

MONIES GIVEN SIX YEARS

SENSATIONAL STATEMENT

FRANCIS JONES IN HIS FALL

James E. Boyd yesterday sentenced Francis H. Jones, the alleged embezzler of the Charlotte National Bank, to a term of six years in the State Prison for a sensational statement in which he told the story of his fall and how he got into the prison.

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It was absolutely necessary that he should be gotten to the hospital, and the doctor thought that by several months' treatment there he might be cured. She made this appeal to me in the strongest possible manner, an appeal which a man could hardly refuse. I had my duty to the bank first, but still an equally strong one was my duty to my mother, it seemed to me at that time. In short, it was a situation which it was hard for a man to turn down.

Q.—What did you do?  
A.—I resorted to speculation.  
Q.—How?  
A.—Well, do you mean with whom?  
Q.—No, did you buy or sell some sort of stock—cotton?  
A.—I bought some cotton. My first venture was successful and then I made enough money on that to tide me over for a few months, and to take care of any pressing obligations which came upon me at that time.

Q.—What did you now do with the money that you made from this operation?  
A.—It all went, nearly all of it, to my father, and the balance to take care of some pressing obligations that I had then.  
Q.—That only carried me for a while. My father had not gotten out of the hospital still, and it became necessary for me to raise some more money. I was at that time paying all of his expenses in the hospital and a good part of my mother's expenses at home. I resorted again to the same thing, speculation, in the hopes that I might be able to make enough to tide things over and get me in good shape. But from that time on it went against me, and when it did go against me it went so suddenly, it was entirely beyond me before I could even have a chance to get out or recover myself in any way.

Q.—How did you use the bank's money?  
A.—Yes, sir.  
HE HAD TAKEN THE FIRST STEP.  
Q.—Was there ever a time from that time on that you got near enough, by speculation or otherwise, to shore up to get out?  
A.—No, there never was a time from that time on where I was anywhere near enough to get out in any way, shape or form.

Q.—What salary were you making at that time?  
A.—At that time I was making \$1,300.  
Q.—\$1,300? What family did you have?  
A.—A wife and three children.  
Q.—Well, Mr. Jones, why did you keep up this speculation after you found out it was going against you?  
A.—The reason is that it was the only possible hope for me ever to get straight again. If I had lived 50 years with moderately good luck, the same luck that the ordinary man has, I never could have gotten straight and taken care of my family, and it was the only possible solution.

GRASPING AT A STRAW.  
Q.—You were simply grasping at a straw?  
A.—Yes, sir, I was simply grasping at a straw from that time on.  
Q.—How did you carry the shortage that arose from the use of the money at the bank? How did you carry these shortages and keep the auditor and bank examiner from discovering these shortages?  
A.—They were carried from day to day. I usually knew when the bank examiners were coming, and in fact always knew just when the bank examiner was coming in and the day he was there I would cover up the shortages by making the adding machine lists as much more as I knew the cash balanced; in other words, I would put an amount into each one of these lists which did not show up in the total. In each one of those totals, I would make them from \$2,000 to \$5,000 in each one of the bank entries, and I would make up the shortage would be at that time.

Q.—When did all this commence, Mr. Jones? When did you finally leave the bank?  
A.—The 16th of March.  
Q.—The 16th of March of this year?  
A.—Yes, sir.  
Q.—State the conditions under which you left the bank, everything about it.  
CRASH COMES IN MARCH.  
A.—Well, we were at that time carrying a very great, a very heavy line of stocks which we had bought, and on the 14th and the 15th of March a very severe break in the market came, and the calls from the brokers were so strong I saw it was absolutely impossible to carry it on longer, that if it went that way many days longer there wouldn't be any cash to carry, and it was absolutely impossible to cover it up any longer.

Q.—You were carrying a large amount of stocks, you say?  
A.—Yes, sir.  
Q.—How much money went out on the two or three days immediately just before you left, Mr. Jones?  
A.—Well, I don't know exactly what that was—\$20,000 to \$25,000.  
Q.—Twenty or \$25,000.  
A.—I have no accurate figures.  
Q.—When did you leave? What time?  
A.—I left at 7 o'clock, over the Seaboard, on the night of the 16th of March.

LEFT WITH ONLY \$7,000.  
Q.—Did you take any of the bank's money with you?  
A.—Yes, sir, I took \$7,000.  
Q.—How much was in the bank in cash at the time you left?  
A.—I left about \$20,000 in available cash in the bank.  
Q.—You took \$7,000 and left about \$20,000?  
A.—Yes, \$9,000 in currency, \$5,000 in gold, and about \$6,000 in silver. Those figures are approximate, but they are very nearly correct.

Q.—Was that such an amount of money, Mr. Jones, that you left in the bank was probably be sufficient for the bank to do business?  
A.—Yes, on Monday, for money was always coming in very freely on Monday.  
Q.—Did you have any purpose to break or destroy the bank?  
A.—It was my intention not to do so. I had already hurt them as much as I was willing to do, I took just what I thought to be enough to get me away and get me so I could settle myself and find out what I wanted to do.

Q.—Well, what did you do with that money?  
A.—I took it with me.  
Q.—Why had there not been, Mr. Jones?  
A.—Because I had been carrying it.

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Q.—The Charlotte National Bank?  
A.—The Charlotte National Bank.  
Q.—Do you know how much approximately you spent on your trip?  
A.—Yes, sir; about \$2,000.  
Q.—You know about how many miles you traveled?  
A.—Something over 10,000 miles.  
Q.—Do you know how many States you went to?  
A.—Twenty-six States.  
Q.—When did you decide to come back?  
A.—About 10 days after I left here.

Q.—What did you do in consequence of your decision?  
A.—I immediately wrote to a friend here, Dr. C. B. Stephenson, and asked him to tell me something about the condition of my wife. I had left her sick and didn't know what her condition was at that time, and wanted to find out how she was before I attempted to communicate with her. I got a reply from him in about 12 days after I left here saying that while she had been very much prostrated, she was very much better at that time. I immediately wrote to her and told her of my purpose to return. As soon as I heard from her, I wrote her that I was coming home.

Q.—Where were you when you got that letter?  
A.—I was in Los Angeles.  
Q.—What did you do?  
THE APPOINTMENT MADE.  
A.—I immediately wrote to her to find out just when the Federal Court would be in session. I wanted to find out just what the lay of the land was, what was being done in the case, and whether anything had been done or not. I wanted to get back.

Q.—Did you make an appointment for a meeting?  
A.—I made an appointment with Dr. Stephenson to meet me in Apalachicola, Florida, to bring a reply to a letter which I wrote my wife, and also to be able to tell me anything else that she could in regard to the case.  
Q.—On what date?  
A.—On the 8th of May.  
Q.—Well, did you meet her there?  
A.—I met my wife there.  
Q.—How did you happen to come back here?  
A.—My wife came down.

Q.—When got there on the night of the 7th, and some time during the day of the 7th, about 8 o'clock, I saw her.  
A.—I met her on the wharf, where the boats land.  
Q.—How did you come back?  
A.—I left there the following day.  
Q.—What sort of disguise did you go under, Mr. Jones, while you were away?  
A.—No disguise whatever, sir.  
Q.—Did you see any Charlotte people?  
A.—I did in New Orleans, and did in Birmingham the day after I left here. None of them saw me except in New Orleans. A gentleman in New Orleans I saw and recognized.

Q.—Well, Mr. Jones, in that second venture that you made in your speculations, did you ever make anything from that on in consequence?  
A.—No, sir.  
JONES DETAILS HIS LOSSES.  
Q.—How much did the first speculation involve—What loss?  
A.—The first speculation in which I lost?  
Q.—Yes.  
Q.—The first one was \$1,000. The next one I lost \$13,500, on it.  
Q.—With whom was that, Mr. Jones?  
A.—The first one was with C. B. Bell. The next was with Mr. D. A. Hurley.

Q.—How much did you lose with Mr. Hurley?  
A.—\$13,500.  
Q.—Whom was your next with?  
A.—The next was \$5,000 with Bell & Fonville.  
Q.—What was your next?  
A.—The next was \$5,000 with M. J. Sage & Co., which amount we had put up with them when they failed.  
Q.—They failed, and that carried the \$5,000 you had put up as margins?  
A.—Yes, sir.  
Q.—Well, the next amount?  
A.—The next amount was \$5,000 paid to Mr. O. P. Heath on his balance.

Q.—Paid to Mr. O. P. Heath, how did it happen to be paid to Mr. O. P. Heath?  
A.—Balance Bell & Fonville owed O. P. Heath when I came connected with them.  
Q.—Was it an amount you had lost in any way?  
A.—No, an amount which they owed him on open account that I knew nothing about when I went into the agreement with him.

Q.—How much did that make in all, the total loss up to that time?  
A.—About how much?  
TOTAL LOSS BETWEEN \$70,000 AND \$75,000.  
A.—That was about \$30,000, between \$30,000 and \$35,000.  
Q.—When was your next loss?  
A.—Well, there was \$4,500, money which I furnished to Mr. Fonville, in opening up the business in Fort Mill and Rock Hill.

Q.—What was the next amount you lost?  
A.—\$1,000, paid to Mr. B. D. Springs.  
Q.—Was that of your debt?  
A.—No, sir.  
Q.—Whose debt was that?  
A.—The same as Mr. O. P. Heath's.  
Q.—What was your next loss?  
A.—All the balance went to V. P. Randolph & Co.  
Q.—Will you give an estimate of the amount through V. P. Randolph & Co.  
A.—About \$37,000.  
Q.—Who were brokers in Philadelphia, represented in Fort Mill by Mr. Fonville.

Q.—Do you remember what your statement in the bank which you were required to give from day to day, showed the cash balance, or showed the cash on hand to be in the bank on Saturday the 16th?  
A.—About \$41,000.  
Q.—Was there that much money there?  
A.—No, sir.  
A FALSE STATEMENT.  
Q.—Not anything like that much money there?  
A.—Not anything like, and had not been for some time.

Q.—Why had there not been, Mr. Jones?  
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BOYCE BELL IS INDICTED

FRANCIS JONES INCRIMINATES HIM

Francis H. Jones in his sensational statement yesterday incriminated Boyce Bell, formerly of Charlotte, and formerly a member of the brokerage firm of Bell & Fonville, now living on his farm seven miles south of Charlotte, as under a bond of \$5,000 to appear for a preliminary trial before United States Commissioner Cobb at 9 o'clock this morning. The warrant was served on him last night by Deputy Marshal Ed Milikan, the bond being arranged after a partial preliminary hearing, at which Jones made a statement which incriminated him.

Hardly a score of spectators were gathered in the small district attorney's office to the east of the Federal court room at 9 o'clock last night when another was added to the notable scenes of the day. In the company were United States Commissioner J. W. Cobb, District Attorney Holton, Assistant Attorney Coble, Messrs. Hugh W. Harris, counsel for Mr. Bell, Crawford D. Bennett, counsel for Jones, John A. McRae, counsel for Fonville, Francis H. Jones, the convicted, and Boyce Bell, the accused, together with a few friends, and the representatives of the press. His story, his second statement of the day, detailing the transactions of Bell & Fonville with him and with the Charlotte National Bank of all the group of men who talked, smoked and laughed, he alone never smiled. He was universally addressed and referred to as "Mr. Jones," though there was a curious incongruity occasionally when some one would speak of taking "Mr. Jones to the penitentiary." He smoked two cigars after giving his testimony.

When the question of holding the preliminary trial at once was broached, Mr. Hugh W. Harris objected. He had been informed of the case here, but only within the last hour and was entirely unprepared. He had been retained because he was the family counsel, though not usually appearing in criminal cases. Mr. Holton desired to take Jones' statement, so that there might be something tenable on which the accused might be held. All arrangements for the trip to Atlanta, he said, had been made and berths provided for the prisoners. Mr. Harris, however, demurred on the ground that he would wish to cross-examine the witness at greater length and to more advantage than would be possible on present information. It was finally agreed that the statement should be taken, but that Jones should be held until this morning when, as a continuation of the session at 9 o'clock this morning the trial will be continued.

District Attorney Holton then opened up and the following testimony was elicited:  
"State what, if anything, you know relative to the willful misapplication of the funds of the Charlotte National Bank, involving the defendant Bell? Or false entries in connection therewith?"  
"The connection began about the 1st of May, 1906. For me to meet them at the Colonial Club one afternoon, which I did. They had this proposition to make me, Mr. Fonville had been working in Rock Hill when Mr. D. A. Hurley, Mr. Bell represented Mr. Bell in Charlotte. When Mr. Hurley sold out in Rock Hill the firm of Bell & Fonville was formed in Charlotte and these gentlemen invited me to that meeting that they had come to Charlotte with some money, but instead of depending upon their commissions for profit, they had speculated themselves and had lost what money they had, and stated that they wanted some one to furnish some capital on which to run their business. They stated to me at that time that they had no liability and that all trades were fully margined at that time. I at first refused to go into partnership with them, but after considering the matter and knowing just the position I was in at that time I finally agreed to go in with them and furnish what capital was necessary, stating at the time, however, that the capital was not mine and would have to be taken from the funds of the Charlotte National Bank. Mr. Fonville stated to me that he did not think it would require more than three to five thousand dollars to put the business on its feet, where we would be able to make large profits. The agreement was thoroughly understood between us three and just a few days after the agreement was entered into and some money had been advanced to them they came to me with the information that they owed Mr. O. P. Heath five thousand dollars for a balance which was due him on their book previous to the time of this agreement. Mr. Heath was urging payment of this amount and they thought that to avoid any possible publicity that they had better pay Mr. Heath this money which we did on the following morning after this conversation.

Q.—"How did you get it to pay?"  
A.—"Mr. Bell came to the bank and I gave him the currency."  
Q.—"How did he secure it?"  
A.—"He gave me the check signed by Bell & Fonville payable to cash for \$5,000, which check I immediately destroyed."

Q.—"Was that check deposited to their credit?"  
A.—"He passed in the check to make it appear that he had given me something for the \$5,000."  
Q.—"Did you receive the money on the books of the bank in reference to that transaction to indicate their connection?"  
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than two or three hundred dollars—a small amount."  
Q.—"Was that the first money they got out of the bank?"  
A.—"No, sir, I had furnished them some money previous to this."  
Q.—"What amount?"  
A.—"Can't say exactly, probably \$5,500."  
Q.—"Did you make any entry of that in the books of the bank, showing their connection?"  
A.—"None whatever."  
Q.—"Did they give you any security whatever for that money?"  
A.—"None at all."  
Q.—"How did you make the books of the bank balance after having torn that check up?"  
A.—"I hid that by padding the amount of checks on some of the other city banks or by counting it as currency."  
Q.—"Passing over the transactions, if any, to September, did you advance them any additional sums?"  
A.—"Advancements were made in small amounts ranging from \$500 to \$3,000 all along from the time of the agreement in May until the time of the deposit of the twelve thousand dollar check in November or December. That was the last transaction with which Mr. Bell was connected."  
A.—"Do you remember a check of \$12,000 coming into the bank in the month of October which was endorsed by Bell & Fonville?"  
A.—"Yes, sir."  
Q.—"And placed to their credit in the bank?"  
A.—"I don't remember whether it was placed to their credit or went to reduce the shortage in the bank. Whichever way it was done it reduced their indebtedness."  
Q.—"What was the amount of the indebtedness at that time?"  
A.—"My recollection is it was about \$18,000."  
Q.—"How did that accrue?"  
A.—"From the money which we had been advancing from time to time."  
Q.—"Do I understand that Mr. Bell was connected only with the first transaction detailed?"  
A.—"He was connected as long as the accounts on the books of the Charlotte National Bank ran in the name of Bell & Fonville."  
Q.—"Do you remember a transaction of \$8,000 which was advanced to the bucket shop in the name of Bell?"  
A.—"I don't remember that. There was only one \$5,000 transaction and that was my own before these gentlemen went into business. It was transferred from Mr. D. A. Hurley, of Rock Hill, to Bell & Fonville, of Charlotte."  
Q.—"Do you remember a transaction of \$8,000, in which Mr. Bell deposited \$2,500 or \$2,600 upon which advances were made to the bucket shop of \$5,500, about one month before the \$12,000 check came in?"  
A.—"I don't remember that specifically. The only way I could get at that would be by reference to the books."  
Q.—"Do you know what advances they received in return the \$12,000 check. How much was put in, in other words?"  
A.—"Something like \$8,000 or \$9,000."  
Q.—"How did they get hold of that money?"  
A.—"The money was advanced to Mr. Fonville whenever he called for it, in different amounts."  
Q.—"The \$12,000, as I understand you, closed out the transactions of Mr. Bell & Fonville?"  
A.—"It did."  
Q.—"What was the total amount advanced to Bell & Fonville from the time you made the agreement in May until the \$12,000 check was deposited?"  
A.—"The total shortage at the time Mr. Bell got out was something like \$12,000. The amount advanced I would say was something like \$30,000. They at times returned some money."  
Q.—"Do I understand you to say that they came out square with the bank?"  
A.—"No, when Mr. Bell's connection with the firm ceased they were about \$12,000 short."  
Q.—"That'll do," said the district attorney, and the examination with its sensational developments, was an end. After a delay of a few minutes the remaining formalities were dispensed with and the trial of Bell was begun.

The arrest of Boyce Bell came at the culmination of a sensational investigation of the warships by the military. Great masses of troops are to-day policing the streets of Petersburg.

To-day a proclamation was issued by the liberal and anti-government parties, following the dissolution of the Douma. When the circulars have been read by the people a reaction is expected against the government.

A strike is expected to be the first resort of the revolutionaries. To-day the leaders of the working men in secret sessions are planning to call out their followers.

The Czar has assembled 50,000 troops at Warsaw because of a threatened revolt against the government in Poland. To-day the police are searching all houses indiscriminately. The dissolution of the Russian Douma, and the promulgation of the new franchise edict has practically disfranchised the masses, who are revoluting a tremendous uprising and revolution.

Asbury Still at Large.  
Wanted for The Observer.  
Concord, June 17.—Edward Asbury, the young man who yesterday slew Daniel Overcash in the upper edge of Cabarrus county, is still at large, though a rumor is current to the effect that Asbury had been traced to Popotown settlement in the extreme western section of the county and there disappeared among his friends.

It is only a few years since Ed. Asbury was acquitted for killing his father, Jim Asbury, a noted blockader and bad man.

Bad Blood Leads to Killing.  
Columbus, Ga., June 17.—Fred Askew used a shotgun on his brother-in-law, Spring Smith, killing him in the beach, Spring neighborhood in Harris county yesterday. Smith married Askew's sister about one year ago. Bad blood is alleged to have existed between the men for some time.

A second report received to-night says that the killing of Smith by Askew was entirely accidental, a pistol being discharged while Askew was handling it, and that there will be no prosecution.

Bridge Collapse Injures Men.  
Chattanooga, Tenn., June 17.—A partial collapse of the new bridge over the Tennessee river at Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday afternoon injured several men.

High Point, June 17.—A young man, colored, was found dead in the woods east of High Point, N. C., yesterday afternoon. He had been shot and had not been seen since he was last seen.

Body of Oscar Brown Found.  
Near High Point Monday.  
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VAN RIPER ON THE STAND

Entered Into Agreement With the Former Assistant Statistician and F. A. Peckham Giving Them Two-Thirds of Any Profits Derived on Points Supplied by Holmes—\$167,000 Cleared Up in November, 1904.  
Washington, June 17.—In Louis H. Van Riper, a New York broker, the government to-day introduced the first witness in the trial of Edwin H. Holmes, Jr., who has directly connected Holmes with the premature divulgence of the information in which the cotton crops of the Agricultural Department are based. Mr. Van Riper was on the stand all day and the direct examination had not been concluded when the court adjourned, making it probable that he will monopolize the attention of the court to-morrow. He said that he had met Holmes in 1904 through F. A. Peckham, and that he had agreed to give them two-thirds of any profits that might be derived through stock deals made on points supplied by Holmes. He then told how Holmes had kept his part of the agreement by giving out information a day in advance of the appearance of the official report; quoted figures to show the degree of accuracy of the information supplied, and related instances in which Holmes had been paid money through Messrs. Haas & Peckham. He said that \$167,000 had been cleared up on the information secured in advance of the report for November 1904. He also testified that Holmes had agreed to keep him informed of the plans of other cotton brokers and told him in the end a regular partnership had been formed in which Holmes was one of five members.

Mr. Van Riper said that after first meeting Haas and Peckham in Washington he had seen them in Chicago in company with Holmes, and afterwards in St. Louis. They had considerable conversation at both places concerning operations in cotton with the result that they began selling cotton in November and continued the process until the December report was issued. He had generally operated on the strength of the representations of Haas, who was supposed to be in frequent conference with Holmes, and indicated a very bullish condition. He had dealt through a number of brokers in the November transactions and had been successful to the extent of about \$167,000. Of this amount \$57,000 was divided with Haas and Peckham, Haas taking half and Peckham a fourth of the amount. Part of Haas' share was paid in cash.

"What did Haas do with the cash?"  
"He paid it to Holmes."  
"When and where?"  
"In the office at that time."  
"Did he pay it to you?"  
"No, he paid it to the prosecution, brought out from the witness, the facts concerning the organization of the brokerage firm of L. H. Mercer & Co. He said that while the names of only Mercer and Peckham appear in the articles of agreement, Holmes, Haas and himself were equal partners with the other two. As the working capital of this firm, \$25,000 of the money secured in the November deal was used. Part of the money made in that deal was reinvested in December on the strength of Haas' forecast of the cotton market report and \$48,000 had been realized as profit. One-fourth of this amount was paid to Haas in currency and by him turned over to Holmes.

In December, 1904, the firm was dissolved and Van Riper testified that \$33,232 had been paid to Haas in checks in currency.  
"What was the same amount to you?"  
"It was in currency."  
"What was the total amount advanced to Bell & Fonville from the time you made the agreement in May until the \$12,000 check was deposited?"  
"The total shortage at the time Mr. Bell got out was something like \$12,000. The amount advanced I would say was something like \$30,000. They at times returned some money."  
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"That'll do," said the district attorney, and the examination with its sensational developments, was an end. After a delay of a few minutes the remaining formalities were dispensed with and the trial of Bell was begun.

The arrest of Boyce Bell came at the culmination of a sensational investigation of the warships by the military. Great masses of troops are to-day policing the streets of Petersburg.

To-day a proclamation was issued by the liberal and anti-government parties, following the dissolution of the Douma. When the circulars have been read by the people a reaction is expected against the government.

A strike is expected to be the first resort of the revolutionaries. To-day the leaders of the working men in secret sessions are planning to call out their followers.

The Czar has assembled 50,000 troops at Warsaw because of a threatened revolt against the government in Poland. To-day the police are searching all houses indiscriminately. The dissolution of the Russian Douma, and the promulgation of the new franchise edict has practically disfranchised the masses, who are revoluting a tremendous uprising and revolution.

Asbury Still at Large.  
Wanted for The Observer.  
Concord, June 17.—Edward Asbury, the young man who yesterday slew Daniel Overcash in the upper edge of Cabarrus county, is still at large, though a rumor is current to the effect that Asbury had been traced to Popotown settlement in the extreme western section of the county and there disappeared among his friends.

It is only a few years since Ed. Asbury was acquitted for killing his father, Jim Asbury, a noted blockader and bad man.

Bad Blood Leads to Killing.  
Columbus, Ga., June 17.—Fred Askew used a shotgun on his brother-in-law, Spring Smith, killing him in the beach, Spring neighborhood in Harris county yesterday. Smith married Askew's sister about one year ago. Bad blood is alleged to have existed between the men for some time.

A second report received to-night says that the killing of Smith by Askew was entirely accidental, a pistol being discharged while Askew was handling it, and that there will be no prosecution.

Bridge Collapse Injures Men.  
Chattanooga, Tenn., June 17.—A partial collapse of the new bridge over the Tennessee river at Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday afternoon injured several men.

High Point, June 17.—A young man, colored, was found dead in the woods east of High Point, N. C., yesterday afternoon. He had been shot and had not been seen since he was last seen.

THREE BODIES

SEVEN ARE KEPT IN THE  
Fears Now Entertained  
of a Fatal Epidemic  
Hampton Roads, Va.,  
Recovered—Three Bodies  
Those of Midshipmen  
North Carolina, and  
and Holcomb, of  
Chambers Bay, Va.,  
From Scene of Tragedy  
Later as Bodies Had  
stated as Remains  
Scout.

Newport News, Va., June 17.—In full naval uniforms and hands fearfully mangled, the bodies of three Midshipmen of the Virginia, class of 1884, were found in Chesapeake Bay, F. P. Holcomb, of the Virginia, class of 1884, was identified as that of Midshipman Holcomb, who was aboard the Potomac when it was sunk.

The bodies of four of the drowned in the Minnesota, week ago to-night, were found in the bodies of three men and four women, including and launches and the searching the lower bay for them.

ALL MAY NEVER BE  
On account of the fact that the bodies found to-day had drifted miles from the scene of the disaster, it is feared that they will never be found. Other bodies were picked up in the bay, but the Midshipman Holcomb was quickly seaward when it was carried past the capes into the ocean, are this.

The identification of the bodies confirmed on board the Minnesota.

SCHMITZ OUSTED FROM  
Owing to Incarceration in Jail Following Conviction, Only Charge He is Now to Perform Duties as Mayor of San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 17.—Schmitz was formally removed from office by the supervisors meeting this afternoon.

James Gallagher was named mayor in his place. The first step in the graft prosecution in the city plan to restore government in San Francisco, on which Mayor Schmitz moved is that, owing to conviction in the county jail, he no longer able to perform duties.

Gallagher will not hold office for acting mayor for a few days. The resignation of certain member of the board of supervisors will make room for appointment of a responsible officer who will take Gallagher's place.

The cases against Freshman, General Manager of the chief counsel Ford and Counsel Abbot of the United States, for bribery of judges, called for before Judge in hearing of motion to set aside dictations.

DROWNED IN SALEDRA  
Man Wanted at