

WOMAN OUTWITS LAWYER

MISS SHERIDAN GOOD WITNESS
Member of Theatrical Troupe, Whom Defendant in Murder Case is Alleged to Have Insulted, Tells of the Tragedy, Convincing Crowd and Favorably Impressing Jury—Indignantly Resents Insultations of Counsel for Defense—Hasty Weakness Under Strain—Physician Admits That He Had Been Up, 2 to 1, Defendant Would Be Convicted—Many Society Women in Court Room.
Special to The Observer.
Gaffney, E. C., March 1.—"Your honor can see the unusual scene which presents itself here," said Col. George Johnstone, speaking to a motion on the part of the defendant, George Hasty, to continue. "Why can't this trial wait until there is a little quietude in public sentiment?"
Indeed, it was an "unusual scene." There was not a negro in the house. Every foot of standing room in gallery and on floor was occupied. In the entrance corridor you could see men on tiptoe, straining for a view of the bar. "It's the biggest crowd," said the clerk, "which has ever been in this court house." But the unusual thing was the presence of women, there being a score or two of them in the crowd; and members of the bar told me they were, many of them, the best women of the town. "They may have to hear some pretty rough things, if they keep coming here," said the clerk.
THE TWO PRINCIPAL WITNESSES.
On the front bench sat Miss Bishop, a pretty brunette whose large eyes fill easily with tears, and Miss Sheridan, a blonde in deep mourning. Several well-dressed good-looking Gaffney girls sat with them and seemed on terms of intimate sympathy. When the sheriff brought Hasty into the dock both girls looked at him through tears, and he was much more agitated than on Monday. The muscles in his face quivered and his eyes showed the strain on his nerves; but he was faultlessly dressed.
MOTION TO QUASH INDICTMENT.
Col. Johnstone, for the defense, moved to quash the indictment upon a technicality, which motion Judge Meminger overruled, as he did a second motion to the same effect but on the ground of absent witnesses. The State admitted that absent witnesses within the court's jurisdiction would say what counsel had set out in affidavits.
They got the jury from 36 veniremen. While the names were being drawn from the hat and the men called and examined, George Hasty stood in the dock, one of his counsel standing by him. The judge asked each venireman the statutory question, turning him over to the attorneys, who solemnly examined him. It was quick business, compared with North Carolina courts. The State had but five challenges, the defendant but ten, and the challenges for cause are so limited that the jury was completed, and court adjourned to 3 o'clock.
WOMEN IN THE COURT ROOM.
But by 2 o'clock the house was packed again. Hundreds of men could not get inside. The middle square was filled almost entirely with women, dressed in tulle, and some of them worse than at a theatre. Miss Sheridan and Bishop sat in the bar, surrounded by more than a score of Gaffney ladies. All the preachers of the town and some from the country, were in court. Men, scuffling about the entrances, trying to force through, cried, "Ain't the witnesses to get in?" Dr. Lee Davis Lodge, president of Limestone College, nearly all the doctors, some bankers and prominent merchants were also in waiting.
When he resumed his seat at 3 o'clock, the judge made the announcement that, seeing many ladies in court, he felt it his duty to suggest that citizen was on trial for his life; that things might be brought out in the evidence which would be unpleasant for them to hear; but that, after this warning, the court would not restrict the evidence because of their presence or for any cause whatever. He repeated the suggestion, whereupon some of the ladies made their way out through the bar, but the great majority of them stayed.
The first witness for the State was Mr. R. O. Sams, who had made and now testified to a diagram of the second floor of the Piedmont Inn, where the killing occurred.
PHYSICIAN TESTIFIES.
Dr. B. L. Allen testified that on December 15 last he made post mortem examination of the body of Milan Bennett; rather he assisted Dr. Nesbit. Found wound four inches from left nipple, six 7th ribs, perforated left lung, the heart, and the right lung. That shot, in his opinion, caused the death of the man. His testimony that the ball ranged a little upward did not seem to please the solicitor.
Col. Johnstone cross-examined him. Witness admitted he had done all he could for the "afflicted people." The colonel sprung a sensation when he asked, dramatically:
"Doctor, have you got a bet up with Dr. Gunter, 2 to 1, that this man will be convicted?"
"No," said the doctor emphatically. "But don't you have?"
The doctor stammered and evaded and sat silent. Col. Johnstone insisted, until the witness admitted the bet and explained that it had been taken down. He and Dr. Gunter often made frivolous bets, put up the money, and took it down. The lawyer wanted an instance, which the witness said he couldn't remember.
"But you remember this case, where the life or death of a man is the issue, when you bet money on his death?" The witness made no answer. "Doctor, I don't want to embarrass you," said the lawyer, effectively, and sat down (for counsel in this State stand to examine witnesses).
MISS SHERIDAN ON THE STAND.
Miss Verne Sheridan, for the State, was born in New York city, is 21 years old, has been on the stage four years. She was here in a musical farce, playing southern girls, on December 15. Bennett was the musical director. They left the theatre between 10 and 11 o'clock and went to hotel. Mr. Bennett brought her a lunch 10 minutes

DISCREPANCY IN TESTS

A WITNESS FAINTS IN COURT
Immediately After Leaving Stand, Witness Dr. Matthews for State in Matthews Murder Trial, Fainted. Dr. Turner Testifies as to Scenes in Death-Chamber and Analysis of Contents of Springs—Discrepancy in Tests Considered by Defense Strategy, Pointing to the Possibility of a Witness Examined—Prosecution May Rest This Morning.
Special to The Observer.
Greensboro, March 1.—Audiences that were limited by the sitting and standing capacity of Guilford Superior Court room yesterday morning to-day in the trial of Dr. J. B. Matthews charged with wife-murder. During the day only four witnesses were examined but counsel for the prosecution are of the opinion that some exceedingly damaging testimony was introduced and that the State has already made out a strong case against the defendant. However, other witnesses will be examined before the State rests, though not very much time will be consumed by them and the prosecution may rest its case at to-morrow morning's session.
THE FIRST WITNESS.
The first witness for the prosecution was put on the stand when court resumed its session at 10 o'clock. He was W. H. W. Putts, the colored woman who was cooking for the Matthews family at the time of Mrs. Matthews' death. Her testimony was to the effect that, on the morning following last Thanksgiving, she was introduced to Dr. Matthews by the prosecuting attorney, as Mrs. Matthews' room to see her, as she had been very ill during the night, having taken a large quantity of strychnine about 11 o'clock the night before, that she was low-spirited and that she had heard her say that she wanted to take something to put herself out of the way. The witness said she went up stairs to Mrs. Matthews' room, where she saw Dr. Matthews and tried to arouse her but could not. Dr. Matthews came up from breakfast and said he was going out to a drug store, that he begged him to send for another physician but he would not do so. She then saw Dr. Matthews and he went to his wife's room and Capt. Giffman arrived and also went to her room but came down at once and sent Dr. Matthews' little son, Ben, after Mrs. Hay, a neighbor, going himself after a doctor.
MRS. HAY ON THE STAND.
Mrs. A. M. Hay was the next witness and she said that she lived a short distance from the Matthews' home and had known Dr. Matthews for four years. Dr. Matthews had attended her when Ben Matthews came after her she hurried to Mrs. Matthews' bedside and found Dr. Matthews there with a syringe in his hand. He stated to her that he had taken enough strychnine to kill two people and he had been working with her all night. He would not have another physician and did not want the affair to get out. Mrs. Hay recited the occurrences of the day, and that, in the afternoon, the defendant came to the room and asked those present to leave, as he wanted to have private prayer with his wife. All of them did leave but herself, she remaining because her suspicion against Dr. Matthews had been aroused. He got on the bed beside his wife and, kissing her, said: "Poor little thing, she is gone, but I can get another." Watching him closely, she grew more suspicious of his actions and called him off the stand, since April 12, 1905, when she returned to the room, after having been called out to see some ladies who had dropped in, a new puncture was found in Mrs. Matthews' arm and, in a short time, she began having convulsions and died.
WITNESS FAINTS.
Upon the conclusion of Mrs. Hays' direct testimony it was observed that the witness had become violently ill and she was removed to the ante-room, where she fainted. Counsel for the State, to excite her for the rest of the day and to take her cross examination later in the trial.
DEATH-CHAMBER SCENES.
Dr. J. P. Turner was the next witness. He began by saying that he had been practicing medicine for 30 years since April 1876, and was a graduate of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, and had been county coroner six years. When he responded to the call to the Matthews home on December 15 last he was met at the door by Capt. Giffman, who escorted him to the room and peered at the body. Dr. Turner and Z. T. Brooks treating Mrs. Matthews for what he and the other two physicians diagnosed as opium or morphine poisoning. He explained the effect of certain poisons and the antidotes used by physicians in related incidents of the day, telling of the entrance of Dr. Matthews about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and asking all to leave so that he could pray privately with his wife, and that he was called repeatedly. He had decided to watch the movements of the defendant more closely and declined to leave. Dr. Matthews went to the bedside of his wife and, while pretending to pray, put his hand under the cover. Just then the witness rushed across the room and caught the prisoner by the arm, finding that the hand held a hypodermic syringe, one-third of its cylinder being filled with white powder. He was trying to do and asked Dr. Turner and others to keep the affair quiet because it would ruin him.
DISCREPANCY IN TESTS.
The witness said he tested the contents of the syringe and found that it contained strychnine and that Mrs. Matthews died from strychnine poisoning, the symptoms of which were shown soon after the puncture in her arm had been made by her husband. He was quite sure that the strychnine was the substance of the contents of the syringe, as he had analyzed it by himself and Dr. E. O. Davis, at Chapel Hill, a month ago, the test then showing morphine instead of strychnine, but there being a shield in the substance for the strychnine; that is, masking the strychnine in the residue under the color test. Maj. W. A. Guthrie, who conducted the cross-examination, stressed the discrepancy in the two tests and endeavored to show that Dr. Turner had carefully avoided making known the result of the test at Chapel Hill but that it had leaked out.
Dr. Z. T. Brooks, another doctor of the plaintiff, who attended Mrs. Matthews, was the next witness, his testimony corroborating Dr. Turner's as to what occurred at the Matthews home. Dr. Brooks declaring, on cross-examination, that the defendant, although loaded with morphine on that day, was in full possession of his senses and his every act and movement was one of method and precision, and that while the morphine had destroyed his pride, his mind was active and clear.

REGULATION MUST COME

DOLLIVER WARNS RAILROADS
Brilliant Iowa Senator Makes Extensive Arguments for Bill Which He Assisted in Framing and Declares That the Public Demand Must Not Be Trifled With—Present Difficulty About Rebates Not in Punishing Violations of Law, but in Discovering Them, and He Has by Allusion to Investigator "Who Had to Unload His Railroad Securities as Preparation."
Washington, March 1.—The discussion of the railroad rate question in the Senate was continued today by Mr. Dolliver, who spoke in support of the Dolliver-Heppburn bill. He said that the bill was intended merely to supplement the existing Interstate Commerce law and contended for its validity from a constitutional point of view, predicting that government ownership of railroads would be forced upon the country if Congress did not meet the present demand for regulation. Mr. Dolliver was not questioned, and when he concluded, the remainder of the day was devoted to the bill providing for the settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians after the termination of their tribal relations.
Mr. Dolliver in his speech said he did not agree with either Mr. Foraker or Mr. Bacon, who had introduced the bill, that the Elkins bill adequate for protection against these practices. "The difficulty about rebates is not in punishing violations of the law," he said, "but in discovering them, and the undertaking to amend the law so as to cover that defect."
Returning to the question of appeals, Mr. Dolliver said that the power the commission would exercise in preventing recourse in courts was about as great as the power of "my friends who are tiptoeing about this chamber talking of the 'day in court.'"
PRaises Mr. OLNEY.
Mr. Dolliver referred to the recent magazine article by ex-Secretary Olney and said that he was, man upon whose advice President Cleveland had sent an army to Chicago "in the face of the protests of panic-stricken mayors and screaming Governors."
There was a perceptible stir in the Senate when Mr. Dolliver referred to an investigation of the railroads and his railroad securities to give him the spiritual preparation for the work.
Mr. Dolliver made a broad plea for the right to regulate the railroads, but said that this right did not come from the fact that the railroads enjoyed franchises. "It is because of the business in which they are engaged," he said, and added that "it would save much time if the railroad managers could be brought to a realizing sense of that fact."
That the people were not complaining of the railroads combinations, Mr. Dolliver averred, but he asserted most earnestly that they do demand that Congress shall assert its function as the guardian of the American market place.
Commenting upon Mr. Foraker's criticism that the Dolliver-Heppburn bill was unconstitutional, Mr. Dolliver said that it is most important to know that power is being taken out of the hands of rate making and he therefore urged the importance of passing the bill for that purpose if for no other.
He then entered upon a line of argument to show that Mr. Foraker had been mistaken in assuming that the power to regulate rates is contained in the States have power to fix rates, as decided by the Supreme Court, the United States had the same power.
HIS VIEWS NOT SOCIALISTIC.
Mr. Dolliver referred to the fact that he had been charged with a tendency towards Socialism. The present matter, he said, that he did not desire to have the government take charge of the business interests of the country. He believed fully in the right of property to protection. Yet, he asserted, "There are just the coming of the time is approaching when the citizens of the United States are going to make inquiry into the right by which some men in a few years make hundreds of millions of dollars, rendering them capable of even overshadowing the national government." and he predicted that if Congress did not agree upon a bill for the regulation of the railroads the country would be called upon to face the problem of government ownership.
During the consideration of the Indian bill Mr. La Follette offered an amendment prohibiting railroad companies from acquiring any of the territorial coal lands. He said that it is impossible to give free competition with carriers owning any commodity and had a letter read from W. B. Johnson, of Ardmore, I. T., declaring that the railroads now have a practical monopoly of the coal business in that Territory.
The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

AFTERMATH OF RACE RIOT

SPRINGFIELD MOB WON'T REST
Third Night of Attacks on Negro Quarters Begins With Setting Fire to a House, Troops Arriving in Time to Prevent Much Damage—Distribution of Machine Guns and Troops All Over the City Depresses Motely, But Bringing Back of Broken—Assaults, Starting Murthering Assault—Typical Instances of Wednesday Night's Mob Outrages.
Springfield, O., March 1.—After a day of quiet from the mob which had laid waste for two nights, this evening was marked by a riot which was more deprecations against the colored population of the city had been planned for to-night. Anticipating that the attack, if made, would be directed against the colored street car line, a squad of soldiers to that locality at 7:30 o'clock. Just before their arrival a crowd of rioters sprang from the house of Pearl Howard, against which they had been directed. The house had been set fire to, but the troops sent in an alarm and the structure was only slightly damaged. The rioters escaped. As a precautionary measure, Colonel Ames has posted 10 machine guns and a company of troops at the court house and jail and the entire square is cut off. An effort was made to-night to secure automobiles to carry troops from one section of the city to another, but they were not enough could be had and wagons have been provided for that purpose.
MILITIAMAN FATALLY HURT.
The distribution of the guns and troops over the city was not without a preliminary effort on the rioters, and with the exception of little affrays which did not amount to much, but little out of the ordinary had happened up to 11 o'clock. A house at High and Main streets was occupied by negroes was fired by rioters but the flames were quelled before they had made great headway. Arthur Ancel, a member of the Xenia militia, was shot by a rioter and fatally hurt to-night. His assailant made an improvised slung shot of a piece of brick wrapped in a handkerchief. The rioter was held in readiness for service here, but the present outlook does not indicate that more will be needed, as the backbone of the riot seems to have been broken.
BRING ACCUSED NEGROES.
Guarded by two companies of the Third Regiment, the prisoners, Edward Dean and Preston Ladd, were brought here from Dayton to-day and taken to the city hospital to be held by the military authorities until they were shot and wounded Monday night by Dean and Ladd. The journey was made in a special car over the Dayton, Springfield and Urbana line. The crowd was very large and the present outlook does not indicate that more will be needed, as the backbone of the riot seems to have been broken.
WIFE OF BENJAMIN AIKEN, CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY IN HIS DEATH, CREATES SENSATION AT PRELIMINARY HEARING IN GEORGIA MURDER CASE.
Washington, Ga., March 1.—The preliminary trial of Mel Adkins, Alex Adkins and Mrs. Benjamin Aiken, all charged with complicity in the killing of Benjamin Aiken on the night of Feb. 11, was held this morning before Judge Samuel Hardman, of Washington city court. A dozen witnesses testified that Mel Adkins had been seen in the direction of Aiken's home. They were in a topped buggy with all curtains up, although there were no signs of disagreeable weather.
The witnesses testified that Mel Adkins had been seen to go to Alex Adkins' home on the same afternoon that Aiken was seriously shot and from ambush, secured two shot guns which were wrapped in an overcoat and drove off in a close buggy.
Mrs. Aiken, wife of the man who was shot, was the last to testify and created a sensation in laying bare the whole plot, which she said was instigated by Mel Adkins to kill her husband, and she said she had been threatened to kill her in the event that she said anything to her husband or any one else about designs he had upon Aiken.
Judge Hardman bound the two Adkins over under \$1,000 bail, each. They were returned to jail in default of bond.
NOT TO STEP IN AT ALGERIAS.
United States Not Among Powers Chiefly Interested—Secretary Root Confers With French Ambassador.
Washington, March 1.—While no immediate break in the conference at Algiers is expected by the government, the negotiations there have reached the stage which, according to the report received here, is the failure of the conference unless there is a change in the attitude of Germany. A long conference is expected to follow in this city the latter part of last November, after which the French ambassador, during which the negotiations at Algiers were the main subject under discussion. It is not unlikely that some of the neutral powers more directly interested in the settlement of the Algerian question, such as Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Russia, will be invited to take part in the conference.
REB MITCHELL HANGED.
Negro Wife-Murderer Pays Death Penalty on Gallows at Windsor.
Windsor, March 1.—Reb Mitchell, the wife-murderer, paid the penalty of death here to-day on the gallows. The crime for which he died was committed on the night of June 12th, 1905, as a result of an altercation with his wife. He knocked her in the head with a table, killing her. He then put the body in an outhouse and burned it, leaving nothing but fragments of the liver, heart and skull to tell the tale of his dastardly deed. He made no statement whatever on the gallows, having some time ago admitted his guilt. He did not flinch but only said he was willing to go.
MURDER'S JOIN EXILES.
Exploiters of the Mutual Life Sell for Europe, Suits Having Previously Been Instituted Against Them.
New York, March 1.—Suits already have been instituted by the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company against former President Richard A. McCurdy, former General Manager Robert McCurdy and the firm of Charles H. Raymond & Co., formerly general agents for the Mutual, according to an announcement made by the board of trustees to-day. These suits were begun some time ago, upon the advice of Joseph H. Choate, Richard A. McCurdy and his family, and L. A. Theobald, who is a family friend of McCurdy, and who is now in Europe to-day on the steamer America.
Judge Parker to Address Mississippi Legislature.
Jackson, Miss., March 1.—Judge Alton B. Parker has accepted an invitation of the Mississippi Legislature, and has agreed to address the body on March 15.

RATE BILL VICTORY SURE

ONLY BIG MEASURE NOT DEAD
Opponents of Railroad Regulation Are Now Almost Ready to Admit That the Senate Will Pass House Bill Without Important Changes, While Philippine Tariff and Statehood Bills and Dominican Treaty Seem to Have Only Chance for Success—House Bill is Accepted of Virtually Nullifying Amendment—Adjournment to be May 1 or Even Earlier.
Washington, March 1.—That the railroad rate bill will be passed by the Senate practically as it came from the House is an admission that the opponents of the measure are almost ready to make. It was admitted to-day that they cannot hope for any assistance from the President in getting an amendment for judicial review of orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The President made this clear to Senators Crane and Spooner to-day. The only hope left to the opponents of the measure is in the Democrats. They have not definitely determined what the party position will be toward such an amendment, but it is admitted that more than half of the minority favor passing the bill exactly as it came from the House.
The railroad rate bill for several days has been regarded as the one measure standing in the way of an early adjournment of Congress. One of the leading Republican Senators, a member of the steering committee, departed to-day that the Philippine tariff bill, the statehood bill and the Santo Domingo treaty are all dead." He qualified his statement concerning the statehood bill by saying that he meant that the friends of the bill could not pass it without the party amendment, providing for the submission to the votes of the people of New Mexico and Arizona, separately, the question whether they should have joint statehood. A poll of the Senate to-day showed that the bill would win 48 to 40, providing the entire vote of the Senate was cast.
A hasty poll of the Senate taken to-day indicates that it brought to a vote the Philippine tariff bill would be defeated by a much larger vote than was found for the Foraker amendment to the statehood bill.
Practically all of the Senate leaders concede that the Santo Domingo treaty had been defeated if brought to a vote and the plan generally favored is to defeat the treaty as early as possible and thus avoid continued discussion of it.
The general programme outlined by Senate Republican leaders, a great amount of expected oratory would be eliminated. These leaders say that Congress will adjourn early, and May 1 has been named as the latest possible date.
BANDIT'S AMAZING FEATS.
After Robbery of Russian Bank Holds Fugitive—Smuggled into Helsingfors, Finland, Chief and Colored Town Hall for Hours, Killing Four and Wounding Many—Subdued by Stream of Water.
Helsingfors, Finland, March 1.—The pursuit of the bandit who last Monday night entered the Russian State bank here, carrying off \$25,000, resulted to-day in another highly dramatic incident and cost four more lives at Tammerfors, where two of the fugitives were cornered. One of the bandits got possession of the bank's powder magazine, and, after firing a shot, he was struck by a stream of water directed by the firemen.
While Commissioner of Police Balushin was examining the two captives, one of them grabbed a revolver from the belt of the other and fired, killing the policeman and wounding another with a big knife, could be overpowered.
BARES PLOT TO KILL HUSBAND.
Wife of Benjamin Aiken, Charged With Complicity in His Death, Creates Sensation at Preliminary Hearing in Georgia Murder Case.
Washington, Ga., March 1.—The preliminary trial of Mel Adkins, Alex Adkins and Mrs. Benjamin Aiken, all charged with complicity in the killing of Benjamin Aiken on the night of Feb. 11, was held this morning before Judge Samuel Hardman, of Washington city court. A dozen witnesses testified that Mel Adkins had been seen in the direction of Aiken's home. They were in a topped buggy with all curtains up, although there were no signs of disagreeable weather.
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\$69,000,000 FOR THE ARMY

STATUE TO DR. J. M. CURRY
WILL IT BE PLACED IN CAPITOL?
Fearing That Opposition May Develop to Placing of Statue of Distinguished Southerner in Statuary Hall—Chief of Engineers Favors 24-Foot Canal From Wilmington to Ocean—Blackburn Files Additional Charges Against Holton—Patterson in Selma Case Concluded—Representative Patterson in Selma Case Concluded.
BY W. A. HILDEBRAND.
Observer Bureau, 1417 G Street N. W., Washington, March 1.
Representative Blackburn has not let up on District Attorney Holton. He filed additional charges to-day in opposition to the confirmation of that official. Mr. Blackburn has not returned to Washington, but he sent the indictment against the officer, who is prosecuting him, to Senator Overman, who filed it with the Judiciary committee. One of the charges is that Mr. Holton falsified his accounts, charging \$4 a day for a hotel bill in Asheville when he spent only \$2. There are other charges, included in which it is alleged that Mr. Holton has not prosecuted a number of persons guilty of violating Federal statutes, because it was not to his interest to do so.
ARGUMENT IN SELMA CONNECTION CASE CONCLUDED.
The argument in the Selma connection case, brought here on appeal by the Atlantic Coast Line, was concluded to-day. Ex-Congressman Woodward opened for North Carolina and was followed by Attorney General Clegg. Ex-Judge Johnston, concluded for the railroad. It was contended by attorneys for the State that the operation of a train by the Coast Line connected with the Southern's train at Selma was necessary for the convenience of the public. The railroad denied the right of the North Carolina corporation commission to do this, placing responsibility for failure to make connection on the Southern Railroad.
AN APPEAL FOR PATTERSON.
Senators Simmons and Overman presented to Postmaster General Cortelyou to-day Dr. R. S. Young and L. T. Hartsell, of Concord, who came here to ask that Postmaster Patterson be removed from the office of his removal on the charge of having permitted the opening of first class mail in the Concord office. Patterson was indicted by the Federal grand jury at Asheville, N. C., on the charge that he removed from office before his trial takes place would prejudice his case. Mr. Cortelyou promised to give the matter his careful consideration.
One of the newspaper correspondents here, who is looking after the interests of a number of Alabama papers, says the Alabama Legislature some time ago passed a joint resolution appropriating funds with which to procure a marble statue of Dr. J. M. Curry, to be placed in the statuary hall at the Capitol. The sculptor, one of the best known in New York, has completed his work, and some fear has arisen over the probability of some objection being raised against the placing of the statue in the hall, where so many of the States are represented. During the civil war Dr. Curry, who was so well known in North Carolina, served on the staff of both Governor Johnson, and Gen. Sherman and the fear is that some may object to the placing of a statue of this well-known Confederate in the National Capitol.
THE INEVITABLE BILL.
No one ever knows what is going to happen. After so many statesmen got sat upon last session it was not surprising that some members should come forward with bills to restrict representation in the States where the negro has been disfranchised, but Representative Keifer, of Ohio, the former Speaker of the House has come forward with a bill to restrict representation in the States where the negro has been disfranchised, but Representative Keifer, of Ohio, the former Speaker of the House has come forward with a bill to restrict representation in the States where the negro has been disfranchised, but Representative Keifer, of Ohio, the former Speaker of the House has come forward with a bill to restrict representation in the States where the negro has been disfranchised.
FAVORS 24-FOOT CANAL.
In the course of a letter from the acting Secretary of War, transmitting with a letter from chief of engineers, a report of an examination of Cape Fear river, at and below Wilmington, these statements are made:
"In view of the fact that the commerce and its rapid increase, and particularly in view of its high value and consequent importance, it is my opinion that the adoption of the 24-foot project given on pages 4 and 5 hereof is fully warranted by the facts. The project is based according to its value instead of its tonnage even a considerable greater expenditure by the general government would appear to be justified."
It may be noted that the principal item of Wilmington's commerce is cotton, which is distinctly a high-priced product. There are comparatively few articles, except manufactured goods and the higher priced metals, that are produced in the State. The matter of value is mentioned because of its apparent importance. One ton of cotton yields more profits to a greater number of people than many tons of products of the same value (cotton, iron, coal, lumber, cement, grains, sugar, cattle, etc.). Hence more benefits to more people would result from the providing transportation facilities for cotton than for many other products of the same value of the cheaper products.
Another point that seems worthy of mention is that practically all of the cotton and most of the rest of Wilmington's outgoing freight go abroad. The table in paragraph 11 shows that the wealth of the United States than the same products moved from one portion of the country to another. Furthermore, the relative proportion of foreign to coastwise commerce seems to be more valuable, pound for pound, than the foreign commerce is usually carried in deep-draft vessels, and hence needs deeper water than most of the coastwise freight. In Wilmington's commerce this proportion is large.
The table in paragraph 11 shows that the tonnage responded promptly to the adoption of the 20-foot project. The increase in the first five years was about 50 per cent. If another channel is projected of the same depth, the increase, 34 feet would prove inadequate before it could be secured.
To summarize: It is my opinion that the commerce of Wilmington, N. C., the cost of a 24-foot channel from Wilmington to the ocean, if the commerce should be followed by a channel should be substituted for the existing mooring dolphins already in place.
Contributed by the Wilmington Daily Star, March 1.—The following confirmed the following: North Carolina—R. H. Harris, of Raleigh, D. C. Pearson, of Charlotte, N. C., and five children.

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BY W. A. HILDEBRAND.
Observer Bureau, 1417 G Street N. W., Washington, March 1.
Representative Blackburn has not let up on District Attorney Holton. He filed additional charges to-day in opposition to the confirmation of that official. Mr. Blackburn has not returned to Washington, but he sent the indictment against the officer, who is prosecuting him, to Senator Overman, who filed it with the Judiciary committee. One of the charges is that Mr. Holton falsified his accounts, charging \$4 a day for a hotel bill in Asheville when he spent only \$2. There are other charges, included in which it is alleged that Mr. Holton has not prosecuted a number of persons guilty of violating Federal statutes, because it was not to his interest to do so.
ARGUMENT IN SELMA CONNECTION CASE CONCLUDED.
The argument in the Selma connection case, brought here on appeal by the Atlantic Coast Line, was concluded to-day. Ex-Congressman Woodward opened for North Carolina and was followed by Attorney General Clegg. Ex-Judge Johnston, concluded for the railroad. It was contended by attorneys for the State that the operation of a train by the Coast Line connected with the Southern's train at Selma was necessary for the convenience of the public. The railroad denied the right of the North Carolina corporation commission to do this, placing responsibility for failure to make connection on the Southern Railroad.
AN APPEAL FOR PATTERSON.
Senators Simmons and Overman presented to Postmaster General Cortelyou to-day Dr. R. S. Young and L. T. Hartsell, of Concord, who came here to ask that Postmaster Patterson be removed from the office of his removal on the charge of having permitted the opening of first class mail in the Concord office. Patterson was indicted by the Federal grand jury at Asheville, N. C., on the charge that he removed from office before his trial takes place would prejudice his case. Mr. Cortelyou promised to give the matter his careful consideration.
One of the newspaper correspondents here, who is looking after the interests of a number of Alabama papers, says the Alabama Legislature some time ago passed a joint resolution appropriating funds with which to procure a marble statue of Dr. J. M. Curry, to be placed in the statuary hall at the Capitol. The sculptor, one of the best known in New York, has completed his work, and some fear has arisen over the probability of some objection being raised against the placing of the statue in the hall, where so many of the States are represented. During the civil war Dr. Curry, who was so well known in North Carolina, served on the staff of both Governor Johnson, and Gen. Sherman and the fear is that some may object to the placing of a statue of this well-known Confederate in the National Capitol.
THE INEVITABLE BILL.
No one ever knows what is going to happen. After so many statesmen got sat upon last session it was not surprising that some members should come forward with bills to restrict representation in the States where the negro has been disfranchised, but Representative Keifer, of Ohio, the former Speaker of the House has come forward with a bill to restrict representation in the States where the negro has been disfranchised, but Representative Keifer, of Ohio, the former Speaker of the House has come forward with a bill to restrict representation in the States where the negro has been disfranchised.
FAVORS 24-FOOT CANAL.
In the course of a letter from the acting Secretary of War, transmitting with a letter from chief of engineers, a report of an examination of Cape Fear river, at and below Wilmington, these statements are made:
"In view of the fact that the commerce and its rapid increase, and particularly in view of its high value and consequent importance, it is my opinion that the adoption of the 24-foot project given on pages 4 and 5 hereof is fully warranted by the facts. The project is based according to its value instead of its tonnage even a considerable greater expenditure by the general government would appear to be justified."
It may be noted that the principal item of Wilmington's commerce is cotton, which is distinctly a high-priced product. There are comparatively few articles, except manufactured goods and the higher priced metals, that are produced in the State. The matter of value is mentioned because of its apparent importance. One ton of cotton yields more profits to a greater number of people than many tons of products of the same value (cotton, iron, coal, lumber, cement, grains, sugar, cattle, etc.). Hence more benefits to more people would result from the providing transportation facilities for cotton than for many other products of the same value of the cheaper products.
Another point that seems worthy of mention is that practically all of the cotton and most of the rest of Wilmington's outgoing freight go abroad. The table in paragraph 11 shows that the wealth of the United States than the same products moved from one portion of the country to another. Furthermore, the relative proportion of foreign to coastwise commerce seems to be more valuable, pound for pound, than the foreign commerce is usually carried in deep-draft vessels, and hence needs deeper water than most of the coastwise freight. In Wilmington's commerce this proportion is large.
The table in paragraph 11 shows that the tonnage responded promptly to the adoption of the 20-foot project. The increase in the first five years was about 50 per cent. If another channel is projected of the same depth, the increase, 34 feet would prove inadequate before it could be secured.
To summarize: It is my opinion that the commerce of Wilmington, N. C., the cost of a 24-foot channel from Wilmington to the ocean, if the commerce should be followed by a channel should be substituted for the existing mooring dolphins already in place.
Contributed by the Wilmington Daily Star, March 1.—The following confirmed the following: North Carolina—R. H. Harris, of Raleigh, D. C. Pearson, of Charlotte, N. C., and five children.