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## TWO GENTLEMEN OF HAWAII.

By SEWARD W. HOPKINS.

### CHAPTER V.

#### CONTINUED.

The population of Hawaii was divided into two elements—the intelligent and the ignorant. The lines between these were more sharply drawn than was the case anywhere else. The intelligent class embraced, besides the Americans in the country, the Caucasians in general, English, French and German. The ignorant among the natives, Chinese, Japanese and their kind, was gross, and placed them far below the whites, both mentally and morally. The majority of the intelligent people were Liberals, and were opposed to Queen Liliuokalani, while the majority of the others were Royalists. But there were some intelligent supporters of the queen, and not a few native Liberals. Even this was a complication enough. But, containing the division of parties, the queen's adherents were divided in the Church Party and the Party of Ideas. Do not mistake the use or application of the word "ideas" in reference to the larger wing of the queen's party. They had ideas, it is true, but they were not in the direction of advancement or enlightenment. The name "Party of Ideas" was one of the ideas, and emanated from the inauguration of queen. The Party of Ideas was simply the worst element of the lot, and had for its motive the overturning of the constitution and a return to an almost absolute monarchy, with the simultaneous return to impure morals and licensed wickedness, which had always accompanied that form of government in the islands.

On the other hand, the Church Party, while it strove to hedge the queen round about with some sort of dignity, and had long worked for the uplifting of the natives from their condition of moral turpitude, based their support of the queen mainly upon a sort of traditional fondness for the pomp and trappings of royalty and a spirit of gratitude for the freedom the government had allowed the priests in their work.

Now, as opposed to these two elements of the Royalists were, as I have said, the most intelligent of the residents. The people who looked upon the extravagance of the court, the vacillating, weak and degenerating legislation produced by the existing government, where the people who had given to Hawaii its promise as a country, who had invested their wealth in the land, and who maintained all there was to be maintained of the expenses of the state. They were the men who paid the taxes on lands, and who were always dependent upon to put forth their wealth in the furtherance of any project ostensibly for public improvement. Yet, according to the Royalist Party, not only in Hawaii, but in the United States and England, these men had no rights which the crown was bound to observe, nor even the right to disapprove of the wretchedly wasting policy of the queen and her cabinet.

But even this party was divided in sentiment. One element, not a small but insignificant one by any means, had long been agitating the question of progressing annexation to the United States. Their position was maintained by sound arguments on the financial, judicial and commercial benefits to be derived from the incorporating of Hawaii into the United States, which would eventually result in raising the islands to the dignity of a State or Territories. The benefits, as set forth by the Annexationists, or left-wing of the Liberals, were beautifully clear and alluring, but there were elements and conditions to be taken into consideration that rendered the scheme inadvisable, or, at least, impracticable. But the left-wing had able leaders, and among them were Sanford Dole and Mr. Seacamp.

On the other side of the annexation question were the members of the right-wing of the Liberal Party. The demands of this organization were clear, simple and succinct. They wanted a government for the people, and of the people. They demanded a constitution under which all industries should be fostered, commerce encouraged and the wealth of the country increased. While, as a rule, Americans are ardent in their love for their mother country, they foresaw difficulties and evils in the plans of the left wing which were insurmountable; and in lieu of annexation with the United States, or any other country, they desired a republican form of government, able, strong and unwavering, which would uphold the autonomy of Hawaii before the world and increase its importance among nations. In short, the main difference between the two wings was that the left wanted to be a small part of a great republic, while the right wanted to be a republic by themselves, with a policy under which they might become great and stand alone. Uncle Thomas was a staunch supporter of the right wing.

The rule of the queen was at times surprisingly lax and at others woefully harsh. She was evidently a creature of impulse, and was each day swayed by her emotions, and by the influence of the unscrupulous men around her.

He took as if the adherents of the queen, always deep in the mire of immorality and evil practices, were going to drive the Americans from the islands, if possible, by persecution. The condition of things had been getting worse gradually for years. The situation had now become painfully strained. It was well understood that the queen was going to override the law and was going to replace the existing constitution with one of her own. More than this, she was about to make terms of license with a huge lottery scheme, and grant, as well, a demand that had long been made by the "opium ring," which would largely increase her own revenue, but which would forever destroy all progress in morality and individual liberty.

The Church Party were even now wavering in their allegiance and almost ready to break with the government. The Liberals were agitated at the bold and audacious position taken by the queen, and even her most violent supporters could not face the arguments of Dole and others against the preposterous scheme.

All this I learned from Uncle Tom, as we sat mournfully at the Corals, after Winnie had disappeared. "It is easy to understand," said my uncle, "how the peaky niggers believe they will destroy all opposition to the queen by resorting to violence and crime. But mark me, Tom, my boy, if I have come of this—if a hair of my Winnie's head is hurt—I'll have it out of the old she-devil if it takes my last dollar and my life as well. Now you thoroughly appreciate the situation. Things are hot here now. The strain is too great. Something's got to happen pretty soon."

"Do you know enough of the habits of the natives to guess where they have taken Winnie?" "There are a dozen things they might do. They are full of wild deceptions and unholy idolatry, and all the heathenish things you could imagine. No, there's no telling what they might do. We must keep on looking, that's all, until we find her."

While we were speaking Gordon came in, hot, weary and thoroughly ugly.

"What hope? What have you learned?" I asked him eagerly. "Nothing," he replied savagely, banging a table with his sword. "I'd like to take the whole gnat lot of the rascals into a ten-acre field and shoot them. We have looked everywhere that was possible. Not a trace can be found. And the worst of it is the natives all seem to enjoy the thing. It is a sort of triumph for the queen's party. But it won't be a triumph long. I'll find Winnie if it takes not only my life, but everybody's."

I grasped his hand. "You are indeed a friend, Gordon. We will work together. We must find her. We will hunt down the mysterious fiends who abducted her, and slay them."

"That we will," he said, grimly, tapping his sword. "I must go to the palace now. Don't be surprised if you hear that I have thrown the queen out of the window."

### CHAPTER VI.

My uncle and I lived with heavy hearts. Together with Gordon, Dole, Seacamp, and with the assistance of Minister Stevens, who was anxious and eager in his efforts, we continued the search for Winnie, but without success. In some mysterious way she had been spirited away without leaving a trace. We found her Mexican pony on the side of a mountain, but it had evidently been straying ever since the horrible night that Winnie was taken from its saddle. And we found the horse Muliuku had ridden. But that was all. Day after day searching parties went out, but returned at night, crestfallen and unsuccessful.

"Tom," said my uncle one day. "The American League has a meeting to-night. I promised Dole I would be there. Things are growing warmer. Something must be done soon. We had better go."

"Yes, let us go," I replied. "If we can assist in overturning the accursed conditions existing here, let us do it. If the power of the queen's party could be broken, I am sure we could find Winnie—if she is alive."

"I do not think she is dead." My uncle's voice was broken as he spoke. "These devils have a way of keeping their victims a long time. Few that I have known to be taken ever came back. But this sort of thing was common years ago. And while we never could learn what was done or what the motive might be, there was always something horrible about the fearful condition of those who returned. As I say, they were few. I knew of two only in my life here. One was a man, who was shot by an unknown assassin two days after he reappeared, and the other, a woman, became insane."

"What devils they must be. Well, let us go to the American League, and help destroy their power."

"It is surely coming. Dole's a man of resources. Seldon is here and soul in the movement. Even old Warren with us."

"Yes." The Reception Hospital was an institution that filled me with a sort of horror. It was used for one purpose only, so Uncle Tom told me, on the way to the League meeting. Whenever symptoms of leprosy, the curse of Hawaii, were seen in any person, great or small, native or foreign, living on Oahu, that person was forthwith hustled to the Reception Hospital, where he was held under the care of Doctor Warren until the arrival of the "Dopey schooner" that was to take him to the leper settlement on Molokai, an island to the southeast of Oahu. This schooner made the trip across Kaiwi Strait once in every two weeks.

While held in the Reception Hospital, the lepers were an herd to be isolated from all mankind; but owing to a criminal neglect on the part of the government, this rule could not be enforced by Doctor Warren. The hospital opened at the rear into a large inclosure, surrounded by a high bamboo fence. Into this inclosure the patients could go at will, and converse with whoever of their friends chose to meet them at the fence and talk through it. It was even possible for them in places to kiss and rub noses through the parted bamboo pickets.

Of course, the well-regulated human heart revolts against all cruelty, but it was plain, so my uncle held, that this privilege practically discounted all the good to be gained by the later isolation of the lepers on Molokai. Efforts had been made to bring about proper legislation on the matter, but proper legislation was out of the question with Liliuokalani on the throne.

Doctor Warren's entire life had been spent in the noble effort to discover a cure for leprosy. He had labored incessantly and intelligently, courageously battling against doubt, and year after year casting behind him the discouragement of repeated failure. It was his aim to rid Hawaii of the foul disease that so long had been a curse to the place.

"Here we are," said Uncle Tom, as the carriage stopped before a low building near the American Legation.

The American League was composed of Liberals from both wings. It had been in existence a great many years, and had been allowed to meet in a large hall over the United States Legation. When we entered the hall was nearly full, and many of the people I knew were in attendance. The American League had, as a reason for its existence, the interests of the entire country at heart. Of course, its members being Americans, their first thoughts were for Americans; but the promulgation and support of measures for the benefit of Hawaii was the object of the League.

Mr. Dole was there and so were Mr. Seacamp and Doctor Warren of the Reception Hospital, who sat near the front. The chairman, rising, addressed the League:

"My friends and fellow-Americans!" he said. "It is with the deepest regret that I state the object of this meeting. We have long been acquainted with the unsatisfactory and improper condition of legislative matters, and have struggled on for years in a vain hope that our queen would soon listen to reason, and give us wise and considerate Government. But she has turned a deaf ear to the counsels of those who are most vitally interested in Hawaii and its future, and has listened instead to the interlopers and adventurers who now influence her in her extravagance, but who do not supply the revenues to support the same. I have but one duty to perform, and that is to tell you that the hideous lottery act is passed, and the opium act will become a law in a few days. The old constitution will be done away with, and a new one substituted. Under the new constitution, the crown has the sole privilege to appointments. Our elective franchises are destroyed. Our lands again revert to the crown, with or without compensation, as the queen chooses. Thus, after paying the established price for our land, we are to have it taken from us by force. This is the situation as it now stands. Mr. Seldon has prepared a paper on the growth of American islands, which he will present before the league takes any action on the situation."

(To be continued.)

"On a foggy day," said the manager of a big London restaurant, "it is almost impossible for us to cope with the demand for luncheons and teas, and all manner of people flock in then whom we never see at any other time."

"How do I account for it? Well, I can hardly say. It might be that the general miserableness of the city forces people to unconsciously seek comfort in a harmless little bout of extravagance, or that the fog drives customers in here in the hope that they might run across friends who would have otherwise been encouraged outside. But the most feasible explanation seems to be the gas and electric lights."

"Remember, that no one ever used to dine until after the lights were lit, and even yet there are thousands of poor as well as rich people who do not take their most substantial meal until the evening. Then, too, electric light is such a vast improvement on gas that nearly all night workmen who work by electricity enjoy proverbially good appetites. All of which, you will see, works around to the same conclusion—that a London fog makes people hungry because of the extra lights."

"Another proof is the fact that our extra customers are almost all men working in offices, which, on account of the fog, have been lighted up all day, and usually, too, of course, with electric lights." Answers.

"Leprosy hospital?"

## A FEARFUL FIRE

The City of Jacksonville Almost Obliterated

OVER 130 CITY BLOCKS BURNED

Seven Fine Hotels, Many Residences and Most of the Business Houses Destroyed.

Yule, Fla. Special.—Fifteen million dollars worth of property went up in smoke and 10,000 people were made homeless as the result of a fire in Jacksonville Friday. The entire business section of the city is in ashes, numerous lives have been lost, and the end is not yet, as the fire is still burning furiously, defying the assaults of water, dynamite and the supreme efforts of the entire population, aided by the fire departments of numerous sister cities. Such the sad story of destruction caused by the displacement of a bit of innocent looking wire, which accidentally got into the shredding machine of the American Fibre Company, at the corner of Davis and Union streets. The fire started between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock p. m., and owing to this fact, the loss of life will be comparatively small.

The city building went, the fire department building, the armory, the county court house, the clerk's office, the city hall, the city recorder's office, the city hall, the city jail, and the graded schools and the Catholic church and orphanage, St. John's Episcopal church and the convent. The entire city of magnificent buildings all burned up in less than four hours. The scene was that that gibberish description. At 8:30 the fire was checked at the intersection of Laura and Hay streets, where the Commercial Bank, which went up in flames, was located, the Western Union Telegraph office being just across the street and not damaged.

Among the prominent hotels burned were the St. James, the United States, the Placide and the Windsor. It is impossible at this hour to ascertain the losses, but it is said by insurance agents that it will be between \$5,000,000 and \$9,000,000. Six lives are reported lost in the conflagration. The Mayor has called a meeting of the city council for tomorrow to consider ways and means for relieving the sufferers.

Mr. W. W. Cleveland, in whose premises the fire originated and who was one of the heaviest losers, dropped dead from excitement. A stalwart negro bringing a trunk on his head from a burning building went crazy from the horror of the situation. He ran around in a circle with the trunk on his head until he sank exhausted and died. Women ran through the streets tearing their hair and clothes, and in several instances had almost denounced themselves when they were caught by friends and led to places of safety. Horses hitched to trunks could not be cut loose quickly enough and many of them ran wild through the demoralized throng. At night the military was ordered out to guard the household goods piled high in vacant lots.

The fire began Friday shortly after noon in a small factory, from a defective wire according to the best belief. It burned for nearly ten hours. In that time a property damage estimated from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 was effected. According to the city map, 130 blocks were burned, many of them in the heart of the business and residence section. The estimate of houses to be block is ten, therefore 1,300 of them went up in smoke. Many of the finest public and private were burned. The casualties were several, among them was that of the fire chief, who sustained a bad fall. The mayor ordered all of the saloons closed, and has impressed help to clear the wreckage.

**SHOE INDUSTRY BOOMING.**  
The Famous Factory at Brocton, Mass., to Be Enlarged.

Boston, Special.—The boom in New England industries continues and reports from the factory centres tell one tale of universal business activity. No state seems to be in a more prosperous state than is the shoe industry. From Brocton come especially encouraging reports. W. L. Douglas is going to increase the capacity of his factory to 6,000 pairs of shoes per day.

The addition will be made in the form of a wing running out from the front of the factory 100 feet deep, forty feet wide and four stories high. This will add 16,000 square feet of space for manufacturing purposes.

About \$4,000 more per week will be paid the shoemakers, which will go to increase the prosperity of the community at large.

When the factory starts up the first of July it will be on an output in 600 dozen pairs of shoes per day, and its weekly payroll, exclusive of office help, superintendent, foremen, etc., will be \$22,000 per week to those actually engaged in making shoes.

The salesmen on the road are selling twenty-five per cent. more goods than last season, and to take care of this increased business the erection of the addition is most necessary. The net used sale is the direct result of extensive advertising, the expenditure for which is now larger than at any other period, and is to be still further increased.

**Yellow Fever in Havana.**  
Washington, D. C. Special.—Yellow fever has made its appearance in Havana, and the order of the Secretary of the Treasury suspending the quarantine regulations until the 15th inst., has been revoked. The news of the presence of the disease was forwarded to the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service by Dr. Glennan, chief quarantine officer for Cuba. He says there are two cases of the fever in Havana, but makes no report for the other parts of the island.

## THE PRESIDENT AT EL PASO.

A Mexican Bull Fight That He Did Not Witness.

El Paso, Tex. Special.—The presidential party reached El Paso, the gateway of Mexico, at 9 o'clock Sunday morning and remained here until noon Monday. President Diaz, of Mexico, had hoped to meet the President here and shake hands across the border, but as the Mexican Congress is in session he could not leave the capital. He sent a personal message to the President and also dispatched General Juan Hernandez, the commander of the second military zone of the State of Chihuahua, personally to present his good wishes to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. Governor Miguel Aleman, of Chihuahua, the most northerly State of Mexico, also traveled to El Paso to pay his respects, and these distinguished Mexican officials, accompanied by General Hernandez's staff in full uniform, were received by the President in his car at the station. After exchanging felicitations, the President requested General Hernandez to convey to President Diaz his personal good wishes for the health and happiness of President Diaz and for a continuation of the cordial and friendly relations at present existing between the two countries. President Diaz's message was as follows:

"City of Mexico, Mex. May 5, 1901.  
"To the President of the United States of America, El Paso:  
"When you arrived this day at the frontier of Mexico, I wished I might shake hands with you, but I send as cordial a salute as corresponds with the cordial relations which exist between the two republics of North America. I also send General Hernandez to express to you the same feeling."  
(Signed) "PROFIRIO DIAZ."  
To this the President sent the following response:

"El Paso, Tex. May 5.  
"To His Excellency, General Profirio Diaz, President of the Republic of Mexico, City of Mexico:  
"It gives me great pleasure to reciprocate the courteous greeting of Your Excellency, and to express my most cordial good wishes for your health and happiness, and for the continued prosperity of the Mexican republic to which we are bound by so many ties of interest and friendship."  
(Signed) "WM. McKINLEY."  
It being Sunday, the President had requested the local committee here to arrange any programs for the day. His wishes were respected, and the military parade and official exercises President and Mrs. McKinley and members of the cabinet attended the Station Street Methodist church in morning and in the afternoon some of the party went for a drive. After dark the Mexican band, which had been brought from the City of Mexico by General Hernandez, serenaded the President and Mrs. McKinley at the train. No horns or drums were used, and the soft, languorous Spanish air strummed on guitars and mandolins in the cool of the evening, were thoroughly enjoyed.

The great feature of the celebrations in Mexico, was a Spanish bull fight. A famous matador has come to Juarez from the City of Mexico for the occasion. None of the members of the President's immediate party attended, but bull fighting is the national sport of Mexico, and of Spain, and General Hernandez and the Governor of Chihuahua occupied a box overlooking the ring. The fight proved to be more than usually bloody and brutal. The net casualties were four bulls, two of which were killed, two pleaders unhorned and one treader severely, but not fatally, wounded, as he was helped over the fence surrounding the arena by a maddened bull.

**Wholesale Arrests.**  
St. Petersburg, By Cable.—During the last few days there have been wholesale arrests and seizures in connection with the alleged piracy from the City of Mexico by the President's immediate party attended, but bull fighting is the national sport of Mexico, and of Spain, and General Hernandez and the Governor of Chihuahua occupied a box overlooking the ring. The fight proved to be more than usually bloody and brutal. The net casualties were four bulls, two of which were killed, two pleaders unhorned and one treader severely, but not fatally, wounded, as he was helped over the fence surrounding the arena by a maddened bull.

**Cuban Commission.**  
Havana, By Cable.—The special committee of the Cuban constitutional convention who went to Washington to obtain a better knowledge of the intentions of the United States government regarding Cuba, arrived here early Sunday morning. They were met by a delegation of Cubans and by Colonel Scott, representing the military government. Senator Lorente said that the committee had held several conferences on the Havana during the trip, and that an understanding had been reached. He explained, however, that it would be necessary to hold another meeting tomorrow, when the report of the commission would be drawn up and a call issued for a conference with the other delegates Tuesday.

**Gipsies Poison Wells.**  
London, By Cable.—The Daily Mail publishes the following telegram from Vienna: "A snake of gipsies, in revenge for the previous capture by gendarmes, poisoned the wells in the village of Kapolya, Hungary, with the result that 15 persons have died of poisoning. Several of the Gypsies have been arrested and strychnine was found in their possession."

**Telegraphic Briefs.**  
Bulgarians observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of their revolt against Turkey.

The government of New South Wales is seeking to establish the steel rail industry there.

Rain has checked the epidemic of typhus fever in the City of Mexico. Civil government has been established in Manila.

A sensational slump in stocks caused much excitement in Wall street.

## APPEAL FOR HELP.

The People of Jacksonville Calling For Aid.

RIVER IS GIVING UP ITS LEAD

Three Bodies Have Been Recovered—Military Guarding the Burned District—The Losses.

Jacksonville, Fla. Special.—The body of Harry Bonnetheau, a real estate dealer, was recovered Monday from the St. John's river. Mr. Bonnetheau's widow and son are supposed to be in New York city. The bodies of two negroes were also recovered. All are victims of Friday's disastrous fire. There are many rumors of further loss of life, but owing to the departure of thousands of people from the city, it will be impossible for several days to verify the reports, unless the bodies are found. Mayor Bowen has issued a request that all sight-seers remain from Jacksonville. It is feared the vast army of idle negroes may cause some trouble and it is believed that all those who will not go to work at \$1 per day and rations will be deported. S. A. McCotter, who was employed at the Gardner ship yards, almost lost his life in trying to save the people who rushed down Market street to the river when the flames were at their feet. He says he succeeded in getting 20 persons across the river, but as many more were either burned to death or drowned at the pier, the Alcazar, at St. Augustine, although closed several weeks for the season has been re-opened to care for the refugees. Other winter resorts hotels probably will open as the crowd leaving the city increased. The firemen have not been relieved, because the debris is still burning and streams of water are being poured into the flames all the time, night and day. On every telegraph and telephone pole that was not destroyed there were men at work hanging feed wires and clearing the tracks. Where the street was sufficiently cool, so as to establish car service as soon as possible. It will be several days before a car can pass into East Bay street. Ten military companies are still on duty to prevent vandalism. A battery of guns is also in position at the corner of Bay and Market streets. These guns were rescued from the burning armory in which much of the equipment of the Jacksonville troops were lost. The militia-men continue to patrol all parts of the city. Martial law probably will be enforced at least another week. The weather is much cooler and the work of rehabilitation is being vigorously pushed.

An estimate on the total loss by the fire, as given out by a former tax collector, is as follows: Public buildings, \$1,088,000; stores, north side of Bay street, \$495,000; stores, south side of Bay street, \$38,000; stores, Forsyth street, \$405,000; residences, prominent, \$78,000; residences, 1,700 small, \$2,600,000; residence, personal effect, \$2,300,000; stocks of goods in stores, \$1,630,000; stocks in 200 smaller stores, \$550,000; street railways, \$30,000; pavements, \$100,000; total, \$10,565,000.

The following official statement was issued at 10:30 o'clock Monday night: "The relief committee having received many inquiries concerning the situation here, desires to make the following general statement: The city of Jacksonville, on Friday, May 3, was visited by one of the most horrible and appalling calamities that has ever happened in any community of modern times. About noon of that day a fire was discovered in a small palmetto fibre factory, in the extreme western portion of the city. A high wind was then blowing to the eastward carrying the flames over the heads of the fire-

**Arrest Explained.**  
Washington, D. C. Special.—The State Department has received from the government of Venezuela a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances under which Ignacia Diaz, United States consular agent at Barcelona, came to be arrested and murdered by a heavy fire. While no details are furnished, it is stated that the action of the Venezuelan government in the matter is all that could be desired and Diaz has recovered or will recover the money extorted from him, and will not be further molested.

**Buffalo Exposition Opened.**  
Buffalo, Special.—The gates of the Pan-American Exposition were thrown open Wednesday morning, and notwithstanding it had rained all night and the rather conditions were threatening, large crowds were gathered at each of the gates and the morning brightened the various routes to the ground were well patronized by those who desired to be present at the opening. At 8:30 a. m. the turnstiles clicked and the first of the millions of people who will visit the beautiful city during the six months of its existence passed into the grounds.

**McKinley's New Orleans Speech.**  
London, By Cable.—Commenting editorially upon the "exceptional circumstances of President McKinley's tour and its party objects," The Times refers to his "use of language at New Orleans, which, in a liberal sense, might be adopted with acclamation by the Cobden Club," and adds: "If by seven weeks of unremitting toil he can obtain any acceptance for these principles among the American people, he will be able to look back upon this as the best spent weeks of his political life."

**Watch Trust Next.**  
Katham, Mass. Special.—It was stated in watch manufacturing circles here that a syndicate is making an effort to absorb the American Waltham Watch Company's plant here, the factory of the Elgin Company, at Elgin, Ill., and a number of other plants. The capital of the syndicate is said to be placed at \$75,000.

**The Woman's Home Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.**

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