Charlotte Daily Observer.

SUBSCRIPTION: $8.00 PER YEAR — CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905. — PRICE FIVE CENTS

TO 1904 REPUBLICAN FUND.

THE NEW YORK LIFE GAVE $48,702.

DID THE SAME IN 1900 AND 1896.

George W. Perkins, Insurance Company's First Vice President and Member of the Firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., Divulges the Meaning of a Check Made to Morgan & Co. Last Year—Insurance Company Thought Democratic Success Would Endanger Its Assets—No Significance in the Fact That the Transaction Was Made Through Morgan & Co., or That It Was for Odd Amount—Similar Contributions Made in 1900 and in 1896 From the Same Motives—Denies Intent to Deceive Commissioner of Insurance by Selling and Re-Buying $800,000 Bonds Recently.

New York, Sept. 15.—George W. Perkins, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and first vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was the star witness at to-day's session of the special legislative committee probing life insurance company methods, and his testimony was replete with revelations in finance as applied by insurance companies.

Mr. Perkins was first called just previous to the hour for luncheon. He resumed immediately after the recess and was on the stand when adjournment was taken for the day.

The climax of the day came when Mr. Perkins was asked concerning an entry of $48,702 in a ledger, marked "Ordered paid by the president." Mr. Randolph, the treasurer of the New York Life Company, who had been on the stand earlier in the day, had been sharply questioned as to the purport of this entry, but he was unable to explain it. He thought no one but the president could. Mr. Perkins had been called to testify as to some other transactions and after a recess he was asked to produce the check. It was made out payable to J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Perkins frankly stated it was a contribution to the national Republican campaign committee and had been paid to Cornelius N. Bliss. Mr. Perkins said:

FEARED DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

"This payment was made after very careful deliberation. It must not be considered an ordinary contribution to the campaign fund. It was paid because we felt the assets of the New York Life Insurance Company would be jeopardized by a Democratic success."

Mr. Perkins said contributions were also made in 1900 and 1896. As an illustration, witness said the first contribution made was in 1896, by President McCall, who is a Democrat. "He contributed money to the McKinley campaign fund and voted for McKinley because he felt it was in the best interests of the policy-holders of his company." This bomb caused a murmur of conversation about the room, which had become packed with spectators. Standing room was at a premium, and everyone bent forward to catch the testimony. This was hardly necessary, for Mr. Perkins spoke distinctly, in a voice audible throughout the room. He paced the small platform upon which the witness chair is placed, just before the committee's rostrum, and accompanied his explanations with earnest gestures, often times suggesting questions to the counsel.

Pursuing the check inquiry further, Mr. Hughes brought out that this expenditure was never brought to the attention of the finance committee, the witness terming it a "purely executive action." It was charged against cash on the books of the Hanover Bank office or financial department. The witness did not know on what account the other contributions were made, but he would furnish data.

Mr. Perkins here interposed: "I would like to make one statement. The fact the check is drawn to J. P. Morgan & Co. has no significance. I paid out the money and it was merely because of a convenience of re-payment that the check was made payable to J. P. Morgan & Co."

"What other contributions to political campaign funds have been made by the New York Life?"

"Is there no self-restraint allowed the officers in these campaign contributions?"

"None, to my knowledge."

SELLING AND RE-BUYING EXPLAINED.

Mr. Hughes asked Mr. Perkins to explain how on the books in the syndicate action by which $800,000 in bonds was sold on December 31, 1901, and brought back January 2, 1902, there was shown on the debit side of the account $160,000 and on the credit side $800,000, and Mr. Perkins replied:

"I am glad that you brought that matter up. In that transaction we asked for $5,000,000 of bonds and only got $4,000,000. We made up our minds to sell $800,000. When it came to the end of the year we sold the $800,000, and instead of taking a loss of $160,000 we only took a loss of $80,000. I arranged with J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell it at a price and then I bought it back at the same price. After re-buying I held on to it and finally sold it at 90. Our first idea was to sell at 80, but we finally got 90."

The money was paid by check to J. P. Morgan & Co.

"Were not the sale and purchase for the purpose of deceiving the commissioner of insurance?"

"No, it was not; securities were depressed at the time and it was considered a good deal."

"But the real purpose was to have the books read $3,200,000 instead of $3,000,000?"

"Yes."

Senator Armstrong here queried about the $48,000 check to the campaign fund. He asked:

"How came the check to be such an odd amount?"

"I do not know exactly except that Mr. Bliss had asked for $50,000."

"Were you in a position to know of other campaign contributions?" asked Senator Armstrong.

"I don't know; that is a question that ought to be looked into. In all campaign contributions I believe that the fullest publicity should be attached. They ought to be publicly known and there ought to be a law passed to that effect."

OFFICERS MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS

"None that I know of. I think we have a right to leave the matter to the judgment of the officers."

"If the president out of his own executive authority without reference to the finance committee, pays out large sums as these, how do they ever come before the officers of the company?"

"I have said the finance committee has no authority over the agency accounts and general expenses. I think there should be a broadening of this authority."

Mr. Perkins was questioned as to the conduct of joint accounts which he originated.

As to these joint accounts Mr. Perkins said: "When we desire a certain security, we go to a firm and tell them that if they will take half of a quantity of bonds we will take the other half. These people sometimes say, 'We would like to do this but it is inconvenient at this time, we haven't the money.' As we are looking to loan money we say, 'If you will be responsible for your share we will loan you the money and withdraw our bonds, and carry the rest at bond interest on joint account.'"

Adjournment was taken to-day to enable members of the committee to return to their homes. There will be no session until Wednesday.

MURDEROUSLY ATTACKED.

LEFT FOR DEAD ON RY. TRACK.

J. D. Hawkins, Greenville Cotton Mill Operative, With Skull Fractured and Limbs Broken, Was Thrown on Railroad Track, but Crawled Off and Escaped Death—Two Men Arrested for Crime—Senator Blease Will Apply for Bail—Naphtha Launch Explodes, Killing One—The Hartsfield Heirs Again.

Observer Bureau,
1209 Main Street,
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 15.

At last light is beginning to dawn upon the mystery of the fiendish attack upon J. D. Hawkins, a Greenville cotton mill operative, whose terribly lacerated body was found near the Southern Railroad tracks near Calhoun station by Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, who live nearby and who have been caring for the injured man. As a result of information Hawkins has given the Greenville sheriff, Deputy Sheriff Catheart to-day went to the Olympia Mill here and arrested P. L. Vaughn and J. D. Henderson, who were at work in the mill. They recently came here from Greenville. There are said to be five others implicated in the murderous assault, but whether Hawkins was able to identify more than the two cannot be said. Warrants may be out for others in Greenville or elsewhere. It is expected the Greenville officers will come for the prisoners here tomorrow.

As well as the facts can be gathered from Hawkins it seems that he was attacked in Greenville Saturday, the 2nd of September, by a gang of seven, because, it is said, he had in his possession incriminating evidence against two of the gang in a murder case in the shape of a letter, which he refused to surrender. Hawkins thinks he was then put on a southbound train and carried to Calhoun station and Seneca river bridge. His skull was fractured and three places on his head required stitching, and one arm and hand were broken; still, when he was placed across the track in the hope that a passing train might obliterate the evidence of foul play he was conscious enough to realize his danger and rolled off into the grass, where, on Sunday, his groans attracted attention.

It is expected that application for bail will be made for Senator Eugene S. Blease before Associate Justice Gary at Asheville next Monday. Mr. Blease is now in the Saluda jail. From what can be gathered from Saluda visitors to Columbia, the sentiment of that community appears to favor the man in jail, although of course the other man had many friends, and, generally speaking, the people in Saluda avoid talking about the matter for fear of offending the one side or the other.

One of the lawyers in the case told The Observer correspondent that the affidavit Mrs. Blease had made to be used in connection with one from Mr. Blease before the coroner, verified his statement as to the cause, so it won't be another Sanaford case. It is said that Mr. Blease's first knowledge of any illicit relations came to him through pieces of a letter he picked up at home and pieced together. An investigation he then made at the post-office confirmed his surmises, it is said, and immediately lead to the tragedy. Still these stories are not yet confirmed and are merely given for what they are worth. The real facts in the case cannot be given until the inquest, which is to be held to-morrow.

The sad and shocking news reached here to-day of the horrible death yesterday, near Jacksonville, of Mr. Fred Green, a well known and very popular former Columbian, who lost his life by the explosion of his naphtha engine while out in his launch. Mr. Green was the brother of Mr. Tom Green, a well known hotel man, formerly proprietor of an Atlantic Beach resort, but now conducting a New York hotel. A sister survives him here, Mrs. R. W. Moody.

Mr. Green was out with a party, but the others saved themselves by jumping overboard. Mr. Green in attempting to get back, was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

Interest in the $400,000,000 Hartsfield heirs suit against the city of New York is being revived by the discovery of local claimants. Col. U. R. Brooks, of the South Carolina Supreme Court, is representing a number of the heirs in this section. Mrs. Nannie Hartsfield and Mrs. Claud Hartsfield Phillips have notified him that they are genuine heirs and have placed their claims in his hands. Col. Brooks had been informed by New York lawyers that the claims will be sold to a syndicate.

Governor Heyward to-day received a letter from Supervisor D. M. Miles, formerly chairman of the State board of dispensary directors informing him that, in accordance with a petition filed with him, he had ordered the dispensary election for that county for the 7th of November. "Out of an abundance of caution," however, he wanted the present election commissioners re-commissioned if there was any doubt of their eligibility. After consulting with the attorney general the Governor replied that the old commissions were good, and that it was not only useless to re-commission them, but that he could not legally do so while their present commissions were "live."

A special term of court has been ordered for Spartanburg, the session to last two weeks beginning the 30th of October, with Mr. L. Schumpert, of Newberry, acting as special judge.

HABEAS CORPUS WRITS.

SECURED BY 3 ATTENDANTS.

High, King and Peel, Three of the State Hospital Attendants in Jail on a Charge of Murdering Nall, Secure Writs of Habeas Corpus, Returnable Before Supreme Court Monday—State Wins Decision in Raleigh Police Justice Cases—An Interesting Suit Against Hartford Life Insurance Co. Dispensary Hearing Continues — Charters Granted — Other Capital News.

Observer Bureau,
122 South Dawson Street,
Raleigh, Sept. 15.

L. R. High, J. C. King and Jack Peel, three of the four attendants at the Central Hospital here, in jail charged with murdering Thomas Nall, a patient, to-day secured writs of habeas corpus issued by Associate Justice Brown, returnable next Monday in the Supreme Court room. This action was decided on by their attorneys as a result of the evidence given by a number of physicians yesterday that Nall's death was due, not to blows on the head, but to heart trouble, brought on by excessive efforts in endeavoring to escape and struggling with the attendants.

CHARTERS GRANTED.

Charters were to-day granted the Cox Lumber Company, of Asheboro, to manufacture sash, doors and blinds, capital $25,000, incorporators, C. L. Cox, W. L. Ward, J. R. Ward; the Taylor Mattress Company, of Salisbury, capital $25,000, incorporators, R. B. Thompson, B. H. Hamilton and C. A. Taylor.

DECISION RENDERED FOR STATE.

Judge Purnell, of the Federal Court, did not file his decision in the police justice case, regarding the power of the Raleigh police justice under a special legislative act, until this afternoon, having given the subject much consideration. The contention of the Attorney General was that this case is not in line with the Georgia case, in which there is no regular trial, while here there are always regular trials, with counsel and the right of appeal.

Attorney General Gilmer was very confident that Judge Purnell would decide the police justice case in his favor, and he proved to be a very good guesser, as the judge's decision is with the State and city on every point. The judge denied the writ of habeas corpus and remanded Bertha Brown, the tenderloin woman who was fined $100, and the three negroes who were sent to the roads for fighting and gambling, to the State and to the city, to pay the fine and serve the terms. The contention of the State was that the provision as to trial by jury relates to the Federal Courts and that the State has a jurisdiction of its own courts and that there was, in this State, a proper hearing, written evidence submitted, the proceedings being regular, every defendant having had a day in court, with counsel and with the right of appeal to a higher court. The decision, the Attorney General says, settles the status of the courts held by police justices at Asheville and at Charlotte, of which he has knowledge, and of course those at any other point where the Legislature has conferred such jurisdiction.

The Raleigh & Pamlico Sound Railway will, within 60 days, open its first section to traffic, this being from Raleigh northeastward, about 15 miles.

SUIT AGAINST INSURANCE CO.

A very important case has been argued in the Supreme Court, this being Green against the Hartford Life Insurance Company, involving greater interests than any case before this court in many years. The principal question is whether an assessment company has the right, under legislative authority, to change its future business from assessment to old-time insurance. Over twenty of the largest assessment companies, confronted by the failure of assessment insurance, have been permitted by the laws of ten States to make this change and hundreds of millions of insurance have been issued in consequence of and relying upon the legality of the change. The courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, have uniformly approved the change. If, now, a different rule shall be generally adopted the dissolution of an immense number of insurance contracts will be the inevitable result. The case comes up upon complaint of Mr. Green, of Newbern, that the Hartford Life Insurance Company, which, by its charter, has always had authority to issue both assessment and legal reserve insurance, for the first few years of its existence, did an old-time business; then did exclusively an assessment until 1899, when it ceased this and re-commenced the issue of old-time insurance, but has continued to carry out its contract with assessment members, holding their reserve intact for their sole benefit and protection. The change of business was caused by the failure of assessment insurance. Mr. Green was an assessment member and claims that the company is bound to go on with that class of business and that, by making the change, the company has broken its contract with him. He therefore demands the re-payment to him of all the assessments he has ever paid, with interest. Judge Allen non-suited the plaintiff in the lower court and he appealed. The plaintiff was represented in the Supreme Court by A. D. Ward and Charles L. Abernathy, and the company by Chas. W. Hinsdale and W. W. Clark.

INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTERED.

Insurance Commissioner Young approved the charter of the Southern Life Insurance Company, of Fayetteville, capital stock $50,000, which is to be immediately increased to $100,000, C. J. Cooper and others, incorporators. Three other life insurance companies are now in process of formation and two fire insurance companies. Commissioner Young says that North Carolina will speedily become the insurance State of the South.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Spencer Water-Works Company Chartered With $50,00 Capital.

Special to The Observer.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Spencer Water Works Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $50,000. The purpose of the company, as set forth in the incorporation papers, is "to operate water works in Spencer, N. C., and other cities in North Carolina."

The incorporators are James U. Stout, Henry A. Pressey and Clinton E. Fisk. They are all said to be North Carolina men.

FEVER KEEPS RANK HOLD.

FEAR OF SEPTEMBER REALIZED.

Day's Record in New Orleans is 43 New Cases, Recalling the Fact That the Present Month is Always the Worst for Such Visitations—Surgeon White Sees No Reason Why Pythian Grand Encampment Should Not Meet in the City During September, 1906—Festival to Complete Fever Fund Promises Great Success.

New Orleans, Sept. 15.—Official report to 6 p. m.:

New cases, 43; total to date, 2,505.

Deaths, 2; total, 331.

New foci, 6.

Cases under treatment, 330; cases discharged, 1,844.

The number of new cases continues larger than was hoped for, but this has not had any dispiriting effect on the people. There is the same hopefulness and confidence that the disease will eventually be stamped out, and it is recalled that September is always the worst month for visitations such as the present. In fact, during the latter part of August, when the situation began to look so bright, Dr. White warned the people in several of his speeches that the worst was still ahead of them, and he pointed to the September records of previous epidemics.

There has been some talk about the possibility of the grand encampment of the Knights of Pythias, scheduled to meet in New Orleans in September, 1906, being transferred to some other city, but in response to a letter from Col. Blakely, Dr. White wrote the following statement:

"With the work now being done in the city at the present time and projected for the future, I see no reason for changing the place of meeting, and I am strongly of the opinion, on entirely logical grounds, that New Orleans will be in better sanitary condition in 1906 than in any preceding year of her history which has immediately followed an outbreak of yellow fever."

The Diamond Festival, gotten up by a great popular movement, for the purpose of completing the fund for the fever campaign, gives promise of being a great success. It is confidently predicted that the net proceeds will reach $20,000.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. J. Rosenau has arrived here to study the fever scientifically.

Country reports were a little more encouraging, there being fewer cases and fewer deaths reported than for some time. Lake Providence is now desirous of having the State take hold of the situation there, just as has been done at Tallulah, and two more physicians will be sent there. The reports were:

Wills Wood, two cases.
St. Rose, three cases.
Kenner, five cases.
Terre Bone parish, six cases.
Patterson, 19 cases.
Tallulah, 18 cases, one death.

SEVEN DIE IN FIRE PANIC.

Slight Explosion in Building of Fuse Company Starts Fatal Stampede, Spreading Flames Consuming Bodies Other Buildings of Plant Take Fire, Entailing Total Loss of $100,000.

Avon, Conn., Sept. 15.—The explosion of a fuse, followed by a fire in a building of the Climax Fuse Company here this afternoon, caused a panic among twenty employes in the building and resulted in the death of seven and injuries that doubtless will prove fatal to several others. There was no way of coping the flames, which soon spread rapidly and in less than an hour the explosion occurred those who were unable to escape were in the clutches of a fire that eventually burned their bodies to ashes. As the day wore on the great crowd that collected in the hamlet saw the bodies of men and women roasting in the fire, powerless to even check the flames.

The exact cause of the accident may never be known, but it is the accepted theory here, that in an effort to burn out a stoppage in one of the machines, a workman caused an explosion of a fuse, with the hot iron he held in his hand. Those who were in the room where the the explosion occurred say that the explosion was not severe and ordinarily would not have caused a panic.

Soon after tht building in which the lives were lost was consumed, the fire spread to the new structure which was just completed at a cost of $35,000 and in a few hours this building was gutted, only the four walls remaining. Two smaller buildings were reduced to ashes, making a total of four burned, the loss on which is estimated to be $100,000.

FALL DISTRIBUTION IN SWING.

Only Where Caused by Fever Quarantines is Any Irregularity of Demand Visible to Bradstreet's—New York Dry Goods Business Slightly Off.

New York, Sept. 15.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Trade and industry continue remarkably active in nearly al lines. Fall distribution is in full swing and in portions of the West is of unprecedented volume. Interior merchants are still greatly in evidence in many primary markets, iron and steel are in exceptionally good demand, with outputs heavily sold ahead and with prices tending upward, and building material is apparently as active as at any preceding period this year. Labor seems to be very well employed, though a few strikes, notably in the printing and building trades, disturb the otherwise very quiet appearance of the industrial situation. Only at the South, and there only because of fever quarantines and not owing to real lack of business, is there any appearance of irregularity of demand.

At New York, dry goods business is less than a year ago, but spring sales of dress goods are of good volume. Irregularities in the cotton market have made for some quiet in cotton goods, but prices are firmly held.

ALABAMA TO SUE PUBLISHERS.

State Will Ask Damage for Alleged Default of School Work Contract.

Montgomery, Aya., Sept. 15.—On account of an alleged default of their contracts, Governor Jelks, chairman of the State text book committee, to-day instructed Attorney General Wilson to bring suits for damages against the several publishing companies who have agreed to furnish the books for the public schools of Alabama. As the Attorney General is absent from the city the amount to be claimed from the publishers will not be known for a day or two. His judement will be depended on after he has thoroughly examined each of the contracts.

Congregationalists Decide in Favor of "Tainted Money."

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 15.—By a vote of 46 to 10 the American board of foreign missions, of the Congregational church, to-day decided to table all resolutions on the question of "tained money." Dr. Gladden made a long speech in favor of his resolution on the subject, which was introduced to-day.

MISHAP TO GLENN PARTY.

JOHN CHARLES McNEILL HURT.

Four Companions of Governor Glenn, Who Was in Machine Following, Are Injured Near Wichendon, Mass. in Plunge Over a Bridge, Car Pinning Them Down—Observer's Correspondent Badly Cut About the Head and All Three With Him More or Less Painfully Hurt—Car Containing Governor Almost in Collision With First.

Wichendon, Mass., Sept. 15.—An automobile containing members of the party accompanying Governor R. B. Glenn, of North Carolina, plunged over a bridge on the road to Royalton here to-day and landed at the bottom of a ditch, pinioning the occupants underneath. The injured are:

J. C. McNeill, of The Charlotte Observer, badly cut about the head.

Guy Townsend, of Winchendon, seriously hurt.

Selectman Henry N. Raymond, of Winchendon, head cut and bruised.

Owen Hoban, lawyer, of Winchendon, knee injured and back sprained.

The motor car containing Governor Glenn was directly behind the automobile which met with the accident, and only the prompt action of the chauffeur averted a collision between the two cars, as the first automobile swerved from its course and crashed into the ditch, capsizing in its passage.

It is believed that all the injured will recover. Mr. Townsend was the most seriously hurt, having three ribs broken and a badly bruised head.

Governor Glenn and the members of his party arrived here to-day to take part in the Old Home Week celebration. In the afternoon a visit was made in automobiles to Waterville. The party was returning when the accident occurred. The highway, approaching a bridge which spans a ravine, makes a sharp descent. Down this road the car driven by Mr. Townsend was speeding, when, just at the end of the bridge, a wagon obstructed the passage. To avoid an accident, Mr. Townsend applied the full force of the brakes, at the same time steering to the left to escape the wagon. The motor car careened on its two side wheels, struck the railing of the bridge, and then, turning upside down, crashed into the ditch. The softness of the undergrowth prevented a fatal termination of the accident, since all the occupants, who were at first pinned down by the machine, were able to crawl from their positions.

When the Townsend automobile stopped, the car containing Governor Glenn and E. M. Whitney, manufacturer, of Winchendon, was close behind and Mr. Whitney, who was driving, prevented a second accident by steering quickly out of danger. Governor Glenn and Mr. Whitney, as well as other members of the party, who were near at hand, assisted the injured.

Governor Glenn was scheduled to speak to-night at a mass meeting of the citizens of Winchendon.

MR. McNEILL'S INJURIES.

Sustained Severe Contusion on the Head and Several Stitches Were Necessary—Also Suffering Internal Pain—Taken to Home of Elisha Whitney.

Special to The Observer.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—Toppling over a bank in the city automobile and hurled 30 feet down a steep slope, four men of the party of Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, were seriously injured this afternoon by a car near the Nolan bridge, in Winchendon.

Guy Townsend, the driver, was pinned down by the fall and had three ribs broken. John Charles McNeill, of the staff of The Charlotte Observer, received severe cuts on the scalp and face and several stitches were necessary to close the wound. He suffered a considerable shock and complains of internal pain. He was taken to the home of Elisha M. Whitney. Selectman Henry M. Raymond received cuts on the head and bruises, and Owen Hobah, of Winchendon, a lawyer, was injured on one knee and his back was sprained. The accident was caused by the backing of horses attached to a wagon as the auto was passing. The machine was turned aside to avoid them and capsized over the slope.

THROUGH ALABAMA COAL FIELD.

Details of Illinois Central's Plans Authoritatively Stated—Will Become Competitor of Southern Railway in Delta Region.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 15.—Important details of the Illinois Central plans to reach the coal fields of Alabama have become known through an official channel.

It is the intention of the company to build a line from Sardis, through Panola, Tate and Marshall counties to Holly Springs and thence in a slight northeasterly direction to Corinth, passing through the counties of Benton, Tippah and Alcorn.

The company has acquired the logging road of C. M. Carrier & Son, running in a southeasterly direction from Sardis. This line is to be extended to the Mississippi, and through it the company will be given connection with all of its Yazoo & Mississippi Valley lines in the delta, and become an actice competitor with the Southern Railway for the coal trade in that territory, after the Birmingham connections are opened by the building of the proposed line from Corinth, Miss., to Jasper, Ala. The contemplated construction in Mississippi alone aggregate 250 miles.

AWARDS CONTINUED.

South Carolina Board of Education Inquires Into Complaint of Abuse of Scholarship Awards to State Institutions—Negro College Meets Requirements.

Observer Bureau,
1209 Main Street,
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 15.

At the quarterly meeting of the State board of education to-night the county awards of scholarship in the various State schools were continued. Though there was a disposition to inquire closely into some of the awards, as there has been some complaint of abuse. The Harbison College, an Abbeville negro school, supported by Southern Presbyterians, met the requirements and was granted the privilege of having its graduates exempted from teachers' examinations.

PROF. ONO MEETS DEFEAT.

MATCH MARKED BY BRUTALITY.

Prof. Chas. Olsen, "the Terrible Swede," of Chicago, Defeats Prof. Ono, the Jap, in the Most Brutal Wrestling Match Ever Witnessed in Asheville—His Face Beat Into a Pulp and His Right Eye Closed, Ono is Helped to His Dressing Room—Bout Lasted One Hour and Nine Minutes—Olsen Kicks Hirano Off the Stage, the Audience Went Wild and Mayor Was Asked to Stop the Fight—Wagers Amounting to Several Thousand Dollars Placed.

Special to The Observer.

Asheville, Sept. 15.—Prof. Charles Olsen, of Chicago, the "terrible Swede," defeated Prof. Ono, of Japan, in a jiu-jitsu wrestling match here to-night before an audience numbering fully two thousand people. The contest, wrestled under the jiu-jitsu rules of "every man take care of himself," was the most brutal ever witnessed here, the twisting or breaking the fingers was the only hold not allowed, and Olsen, resorting to the tactic of butting with his head, literally beat the right side of Ono's face into a pulp. At the end of one hour and nine minutes, Ono gave up the bout. His right eye was closed, his face was bleeding and he was helped to his dressing room. Fifteen minutes before the match ended, two Japanese friends of Ono rushed on the stage and attempted to interfere. They were restrained by the police officers and held back.

ONO REFUSES TO QUIT.

With Olsen's finger wound into Ono's collar and the right side of Ono's head and face bruised and black from the punishment he had received at the hands of the "terrible Swede," the referee, Prof. Schoenfeld, allowed Mr. Hirano, Ono's manager, to speak to the son of Nippon and ask if he was ready to give up. Ono refused to quit and the wrestle continued. There was great excitement during the match and continued cries of "Ono" and "Olsen" were heard from the audience.

Olsen was cool throughout the entire struggle. Once he stopped and, smiling at the audience, wiped his face. It is estimated that about $10,000 changed hands on the bout. Most of the money was bet at odds of 2 to 1 on Ono.

The curtain was rung up and Ono and Olsen sitting in opposite corners and the mat in the middle of the stage. Prof. Schoenfeld announced the terms under which the wrestle would be pulled off, that it was jiu-jitsu, American or anything else. Everything went with the exception of the finger hold.

BEGINNING OF THE MATCH.

The men shook hands, and, quick as a flash, Olsen sprang at Ono. The Jap was quick and Olsen went to the mat forward. Regaining his feet, Olsen attempted to trip, but failed. Olsen began working his head into the Jap's neck and butting the Jap in the face. It looked an even match, with odds in favor of Ono. Olsen was the taller of the two, with slight lower limbs. Olsen was fully 40 pounds lighter than Ono. After being on the mat several minutes, Ono resorted to the hip lock. Olsen was quick and caught. Four times Ono threw Olsen forward and twice he had half-nelson on Olsen. Olsen attempted the trip, but Ono was too quick and heavy. The men were continually doing foot work.

OLSEN BRINGS BLOOD.

Ono's face began to swell while he wiped the blood from his face on Olsen's jacket. Just before the close of the match, Hirano, who had lost his head and was claiming foul, rushed on the mat. Olsen turned his attention from Ono to Hirano and gave the little Jap a vicious kick that sent him several feet off the mat. At this stage of the match the audience was wild and standing up shouting. There was a perfect din. Cries of "put the little Jap out" were heard from the audience and Mayor Barnard was asked to stop the bout. But the excitement soon subsided and the men remained on the mat until Ono gave up.

At the close of the contest Referee Schoenfeld stepped into the front of the stage and announced that Ono had given up. Schoenfeld said he disliked such brutal wrestling, but that, under the rules, it was fair. "The strange hold of the Japanese jiu-jitsu" said he, "is the most dangerous of holds, and Prof. Olsen had to resort to rough tactics." Olsen said Ono tried and would have broken his arm if he could. He told the audience that he defeated the Jap at the Jap's own game. Olsen challenged Schoenfeld for a match to be wrestled under the Graeco-Roman rules, which eliminates all brutality. The challenge was accepted.

CONTROL OF MILL IN ISSUE.

New York Commission House Seeks Injunction Against President of Laurens, S. C. Cotton Mills, Who Alleges That the Concern Wrongfully Holds 500 Shares of Stock.

Asheville, Sept. 15.—Argument was begun here to-day before Judge Pritchard in the United States Circuit Court on the rule to show cause why William E. Lucas should not be enjoined from further proceedings in the State courts of South Carolina against Deering, Milliken & Company, and why the present board of directors of the Laurens Cotton Mills should not be removed.

This is an important stage in the fight of the president of the cotton mills at Laurens, S. C., to compel Deering, Milliken & Company, their former commission agents at New York, to transfer to Mr. Lucas 500 shares of stock, which he claims to have purchased for the sum of $75,000, and which the commission men are alleged to be using to depose Lucas as head of the enterprise. It is said that the commission house is unfriendly because the contract which they had to sell the products of the mills was terminated a few months ago, and given to another concern at 26 cents, instead of 46 cents, which was charged under the old contract. Nine of the most prominent attorneys in South Carolina are engaged in the argument, which will not be well under way before to-morrow, owing to the voluminous records. Indications are that the contest will be fierce on both sides.

Fall River Cloth Market Quiet.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 15.—The weekly sales in the print cloth market are estimated at 109,000 pieces. The market has continued quiet and practically featureless, the sales being equal to about half of the week's output. The break in cotton after the issuing of the bureau report and the reported weakening on the part of the Southern planters, despite the action of the Asheville convention has been the cause of much encouragement here. The lowering tendency of the raw material is given also as the cause of the falling off in demand for cloth.

DISMISSED FROM SERVICE.

REVENUE OFFICERS' MUST GO.

Commissioner Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue Department, Directs Collector Harkins to Dismiss Six of the Officers Indicted by the Federal Grand Jury—Several Have Already Resigned—Removal of Collector's Office From Asheville to Eastern District Being Agitated—Salisbury and Statesville Would Probably Bid for It—Ex-Governor Aycock in Washington—Other News From National Capital.

Special to The Observer.

Washington, Sept. 15.—A letter directing the dismissal of those officers of the Internal Revenue Department who were indicted by the Federal grand jury at Greensboro last week, has been addressed to Collector Harkins by Commissioner Yerkes, who announced, on his return to the city early this week, that the indicted men must be dismissed from the service. Yesterday he issued instructions to this effect to Collector Harkins, who has the appointing power in the selection of deputy collectors in the western district. Mr. Yerkes said to-day that, in asking for the removal of the indicted men, he had no intention of prejudicing their cases, but that he could not retain them in the public service after their indictment by a Federal grand jury for a violation of Federal statutes.

SIX OFFICERS UNDER INDICTMENT.

It was stated that there are six officers now in the service under indictment, namely, three deputy collectors, two employes of the revenue agent and one store-keeper and guager. One of those indicted has recently resigned, two others having resigned some months ago. R. H. Hardin, who has so many indictments against him, resigned June 30, 1905. Starkey Hare and A. S. Patterson tendered their resignations some months ago. L. E. Davis, another of the indicted men, was removed at the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes last year.

The published statement that the private secretary of the revenue agent at Greensboro, and also one of his assistants, have gone on the bonds of revenue officials who were indicted, has been the occasion of a lot of talk here. One official said he could hardly believe that such a situation exists and he intimated that there might be an investigation of this matter. "Suppose," he said, "the private secretary of the late Postmaster General Payne and one of his assistants had gone on the bond of Machen or other indicted postoffice officials. Such an act would have created a national scandal. It is difficult to believe that officials of the Internal Revenue Department would become bondsmen of persons in the service under indictment."

The subject was called to the attention of Commissioner Yerkes, but he said he had not heard of it before, and he declined to make comment.

Former Governor Chas. B. Aycock spent the day here, having a legal matter before one of the departments which required his presence in the city. He returned home to-night. This was Governor Aycock's first visit to Washington in some years. He has many admirers here, who gave him a hearty welcome. "You have gained in weight and look better than I ever saw you," said one of these enthusiastic friends in extending his greetings. "Why shouldn't I?" was the comment of the Governor. "I am no longer a member of that charmed circle—'the cussed.' I am now one of 'the cussers.'" The former Governor takes a natural interest in politics, but he is very much wrapped up in the practice of law. He says he likes it and enjoys the work.

Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury, and Commissioner Yerkes, of the Department of Internal Revenue, had before them to-day the question of the removal of the office of the collector of internal revenue at Alexandria to Lynchburg or Abingdon, Va. The contest is a very spirited one, and it is believed that one, in many respects similar, will soon come from North Carolina. There is a disposition on the part of a number of Tar Heel Republicans to have the collector's office at Asheville moved further east. Representative Blackburn, and the eighth district Republicans, think the collector's office should be in their bailiwick. They argue that Asheville is inconveniently located for the transaction of the business of the office and that the ninth district has failed to make good in a political way, thus losing its claim for consideration. Salisbury and Statesville will probably urge their claims, when the contest is started, and Greensboro and Winston are mentioned in this connection. The fight for the removal of the office of the Virginia collectors was not decided to-day, only argument was heard.

A settlement of the estate of the late Mrs. Caroline Harris, who was the wife of Cicero W. Harris, has been effected. Its value was about $6,000. There was a division among five brothers and sisters, two of whom reside in North Carolina. They are W. H. Jenkins, of Henderson, and Webster Jenkins, of Bullock, N. C.

Nathan B. Berger is appointed rural carrier on route No. 2, from Pikeville, with John W. Barnet as assistant, and Albert S. Smith is made carrier on route No. 2, from Wadesboro, with Thomas B. Smith substitute.

To-day's arrivals include: Ex-Judge W. P. Bynum, Jr., of Greensboro; Walter H. Woodson, Salisbury; Sidney Chambers, of Durham; J. M. Taylor and A. L. Butner, of Winston; J. P. Leach, of Littleton; Benehan Cameron of Stagville; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Strange, Misses M. K. and F. H. Strange, H. R. Horne, Mrs. Barnes and C. W. Elliott, of Fayetteville; P. A. Laum, a brother-in-law of Judge J. C. Pritchard, who does a big merchandise business at Thelma, N. C., is here on his return from Northern markets, where he purchased a stock of goods.

Representative R. N. Page spent the day looking after departmental matters and returned home to-night.

H. A. Gudger, judge of the Panama Canal zone, who recently landed in New York, spent the day here. He goes to Asheville to spend his vacation.

No Verdict Yet in Potter Trial.

Sandersville, Ga., Sept. 15.—The case against former cashier M. S. Potter, of the Bank of Davisboro, who was charged with embezzlement, forgery and larceny after trust, went to the jury this afternoon, and at a late hour to-night no verdict had been reached.

Strike Among Roanoke Job Printers.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 15.—Fifteen of the twenty-seven union job printers employed in the local job printing establishments to-day, went on strike, because the employers refused to sign an agreement for an eight-hour day.