

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

NICARAGUA WILL PAY

BUT SHE ASKS FIFTEEN DAYS' TIME IN WHICH TO SETTLE THE CLAIM.

TROOPS MUST BE WITHDRAWN.

Great Britain's Answer Has Not Yet Been Given to This Proposition--The Situation Discussed Yesterday in a Cabinet Meeting--Wax Jettels Were Sent to Corinto to Protect American Interests in the Nicaraguan Canal--All Now Quiet.

LONDON, April 30.—Managua, Nicaragua, advises that President Zelaya and his cabinet will agree to pay the \$7,500,000 smart money demanded by Great Britain in London within fifteen days, but ask as a further condition that the British ships be first taken out of the harbor of Corinto. This preliminary is strongly insisted upon on account of the condition of feeling in the country which otherwise might render compliance with the ultimatum, even in its modified form, impossible. Great Britain's answer to the request has not been given.

Situation Discussed by the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The action of Secretary Herbert in ordering the Alert and the Atlanta to Nicaragua posts was based, as stated by Mr. Herbert yesterday, on the reports in the newspapers of civil strife over the British occupation of Corinto, but it should be added that Hon. Warner Miller, president of the Nicaragua Canal Company, was mainly instrumental in causing such positive steps to be taken. Mr. Miller impressed on Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert the danger that existed to the canal property in the event of a revolution, and no delay was lost in sending telegraphic orders to the two naval vessels after Mr. Miller had thoroughly explained his view of the situation.

In the event that the expected revolution should occur and should centre in the vicinity of the canal, marines and blue jackets will be landed from the United States ships to give protection to the property. This course has been decided on and was frankly admitted by officials.

There is no direct treaty stipulation permitting the United States to land troops on Nicaraguan soil, although the Clayton-Bulwer treaty allows Great Britain and this country to act in that regard through mutual consent, but the principle has been established by this government, and it has never been questioned that American troops can be landed on Nicaraguan territory to protect the interests of American citizens in the canal property. In this connection, it is interesting to note that instructions will be sent to the commander of the Montgomery, which will convey the canal commission from Mobile to Greytown, to send a guard with the commissioners when they go ashore in pursuance of their duty.

Prior to going to the cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Gresham did not see the Nicaraguan minister or any other person concerned in the present trouble at Corinto. To-day's cabinet meeting lasted an hour and a half. All the cabinet officers were present except Secretary Smith.

Among the matters discussed were the instructions to the Bering Sea fleet. The instructions were presented by Secretary Carlisle. They will be telegraphed to Capt. Cooper, of the revenue cutter Rush, the commander of the patrol fleet.

COLLECTOR CARTER VERY ILL.

Trial of Jesse Sumner for a Double Murder Postponed.

Special to the News and Observer.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 30.—In the Circuit Criminal Court to-day, after refusing a motion for removal, Judge Jones granted a continuance to July term of the case against Jesse Sumner, indicted for the murder of Ernest Sumner and Charlie West.

Collector Carter, who is suffering from heart trouble induced by overwork, though slightly better this evening, is an exceedingly sick man. Drs. J. A. Watson and S. Westray battle are attending him.

The Odd Fellows held their anniversary celebration to-night. Hon. John F. Bruton, of Wilson, delivered the address.

The Fusionists, in a meeting composed mostly of Republicans, to-night nominated a citizen's ticket to be voted for next Monday. John W. Starnes was named for mayor, and Jas. L. Wagner, Wiley B. Brown, Dr. D. T. Millard and Gay Green for aldermen.

COLORED PREACHER KILLED.

He was Found Dead on the Railroad About a 100 Yards from his House.

Special to the News and Observer.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., April 29.—Guilford Pittman, a colored preacher, was murdered Saturday night by William Mitchell, colored, who is also said to be a preacher. Nothing was known of it till Sunday morning, when Pittman was found on the Nashville Railroad, several hundred yards from the station.

Mrs. Pembleton, of Norfolk, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Divine.

A Two-Masted Schooner Ashore.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., April 30.—The two-masted schooner, Henry Parker, in ballast from New York to Norfolk, went ashore this afternoon four miles southwest of Smith Island. No prospect of getting her off. A crew of six men were saved by the life-saving service.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

New Officers Chosen and Colors Selected for State Badges.

Special to the News and Observer.

WINSTON, N. C., April 30.

The first Christian Endeavor State Convention, which closed here Sunday night, proved to be a delightful gathering of Christian workers, and the various sessions were marked with enthusiasm and earnestness. The convention gave evidence that the young people of North Carolina are moving forward in religious work, and that they are banding themselves together for "Christ and the Church." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. A. D. Thayer, of Winston; Secretary, Mrs. R. L. Hendricks, of Salem; Vice-Presidents, Dr. F. R. Harris, of Henderson; Mr. Laura P. Fields, of Greensboro; H. A. Pfah, of Salem; Rev. C. T. Vardell, of Newbern. Directors: J. Norman Wills, of Greensboro; Rev. T. M. Johnson, of Henderson; R. A. Spangh, of Salem; Rev. James R. Jones, of Greensboro; J. S. McCubbins, Jr., of Salisbury; Prof. George W. White, of Guilford College.

The committee of ladies appointed to select colors for State badges, recommended the adoption of the following, which was accepted: Green and white, with gold lettering—the green to signify growth; white, purity, and gold for sunshine.

The place and date for holding the second annual convention, was left in the hands of the executive committee. During the convention 331 delegates were registered. Of these 119 were from other towns and cities. The delegates left Winston singing, "God be with you till we meet again."

Mr. H. Taylor Goddin, who has had charge of Dun & Co.'s office in this city, for several years, left last night to take charge of the office at Lynchburg, Va. His family will remain here until about the first of June. The Winston office will be in charge of Mr. W. J. Roberts, late of the Lynchburg office.

Mr. J. C. Buxton, attorney for the North State Improvement Company, says that it will realize from \$200,000 to \$250,000 as a result of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad compromise in Baltimore, last week. A final decision is expected before Judge Simonton on June 12th at the Federal Court, held either at Greensboro or Asheville.

Mr. O. I. Tise, a highly esteemed young man, died here Sunday night. Over three years ago he received a kick from a horse which broke his skull so badly that part of the bone had to be removed. Two operations, one in Winston, and the other in Richmond, were performed, but they were not permanently successful. He died with a succession of severe spasms. Before and after the kick he was threatened with the loss of his eye sight, being totally blind for six weeks at one time.

Sheriff McArthur was called to Critz, Va., yesterday to attend the burial of his father, P. M. McArthur, Sr., who died quite suddenly yesterday morning.

SUN'S COTTON REPORT.

A Heavy Decline in Prices Due to a Number of Causes.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Cotton fell 11 to 13 points and closed barely steady, with sales of 152,300 bales.

Liverpool declined 1/4, on the spot, with sales of 10,000 bales, and also fell 3 points for future delivery. New Orleans declined 9 to 11 points. Spot cotton here was dull and unchanged, with sales of 57 bales for spinning and 200 delivered on contract. In Manchester yarns and cloth were dull.

The New Orleans receipts to-morrow are estimated at 500 bales against 2,671 last Wednesday and 649 last year. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Mobile declined 1-16 cents.

To-day's Features.

Lower prices came as a national result of a decline in Liverpool, less favorable advices from Manchester, a fall in silver, some unfavorable crop reports from Texas, rumored complications growing out of the treaty between China and Japan, and finally considerable realizing for local, Southern, and European account.

The receipts at the ports, moreover, were larger, but, on the other hand, the receipts at Philadelphia of 5,028 bales to-day may take just as much of the overland movement, and in any event, the exports from the ports were double the receipts. The bulls look upon the day's decline as merely a natural reaction. The pace has been very rapid, the speculation excited for some time past, and a temporary slowing down would not be at all unnatural. But they continue to predict much higher prices ultimately.

The Liverpool news has considerable influence on the market here just now, however. In fact, it is the foreign rather than the Southern situation which moves quotations backward or forward at the moment. The Atlantic States, however, are having too much rain, it is contended, and it is believed, that in Texas, where the weather has cleared up, considerable more rain would be beneficial.

Income Tax Case Postponed.

CHICAGO, Ills., April 30.—The income tax injunction of Sieget, Cooper & Co., which was to have been argued before Judge Shawalter in the Federal Court this morning has been indefinitely postponed. The re-opening of the income tax issue by the Supreme Court was the cause of the postponement.

HE KILLED THEM BOTH

AN INJURED HUSBAND SHOOTS HIS FAITHLESS WIFE AND HER PARAMOUR.

THE GUILTY COUPLE SURPRISED.

All the Parties Belong to Prominent Families--The Dead Man is the Son and Private Secretary of Governor Brown, and His Slayer is Fulton Gordon--Young Brown had but Recently Been Divorced from His Own Wife on Account of Mrs. Gordon.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—Archie Brown, the Governor's son and secretary, paid with his life for a liaison with another man's wife. The latter shared the fate of her paramour, the wronged husband shooting them to death in the room in which he had surprised them in their guilt.

Fulton Gordon is the name of the man who so terribly avenged his domestic dishonor.

The tragedy is one of the most sensational in the history of the State on account of the prominence of the persons involved and the circumstances surrounding the case. It occurred at 12:35 o'clock in an evil resort kept by a colored woman at 1025 West Madison street. Brown was killed in the room and Mrs. Gordon was shot as she was fleeing from the place.

At noon Brown, with Gordon's wife, knocked at the front door of Lucie B. Smith's Madison street house. They were admitted and immediately repaired to the upstairs front room, which had been previously engaged. Thirty minutes later a tall, dark-haired man knocked at the door of the house and was admitted. He engaged the front lower room saying that the woman would join him there shortly. The man closed all the doors, and a few minutes later a commotion was heard above followed by a succession of pistol shots. Then there was a hurried movement down stairs as Mrs. Gordon fled from the scene. A few more shots rang out, and she fell dead on the porch in the rear yard.

Gordon left the house immediately. A few moments later Brown's corpse was found in the upstairs room.

The following telegram was taken from his pocket: "Louisville, Ky., April 28. Archie D. Brown, Governor's Private Secretary, Frankfort, Ky. Don't write any more. Come Tuesday. Meet me at 8.10 a. m. P. M."

It was pursuant to this telegram that Brown met Mrs. Gordon this morning. It was a brief but sanguinary battle that was fought in the front room of the second floor of Lucie Smith's house. As soon as Gordon gained admittance a duel to the death evidently began. Brown had a 38-calibre revolver which was found empty after the tragedy. Six bullets pierced Brown's body and three more in the body of Mrs. Gordon.

Nine shots were exchanged, Brown firing four. Gordon, as soon as Brown fell, shot his wife.

The bed on which Brown and Mrs. Gordon lay was covered with blood, showing that one or both had been shot while there, or in the struggle one or more of the wounded had fallen there.

Just what part, if any, Mrs. Gordon took in the fatal encounter only her husband is alive to say. The walls of the room are smeared with blood and filled with bullet holes.

The slayer of his wife and her paramour was arrested by officers. Kelly and Lapaille while getting into his buggy. He exclaimed, "I shot both of them. I caught them in the act. They are both dead. Come with me and I'll show you where they are."

Gordon said to officer Lapaille on the way to the jail that he had suspected the couple for some time, and about a week ago he found that his suspicions were correct. He went to the house this morning and found them in the same bed. He drew his pistol and fired five shots at Brown, by which time the Governor's son had his own pistol in play. Brown fired two shots at Gordon. Then the latter grappled with him and took his pistol away from him and shot at him with his own weapon. After shooting at Brown he shot at his wife as she was going down the steps, striking her just as she reached the bottom. She fell dead outside the door.

Brown's body lay on the floor of the room in which he was killed until 2 o'clock when it was removed by Undertaker King. The body presented a horrible appearance, being covered with blood from head to foot. There was no clothing on the body except a pair of drawers and socks. There were three gun shot wounds in the breast, one of them being over the region of the heart, two wounds in the head, one being in the centre of the forehead. There was another in the centre of the stomach, and another in the right arm.

Mrs. Gordon was lying on a cellar door in the yard, face downward. She was clothed only in a chemise and skirt and was in her stocking feet. Her hair was loose and was hanging in a tangle mass.

Mattie Mattingly, the colored woman, says that Brown and Mrs. Gordon had been accustomed to visit the house on Sunday of each week for some time.

The guilty couple were completely taken by surprise but Brown had prepared himself for such a visit. Gordon was not injured, although he was covered with blood and was thought to have

been shot. He is, however, in convulsions.

Mrs. Gordon was Miss Nellie Bush, of this city. Her family is one of the most prominent in this State; her mother was once State Librarian and her grandfather was Judge Zachariah Wheat, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

Fulton Gordon at the time of his marriage was one of the best known men about town. He was then clerk at the Galt House of this city and had acquaintances in every portion of the country. They eloped about ten years ago. Shortly afterwards they moved to Frankfort where he became proprietor of the Kenyon Hotel. This he continued to run until the World's Fair began, when he sold out his establishment and moved to Chicago where he became manager of the Turkish baths in the Palmer House.

Young Brown was recently divorced from his wife. When the divorce was published, although no woman's name was mentioned, it is understood that the reason for the divorce lay in Brown's intimacy with Mrs. Gordon. On account of the high connections the murder has caused a great sensation.

THE WILDE-TAYLOR TRIAL.

Charge of Conspiracy Withdrawn and the Defendants Put on the Stand.

LONDON, April 30.—At the opening of the day's sitting of the trial of Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor, Counsellor C. F. Gill intimated that the prosecution withdrew the charges of conspiracy.

Sir Edward Clarke, on behalf of Wilde, said that if these charges had been withdrawn at the outset he would have made application to have the prisoners tried separately.

The court said that after the evidence which had been given the counts charging conspiracy were needless.

Sir Edward Clarke: "Then I ask for a verdict of not guilty on those counts."

The court refused to consent to such a verdict, saying that he would simply accede to the application of Mr. Gill to have the charges of conspiracy withdrawn.

Sir Edward Clarke then began his opening address to the jury for the defence. He intended, he said, to put Wilde in the witness box, where he would make an unqualified denial of the charges against him. He cited Wilde's literary works and argued that in no instance had his client written anything that would lead any one to suppose him guilty of the practices alleged. Sir Edward explained the ending of the Queensberry trial, saying that Wilde's counsel were entirely responsible for its abrupt termination. It became clear, he said, that the jury would not convict Lord Queensberry, and he (Clarke), therefore, advised Wilde to accept a verdict against himself.

Wilde was called to the witness stand. He swore that the evidence he had given at the Queensberry trial was absolutely true. He repeated this testimony upon cross-examination, without variation.

Wilde, continuing his testimony, said he had nothing to do with publishing Alfred Douglas's poems nor had he had anything to do with the publication of his articles in the Chameleon Magazine. Asked to define Lord Alfred's expression: "I am the love that dare not speak its name," Wilde said he thought it meant spiritual love, as pure as it was perfect. Wilde proceeded to enlarge upon the subject and became so eloquent as to evoke a burst of applause, causing the judge to threaten to clear the court until silence was observed.

Alfred Taylor, co-defendant with Wilde was called to the stand and told of his career. He was educated at Marlborough College, he said, and became an officer of the militia, but abandoned military upon coming into an inheritance of £45,000. He absolutely denied the charges against him.

MISSOURI FOR FREE SILVER.

The Democrats of the Legislature so Declare in Caucus.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 30.—Last night 85 of the 58 Democratic members of the House met in caucus and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, Thirty-eighth General Assembly, favor the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

The vote on the resolution stood ayes 22, nays 9. Not voting, 4.

An effort was made to have the body adjourn as a caucus and vote as an assembly of individual Democrats, but they who had caused the caucus to be assembled voted the resolution down and bound the members to the caucus action.

The whole trend of the caucus was to precipitate a discussion which will probably result in a State convention. The caucus was intensely exciting and much bitter feeling was shown by the participants.

DURANT'S TRIAL RESUMED.

Dr. Barrett Testifies that Minnie Williams had Been Outraged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30.—Durant's examination on the charge of murdering Minnie Williams was resumed in the Police court this morning. The prisoner did not look as well as he did last week.

Dr. Barrett, the autopsy physician, was called to the stand and the court room ordered cleared of ladies. He testified that the murdered girl had been outraged prior to the murder and that her death was caused by suffocation and hemorrhage. In his opinion the wounds on her body were ante mortem.

HOKE SMITH FOR GOLD

SAYS FREE COINAGE AT PRESENT RATIO MEANS SILVER MONOMETALLISM.

THE POOR WOULD SUFFER MOST.

The Secretary of the Interior Can See No Benefit to Come From the Change--It Would Give a Standard Worth One-Half the Present Standard and Reduce its Commercial Value--The Next President Will Oppose Unlimited Coinage at a Ratio of 16 to 1.

MACON, Ga., April 30.—Secretary Hoke Smith, of the Interior Department, was interviewed here to-day by a representative of the Telegraph on the financial question and defined the differences of opinion on the currency question existing in the country at present. He thought that during the next twelve months a thorough discussion of the money question will be presented all over the country. This discussion will be limited, he thought to the proposition for the unlimited coinage of silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The Secretary divided the people into three classes—gold monometallists, silver monometallists and bi-metallists. He did not think that the gold monometallists were strong enough to become a factor in the campaign, but that the issue would be for and against silver monometallism. He thought that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio by this country alone would mean nothing more or less than silver monometallism, for if under that system the price of silver bullion did not materially advance, no other metal would be presented at the mints for coinage.

The real question, the Secretary thought, was whether or not the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would advance the price of silver bullion so that it would bear the relative value of gold to 16 to 1, which is the proposed ratio. If it would not, then the country would not have a bi-metallic currency.

The Secretary reviewed the history of the country's currency and said that both Jefferson and Hamilton recognized the fact that the ratio of coinage must be fixed upon the commercial value of the metals in the market. In 1873, when free coinage was suspended by the United States, the silver in a dollar was worth more than the gold in a gold dollar, but since that time, the demotion of silver by other countries has allowed its value to drop to the price which it will bring for manufacturing purposes.

The value of an article must be controlled by the demand for its use and the supply to be consumed. The facts show that the demand has practically ceased while the supply has almost trebled. This is true in spite of the fact that, since 1874, the United States has coined more silver than in the 80 years prior to that time.

"Can anyone," asked the Secretary, "study these facts without concluding that if this enormous issue by the United States was insufficient to stop the fall of silver during the past twenty years, unlimited coinage by the United States alone would not be sufficient to restore its bullion?"

"It is, therefore, not offensive criticism, but only a statement of a logical conclusion when I insist that unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means silver monometallism. Under such a law, all the silver product of the world would turn to our mints, and then would come the silver heretofore manufactured into cheap ware. Again, silver mining would increase, and the exhaustion of resources would be threatened by the exchange of silver dollars for the bullion."

"With free coinage, we would virtually change our standard to one worth only one half the present standard and the commercial value of a dollar the world over would be only 50 cents. While commodities might sell for twice as many dollars, their real value would remain unchanged. The entire country would be confused, until by accurate test, the true value of the new standard was ascertained. The result would be a cessation of trade and the cautious business man would involve himself in no contracts. This uncertainty would create serious business troubles and the practical suspension of all enterprises."

He could see no benefit from the change and none especially to those who worked for wages because they were always the last to be recognized in increased wages under the use of a depreciated currency. The proprietor of an enterprise would insist that employees should take the risk. He did not believe the change would benefit the better class because so many loans have been made on the gold basis, and the debtor would be obliged to go into the market and purchase gold with which to meet his obligations. As to other debts, if there were any danger of silver monometallism there would be no extensions possible.

Reasoning on these lines, he could see no benefit even if the change were brought about. One class insisted that the benefit would be in the inability of the employes to exact double wages. To these selfish employers, some benefit might come but it would be found that at the final adjustment to the new conditions prices would be nominally increased all around with no real benefit to anybody.

He doubted the position that other countries would fall into line to follow the action of this country. If that were true, the standard would appreciate and debts contracted during the de-

preciation would increase as the value of silver increased and the class sought to be benefited would again be burdened.

The Secretary thought the agitation of the question was checking the return of prosperity, but he hoped the confidence that the question would be defeated would prevent serious injury.

In conclusion Secretary Smith said: "I have no doubt that the next President of the United States will be opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

At Washington: Brooklyn vs. Washington, game postponed, wet grounds.

At Baltimore: Boston vs. Baltimore, game postponed, rain.

At New York: Philadelphia vs. New York, game postponed, rain. No western games were scheduled.

The Southern League.

At Chattanooga: Chattanooga 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2

Atlanta 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 x—5

Batteries: Wood and Wilson; Hill and Fisher.

At Nashville: Evansville 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 1—5

Nashville 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—4

Batteries: D. McFarland and Fields; Daniels and Trost.

At Memphis: Memphis 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4

Little Rock 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 0 0—5

Batteries: Quigg and Omeara; Fifield and Concoran.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt has Resigned.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt has tendered his resignation to the President, and it has been accepted. Just when the tender was made or the acceptance given, or when the resignation takes effect is shrouded in mystery, but when Mr. Roosevelt severs his connection with the commission he will become one of the police commissioners of New York City. It is conjectured that the change will take effect with the end of the month of April. Mr. Roosevelt has been Civil Service Commissioner for about six years. He was appointed by President Harrison to succeed John H. Oberly of Illinois. During his incumbency there have been a number of changes in the personnel of the Commission, he holding on while Commissioners Eaton, Oberly, Thompson, Edgerton and Johnson were retired.

The Kiel Canal Celebration.

Secretary Herbert has decided not to attend the Kiel Canal celebration on June 16th, notwithstanding the special invitation which, it is understood, was extended to him by the German government.

Assignment of Army Officers.

Secretary Lamont to-day made the following assignment of officers recently promoted:

General Rager, to special duty at Washington.

General Merritt, from St. Paul to Chicago.

General Brooks, from Omaha to St. Paul.

General Wheaton, from San Antonio to Denver.

General Bliss, to San Antonio.

General Coppinger, to Omaha.

Two Youthful Cuban Sympathizers.

The authority of the State Department was invoked to-day to crush in embryo a desire on the part of two young Virginians to aid the Cuban insurgents in their struggle for independence. Robert T. Thomas, of Alexandria, Va., the General Manager of a manufacturing company located in Washington, called on Acting Secretary Uhl at the State Department, and asked that some effort be made to apprehend his son, Gordon Thomas and Alexander Harmon, a young man of Staunton, Va., who sailed from New York for Havana by the Ward line steamer Yamori on April 27th. The ship will be due at Havana to-morrow, and at the request of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Uhl sent a telegraphic dispatch to Consul General Williams at that port, directing him to meet the boys on their arrival, and send them back to the United States by the next steamer.

Mr. Uhl also succeeded in getting Senator De Lome, the new Spanish Minister, to telegraph Captain General Campos to give the young men a good reception, and see that they were well cared for. The boys were nineteen years old.

HOLLAND GIVES BOND.

His Friends Come Forward and Make Up a Bond of \$91,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 30.—Ex-Cashier Holland, who is in default to the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank of this city, to the amount of \$80,000 or more, had a preliminary trial to-day, and in making up the bond the defaulter's remarkable popularity was seen. District Attorney R. B. Glenn demanded a bond of \$15,000.

A score or more of Holland's friends, among the best citizens of Charlotte, came forward and signified their wish to go on his bond. The signatures for \$10,000 each more than covered the amount of bail required, but when all who asked it had been allowed to sign the bond, it footed up a grand total of \$91,000.

"The most remarkable bond I ever saw," commented District Attorney Glenn.