

# THE ARGUS.

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## TO BEGIN THURSDAY

### Time Set For Coal Miners to Resume Operations

#### ORDER OF THE COAL STRIKE BOARD

##### The First Stage of the Investigation Will Be the Examination of Witnesses.

Washington, Special.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission Monday in the hearing room of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, held its first conference with the parties to the controversy in the anthracite regions. There was a full representation of both operators and miners, and members of other interested parties were present. The commission occupied the elevated seats generally filled by members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Judge Gray, as president, occupying the center seat and Messrs. Wright, Watkins and Clark the seats to the right of him in the order named, while General Wilson, Bishop Spalding and Mr. Parker sat on the left in the order of their names. The proceedings covered about two hours' time, and were given up entirely to a discussion of the time and method of proceeding with the proposed investigation. The commission decided to begin its work Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, the first days of the investigation being devoted to examination of witnesses at the homes of miners, starting in the vicinity of Scranton. The entire anthracite field will be covered. There was considerable discussion over a proposition made by the commission to have expert accountants appointed to audit statements of wages and classification of miners to be made by the operators, for use by the commission, but no result was reached on this point beyond the announcement by the chairman of the commission in case his services should be found necessary. During the progress of the meeting, Mr. Mitchell, as representative of the miners, presented a statement as the basis of the demands of the miners. These demands are: First, for an increase of 20 per cent in wages of those not engaged by the day; second, a reduction of 20 per cent in working hours of those engaged by the day; third, the payment for coal mined by weight at a minimum of 60 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds; fourth, of a wage agreement between the operators and the miners for an adjustment of wages.

Mr. Baer, on the part of the coal operators, took exception to Mr. Mitchell's appearance before the commission as a representative of the mine workers, but said that he had no objection to his presence as representative of the strikers as such in their individual capacity. The commission made no attempt to settle the controversy, but it was made apparent that the recognition of the Miners' Union will be an important and knotty problem for the arbitrators.

The coal carrying roads were represented as follows: President Baer, of the Erie; Alfred Walter, president of the Lehigh Valley; W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware & Hudson; John B. Herr, vice president of the Scranton Coal Company; J. H. Torrey, attorney for the Delaware & Hudson; and Francis I. Gowan, attorney for the Lehigh Valley. The miners were represented by President Mitchell, District President Fahy and Walter E. Weyl.

Following the opening of the books to the experts, Mr. Baer made the point of saying that the case of each company would be dealt with separately. He would contend for the sliding scale in the regulation of wages and urge the adoption of a profit-sharing plan. Mr. Thomas said he noticed that the word "arbitration" had been applied to the commission's work, while he wanted it considered as an investigation. Judge Gray said the President's instruction settled that it was arbitration.

A suggestion that both sides appoint experts to examine the books of the companies was made by Judge Gray, the chairman, after expressing his disinclination to accept this suggestion, that his company would submit their pay-rolls under oath of their accountant.

President Mitchell said that it would facilitate the work of the commission if it would accept a general statement on those issues that affect all the companies and the mine workers alike, for instance, the question of shorter hours.

Mr. Truesdale said that his company had a plan by which it was hoped to speedily adjust the differences between his company and the miners. This plan was for the miners to appoint a committee to meet a committee of his company and discuss their grievances, and if there were any such that could not be settled, then those issues should go before the commission for final arbitration.

Dr. Weyl, for the miners, said that if the suggestions of the chairman were accepted, Mr. Mitchell and himself would not present the statistics they had prepared. President Baer, however, thought that those statistics would be a check on the company's pay-rolls and should be presented. Mr. Mitchell responded that he would not be insistent on the subject, and, turning to Mr. Baer, said: "If we are able to agree as to what rates shall be paid for different classes of workmen, their monthly and annual earnings, would form a basis of any agreement that might be made on either side."

Judge Gray expressed the opinion that it would be a criminal waste of time to dispute over facts that could be verified accurately without dispute. "When once ascertained," said he, "their interpretation is another thing."

President Baer said that the men would know whether the company's pay-rolls were right and that no issue

would arise on that subject. "Will your statement give the differences of workmen?" inquired Mr. Mitchell.

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. Baer. After further controversy between the commission and the mine representatives and coal presidents, Judge Gray modified his suggestion, this time presenting it in the shape of a proposition that only one expert accountant be appointed, who should analyze the statement made by both sides, and verify the facts for the consideration of the commission. Mr. Baer promptly accepted this suggestion and Mr. Mitchell followed suit after a brief explanation on his part.

## ILLITERACY AMONG CHILDREN.

### Nearly All the Native White Children of Foreign-Born Parents Can Read and Write, the Percentage Being 99.1.

Washington, Special.—The Census Office has issued a compilation of figures regarding illiteracy among children of immigrants and children of natives. The statement is: Confining the comparison to children between the ages of 10 and 14 years in the United States as a whole, 95.6 per cent. of the native white children of native parents and 99.1 per cent. of the native white children of foreign born parents are able to read and write. This surprising difference in favor of the children of the foreign born population is due largely to the fact that the children born of immigrants live mainly in the Northern and Western States, where the public school systems have reached a high degree of efficiency, while great numbers of native white children of native parents live in the Southern States and in that region about 10 per cent. of such children are illiterate.

When the comparison is carried out by geographic deductions, the difference of the two classes in each part of the United States except the South Atlantic States, is found to be much less than in the whole country. Yet these figures indicate that in every region except the North Atlantic States the illiterate children of immigrant whites are a larger per cent. of the whole number of such children than the literate children of native whites are of all children of native whites. This is partly explained by the clustering of immigrants and their children mainly in the cities and towns, while the white children of native parents live more generally in the rural districts. Thus, in the North Atlantic division, there are 996,985 native white children 10 to 14 years of age and born of white parents of whom 32 per cent. live in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants. On the other hand, among the 713,170 native white children 10 to 14 years of age and born of foreign born parents who live in the same group of States, 62 per cent. live in the city fire departments is under water, the jalls are both flooded, and from Bay to Union street, a distance of a quarter of a mile, traffic is impossible. The Brunswick Electrical Supply Company has been put entirely out of business by water and not a light furnished by that concern is burning.

## Brunswick Flooded.

Brunswick, Ga., Special.—As a result of continued heavy rains for the past 48 hours, five blocks in the center of the city are under water and considerable damage has been done. From Monk to Mansfield on New Castle street, one of the principal blocks in the city, the water has rushed into the stores and is from 10 to 15 inches deep. The city fire department is under water, the jalls are both flooded, and from Bay to Union street, a distance of a quarter of a mile, traffic is impossible. The Brunswick Electrical Supply Company has been put entirely out of business by water and not a light furnished by that concern is burning.

## Elizabeth Cady Stanton Dead.

New York, Special.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton died Sunday afternoon at the age of 87, after a short illness, at her home in this city. Old age was given as the cause of death. She was conscious almost to the last. About a week ago Mrs. Stanton began to fail rapidly. This became more noticeable last week and then it was known that her death was only a question of days or hours. The children, with the advocate of woman suffrage when she died, were Mrs. M. F. Lawrence and Mrs. Stanton, Blanch, of New York; Henry and Robert L., of New York; Theodore, of Paris, and G. Smith, a real estate broker at Warden Cliff, Long Island.

## Two Killed.

New York, Special.—Two men were killed and another fatally injured Sunday by the collapse of a swinging scaffold on the tall chimney of the American Sugar Refining Company, in Williamsburg. The dead are John Mulroy and John Williams, of Newark, N. J., and the injured is Henry Cooper, of Newark. The chimney on which the scaffold was 275 feet high. The men were replacing bricks. They had fastened the scaffold insecurely and it slipped, throwing Mulroy and Williams to the ground and killing them. Cooper was hurled 70 feet to the roof and badly hurt.

## A Long Range Nose.

An elephants sense of smell is so delicate that the animal can scent a human going at a distance of one thousand yards.—Indianapolis News.

## A DARING HOLD UP.

### A Bold Robber Terrorizes Train Crew and Passengers.

#### KILLS ENGINEER AND ROBS CARS.

##### While Slowing Down on Signal the Engineer Saw the Robber Crawling Towards Him.

Missoula, Mont., Special.—An east-bound passenger train on the Northern Pacific was held up Thursday night near Drummond, Mont., 45 miles from this city, and Engineer Dan O'Neill was killed. The train, which included mail baggage and express cars and nine coaches, arrived at Missoula at 10:20 P. M., and proceeded eastward after a short delay at this station. It arrived after midnight at a place 2 miles west of Drummond. Here the train was signaled to stop and the engineer slowed up. While doing so, he saw a man creeping toward him over the trestle. The man, who was armed, called to O'Neill to stop the train instantly. The engineer took in the situation at once and pulled open the throttle tried to start the train at full speed. The robber divided his purpose and fired at him. The shot took instant effect and the engineer fell dead at his post. The robber then proceeded to rifle the express and mail cars. He plundered the regular mail and blew open the safe in the express car, which was wrecked by the explosion. The amount of plunder which he secured is not known at present, but it is supposed to be large.

The excitement on the train was intense. The sudden stoppage of the train followed soon by the explosion spread alarm among the train hands and the passengers. The darkness of the night and the loneliness of the place added to the general scenes of terror. Word of the attack was sent to Drummond, whence it was telegraphed to Deer Lodge, about 50 miles away. Blood hounds were sent out at once and steps were taken to keep vigilant watch for the robbers. It was assumed that at least eight men were engaged in the hold-up, but the latest advices are that one man alone perpetrated the murder and robbery.

Dan O'Neill, the dead engineer, lived in this city and had a wife and five children. He had been in the service of the Northern Pacific longer than any other engineer. The robber boasted that he was the man who took part in the hold-up of the Southern Pacific train near Portland, Ore., about one year ago. He made this boast to the train hands to terrorize them, while he employed them to run the train 4 miles to a point 2 miles east of Drummond. He declared that he would be hard to catch, as he had a horse in the timber. The Northern Pacific has offered a reward of \$5,000 for delivery, dead or alive, of the train robber who killed O'Neill. The mask worn by the bandit was found on a mountain trail, 2 miles from the scene of the hold-up and after giving the hounds the scent of the mask, the animals immediately took up the trail, which was then about 8 hours old.

## Cockrell Acquitted.

Compton, Ky., Special.—The jury in the case of Tom Cockrell, charged with the murder of Ben. Hargis, returned a verdict of guilty. In the fight in which Hargis lost his life, Cockrell was severely wounded. The killing with which Cockrell was charged was one of many that have occurred as a result of a bitter feud between the Cockrell and Hargis factions in Breathitt county, Ky. The last casualty in the feud was the assassination of Jim Cockrell, Tom Cockrell's brother, from the court house at Jackson, for which no arrest has ever been made.

## Section Master Killed.

Sanford, N. C., Special.—Wednesday afternoon there was an accident near Colon, on the Seaboard Air Line, which has since resulted in the death of one man. The section crew, with their hand car were hastening to Colon in order to be out of the way of No. 41, then almost due, when a pick on the front end of the car fell off, causing the car to jump the track. Section Master F. Brown was thrown violently and his skull fractured. He was brought to Sanford for treatment, but died yesterday morning. Two of the other men on the car were injured also, though not fatally.

## Telegraphic Briefs.

Of unusual length, but of more than ordinary interest is the annual report to the Secretary of the Navy of the engineer-in-chief, Melville. He says with the greatest frankness, that the personnel act has proven to be a failure as it is administered; and he declared that one-half of the officers of the navy have yet to be convinced of the benefits of the amalgamation. The trial of B. B. Evans for the murder of Capt. John J. Griffin began at Columbia, S. C., Friday after several continuances. The killing occurred last year in Evans' room. The defendant claims that Griffin shot himself while handling a pistol.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Munson Griswold, rector of Christ church at Hudson, N. Y., in the diocese of Albany, was Friday elected missionary bishop of Salina, the western district of Kansas, by the House of Bishops at Philadelphia.

A Chicago dispatch says: "James G. Darden has abandoned his candidacy for Congress in the Ninth district. The probabilities are that Col. J. Hamilton Lewis, formerly a member of Congress from the State of Washington, will be nominated in his place."

Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills of Atlanta, Ga., has filed amendments to its charter, permitting increase of capital stock from \$250,000 to \$500,000. It is probable that the company has some enlargements in view, judging from this action. The mill has an equipment at present of 45,000 ring spindles and 1,500 looms, producing sheeting, bags, etc.

Northern capitalists visited Raeford, N. C., last week with a view to arranging to locate a cotton factory there. Ample water-power is available and efforts will be made to secure the enterprise.

## GRAY ELECTED PRESIDENT

### First Meeting of the Anthracite Mine Commission.

Washington, Special.—The President sent the following to the commission Friday.

White House.

"Washington, Oct. 23, 1902.

"To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

"At the request of both the operators and of the miners I have appointed you a commission to inquire into, consider and report upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite region and the causes out of which the controversy arose. By the action you recommend, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage earners in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis and as fast as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called upon to settle. I submit to you herewith the published statement of the operators following which I named you as the members of the commission. Mr. Wright being named as recorder; also the letter from Mr. Mitchell. I appoint Mr. Moseley and Mr. Neill as assistants to the recorder.

## "THEODORE ROOSEVELT"

With the instructions were the statements of the operators. The commissioners went to the office of Commissioner Wright to organize and prepare for their work. The commission went into executive session at 11 o'clock. Judge Gray was chosen chairman and will be known as the president of the commission. Among the questions considered were those explaining to the meeting the order in which witnesses shall be called, whether the sessions shall be open to the press, whether counsel for the parties at interest shall be permitted to be present, etc.

The commission adjourned at 12:45 o'clock, to meet again next Monday, at 2 o'clock. After the adjournment, the announcement was made that only two of these had been received. The first of these was to admit the public to all formal meetings of the commission, and the second, to notify the parties to the controversy to be present at the meeting on Monday for the purpose of arranging a time for hearing the statements of the operators and of the miners. Notices were accordingly sent to the mine operators and to Mr. Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, asking them to be in attendance Monday. It was stated that most of the controversy has taken up during discussion of the question as to the time when the hearings shall be held, the result of which was the conclusion to call in the people interested before reaching a decision.

The commission has already adopted an official name and has had its printing prepared, designating it as the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. Edward A. Moseley, who becomes an assistant to Recorder Wright by direction of the President is secretary of the commission. Dr. Neill, the other assistant recorder, is professor of political economy at the Catholic University, located near Washington. The commission took lunch with the President.

## No Date Set.

Harrisburg, Pa., Special.—"The troops will be kept in the coal region just as long as there is any necessity for it," said Governor Stone tonight when asked when the Pennsylvania National Guard will be recalled from the coal strike territory. The Governor said he could not fix a definite date for the recall of the troops and that the generals who are on the ground will be the best judges of when it may be safe to begin the movement of troops homeward. He also said that the troops will not all be recalled at the same time, but that the withdrawal will be gradual.

## Oppose Organized Labor.

Chicago, Special.—The Record-Herald says: "The National Association of Manufacturers of America, through a circular letter being mailed to every manufacturer in this country declares for war on two bills now pending in the United States House of Representatives. 'Particular stress is laid upon the efforts of labor to secure the passage of an eight-hour day law, which is called 'vicious.' Recipients of these letters are asked to become members of the association."

## Cotton Mills Merged.

Huntsville, Ala., Special.—Authoritative announcement has been made that the Southern Textile Company, better known as the Fries mill merger, will become effective December 1st. A committee assigned to the duty of fixing the valuation of the seventy mills in the merger will meet in Raleigh, N. C., October 23rd. The stock of the plants combined will, it is estimated, exceed \$30,000,000.

T. W. Pratt, of the valuation committee, states that a great many other mills in the South have applied for membership and their applications will be acted on in due time.

## To Build Torpedo Boats.

London, By Cable.—The British admiralty has given out contracts for the construction of three warships described as "scouts." They will have a speed of 25 1/2 knots when in fighting trim, their engines will be of 17,000 horse-power and their sea-going qualities will be superior to those of the torpedo boat defense.

## News in Notes.

Mrs. Maude Kiehl, aged 18, of Cortland, New York, is in jail suspected of poisoning her husband and his brother.

John Evans, colored, was hanged at Lawrenceville, Va., for wife murder. The drop fell at exactly 12:30 and the man was pronounced dead by the jail physician in 15 1/2 minutes. His neck was broken. He mounted the scaffold unsupported. His crime was a most cold-blooded one.

## SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

### Southern Railways.

As part of the work done by great railroad systems in developing the South in strengthening their positions there and extending their facilities, The Manufacturers' Record in this week's issue summarizes the expenditures for extensions, etc., of several typical lines as follows: "The Illinois Central Railroad, for instance, notes the disbursement of \$8,097,646 for betterments during the year. Nearly 200 additional miles of second main track were put in service, making a total of 533 miles of second and third track now in use on the system, which since last year has added 61 miles to its extent, making a total of 4,283 mileage. The Southern Railway Company expended in the same period for maintenance of way and structures, improvements and extensions, \$6,830,721, the improvements including the reductions of curves and grades on the St. Louis division, the building of new shops at Sheffield, Ala., the making of an extension from Littleton, Ala., to the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company's mines and the purchase of real estate at Birmingham, Louisville and other points. The Norfolk & Western Railway also spent largely, and reports a total of \$2,899,457 for new branches and extensions, for improving bridges and trestles, for second track and for additional rolling stock. The Chesapeake & Ohio was not far behind its neighbor, having paid out \$2,823,505 for betterments, including the station at Richmond. It has begun several projects for the current year which will entail an expenditure of more than \$4,000,000, and is also continuing its work of substituting heavy steel bridges or masonry and permanent embankments for light iron bridges and wooden trestles. Another liberal spender is the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, which put the sum of \$2,083,901 in betterments in purchasing new equipment, erecting new bridges and buildings, filling in trestles, etc. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway has also put out \$423,731 for betterments, and the Central of Georgia, \$259,390 for improvements, including the filling in of 86 trestles. These several railroads report a combined total of \$23,218,301 spent last year for improvements and extensions and it is particularly gratifying that much of this large distribution of money was made out of the earnings of the properties."

These expenditures made largely in the South are but a part of the work for the South done by these roads, a majority of which have for several years exerted themselves particularly in building up industries and attracting settlers to their respective territories. The effects of their exertions are marked especially in the portion of the South east of the Mississippi. Now ten or twelve railroad systems are members of the joint commission to the Mississippi which has come to be known as the great Southwest, have united in a plan for systematic settlement of new lands. Commenting upon this project a special correspondent of St. Louis of The Manufacturers' Record says: "The Northwest became famous for the wheat fields developed and the cattle raised there. Now Kansas and Oklahoma wheat beats anything in the world, and wheat-growing in all the Southwest is on the increase. The Southwest is full of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats. Cotton is grown almost as far North as the Kansas line and the cotton crop of the Southwest is already nearly one-half of the entire product of the United States. The rice fields of Louisiana and Texas have revolutionized the rice culture of the United States and have made fortunes for the Northern men who largely own them. Agricultural lands have increased in price from 25 cents an acre to \$35 and \$60. There is almost nothing that grows that will not thrive in the Southwest.

"In horticulture hardly a beginning has been made and yet Missouri and Arkansas and Oklahoma apples now lead the world. Peaches of wonderful coloring and flavor are also raised in Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and pears and plums and strawberries and grapes and all the small fruits grow to perfection all over the Southwest. Truck farming is making many farmers rich. Of the vast forests of hardwood and pine, of the zinc, lead and other valuable ores, of the natural gas and the great quantities of splendid coal, of the oil and all that, the world probably knows something. But no idea of their enormous value in the development of an industrial, as well as agricultural, section, can be formed without a careful and exhaustive examination on the ground."

Work is proceeding with the developments of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co. at Ware Shoals, near Laurens, S. C. The water-power will, it is now estimated, give a minimum horse-power of 3,000, with 5,000 practically available in times of low water. Workmen are now engaged on the construction of the dam, canal and powerhouse. This dam will be twenty-four feet broad at its base and twenty-six feet in height, equipped with gates. The canal leading to the powerhouse where the electric dynamo will be placed, will be half a mile long and eighty-five feet wide. The cotton mill that is to be located after the power is ready will be, as previously announced, a 25,000 spindle plant.

The Norfolk (Va.) Silk Mill Co. has put in operation some additional looms that it recently installed in its plant. This gives the plant over 300 looms altogether, and more will be put in operation soon.

T. C. Duncan, president of Union Cotton Mills, Union, S. C., and his associates expect to build a mill at Mr. Fries' Mill shoals. They have not, however, decided upon any definite plans for the development of the water-power, but are considering the contemplated enterprise.

Textile Notes.

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## THE MILL MERGER

### Progress of the Movement to Combine Milling Interests.

Raleigh, Special.—The committee having in hand the valuation and acceptance of cotton mills under the Fries merger plan, closed their session in Raleigh Monday night and adjourned to meet in Charlotte, at some date yet to be determined. The committee worked with rapidly, considering the number of mills it examined and the careful consideration given to the details of each mill.

On Saturday night the committee decided to accept 40 mills, carrying 400,000 spindles. Tonight this number of mills was doubled, the committee stating that they had valued and accepted over 80 mills, carrying over 750,000 spindles. The final organization of the mills under the Fries plan will be completed in Charlotte. Mr. Fries says he will not give out the names of any of the mills accepted until the full list is made. That the merger will be effected is no longer doubtful. Of the 140 mills offered to go in, over 80 have been accepted. The committee and Mr. Fries appear to be gratified with their work.

## Killed By an Engine.

Durham, Special.—Monday afternoon a young man, Landis Walker, a brakeman on the yard crew of the Southern road, was run over by the tender of the shifting engine and died within two or three minutes. Walker was about 27 years of age, and lived in West Durham. He had been at work for the road about ten days. Walker turned the switch to allow the shifting engine to pass to the sidetrack. The engine was moving and he attempted to step on the rear step, but missed and was knocked down by the tender. The wheels did not pass over him but he was broken up in the chest, death following instantly.

## Electric Company.

Greensboro, Special.—The High Point, Greensboro and Winston-Salem Electric Company is getting ready for business. On Saturday night the corporation made a large deposit of cash with the High Point board of aldermen to perpetuate and guarantee its charter as a secretary and treasurer. Mr. D. Steele, went up to Winston-Salem today to make deposits of cash for certain enterprises now under consideration connected with the railway project. This corporation is founded upon solid fact and backed up by a great and magnificent undertaking, and will be productive of the most rapid development of this whole section.

## Order to Minister Wu.

Washington, Special.—Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese minister, has been recalled to his country by a special edict, which was received by him Monday. He is ordered to return by the most direct route to Shanghai and will leave as soon as he can pack up his effects, probably within two weeks. He will become Minister of Commerce and also a member of the joint commission to negotiate commercial treaties.

## Had Narrow Escape.

London, By Cable.—The Boer commanders, Kritzinger, Fouché and Joubert, after addressing a meeting at Cambridge, had a narrow escape from the angry crowd of people that had listened to their speeches. He was obliged to scale a wall to get away, while the others were escorted to their hotel by the police.

## By Wire and Cable.

It is stated that E. H. Easterling, general manager and Southern representative of the Warehouse & Dinkman Company of Rockport, Ill., has purchased the plant of the Tallahalla Lumber Co. of Ellsville, Miss., the consideration being close on \$30,000. The purchasers will increase the mill's capacity to 150,000 feet daily, and will put on day and night crews.

The Fischer-Jefferson Lumber Co. has been chartered at Lake Providence, La., for the purpose of carrying on a general cypress lumber and shingle business. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$100,000. The incorporators are Joseph L. Fischer, William Jefferson and John A. Montgomery. The company will build several miles of logging road to bring its timber to the mills.

Pennsylvania troops in the anthracite region were ordered home, and will be gradually withdrawn.

Single-handed, a robber held up a Northern Pacific train near Drummond, Mont., killing the engineer and robbing the express and mailcars.

Baltimore is represented by Daniel C. Gilman and President Ira Remsen at the inauguration of Dr. Woodrow Wilson as president of Princeton University.

A Parisian woman has been compelled by the police to break up her wretched home, consisting of 20 hens, 50 cocks, 30 pigeons, a goat, 4 cats, 5 dogs, a parrot and a dozen small birds. Her neighbors objected to being kept awake all night by the cats and dogs and to being aroused up at an unearthly hour by the crowing of the cocks.

Dr. Sheldon M. Griswold, of Hudson, N. Y., was elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Salina, Kan.

Emma Miller, a Newark clerk, testified in New York that Roland B. Molineux was not the man to whom she sold the silver bottle holder in which poison was sent.

Love letters written in invisible ink were developed in a New York divorce case.

Earl Calogran, in a speech to his tenants, denied that the Irish members of Parliament represent the people.

France reserves the right to send troops back to Shanghai if other nations do so.

## IS A FAMOUS TRIAL

### Molieux Case Again Being Reviewed by New York Court.

#### DR. POTTER THE FIRST WITNESS.

##### Present as an Expert For the Prosecution—Osborne Secures Admission of Letters.

New York, Special.—Dr. E. S. Potter was first witness at Wednesday's session of the Molieux trial. The witness admitted that he was present as an expert for the prosecution and had received up to this time \$1,960. Asked by former Governor Black if these facts had anything to do with the loss of his notes since the last trial and his ability to remember what was said by Mrs. Rogers and Cornish, Dr. Potter said he could not account for the loss of his notes. After Police Captain George McCluskey had identified exhibits of handwriting and told of his submitting them to experts, Jos. J. Koch, the keeper of the letter box case, said that in June of 1898, he received a letter signed Roland B. Molineux, asking the cost of a private letter box. He sent a circular containing his rules and terms to Molineux in Newark. Later a young man came to his place of business and hired a letter box. The man gave him the name of H. Cornish, Cornish, who was in the body of the court room, stood up. "Is that the man who hired the letter box?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"It is not."

"Did this defendant here hire a letter box from you?" ex-Governor Black asked.

"No."

Charles D. Allen, a chemist in the color house of H. Constant & Co., was called to tell of his association with Molineux in Morris, Herman & Company's color house, in Newark. He said Molineux had use of the laboratory.

"Did you write this letter?" asked Mr. Osborne, showing witness a paper and envelope.

"I did. I wrote it and signed it and mailed it at Mr. Molineux's request. My initials appear under his name."

The letter was offered in evidence after Mr. Osborne had explained that it was the letter Koch received asking for the magazine, "Stadio," and to which he replied by enclosing his circular, giving among other things the terms for private letter boxes. Ex-Governor Black objected to the admission of the letter, but Justice Lambert reserved his decision.

Wm. J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, identified some of Molineux's writing and then declared that the so-called Harpster letter, written to Fred Stearns & Co., in Detroit, was written by the same hand. Mr. Osborne offered the letter in evidence and ex-Governor Black objected on the ground that it is incompetent under the ruling of the Court of Appeals and that it tends to connect and accuse the defendant of a crime other than that for which he is on trial. Justice Lambert overruled the objection and the letter was read to the jury.

Kinsley testified that in his opinion Molineux wrote that letter and also three others, giving the address, 1,629 Broadway, signed H. Cornish, and asking for samples of patent medicines. All were admitted in evidence despite the objection of counsel.

Among the letters identified by Kinsley were several of the so-called Barney letters. Justice Lambert admitted them as standard of handwriting.

Rudolph Helles testified that at the request of Molineux he wrote to Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, asking about Harpster.

"Did Molineux say to you, Harpster is the same low-down, vile kind as Cornish?"

## Honored Georgians.

Atlanta, Special.—The commission appointed by Governor Candler to designate two of Georgia's prominent citizens whose statues shall be placed in the Statuary Hall in the national capitol at Washington, agreed upon Alexander H. Stephens as one of the two to represent this State. At a former meeting of the commission, Dr. Crawford H. Long, the discoverer of anaesthesia, was chosen as one of Georgia's representatives.

## Five Murders in Succession.

Bristol, Tenn., Special.—The little mining town of Dorchester, Va., has recently been the scene of five murders, occurring one immediately after the other. John Slayers killed Mark Boston, with whom it is said he had differences over a young lady. The slayer was about to escape when he was shot and killed by James Boston, Mar's brother, who then fled to the mountains