

Death of Russian Spy

"It was about twilight of Sept. 29," says a Tokyo paper. "A Japanese soldier camped in the neighborhood of Yental was cooking his supper when a man attired in a Chinese farmer's clothes and hat passed by. The soldier asked him to bring some fresh water. Instead of complying with the request the man took to flight. This conduct aroused the anger and suspicion of the Japanese soldier, who at once pursued the man. He caught up with him and, tearing off his hat, discovered that he was a Russian in disguise. He was a spy. The following day a court-martial sat to deliver judgment on the Russian soldier, whose name was Vasilli Liaboff. He was 33 years old and a private belonging to the 284th Chenbalsky regiment of the 71st division of the 5th army corps. He walked calmly into the court and bowed to the judges, his dignity and manliness commanding the respect of all present. Capt. Hamao, one of the associate judges, read the verdict, which stated that the accused was a spy and therefore was to be punished with death. When the full meaning of the sentence was explained to him by an interpreter he said, respectfully but clearly, that he was satisfied, and showed no sign of fear."

"It was drawing near sunset when he was executed in a neighboring valley. He was led into an inclosure by a gendarme. There was a small gathering of the judges, newspaper correspondents and others. The prisoner asked Capt. Hamao, who was in attendance, for permission to pray. The request was of course granted. When he had finished his prayers Capt. Hamao asked him if he was married and whether he had children. Both of the questions being answered in the affirmative, the captain told him that he was one of the bravest and most honorable soldiers of Russia. The interests and law of Japan, however, demanded his death. But the captain, in his private capacity, admired his bravery and deeply sympathized with him. If he had anything to leave or communicate to his people the captain would gladly undergo any trouble in order to fulfill his desires. "These encouraging words caused tears to rise to the eyes of the brave Russian. He said he had no word to send to his people. The only thing he wanted to express was his gratitude to the captain and the only favor he would ask from him was permission to shake hands with him. This was done in the heartiest manner. A few minutes later Vasilli Liaboff was dead."

In the Trackless Woods

What appears marvelous and positively uncanny to a town person is simple to a bushman. This bump of locality is highly developed in all Indians and whites who have passed many years in the bush. Without the faculty of remembering objects a bushman could not find his way through the forests. Providing the trapper has once passed from one place to another, he is pretty sure to find his way through the second time, even if years should have elapsed between the trips. Every object from start to finish is an index finger pointing out the right path. A sloping patch, a leaning tree, a moss-covered rock, a slight elevation in land, a cut in the hills, the water in the creek, an odd-looking stone, a blasted tree—all help as guides as the observant trapper makes his way through a pathless forest, says Forest and Stream. Of course, this tax on the memory is not required of trappers about a settled part of the country, but I am telling of what is absolutely necessary for the safety of one's life in the far-

away wilds of the North, where to lose one's self might mean death. By constant practice those who are brought up in the wilds acquire the ability to walk in a straight line. They begin by beating a trail from point to point on some long stretch of ice, and in the bush, where any tree or obstruction bars the way, they make up for any deviation from the straight course by a give-and-take process, so that the general line of march is straight. During forty years in the country I never knew an Indian or white bushman to carry a compass. Apart from a black spruce swamp, it would be no use whatever. In going from one place to another the contour of the country has to be considered, and very frequently the "longest way round is the shortest way home." A ridge of mountains might lie between the place of starting and the objective point, and by making a detour round the spur one would easier reach his destination, rather than to climb up one side and down the other.

The Coffee of Commerce

Early in the spring the coffee tree breaks forth in a mass of bloom, but the complete covering of delicate white blossoms disappears in a very few days. A period of four or five months must elapse before the next period. Then, as the bean is firmly attached to the branch and the region is not subject to heavy storms, the crops are not depleted by windfalls, the trees showing almost as complete a covering of fruit as of blossoms. The picking is done by a large force of peasants, each with basket slung over his shoulder, in a short time. The fruit is hauled in lumbering ox-carts of mediaeval pattern to the patios or drying yards. The latter are literally huge cement floors, which form admirable tennis courts when not being put to their legitimate use, and on a large plantation will cover several acres. Here the berries are spread out in a layer a few inches deep, and then hoed up into rows, being continually turned, so as to present all fruit to the sun. By a new method the coffee is dried by a machine which resembles a huge

roaster and acts in much the same manner. The former cherrylike fruit has now become a tough, black and wrinkled nondescript, resembling pebbles as much as anything and with pebbles it is more or less mixed. From here it is shoveled into the large fermenting tanks, where it is covered with water and allowed to remain some time, being continually stirred and having the extremely malodorous water drawn off at intervals. From this process it emerges completely cleansed of the large amount of soft pulp which has hitherto covered it, but the beans are still held face to face by a thin and very strong parchment-like covering, which can only be removed economically by machinery. This is accomplished by a huller, which breaks the beans apart and blows off the covering. The impurities, such as black and worthless beans, stones and similar rubbish, are then picked out by hand and the coffee is bagged ready for shipment. The roasting and grinding are always done where the coffee is to be used.

Love's First Sweet Pain

There's not a season of the year that tells its passing bell Upon the shores of life and love, with weird and mystic spell, That does not bring to me a thought time cannot overrule Of the dear and manly boy I used to love at school. When shadows slowly lengthened on the dial plate of time He brought me pink arbutus in the sweetness of its prime, And blue-eyed, dewy violets from out the summer woods, And daisies from the hillside in their snow-petalled hoods; While downy pussy-willows, as they fringed the frozen pool, Were laid upon my little desk by the boy I loved at school. He used to steal me roses through the Squire's old garden fence; I've never seen them half as large or small as sweetly since; No other girl could ever coax a single one away By smile or winsome gesture, for my knight was true as day, And I fondly still remember, spite of destiny's misrule,

The curly-headed, blue-eyed boy I always loved at school. He brought me pearl-white dainty eggs from the yellow-hammer's nest, And many an orphaned red-breast buttoned in his little vest. He whittled trophies of his skill, with knife of Christmas fame, And homeward drew me on his sled, when snows of winter came, And when the day of "choosing sides" came round as was the rule, My name was always first one called—by the boy I loved at school. Alas; those days are numbered on the rosary of time; Each bead a jeweled memory set in workmanship sublime. And as I count them o'er and o'er upon the mystic chain, I swing youth's censor full of hope's sweet incense once again. The white-winged ships of thought sail out on memory's open sea, Returning with their souvenirs of precious freight to me. And with an ardent born of faith that age can never cool, I think about the little boy I used to love at school. —Anna Bugg Halliday.

Alarm Clock Not Needed

"We hear it frequently asserted that if persons will impress the thought firmly upon their minds and continue thinking about it until they have fallen asleep that they desire to awake at a certain hour in the morning, they will do so without fail," Dr. Joseph L. Boehm tells me, "but how many people have tried this method of insuring a prompt awakening at a given hour in the morning only to find their rest throughout the night disturbed and uneasy? "The brain will usually respond to the will and awaken one in the morning near the desired hour under any circumstances, but to prevent the unbroken, uneasy sleep the adoption of only a very simple device is necessary. The last thing before getting into bed take a watch or clock and turn the hands to the hour at which

one wishes to rise and gaze at this just long enough to fix the hour firmly on the retentive memory. Then if no other absorbing thoughts intervene between that and the moment one is locked in slumber, the night's rest will be easy and unbroken, and promptly at the hour in the morning, as a rule, one will find oneself released from sleep and wide awake. There is no need to keep thinking of the hour continually for a number of minutes, no need to repeat it over and over in the mind; all this makes the brain uneasy and results in the disturbance of slumber; simply look at the watch or clock as I have indicated and the influence of the mind over matter will be clearly demonstrated in the morning. Try it some night and observe how smoothly this psychological fact works."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NORTH STATE LAWMAKERS

Work That is Being Done By the North Carolina Lawmakers.

In the Senate. A number of local bills were introduced Tuesday.

The following bills passed final reading: To authorize the commissioners of Gaston county to issue \$300,000 of bonds to improve public roads; to work the public roads of Rutherford county; to provide for the better working of the roads of Chatham; to amend the road law of Madison county; to amend charter of Asheville; to establish an electric light plant and reservoir and authorize a bond issue; to incorporate the Edgecombe Railway; to authorize Rutherford county to issue \$100,000 to pay for the stock in the Rutherford Construction Company; to incorporate the Watauga Turnpike Company; to amend the bird law of Forsyth county; to prevent throwing sawdust in certain streams in Guilford.

The anti-jug bill, namely House bill, to repeal chapter 349, public laws 1903, except as to Cleveland, Cabarrus, Mitchell and Gaston, came up on second reading, but met considerable opposition as to immediate passage. Mason, of Gastonia, moved that it be referred to the committee on judiciary. Amendments were offered excepting also Caldwell and Yancey, Rutherford and Madison. Mason's motion was adopted and the bill went to the judiciary committee. This is the bill which the Supreme Court made applicable to the whole State, while it was only intended for the four counties of Cleveland, Cabarrus, Mitchell and Gaston, and the bill now in hand will make the law apply only to those four counties.

In the Senate Wednesday the landlord and tenant bill came up and was postponed.

In the House the bill known as the phage bill, abolishing the compulsory pilotage on the Cape Fear river came up with a favorable report. A minority report was offered signed by Recor, Reeves, Uzzell, Wade and Dobson. The bill was made a special order for Friday at noon.

The bill to increase salaries of judges to \$3,000 with \$250 for expenses passed second reading.

The Senate Thursday passed the Scales bill giving \$10,000 for the establishment of a juvenile reformatory. There was a good deal of discussion of the bill.

Bills passed as follows: Regulating the salaries of judges, the Senate, on motion of Zollicoffer, concurring in the House amendment making salaries \$3,250 instead of \$2,500; to incorporate Andrew Cherokee county; to correct the public roads in Valley township, Cherokee county; to amend the acts of 1903 regarding cotton meal as a fertilizer by making 7 1/2 per cent. of ammonia the standard. A fight had been made to make the standard 8 per cent, but the House named 7 1/2 per cent. The Senate committee set the figure back to 8 per cent, but the matter being referred to the committee 7 1/2 per cent was agreed upon, and stands as the figure prescribed. Bills passed to prevent throwing sawdust to certain streams in Warren, Anson, Montgomery and Swain; to relieve C. G. Lee, Aaron W. Moore, Albert Bigelow and J. M. Lee, school teachers, in Caswell county; to incorporate the Western Union Academy; to take J. F. Gardner, out of Westley Chapel school district, Union county; to amend the law of 1887 regarding public schools in town of Durham; to compel the attendance of Cherokee Indians at schools; to extend the time for the North State Trust company to perfect its organization; to incorporate the Bank of Yadkin Hill; to authorize the Bank of Lumberton to increase number of directors, and to give the Robeson County Loan and Trust Company the same authority; to incorporate the Greensboro Female College.

The following bills were ratified Thursday: To fix the time for holding courts in Warren county; to provide for payment of one-half fees to witnesses and officers in Caswell county, when "not a true bill" is found; to amend the law of evidence relative to written statements; to appoint a cotton weaver for the city of Raleigh. The following bills passed final reading: Requiring commissioners of Wilkes county to levy special tax to build bridges across the Yadkin river at Roaring River and Holman's Ford, Cowles, of Wilkes, desired to know why Judge Graham had taken it upon himself to introduce a bill for a county he did not represent. Holbrook, of Wilkes, stated that he was in favor of the bill, and Cowles was opposed to it, that the people of Graham needed the bridge and that Judge Graham had introduced it by request. Dr. Alexander, of the committee, explained that when the bill was before the committee it was stated that a law was passed in 1903, giving the county commissioners authority to levy a special tax for this purpose and they had refused to do so. Cowles, in opposing the bill, stated that Wilkes was already heavily burdened with bond debt, and the people oppressed with taxes. Holbrook detailed the great need of the citizens for two bridges and asked members to vote for the bill, without amendments. Cowles offered an amendment, which was defeated; to leave the question of bridge tax to a vote; to leave the question of building the bridge to the discretion of the commissioners and to strike out \$2,500 and \$4,000 allowed for Hoffman's Ford and Roaring River, respectively, and authorize the commissioner to build the bridges at these points. To extend the corporate limits of Rhodhiss, in Caldwell county; to amend and revise charter of Franklin, in Macon county; to allow the mayor and board of aldermen of Beaufort to issue bonds to build a hotel and for other purposes; to allow Winston-Salem to issue bonds for streets; to create a stock law territory in a portion of Harnett county; to amend the charter of Brevard; to regulate the manner in which common carriers shall adjust claims for lost or damaged freight, (imposing a penalty on rail roads for failing to settle claims within 60 days upon establishment of com-

missioners loss, and by judgment for suit.)

In the Senate Friday the bill to require the marking of whiskey when shipped into prohibition territory was passed. The compulsory pilotage bill was enacted in the House, and also the Challenge bill.

The house gave second reading to Senator Christensen's bill to permit the commissioner of immigration to use a railroad pass or mileage.

Mr. Bruce moved to strike out the enacting words of Senator Blease's bill to provide that the county board of control may appoint a dispenser upon the death of the incumbent.

Mr. Pollock stated that at present the place is vacant for 20 days and he liquor shop shut up while the board advertises the vacancy. The bill was passed to third reading.

Senator Earle's relating to the survival of causes after action was given second reading.

Also Senator Manning's to require the chairman of the local board of assessors to make a canvass of his neighborhood to see if property has escaped taxation.

Senator Earle's relating to foreign corporations.

Senator Peurifoy's to enable supervisor of Colleton to borrow funds for current expenses of 1905.

Senator Butler's to incorporate the Spartanburg, Union and Cherokee railroad.

Senator Douglass' relating to sinking fund for Jonesville school district.

Senator Butler's to require the secretary of state to collect at least \$5 for a charter.

Senator Davis' relating to Pine Grove school house in Clarendon county.

Senator Marshall's to require the Southern railway to open the eastern ends of Richland and Laurel streets in the city of Columbia.

Senator Warren's joint resolution authorizing the county commissioners of Hampton county to sell and convey the 10 acres of land in the town of Hillsboro in Guilford county on which the old Beaufort district (now county) court house was located.

The house killed the following senate bills: Senator Hood's relating to jury fees.

Senator Brice's relating to the transfer of pensions in school districts.

Senator Warren's to repeal the act creating the State board of equalization.

Senator Dennis' claim of A. H. DeHay.

The Senate did a volume of business Thursday. The appropriation bill was taken up among other matters, but this is more fully treated in another column.

An amendment to the solicitors' bill by Senator von Kolnitz proposed to give the solicitor of the Charleston circuit \$1,800 instead of \$1,500, the salary that he other solicitors get. Senator Raysor spoke for the amendment and Senators McGowan and Hudson against. Senator von Kolnitz spoke for his amendment.

TO ELECT SOLICITOR.

The senate resumed consideration of the bill relative to solicitors, their assignments and their salaries. Senator Warren moved to recommit the bill, because he said in his present shape, the bill is unconstitutional. He said he wanted to express his views and give the senate of the difficulties likely to come. With that he was satisfied and would withdraw his motion to recommit. After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. McMaster's house bill, the anti-garnishment measure, a special order, passed to third reading after objections.

HOUSE.

In the house Thursday there was a rush of business and laws were enacted rapidly. Most of the measures were local in application.

The house amended Senator Williams' bill to authorize "the passage of ordinances by incorporated cities and towns and the promulgation of rules and regulations by the State board of health, to enforce and compel the vaccination and revaccination of citizens and residents of the State of South Carolina, and prescribing the duties of certain officials and persons to that end, and providing certain penalties for failure, refusal or neglect to comply with the provisions of the same."

A Dull Day.

Monday was a very dull day in the Senate.

The following bills passed final reading: To incorporate the town of Salemburg, Sampson county; to create a stock law in certain townships in Harnett county; to establish a graded school at Robersonville; to amend the charter of Hamlet; to authorize Sampson county to issue bonds and levy a special tax to permit the commissioners of Beaufort town to issue bonds to buy a site for a hotel; to amend the charter of Corwin, Beaufort county; to amend the banking laws; to increase the pay of jurors in Halifax and Northampton; for the better support of New Hanover public schools; to ratify, confirm and amend the charter of the Asheville Auditorium Company; to amend the charter of Greenville; to better protect claims in New Hanover, the Senate concurring in the House amendment; to better regulate fishing in Currituck Sound; to authorize Currituck county to use surplus special taxes for county purposes; to regulate the pay of surveyors in Rowan; to authorize Mitchell county to rebuild bridges across Toe river; to authorize Waynesville to pay out certain funds; relating to the Charlotte Carnegie Library, to prevent fire waste by providing building laws, applying only to towns of over 1,000 people and then upon the consent of aldermen; to amend the charter of Louisville by allowing the establishment of a burying ground; for the better support of the schools of New Hanover county.

In the House Monday a number of purely local bills were introduced, several passed final reading and a goodly number were ratified. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was introduced to the members, who arose in a body to receive him.

The bill providing for a new trial in criminal cases for newly discovered evidence pending an appeal to Supreme Court, came up on third reading, having passed second reading three weeks ago, after a heated debate by the close vote of 46 to 45. Winborne opened the discussion in support of the bill, while Graham, of Granville, made a strong argument against it, contending that it was unconstitutional. Pending argument the House adjourned.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION

A Highly Interesting Meeting to Be Held at Asheville in March.

The Second Annual Interstate Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will meet in Asheville, N. C., March 11-14, 1905. The programme will be a very attractive one, including some of the leading religious speakers of the country. Address on topics of the work will be made by S. D. Gordon, Cleveland, O.; E. L. Shuey, Dayton, O. (expected); Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, Newberry College, S. C.; A. G. Knebel, New York; W. D. Weatherford, New York; Dr. Geo. J. Fisher, New York; C. L. Gates, Atlanta, Ga.; R. H. King, Charleston, S. C.; H. J. Knebel, Charlotte, N. C.

Topics—"Advance Steps" will be the general theme. Studies will be made of the various departments, Religious, Educational, Physical, Social, Boys' and "Advance Steps" will be suggested.

Special features—"The Quiet Talks," by S. D. Gordon, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Gordon has few equals in giving helpful messages relating to the Christian life.

The Men's Meeting in the Great Auditorium.

Platform meetings.

The Boys' Meeting in the Association Auditorium.

The Reception to Delegates and Local Membership on Saturday evening.

The presentation of Educational Work, by E. L. Shuey, of Dayton, Ohio. Address by Dr. J. A. B. Scherer.

Each delegate and visitor must be supplied with credentials. The meeting will be a very profitable one and a large attendance from both States is expected and desired.

North State News.

There is a very great falling off in the sales of fertilizer tax tags, the Commissioner of Agriculture says, there being already a falling off of \$10,000 this season as compared with a year ago. This is a very plain indication that the farmers are curtailing to a great degree the use of commercial fertilizers, as they promised, in fact pledged themselves to do. It is a very valuable proof of how they are carrying out the great plans made.

Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr., president of the Elizabeth Mills in Charlotte, indicted G. E. Ritch, before Magistrate J. W. Cobb Tuesday morning, for entering his mill during work hours and unlawfully ending employes to leave the service of the company. Ritch is an employe of the Continental Mills, and it is supposed that he tried to induce the employes referred to to take position with that mill.

An explorer who has often by compulsion eaten the flesh of animals not generally used as human food says that grilled lion steaks are delicious and much superior to those of the tiger; that the flesh of the rhinoceros, properly prepared, has all the good qualities of pork; that the trunk and feet of young elephants resemble real, and that stewed boar constrictor is a good substitute for rabbit.

The Senate committee on finance, after hearing argument for and against the bill recommended by Governor Glenn, creating a State purchasing agency to buy supplies for all State institutions, reported it unfavorably by a vote of 6 to 2.

The joint committee on Insane Monday afternoon reported favorably the bill appropriating \$25,000 for establishing an asylum for idiots and epileptics.

Fayetteville, Special.—Walter Partidge, the negro, charged with a criminal assault upon Mrs. Hales, was brought into court Monday morning and formally arraigned. The judge assigned J. W. Bolton to defend the negro, and ordered a special venire to try the case. The work of selecting the jury was in progress when court adjourned in the afternoon.

News of the Day.

After refusing to set aside the jury's verdict, Judge Allen, at Roanoke, sentenced Charles R. Fishburne to five years in prison for manslaughter.

Officers now believe that the three men of the barge Gaston were murdered and robbed at Newport News.

Greensboro has organized a Chamber of Commerce.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—Seven persons, five of whom were mail clerks, were injured in the derailment of No. 37, the Southern Railway's Washington and Southwestern limited train, at Fair Forest, six miles south of here, Thursday afternoon about 2 o'clock. The injuries sustained were in no case more than painful and all are comfortable tonight. The injured are: Engineer Creswell, of Charlotte, back and left leg; Ernest Williams, colored fireman, bruises about the breast; T. P. Miller, of Atlanta, mail clerk, left leg; J. S. Eagle, Atlanta, mail clerk, back; W. S. Moseley, mail clerk, back and legs; Ira McDaniel, mail clerk, leg and hand; T. E. Windsor, mail clerk, leg.

C. H. King, superintendent of the saw mill department of the Cape Fear Lumber Company, is at the hospital in Wilmington in a dangerous condition as result of being struck on the back of the head Monday afternoon by a coupling or a revolving shaft, under which he attempted to pass, and was struck down. His skull was fractured and he had not regained consciousness at last account.

E. C. Leath, aged 60, committed suicide in Richmond.

TOPICS FOR TAR HEELS

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

Charlotte Cotton Market. Strick good middling 7 1/2 Good middling 7 1/2 Strict middling 7 1/2 Middling 6 to 7 Tinges 5 to 6 Stains 5 to 6

General Cotton Market. Galveston, steady 7 9-16 New Orleans, firm 7 1/2 Mobile, quiet 7 1/2 Savannah, quiet 7 1/2-16 Charleston, quiet 7 1/2 Wilmington, steady 7 1/2 Norfolk, steady 7 1/2 Baltimore, nominal 7 1/2 New York, steady 7.80 Boston, quiet 7.80 Philadelphia, steady 8.05

Hurt by Explosion.

Burlington, Special.—The explosion of a small gasoline lamp, used to heat a chocolate urn, resulted in a very painful injury to William J. Fix, a clerk in the drug store of T. H. Stroud. The flame, being near the bowl of the lamp, and the cap, which was soldered to the bowl, furnished sufficient heat to generate gas sufficient to blow the cap off. The escaping gas and gasoline ignited and struck Mr. Fix on the face and head. His injury is very painful but not serious.

North State News.

Charlotte, Special.—Mrs. S. S. Smith, aged 73 years, who was severely burned Wednesday morning at her home, No. 902 East avenue, died at 9:40 o'clock, as the result of her injuries. Mrs. Smith came to this city from Wilmington some time more than a year ago, and had made her home with her two daughters, Mrs. H. J. Moore and Mrs. F. J. Robertson, on East avenue, where the fatal accident occurred. In addition to these children, other survivors are three sons, Messrs. John Q. Smith, of Columbus, Ga.; J. B. Smith, of Caldwell county, and G. A. Smith, of this city; and two daughters who are Mrs. Grady, of Lenoir, and Mrs. R. N. Murray, of Wilmington, with whom the dead woman had made her home before moving to Charlotte. Mrs. Smith was sitting alone in her room in front of the open fire when her clothing was ignited, the burns resulting in her death.

Recently J. G. Hundley, who has several saw mills in Durham county, cut four trees that were giants. They were poplar trees. One made 7,500 feet of lumber, another 8,000, a third 15,500 and the fourth 18,500 feet, an average of 12,000 feet to the tree. The largest was ten feet across the stump and 148 feet high. There were cut from this tree nine 12-foot logs and one 10-foot log, making a total of 118 feet of logs from the body of the trees. Lumber men say that 500 feet is a fairly good average for a tree and this can give a better idea as to the size of this giant old poplar when it made as much lumber as 37 ordinary trees. On one acre of land from which these trees were cut, Mr. Hundley says he will get all of 100,000 feet of lumber.

W. G. Bramham, private secretary to B. L. Duke, is at home in Durham. He says that he is confident that Mr. Duke will be released after the hearing, that is to soon come up in the city of New York. He also states that the wife of Duke will not resist divorce proceedings should there be such entered into. Mr. Bramham says that he has never seen Mr. Duke look as well as he now does. After spending a few days at his home with his family, it is the intention of Mr. Bramham to return to New York, to be present at the hearing of the case.

Mr. J. B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, who with his bride is at Durham attending the bedside of his father, Mr. Washington Duke, who is suffering from a broken leg, has given his check for \$5,000 to the Lincoln Hospital which is a hospital for the colored race. This hospital was built and equipped by Mr. Washington Duke and his two sons, J. D. and B. N. Duke, at a cost of some \$10,000.

R. N. Pickard, superintendent of the spinning room of the Wilson Cotton Mills, was shot and killed on Thursday by a companion named Newton.

Mr. J. Fisher Correll, of Charlotte, Tuesday retained counsel to represent him in an important damage suit he will bring against the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Mr. W. B. Crook, the company's local manager, and the company in which Mr. Correll was bonded while he was employed by the Singer Company. The complaint has not been filed, but Mr. Correll will ask for not less than \$5,000. He will be represented by Messrs. McCall & Dixon and T. C. Guthrie.

Mr. Spain Williams, a substantial old citizen living seven miles south of Asheboro, shot, and it is feared mortally wounded, his son-in-law, Mr. Shoof Russell, on Sunday. It is learned that Russell and his wife were unhappily mated, and her father, in a fit of passion, committed the deed, it is alleged, in defense of his daughter.

The leaf house of Currin & Coleman Bros., large leaf tobacco dealers at Winston, was badly damaged by fire early Tuesday morning. It ignited in an automatic drying machine. All of the firm's machinery was practically ruined, while several thousand pounds of leaf tobacco was destroyed. The loss, which aggregates several thousand dollars, is covered by insurance.

Mrs. Carrie Hendrix Mott, wife of Dr. J. J. Mott is dead. The cause of her death was pneumonia. Mrs. Mott was the daughter of Mr. James Hendrix, of Wilkes county and was 65 years old.

Major Henry A. London, of Pittsboro, has received a very flattering invitation from Gov. Montague, of Virginia, to attend the unveiling of the memorial tablets to North Carolina soldiers and deliver an address at Appomattox, Va., on April 9th. Major London has accepted the invitation.