

THE ENTERPRISE.

True to Ourselves, Our Neighbors, Our Country and Our God.

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PRaise FOR SCHLEY

Admiral Cervera Pays High Tribute to His Bravery.

SAYS HE CANNOT BE A COWARD.

The Spanish Admiral Gives His Opinion of the Man Who Destroyed His Fleet.

Vichy, France, By Cable.—Admiral Cervera is here taking sulphur baths and drinking the waters of Vichy, trying to get rid of a liver complaint contracted during the Spanish-American war.

When questioned as to Admiral Schley's actions during the battle of Santiago, the Admiral said:

"Action speak. The good old proverb is: 'Actions speak louder than words.' Why not apply it to Admiral Schley? Understand that what I say is in the light of this distinction.

"As a Spaniard, I look upon that war as being as unjust as the war which Britain is now waging against the Boer republic. Personally, I shall never forget the generous and courteous treatment that was accorded to me by the Americans, and particularly by Admiral Schley. He impressed me as a gallant officer and a high-minded gentleman in the fullest sense of the phrase.

"A prior, I should say that a man of noble principles and generous impulses cannot be a coward. To such men I would rather look for Castilian bravery.

"The naval battle of Santiago was short and decisive—so short that there was no time for an exchange of compliments; so decisive that I can hardly believe that towards me thinkable. The fight was over in about three hours and three-quarters.

"Had I been captured in the days of ancient Rome, my back might have been used as a stepping stone for the conqueror mounting his horse. Admiral Schley treated me on terms of absolute equality.

"His flagship, the Brooklyn, was west on the blockading line, and was therefore the most exposed. She was engaged in a running fight with the Viscaya and the Colon. When the Brooklyn and the Oregon got within range of the Colon they opened fire, and the latter was compelled to run ashore. The Cristobal Colon also struck her colors to the Brooklyn and the Oregon.

"The Brooklyn, holding the westward blockading position, was within range of our ships and batteries all the time, though our ships lacked certain things necessary for full effectiveness.

"Admiral Schley showed ability and thoroughness.

"Your ships went straight to work, probably without much commanding. Admiral Schley accomplished fully the work allotted to him, and therefore it does not seem to me that there is any room for adverse criticism—at least from the American side.

"If any one should grumble, it is I; but I have said my opinion in the document published under the title of 'Guerra Hispano-Americana.'

"Physical and moral courage are two different qualities. There is no need of using a microscope to discover both in the actions of Admiral Schley."

Tennessee Pearls.

The great Tiffany is authority for the statement that the finest pink pearls in the world come from the mountain streams in Tennessee, and it is interesting to observe how rapidly fashion is appropriating the finest of these gems for her own insatiable needs. Only those of perfect spheroidal form and brilliant luster were accepted, and the prices were correspondingly high. Many really beautiful pearls that were not round nor pear-shaped were actually flung into the water again because of their odd shapes, that rendered them valueless.

Telegraphic Briefs.

M. Santos-Dumont made another successful trial ascent in Paris with his steerable balloon.

A draft of the new Cuban Electoral law was submitted to the Constitutional Convention at Havana.

The issues of the American Bible Association last year amounted to 1,554,123.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Tallafiero, of Carroll county, Mississippi, were murdered, supposedly by negroes.

President McKinley has been invited to attend the Grand Army Encampment in Cleveland, Ohio, next month.

Austria is reported to be concentrating troops near the frontier of Albania.

Dr. Julius R. Borne, former Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, is dead.

The Moorish mission which has been visiting Paris is understood to have concluded an agreement about the Algerian frontier.

The America, flagship of the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic Expedition, sailed from Verdoo, Norway, for Cape Flora.

The House of Commons voted 100,000 pounds (\$400,000) to Lord Roberts, President Kruger is described as depressed and grief-stricken.

The British battleship Glory is reported ashore in Chinese waters.

A revolution, headed by Dr. Rangul Gardias, has broken out in Venezuela.

Colombian revolutionists seized the towns of Bohio, Gatan and Paraiso.

Earthquakes were general throughout Southern Italy.

Queen Wilhelmina has approved the new Ministry of the Netherlands.

R. S. JONES SHOT TO DEATH.

Shelby's Chief of Police Killed While Making an Arrest.

Shelby, Special.—R. S. Jones, chief of police and tax collector, of Shelby, accompanied by Mr. S. M. Ford, night watchman, raided Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, a house near the South Carolina & Georgia Extension Railroad, where a crowd of negroes were gambling. One window was open where Mr. Ford stationed himself. Officer Jones opened the door, when one of the negroes, James Lowry, commenced to fire upon the chief of police and emptied two chambers of his pistol, both taking effect near the heart and stomach. Officer Jones had a tussle with the negro, after being shot, when he broke loose and escaped from the house. The chief of police shot three times at him, but to no effect, then sank and died within twenty minutes after receiving the shots.

The blood hounds owned by the deceased were at once put on the negro's trail, but the air was so dry that they could not trail him. The sheriff with a posse of seventy-five men armed with guns and pistols, are scouring the country and if caught, he will hardly be brought to jail.

Our citizens are very much wrought up over this dastardly deed. The negro came from South Carolina and has been here about a year. At the time of this deed he was in the employ of the South Carolina & Georgia Extension Railroad as a helper at the freight depot. The chief of police was a native of this town, and aged about 40 years. He has been married and has a high esteem. He was a splendid officer and as brave as a lion, though very cool and always kept his head.

Our citizens mourn this sudden taking away of one the cleverest men in this community, and one universally liked. He leaves a wife and daughter, who are almost prostrated by grief. A brave, conscientious officer has been killed while doing his duty.

Mayor Jennings has issued the following circular:

\$200 REWARD.

The town of Shelby, N. C., offers two hundred dollars reward for the capture of Jim Lowry, colored, who murdered Chief of Police R. S. Jones, of Shelby, N. C., at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning, August 4, 1901.

Lowry is about 25 years old, about five feet and six inches in height, slim, weight 145 pounds, a rather light mulatto, with his right eye-tooth right out and niche broken out between his front teeth, one a little dark. A small brown spot on one side of face. Has prominent cheek bones and rather slim chin. W. H. JENNINGS, Mayor.

1,000 Men in Pursuit.

Rutherford, Special.—A telephone message received here Sunday afternoon from Shelby states that Chief of Police Jones, of that place, was shot and instantly killed by Jim Lowry, a negro employe at South Carolina & Georgia depot, at 1 o'clock Jones, with a warrant charging Lowry with selling whiskey without license, went to serve it. Lowry ran, firing at Jones, the bullet taking effect in the lung. Jones followed and caught him as he struck a lamp post. In the scuffle Lowry fired again, the bullet going through Jones' head.

Jones is a well known detective and has a State reputation for bravery.

The last report from the scene at night was that a reward of \$200 is offered for the negro's arrest by the city and a reward of \$500 will be offered by the Governor. Four blood hounds and over 1,000 people are on the negro's trail. One of the blood hounds was shot by the fleeing negro. It is quite likely that if the negro is captured he will never reach the jail. Jones was a very popular man.

Tragedy on Sullivan's Island.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—Private Louis Haggerty, Tenth United States Artillery, killed his wife and then blew out his own brains in his quarters at the government barracks on Sullivan's Island Sunday. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy. Haggerty enlisted from West Virginia.

Shamrock's Spars in Port.

New York, Special.—The Anchor Line steamer Astoria, which arrived Sunday from Glasgow, brought the spars and gear of the cup challenger Shamrock II. The great mast, lower mast and top mast is in one piece and is lashed securely to the spar of the deck on the port side. This mast is 169 feet 9 inches in length.

News Notes.

Robert S. McEllan, one of the detectives employed by the Society of Prevention of Crime, was attacked and injured in an alleged pool room in the rear of 724 Broadway, New York.

At the Colorado quarto-centennial celebration at Colorado Springs Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-president of the United States, spoke on "The Growth of the West During the Last Quarter of a Century."

David L. Short and Morris L. Meyer, jointly indicted with Albert T. Patrick, in connection with the alleged forgery of a will of William Marsh Rice, were released from the Tombs on deposit of \$15,000 cash bail.

Word has reached Seattle, Wash., from Victoria of the alleged defalcation of quartermaster's clerk, John McCaul, and his disappearance from the United States transport Egbert, on which he was assigned to duty.

The Boers who are invading Portuguese territory number 1,500. They crossed the line near Manetti and are now going northward toward Komatiport. A Swina farmer reports that his farm buildings have been burned and his stock have been driven off and that his wife and servants are missing.

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS.

Review of Conditions as Reported by Correspondents.

The reports of crop correspondents for the week just passed again indicate on the whole, rather favorable weather conditions for farm work and the growth of crops, except that in many northern and western counties, the need of more rain is beginning to be seriously felt. The early part of the week was very warm and dry; local showers fell at many places on July 31st and August 1st, which were very beneficial, though the amount of precipitation was generally small, except over a few southeastern counties where over an inch was reported. A period of more moderate temperatures with cooler nights followed. As a whole the temperature averaged about 40 degrees daily above the normal, while the rainfall was an inch and a half below. The counties chiefly suffering from a lack of sufficient moisture are those in the northeast portion—Hertford, Northampton and Warren—some in the central district, Guilford, Wake and Alamance, and nearly all the extreme western portion of the State. Generally fair weather enabled farmers to accomplish a good deal of work, chiefly in cleaning out late crops sowing peas, haying and turning stubble land for wheat, which has begun on a small scale.

Some further improvement in crops took place during the week, though the favorable weather condition came too late to prevent a general deficiency in the field of all crops. Young corn is doing well, though it would be benefited by more rain, which is also essential to the proper maturity of early crop; young corn on uplands is suffering considerably, and in some places is reported to be firing. The reports about cotton are very diversified; in some cases well cultivated fields show good weed and plenty of blooms, though the bolls are forming slowly; in others the plants are very small, and fruiting slowly; slight improvement was noted generally, and reports of shedding are not numerous; laying by cotton is underway. Priming and curing tobacco is proceeding rapidly, and some new tobacco has been placed on the market this week; the largest part of the crop has been secured in the southeast portion of the State. Some complaints of firing and damage by fire-bugs were received from northwest counties. While some excellent cures of tobacco have been made the crop as a whole will not be first class. Sweet potatoes and peanuts continue to be very promising. Much hay was cut during the week and housed in good condition. Turning stubble land for wheat has begun. The dry weather has prevented turning seed from sprouting very rapidly. Peaches are ripening, but are very inferior in quality; melons also appear to be generally small and poor shipments of water-melons are increasing.

Rains for the Week.

Goldboro 0.30
Lumberton 0.50
Sopstone Mount 0.41
Auburn 0.20
Patterson 0.35
Mocksville 0.48
Settle 0.45.

Government Report.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on July 25 to have been 77.2, as compared with 81.1 on the 25th of the preceding month; 76 on August 1, 1900, 84 on August 1, 1899, and a ten-year average of 84. The average condition of cotton on July 25 to have been 77.2, as compared with 81.1 on the 25th of the preceding month; 76 on August 1, 1900, 84 on August 1, 1899, and a ten-year average of 84. The average condition of cotton on July 25 to have been 77.2, as compared with 81.1 on the 25th of the preceding month; 76 on August 1, 1900, 84 on August 1, 1899, and a ten-year average of 84.

Virginia 86, North Carolina 73, South Carolina 75, Florida 79, Alabama 82, Mississippi 58, Louisiana 82, Texas 74, Arkansas 69, Tennessee 70, Missouri 71, Oklahoma 74, Indian Territory 75.

A Street Tragedy.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—W. J. Ligon, sanitary inspector of Jackson, Monday night shot and killed David L. Shelton. The shooting occurred on the principal street of the city, and caused much excitement. The men had quarreled earlier in the day, it is said, over an inspection and changed in a personal altercation. Shelton, it is said, returned to the attack with a stick, when Ligon pulled a revolver and shot him through the heart. Both men are prominently connected, Shelton marrying the daughter of the late Congressman McKee.

Dowager Empress Dead.

Conber, Special.—The Dowager Empress Frederick died at 6:15 p. m., Monday evening. The death of the Dowager Empress was somewhat sudden. At 4 o'clock her physicians reported no change in her condition. Emperor William and Her Majesty's other children and Empress Augusta Victoria were in the sick room most of the day. They were all around the bedside when the Dowager Empress passed away.

STILL NOT SETTLED.

No Agreement Yet Reached Between Steel Workers and Employers.

GENERAL STRIKE MAY FOLLOW.

The Text of the Settlement Offered By Each Side Respectively—Not Likely to Agree.

New York, Special.—Another effort to perfect a permanent truce between the great army of steel workers and the giant corporation which employs it, has failed. Saturday night the conflicting sides were as sharply and widely divided as ever. The leaders on either side met here again and after a day of fruitless conference and discussion parted in a spirit that shows no tinge of conciliation. Neither side would surrender a position, or concede a point in the dispute in which they are involved and present indications point to a renewal with vigor of the struggle. The first conference of the day was between the representatives of the Amalgamated Association and a group of officials of the United States Steel Corporation, headed by J. P. Morgan and President Schwab. At the end of an hour the conference parted, having failed to reach an agreement. The second conference was participated in by the officials of the Amalgamated Association. It was a secret session, lasting for over two hours, at the close of which the following statement was given to the press:

"We, the members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, considering it incumbent upon us to enlighten the public through the press, with reference to the present relations between our association and the United States Steel Corporation, present the following statement:

"The officials of the United States Steel Corporation instead of resuming negotiations where they were suspended at the conference held on July 11, 12 and 13, have withdrawn the proposition made at that time and are now offering much less than they agreed to sign for them. The following is the proposition which the United States Steel Corporation made as its ultimatum: It will be observed that the United States Steel Corporation officials will advise settlement by the underlined companies:

"Preamble—Conditions under which we are willing to advise a settlement of the labor dispute.

"The Plate Company—This company should proceed under the contract signed with the Amalgamated Association as of July 11, 1901.

"American Steel Hoop Company—This company should sign the scale for all the mills owned by the American Steel Hoop Company that were signed for last year except the Old Meadow Mill and the Saltburg Mill."

"The strikers proposition follows: We desire to preface our proposition by directing attention to the fact that it is a modification of that which was offered originally. At the last conference, as at those preceding it, we required the scales for all the mills owned and operated by the United States Steel Corporation, while in the proposition given below we ask that the scales be signed for none but those mills which are organized and where the men ceasing to work have signified their desire to be connected with the Amalgamated Association.

"This modification has been made because the trust officials declared that we wished to force men into the organization against their will and desire. We therefore asked that the scale be signed for only those men who were members of the Amalgamated Association.

"We the members of the Amalgamated Association, hereby present the following proposition as a reply to that received from the United States Steel Corporation:

"See Mills—All mills signed for last year, with the exception of the Saltburg and Scottsdale, and with the addition of McKeesport and Wellsville.

"Hoop Mills—All mills now known to be organized, viz Youngstown, Girard, Greenview, Pomeroy, Warren, Lindsay, McCutcheon, Clark, Bar Mill, Monessen, Mingo, 12-inch, 12-inch and hoop mills of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company.

"Th Mills—All mills except Monessen."

"All other matters of detail to be left for settlement by conference."

Largest Ship in the World.

New York, Special.—The biggest ship in the world, the Celtic, of the White Star Line, reached her dock here Sunday on her maiden voyage. Her time from Liverpool was 8 days and 46 minutes. As she is berthed, her storage deck is higher than the entrance to the pier. After she was warped in, the iron doors of the cabin had to be opened to land the passengers. The sun deck towers above the roof of the pier.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Senator Cullom, who spent Saturday with the President, says he does not look for any general tariff revision.

James Kirby and Robert Lee were hanged at St. Augustine, Fla., for the murder of Julius E. Skew last May. George W. Rank, one of the best known literary men of Kentucky, was killed by a Louisville and Nashville train.

All is quiet at Caverton, Miss. There were rumors of additional lynchings, but the reports were without foundation.

The Columbia and Independence will race over the triangular course in the second number of the series of the Newport Yacht Racing Association.

MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES.

Some Valuable Export Information Made Public.

The most prevalent disease in North Carolina, certainly from now until frost, is malarial fever in one form or another. It is by no means confined to the low lying Eastern section of the State, but is quite abundant in many localities in the hill country, having been reported even from Cherokee.

By recent scientific investigations the cause of the fever has been shown to be a microscopic animal known as the plasmodium malarie or hematozoa vivax, which feeds upon the red corpuscles of the blood—hence the pallor, of persons suffering from chronic malaria. The development of this little parasite in the blood is as follows: One of the spores, or baby germs, so to speak, enters a red corpuscle and, feeding on its contents, grows until at the end of twenty-four hours it has become nearly as large as the corpuscle. It then, by a process known as segmentation, splits up into a dozen or more little spores again, which for a short time are free in the blood and unattached to the corpuscles. It is just as the segmentation occurs that the chill comes on, which explains the periodic recurrence of the chill every twenty-four hours, and as it has been found that quinine is most effective in killing the germs while they are free in the blood and not buried in the substance of the corpuscles, the best time to give quinine is just before the chill is expected.

The method of the introduction of the malarial poison, the plasmodium, certainly the chief method, has been demonstrated beyond all question to be the sting of a certain variety of mosquito known as anopheles, the common mosquito, which while more abundant is innocent as a carrier of disease, being known as culex. The latter species will breed in still water of any kind, no matter how pure, but the former, our enemy, will only breed in stagnant pools in which there is a certain amount of vegetable matter, especially if there are no fish, such as top minnows or sun-perch, which feed upon the larvae or wigglitails. This explains the fact that malaria is much more abundant after freshets, in the course of which the stream, getting out of its banks, washes holes in the ground, and speedily falling leaves these stagnant pools with few or no fish in them. Mosquitoes are very much more abundant this exceptional year of freshets than usual. It also explains the danger of brick holes.

The larvae or wigglitails, as we generally call them, are the young mosquitoes. Although they live in the water from the time they are hatched from the eggs which were laid on the surface until they reach maturity they cannot live without air—they must breathe. Contrary to the general rule, they breathe "wrong end foremost" through a long breathing tube which springs from the body near the tail and which they stick out of the top of the water when they want air. The bearing of this arrangement on their destruction will appear later.

There is a popular misapprehension in regard to the movement of mosquitoes. The general impression is that they are carried by the wind, and people at the sea-side say that a land breeze brings mosquitoes. It is a fact that they are more abundant when the breeze is from the land or in a known breeze, but the fact probably is not that they are blown from the swamps to landward, but that they simply come out again from the trees and shrubbery and the leaf side of houses where they had taken refuge from the strong sea breeze which was too rough for their fragile bodies. With rare exceptions they travel it is said, seldom more than a mile, and generally not so far. When one is troubled with mosquitoes a careful search will almost always reveal stagnant water in the near vicinity.

The destruction of mosquitoes and the consequent prevention of malaria is accomplished in two ways: First and best, by the thorough drainage of all stagnant pools of water, and second, by keeping the surface of such pools covered with petroleum, which is known as light fuel oil, or even the crude petroleum being better and cheaper than ordinary kerosene. The film of oil prevents the larvae from breathing and smothering them. The quantity necessary is one ounce or two tablespoonfuls to every fifteen square feet of surface, repeated every two weeks. This oil method was employed with great success last year by the city of Winchester, Va., and our own town of Tarboro has recently shown a most commendable spirit of enterprise in adopting it. Some care and a little expense in securing protection against mosquitoes and in providing a supply of pure drinking water will practically insure against malaria.

To those interested in this subject I cordially commend a very interesting and valuable book on mosquitoes written in popular and entertaining style by Dr. L. O. Howard, the Chief Entomologist of the United States, and published by McClure, Phillips and Co., New York, at a cost of \$1.64 postpaid.

Richard H. Lewis, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Protect a Negro.

Atlanta, Special.—Adjutant-General Robertson Monday night ordered Major Barker to put himself in command of three companies which would be detailed from the Fifth Infantry and the First Cavalry, and report with them at 5 o'clock Tuesday, to the sheriff of Cherokee county, at the jail in Atlanta.

The militia will accompany Raymond Ross, a negro, to Canton, Ga., where he will be tried for an alleged assault on a white woman.

HOW TO OBTAIN FREE DELIVERY.

Way in Which Rural Mail Routes May Be Secured.

The following instructions which embody department orders and regulations up to date, are issued for general information:

Present a petition, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, signed by those who desire the service. This petition should be signed only by heads of families, and should mention the number in each family over 16 years of age. It should set forth the nature of the country where the delivery is desired, whether densely or sparsely populated, the character of the roads and the distances which, under existing conditions, each person has to travel to receive his mail, and should be accompanied by map or plot indicating the routes proposed.

The petition should read something like this:

To the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned heads of families residing in county, State of respectfully ask that the rural delivery service be extended to them, the delivery to start from post office, county, State, or such other points as the officers of the department may deem best adapted for the service. A map or rough sketch of the proposed route is enclosed. Your petitioners are mostly (here state avocations, such as farmers, truck gardeners, dairymen, cattle raisers or what ever the chief occupation of the people may be). The roads over the proposed route are (state whether pike, gravelled or other wise).

There are no unbridged creeks and the roads are passable at all seasons of the year.

Following should be three columns headed respectively: Name of head of family, number over 16 years of age; distance in miles from nearest post office.

This petition, when properly signed, should be sent to the Representative in Congress, or to one of the Senators, with a request that he endorse thereon his recommendation of the service asked, and forward the petition to the department.

When a rural free delivery route has been uniformly equipped with boxes of any one of the above named description the department will consider these boxes as entitled to the protection of the United States, which provide severe penalties for willful or malicious injury to them or interference with their contents.

Rural carriers are not required to deliver mail to house-standing back from the main road, except in the case of registered mail, special delivery and post office orders. The carriers are to be held responsible for the performance of their duties, by keeping the roads clear of heavy snow falls, and using their influence to maintain the condition of the roads in all weather up to the standard required by the department.

Rural carriers are permitted to deliver non-mailable packages provided their doing so does not interfere with the prompt handling of the mails which must be made the first consideration.

Rural carriers are required to take with them on their trips a sufficient supply of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards. Postmasters may, if they choose, give credit to the carrier for stamp supplies to the extent of \$5, to be accounted for each month to the post office. If the carrier has a contract for the delivery of mail, and the requisite amount of money also deposited, they are instructed to affix the necessary stamp.

They are empowered to register letters or packages and to deliver the same giving and taking receipts in forms provided.

They are also authorized to accept money orders, giving their receipt therefor, and, if the patrons of the delivery desire to make the carrier their agent for this purpose, the carrier in addressing envelopes confided to him to charge and mail them without returning the orders to the sender.

Kruger to Visit United States.

London, By Cable.—"I am informed on good authority," says the Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail, "that Mr. Kruger's visit to the United States will be absolutely decided upon. It will take place probably about the middle of September and he will be accompanied by Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolman."

To Ship Texas Oil.

A dispatch from Beaumont, Texas, states that oil producers in that vicinity have decided to have two steamships built to carry oil in bulk to domestic and foreign ports, and that a contract has been given the Neade and Levy Shipbuilding Co. of Philadelphia. In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record Mr. Sommers N. Smith, vice-president of the company, informs the Manufacturers' Record that negotiations are in progress with this end in view, but no contracts have been let as yet. The vessels it is proposed to build are to have a carrying capacity of 800,000 gallons each. The company, it is announced, has already secured one steamship, being built by the New York Shipbuilding Co. of Camden, N. J.

TELEGRAPHIC TERTISIES.

Another conference of strike leaders in Pittsburgh failed to settle the conflict.

The old stockholders of the First National Bank, New York, received a dividend of approximately 1,900 percent.

A wind and rain storm did considerable damage in Northern New Jersey.

The New York Board of Health has decided that malaria is transmitted only by the "anopheles" mosquito.

THE SCHLEY CASE.

War Department Refuses to Modify the Original Charges.

THE CORRESPONDENCE PASSED.

The Navy Department Holds That According to His Own Official Statement He Disobeyed Orders.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Navy Department has refused to accede to Admiral Schley's suggestion that the language in the fifth specification of the precept to the court of inquiry be modified. The admiral, in the letter, challenges that specification of the precept which states as a fact that he had disobeyed orders and suggested that it be modified. The Department, in its reply, declines to make the suggested modification on the ground that according to the official records Admiral Schley himself acknowledged that he had disobeyed orders. The disobedience of orders was an established fact whether unwillingly or willingly.

The following are the letters that have passed between Admiral Schley and the Navy Department, respecting the precept:

"Great Neck, N. Y., July 27, 1901.

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's communication of July 26, instant, enclosing a copy of the precept to the court of inquiry to the request contained in my communication of the 22nd of court of inquiry.

"Inasmuch as the court is directed to 'investigate and after such investigation, report a full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with its opinion and recommendation in the premises,' I would respectfully suggest to the Department that paragraph 5 of the Department's precept, which is as follows, viz: 'The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience of Commodore Schley of the orders of the Department dated May 15, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises,' be modified so as to omit the Department's expression of opinion and thus leave the court free to express its own opinion in that matter.

"Very respectfully,
"W. S. SCHLEY,
"Rear Admiral.

"Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

"Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1901.

"Sir: The Department has received your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the order convening, at your request, a court of inquiry to investigate your conduct during the war with Spain, and suggest that paragraph 5 of the order, directing the court to inquire into the circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the Department, etc., be so modified as to omit the Department's expression of opinion, and thus leave the court free to express its own opinion in that matter.

"In reply you are advised that the precept calls for an inquiry by the court and the ascertainment of pertinent facts. For the purpose of setting on foot this inquiry, the precept treats certain matters as established, such as, for instance, as the arrival of the 'flying squadron' of Cienfuegos and off Santiago; the retrograde movement westward; the turn of the Brooklyn on July 3, 1898, and the fact that you disobeyed orders as reported by you in your telegram dated Kingston, May 28, 1898, in which you say: 'Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of the Department.'

"Inasmuch, however, as it is the Department's purpose that the court shall be absolutely free to report, in such shall as it may deem proper, the case that you did not willfully disobey the orders, or that you were justified in disobeying them, and that this may be clearly understood, your letter of the 27th ultimo, with copy of this reply will be duly forwarded to the court.

"Very respectfully,
"F. W. HACKETT,
"Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Negroes to Take Place of Strikers.

Pittsburg, Special.—One of the prominent officials of the Demler Tin Plate Mill left for Virginia for the purpose of arranging for the importation of 400 negroes to take the place of the strikers. He made no secret of his mission and was confident that he would be able to get all the men he required to run the plant.

A Fast Trip.

New York, Special.—The Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived in port Thursday morning, raised the Western average for hourly speed to 23.07 knots. This run was made over a distance of 3,141 miles. The best previous average was 23.02 knots and was made by the same vessel. She left Cherbourg mole at 6:59 o'clock on the evening of July 29 (Greenwich time), and passed Hook lightship this morning at 11:11 a. m., at 6:11 (11 hours, 11 minutes a. m., Greenwich time), making the total distance in 5 days, 16 hours and 12 minutes. Her daily runs were: 406, 556, 601, 570 and 432. The run of 6.1 miles in one day establishes a new record.

Sheriff Outwits a Mob.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—After an exciting chase from