\$4,000,000, SCRIP, FORGED FEDERAL OFFICE FIXED JORDAN ARGUES 15 CENTS tul experiments with them already CONFERENCE A WAR CLOUD L. W. ROGERS FINED \$50 JOCKEYING FOR CAMPAIGN

Newspaper Writer" is Nabbed on Charge of Seiling One of Bogus Norfolk & Western 100-Sharo Certificates to Broker and Subsequent Revelations Show That Operations on Large Scale Had Been Planned—Not Known How Many of 500 Made Have Been Disposed Of—Gave Forged Order on Bank Note Company—Probably Had Accomplice in N. & W.'s Employ.

York, Jan. 11.-Following the rest to-day of Samuel Humphreys newspaper writer," on the charge selling a bogus certificate of 100 tres of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company to a dealer in securities in this city, it was learned that 500 of the bogus certificates were printed and that the operations appear to have been planned on a large scale. As only four or five of the cerifficates have been discovered and each of them is for 100 shares with an aggregate market value of about \$8,000, it is evi-dent that the amount realized by the operators is very large if they have disposed of many of the certificates. The police say that they belive that at least three men had a hand in the transaction.

Humphreys was arranged on an af fidavit that he acted in concert with C. Augustus Seton, in selling a forged certificate to Barnard & Clark, of this city, last September, for \$8,000. He was held in \$2,500 bail for examination to-morrow. In default of bail he was re-

According to information given out at the detective bureau, Humphreys went to the office of Barnard & Clark, of this city, with a letter introducing himself as "Mr. Collins," a wealthy builder, of Pennsylvania, and presented two forged certificates of the Norfolk & Western which he wanted of at the market value, \$14,-000 to \$15,000.

The lithograph stone from which the bogus certificates were made, together incriminating correspondence, have been turned over to the district attorney's office. A proof of the certificace and a forged order for stock cer-tificates addressed to the Hamilton Bank Note Company and purporting to be signed by the president of the rfolk & Western Railway was found the detectives declare, in a Well street office during a search among the effects of a suspect in another case, last September. The full significance of the find was not lealized until the forged order, was turned over to Diswas then that the plate was traced through the correspondence found and this, together with the proof and forged order, was turned over to Des-

trict Attorney Jerome. Humphreys, the officers say, went to the Hamilton Bank Note Company in city, and showing a letter written on the stationery of the Norfolk & Western and purporting to come from the president of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, ordered 500 certificates of 100 shares of common tock each. They were made in two

That Humphreys should have been able to present the forged letter from the president of the Monfolk ern on the railroad's official station ery, causes the police to believe that there was another accomplice and that fice of the Norfolk & Western. The police say that this suspected accomplice probably secured a blank stock certificate and stationery of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company for

Seton, who was arrested last nigh near Elkton, Md., charged with grand larceny, comes from Cleveland and is said to be well known there. He inherited \$40,000 from his father. Soon after he came to New York he got up the national India famine relief fund He was arrested twice in connection with that. One charge was that he had collected money from a lot of young women who had applied for work as stenographers, and another charge was that he had forged the name of a society woman to his subscription appeal. He was to the Tombs for two months and was then discharged, the complainant having gone to Europe. That was in 1900. Seton's wife was a Miss Crum, of Columbus, daughter of a former postmaster. She is his second wife. They occupied expensive apartments at 1048 Fifth avenue, while Seton was a banker and offering to float bonds. They left the Fifth avenue place las

MARZONI AND FOSTER GUILTY. ite. of Two Midshipmen Know With Approximate Certainty—La Stages in Second Decatur Trial Reached.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11.-There is good reason for the belief that Midshipman Worth W. Foster, of New Albany, Ind., and Pettersin B. Marsoni, of Pensacola, Fla., have been nd guilty of hazing. It is officially stated that the cases are awaiting th action of the Secretary of the Navy This is considered to be equivalent to saying that a verdict of guilty was

first class and would have graduated on February 12. They are regarded as good students in general, and each had a specialty. Foster devised an improvement in the form of the war nose used on torpedoes and Marsoni is considered the best linguist in the

Midshipman Warren A. Vanderver, of Mount Holly, N. J., who has been under suspicion of having protected the midshipmen who were hazing Jerdone P. Kimbrough, while Van-

m arrest and restored to duty. The last stages, except the argument of counsel and of the judge advocate were completed this afternoon in the case of Midshipman Stephen Decatur, martial with hazing. The accused oc-cupied the stand for about three-quar-ters of an hour, and his testimony is regarded as having strengthened his

PRESIDENT JOINS RED MEN.

ready a Member.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—President alloosevelt was initiated as a member of the order of Red Men this morning at the White House, the oath being administered by Chief Incohonce Cherry, of Norfolk, Va. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of general officers of the organization. The President was made an honorary member, the only one in the order. The Red Men have a membership of half a million. Secretary Loeb is a member of a lodge of Albapy, N. Y.

Castern Collectorship Removed From the Realm of Controversy and the "Outs" Have Fewer Plums by One to Squabble Over—Not Probable That Any Early Move Will be Made Toward Consolidation of the Two Internal Revenue Offices—Notwithstanding Mr. Harkins' Denial of Resignation it is Known That He Proposed to Leave the Service—Americal for Pardon for Lawrence

BY W. A. HILDEBRAND,

1417 G. Street, N. W., Washington, Jan. 11.

Another important Federal office, held by one of the "big six," has here in an inquiring frame of mind delegation from Hinds county, Missisand, particularly desiring to find out sippi. Secretary Woods, of the Missiseastern district collectorship, visited ular delegates and were entitled to the Department, where he made the sents. interesting discovery, so the story goes, that Chairman Rollins and Collector Duncan came here several days ago and arranged for a prolongation of the present collector's official life ago and arranged for a prolongation of the present collector's official life by renewing his bond. Collectors of internal revenue hold office at the pleasure of the President, they having no stated term of office, and the fact that Mr. Duncan's bond has been reno stated term of office, and the fact that Mr. Duncan's bond has been rethat Mr. Duncan's bond has been renewed is a tentamount to reappointment and means that the appointing
ment and means that the appointing
power will take no chance on the pospower will take no chance on the pospower will take no chance on the possible development of a contest over the office. The report has been circulated here of late, with much persis tance, that some of the revenue officials here favor a consolidation of the two internal revenue offices in North Carolina, with headquarters at Greensboro, but the renwal of the bonds of the two collectors supports the assumption that no early move of this kind is contemplated.

It is noted that Collector Harkins has denied the report that he has resigned his position to take effect January 1. That Mr. Harkins proposed to leave the service is known positively, but it may be that no definite arrange ment has been made with reference to the date of acceptance of his resigna-tion. A federal officeholder, who occupied a conspicuous place in the anxious seat, says Chairman Rollins will come here next week to complete his patronage slate.

A direct appeal will be made to the President for the pardon of Lawrence Pulliam, the defaulting bank official of Asheville. Pulliam is now in the Federal prison at Atlanta. A. Moore, attorney for Pulliam, arrived to-day and he and Senafor Overman will bring the matter to the President's attention Saturday.

GREENE-GAYNOR PLEA ARGUED

Result of 'Three Days' Contest Over Validity of Indictment of Alleged Harbor Contract Swindlers for Conspiracy Awaited With Keen Interest Whole Case

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 11.-Judge Speer, upon the conclusion of arguments to-day, took under consideration the demurrer in special plea to "indictment No. 371," under which Greene and Gaynor were extradicted from Canada. It was announced an our or so later that the opinion the court would not be rendered tomorrow. Therefore, when the court convenes then it will be to hear the result of the three days' argument, which, if favorable to the defendants, would dismiss "idictment No. 371" and exert powerful influence upon the

three other indictments. to-day Col. Meldrim continued his argument in the Greene-Gaynor case. He said the three conclusion has been reached, viz: That these defendants could not be tried except for the particular offense for which they were extradicted; that they were not extradicted for conspiracy; that they are now put to plead on an indictment chargind them with conspiracy. Speaking of the two indictments re-

that it was remarkable that they were not for participation in fraud, the offense for which they were extradicted. He said that the reason was that there our cotton crop lies in moving the was no statute upon which to predicate crop slowly so as to regulate the supan indictment for participation in ply to meet the legitimate demands fraud, there being no specific onense.

Judge Speer suggested to counsel at storage facilities must be provided.

With standard-built warehouses, reparticipation in fraud he emitted to ducing the cost of storage and insur government of the United States. "In reading from my opinion," suggested the court, "you omitted, perhaps in-advertently to read the words against the United States," which followed the word 'conspiracy.' The words 'against the United States' formed the keynote of that decision."

During Colonel Meldrim's argument the district attorney interposed an objection to the statements made by counsel on the ground that the charges in the indictment were inadvertently being misstated. He said the government admitted that the first four of the indictment charged conspiracy, contending on the whole that conspiracy and participation in fraud were synonymous, but that the other two counts were predicated on other secitons and do not charge conspiracy

Judge Adams was granted the privilege of arguing upon two authorities for the defense. He spoke five min-utes. At the conclusion of the arguutes. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Speer said he would take the demurrer under consideration and render the decision as soon as possible, and a recess was taken.

The government will present to the court to-morrow a motion to strike out the pleas in abatement filed by the defendants, Greene and Gaynor, to the two indictments returned against them last November.

last November.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. II.—The State
House of Representatives to-day passed a bill prohibiting the operation of bucket shops in South Carolina. There was no debate on the measure and the action of the House was something in the past.

It is past.

Mr. Scott gave the results of three months' study in Europe last year in an effort to find a solution for the labor situation in his own State. He was no debate on the measure and the action of the House was something in

SECOND ARREST IN BIG CASE MR. DUNCAN RENEWS HIS BOND COTTON CONVENTION CROWDED

resident of Association Makes Audress Declaring That Consumption is Now a Million Bales a Month, That Present Crop Will Not Exceed Ten Million Commercial Bales, and That Maximum Price for Unsold Portion is Warranted—Urges Slow Marketing and Diversified Crops—Massistratan Provokes Discussion Mississippian Provokes Discussion by Declaring for Italian Labor— Mr. D. A. Tompkins Speaks on "Cotton Values in Textile Fabrics." New Orleans, Jan. 11.-With a large

the cotton growing States, the Southern Cotton Growers, Association opened a three days' session here to-day. The hall was crowded when President Jordan called the convention to been taken out of the realm of con-troversy. A Tar Heel recently arrived tention was the presence of a negro how the land lay with respect to the sippi division, said that they were reg-

and representative attendence from

President Jordan was given an ovation when he ascended the platform. invocation was offered by Rev. Beverly Warner. John M. Par-Dr. islana rallroad commission and a large cotton planter, responded. When Mr. concluded. President Jordan

delivered his address on "The Southern

THE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JORDAN. President Jordan reviewed at some length the objects of the association, and its achievements. He referred to the discovery of dishonest practices in the Bureau of Statistics, in the Dediscovery of dishonest practices in ton and the fight made by the asso-ciation for purity there. He then discussed the reasons for the demand made by the association-11 cents for

cotton "It has been ascertained by investigation," he said, "and has not yet been denied, that, at the prevailing prices of the manufactured products this season, spinners could easily have paid 12 cents for the entire crop to the growers and declared good dividends on their investments. On this basis, a crop of ten million bales should have brought the producers \$600,000,000. If demand and reveive 15 cts. for the balance of the unsold portion of the crop, basis middling at interior points, we shall be able to average the whole crop at 12 cents a pound, due the unwarranted low prices at which more than one-half of the crop was sold. The proposition to hold the balance of the crop at a maximum figure, or 15 cents is, therefore, based upon conall conditions surrounding the present legitimate laws of demand and supply.

CONSUMPTION ENORMOUS 'The consumption of American cotabated for many months. There are five million more spindles in active operation now than was the case a year ago. The entire spinning industry of the world is enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity, with the entire output of their mills sold many months ahead. The present crop will not exceed ten million commercial bales. The crop has been practically all picked and ginned. Consumption is going on at the rate of one million bales a month.

"The planters during the next thre months will largely determine their ability to maintain a fair and profitable price for the crop to be produced in 1906. Diversification must ever be the watchword and protective policy of the Southern cotton producer, and every cotton farm must be made sustaining, through raising each year an abundant food supply. The area planted in cotton each year must be confined within such bounds as will bring production of the staple within the limits of legitimate consumption.

HOW TO MOVE CROP SLOWLY. "The proper solution of marketing ance to the minimum and the issuance of receipts guaranteeing grades and weights and underwritten so as to make such receipts absolutely collateral, cheap money can be secured at any financial center when-ever needed. These receipts can be sold direct to the buyers of spinners and the present primitive and costly system to the growers entirely obvi-ated."

Concluding his address, President Jordan urged the wisdom and necessity for compact organization among the growers in every cotton produc-ing county in the South.

sion of the convention announcements were made of members from the various States to serve on the committiess which do the actual work of the convention, pushing the work of organization and financing the association, warehouseing, holding balance of unsold crop, trade relations, and statistics. MISSISSIPPIAN WANTS ITALIAN

LABOR. sion. Mr. Scott said the conclusion could not be avoided that the negro laborer in the South had finally become a general woeful fallure. The change was gradual at first, but within the past two years the fall of the negro in usefulness had become almost perpendicular. It would not be many years, he thought, when the negro in the South would become a thing of the past.

was no debate on the measure and the action of the House was something in the nature of a surprise. All shops are decisred to be gambling places. It is more than probable that the measure will pass the Senate.

Mr. W. C. Dowd Among Mintage

Mintage Islabor situation in his own State. He visited England, France, Germany, Holland and Italy, and gave reasons for believing that only to Italy could the South look for an avenue of escape from its difficulties. He praised the frugality, industry and peaceable disposition, when well treated, of the natives of southern and central Italy.

Commissioners.

nade in his own State. GOOD WORK FOR THE NEGRO. Mr. Clarkson, of Tennessee, gave

some figures to show the wonderful development of the South since the war. He said it had been made with negro labor. Mr. Clarkson did not think that the South had done its full duty to the negro laborer. It did not treat him as it was proposed to treat the Italian. He believed large importations of Italians would prove source of great danger to the South and believed that the opportunity still existed to make the negro the best. labor on the face of the globe.

Mr. Irvine, of Georgia, sald extensive

Italian immigration would ultimately result in Italian possession of Southern lands. He thought the energies of the South ought to be directed to the education of its youth in the advantages of farming and to the sending of city

that the South during the past year had made all the cotton needed without difficulty, and with negro labor, ing the question of securing additional labor until the Southern farmers were assured an enriching return on the cotton they were able to raise. THE ADDRESS OF MR. D. A.

TOMPKINS. At the conclusion of the discussion Hon. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte. N. C., was introduced to speak on "Cotton Values in Textile Fabrics." Mr. Tompkins advocated the sale of cotton goods to China instead of the raw cotton to England, and especially emphasized the need of development of a knowledge and skill in manufacture that would lead to the production of betetr goods than Osnaburg and standard sheetings, so that in time cotton would become in a degree a basis for the sale of knowledge and skill necessary to the production of the finer fabrics. Continuing, Mr. Tompkins said:

MILLS BENEFIT TO FARMER. "It was the cotton manufacturer who drew from the competition in cotton production large numbers of working people and gave them employment in occupations that made them the farm products, thereby giving the farmer a resource which he did not have before. The same movement took so many people off the farms that for those left there double the price is now being obtained for the raw material over what it was a very few years The Southern cotton manufacago. turer has been most instrumental in increasing the price of cotton. With values for the manufactured product, better values will be obtained for the raw material. Therefore, it is to the interest of the Southern cotton farmer that knowledge and skill should be developed in the South in the

Regarding immigration, he said: RIGHT KIND OF IMMIGRANTS. "Extensive importation of any class of cheap labor which for any reason cannot be made homogeneous as a part of the American race is undesirscarce. It is my observation that the present situation in the South is more fair than one in which labor is scarce It is better to have fair prices and full employment than an excess of cheap labor. I favor immigration, but I think we should always see to it that there should be admitted into this reforms proposed it may be said that country only those immigrants who the main and most dangerous point to would bring to our people a strain of blood which might be absorbed with benefit."

At the conclusion of Mr. Tompkins address, Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution endorsing the cotton commission bill of Senator

The convention adjourned until night.

The night features were a paper John D. Walker, of Sparta, Ga., on closer relation between banker and farmer. He was given a vote of thanks for raising the first \$10,000 for the work. Walter Clark, president of the Mississippi division, spoke on organization, detailing the results which had followed united action. He also attacked "bucket shops" and speculation but did not believe legislation would

IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

tion Association Meets at Greens-bero With Representative Attend--Mr. J. Van Lindley Pr -Other Officers and Directors Chosen-Active Work to be Started as Soon as \$500 is Subscribed -Special to The Observer. Greensboro, Jan. 11.-A meeting of

the Piedmont North Carolina Immi-

Benbow this afternoon for the purpose of perfecting an organization. An enthusiastic and representative ance of citizens of this section was noted. The meeting was called to order by the temporary president, Mr. J. Van Lindley, and Mr. J. S. Kuykendall, temporary secretary, recorded the minutes. Mayor T. J. Murphy delivered an appropriate address come, which was responded to by Mr. C. D. Turner, of Hillsboro. Mr. T. K. Bruner, secretary of the North Carolina department of agri-culture, made an interesting and inetructive address, telling of the best methods to be adopted in securing de-sirable immigrants from the foreign countries to be settled in the rural dis-tricts. He said that several gentlemen who had had considerable experience advised that the best plan would be to send an agent into the foreign coun-tries and make an independent effort to bring the immigrants direct to North Carolina instead of depending upon getting them from Ellis Island, N. Y. He spoke of the disastrous results of the settling of the 400 Scanda navian immigrants near Salis eral years ago when the people of that vicinity were not ready to receive them. Mr. Bruner also pointed out the fine success of the Valdensians. the fine success II the who settled near Morganton some the ago, and closed his ramarks by it ago, and closed his ramarks by it is that the same results could

Short talks were made by a number Short talks were made by a number of those present and the articles of incorporation were read, adopted and ordered to be sent to the Secretary of State to be recorded.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the attitude and work of Governor Glenn in the matter of immigration and assuring him of the hearty oceop-

MOROCCAN QUESTION REVIEWED

and Most Dangerous Point to be Discussed at Council of the Na-tions Beginning Tuesday is Whether France is Entitled to a Privileged Position in the Sultanate, Germany Standing for International Control -German Trade Interests Involved Second Only to British and Near Five Times French.

Washington, Jan. 11 .- The empire of Morocco, an absolute despotism, has been in a state of turmoil for many years past, owing to the natural course of events in a country unrestricted by laws, civil or religious, and also on ac count of the steady warfare which the Sultan, Mulai Abd-el-Aziz, has had to wage against the pretenders to the throne. This caused an uneasiness among the Arab tribes in Algeria, the adjoining French territory, and led to boys to the fields.

Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, said efforts on the part of France to assume a guardianship over Morocco. Germany was not willing to unreservedly agree to this, being second only to Great Britain in the extent of her in-terests in Morocco. In 1902 the imports of the three powers into Morocco were: Great Britain \$6,210,000; Germany, \$1,-850,000, and France, \$380,000. The exports of Morocco to the three powers in 1902 were: To Great Britain, \$2,999,-000; to Germany, \$535,000, and to

France, pursuing her Moroccan policy, sent a special mission to Fez last year. Germany and Great Britain did the same. The German Emperor went still further. He visited Tangier March 31, 1905 on the imperial yacht still Hohenzellern barely two hours. During that time. he made a speech of which several versions were published. The substance of his majerty's remarks, however, was that he assured the German residents that the soverignty and integrity of Morocco would be main-tained. The same day the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, made a significent speech in the enate at Paris, during which, after referring to the Sultan's weakness and resulting prejudicial to everybody and especally to France and Algeria," he declared that "resistance in interested quarters would not cause France to nodify her policy" in Morocco. This sentiment called forth vigorous ap-

These utterances aroused both Gerand France and caused excitement throughout Europe, resulting later in a strained state of affairs and in the proposition to hold an interna-tional conference on Morocco.

France and Great Britain, April 8, 1904, signed an agreement by which latter, substance, gave France a free hand in Morocco in return for a of the Newfoundland fisheries disputes. Great Britain also agreed to support France in her Moroccan policy. But, in the meanwhile, M. Delcasse

was compelled to resign, June 6, 1906, after directing the foreign affairs of rance since June 28, 1898, and Premier Rouvier took the foreign portfolio. Subsequent developments showed that the change in the Foreign Office probtverted war between Germany and France, as the former country was pressing the latter very severely, natically After considerable further fencing

between Germany and France, those two powers, on July 8, 1905, agreed on the basis of a programme for the proposed international conference, and without entering into details of the be discussed at the conference is the question whether France is or is not entitled to have a special and iledged position in Morocco. This is the vital issue, and the minor questions, it has been pointed out, can be adjusted once this point is definitely settled. Germany, it is understood, will seek to secure international control of the police, the customs and other matters, and "open door" as to

On Dec. 14 the French government ssued a Yellow Book setting forth its side of the controversy and on Jan. 8 the German government published a White Book giving its version of the dispute.

200 OPERATIVES STRIKE.

Weavers and Loom-Fixers of Salisbury Cotton Mill Demand Higher Wages-Demand Granted and None Quit Work.

special to The Observer.

Salisbury, Jan. 11.-All the weavers and loom fixers, nearly 200, in the Salisbury Cotton Mill struck yesterday, following a demand for 21/2 cents the cue for their work. The employers and employees of this mill have always been on the best of terms and there was no racor in the attitude of either. On behalf of themselves, the strikers said that living expenses had increased greatly, that the company's fuel sold gration Association was held at the cent, and the demand was for a living nance. The matter was finally set-

cord, who was operated on for ap-pendicitis at Salisbury, Wednesday, was desperately ill; but late last night the news was to the contrary, Dr. I. W. Faison, her uncle, received a telephone message which said she was doing as well as could be ex-Mrs. T. S. Clarkson, Mrs. Brown's

mother, is with her. Laurens County Votes Out the Dis-Special to The Observer.

Laurens, S. C., Jan. 11.—Complete returns from the election on the dispensary show 788 votes for and 842 against.

was raised during the afternoon

Permanent officers were elected as follows: President J. Van Lindley, of Pomona; first vice president, G. W. Hinshaw, of Winston-Salem; second vice president, Thomas Woodroffe, of Mt. Airy; third vice president, E. C. B. Mt. Airy; third vice president, E. C. B. Hambley, of Salisbury; fourth vice president, J. Elwood Cox. of High Point; fifth vice president, W. F. Trogdon, of Wilkesbore; secretary, C. D. Benbow, of Greensboro; assistant secretary, J. S. Kuykendall, of Greensboro. The directors chosen are: J. O. Hardle, C. D. McIver, C. F. Tomlinson, J. M. Millikan, of Grifford; C. D. Turner, of Orange; H. L. Riggins, W. A. Blair, of Forsyth; R. M. Miller, Jr., of Mecklenburg; S. Bryant, of Randolph; H. G. Chatham, J. A. Hadley, of Surrey; Dr. E. Fuip, of Stokes; A. E. Webb, of Wake; B. Frank Mebane, C. O. McMichael, of Rochingham,

John C. Dockery Taxed With Costs of Case and Fined Small Amount— Attorneys for Plaintiff Asked That Defendant Not be Punished-Tria of Lilleston and Clark To-Day-Negro Sentenced to Five Years in Penitentiary—Grand Lodge Masons -The Report for 1905-Raleigh News Notes.

Observer Bureau, 122 South Dawson Street, Raleigh, Jan. 11.

The legal aspect of the sensational shooting of John C. Dockery by Policeman Isaac W. Rogers in Raleigh last June came to an end this afternoon in Wake county Superior Court, Judge George D. Ward, pronouncing judgment against the defendant for \$50 and costs. The original bill of indictment was so amended as to charge fore a magistrate. Rogers was relessed on \$5,000 bail. The case was called this morning but was deferred till this afternoon.

Attorneys for Dockery addressed the court, pleading in the name of the plaintiff. They stated that Dockery was sure Rogers had been misinformed, and was laboring under a delusion. t was not a matter of money, but was done at the advice of father, family was a better man in every sense, but he prayed the court not to inflict punishment, as Rogers had acted as any father would have done under like circumstances. The plaintiff had decided to take this action after long and serious reflection. Judge Ward asked to hear from the solicitor, who stated that such a settlement would be satisfactory, and that any punishment the court imposed would satisfy the State. The judge said he could not dispose of the matter without punishment but would not impose a humiliating one. He also stated that he was glad the two had reached an agreement in the matter.

The cases against Lilliston and Clark, two fair fakirs, charged with killing George Smith in October, will be tried to-morrow, the men being indicted jointly for murder in the first degree. The State will call 25 wit-

A private conference was held by the Yellow Pine Sash Door and Blind Manufacturers' Association to-day. Forty companies were repeasented ranging from Virginia to Texas with varying interests from thousands to near the million mark. Eleven new members were added to the association.

nark, Eleven new members were added to the association.

The report of the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons shows only three lodges voluntarily surrendered their charters while new lodges were instituted in the various counties over the State.

Charters were restored to each of the following three lodges: Wake Forest No. 288 at Wake Forest; Linville No. 490, Montezumah, Mitchell county, Mecklenburg Lodge No. 170, Davidson, Mecklenburg Lodge No. 170, Davidson, Mecklenburg county.

burg county.

The seport further shows 15,528 master Masons in North Carolina against 14,578 the year before. Other interesting figures are 1,174, raised to the degree of Master Masons; 1,154 past, 1,250 initated.
Of daths ther wre 243, xclusions 238, expulsions 18 and 46 suspensions.
The North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons adjourned today at 1 o'clock after the installation of the grand officers placed leave which the data are recognized. cers elected last night and the appointive officers at this morning's session. The roster is as follows: Grand chaplain, Rev. F. N. Skinner; grand lecturer, B. W. Hatcher; senior grand deacon, F. M. Winchester; jjunior grand deacon, J. T. Alderman; grand marshal, F. P. Hob-Winchester, Jjunior grand deacon, J. T. Alderman; grand marshal, F. P. Hobgood, Jr.; grand sword bearer, J. B. Briggs; grand Pursulvant, M. D. Kinshad; grand steward, Dr. J. C. Braswel; gand tiller, R. H. Bradley; grand auditor, W. S. Primrose; grand-custedian, S. N. Boyce; grand historian, M. B. Haywood.

Chartons were issued today to the

B. Haywood.
Charters were issued to-day to the Richfield Manufacturing Company, at Richfield, Stanley county, D. A. Frick, E. L. C. Miller and others being the stockholders. The company will manufacture from wood and iron, also farm products. capital stock \$20,000 with \$5,000 subscribed, another wood-working industry is that of the Moore Furniture Company, at Lenoir, with a paid-in capital of \$25,000, which is subscribed by J. C. Moore, J. P. Coffey any others in that section. The Corbitt Buggy Company, at Henderson, amends its charter by increasing the capital stock from \$60,000 to \$100,000. The officers of the company are: A. C. Zollicoffer, president and R. J. Corbett, secretary.

CLAIMS TO BE THE REAL WIFE.

Publisher of Gunton's Magazine is Sued, Together With His Wife, Prominent Former Atlanta Woman and Ex-President General Federation Women's Clubs.

New York, Jan. 11 .- The fact that suits have been brought against Professor George Gunton, proprietor Gunton's Magazine, and his wife, Rebecca Lowe Gunton, was brought out in to the operators had increased 20 per the Supreme Court to-day when counsel for the defendants asserted that the chance. The matter was finally settled amicably by an arrangement to grant the increase of the cuts after a certain day. The looms were never stopped and work goes on as usual.

Mrs. Louis Brown Doing Very Well. It was reported in the city yesterday that Mrs. Louis Brown, of Concord, who was operated on for apagers in the case were not given out for publication. One of the lowyers concerned in the case safet that the suit against Proferror Gunton was for a separation and that Amelia R. Gunton asserted that the wife of Professor Gunton. Counsel also said he understood the suit against Rebecca Lowe Gunton to be an Counsel also said he understood the suit against Rebecca Lowe Gunton to be an action for alleged alienation of the affections of Professor Gunton.

Counsel for the defendants informed the court to-day that service was made on them by throwing the subpoenss into an automobile in which they were riding. The court decided that it is effective.

Professor Gunton and Rebecca Lowe Gunton were married in Atlanta in Feb-puary, 1904. She was president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for four years and is said to be prominent socially in Georgia.

CHARLESTON FEST CONTINUES. retary Bonaparte Leaves for Wash ington After a Morning of Social Activity — Fox Hunt and Boat

Races Next on Programme. Charleston, S. C., Jan. 11-Festivities ttendant upon the visit of the cruiser Charleston and Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte still continue and the programme to-day included an excursion around the harber on the U. S. S. navy yard, luncheon at the Commer cial Club and a drive around the city The Secretary, Captain Winslow, and officers of the Charleston, army and navy officers and civilians participated in the several events. The Secretary left for Washington this afternoon, Senator Tillman having left earlier in the day. The cruiser will remain in port several days and the officers have on hand a fox hunt on the plantation of Congressman Logare tomorrow. Boat races for the blue jackets of the Charleston will be held Friday.

EX-POLICEMAN IS CONVICTED TARIFF DEBATE IN THE HOU

Philippine Bill is Made the Pr for Manoeuvering for Advantages for Manoeuvering for Advantages Election Material, Minority Less Williams and Mr. Grosvenor Physical Parts—Grosve ing the Principal Parts—Grosve Declares That the Spirit of Br. Permeates Democratic Party as Democratic Creed.

Washington, Jan. 11 .- The Philippine tariff debate in the House to-day consisted more of party manoeve for advantageous campaign material than of a discussion of the question at issue. The tariff was the fext of speech by Mr. Grosvenor. of Ohio, began the debate, and of an exte reply by Mr. Williams, the min

Mr. Adams of Wisconsin the bill, but advocated a readju of the tariff on business principles.
Mr. McKinlay, of Califoria, delivered
his first speech in the House, in favor of the pending measure, and pointgrowing andustries of Japan. will close with the session of Saturday and the measure be put on its passage Monday

Placing a part of the responsibility for the consequences of the Spanish war on the Democratic party, Mr. Grosvenor recounted the infly Mr. Bryan in securing the ratification of the treaty of peace. "The spirit of Bryan," he said, "premates the s and friends. Counsel was satisfied of that party since the day of Andrew Rogers had no malice besides this to-wards Dockery. The plaintiff, said the repudiated Democratic votes for the attorney, had sufferred greately and pending bill. He did not want such votes, especially when they were given on the ground that it was a step in the direction of free trade. "Let them ride in the jim crow car and not in the first class compartment with me," he

said. Grosvenor said that State should re-Referring to Massachusetts, member the adage: "Never go on them that brought you up by "What hand?" interjected Minority

Leader Williams. "The hand of God and the Republican party," was the quick reply. When the laughter had quieted Mr. Williams said: "I want to recognize the unusual magnamimity of the gentleman in naming God just as the senior member of the firm." (Laugh-

ter.)

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, discussing out presence in the Philippines, exclaimed: "Curse the hypocricy of the fellow that tells me that God put us in the Philippines. body but a hypocrite would say it, and nobody but a fool would do it.' "American greed, American cupidity,

for presitge and conquest and to be-come a world power went there," he added. As to the revision of the tariff, Mr Williams asserted that it did not need a prophet to see that the Republican

party was not going to revise the tar-"The Republican party in its press decadent condition has neither brains nor the courage to remedy th tariff, and that is the reason that you are going to have a Democratic House of Representatives at the next

tion." he said. show that the Dingley tariff had produced record-breaking prosperity in Canada, Mexico and Argentine, as well as in the United States, Mr. Williams reviewed the greatly increased production and cammerce of these coun

The Democratic faith upon the tariff, Mr. Williams said, could be ex-pressed in a few words: "First, a tariff is a tax; second, it is a tax on the consumer; third, all taxes ought as nearly as possible to be equal in proportion to the burden-bearing capacity of the taxing power.
"It is necessary, first, to find out how

much money is necessary to run the government honestly and economically and levy the tax to meet that sum. Then you will have this question setit will still be agitated. The House adjourned until to-more

WOULD CUT WALL STREET CLAW With Government's nancial Policy a Menace, Senator Heybarn-Executive sion on Moroccan Conference

Washington, Jan. 11.-Before going n executive session to-day the Senate listened to a speech by Mr. Heyburn in support of his bill creating a national board for the control of corporations, in which he denounced Wall street because of its alleged interfer-He said that when the "street" co not dictate the financial course of the government it was ever ready threaten disaster, and he pleaded legislation that would rob it of su power for evil. The remainder of the open session was devoted to a dis sion of the practice by the Senate of sion of the practice by endar after they had been once und discussion. Mr. Bacon raised the point that there was no rule requiring st a course and urged that his More resolution had been improperly pi on the calendar. He also contended that the resolution had not had a day's dis-cussion. He challenged any Senator to say that the resolution had ever been

discussed. Mr. Hale admitted that there is no rule for sending resolutions to the cal-endar, but said that if the practice was not observed one Senator or monopolize the morning hour of Senate for days on any given re

Mr. Morgan, in support of Mr. Ba-con, said that the practice of going into secret session on such questions would, if followed, give two Senators power to secure absolute cloture in the

Continuing, Mr. Bacon declared that there was no record that the resolu-tion had been considered in secret see

"Will the Senator say that it "Will the Senator from Georgia that it was not?" retorted Mr. Aldr that it was not?" retorted Mr. Aldr Burgar realled that he would