Chatham Record.

VOL. XXIX. PITTSBORO. CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY. MARCH 7, 1907.

For Violation of the Contract Labor Law

SOUTHERN PEOPLE INTERESTED

Civil Suit Against E. A. Smith and Sumner Sargent, of Charlotte, Begins in Federal Court-Plaintiff Asks \$21,000 Damages for Alleged Violation of Alien Laws in Inducing Immigration Improperly.

Greensboro, Special.-The case in the civil suit of the United States against Messrs, E. A. Smith and Summer B. Sargent, of Charlotte, in which Samuel B. Powers and 20 other aliens are asking for \$21,000 in renalties for an alleged violation of the immigration laws, begin here before Judge James E. Boyd. The jury was selected and complaint and answer were read and several witnesses examined. At the pace set the trial promises to continue for ten days of two weeks.

There is one negro on the jury. His name is Alvus Gilmer, a darkyof the old school, with a broad face, large lips, wide mouth and pleasant countenance. While Mr. Holton read his complaint Alvus took four naps. The warm room got the best of him. His eyes and his corpulent body reposed. The frequent slumbers of Uncle Alvus did not come as a result of a lack of interest in the proeredings of the court, for everybody who observed him could see that he labored strennously to keep awake. The drowsiness that falls on the country boy in church during a long sermon had fallen upon the fellow.

The Allegation Stated. this is a United States suit to recover \$21,000 in penalties from E. A. Smith. Summer B. Sargent and E.

The plaintiff charges that the detendants brought Samuel B. Powers and 20 other aliens from England to Ellis Island, New York prepaying their way to have them work in the cotton mills. It is alleged that Powers was promised from \$12 to \$15 a week for himself, at the same sort of work that he was doing in England and that his wife would be given twice as much as she was then

It was expalained here by the attorneys for the defendants that T. M. Castello, who solicited these people in England, was the immi-

gration agent of North Carolina. Mr Tillett Submits Issues.

Mr. Costello is not here to answer for himself. He has not been seen in the State for some time. In discassing the issues in the case, Mr. Tillett said that the elements should be separated for the issues. He declared that there should be more than 21 causes, Having explained his position on this point, Mr. Tillett read the following issues which he thought the case should be presented

"1. Did the defendants Smith and Sargent procure the importation of Samuel Powers, the alien mentioned in the first cause of action, by reason of the offers, solicitations and promises made by the said Smith and Sargent to and with the said alien, prior to the time of his importation as al-

leged in the complaint? Sargent at the time of the said importation of the said alien know that the offers promised and solicitations mentioned in the complaint had been made to and with the said alien?

"3. Was the said alien imported by the defendants Smith and Sargent to do skilled labor?

"4, Could labor of the kind which the said alien was imported to do have been found in this country unemployed at the time of the importation of the said alien?

"5. Is the plaintiff entitled to recover of the defendants Smith and Sargeant the penalty of \$1,000 on ac-

the said alien, Samnel Powers?" The taking of testimony was beexamined. Nothing but a rambling account of their manderings from place to place was elicited from them.

No Conspiracy. The second day of the trial of Messrs, Smith and Sargent at Greensboro, N. C., in the noted mill case was highly favorable to the defen-

it was claimed by the government ld with the attorneys for the defendants, who had declared that no widence of an unlawful agreement ad been produced and sut off the testimony of the Drake girl. In declaring himself, Judge Boyd said: Governor Glenn, who signed Costello's commission, is as guilty of conspiracy as Smith and Sargent are if the contentions of the government are true." This was the blow that almost destroyed Messrs. Holton, Coble and Cooley, for it demoralized them. As the decision fell from the lips of Judge Boyd, the friends of the defendants heaved a sigh of relief. The decisive battle of the war

seems to have been won. Mr. A. C. Hutchinson, being sworn, said: "I was secretary and treasurer of the Continental Mills last year. vicorously push these matters, so

belonged to the Charlotte Textile Club, which met frequently at the Southern Manufacturers' Club. Smith and Sargent attended the meetings. They, with other members, discussed the scarcity and demoralization of

cotton mill help. We talked about getting operatives. Mr. T. M. Costello said there were plenty of people in England and Ireland who would like to come to this country. He deelared that the mill operatives were unemployed and that wages in the old country were low.

"We agreed that we would like to have the English people over here.

TAR HEEL LAWMAKERS

What Our State Lawmakers are Doing Raleigh.

The Anti-Trust Bill.

On Thursday the anti-trust bill was a special order.

Price of Rockingham led off in support of the committee bill and in ephasition to Manning's substitute. He made a terrific arraignment of the tobacco trust relating his own experience as a once prosperous tobacco dealer, farmer and manufact-

Laughinghouse, who said he had never made a dollar except from farming and for the past fifteen years had not planted less than a hundred acres of tobacco and one year supported the Manning substitute. He said no one hated a trust worse than he, but unless the tobacco trust could be curbed in Virginia and South Carolina, the only effect of the committee bill would be to drive the American Tobacco Company out of North Carolina, and literally destroy the tobacco agricultural and manufacturing industries.

Avery, supporting the committee bill, said if Durham and Winston were getting rich by harboring financial pirates and violating the laws at In his complaint Mr. Holton said the expense of other towns and other businesses of the State, they ought not wish to continue in such career, or complain at being compelled to

Oppose Manning Bill.

Justice said he thoroughly respected the position of Manning and had such high regard for his legal ability and civic integrity he had carefully and seriously studied his subtitute. hoping to be able to reconcile it with his sense of duty to the people and pledges made to them. But he could come to but one conclusion and that was, the Manning substitute would not accomplish the end sought.

The Manning substitute was finally voted down without opposition and the committee bill with the agreed amendment passed its second reading, the vote being ayes 83; noes 5 those so voting being Bailey, Grant, Pickett, Pugh, Republicans; Morgan, Democrat. The bill then passed its third reading and the House at 12

o'clock adjourned, The Governor's Message, Governor Glenn, in his message to

the Legislature, says only seven more working days remain before the end of the session and a great deal yet remains to be done to keep the Democratic pledges to the people, the dominant party, through its platform, having promised unconditionally to do seven things:

To give four months school term to all children; enlarge hospitals for the insane until all indigent insane are cared for; make substantial and material reduction of passenger, freight and telephone rates; prevent unjust discrimination by railways against "2. Did the defendants Smith and North Carolina towns in favor of other points with no greater natural advantages; enlarge the power of the corporation commission, to enable it to remedy many existing evils, and lastly to restrict all inordinate and dangerous combinations and trusts and combines which illegally and

wrongfully oppress the people.

The Governor congraulates the Legislature on the passage of the bill enlarging and supporting hospitals for the insane and upon the certainty of the passage of the bill reducing passenger rates, which will give great relief. He learns that bills to carry out other pledges are before the Legcount of the unlawful importation of | isiature and feeds he would not be discharging his lu'y if he did not again ask enactment of a aw substantially gun and two or three witnesses were | reducing freight rates and righting any wrongs committed by telephone companies. He says while doing anything possible to encourage all legitimare enterprises, acts should be passed to prevent unlawful and unholy ecoulomes which tend to destroy business, prevent competition and reduce prices. Corporations should be cuor agreement they act illegally fuer | gold piece to each of the 20 next best, that Costello, Smith and Sargent must be treated like other violators a \$2 greenback to each of the 100 to produce on every farm in the state had formed a conspiracy to import of the law. Great mjury is inflicted next best, and a \$1 greenback to each sufficient food and feed crops for of the 200 next best, making cash the needs of man and beast on our business men of North Carolina when they cannot get the same railway facilities given to other States with no greater natural advantages than ours. Insurance companies should be required to invest or deposit a certain per cent. of the amount of their earnings in North Carolina, and not allowed to carry over nine million dollars annually out of the State. He regrets that the Legislature failed to amend criminal laws, but says it is

now too late for this. Regarding increase of salaries, he says the Legislateure should give preference to employees and clerks as with the increased cost of living, he cannot see how they can do efficient work upon what they now receive. He asks the Legislature to

'We may go before the people of the State and say we have kept faith." To Increase Salaries.

Graham, by leave, introduced a bill amending the constitution by giving the members of the Legislature an annual salary of \$500 and mileage at 10 cents per mile and allowing the presiding officers of the Senate and House \$10 per day and mileage. If a special session shall be called members are to receive \$100 additional.

The Senate next took up the bill to fix the salaries of State officers and departmental employes as a special order, the committee's substitute being the subject under discussion. Aveock offered a substitute for the sub-

Aycock said there was necessity for an increase of the salary of State officers and knowing there was great inequality in the salaries received by several of them, he had begun early in the session to prepare a bill to equalize salaries. He thought the State ought to increase the bond of the State treasurer. He could not sewhy the secretary of State should receive \$1,000 more than the Governor. He mentioned many other inequalities. He said the State was not paying to its officers what they ought to receive.

Stiff in the Knee Joint.

The navy is not the only institution which has had trouble over an on-the-knee order, for kneeling as well as standing orders have been fertile of trouble in the House of Commons. The late Sir Reginald Palgrave states that the practice of ordering delinquents on their knees was stopped by the obduracy of a Mr. Murray, in February, 1750. Being ordered to kneel for the purpose of receiving the censure of the House for a breach of privilege, he refused to comply. His audacity was voted a high contempt, and he was sent to Newgate, where he remained till set free by the prorogation, four months afterward. But the victory was his, for no one according to Palgrave, was ever afterward compelled to kneel at the Bar. Oldfield, however, records the following among later instances: An election for the city of Westminster took place in 1751, when Lord Trentham was returned against Sir George Vandeport. Serious outrages having been committed by the mob, one of the ringleaders, Mr. Crowle, an attorney, was summoned before the Commons. The delinquent was commanded to kneel and was duly reprimanded by the Speaker. On rising he wiped his knees, and said he had never been in so dirty a house before.-Mall Mall Gazette.

It cannot be denied, observes the lands which will enable corporations to use them for extortion and opprescessaries of life,

MORE BOXES OF GOLD

And Many Greenbacks,

325 boxes of Gold and Greenbacks will be sent to persons who write the most interesting and truthful letters of experience on the following topics: 1. How have you been affected by coffee drinking and by changing from | in Birmingham,

coffee to Postum. 2. Give name and account of one or more coffee drinkers who have been hurt by it and have been induced to quit and use Postum.

3. Do you know any one who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?

4. Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make it clear, black, and with a snappy, rich

5. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoonfuls to the pint of water, let stand on stove until real boiling begins, and beginning at that time when actual boiling starts, boil full 15 minutes more to extract the flavor and food value. (A piece of butter the size of a pea will prevent boiling over.) This contest is confined to those who have used Postum prior to

the date of this advertisement. Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements.

Contest will close June 1st, 1907, and no letters received after that date will be admitted. Examinations of letters will be made by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Their decisions will be fair and final, and a neat little box containing a \$10 gold piece sent to each couraged, but when by combination esting letters, a box containing a \$5 planted in 1906. prizes distributed to 325 persons.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many modest writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you can win prizes. It is a good, honest competition and in the best kind of a cause, and costs the competitors absolutely nothing.

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own pame and address clearly. - - & ---

SHOOTING OF TWO OFFICERS HUGE PROFITS POCKETED

Fatal Ending of a Raid on a Blind Tiger

MURDERER IS LANDED IN JAIL

Desperado, Whom the Police Were Attempting to Arrest, Kills Two and Fatally Wounds a Third.

Fayetteville, N. C., Special Saturday night at 7 o'clock, Chief of Police Chason and two policemen, Lockamy and Buckingham, while raiding a blind tiger, were shot down by a negro, Tom Walker, the proprietor of the blind tiger.

Policeman Lockamy was instantly killed, Chief of Police Chason was shot through the head and mortally wounded, and Policeman Buckingham was shot in the shoulder and side. There are little hopes of his recovery.

The negro has so far eluded capture. The murderer is a well-known and desparate character. With him at the time of the shooting was a white man, a stranger in the city, who has been apprehended and is now in the county jail. The wife of Walker has been locked up for sale keeping. He is a ginger-cake mulatto, about 30 years of age; five feet eight inches tall; weighs about 180 pounds, wears a light hat has a habitually scowling face and would be recognized as a "bad negro" by any-

Intense Excitement. Intense excitement throughout the city, the streets are thronged with an angry, Saturday night throng, searching parties are watch all country roads and search all passing trains. The sheriff has wired Wilmington to send bloodhounds by a special train. The local company of militia is now under arms and a \$1,000 reward has been offered by the city and county for the body of Walker dead or alive.

The arrest of Walker, the murderer, at Dunn Sunday night about midnight was affected by Howard Smith, D. K. Taylor and H. L. Lamb, negroes of the posse who had gone up on train S2 of the Atlantic Coast Line in search of him. Walker had beat Baltimore Sun, that the President is his way to Dunn on a freight train upon solid ground when he opposes and bought there a ticket for Washany disposition of government coal ington. He then boarded train S2 and Mr. Smith recognized him and covered him with a revolver. Walker sive charges for one of the prime ne had shaved off his mustache and had his face blacked. He was taken in charge by Sheriff Watson of this county, and Mr. J. B. Tillingham, of Fayetteville, and taken to Raleigh for safe keeping.

Resolution on 1907 Cotton Acreage.

The following resolution was passed by the great convention of the Southern Cotton Association held

"In view of the fact that a great many farmers have adopted the intensive system of farming, increasing the yield per acre and new territory each year is being planted in cotton that heretofore has not grown cotton, thereby increasing the production, therefore in order to maintain satisfactory and remunerative prices, we urge and recommend a full reduction of 10 per cent of cotton acreage for the year 1907."

"We further recommend that the acreage so reduced be planted in food crops,"

"We are sure that unless the farmers unitedly reduce their acreage of ection that they will be confronted at the end of fthe season with equally bad, if not worse conditions than they were in 1904, when cotton went down to 6 cents per

pound, "Respectfully submitted by the Committee on acreage," F. G. Hudson, Chairman.

W. S. Pharr, Secretary. The executive committee of North Carolina Division of the Southern Cotton Association earnestly solicit the aid of every farmer, merchant, banker and all men of the state, who are interested in maintaining a fair price for cotton, to use their influence to reduce the acreage for 1907 of the five writers of the most inter- full 10 per cent from the acreage

> We also call for help in our effort Respectfully, farms. C. C. Moore, Pres.

Executive Committee:

A. J. McKinnon, T. J. W. Broom, J. H. Currie. Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1907.

N. C. Div. C. S. A.

Bloomington, Ill., Special .- Thomas Baldwin, a rich farmer and former merchant or Colfax, Ill., shot and killed Charles Kennedy and wife, and Mrs. Sim Eisman, and daughter Cora. Baldwin was arrested. Baldwin, who is 68 years old and a wid-

who is but 14 years of age,

Enraged Farmer Kills Two Per-

BY HARRIMAN SYNDICATE

Most Amazing Jugglery of Millions Ever Known.

TOOK \$23,724,000 IN 7 YEARS

Validity of the Bonds May Be Ques-That Fictitious Increases of Capital Stock Are Void.

HARRIMAN SYNDICATE'S PRO-FITS IN ALTON DEAL. \$32,000,000 taken at 65 and sold at about 90.\$8,000,000

30 per cent. dividend.. 6,669,000 \$22,000,000 bonds taken at about 60, sold old to new company. 3,055,000

ria branch line..... 1,500,000 Bonus voted to Mr. Harriman for services..... 100,000

Sale of Springfield-Peo-

Total in seven years (1899 to 1906) \$23,724,000

New York City .- When the Interstate Commerce Commission finished its inquiry into the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad system there stood revealed the enormous financial power in the railroad world of E. H. Harriman, his autocratic domination over many great corporations and the most amazing jugglery of millions that the country has ever known.

Starting in 1898 with the Union Pacific, then only emerging from bankruptcy, he has piled up issues of securities to hundreds of millions. But standing out clearly and concretely above all the other operations in high finance is the astounding

the full extent of this profit. The accountants of the new management are struggling over the books. But there has been shown that the Harriman syndicate by its operations has secured in profits from that unfortunate company \$23,724,000. How much more was made by operations as yet undivulged can only be surmised.

The outstanding securities and liabilities of the company were increased from \$39,935,887 in 1899 to \$122,-872,328 in 1906. During that time, according to Mr. Harriman's own testimony, only \$22,000,000 were expended in improvements and betterments. The investigators of the Interstate Commerce Commission figure the expenditure as \$18,000.000, but the State's Attorney, and shot them allowing Mr. Harriman the benefit of 000,000 watered securities was poured into this once magnificent property.

of Illinois were read out on the last day of the inquiry by Commissioner Harlan, son of Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court. The Baldwin, but his answer was to fire laws of that State. Article 11 of the her instantly, Constitution provides:

created, and all stock dividends and stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void."

This law calls into serious question the validity of the bonds so freely put | dered. out by the company under the Harriman management. There are two such issues, the first of \$40,000,000. of which \$32,000,000 are outstanding. Relatives Sue to Have Her Declared and the second of \$22,000,000, all of which are in the hands of the public. The law of the State of New York was amended in 1900, through the influence of somebody, so that the bonds of the Chicago and Alton road

savings banks. President Felton, of the Chicago and Alton, was a witness in the morn- | Christ, Scientist, in Boston. ing to verify a statement that the sum spent in improving the Chicago and Alton property did not exceed \$19.000,000 since the reorganization of the company in 1899. This was placed in contrast with the testimony that the capitalization of the com- Glover, and George W. Baker, of Banpany had been increased from \$39,- | than \$122,000,000 by the reorgani- livan Baker,

HOW HILL CROWD

Philadelphia. - That James J. Hill and his associate in the control of the Northern Pacific acquired a profit of 850 per cent. on a stock allotment at the reorganization of that railroad is one of the astounding statements made by those who are interested in demanding a probe of the Hill-Morgan financiering of the Northern Pacific system. Hill and his crowd have been getting annual dividends amounting to fifty per cent on their investment of \$4,000,000 made at the time of the reorganization.

Story of Betrayal. Mrs. Viola Bywaters told the story of her betrayal by William Bywaters

at the trial of her brothers, James and Philip Strother, at Culpeper, Va. Spring Lamb Scarce.

Railroad Are Economizing, Railroads generally are economizng on their expenditures, but there is plenty of work that must be done to keep the forges and mills busy

Farm Staples Steady.

Farm staples are steady in price, liberal foreign purchases precluding ower, is under bond charged with any possibility of excessive stocks to curities was made in the German criminal assault on Cora Eisman, be carried over from last year's large Reichstag by a free conservative

through the year.

NO. 30.

Shocking Murderous Frenzy of Thomas Baldwin, of Colfax.

One of the Old Man's Victims Was a Fourteen-Year-Old Niece Whom He Had Mistreated.

Bloomington, Ill. - Enraged by Grand Jury proceedings to punish tioned - Laws of Illinois Hold him for mistreating his fourteenyear-old niece, Thomas Baldwin, a wealthy farmer, sixty-eight years old, recently made a widower, began a campaign of vengeance, and when he concluded four persons had been murdered, including the little girl whom he had so outrageously wronged.

The child, Cora Eiseman, was his last victim and his murder of her was most cruel. Sho had just seen he mother shot to death and was striving to escape by crawling through a thorny hedge when Baldwin ran up and shot her to death.

Baldwin resides near Colfax and is one of the best known men in the county. He was one of the leading merchants of the town until he retired to live on his farm. His large interests in various enterprises made him of importance commercially, and he was one of the most conspicuou church members in the place.

Last October his wife died and he seemed to mourn her deeply. His little niece, Cora Eiseman, lived with her mother and sister about three miles northeast of Arrowsmith, ten miles from Baldwin's home. He went there a week after his wife's death and persuaded Mrs. Simeon Eiseman to let Cora live with him, saying hwould take the best of care of her and provide liberally for her in his will. Soon after the girl became an inmate of his home he mistreeted her on a lonely country road between Colfax and Arrowsmith. The girl told her mother, and Mrs. Eigeman, being looting of the Chicago and Alton Rail- averse to the notoriety which would attend prosecution, refrained from It has not been possible, even with making formal complaint. Baldwin

had been finally disposed of, but the news of his offense was carried to State's Attorney W. R. Bach, and he Grand Jury and Baldwin was indicted. On being arrested Baldwin vowed

vengeance upon everybody connected with the proceedings to punish him. Nevertheless he was released \$1000 bond. During the morning Baldwin took a revolver, a supply of cartridges and a quart bottle of whisky and drove to Arrowsmith. He first went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ken-

he suspected of giving the facis to both dead. Then he re-entered his buggy and drove to the Eiseman home. Mrs. Eiseman saw him coming and, fearing him, called Cora and the other children into the house and locked the door. Presently, however, she opened the door and tried to mollify

Cora and the other children started "No railroad corporation shall is- to run, Baldwin paid no attention sue any stocks or bonds except for to the others, but with curses fol- diphtheria and croup, 23.8. money, labor or property actually re- lowed the little girl whom he had ceived and applied to the purposes wronged. She had reached a nedge for which such corporation was and was crawling through to reach some neighbors when he reached her. other fictitious increase of the capital | He shot her dead while she was beg-

ging for mercy. Baldwin then hunted up a deputy sheriff at Arrowsmith and surren-

RECEIVER FOR MRS. EDDY.

Incompetent. Concord, N. H .- Application was made in the Superior Court of Merrimac County for an accounting of the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker were made legal for investment by Glover Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science movement and pastor emeritus of the First Church of

The application was in the form of a bill in equity and the petitioners were George W. Glover, a son of Mrs. Eddy by her first husband, whose residence is given at Deadwood, S. D.; his daughter, Miss Mary Baker gor, Me., Mrs. Eddy's only surviving 935,887 at the end of 1898 to more nephew, a son of the late George Sul-

BURNETT DIES IN ALBANY.

MADE \$34,000,000. New York Assemblyman III Less Than a Week With Pneumonia. Albany, N. Y .- Jean La Rue Bur-nett, member of the Assembly from

> Hotel after an illness of less than a week, of pneumonia. As the news of Mr. Burnett's death was announced word was received here that a son was born to Mrs. Bur-

> Ontario County, died at the Ten Eyck

nett at Canandaigua. Assemblyman Burnett was one of the best known, as well as one of the most popular members of the Legis-

He was the third member of the Assembly to die this session.

King Opens New "Old Bailey." The new \$1,500,000 Central Criminal Court House, built on the site of the historic Newgate Prison, in London, commonly known as the Old Spring lamb is scarce and high, the Bailey, was opened by King Edward. hind quarter \$5 and the fore quarter. It was a semi-state affair and there was much ceremony.

> Amazing Railroad Mismanagement. C. W. Hilliard, Controller of the Chicago and Altor, told the Interstate Commerce Commission, in New York City, that the Harriman man-agement had mortgaged a branch line and sold the bonds before con-

struction was begun. American Securities Attacked. An attack on American railway se-

ILLINOIS FARMER KILLS FOUR DEATH RATE AND DISEASE

Tuberculosis and Pneumonia at

Top of List of Fatal Afflictions.

Army of Cancer Victims Growing-Disease Takes Seventh Place in United States-Mortality Table.

Washington, D. C .- Out of only two-fifths of the population of the United States more than half a million lives were offered up in 1905 as a sacrifice to disease. Startling as this death rate may seem it was less than that for the preceding year, but was in excess of the number of deaths registered for any other year. The death rate from nephritis and Bright's disease, anoplexy, cancer, diabetes and appendicitis is increasing, while that from old age, bronchitis, convulsions, peritonitis and scarlet fever is decreasing.

The greatest death rate recorded for any one disease in 1905 was that from pulmonary tuberculosis, amounting to 56.770, while pneumonia follows closely with a death rate of 39,-068, exclusive of broncho-pneumonia. The much dreaded cancer shows a steadily growing death rate, the figures being 24,330.

The above are the more interesting acts brought out in a report issued by the Census Bureau, giving the statistics of mortality for 1905. The statistics in this report are restricted to States in which the laws requiring he registration of deaths have been accepted as giving practically complete mortality returns and to cities in non-registration States in which satisfactory returns are required by

the local authorities. This registration area in 1905 consisted of ten registration States, the District of Columbia and 123 registration cities in non-registration States. The ten registration States were Connecticut, Indiana, Maine. Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont. The population 765,618, representing 40.5 per cent. of the total population of the United

ed from the various kinds of diseases in 1905 aggregated 545,533, and those for the preceding year amounted to 551,354. On a percentage basis the death rate was in 1905 16.2 in each 1000 of population. The following figures show the death rates per 1000 of the reguistration States for 1905:

The total number of deaths report-

Connecticut, 16.5; District of Columbia, 20.5; Indiana, 12.8; Maine, 16.2; Massachusetts, 16.8; Michigan, 13.5; New Hamshipre, 17; New Jersey, 15.8; New York, 17; Rhode Islnedy, friends of the Eisemans, v hom and, 17.1, and Vermont, 17.

The causes, with their rates, to which twenty or more deaths per 100,000 of population were attributed in 1905, ranked, according to number of deaths per 100,000, are as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 168.2; pneumonia, 150.1; heart disease. 132.5; diarrheoa and enteritis, 116.7; nephritis and Bright's disease, 114.3; apoplexy, 72.2; cancer, 72.1; accidencompany is incorporated under the two bullets into her breast, killing tal traumatisms, 42.1; old age, 36.4; meningitis, 34.5; bronchitis, 33.5; premature birth, 32.9; congenital debility, 31.5; typhoid fever, 28.1, and

> Cancer ranks seventh among the various causes of death. Of the 24,-330 deaths from this disease, 9189 were of males, while 15,141 were of

LONGFELLOW HONORED.

Celebrations of the Poet's Birthuay in Maine and Boston.

Boston, Mass .- The love in which Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is held was given expression throughout New England by exercises commemorating the 100th anniversary of the poet's birth. In Maine, where the poet was born, and in Massachusetts, where he spent many of the most important years of his literary life, the principal public observances were held, but there was scarcely a public school or literary society in this section which did not devote some time to his mem-

The most important features of the celebration were in Cambridge, Mass., at Sanders Theatre, when Bliss Perry, editor of the Atlantic Monthly; President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University; Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson; Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard, and others. took part,

HARRIMAN ATTACKS FISH,

Says He "Looked Upon Illinois Central as His Personal Property."

New York City. - Overshadowing all developments having any direct bearing upon the subject-matter of its inquiry into the management of the Harriman railroad empire, the Interstate Commerce Commission listened to a bitter personal attack upon Stuyvesant Fish, former president of the Illinois Central Railroad, by Edward H. Harriman, once Mr. Fish's closest business associate, but now his foe.

Mr. Harriman charged Mr. Fish with having deposited half a million dollars of the railroad funds with the hen shaky and now defunct Trust Company of the Republic, of which he was a director, and asserted that Mr. Fish had been forced by the Illinois Central directors to withdraw

the money. "He looked upon the Illinois Central as his own personal property,' said Mr. Harriman.

Couple Slain by Robbers.

Joseph Billef, a wealthy French-man, and his wife were both found dead at Colfax, La. Billef's body, with the head almost cut off, was found in the house, while his wife's body lay on the front lawn with several bullet wounds visible. It is believed that robbers killed both, as \$15,000 is missing from the house.

Russians Fight Chinese Bradits. Russians near Harbin are engaged in fighting Chinese bandits.