn up" condition, which always prevails on Saturdays of fair week, it is claimed by many that the day is always one of the most enjoyable in many respects and the grounds will certainly not lack for crowds during today.

Secretary Pogue requested the Post last night to announce that the admission to the fair grounds during today will be only 25 cents.

#### Mr. Pogue Planning New Triumphs

In conversation with a representative of The Morning Post Mr. Pogue said last night that the management has reason to feel especially pleased with the results of the fair in every department, it being the greatest in the history of the association.

The high water mark scored this year will, he says, be an effectual impetus in attaining yet greater results next year.

It can no doubt, he said, be safely said that every visitor to the fair has gone away satisfied that he received the worth of his money. To be sure the fair has not been perfect in all its details, but the most marked and radical improvement is apparent in all the exhibits, the extent of the midway and in many of the special features of the fair. And the management will labor during the coming year for still greater results in the elevation of the character of the next fair and give the people a still higher class of entertainment in the way of shows, legitimate games, etc. The people must be entertained and have a right to expect a big variety of amusements in return for their money and no pains or expense will be spared in obtaining the best possible results in the matter of bringing before the public eye the rapid strides being made in North Carolina along all the lines of industry.

#### Shoe Factories Close

Quebec, Oct. 26.—Thirty shoe factories employing 1,000 men have shut down as the result of difficulties between the union and the manufacturers. The trouble grew out of the refusal of a union man to work for weekly wages, instead of piece work. He was discharged and a non-union man engaged. As a result all the men in the factory went out. The manufacturers committee thereupon decided to shut down until a better understanding is obtained.

## FILIPINOS TOO MANY BRYAN'S JERSEY TOUR

Small American Force Defeated with Loss. Second Day Begins with a Speech at Hoboken.

### FIVE OF OUR MEN KILLED JUMPS HARD ON TRUSTS

Forty Infantrymen and Sixty Cavalrymen Attack Fourteen Hundred Filipinos in a Strong Position—Desperate Battle Ensues and Americans Forced to Retire—Besides the Killed Nine Were Wounded and Four Missing

Washington, Oct. 26.—Adjutant General Corbin today received from General MacArthur at Manila another cablegram, relating to a defeat suffered by American troops at the hands of Filipinos.

Forty men of Company H., Twenty-third volunteer infantry, and sixty men of Troop L, Third cavalry, attacked the insurgents near Narvican, Luzon, and were forced to retreat, after a desperate battle. The American loss was five killed, nine wounded and four missing. The cavalrymen lost twenty-nine horses.

Among the list of killed is First Lieutenant George L. Febiger, Company H., Thirty-third volunteer infantry.

The dispatch is as follows:

Manila, October 26. Adjutant General, Washington: October 24, First Lieutenant Febiger, 40 men Company H., Thirty-third regiment, United States infantry volunteers; Second Lieutenant Grayson V. Heidt, 60 men Troop L, Third cavalry, attacked insurgents 14 miles east of Narvican, Ilocos Sur, province Luzon. Developed strong position occupied by 400 riflemen, 1,000 Bolomen under command Juan Villamor, subordinate of Tinios.

Desperate fight ensued, which was most creditable to force engaged, though under heavy pressure overwhelming numbers, our troops compelled to return Narvican which was accomplished in tactical order manner. King assistant Surgeon Bath and civilian transporter captured early in fight were released by Villamor.

According to their accounts, insurgent force much larger than reported herein and their loss, moderate estimate, over 150.

Our loss killed, First Lieutenant Geo. L. Febiger, Charles A. Lindenber, William F. Wilson, Company H., Thirty-third regiment, United States infantry; Andrew J. Johnston, Farrier; Guy E. McClintock, Troop L, Third regiment, United States cavalry.

Wounded—Company H., Thirty-third volunteer infantry: Floyd W. McPherson, hip, slight; John W. Grace, face, slight; Floyd H. Heard, cheek, slight; Harry S. Johnson, wounded in knee, serious; Troop K, Third United States cavalry: Corporal Adam R. Wachs, wounded in arm, slight; Alfred Downer, wounded in head, slight; Charles W. Martin, wounded in thigh, slight; Oscar O. Bradford, wounded in foot, slight; William E. Hunter, wounded in leg below knee.

Missing—Company H., Thirty-third regiment, United States volunteers, John L. Boyd, Samuel P. Harriss, Troop L, Third United States cavalry, Samuel Schwed, twenty-nine horses missing some known.

#### MARATHUR.

George Lea Febiger came of a well-known army family. He was born November 30, 1876, in New Orleans, where his grandfather, Major George Lea Febiger, who died in 1891 was the army paymaster for many years. His father, John C. Febiger, resides at 630 Camp street, New Orleans and the young officer was related to some of the most prominent people of Louisiana. Another relative is Captain Lea Febiger, quartermaster of the Twenty-third.

The record at the War Department of Lieutenant Febiger's official service shows that he was at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until September 15, 1899, when the Thirty-third started for the Philippines. He became a first lieutenant in the Thirty-third August 24, 1899.

#### WHEN KRUGER ARRIVES

Oom Paul Will Be Received Officially and Entertained in France

Paris, Oct. 26.—The Petite Presse today prints an interview with a friend of Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, in which the statement is made that the latter is now in Paris conferring with Foreign Minister Delcasse in regard to official receptions to ex-President Kruger, which, the friend says, are surely to be organized.

It is further stated that President Kruger will certainly be received at the Elysee by President Loubet, and that the latter will return the visit. It is probable that the municipal council of Paris will invite the ex-president of the Transvaal to be the guest of the city at the Hotel Deville.

On his arrival at Marseilles Mr. Kruger will be received by the Socialist mayor of that place and the council. Nothing has been decided as yet in regard to his reception at Lyons.

The warship Geleiderland, with the ex-president aboard, is expected to reach Marseilles November 10.

A dispatch from Naples says the German steamer Herzog von Loeben, which arrived there yesterday having on board Mr. Grobler, the Transvaal foreign secretary, and Mr. Malherben, the minister of finance.

They were met by the Boer peace delegates who came from The Hague, and the delegates and the officials who have just arrived will go to Marseilles to welcome ex-president Kruger on his arrival here.

#### Angels and Bedbugs Serve to Point Moral and Adorn a Tale—Strong Ground Taken Against a Large Standing Army—An Imaginary Republican Speech Recited—The Fall Dinner Fall Argument.

New York, Oct. 26.—The second day of Mr. Bryan's campaign tour of New Jersey began in Hoboken today with a meeting in the Lyric Theatre, at which the presidential candidate addressed all the people who could crowd into the building.

The speech was announced for 8:30 o'clock, but it was almost half an hour later before Mr. Bryan arrived. When he stepped upon the platform he appeared somewhat fatigued as the result of his arduous labors, but as his speech progressed he soon regained his wonted vivacity. He said he believed that when Democrats are now presented were understood they would be received as favorably in the East as in the West. He then contrasted his reception in New Jersey at this time with the reception he had received in the West last year. "I am glad to have an opportunity to defend our cause here, for I feel confident that the policies for which the Democratic party stands will appeal to the American people. Those principles are fully understood and it has been gratifying to note the change that has taken place in the last four years. It is gratifying to find a much more cordial reception to our platform now than we found when four years ago, I had occasion to visit these parts.

"I said then, in leaving home for New York that I was going into the enemy's country. This year those who left us behind have largely turned around and have brought with them a large contingent from the Republican party. I did not complain when men left us in 1896, for I have always contended that a man may be his own and that he has a right to do with it as he pleased, and I never doubted that the great mass of those who left us in 1896 left us because they honestly thought that my election would be harmful to the country.

"I cannot despise the man who places his country above his party, even though I may be the loser by his act. But the principle which runs through Republicanism is the same, and the same later questions which have arisen I contended in 1896, that the Republican party was giving too much consideration to wealth and too little to human rights; and that the Republican party has shown its disregard of human rights in ways that we did not dream of then."

Proceeding, the speaker denounced the trusts as industrial despots, and declared that the Republican party was fostering them. He did not believe there could be a good monopoly in private hands until God sent his angels to take charge of them, and he added, "From our experience, we are inclined to think that the trust is a private secretary, and Henry A. Vale, of Washington, D. C. The witnesses to the will were William A. McKenna, Ward Thorn, Henry Reese, Alfred E. Leet, all neighbors of the Shermans at Washington.

"Some one has said," Mr. Bryan continued, "that he did not object to the bedbug so much, but that he did object to the way he treated a living. So we object to the trusts, and the trusts object to us."

The comparison caused a roar of laughter and loud applause.

Mr. Bryan took strong ground on the question of a large army. He said that the country was less liable to dissension than any other on account of the character of the population. Instead of finding a menace in the presence of foreign-born citizens in the United States, Mr. Bryan said that these were really a safeguard, because, knowing the evils of monarchical systems, they knew how to avoid them and appreciated why they should do so. He predicted that if the present increase of the army (100,000 men) was indorsed by voting the Republican ticket next November there would continue to be increases until the armed force would be sufficient to completely awe the people.

Taking up the question of the Philippines, Mr. Bryan gave what he said was a Republican speech in support of the Republican policy. This presentation was as follows:

"We are very sorry we got the Philippine Islands; we did not intend to get them, but they were thrown into our lap, and it is our duty to keep them. God commands it, and it will pay." Mr. Bryan related the biblical story of Naboth's vineyard, and said: "I wish that on the Sunday before election every preacher in the United States would take as his text that story of Naboth's vineyard, and I will tell you how they would treat it. Every opponent of imperialism would condemn Naboth for wanting the vineyard, and every imperialistic preacher would condemn Naboth for not letting Abah have it."

Mr. Bryan made a second speech in Hoboken before leaving for other parts of the State. The crowd which followed him from the theatre where he first spoke to the railroad station was large and he spoke there for a speech, and Mr. Bryan made a brief address from the rear platform of his car. The speech was on general lines.

The first stop out of Hoboken was at the town of Jersey City, where Mr. Bryan talked for about ten minutes. In connection with his discussion of the army question he referred to the presence of a number of boys in the crowd, saying: "I see in the rear of this crowd children with their flags. I have hope for the child who is mentally developed, who is taught to respect the rights of citizenship and protect his own rights and to give others equal rights. I want to spend our money developing the minds and the hearts of our people, not in sending an army 7,000 miles from home to destroy the love of liberty in the hearts of other people. I don't want to see a complete atrophy of a detachment of Cape Town Highlanders. The latter suffered severely, losing thirty-four out of fifty-two men.

Two hundred and fifty Boers attacked Jacobsdal at midnight. The attack was a complete surprise to the British, the garrison being asleep in their tents, where several of them were killed. The garrison consisted of one company of Cape Town Highlanders, fifty-two of whom had only been at Jacobsdal for a week, they reached there from the Modder River camp. The British loss was fourteen killed and thirteen wounded. The affair has caused a sensation in Cape Town, where the men belong.

Havana, Oct. 26.—Captain Page, of the battalion of Porto Rico infantry volunteers, died at 10:30 o'clock yesterday of yellow fever.

rights is to protect the rights of others and to respect the rights of others. The best way to make your own liberty secure is to leave liberty to all God's people everywhere."

#### Elements Frown on Bryan

Paterson, Oct. 26.—Dull, grey clouds overhung the city this afternoon and a drizzling rain made uncomfortable the four or five thousand people who gathered on the Colt's Hill tract to hear William J. Bryan speak. In 1896, when the Democratic candidate spoke in Paterson, darkness fell before he concluded. Today the elements frowned upon him. Mr. Bryan reached the Barclay station about 4:30, a half hour behind time, and was escorted by one hundred mounted men to the meeting place. For forty-five minutes he spoke on the silver question, imperialism, the reputed full dinner pail and the trusts.

Mr. Bryan was dined at the Hamilton Club, State Chairman William B. Gourley presiding. He departed at 6:28 for Newark.

#### SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE

Sensational Charges in a Breach of Promise Suit Against a Senator

Washington, Oct. 26.—Mail Lucy Leeton, through her attorney, Albert Silvers, today filed suit against Hon. William V. Sullivan to recover \$50,000 claimed as damages for an alleged breach of promise to marry. Mr. Sullivan, it is stated in the bill, is United States senator from the State of Mississippi.

Miss Leeton declares that she met Mr. Sullivan at Oxford, Miss., in October, 1895, at which time she was married to him, but was not living with her husband. She states that at the same time Mr. Sullivan was a widower, his wife having died some time previously. After an acquaintance of four months with Mr. Sullivan, and our promise to marry her, Miss Leeton says she went with him from Oxford, Miss., to the city of Bay, St. Louis, and there for a short time lived with him as his wife. In January 1896, it is alleged, Mr. Sullivan placed Miss Leeton in Nelson's business college, in Memphis, Tenn., to receive a business education. Afterward, Miss Leeton declares, he sent her to a female institute in Virginia. Miss Leeton also states that Mr. Sullivan was instrumental in procuring a divorce for her from her husband, in the courts of Lafayette county, Miss.

About the month of May, 1897, Miss Leeton states, she went with Mr. Sullivan to Alexandria, Va., and there lived with him as his wife, she assuming the names of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Sutton. Notwithstanding his promises, Miss Leeton declares that Mr. Sullivan has refused to marry her, and some months ago informed her that he did not intend to do so. She further declares that she has always been true and faithful to him but that nevertheless he has deserted her.

#### JOHN SHERMAN'S WILL

Ample Provision Made for Mrs. Sherman Had She Outlived Him.

Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Congressman W. S. Kerr, of this city, and Myron M. Parker, of Washington, D. C., the executor, made application today to probate the last will of John Sherman, Judge Brinkerhoff set the hearing of the application for November 11th. The will consists of six pages of closely typewritten matter. The will was made on January 22, 1899, and a codicil was added January 1900. The witnesses to the original will were Anson G. McCook, of New York, at that time secretary of the senate; M. L. Snyder, of Worcester, then member of Congress; E. J. Cramer, then private secretary, and Henry A. Vale, of Washington, D. C. The witnesses to the codicil were William A. McKenna, Ward Thorn, Henry Reese, Alfred E. Leet, all neighbors of the Shermans at Washington.

The executor, in case of his death, she was to have all the furniture, books, clothing, chattels, live stock, carriages, and hold in fee simple the Stewart farm of about two hundred acres and to have the Sherman property in this city during her life time. She was also to have as a residence any property in Washington that she might select. She was provided with a \$12,000 annuity, payable in \$1,000 monthly payments. She was also to receive \$20,000 to dispose of as she saw fit at her death. Numerous bequests were made to immediate relatives, and as Mrs. Sherman is dead her portion will be divided up among them.

#### FARMERS' FATAL QUARREL

Dispute Over a Right-of-way Resulted in a Shooting Affray

Richmond, Va., Oct. 26.—Capt. William Pendleton, in a personal difficulty with his neighbor, shot and killed his neighbor, William Francisco, at Cuca, Louisiana county.

Captain Pendleton is the representative of his county in the legislature, and Francisco was a prominent farmer. They owned adjoining farms and had a disagreement over the right-of-way across Pendleton's land. He went to Cuca to get out a warrant for Francisco, who had there Francisco came up. No one heard what passed, and only one shot was fired. Both men have large families.

Captain Pendleton was an officer in the Confederate army, and lost a leg early in the war. He was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute and in command of a cadet company when the corps under Stonewall Jackson took part in the John Brown raid. William Francisco was a descendant of Peter Francisco, the famous strong man in the days of the Revolution.

#### Boers Capture Jacobsdal

Cape Town, Oct. 26.—The Boers have captured Jacobsdal, after a stubborn resistance on the part of the garrison, which consisted of a detachment of Cape Town Highlanders. The latter suffered severely, losing thirty-four out of fifty-two men.

Two hundred and fifty Boers attacked Jacobsdal at midnight. The attack was a complete surprise to the British, the garrison being asleep in their tents, where several of them were killed. The garrison consisted of one company of Cape Town Highlanders, fifty-two of whom had only been at Jacobsdal for a week, they reached there from the Modder River camp. The British loss was fourteen killed and thirteen wounded. The affair has caused a sensation in Cape Town, where the men belong.

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## YU HSIEN TAKES GOLD

Suicide in Form Peculiar to Chinese Aristocracy

### KANG YI DIES NATURALLY

Prominent Anti-foreigners Escape Punishment for Crimes Against Civilization—Tuan and Chwang Suspected to Be Under Arrest—Negotiations with Chinese Plenipotentiaries Have Begun at Peking.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Secretary Hay today received through Minister Wu Ting-fang, a cablegram from Viceroy Chang Chi-tung, dated October 25, in which it is stated that Kang Yi, a former member of the imperial council and an anti-foreign leader, had died October 18, and that Yu Hsien, formerly governor of Shansi, had committed suicide. Both of the officials had been marked for punishment at the demand of the powers.

Kang Yi and Yu Hsien were among the most notorious of the anti-foreign agitators. Kang Yi, as a member of the imperial council, exercised great influence with the court and was regarded as being responsible for much of the trouble in the vicinity of Peking.

Yu Hsien, who, as governor of Shansi, occupied the Yamen at Tai Yuen-Fu, invited about thirty foreign women and children to the Yamen, under the pretence that he wanted to protect them from the Boxers. When inside the building all were killed.

The State Department bulletin follows:

"The Chinese minister handed the following to the Secretary of State this morning:

"A cablegram from Viceroy Chang Chi-tung, dated October 25, states that the governor of Shensi has reported that Kang Yi died October 18, that Yu Hsien (late governor of Shansi) has committed suicide by swallowing gold leaf, and Prince Tuan has not been permitted to accompany the court.

"A cablegram dated October 24, from Director General Sheng, states that an imperial decree has been issued directing Prince Ching and Earl Li to fix and submit for approval the several penalties to be inflicted on those princes and ministers that ought to be punished. He adds that Kang Yi has died of sickness, and that Prince Tuan and Prince Chwang have not been allowed to accompany the court to Shensi."

Minister Wu explained to Secretary Hay that the gold-leaf method of suicide was confined to high officials and caused death by suffocation. It was stated that Yu Hsien knew that the powers had demanded that he be punished, among others, and that rather than suffer degradation he took his own life. The statement that Prince Tuan has not been permitted to accompany the court is regarded as meaning that he has been made a prisoner and is being held awaiting the pleasure of the allies.

It was admitted by a high official of the State Department today that Minister Conger had been heard from twice during the present week, and that he had reported that negotiations for peace were opened Tuesday. This morning received yesterday contained the news that the credentials of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have been examined and approved.

The idea of appointing special commissioners, it is said, was abandoned at the first meeting as being a cause of further delay, and the ministers resident in Peking are acting as envoys. Mr. Conger represents the United States, with W. W. Rockhill as his adviser. A part of the message received yesterday has been given out piecemeal at the State Department, and contains the following statements:

"That the Chinese envoys have announced their government's willingness to administer punishment to the guilty parties.

"That the Chinese envoys have declared China's liability to governments, corporations and individuals.

"That the Chinese representatives ask that the Tsung-Li Yamen be permitted to exist in place of a minister of foreign affairs."

"That all of the foreign ministers have practically agreed to grant China's request for an armistice and a general withdrawal of troops. In this event, the Emperor will at once return to Peking.

It is now hoped at the State Department that the negotiations will be closed this week and that a satisfactory ending to the middle will result.

The State Department was informed a few days ago by one of the foreign representatives in Washington that the Chinese imperial court was about to return to Peking, information to that effect having been received by the department's informant from his government. The State Department immediately sent a message of inquiry to Minister Conger at Peking, and this morning received an answer, in which Mr. Conger expressed the opinion that the report was not true, and said that it was not credited in Peking.

#### RALEIGH HORSE'S RECORD

Charentus Breaks the World's Record in a Running Race

At the opening meeting on October 22nd of the Empire City Jockey Club at Yonkers, New York, the world's record for a mile and a quarter running race over a circular track was won by Charentus in the remarkable time of 2:44. In this race Charentus broke the record and beat "Timp" noted as a great race and the winner of so many races.

This is of especial interest in Raleigh because of the fact that Charentus is well remembered here having been bred born and raised on the Tucker "Waverly Farm" near Raleigh. Though Charentus left Raleigh only a short while ago and has been on the track but a short time he has already won both a great reputation and prizes supposed to aggregate about \$30,000 and has before him a still brighter future.

The brilliant career of this now noted horse shows what Wake county farmers accomplish in the stock raising business.