

AWARD A VICTORY FOR THE MINERS

It Makes an Increase in Their Wages.

A SEMI-MONTHLY PAY DAY

It Compromises the Eight Hour Day Question and Forbids Boys Under Fourteen Years of Age Working in the Mines.

(By the Associated Press.)
Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 22.—The court of arbitration appointed to adjust matters in controversy between coal operators and miners in the Birmingham district made its award through its chairman, Judge Gray, of Delaware, at a late hour tonight. After reciting the claims made by the miners and the operators, respectively, the report, about 1,400 words in length, makes the following awards:

Minimum and maximum rate a sliding scale; the rates per ton for mining coal on the Pratt basis vary according to the selling price of pig iron. 47½ cents when pig iron is selling at \$8 per ton to 57½ cents when iron is selling at \$11.50 per ton. The same proportionate increase is to be given on day wages for work in and about the mines, but no increase is given by this award for narrow work.

A semi-monthly payment of wages: From and after October 1 the earnings of miners and wages of day men shall be paid semi-monthly and such commissary checks or credits as the operators may issue to their employees shall not be transferable, but shall be redeemable in goods at the respective commissaries upon which they are drawn only when presented by the employees to whom they have been issued or by some members of their families.

Rates for narrow work: The total of the maximum price—on the Pratt basis—to be paid for work in headings, exclusive of air courses, shall be (\$2.71) per yard in lieu of \$2.84 per yard, the present rate; rates for work in air courses to remain on the present basis.

On the subject of the differential between machine and pick mining, the board makes no conclusion, as insufficient data have been presented on which to form an intelligent award. The board suggests that a committee from both sides be appointed to make experiments and fix a differential.

The award on this subject provides for a system of fines to be imposed for absence from work, except for sickness or after notifying and obtaining consent of the mine foreman. An alteration of fining is a suspension from work for a fixed number of days.

Men who do not work twenty days in any one month when the mine is in operation twenty days or more shall be fined one dollar or suspended the first six days in the following month, or be assigned to another working place. The fines imposed shall be collected through the company's officers and be paid to the secretary-treasurer of District 29 (Alabama) of the United Mine Workers of America on or before the tenth day of each month. It shall be optional with the operator to impose fines or suspend mine workers, or assign new places, in cases provided for above.

Differential between Pratt and other mines: The differential in the rate for mining coal at the Jefferson mine and the Kimberly mine of the Central Coal Company shall be reduced two and a half cents per ton on the yardage at the above mines to remain as at present.

Employment of boys under 14 years of age: A submission having been made by representatives of both sides to this controversy of the question of the age at which boys may be employed, it is hereby awarded that on and after September 1st, 1903, no boys under the age of 14 years shall be employed or permitted in the mines by any of the mine operators who are parties to this arbitration. When differentials for this coal are paid they shall not apply to yard prices.

BIG FIRE AT KINSTON.

Roberts and Company's Storey Burned. Loss \$19,200. Insured For \$16,500.

(Special to News and Observer.)
Kinston, N. C., August 22.—The building in northwest Kinston, owned by Mr. E. J. Becton and used by T. E. Roberts & Co., as a tobacco stemmery, was totally destroyed by fire last night, together with the machinery, stock of tobacco on hand, amounting to 106 hogsheads and 100 cords of wood near the factory, which belonged to T. E. Roberts & Co., and was to be used in their business this season.

The fire was discovered just before 2 o'clock a. m., by the watchman at the American Tobacco Company's big brick warehouse and when first seen by him the centre of the lower story of the large stemmery was a mass of flames. The books of the company, which were in the safe in the office, were saved by those early at the fire, who rolled the safe out and turned the combination side to the ground.

The estimated loss is as follows: Mr. E. J. Becton, building and elevator, \$14,500 insurance, \$3,300.

T. E. Roberts & Co., machinery, \$4,000, with \$2,500 insurance; stock, \$12,000 with \$11,000 insurance and about \$200 worth of wood which was partially saved. Total loss, \$19,200; insurance \$16,500.

The loss of their factory will not interfere with the operation of T. E. Roberts & Co., either in their factory or as proprietor of the Eagle warehouse.

Waits Not To Be Christened.

(By the Associated Press.)
Chester, Pa., Aug. 22.—What might have been a serious accident occurred today at the launching of the steamship San Jacinto, at Roach's ship-yard. While the workmen were sawing the cradle blocks the huge hull snapped her cables and slid down the ways into the Delaware river. She carried with her all the cribbing, tackle masts and poles used to

keep her in place. The creaking of the vessel warned the workmen and a hundred of them jumped for their lives. No one was injured. The ship slipped away before Miss Sara Schuyler Long, her sponsor could christen her. The San Jacinto is being built for the Mallory line and will ply between New York and Galveston. She is a steel vessel, schooner rigged. Her length is 400 feet, beam 53 feet and her speed will be limited to 15 knots an hour.

Who Shot Wyatt?

(Tarboro Southerner.)

When Col. Beasley made his talk to the Confederate Veterans in the court room on the 12th, he stated that General Angus, now editor of the Baltimore American, said that at the battle of Bethel Wyatt was killed by Colonel, afterwards General Fitzpatrick, of Ku Klux fame. According to General Angus, Fitzpatrick was wounded and left in the church which Wyatt, R. H. Bradley, George Williams and J. H. Thorpe volunteered to burn. He, Angus, had gone to rescue Fitzpatrick. When these men started on their mission, whose import he and his wounded companions realized, Fitzpatrick said you load and I will fire. This he did as the men advanced and one dropped.

Fortunately when Colonel Beasley made this statement there were present the two surviving members of that volunteer squad, Messrs. Bradley and Thorpe, and they expressed their dissent.

When dinner was over, at the suggestion of several, the Edgewood Guards were assembled and Capt. Thorpe, with Mr. Bradley, recounted the fight at Bethel. Wyatt, he said, was not killed from the church, but from the bushes or low timber on the right of the opening; that there could be no doubt about this; the wound, the direction they were moving, their own observations all proved this; that he and his other comrades had more than once talked over their charge to the church which they were to fire, and each and every one of the survivors of the volunteers called for on that occasion had agreed in that the fatal bullet was fired from the right.

When it is remembered that Wyatt and his companions were all members of the Bethel Regiment and also of the Edgewood Guards, designated as Company A in that regiment, the appropriateness as relating to the same organization, but of different men and of another generation, is readily seen.

Elks Excursion Train Wrecked.

(By the Associated Press.)

Chester, Wash., Aug. 22.—An excursion train on the Northern Pacific, consisting of an engine and seven coaches en route to the Elks' clambake at Olympia was wrecked about 11 o'clock this morning two miles south of here. Two persons were killed, four fatally injured and about thirty seriously hurt. All were Portland people. The train was running at a good rate of speed, when the rails spread, throwing the engine down an embankment forty feet deep. Three coaches piled on top of the engine and to add horror to the scene the boiler of the engine exploded, throwing scalding water and steam for many yards around. Nearly every one in the first coach was injured, most of them having their legs or arms broken.

The Pennsylvania Launched.

Philadelphia, August 23.—The armored cruiser Pennsylvania, named by the daughter of the State's senior Senator and political leader, was launched at the yards of the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company. The maiden plunge of the formidable addition to the United States navy, was witnessed by the largest and one of the most distinguished assemblages that has ever gathered at Cramp's ship yards. Miss Coral May christened the ship.

Lipton Hopes For Better Lock.

(By the Associated Press.)

Sandy Hook, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Sir Thos. Lipton said with a smile to the Associated Press correspondent: "We were beaten fairly and squarely. It was splendid weather and Shamrock did not do as well as I had expected she would in the pace to windward and return. I appreciate the splendid manner in which my boat was handled. Reliance is a wonderful yacht. My confidence in Shamrock, however, is not shaken and I hope she will yet make a much better showing."

Bennie Beats Bobbie.

(By the Associated Press.)

Revere, Mass., Aug. 22.—Bennie Munro defeated Bobby Walthour and Hugh McLean in a one hour race tonight, the riders being paced by small motors. McLean broke a chain on his wheel in the eleventh mile and withdrew. Munro's distance for the hour was 39 miles 1¼ laps, Walthour's 38 miles 5 laps.

Fatal Affray Near Gogginsville.

(By the Associated Press.)

Roanoke, Va., August 22.—John W. Hall was shot and fatally wounded by A. F. Hodges at the latter's home near Gogginsville, Franklin county, last night, and died early this morning. The men quarreled and Hall was ordered to go away. He turned to re-enter the house when Hodges fired on him with a shot gun, the charge taking effect in the breast. Hodges is in jail at Rocky Mount.

Richmond, Va., August 23.—George Keith Taylor, who had been clerk of the State Supreme Court of Appeals for twenty-eight years, died at his home here tonight, aged seventy-two years.

Pensacola, Fla., August 22.—The Sunday League today sent letters to the sheriff and mayor, demanding a rigid enforcement of the Sabbath observance laws, which had become gradually relaxed since the temporary enforcement a few months ago. The mayor replied that the laws were State statutes, and that he had no authority for their enforcement. The sheriff refused to do anything in the matter unless those who called for the enforcement of the laws would swear out warrants for the arrest of the offenders.

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FEARFUL SLAUGHTER

Villages Bombarded by Turks. Over Seven Hundred Reported Killed.

(By the Associated Press.)

Salonica, European Turkey, Friday, Aug. 21.—The villages of Boufie, Rakoro and Arnesko, near Florina, have been bombarded and their insurgents' barracks annihilated. At Boufie alone 500 Bulgarians are reported to have been killed. The women and children escaped to the mountains.

In an engagement at Ostrorot, August 19 fourteen Komitajis were killed and thirty-seven wounded.

During another fight near Okrida, 217 Bulgarians were killed. An important action is proceeding near Florina. The commandant there demands immediate reinforcements. Twelve battalions have started for Florina from Monastir.

REUNION OF MEXICAN WAR VETERANS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Mrs. Moore Murdock, National Commandant Dames of 1846, Who Will Gather With the Veterans, Writes of This Great Struggle

To the Editor: Enclosed you will find a strong paper that is of especial interest to North Carolinians just now, for the National Association of Mexican War Veterans have their reunion at Indianapolis, Ind., September 16th and 17th, and North Carolina Camp of Dames of 1846 have notified that their camp is "Monterey," a most glorious name to live up to. May we women, working to keep in remembrance the glorious soldiers of 1846, add luster to the work done by the soldiers of the Mexican War.

A few days ago you published a notice of the monument to the Warren county, N. C., Confederate dead, the President of the Memorial Association being Mrs. William H. Polk, whose husband resigned his position as Minister to Rome with a salary of \$9,000 a year to serve as a soldier in the Mexican War for—what? And it was his brother who deserves much of the credit of the war and of all that the United States gained by this war of victories.

JESSICA RANDOLPH SMITH, State Commandant Dames of 1846, Camp "Monterey," Henderson, N. C.

Mrs. Moore Murdock, of Fort Worth, Texas, National Commandant Dames of 1846, is the author of the article to which Miss Smith refers. From all over the country the prominent women of the commemorative order of Dames of 1846 are making preparation to assemble at Indianapolis to pay honors to the heroic men who will meet there in reunion next month.

Speaking of this reunion, Mrs. Murdock says among other things:

"Next to Texas, Indiana sent more troops to the war with Mexico than any other State. Five regiments of the flower and chivalry of the youth of that border fortress on the wilderness of the Northwest volunteered for service during that war, and two of the most noted officers of the Southern campaign were Joe and Jim Lane of Indiana."

"In fact, there were three men of that name who made enviable records during the Mexican war from Indiana, and each of them reached the highest political distinction after it was over. General Joe Lane, of Monterey, Buena Vista and Haunantia; Colonel Jim Lane, whose regiment acquitted itself with such signal bravery at Buena Vista; Colonel Henry S. Lane, of the Third Indiana, who was stationed along the Rio Grande, and waged ceaseless warfare on the guerillas that infested the country."

"The modesty of the soldier of the Mexican war is proverbial. He is given to slipping in quietly and subsiding into a retired seat at the back of the audience. But the people of Indiana have a hereditary instinct, and like human pointers, scent out a hero and retrieve him on the spot. Amidst the acclaim of the multitude, standing bareheaded in his presence, the veteran of the second great war of the United States is tenderly placed aloft, and devalored by the respectful glances of his admiring fellow citizens."

"What wonder, then, that when Indianapolis extended its invitation to the remnant of the veterans of 1846-48 to hold their national reunion there this year, that it was gratefully accepted? Let us go and receive from the generous patriots of old Indiana the right hand of welcome, and the joyous assurance that before and above all other soldiers of the nation, the heroes of the Mexican war stand out pre-eminently and alone, as the distinguished remnant of that army of 100,012 men who within less than two years, extended the political limits of the United States to embrace the Western Hemisphere."

In a communication to Professor Guy Corleston Lee, Johns Hopkins University, touching his announcement of his forthcoming history of North America, Mrs. Murdock makes an offer of important data on the Mexican War, saying:

"I will introduce myself by telling you that I have the honor of being the founder of the commemorative order of women known as the Dames of 1846. Our object is very clearly set forth in the pamphlet I enclose. You will see we obliterate ourselves to establish the status of the war with Mexico, and to do reverence to the memories of the men who fought it. I have been collecting data for a true and exhaustive history of the Mexican war. A close student of our national history will observe that the Mexican war, its causes and consequences, have never been explored with a true regard for their superabundant claims on the respect and patriotism of the American people. If you have made conscientious investigation into the causes and results of that war, its crucial importance in the politics and national and geographical status of the republic of States, then you have given it in your history that due prominence, scope of details and deduction that the epoch deserves. It is by all odds the second great epoch of our history, and only for the fact that the revolution is our sign manual of American liberty would it be reckoned as the germ and fruit of our national prestige and commercial aggrandizement."

Further on, speaking of this epoch-making struggle, she says: "However one may view the condition of the United States for the twenty years preceding the war with Mexico, it is an

indisputable fact that our war-like status had not been established within our own environs, and was lamentably in statu quo with the governments of the Old World."

"The hilarity of the fighting nations abroad and the open and professed contempt of the Mexican republic were added arguments against the avowed policy of Mr. Polk, and not until the victory of Palo Alto and the unconditional rout of the Mexicans at Resaca de la Palma, before hostilities were actually declared, did the government awake to the fact that the thin legions of the American regular army and the intrepid citizen soldiery of the Southern States were a match for the trained and seasoned standing army of one of the wealthiest nations of the world."

"The records in the War Department bear witness to that struggle, and the diligent student of political economy will be able to fix the date of the respectful recognition of the Monroe doctrine by the nations of the Old World and our prerogative in arbitrating international differences on this hemisphere. But glorious as were the campaigns of Taylor, Scott, Kearney and Fremont, and the signal service of the United States navy, the magnitude of the concessions made at the peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo stun the imagination of the political economist, and like the sands of the seashore are beyond the power of human computation."

The status of a war is reckoned by its results. In summing up the results of the war with Mexico the stupendous adjustment of the limits of the Louisiana Purchase were settled for all time, and that made a blessing instead of a menace. It would require the services of the most expert accountants and the knowledge of financiers to comprehend the rolling millions of wealth discovered and daily coming to the surface from the inexhaustible mines of the country ceded as a condition of peace in 1848. The original thirteen colonies would spread over only a few of the mellowing wheat fields of our conquered empire to the west, whose endless miles of territory have swelled the area of our great republic beyond the farthest flights of the maddest imperialist of 1777."

"The Fourth of July is becoming as the years advance an international anniversary, but the tenth day of March, 1848, the American people must be taught to observe as the natal day of their true recognition as a power in the conclave of nations."

The officers of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans are as follows: H. T. Ogden, president, Cincinnati, O. J. C. Carlton, secretary, Bedford, Ind. Jesse Woodruff, treasurer, Lexington, Kentucky.

Vice-Presidents, W. S. McChestny, Kentucky; J. Anderson, North Dakota; George F. McGinnis, Indiana; Leroy Wiley, Illinois; W. J. Buck, Iowa; C. T. Sargent, Pennsylvania; William M. Stewarte, Tennessee; S. E. Chamberlain, Massachusetts.

Saratoga, Aug. 22.—Henry D. Purroy, ex-president of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, died of heart failure today.

SPECIAL RATES VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Account of the encampment North Carolina National Guard at Asheville, N. C., the Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell round trip tickets from Raleigh for one and one-third fares for the round trip; tickets to be sold August 15th to 22nd, inclusive, with final limit September 4th. Military companies in uniforms will be charged at the rate of one cent per mile traveled.

\$17.50—Plus 25 cents from Raleigh to Cincinnati and return, account of the Cincinnati Fall Festival, Cincinnati, September 7th-19th. Tickets to be sold September 6th and 7th with final limit September 15th.

\$4.00—Raleigh to Fayetteville and return account of meeting Grand Chapter Order Eastern Star, Fayetteville, N. C., September 8th-14th; tickets to be sold September 7th and 8th; final limit September 15th, 1903.

\$4.00—Raleigh to Fayetteville and return account Grand Lodge Royal Knights of King David, Fayetteville, August 18th; tickets to be sold August 17th; final limit August 24th.

\$9.50—Plus \$1.00 to Baltimore, Md., and return account Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, Baltimore, Md., September 21st to 26th; tickets to be sold September 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, with final limit September 25th.

SUMMER EXCURSION RATES VIA S. A. L. R. Y.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell summer excursion tickets to the following summer resorts, tickets sold daily up to, including September 30th: Boston, Mass., via M. & M. T. Co., \$26.25 Providence, R. I., via M. & M. T. Co. 26.25 New York, N. Y., via Old Dominion 21.25 Baltimore, Md., via Bay Line..... 13.25 Washington, D. C., via N. & W. S. B. Co. 13.25 Old Point Comfort, Va., via Norfolk 8.25 Virginia Beach, Va., via Norfolk..... 8.25 Ocean View, Va., via Norfolk..... 8.25 Old Point Comfort, Va., via Richmond 8.25 Washington, N. C., via Weldon..... 6.65 Littleton, N. C. 3.90 Pittsboro, N. C. 2.35 Jackson Springs, N. C., via Aberdeen. 4.85 Wrightsville, N. C., via Wilmington 7.30 Southern Pines, N. C. 3.55 Harris Lathia Springs, N. C. 11.85

For further information address Lincolnton, N. C. 8.25 Shelby, N. C. 9.10 Rutherfordton, N. C. 9.75 Chimney Rock, N. C. 12.90 Staunton, Va. 11.95 C. H. GATTIS, C. P. & T. A., Raleigh, N. C. H. S. LEARD, T. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

SPECIAL RATES VIA S. A. L. R. Y.

\$8.55 Raleigh to Washington, D. C., and return, account Grand Fountain United True Reformers, Washington, D. C., September 1 to 8th. Tickets sold August 30th., Sept. 1st and 2nd, final limit Sept. 10th.

\$7.30 Raleigh to Charlotte, N. C. and return, account Woman's Mite Missionary Convention, August 27-30. Tickets sold August 25, 26 and 27. final limit Sept. 1st.

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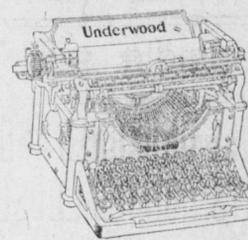
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By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Wake County, we will sell at auction at the Court House door, at Raleigh, at 12 m., on the 1st Monday, 7th day of September, 1903, one lot, being lot No. 39, the Willard lots, fronting 70 feet on Boylan street and running back 137 feet to the line of Mrs. Florence Tucker.

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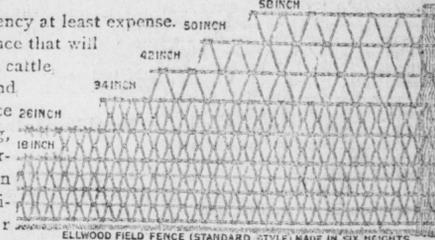
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