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VOL. III.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1902.

NO. 23.

## ROYALLY RECEIVED.

### Prince Henry Entertained by the President.

## WAS DINED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

### Prominent Statesmen and Diplomats Joined in Honoring Our Royal Guest.

Washington, Special.—Prince Henry and suite and escorts and the German ambassador arrived here Monday morning, precisely on schedule time. The trip from Baltimore to Washington was without incident. In the outlying districts of Baltimore, crowds gathered to watch the departing train and at several points from there onward, there were little groups at the stations past which the train sped. The Prince occupied the time during the run from Baltimore to Washington in democratic fashion, talking freely with those about him, as they discussed the country and the details of his visit.

Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of the Navy Long and Assistant Secretary of State Pierce, who had immediate charge of the arrangements at the depot, waited the arrival of the train at the depot. They remained in an improvised reception room, the walls of which were heavily draped with intertwining American and German flags. The embassy officials were in full uniform. A cavalry regiment stood outside, and announced the arrival of the train. It halted just outside the depot, the engine detached and the train backed down the train shed. The incoming party passed quickly into the Prince's car and formally extended to him the welcome to the city. A few moments later the party emerged and passed to the reception room. Walking rapidly and with the erect bearing of a trained naval officer, smiling to the group of officials, detectives and newspaper men, through a double line of whom he passed, and saluting with a touch of his hand to the glimmering chaplain he wore, Prince Henry crossed the carpeted depot aisle and entered the reception room. There he remained three minutes. Finally Prince Henry, accompanied by Secretary Hay and Rear Admiral Evans, entered the last of the open carriages. The carriages of the others were driven up in line and the Prince's carriage dashed at rapid speed to the head of the line. Instantly the police and military escorts wheeled into position and the party started up Pennsylvania avenue for the White House. Ahead of the police and carriages marched the military escort, comprising Troops F and G of the Second United States Cavalry, from Fort Myer, headed by the cavalry band, and the Fourth Battery of Artillery, all under the command of Lieutenant Dimmick. Backed along each side of the route in addition to the police, were over 100 men of the District of Columbia militia. They formed a double line of sentinels at intervals of four paces.

Never in its history has the White House been the scene of a more brilliant spectacle. President Roosevelt warmly welcomed Prince Henry of Prussia. The reception the Prince received was hearty and open-hearted. Nothing could have been more cordial than the President's greeting to the German Prince, and was returned in kind and in full measure.

The dinner given to Prince Henry by President Roosevelt at the White House Monday night closed the honors bestowed on the royal visitor by official Washington. The affair was an elaborate scale and brought together a most distinguished company. It was an assembly such as was rarely if ever before, gathered in the White House. To accommodate the large number of guests the dinner table was set in the East Room, the decorations of which were on the most magnificent scale.

President Roosevelt sat at the head of the table, with Prince Henry on his right. On his left was Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador. During the dinner the President proposed the health of the German Emperor. "All the German people, saying: 'We are admiring their great past and present and we wish them all possible success in the future. May the bonds of friendship between the two peoples ever grow stronger.'"

The President also proposed the health of our guest, Prince Henry of Prussia, in these words: "In the name of the American people, I greet you, and extend to you our warmest welcome and the assurance of our heartfelt good wishes."

The name of Senator Martin, of Virginia, was originally on the list of those given out as guests at the dinner, but he declined the invitation.

## Insurgents Surrender.

Manila, By Cable.—What is believed to have been the largest existing band of insurgents surrendered to Lieutenant Charles D. Rhodes, of the Sixth Cavalry, at Banao, Major Amoranta, two captains, six lieutenants and 98 Filipino soldiers gave themselves up and also surrendered five revolvers, 65 rifles and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. Rhodes had been hunting the insurgents from place to place for three weeks and continually destroying their supplies. They were virtually starved into surrender. The skeletons of five soldiers of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, killed in November, 1900, have been recovered. They will be shipped to the United States.

## Killed by Falling Wall.

Milwaukee, Special.—Two men are dead and two others are seriously injured, the result of the falling of a brick wall of the plant of the George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, which was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, partly covered by insurance. The dead, Christ Mattson, track No. 8, head crushed and body terribly mangled; died soon after reaching his home. Edward Kinslein, pipeman, engine No. 2, back broken, died late Wednesday night.

## LIVE ITEMS OF NEWS.

### Many Matters of General Interest in Short Paragraphs.

## The Sunny South.

Prof. J. Y. Joyner has been appointed by the Governor of North Carolina to succeed Gen. Toon, deceased, as State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Lynching is threatened Charlie Finn, at Gallatin, Tenn., who cut off a friend's head with a razor.

Every plea in abatement made by the Gaynors in their trial at Savannah, Ga., was overruled.

The band of troublesome Snake Indians has been brought into Muskogee, I. T., by Deputy Sheppey.

## At The North.

Municipal elections were held in Pennsylvania. Vance C. McCormick, Democrat, being elected Mayor of Harrisburg by an unprecedented majority and the Republicans winning in Philadelphia.

The \$300,000 Kellogg Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich., was burned. Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, was one of the 400 inmates.

Charles L. Tiffany, the noted New York jeweler, is dead, aged 90 years.

James R. Keene, the New York broker, gave \$20,000 for the relief of the poor who are suffering from the effects of the blizzard.

A mass-meeting of Boston negroes denounced Southern States for amendments and laws disfranchising negroes.

Creek Indians are on the warpath near Beggs, I. T., and a posse has been sent to the scene.

John A. Stewart resigned the presidency of the United States Trust Company of New York and Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury is announced as his successor.

General Funston Thursday night reviewed the Third Missouri Regiment at Kansas City, Mo.

A premature blast in the West Colby mine, Bessmer, Mich., killed two men and injured one man.

Postmaster L. B. Prtridge, of Hastings, Neb., killed himself because his accounts were being investigated.

Three men were burned to death Sunday night in a factory fire near New York.

Heavy rainfalls have caused landslides on several railroads entering Seattle, Wash.

A colored minstrel who shot a white man at New Madrid, Mo., was lynched.

While blowing dynamite John Tapani was thrown to pieces at Lion Mountain, N. Y.

Tired of life, according to a note she left, Mrs. J. P. Allen, of Buffalo, N. Y., killed herself with carbolic acid.

The Order of Santa Clara, composed of army and navy officers in the war of '98, was chartered at Albany, N. Y.

Two masked men held up twelve players at Flanagan's gambling room in Clinton, Iowa, and took \$2,000 from them.

## From Across The Sea.

Riots continue at Barcelona, Spain, where 50,000 persons are on strike.

Premier von Koberger stated in the Reichsrath at Vienna that anarchists and not the workmen were at the bottom of the Trieste riots.

A dispatch to the Paris Temps stated that Miss Ellen M. Stone has been released by the brigands, who have held her captive.

The Spanish Government was questioned in the Senate at Madrid on the disclosures in reference to intervention in 1898.

Thomas P. Gouldie, formerly book-keeper of the Bank of Liverpool, testified before the Crown in the trial of the bank fraud cases in London.

Eight hundred bodies of earthquake victims have been recovered at Shamska, Russian Transcaucasia.

The German Government asked the Reichstag for an appropriation to keep up the regiment at Shanghai.

Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, a British field marshal, and Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, a noted London minister of the Congregational Church, are dead.

Lieutenant General Miles had a long conference with the President.

Miscellaneous Matters.

William C. Whitney says he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1904.

Successful experiments in the use of wireless telephones are being conducted in England.

The steamer Greelan, ashore near Halifax, N. S., broke in two Thursday.

The Morgan syndicate is said to have started a \$15,000,000 company to take 15 mines on the Hocking Valley Railroad.

The Daughters of the American Revolution considered the question of reducing the representation at their congress.

Woman suffragists appeared before committees of Congress to plead for the right to vote.

The War Department has christened coast defense batteries for distinguished persons.

Col. O. H. Ernst, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, testified that the Darien route would be impracticable.

J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, Tuesday distributed a dividend of \$100,000 to the members of the syndicate formed to underwrite the United States Steel Corporation. The dividend represents 5 per cent of the \$200,000,000 for which the syndicate was liable.

A footpad at San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday night fatally shot Annie McGowan, a domestic, who had refused to yield her purse.

## HAD A FREE FIGHT

### Tillman and McLaurin Come to Blows in the Senate Chamber.

## BOTH SUSPENDED FOR CONTEMPT.

### Sensational Development in the Old Controversy Between the Senator and Junior Senator From S. C.

Washington, Special.—Washington's birthday was signaled in the United States Senate by a fist fight.

The two Senators from South Carolina were the active participants in the affray. Mr. Tillman, in the course of a speech upon the Philippine tariff, made serious reflections upon the honor of his colleague, Mr. McLaurin. In brief he charged that Mr. McLaurin's vote in support of the ratification of the treaty of Paris had been cast through the air of improper influences.

His statement was developed in a colloquy between him and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin. Mr. Tillman at first declined to mention names, but when the Wisconsin Senator reminded him that he owed it to himself, to the Senate and to the country "to name the man," Mr. Tillman indicated that he referred to his colleague from South Carolina. Little imagining that his words were likely to be prophetic, Mr. Spooner remarked, sententiously: "I will leave the Senator to fight that out with his colleague."

Mr. McLaurin was not in the chamber at the time, being engaged in committee work; but he was sent for and appeared just as Mr. Tillman concluded his speech.

Pale as ashes, Mr. McLaurin rose to address the Senate, speaking to a question of personal privilege. He reviewed Mr. Tillman's charges briefly and then denounced the statement made by his colleague as "a wilful and deliberate lie."

Scarcely had the words fallen from his lips when Mr. Tillman, sitting a few seats from him, with Mr. Teller of Colorado between them, sprang at him, Mr. McLaurin, who had half turned towards Mr. Tillman, met him half way, and in an instant the two Senators, having swept Mr. Teller aside, were engaged in a rough and tumble fist fight. Mr. McLaurin received a heavy blow on the forehead, while Mr. Tillman got a bad punch on the nose, which brought blood.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton sprang over desks to reach and separate the combatants, and himself received several blows. He got between them finally and by main strength wrenched them apart.

Senators Warren of Wyoming and Scott of West Virginia, two of the most powerful men in the Senate, leaped to his assistance and, pinning the arms of the belligerent Senators, forced them into their seats.

Intense excitement prevailed in the Senate and in the galleries, which were thronged with people who had been attracted by the spirited debate. Every body was on his feet. Not a word, however, was spoken. Senators stood about the chamber, for the moment quite helpless and pale to the lips. Finally order was restored, partially, and in the midst of intense excitement the Senate went into secret legislative session.

For two hours the Senate discussed the event behind closed doors. When the doors were reopened it was known that both of the South Carolina Senators by unanimous vote had been declared to be in contempt of the Senate. They were permitted, by a vote of the Senate, to make apologies to the Senate. The statements were listened to by both the Senators and the people in the galleries with breathless interest.

Senator Tillman left the capitol when adjournment was taken for recess and did not return for the night session. Senator McLaurin was in the chamber about 5 o'clock, but left early. Neither Senator, when seen at his home, would make a statement.

The Pope's Anniversary.

Rome, By Cable.—The Pope Thursday entered on the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate. Although the main celebration of the jubilee is postponed until March 3rd, when the combined festivals of the jubilee and coronation will be observed. The day was marked by the singing of a Te Deum in St. Peter's, and other observances. The Pontiff was the recipient of congratulations from all sides.

Arrival of Prince Henry.

New York, Special.—Prince Henry of Prussia, representative of his brother, the Emperor of Germany, at the launching of the latter's American built yacht, reached New York Sunday and was cordially welcomed as a guest of the nation. The land batteries that guard the outer harbor fired salutes of 21 guns; the rifles of a special naval squadron assembled in his honor re-echoed the sentiment; there were verbal greetings from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the way in the city to see the German sailors and the Prince of Germany.

Government For Philippines.

Washington, Special.—Senator Bryan gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the Philippine tariff bill, declaring it to be the intention of the United States when order shall be restored in the Philippines, to allow the formation of a government for and by the Philippine people and to guarantee to them the same liberty and independence that this country has pledged to the Cuban people.

## SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

### New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

## Million Dollar Cement Plant.

Negotiations have been pending for some time relative to the utilization of the shale refuse and lime rock formations near Rossmore, Ga., in the manufacture of Portland cement, now so extensively used for dams, building foundations and masonry work in general. During the week it has been announced that the Southern States Cement Co., of the Southern States Portland Cement Company will be organized, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to build a large cement plant in the section referred to. It is said that the Rossmore Portland Cement Company of Cement City, Mich., will be interested to a large extent financially, and that W. F. Cowham (general manager of the Michigan company) will be president, and H. F. Vandevanter, of Knoxville, Tenn., manager of the new Georgia corporation.

Industrial Items.

Mr. Tom Richardson, who has just become the manager of the Progressive Union of New Orleans, has already begun active work for the promotion of the city's welfare. He considers that the constitutional provision exempting from taxation for ten years from January 1, 1900, of new manufacturing plants may be made splendid use of in building up the city, and he suggests that every business letter-head and business envelope sent from New Orleans should bear a statement of that nature upon it.

For the banquet last week celebrating the establishment of the New Orleans Maritime and Merchants' Exchange, Limited, prepared a statement, in which he condensed a mass of valuable statistical information regarding the commercial importance of that city. This has been published in pamphlet form, and is being circulated for the good of the city.

When the Good Roads Special of the Southern Railway reached Raleigh, N. C., this week it found the New and Observer of that city, with notable enterprise, had published on Sunday a special good roads edition, containing, in addition to general articles on highway improvement, reports showing what is being accomplished in that direction.

Cincinnati is giving an illustration of what a wide-awake city will do for itself in a handsome invitation sent broadcast, on the part of the citizens of Cincinnati, to the formal opening of the Cincinnati building at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston on February 15.

The Atlanta Manufacturers' Association, which proposes to hold an exhibit of articles manufactured in Atlanta, has elected Messrs. J. K. Orr, president; R. T. Conley and Samuel J. Cooper, vice-presidents; Walter G. Cooper, secretary, and H. T. Inman, treasurer.

Northern and Western parties, it is expected, will undertake the thorough development of the well-known Tallulah Falls at Tallulah Falls, Ga. W. A. Charters, representing capitalists from the sections referred to above, has purchased one-half of the falls and 100 acres of land contiguous bordering on the river for about a mile.

It is stated that arrangements have been made to develop the kaolin deposits near Oak Level, near Martinsville, Va., and the work will begin at an early date. The product will be shipped from Alumina, on the Norfolk & Western Railway, to East Liverpool, Ohio, to be manufactured into china.

During the past calendar year 32,521 head of cattle and between 6,000 and 7,000 sheep were exported through Newport News and Norfolk.

Nell F. Anderson of Fort Worth is shipping through Galveston cattle for the Liverpool market.

Textile Notes.

John Marsh of North Adams, Mass., is reported to have decided to locate a cotton mill at Charlotte, N. C. He has been in the city named during the week investigating with a view of building there.

Humboldt (Tenn.) Cotton Mills is in the market for the machinery noted lately as to be installed to increase equipment. The machinery wanted includes 40 inch finishing lap, three drawing frames, six delivery cars; slubber, forty spindles; intermediate, seventy-two spindles; two speeders, 120 spindles each; four spinning frames, 240 spindles each; spooler, eighty spindles, and fifty 36 inch mules.

R. A. Schofield, treasurer of the Dan River Power & Manufacturing Co. of Danville, Va., writes that his company has not yet formulated definite plans for the development of its water power property and the erection of the large cotton factory contemplated, reference to which enterprise was made last week. The work is under advisement by the directors, but no details have been determined.

Messrs. John Rudisill and associates of Lincoln, N. C., have incorporated the John Rudisill Manufacturing Co., with capital stock of \$75,000, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. The charter permits beginning business when \$15,000 has been subscribed. Specific details have not been ascertained yet.

Benjamin Russell of Alexandria, Va., has purchased the equipment of R. A. Almond's knitting mill at Washington, Ga., and will remove same to Alexandria. Twenty machines are in the equipment.

Mayfield Woolen Mills Co. of Mayfield, Ky., will remove its equipment, including forty-four broad looms and 150 sewing machines, to its Louisville plant. This addition will give the Louisville plant a total of eighty-eight broad looms, which will greatly increase its productive capacity. The employees will increase from 150 to 400.

## IN CONGRESS.

### Detailed Details of Our National Law-makers.

Forty-seventh Day.—The House was in session less than an hour, and little public business was transacted. It adjourned at 4:35 p. m.

Forty-eighth Day.—The House spent the day working on the Indian appropriation bill. Forty-two of the 62 pages were disposed of. Several amendments are adopted, none, however, of much moment. The appropriation for preliminary work on the reservoir for the Gila river valley went out on a point of order.

Fifty-first Day.—There was no session Monday, the House having adjourned over to Tuesday.

Forty-seventh Day.—It was agreed by the Senate that a final vote upon the Philippine tariff bill and the pending amendments should be taken up next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The agreement was reached a few minutes after the Senate convened today. The only stipulation made by the minority was that the last day should be devoted to speeches not exceeding 15 minutes. Two speeches were delivered to-day, one by Senator Wellington, of Maryland, in opposition to the pending bill and the other by Senator Stewart, of Colorado, in support of the measure. Mr. Wellington's address covered the Philippine question generally and he set forth his well-known views forcefully.

Mr. Stewart spoke briefly making a legal and constitutional argument in support of the authority of Congress to alter the Philippines and to provide a proper government for their inhabitants.

Forty-ninth Day.—With the exception of a few minutes given to routine business, the Senate devoted its entire session to the Philippine question. Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, one of the minority members of the Philippine commission, delivered his first extended speech in the Senate, and was given a most attractive and careful hearing. He discussed principally the addition laws enacted by the Philippine commission, vigorously attacking the authority of the commission to enact and enforce such laws. He maintained that Congress alone had the power in force enactments of that character.

Fifty-first Day.—After eight hours of tumultuous debate the Senate, shortly before 7 o'clock in the evening, passed the Philippine tariff bill by a vote of 56 to 26, a strictly party vote. Mr. Tillman and Mr. McLaurin, the two Senators from South Carolina, who on Saturday last were declared by the Senate to be in contempt because of their fight in the chamber, were not permitted by voice or by vote to participate in the proceedings. The question as to their right to vote precipitated a sharp debate, lasting nearly two hours. The President pro tempore (Mr. Frye) held that the two Senators could not vote and he was sustained by a majority of the Senate.

Both of the South Carolina Senators were on the floor when the Senate was called to order. Mr. McLaurin came in first and Mr. Tillman just as the chaplain offered prayer. A small number of roses and white carnations lay on Mr. Tillman's desk. An echo of the sensational fight of Saturday was heard at the conclusion of routine business.

Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, submitted the following letters which was read at the clerk's desk.

"Washington, Feb. 24, 1902.

"To Hon. C. Pritchard, U. S. Senator, Washington:

"My Dear Sir:—I was prevented, as you know from offering the resolution which I wrote at my desk on Saturday demanding an investigation of the charges made by my colleague by being adjudged in contempt of the Senate. I am now debarred the privilege of presenting to the Senate the resolution for the reason that if the charges are true, I am unfit to remain a member of the Senate, and if they are not true the man who made them is unfit to remain a member of this honorable body. In any event, I feel that I am entitled to a vindication by the same body that makes investigation in the proceedings for contempt. I herewith enclose the resolution.

"Yours very truly,

"JOHN LOWMEDE McLAURIN."

Mr. Pritchard submitted the following resolution: "The senior Senator from the State of South Carolina charged in a speech on the floor of the Senate that the Junior Senator from the same State had been improperly influenced in casting his vote for the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, and whereas the said charge was emphatically denied by the Junior Senator.

"Resolved, That the committee on elections and privileges be invited to investigate and report as to the truth of the said charges with full power to send for persons and papers."

On motion of Mr. Hale, the resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The Philippine tariff bill was then taken up, the speeches by unanimous agreement, being limited to fifteen minutes each. Messrs. Hoar, Foraker, Turner, McComas, Berry, Dooliver, Vest, Elkins, Culberson, Lodge, Dubois, Bacon, Stewart, Clapp, Allison, Clay, Hanna, Fairbanks and Hawkins were the speakers.

Miss Stone Safe.

Constantinople, By Cable.—Miss Stone, the American missionary who, with Mrs. Tsilka, was captured by brigands in the district of Salonica, on September 3, has been released and arrived at Strumitza, Macedonia, at 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Nobody was at Strumitza to meet Miss Stone as the brigands had given no indication where they proposed to release the prisoners. Mrs. Tsilka and her baby were released at the same time. They are all well. Miss Stone, immediately made herself known to the authorities at Strumitza.

One of the penalties of literary fame is that it leaves a man at the mercy of his biographers.

## VALET CONFESSES.

### Astonishing Turn in the Now Famous Rice Murder Trial.

## TELLS PARTICULARS OF MURDER.

### Lawyer Patrick Dosed the Aged Filibuster, and Finally Chloroformed Him to Death.

New York, Special.—A very dramatic point in the trial of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick for the murder of the Texas millionaire, William Marsh Rice, was reached Thursday afternoon. Chas. F. Jones, the valet, had been relating the circumstances leading up to the somewhat sudden death of Mr. Rice, in September, 1895. Then, plunging at once into the details, he held the attention of his audience to the end of his recital. Freed of minor points his story runs:

"In August Patrick dosed my employer, Mr. Rice, though an invalid, was lying too long to suit the lawyer's purposes. Patrick said he would come to the house and kill him himself if necessary. He suggested chloroform and Jones said he would get some. The idea of chloroform as a means was suggested by a magazine article. It was determined on after Jones talked with a physician who said a person whose heart was affected, as was Mr. Rice's, could be most easily killed with it, and that little trace of the drug would be left. Jones got a two-ounce vial of it by writing to his brother in Texas.

Jones then branches off into the alleged plan adopted to weaken the ailing man and iron pills. The pills brought on debilitating diarrhoea. Then, unwittingly, a friend brought Mr. Rice a present of bananas. Of these the old man ate nine. The fruit made him exceedingly ill, and yet the weakening doses of mercury were kept up. By Saturday, about the eighth day of the last illness, Mr. Rice became delirious. This testimony brought the events up to Sunday, the day of death, and the witness said that during these days of illness he kept Patrick brought on the details personally and by telephone.

William Marsh Rice's quick death, declared the witness, was decided on at a conference between Patrick and Jones held Saturday night. Jones had told the lawyer of the arrival of a draft for \$25,000, which he was to use to apply the chloroform, now that the draft had come and that Captain Baker was coming, or they would lose all. Jones agreed.

Jones here told his story of the actual killing. He made a cone of a low-grade, soft end of a sponge, which was chloroform-soaked sponge. Creeping into the room where Mr. Rice lay sleeping, he quickly covered the sleeper's face with the large end of the cone and waited until he felt the chloroform on an hour he came back. He removed the cone. Mr. Rice was dead. Jones swore he telephoned to Patrick the words: "Mr. Rice is very ill." The agreed signal between the two of death. Jones' story of the end was concluded by the statement that Patrick came to the house and removed all of Mr. Rice's papers.

"Some time in August," Jones said in the course of his narrative, "Patrick asked me if I did not think Mr. Rice was lying too long for our welfare. He thought it would be a good thing if he would put him out of the way. He said if I'd tell him some night when Mr. Rice was sleeping soundly, he'd come up and do it, if I would not."

"What was said of chloroform?" asked Attorney Oshorner.

"Patrick said that would be an easy way to put Mr. Rice away. An article in a magazine gave him the idea. Something was said about getting chloroform, and Patrick said it was as hard to get, that one had to have all sorts of certificates before the drug would be sold. I told Patrick he could leave that to me. I sent my brother \$5 and he sent me chloroform in a four-ounce bottle. Patrick said he had often wondered about what would be the effect of chloroform on a person afflicted with heart trouble. I put the question to Dr. Curry, and he said no little chloroform would be needed to kill a person who had heart disease; that it was doubtful if any quantity of the poison would remain after death. I told Patrick what Dr. Curry had said."

Secretary Long to Retire.

Washington, Special.—Now that the Shelby matter has been settled officially, it is understood that Secretary Long feels that he is at liberty to carry out the project cherished by him in the last year of President McKinley's administration and retire to private life. However, this is not expected to ensue at once, for there is no certain knowledge of what may follow in Congress, notwithstanding a strong belief by the administration that the case is settled beyond revival. Therefore, it is understood the change in the cabinet circle will not take place before the adjournment of the present session of Congress and perhaps not until next fall.

Carriage Factory Wrecked.

Valdosta, Ga., Special.—During a terrific wind storm here Thursday morning, the carriage factory of the Robert Cranford-Dasher Company was wrecked. The building fell 15 minutes before the employees were due to begin their day's work. The loss to the company is \$10,000. No further damage than shade trees and fences destroyed has been reported.

Montague's Message.

Richmond, Special.—Governor Montague, in his message transmitted to the Virginia Assembly, endorses road improvement, recommends the creation of a highway commission, to have charge of that work; favors an employer's liability bill, and the enactment of some form of industrial education on the public school system. He would have short term prisoners in the penitentiary work on the public roads.

## DEATH OF GEN. TOON.

### State Superintendent of Public Instruction Passes Away.

Raleigh, Special.—The people here were shocked at the news of the death of Gen. Thomas F. Toon, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which occurred Wednesday morning after 10 o'clock at his home here. He was thought to be entirely well, and though he had not been in his office since he left November 20th to go to northeastern North Carolina, he had for several days been consulted about business and was in fine spirits Tuesday and Wednesday. He felt well at breakfast, but afterwards complained of acute indigestion. A physician was sent for and quickly responded. In a few minutes Gen. Toon said he felt all right. He said he would lie down a little while. The moment he did so his face became purple and death came like a flash.

The news came like a thunderclap to the State officials, who hastened to his home. The Council of State met and adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the death of Gen. Thomas F. Toon, late Superintendent of Public Instruction, we, his associates in the Executive Department of the State government, have lost a wise and faithful counsellor and friend and the State one of her most careful and efficient officers. Brave in war and loyal in peace, his heroic spirit is at rest and North Carolina mourns the loss of a noble son.

"Resolved, That we tender the sympathies of the deceased our deepest sympathy in their great affliction.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and also be spread upon the minutes of the Council of State."

The flags, State and national, on the capitol were placed at half-staff and the building was closed. At 2 o'clock just before the Supreme Court ended its business for the day, Attorney General Gilmer made official announcement of the death of the late Gen. Toon as a mark of respect.

Gen. Toon was born in Columbus county, June 10, 1840. He graduated at Wake Forest College in 1861 with very high honors. He enlisted as a private in Company K, Twentieth Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and was a colonel before he was 23 years old. He was in 1863 appointed under a special act of Congress a temporary brigadier general, and commanded Johnson's Brigade for many months, while Johnson was recovering from wounds. He was then re-commissioned as a colonel and resumed the command of his old regiment. He was wounded five times. He gave our correspondent two bullet wounds, one in the arm and one in the leg, extracted from him. After the war he was in the service of the Atlantic Coast Line in the capacity of a chief of Columbus county and was a member of the Legislature and of the Council of State in the Senate in 1891 he married Mrs. R. C. Ward, who survives him. He made Lumberton his home and devoted himself to teaching and farming. With his nomination for the office of State Superintendent and his career therein all are familiar. He was a likable man, in all respects, and devoted to his work and to the best interests of North Carolina. It is not yet known where he will be buried. It is the desire that he shall be buried here.

Three months ago General Toon left here to go with Governor Aycock on an educational trip to the northeastern countries. He told his assistant, Capt. Duckett, that he dreaded the trip and wished he could get out of going. He was restless and seemed to feel trouble. He said afterwards he took cold at Wilmington, while sitting in a draft after speaking.

At a meeting held in the executive office the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the Governor and his Council respectfully request that the remains of General Toon be laid in state in the rotunda of the capitol pending the arrangements for funeral obsequies." A further resolution was adopted requesting the Governor to communicate the action of the Council through Capt. John Duckett to relatives. The body will not lie in state, as Mrs. Toon desires that it remain at the home until the general's children arrive.

Liberals Condemn Surrender.

London, By Cable.—At the annual meeting of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation held at Leicester, after considerable debate, a resolution was passed condemning the policy of insisting on the unconditional surrender of the Boers in South Africa, affirming the future contentment and security of South Africa could only be secured by regular peace, on broad, generous lines; welcoming the Impetus Lord Rosebery has given to this policy and calling on all Liberal members of the House of Commons to support the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in his advocacy of this policy.

Publishers Negotiate With Union.

New York, Special.—The second day's session of the sixteenth annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was held here Wednesday. The session was devoted to the report of the special standing committee which deals with labor organizations. Since the formation of the committee in April, 1900, it is stated that there has been no strike. The present agreement between the association and the unions will expire on May 1 and negotiations are now under way to make a five-year agreement.