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VOL. III.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1902.

NO. 19.

PATRICK ON TRIAL.

Reputed Murderer of Rice Before the Court.

THE \$25,000 CHECK IN EVIDENCE.

The Check Was Accepted Though the Guiltlessness of the Signatory Was Doubtful.

New York, Special.—The taking of evidence was begun in the trial of Albert T. Patrick, a lawyer, on an indictment charging him with the murder of William M. Rice, in this city, in September, 1900. John H. Wallace, paying teller at Swenson's Bank, where Rice had an account, identified a check for \$25,000 payable to Albert T. Patrick, as one that had been presented to him. It was the misapprehension of the name Albert that caused a telephone call to Rice's apartment, which resulted in the discovery that Mr. Rice had died the previous day. Counsel for Patrick objected to every question asked on this line on the ground that the witness could not testify to hearsay evidence, but the recorder overruled the objections until Assistant District Attorney Garvin asked who answered the telephone. He sustained the objection that Mr. Wallace could not tell who it was Wallace testified that he had never seen Patrick until the day the check was presented. So far as he knew, Rice's business was attended to by Jones, the valet-secretary.

"In your opinion is the signature on the check the signature of Wm. M. Rice?" asked the attorney for the prosecution.

Counsel for Patrick objected, but the witness was allowed to reply.

"In my opinion," he said, "it was not written by Mr. Rice."

On cross-examination Wallace said that when the check was returned to the bank endorsed "Albert T. Patrick," and "Albert T. Patrick" he stamped it "accepted," although he had doubts as to the genuineness of the signature. Finally he said: "I do not know what is wrong with the signature, but I don't like it. It does not look natural to me. The final curve of the 'M' for instance, looks as if it was an after thought."

W. O. Weatherbee, a clerk in the Rice of 12 years. He was asked to tell of a visit alleged to have been made by Jones, the valet-secretary, to the witness' home, in Brooklyn, but this was ruled out. Weatherbee said he had never seen Patrick until the day the check was handed in at the bank. He had not known Patrick to be connected in any way with Rice's business. When Patrick called at the bank, he saw Mr. Swenson. In the conversation that day Patrick said Rice's body was to be cremated, as "the old gentleman was a crank on cremation." Patrick also said there had been an understanding between him and Rice as to what was to be done with the proceeds of the check. Weatherbee said it was his opinion that the \$25,000 check was not signed by Wm. M. Rice.

Counsel for Patrick objected to the admission of the \$25,000 check as evidence, on the ground that the defendant was under indictment for forging that check and that it would not be fair to bias the minds of the jury by admitting it.

"This check is one of the steps by which I intend to prove the conspiracy between this defendant and Jones," said Mr. Osborne.

"The prosecution should not be allowed to say that a murder was committed because they think a check was forged," said Mr. Moore, for Patrick.

The recorder admitted the check.

Under cross-examination Weatherbee said he was not an expert in handwriting and he could not analyze the signature on the check. The doubt in his mind was more general than specified. The witness said he did not decide the check was not genuine when he first examined it. This was before it was stamped "accepted."

Mr. Weatherbee then testified that the check was accepted and certified, and that the certification was cancelled by Mr. Swenson after he had talked with somebody over the telephone.

Fire in George to a Georgetown, S. C., Special.—At 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning fire broke out in the express office building, spreading on either side and destroying five other buildings with contents. The Georgetown Times, the post-office, C. W. Rouse's stationery and job printing; L. G. Walker, lawyer; M. W. Pyatt, lawyer; Col. Sparkman, insurance; Ingman and Bryant, bicycles; the Masons' lodge; Walter Hazard, lawyer; P. M. Matthews, civil engineer, and the telephone exchange all lost heavily. The aggregate amount is placed at \$20,000; insurance \$70,000.

Law of Illinois. Chicago, Special.—Wm. W. Waterson, superintendent of the Ship Owners Dry Dock Company, North Halsted street, was arrested on a charge of importing labor into the State by false representation and failing to state at the time that a strike was in progress. It is charged that the company brought laborers here from Kentucky, Missouri and Wisconsin and failed to inform them that a strike was in progress, contrary to the statute of the State of Illinois.

Two Selected. Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The commission to select two Georgians that will be placed in the Statuary hall at Washington, met for the first time at the capitol. Although the decision of the commission will not be announced until July, an informal vote showed a preference for Alexander H. Stephens and Dr. Crawford Long.

A PROGRESSIVE MOVE.

Plan For the Establishment of State School of Mining.

The Association of City Superintendents in session in Raleigh the past week endorsed the bill pending to Congress to appropriate money to the State for mining schools, and urged upon our Senators and Representatives that they try for its success.

A bill is now pending in Congress which is likely to increase the income of the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges by \$10,000, possibly \$20,000. It was introduced into the Senate by Senator Tillman; into the House by Representative Greenawald, and it can be established before the House before the great rush of business begins. It is likely to pass by a big majority. It was up in the last Congress and passed the Senate unanimously, but was held up in the House, along with the Appalachian Park bill, by the popular measures for fear of a shortage in the Treasury.

The A. and M. Colleges have always been objects of special consideration by the National Congress. They were originally established by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, the father of the act being Senator Morrill, of Vermont, one of the most far-sighted and eminent statesmen our country has ever produced. Senator Morrill worked on the idea for fifteen years before succeeding. He is also the father of the magnificent Congressional building, and he labored earnestly to secure a companion building for the Supreme court, which will doubtless soon be erected.

Senator Morrill's greatest work, his life work, was the establishment of the various State Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. He believed in the education of the plain working people, especially in their industrial education. Knowing that the States had already provided for general education, and literary culture in their public schools, colleges and universities, he decided to supplement the State system by a system of industrial colleges. His bill was passed by the Senate, and the Morrill Act increased their endowment, the Hatch Act still further increased it, and now it is proposed to complete this grand system of instruction by another act providing for Mining and Road Building.

The Association of City Superintendents, in session last week, unanimously endorsed the bill, as follows: "Resolved, That the bill, now pending in Congress, proposing to use a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to provide for the Agricultural Colleges of the country with increased means of instruction in mining, metallurgy, geology, road-making, forestry, agricultural engineering, etc., is of incalculable importance to the mining, agricultural and other industrial interests of North Carolina, and we most earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to give it their active and effective support."

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this association the proceeds of the sales of the public lands (since these lands are a common property of the whole people), should be applied to purposes which are equally important to all sections of the country and not merely to those of particular localities. This, he said, would apply over any errors which might be found on the books. "I'll tell you the truth of the matter," said Braemer, "the 'old man' and I have been fighting for about six months and I concluded to quit and I resigned Sunday. Some errors had been discovered in the books and it was mutually agreed to have an expert look over them. In order to indemnify the company, Attorneys Cleveland and O'Hara were appointed as trustees of my estate and I turned over to them \$72,000 in stocks. If any shortage is found I am to blame. The salary was \$50 a week and had been for the past ten years. I owned \$15,000 worth of stock in the company. I wish to say if there is any shortage I know nothing of it."

Tar Heel Termites. Rutherfordton, special.—A remarkable find was made last week by a young man near Caroleen. For several generations it has been believed that somewhere on the William Morrow plantation was buried a pot of gold, and for years people who have lived in that locality have dug for the hidden treasure. Mrs. Morrow, a widow, who is a very aged lady, dreamed one night of a pot of gold, and directed her grandson, Tom Tomes, where to dig for the long talked of pot of gold. The young man went immediately and excavated a old soap stone pot, which will hold about one gallon, and found it filled to the top with gold. There is one large nugget in the pot. The balance seems to be old coins hammered out and without date or device. There was also with the pot an Indian flint tomahawk. Young Tomes was in town today but refused to talk about the amount of his find except to his cousin, Virgil Tomes, who is clerk in the law store, from whom this information was gathered.

Not long ago the state superintendent of public instruction had a tilt with the public school authorities at High Point, because they tried to keep from school a boy who wore a shirt waist. The boy won out. The superintendent now says he has made a similar ruling in another county and has stood by the boy. He said he had decided against the local authorities and the county board.

Cuban Postoffice Frauds. Havana, By Cable.—At the hearing Saturday of the charges growing out of the Cuban postal frauds, C. M. Rich, C. W. F. Neely's former assistant in the department of finance of the Cuban postal service, testified that Neely gave him \$50,000 ten cent stamps the night before he (Neely) left Havana, telling him to sell them and divide the proceeds. He said he turned the stamps over to Gov. Gen. Wood. Rich testified that he was one of the three partners in Neely's brick plant in Havana, but that he did not put any money in the concern. Neither, he said, did Smith, the other partner. He supposed that Neely put in the whole sum of \$15,000. Rich said, had no interest in the plant.

Coroner's Inquest. Okaloosa, Fla., Special.—An inquest was held over the remains of the miners killed in the explosion at the Lost Creek coal mine Friday afternoon. The verdict was to the effect that the men came to their death as a result of an explosion caused by a shot. The mine was examined by the State inspector, who said it was in as good condition as any in the State, at his last examination. Twenty-one bodies were taken from the mine and one death occurred among the injured, making the total deaths 22.

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A HEAVY SHORTAGE

A Trusted Employee Gets Involved for a Large Amount.

SALARIED MAN HAS BIG HOLDINGS

The Alleged Embezzler Denies That There is Defalcation, But Has Surrendered His Property.

Cincinnati, Special.—Senatorial reports were published here on an alleged shortage in the books of Theodore Braemer, who resigned last Sunday his position as secretary and treasurer of the J. & F. Schroth Packing Company, of this city. The story as first published, alleged a shortage of from \$100,000 to \$400,000, extending over a period of twenty years, and claimed that Mr. Braemer had turned over all of his property and chatties in trust pending an examination of the books by experts. Braemer denied that there was any defalcation, but admitted that he had turned \$72,000 in personal property over to Harlan Cleveland, his attorney, and Jos. W. O'Hara, attorney for the Schroth Company. Mr. Braemer talked freely about the case.

Braemer is 45 years old and has been with the Schroths 27 years, most of the time receiving \$25 per week as book-keeper and in recent years twice that amount as secretary and treasurer. The firm did a business of about a million dollars a year, which was handled by Braemer. When John Schroth died, more than a year ago, Lieutenant Governor Nippert became the attorney of his heirs, who instituted an investigation of the company. This finally culminated in a meeting of all interested parties at which Braemer resigned and from which the sensational reports emanated. Harlan Cleveland, attorney for Braemer, and John W. O'Hara, attorney for the company, and also trustees, are engaged with the experts in examining the books. The accountants insist that they cannot complete their work for two or three weeks and counsel say that no reliable statement can be made until that time.

Braemer owns one of the finest residences in the city and it is furnished with all that art can supply. In the sensational reports that have been published no reference is made to him as having any bad habits. The attorneys and other interested persons will give no assurance that the report of the experts on the examination of the books will be made public when completed, as they state that every possible difference has already been adjusted satisfactorily by the property that Braemer has turned over in trust.

Braemer said that he had transferred to the trustees \$72,000 in Standard Oil and Cincinnati Gas and Electric stocks. This, he said, would amply cover any errors which might be found on the books. "I'll tell you the truth of the matter," said Braemer, "the 'old man' and I have been fighting for about six months and I concluded to quit and I resigned Sunday. Some errors had been discovered in the books and it was mutually agreed to have an expert look over them. In order to indemnify the company, Attorneys Cleveland and O'Hara were appointed as trustees of my estate and I turned over to them \$72,000 in stocks. If any shortage is found I am to blame. The salary was \$50 a week and had been for the past ten years. I owned \$15,000 worth of stock in the company. I wish to say if there is any shortage I know nothing of it."

Tillman in a Debate. Fredonia, N. Y., Special.—Benjamin R. Tillman, United States Senator from South Carolina, and Chas. B. Landis, Representative of Congress from Indiana, engaged in a spirited joint debate over the question of "Democracy vs. Republicanism." Two thousand persons listened to the address which were along the lines of the platform of 1900.

Celebrating Colony Founding. Mobile, Ala., Special.—The first day of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the first permanent French colony in Louisiana and the establishing of Fort Louis de la Mobile in 1702 by Jean Baptiste Le Moyne and Sieur de Bienville, was observed successfully. After a parade of civic organizations a bronze tablet was unveiled at the court house, bearing an inscription in honor of the Le Moyne brothers. De Bienville and De Bienville. The programme consisted of an invocation by Robert Moses, address and presentation by Hon. C. W. Butt, acceptance by Mayor T. S. Fry and benediction by Rev. W. H. E. Cox. A salute of 21 guns was fired.

Spain Fears Revolution. London, By Cable.—The Daily Mail published an alarmist dispatch from Madrid, giving the opinions of various prominent politicians concerning the gloomy outlook in Spain and their fears that the coronation of King Alfonso next May, may be the signal for a revolution. The Daily Mail's correspondent says that in addition to the Carlist menaces, "Weyler, the Spanish Boulanger, is troubling the waters and playing for his own."

A New Steamer. Newport News, Va., Special.—The Newport News Ship-Building and Dry Dock Company received word from New York that they had been awarded the contract to build a new steamer for the Old Dominion Line. The new vessel will be handsomely equipped and will cost \$500,000, will be 365 feet long and have a beam of 46 feet.

Big Fire in Mobile. Mobile, Ala., Special.—Fire totally gutted the large wholesale grocery establishment of Michael & Lyons, an early hour Saturday morning. The grocers occupied the ground floor of the building, the two upper stories being occupied by cotton factories as offices and warehouses. Loss will amount to \$50,000. At 2.30 a. m. the flames were beyond control. The entire block was threatened.

Telegraphic Ticks. Rec. J. G. McCullough, a Methodist minister, aged 82 years, died at Wall-halla, S. C., Thursday. The report is current in Germany that there is a great scarcity of plows in England, because most of them have been beaten into swords. Samuel E. Allen, of Salt Lake City, owns a Wildlife Bible, one of the first books printed in England. The volume is at least 300 years old. At a meeting of the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds the following favorable reports were authorized: To make addition to the cost of the public building at Atlanta, \$500,000; to increase the cost of public building, Newport News, Va., from \$200,000 to \$250,000.

INDUSTRIES DEPRESSED.

Majority of Cuban People Are Ready For Annexation.

Washington, Special.—Col. Tasker Bliss, the United States army officer, detailed as collector of customs at Havana, was before the ways and means committee concerning the Cuban reciprocity. In opening his statement he disclaimed authority as a sugar expert and said his knowledge was confined to that of an observer for three years in an official position, dealing with the trade of Cuba. This had led him to hope that if there was any change in the tariff it would be such an adjustment as would throw into the hands of the United States the large amount of Cuban trade now taken by foreign countries.

Speaking first of the condition of the Cuban industry, he said it was greatly depressed. The leading Havana banks were refusing further credits to the sugar planters, and when this occurred it was a sure evidence of the distress of the plantations. He roughly estimated the sugar industry of the island at \$200,000,000 and said about three-fourths of the people were dependent in one way or another on the sugar industry.

Chairman Payne asked Col. Bliss, to specify what advantages the United States could gain from Cuba and Mr. Payne also called attention to the low tariff rate Cuba imposed against the United States.

Col. Bliss said the average ad valorem rate was about 21 per cent, and he presented tables, designed to show how a tariff readjustment could throw practically all of the Cuban trade into the hands of American producers. At present, he said, Cuba bought \$50,000,000 of which the United States furnished \$28,475,000, and the balance of about \$21,525,000 came from foreign countries. On many articles such as fresh beef, railroad iron and other specified articles, the United States had a practical monopoly of the trade. But on many other articles, totaling about \$45,000,000 the United States had but \$10,000,000 of the trade.

"By a reasonable modification of the Cuban tariff," said Col. Bliss, "at least 85 per cent. of this trade can be thrown to the United States." He submitted a list of articles on which a differential of about 33 per cent. favorable to the United States as against other foreign countries would give us the trade. In reporting on this to the war department the condition had been imposed upon him not to reduce the revenue of Cuba. Under such circumstances, he thought it would be necessary to first raise Cuba's tariff rates, for purposes of Cuba, the United States would be in a position to give the United States the control of the trade. This he put forward only tentatively as one of several plans proposed to the war department.

"The members of the committee questioned Col. Bliss on the details of the proposed readjustment in the course of the examination Representative Newlands of Nevada suggested that without our political control of Cuba there might be servile labor to compete with American labor. He added: "Are the Cuban people prepared to come into political relations with the United States?"

"I think a great majority of the Cubans are ready to come in," Col. Bliss replied. "As a Territory or as a State?" asked Mr. Newlands. "They would be glad to come in as a State or a Territory, or under the military authority, almost in any way in order to come under the authority of the United States."

"If invited to come in first as a Territory, then as a State, would this be accepted?" "Continuing on this topic Col. Bliss said he thought commercial union with Cuba would postpone political union. Personally he was not convinced of the wisdom of annexation. The feeling in Cuba was one of readiness to accept any conditions the United States might impose. Louis Place and Mr. Mendora of the Cuban delegation were heard briefly.

To Observe McKinley Day. Memphis, Tenn., Special.—Acting Mayor Henderson has issued a proclamation calling upon the city officials and public institutions to observe January 29th as McKinley's Memorial Day, and requesting that contributions be made to the memorial fund. The churches are asked to take up collections for the same purpose on Sunday, January 28th.

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SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

A Large Increase.

An increase of almost 191 per cent. in the capital invested in the turpentine and rosin industry and of 152 per cent. on the value of the products therefrom is shown in the census report issued last week from Washington, D. C., on the manufacture of these products in the United States. The total value of turpentine and rosin products consists of \$14,960,235, the value of 754,670 barrels of spirits of turpentine, \$5,129,208, the value of 2,563,087 barrels of rosin, and \$255,354, the value of miscellaneous products, such as tar, pitch, rosin, oil, charcoal, refined tar, etc. From the distillation of 4,035,153 barrels of crude turpentine by the 1503 establishments exporting, there resulted 24 per cent. of spirits of turpentine, 65 of rosin and 21 per cent. of other products. The consumption of spirits of turpentine in the United States is 20,397,558 gallons, or 53 per cent. of the quantity manufactured, and of rosin 193,969 barrels, or 7.6 per cent. The amount of crude turpentine gathered and sold for value by States follows: Alabama 373,005, value \$2,033,705; Georgia 1,212,935, value \$6,469,605; Louisiana 315,559, value \$1,110,468; Mississippi 29,299, value \$115,324; Missouri 390,529, value \$77,245; North Carolina 361,729, value \$1,655,635; South Carolina 199,095, value \$787,656.

Textile Notes. Dennis C. Howarth, president of Chester (Pa.) Manufacturing Co., has made a proposition for the purchase of the Memphis (Tenn.) Cotton Mills, a plant of 14,600 spindles and 250 looms. If the transaction is closed, it is claimed that the Chester Manufacturing Co. will remove its plant to Memphis and there consolidate with the purchased mill.

Eagle Cotton Mills of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., will be rebuilt. The plant was destroyed by fire last week, and its proprietor, W. H. Dustin, who now states that he is in the market for entire new outfit, to include 3000 to 4000 spindles and full complement of power, etc. for manufacturing 4 to 16 yarns. About \$50,000 will probably be expended.

Andrews Loom Harness Co., has purchased the plant and business of the Spartanburg Loom Harness Co., of Spartanburg, S. C., and will continue same. A capital of \$30,000 is represented in equipment and facilities for manufacturing loom harness used in textile mills. Messrs Isaac Andrews and S. Vernon Muckentuss are the managers.

The building for the textile school of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Raleigh is nearing completion. Large quantities of textile machinery have been received, and the installation of it will begin in a few days. The textile school will give thorough courses in carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing and designing.

It is reported that Lockhart (S. C.) Mills will build an additional mill in order to provide increased freight traffic for the Lockhart Railroad. This railroad is said to have been guaranteed, when built, a certain quantity of freight annually from the mill, which it has failed to receive. The company now has 25,000 spindles and 800 looms.

Enfield (N. C.) Knitting Mills has ordered eleven additional knitting machines, with ribbers and loopers to match, and will also install dyeing plant within thirty days. The company has been operating until now ten machines on the production of children's hosiery. Increased production will be 225 dozen daily.

Quachita Cotton Mills of Monroe, La., is nearing completion, and expects to be manufacturing inside of two months. There will be 500 spindles and 150 looms in position for operation. The company met during the week and re-elected its past year's officers. They include Uriah Millapp, president.

Harrison (Tenn.) Cotton Mill Co. has put its plant in partial operation, after a shutdown of several months. Entire equipment will be operated as rapidly as possible experienced hands being scarce. There are 6500 spindles in the mill.

B. L. Battle Manufacturing Co., of Warrenton, Ga., will probably rebuild its knitting mill, which was burned last week at a loss of \$30,000; however, a definite decision has not been reached. The Chamber of Commerce of Huntsville, Ala., is corresponding with Philadelphia (Pa.) parties relative to the establishment of a rug factory in Huntsville.

Anchor Mills of Huntersville, N. C., is reported as to double its present plant of 400 spindles. Burnett & McKee Company of Vicksburg, Miss., has been charter, with capital stock of \$60,000, for dealing in and manufacturing cotton and otherwise handling the staple.

Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mill has purchased the machinery for its plant, and said equipment is now being placed in position. There will be 6000 spindles for spinning Egyptian cotton, and operations are expected to commence in the near future. Capitalization \$75,000.

Lauraglen Mills of Shelby, N. C., was sold at public auction during the week to John E. Hurst of Baltimore, Md., who was president of the company. The price paid was \$4200. It is a 2300-spindle plant for making yarn and half twine, and was capitalized at \$50,000.

Messrs. W. W. Gregg, Robert E. Gregg, C. R. Curtis, W. W. Gregg, Jr., and J. V. Gregg of Nashville, Tenn., have incorporated Leeds Woolen Mills Co., with capital stock of \$30,000.

It is reported that Victor Cromes, Chas. Cromer and Wingert Bros. of Egerstown, Md., will establish a silk mill, that they have leased building for the purpose, and will install ten looms to start with.

J. O. Kretzschmar of Memphis, Tenn., has purchased the plant of Memphis Lint Co., and will operate same, installing considerable new machinery.

A CRIMINAL ASSAULT

Committed on a White Woman Near Winston.

Winston-Salem, Special.—A young negro man, whose name has not been learned, committed a nameless crime upon Mrs. Isaiah Lumley, aged 53 years, about 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, a few hundred yards southeast from the Southern freight depot. Sheriff Alspaugh, several deputies and policemen went in search of the negro as soon as the horrible crime was reported to them. They tracked him down the hill, going south, for some distance. Five or six negroes were arrested and carried before Mrs. Lumley, but none proved to be the guilty party. Mrs. Lumley gave the following story regarding the assault made upon her: "Wednesday morning, as I went out in the woods there (pointing), to cut a few sticks of wood. While I was chopping on a small tree, a young negro man, an entire stranger to me, stepped up and asked if I knew where a colored man named Sealer lived. I pointed out a house occupied by a family of that name. The negro, who is of a dark ginger-cake color and had on a light brownish suit and hat, then asked me to let him cut my wood. I told him I could cut it. He then ran up and grabbed me around the waist. I endeavored to strike him with my axe, but he jerked it out of my hands and threw it to one side. I screamed once or twice and he told me if I hollered again he would cut my head off. He choked me until I became helpless, when he accomplished his purpose. It seemed to me that the assault lasted nearly half an hour. I tore his shirt collar and would have freely cut the negro's throat if I had had a knife. I feel confident I would know the negro if I could see him. He is of medium size." Mrs. Lumley stated that her husband had been in bad health for two years, adding that he was now confined to his bed. The officers have continued their search all day for the negro but have failed to locate him.

Aycock Makes Proclamation. The Governor has issued the following proclamation: "Whereas, the people of North Carolina have pledged their best endeavors to the cause of education, and the development of the State, the development and the utilization of her natural resources, and Whereas, the farmers need better roads both for their children to travel over daily on their way to the school house, and for themselves and their families to use to reach their churches to worship Almighty God as well as for the prompt and early delivery of their mail by carriers of the United States Government, and transportation of their products and purchases, and citizens living in towns and cities need good streets for the same purposes, and whereas, in those counties of our State where the greatest progress has been made in substantial good road building there has been the greatest industrial advancement, as well as the largest increase in the value of farm lands, due to being thereby placed nearer to towns and cities, and whereas, the National Good Roads Association, of America, will during the week of February 10 to 15 in Raleigh give an exhibition of modern and approved road-building to which all citizens who are interested in that commendable work are invited to come.

"Now, therefore, I, Charles B. Aycock, Governor, do hereby issue my proclamation calling on good roads convention to be held in Raleigh, Wednesday, February 12th, and Thursday, February 13th, to which are appointed delegates from the various sections of the State, requesting them and all other good citizens whose convenience will permit, to attend said convention."

Pardon For Fronberger. The Governor has issued a pardon for Ed. Fronberger, of Iredell county, who was convicted of obtaining fifty cents worth of goods upon a forged order in August, 1900, and sentenced to five years in jail with privilege of commissioners to work him upon the county roads. The examining physicians certified to the Governor that the prisoner was suffering from general tuberculosis his condition being such that he would never recover if kept confined, and even if given his liberty he would never fully recover, and that without any doubt continued confinement in jail would result speedily in death. The certificate further recommended the pardon, not only for Fronberger's sake, but for the good of the other prisoners, as he was a source of infection, and dangerous to the health of the inmates. This was the view of the Superintendent of Health and also of another member of the board.

Prince Will Make Western Tour. Washington, Special.—The committee on arrangements for the reception of Prince Henry is studying figures submitted by railroad experts in the form of suggested itineraries and also considering the many applications received from various cities for the Prince's attendance. It is said that it will be possible to give the Prince's visit a wider range than was at first expected and it is now pretty well settled that he will go to Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Boston. March 8 is the probable date of his visit to the latter city.

Coughed Up Piece of Bayonet. Los Angeles, Cal., Special.—After being given up to die of what the doctors supposed was consumption, James W. Plunkett, a veteran soldier of the regular army, now staying in the city, coughed up the tip of a bayonet out of his lungs and probably will get well. Plunkett, who was a soldier of twenty years' experience, and who last saw service with the Forty-first United States Volunteer Infantry, is unable to account for the tip in his lungs, but supposed he must have swallowed it.

More Music Than Brains. "Don't you know why it is that musicians wear long hair?" asked a select. "It is to conceal the lizard-like formation of their skulls. They have—that is, all the great ones have—the skulls of lizards, and they are lizards mentally, save where their art is concerned, and music is the lowest of the arts. In the animal kingdom there is only one musical tribe, that of the birds, and they, you know, are a debased branch of the lizard family, a branch that put on wings and feathers at the world's beginning. Watch some time, a fine musician, playing, say, the piano-organ. He sits erect, motionless, his face turned upward; he is enraptured by the mellow thunder that rolls forth from his finger tips. For all the world he is like a great lizard. If his long hair were cut this similarity would be perceptible to every one."—Philadelphia Record.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Detailed Doings of Our National Law-makers.

Twenty-sixth Day.—The time of the House of Representatives was occupied in general debate upon an urgent deficiency appropriation bill. An item in the bill carrying \$500,000 for a military post at Manila precipitated a long discussion, which took wide range, drawing into the debate some of the ablest debaters on both sides of the House. A semi-hourly speech by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, elicited a reply from Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, which in turn drew the fire of Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri. Others who participated were Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee; Mr. Greenawald, of Ohio; Mr. Alexander, of New York; Mr. Gray, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Williams, of Illinois; and Mr. Underwood, of Alabama. Mr. Cannon in charge of the deficiency bill explained that it provided for the government service for the current fiscal year where existing appropriations were not sufficient. The bill carried \$18,704,230. Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, pressed Mr. Cannon to know under what law it was proposed to appropriate \$500,000 for a military post at Manila. The chairman of the appropriations committee replied that there was no specific law to establish such a military post, but whether under the general organization of the army in the field such an appropriation was in order, it was for the chairman of the committee of the whole to determine when the appropriation was reached.

Twenty-seventh Day.—Some of the old partisan fire was injected into the discussion of the bill, when an item in the urgent deficiency bill appropriating \$500,000 for a military post at Manila, which the Democrats have been using as a text for speeches in opposition to the Philippine policy of the administration for the last three days was reached. Mr. Cannon, in charge of the bill, confessed that the appropriation was subject to a point of order and it went out. In lieu thereof he offered an amendment to appropriate the same amount for the "military and protection" of the officers and enlisted men of the army doing duty in the Philippines. This the chair held to be in order, and it at once became the subject of a very spirited debate in which Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, and Mr. DeArmond of Missouri, were pitted against the chairman of the appropriations committee. The vote on the adoption of the amendment stood, 147 ye