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The Chatham Record.

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TAR HEEL TOPICS

Items Gathered From All Sections of the State

Slaves are Charged with Shocking Crime.

Charlotte, Special.—A special from Marion, N. C., says: "Deputy Sheriff Cox has just reached here with 14 slaves who are charged with a shocking murder. Fifteen of these foreigners came to camp No. 5 on the South Western railroad a year ago and have been at work there ever since. According to the officer's story the men quarreled among themselves Thursday, the brunt of the war of words falling upon the member of the little colony who had been serving as cook. The 14 fell upon the unfortunate cook that night and securing him with ropes they led him to a spot in the forest a mile from the camp. There they bound the cook hand and foot and placing him in an upright position against the end of a pile, the crowd stepped off a few paces and began shooting, using the cook as a target. The unfortunate man was riddled with bullets. After satisfying their thirst for blood the murderers dug a shallow trench in the hill and buried their victim. The hastily provided grave and the blood on the ground led to the discovery of the crime by a foreman. The dead man was known to have had \$100 in cash, but no money was found on him. Not one of the prisoners speaks English and though court is convened, the trial can not be held until an interpreter is secured."

The Birth of a New County.

Sanford, Special.—Pursuant to the statute creating Lee county as amended by the special session of the General Assembly the officers qualified and assumed charge of the county affairs Monday. The board of commissioners was organized by electing J. J. Edwards, of Lemon Springs, chairman. Senator A. F. Seawell was chosen county attorney and Dr. J. P. Monroe, health officer. No special exercises marked the event, but a considerable crowd from all parts of the county assembled at the McKelhen Building to be present at the birth of the new county, the State's ninety-eighth.

The oaths were administered by W. S. Weatherston, Esq. The officers are as follows: T. M. Campbell, clerk of Superior Court; T. M. Cross, register of deeds; B. C. Pearce, treasurer; J. C. Watson, sheriff; Dr. H. B. Hoyle, coroner; W. T. Temple, surveyor; J. J. Edwards, John R. Jones, J. Fletcher Jones, J. L. Godfrey, J. F. Womble, commissioners.

Negro Flung Under Train.

Salisbury, Special.—Monday about 12:30 Will Carr, colored, who says he resides at 105 South Craig street, this city, tried to board No. 33 as it was passing south under Fisher street bridge. The negro missed his jump and was flung under one of the coaches. Both feet were badly mangled and there appears little hope of saving either of them. A large crowd gathered at the scene, but Carr was soon carried to the baggage room where Dr. Whitehead saw him. The doctor ordered his immediate removal to the sanatorium.

Postmaster at Newton.

Newton, Special.—After several months of waiting Dr. W. H. Everhardt received notification of the confirmation of his appointment as postmaster of Newton. He has been busy filling out his bond, which is signed by many of the leading Democrats of this place, thus testifying to the high esteem in which he is held by all parties.

Postoffice is Broken Into.

Salisbury, Special.—The postoffice at Granite Quarry was broken into Wednesday night and a quantity of stamps taken. Postmaster Brown has a mercantile establishment in connection with the postoffice and a lot of cheap jewelry is missing. The safe was rolled to the lot in the rear of the store, but not opened. Suspicion points to two strange negroes.

Much Valuable Property Lost.

High Point, Special.—In the burning of the Southern Car Company much valuable property in the way of patterns and blue prints were lost, the work of the past sixteen years. While the company will get in shape to turn out work in the next month or so it will take several years to get back the patterns and other valuable plates which were destroyed. Mr. Briggs, the secretary and treasurer, said it was a big undertaking, but the difficulties would be surmounted in time.

Kingston State Bank to Become a National Institution.

Kinston, Special.—Monday afternoon a special meeting of stockholders of the Citizens' Bank was held. A dividend of 50 per cent, payable either in cash or stock, was declared. It was also decided to increase the capital stock of the bank from \$50,000 to \$100,000 and convert it into a national bank. The First National Bank will be its name.

Mr. Carr is Continued.

Raleigh, Special.—The executive committee of the board of agriculture met at the Agricultural Department to consider the matter of the secretaryship made vacant by the death of Thomas K. Bruner. Mr. Bruner has been absent abroad or sick since last June and Mr. Elias Carr has been looking after his work. The executive committee considered the whole matter of how it was best to do this work which is so important and which, owing to Mr. Bruner's absence and illness, could not, of course, receive his own attention. His desk and chair were draped in mourning. The committee adopted a resolution regarding its late secretary, in which, after setting forth its regrets at his death in the midst of his splendid work for the State, it says it desires to put on record its very high appreciation of him as a lover of his State and an unselfish worker in advancing the interests of North Carolina, and for his genial, obliging and generous companionship. The resolutions also express sympathy with Mr. Bruner's family.

Medical Society Adjourns.

Charlotte, Special.—The sessions of the Tri-State Medical Society closed here on Thursday, the following officers being elected for the year: President—Dr. Albert Anderson, Raleigh.

First vice-president, Dr. R. C. Bryan, Richmond, Va.

Second vice president, Dr. J. E. Stokes, Salisbury.

Third vice president, Dr. W. P. Timmerman, Batesburg, S. C.

Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. J. Howell Way, Waynesville.

New members of judicial council, Drs. E. G. Williams, Richmond; A. J. Crowell, Charlotte, and A. E. Baker, Charleston, S. C.

Damage Suit Against Norfolk & Western.

Winston-Salem, Special.—R. F. Overby, of Stokes county, through his counsel, has instituted a \$20,000 damage suit against the Norfolk & Western Railway. The complaint was filed in this county, but the counsel for the defendant company had the case removed to the United States Circuit Court of Greensboro. The plaintiff alleges that he sustained permanent injuries by being struck by a cross tie, hit by a box car of the defendant company while in the employ of the Pinnacle Coal and Coke Company in West Virginia, and injured so seriously that he has been disabled for his work as a miner and unfitted for any kind of manual labor.

New School For Negroes.

High Point, Special.—Rev. A. J. Tate, a colored minister of this city, who has been engaged in work among his race here for nine years, receiving the endorsement of white as well as colored people, has just completed a new school building, known as Fairview Institute. The building is of brick to the second story and will furnish class rooms and rooms for industrial work on the first floor, while the second floor will be used for dormitories, thus laying the foundation for a good work for the children of his race.

Violently Insane.

Statesville, Special.—Mr. Jonah Ryan, a farmer about 50 years old, is violently insane at his home in Olin township, and an effort will be made to get him into the State Hospital at Morganton. Mr. Ryan's mind has been impaired for some time, but he did not become violent until a few days ago. He has been a religious fanatic for some years.

Smallpox in Iredell.

Statesville, Special.—It has developed that there are a number of genuine cases of smallpox in north Iredell and portions of Wilkes and Yadkin counties. Dr. M. R. Adams, county physician, returned from that section, where he had been to meet the county physicians of Yadkin and Wilkes to examine some suspects. The physicians found several cases which they pronounced smallpox. All these and others have been quarantined and disinfections are being used to prevent the further spread of the disease.

Fatal Riot in Pennsylvania.

Connellsville, Penn. Special.—In a big riot at Dunbar, Pennsylvania, Monday night in which something like one hundred men and women participated, two men were stabbed to death, a score badly injured, and a wagon load carried off by the police was in jail awaiting trial. They are mostly foreigners and the riot originated in jealousy of boarding house keepers.

FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

President's Letter to Inter-State Commerce Commission Made Public—Serious Industrial Disputes in Prospect.

Washington, Special.—Serious industrial disputes in prospect were in the mind of President Roosevelt when he wrote a letter to the inter-State commerce commission which was made public. He says that information has reached him, that on account of the enactment of drastic laws by Congress and by various State Legislatures, it is regarded as necessary by railroad companies to reduce the pay of their employees. He points out that, under the law, either party may demand the services of the chairman of the inter-State commerce committee, and of the Commissioner of Labor, as a board of conciliation. He suggests, therefore, that the inter-State commerce commission wage conditions on various railroads may relate, directly or indirectly to the possible impending controversy.

The President's Letter.

The full text of the President's letter is as follows:

"The White House,

Washington, Feb. 18, 1908.

To the inter-State commerce commission: I am informed that a number of railroad companies have served notice of a proposed reduction of wages on their employees. One of them, the Louisville & Nashville, in announcing the reduction, states that "the drastic laws inimical to the interests of the railroads that have in the past year or two been enacted by Congress and the State Legislatures," are largely or chiefly responsible for the conditions requiring reduction.

Under such circumstances it is possible that the public may soon be confronted by serious industrial disputes, and the law provides that in such cases either party may demand the services of your chairman and of the Commissioner of Labor as a board of mediation and conciliation. These reductions in wages may be warranted, or they may not. As to this the public, which is a vitally interested party, can form no judgment without a more complete knowledge of the essential facts and real merits of the case than it now has or than it can possibly obtain from the special pleadings certain to be put forth by each side in case their dispute should bring about serious interruption to traffic. If the reduction in wages is due to natural causes, the loss of business being such that the burden should be and is equitably distributed between capitalist and wage workers, the public should know it. If it is caused by legislation, the public and Congress should know it, and if it is caused by misconduct in the past financial or other operations of any railroad, then everybody should know it, especially if the excuse of unfriendly legislation is advanced as a method of covering up past business misconduct by the railroad managers, or as justification for failure to treat fairly the wage earning employees of the company.

Moreover, an industrial conflict between a railroad corporation and its employees offers peculiar opportunities to its small number of evil disposed persons to destroy life and property and foment public disorder. Of course, if life, property and public order are endangered, prompt and drastic measures for their protection become the first plain duty. All other issues then become subordinate to the preservation of the public peace, and the real merits of the original controversy are necessarily lost from view. This vital consideration should be ever kept in mind by all law-abiding and far-sighted members of labor organizations.

It is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that any wage controversy that may arise between the railroads and their employees may find a peaceful solution through the methods of conciliation and arbitration already provided by Congress, which have proven so effective during the past year. To this end the commission should be in a position to have available for any board of conciliation or arbitration relevant data pertaining to such carriers as may become involved in industrial disputes. Should conciliation fail to effect a settlement and arbitration be rejected, accurate information should be available in order to develop a properly informed public opinion.

I therefore ask you to make such investigation, both of your records and by any other means at your command as will enable you to furnish data concerning such conditions obtaining on the Louisville & Nashville and any other roads, as may relate, directly or indirectly to the real merits of the possibly impending controversy.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Seaboard Cuts Salaries.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—W. A. Garrett, chief executive officer for the receivers of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, issued the following: "Effective February 1st, all officials are working under a 10 per cent. cut. Those getting between \$3,000 and \$5,000 per annum, inclusive, are working under an 8 per cent cut."

POLICE CHIEF KILLED

Fayetteville, N. C., Witnesses Sunday Killing

DEED OF A WANTON CRIMINAL

For the Second Time Within a Year Fayetteville's First Officer is Murdered.

Fayetteville, N. C., Special.—For the second time in a year Fayetteville's chief of police has been murdered. James H. Benton, the head of the police department of the city was shot about 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon by Sam Murchison a negro 30 years old, and died at 2:45 o'clock, living little more than an hour. The murderer was captured a short time after the shooting occurred and is now safely lodged in jail here.

The circumstances of the murder are aggravated and without palliation. It seems that the murderer, Murchison, had trouble earlier in the day with John Raines, another negro, and Ida Moore, a negro woman, which resulted in his shooting Raines, inflicting a slight flesh wound, and his threatening the life of the Moore woman. The woman, who lives in the neighborhood of Chief of Police Benton's home, fled to the latter for protection, making an outcry as she ran. Chief Benton met her at his back door, and hearing her complaint, was starting out in search of Murchison when the latter appeared on the scene. He and Officer Benton exchanged a few words, when the negro suddenly drew a revolver and fired at Mr. Benton, inflicting a mortal wound just under the eye. Officer Benton staggered and attempted to make his way back into the house, but fell before he reached the door.

Jack Crosswell, a lad, hearing the pistol shot, ran up at once and attempted to arrest the murderer, but the latter snapped his pistol at the boy and broke away. Mr. J. B. Underwood next appeared and the negro fled, firing a wild shot at Mr. Underwood as he ran. Charles Benton, the 17-year-old son of the wounded man, ran to his father's assistance as he fell and caught up the latter's revolver as it dropped from his belt. As the negro fled the youth fired three shots after him, one of them taking effect as developed after the capture was made. Officer Benton was carried into his residence, suffering great agony, and lingered for a little more than an hour, passing away about the time his murderer was being placed under arrest.

News of the murder and the escape of the murderer spread rapidly through the city, and excitement became intense. Sheriff Watson and his deputies and thirty police were at once at work endeavoring to track the fugitive, and hastily organized posses of citizens were speedily scouring the suburbs in the vicinity of the scene of the crime. The capture was accomplished by Mr. Howard Smith, who was immediately joined by Messrs. George McNeil, L. A. Williamson and A. S. Hall, and the prisoner was then turned over to Sheriff Watson and his deputies.

Public feeling ran high but the sheriff with orders from Governor Glenn to use the militia was enabled to protect the prisoner.

Ten Killed in Panic at Teheran.

Teheran, By Cable.—Ten persons were killed and a score or more wounded including several ecclesiastics, as a result of a panic in the main streets here Sunday during the passage of a religious procession Muhammadan religious festival, held during the first month of the Mohamadan year.

Priest Fouly Murdered.

Denver, Special.—Father Leo Heinrichs was shot and killed Sunday by Alio Giuseppe, an avowed anarchist and priest-hater, while the priest was administering the sacrament at early mass in St. Elizabeth's Catholic church, Eleventh and Curtis streets. Kneeling at the altar rail, between two men, Giuseppe pressed the muzzle of a revolver against the body of the priest, after receiving from him the consecrated wafer, and shot the priest through the heart. Exclaiming "My God, My God," Father Leo fell prone in front of the altar and died.

Bishop Satterlee Dead.

Washington, Special.—Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, D. D., for the past 12 years protestant Episcopal bishop of Washington, died at his residence here Saturday. He was 65 years old. Although threatened with the grip Bishop Satterlee officiated at services last Sunday morning. Shortly afterward his condition became acute and a physician was called in death quickly following.

THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Doings of Our National Law-Makers Day by Day.

Fowler Financial Bill.

The principles of the Fowler financial bill were defended by former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Charles A. Conant, of New York, and Prof. Joseph French Johnson, of the New York University, before the House committee on banking and currency.

Secretary Gage said that we had reached the most important period in the financial history of the country for the past 40 or 50 years and that the solution of the problem depended largely upon the men making up the banking and currency committee.

It was early impressed upon him, said Mr. Gage, that a credit currency issued on proper assets, received and exchanged, containing only the amounts of credit, was an effective, useful and economic agency in the industrial progress of the people and was the best system of banking.

Mr. Gage said he thought the financial system ought to be revised from the very beginning. He regarded the Fowler bill as a comprehensive measure which in contrast to the one offered in the Senate has reached the fundamentals.

Continuing, Mr. Gage said "I have no sympathy at all with the Aldrich bill. I do not think it is curative of our evils. At best it is a patch or a panacea which may once in 10 years be availed of, when the country is in a condition of intense panic or when many of the evils of a panic are developing and it may not be effective then. In the meantime, if adopted, it will probably put us to sleep. It is a gentle narcotic that woos us in false repose from which we will suffer many a nightmare and from which we will awaken at least in trouble and real agony."

As a banker, he said, he would ask to come under the provisions of the Fowler bill and would look with dread and apprehension if the Aldrich bill should become a law.

National Bank Failures.

In response to a Senate resolution introduced by Mr. Tillman, Secretary Cortelyou sent to the Senate a report showing that 308 national banks were placed in charge of receivers between January 1st, 1893, and January 31st, 1908. The aggregate capital of these banks was \$48,736,520. Exclusive of the banks which have failed since October 31st, 1907, the dividends paid on claims proved amounted to \$65,469,012; the offsets allowed and settled amounted to \$11,789,982, while the amounts paid and other disbursements amounted to \$25,171,166, making \$102,439,160 which was paid to creditors. There was returned to shareholders in cash and other assets \$7,052,320. Assessments made on shareholders amounted to \$24,397,240 of which \$12,098,328 was collected.

The Cotton Tax May Be Refunded.

Washington, Special.—Southern congressmen have begun a concerted movement to procure legislation to refund the sixty-eight million dollars of cotton tax collected during the civil war, alleged to have been illegally collected. The bill decided on at the conference provides for payment from the national treasury direct to holders of cotton tax certificates without any court of claim adjudication.

Steed on Chaiyangang.

Anderson, Special.—C. A. Steed, the divorce swindler who was convicted in Magistrate Wilson's court on Friday, went to the county chain-gang Wednesday morning to commence his sentence of 90 days. He was unable to raise the \$300 to cover the fines.

Allen Parker Pardoned.

Chattanooga, Special.—President Roosevelt has pardoned Allan Parker of this city, who was convicted in the federal court in Nashville two years ago and sentenced to serve five years in the federal prison at Atlanta, charged with misuse of funds of a bank at Tullahoma, Tenn. Parker was prosecuted by a Baltimore bonding company, but every dollar used by him was made up.

The Gold Standard.

Washington, Special.—A Chairman Fowler, of the House committee on banking and currency, declared that the establishment of the gold standard should be put into practical effect by making gold coins the basis of all reserves. He says the character of the currency legislation this session will determine the financial plank to be adopted by the Republican convention at Chicago in June, and his recommendation will make the party's attitude now and in 1906 consistent.

Bound Over in Four Cases.

Fayetteville, Special.—John Downing, a Fayetteville butcher, who has been assigned in the Circuit Court a number of times charged with the illicit sale of liquor, has been indicted in four cases by the present grand jury. Downing has been indicted in three cases with ordering liquor for minors, and in one case for selling liquor. He was bound over to the June term of the court under a \$1,000 bond.

GILLETTE MUST DIE

Supreme Court Affirms Decision of Lower Tribunal

NO GROUNDS FOR A NEW TRIAL

New York Court of Appeals, After Considering Argument Pro and Con in the Case of the Man Who Murdered Grace Brown, Decides That There Are No Extenuating Circumstances, and the Sentence of the Lower Court is Affirmed.

Albany, N. Y., Special.—The Court of Appeals decided that Chester Gillette, of Cortland, must die in the electric chair for the murder of his sweetheart, Grace (or "Billy") Brown, of South Otselee, Chenango county, at Big Moose Lake, in the Adirondacks, on July 11th, 1906. The court affirms the judgment of conviction of murder in the first degree and the sentence of death, rendered at the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court in Herkimer county.

Gillette is now in a death cell at Auburn. The court will soon fix a new date for his execution.

The opinion of the court reviews the story of the case and holds that while the conviction was upon circumstantial evidence the counsel for the prosecution made through investigation and produced evidence established the fact that the death of Miss Brown was due to a crime and not an accident.

Grace Brown's Letters.

Taking up the matter of the admissibility of the pathetic letters of Grace Brown to the defendant the court says: "Aside from the permitted purpose of showing the relations and thoughts of the decedent towards the defendant, we can think of no effect which the letters would have been apt to have with the jury, so far as the latter could be controlled by any ruling of the court, except to tend to establish a motive for the commission by defendant of the crime which is charged against him."

But, as we have seen, they might have been admitted with entire propriety for this very purpose, and therefore if the jury considered them upon that branch of the people's case, it did no more than the court should have authorized and directed them to do."

The unanimous opinion of the court, written by Judge Hiscock, riddles Gillette's story of the tragedy, to the effect that Grace Brown voluntarily jumped from the boat and was drowned. Judge Hiscock ascribes "impressive unnaturalness" to the principal features of Gillette's tale. He alludes to several points which still further impeach its truthfulness and declared that "in addition to these deficiencies and improbabilities in his evidence, there are repeated contradictions by a large number of witnesses who apparently had no interest in telling anything but the truth."

Cold in New York.

New York, Special.—A blizzard, reported to be the worst in years, and which is raging fiercely, struck New York. The storm started shortly before daylight and four inches of snow has fallen in as many hours without any sign of abatement. Traffic is greatly impeded, all incoming trains are late, and the swirling flakes blind the pilots of the harbor and river craft, greatly hampering their vision and making it extremely dangerous for these craft to make their trips.

Much Suffering in Chicago.

Chicago, Special.—With nine to ten inches of snow on the level and drifts in many places as high as six feet, more snow falling and a stiff gale blowing, Chicago is facing the worst winter in many years. Reports of great suffering are received from all police precincts, where the destitute are seeking refuge from the storm. All trains are being delayed from half an hour to several hours.

Turkish Troops Cross Boundary.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—News that Ali Khan's Kurdish forces have crossed the Turko-Persian boundary into the Persian province of Zerbaijan is considered here as re-opening the boundary dispute—between the Sultan on one side and the Czar and Shah on the other under graver circumstances than ever. The Russian government is giving the situation serious consideration and a prompt movement of the Czar's troops against Turkey is not an impossibility.

Oklahoma Swept by Blizzard.

St. Louis, Special.—The worst storm of the winter is raging in Missouri and adjoining States. Snow fell in several places to a depth of fourteen inches, accompanied by a fierce wind. Oklahoma is being swept by a blizzard. Railroad traffic is much delayed. Snow has fallen in Arkansas for eighteen hours. The temperature is rapidly falling. Many trains are stalled.

Late News In Brief

MINOR MATTERS OF INTEREST

Big Fire at Lancaster.

Lancaster, S. C., Special.—Fire which broke out in the lively stable of the Gregory-Hood Live Stock Company at 8 o'clock Saturday night wiped out a large portion of the town and threatened to burn the whole place, there being no water supply here with which to check the conflagration. The Rock Hill fire department was wired for and held itself in readiness to come but there was no use, without a water supply.

The following are the losses:

Gregory-Hood Company, \$15,000 with \$7,000 insurance.

Methodist church, \$5,000 with \$1,500 insurance.

Dr. J. F. Mackey's residence, \$4,000 with \$2,000 insurance.

The J. F. Mackey Company's furniture warehouse, \$4,000 with \$2,000 insurance.

Old Ledger office, \$500, no insurance.

James Farmer Shot Down.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Another dispensary tragedy occurred in Columbia Saturday morning when Wade Hampton Sellers, known locally as "the booze king of Gervais street," the "king of blind tigers," etc., shot and killed Dispensary Constable Jaz Farmer, a former policeman. The shooting occurred at Sellers' place, when Mr. Farmer, accompanied by Detective W. S. Ogg, applied for entrance armed with a search warrant. Being denied entrance they forced the door. Sellers shot once with a sawed-off 41-calibre Winchester rifle, which it has been his custom to carry about with him in his buggy and jumped behind his door.

By Wire and Cable.

The race question bobbed up in the national house Saturday.

Six people were killed at a grade crossing Sunday at Spring Valley, New York.

Crosby S. Noyes, editor-in-chief of the Washington Evening Star, died in California on Saturday.

Mrs. Dora McDonald was acquitted in Chicago of the charge of murdering Walter Currier.

The indictments against the Bridge Trust were declared defective by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

The woman who accused Carouson of annoying her was fined for being drunk and disorderly.

The four cruisers in advance of Admiral Evans' fleet arrived at San Francisco.

In a riot of unemployed foreigners in Philadelphia 20 persons were injured, some by shots.

Midshipman Victor N. Metcalf, son of the Secretary of the Navy, has resigned from the naval service.

Major Chittenden, U. S. A., and his brother, C. C. Chittenden, are accused in a land fraud suit at Seattle.

Turkey has withdrawn troops from Persia territory and adopted a more conciliatory attitude toward Russia.

Western railroad managers repeated their declaration that wages will be cut and blame the president for his letter.

Germany has effected a strategic move in Persia in securing an appropriation for a German school in Teheran.

The Republican primaries in Ohio for delegates to the State convention resulted in an overwhelming victory for Taft.

A special from Starke, Fla., says Mann Robinson shot and killed his father-in-law, J. L. Wynn, at Simpson City Sunday during a difficulty between them. A coroner's jury under Judge D. K. Lee found the shooting to have been in self-defense.

While on his way to church at Baxter, Fla., Dan Crews, accompanied by his nephew and two ladies, was shot by James Petty with a rifle and instantly killed Sunday morning.

The campaign for the nomination for governor of North Carolina was formally opened at Wadesboro, Anson county, Saturday, Locke Craig and W. W. Kitchin speaking on the issues. A letter was read from Ashley Horne also a candidate, declaring his candidacy, but stating that he was not a public speaker, but a business man.

Rev. L. W. Crawford, D. D., a prominent member of the Western North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and a very able minister, died at Asheville Saturday.

A man wanted in Germany on a charge of arson was arrested in Philadelphia after a chase of 10 years, which led three times around the earth.

Dean Rogers, of the Yale Law School, warned against Federalism in an address before the students of Kentucky University.

The case of Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, who is accused by several young girls, has been set for February 24.