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NO. 47.

## FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS

Go As Delegates to the Next National Convention.

LET THE PEOPLE RUN THE CONVENTION.

How to Prevent a Recurrence of the Financial Stringency—Congress Will Be Asked to Act—Postal Savings Banks as One Remedy and Also to Encourage Saving.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1907.

Special to The Caucasian.

Each day many congressmen are arriving for the opening of Congress next week. While the emergency measures adopted by the administration to relieve the financial stringency is having a good effect, it is thought that the President will urge upon Congress some legislation to prevent the recurrence of this condition. The moving of the crops each year puts a strain upon the currency of the country that not only deranges the general business of the country but which also depresses the prices of staple crops. For instance, cotton has dropped 3 cents a pound. This means cutting off 25 per cent. of the value of that crop. The loss to the farmer is enormous.

This is a great injustice and one of enormous proportions. It can be prevented by providing a special temporary increase of currency for this purpose to be retired when the need for it is over.

Postal Savings Banks Also as a Remedy.

The financial stringency is also aggravated by the enormous amount of money which is being hoarded by those who are afraid of the banks. There must be today hoarded by those who have only small sums as much as \$500,000,000. If this hoarded amount could be brought back into circulation, it would (without any increase in the currency) do much to relieve the present stringency.

To prevent this hoarding the government is considering the advisability of a system of Postal Savings Banks. The system under consideration is along the line of the one advocated by Senator Butler of North Carolina when he was in the Senate. The bill providing for a system of Postal Savings Banks which was introduced by Senator Butler was long and carefully considered by the Senate committee on post offices and railroads and was finally reported favorably by that committee. His bill and the report in support of the same is now being considered by many who are in favor of such a system.

The people are not afraid of the government and if we had a system of Postal Savings Banks the people would not hoard in "stockings" their money.

Besides Postal Savings Banks encourage saving and thrift among the people. Such a system has been wonderfully successful in France and many other countries, and it is one of the secrets of the great thrift and prosperity of the French people. The President is understood to favor the system.

No Federal Officeholder Delegates. All of the officers of the administration, including several Cabinet members, who have been saying that there had been no order issued by President Roosevelt forbidding Federal officeholders to work for his re-nomination or to accept election as Roosevelt delegates to the Republican national convention, found out yesterday that such an order had been issued.

The order, which is in the form of a letter from the President, is dated November 19, but earnestly enough it did not reach some at least, of those to whom it was addressed until yesterday. The order reads:

"It has been called to my attention that certain officeholders under your department have been proposing to attend the national convention as delegates to the national convention with a view of advancing my re-nomination or of procuring my endorsement by State conventions. This must not be.

You will notify such officeholders as may be necessary that their acceptance of election as delegates for this purpose will be regarded as a serious violation of official propriety and will be dealt with accordingly."

This means that the President does not want any Federal officeholders in the convention. The President, of course, wants the convention to nominate for President a man who is a staunch friend of the policies of the administration and besides a man who can be trusted to carry forward with wisdom and courage to success the great reforms which are only just begun. If the convention is packed with Federal officeholders it will be charged that the convention did not represent the will of the people. And if the convention should tender the President another nomination, as it has done in the past, it would be embarrassing for Federal officeholders to be there as delegates, even though they declined the nomination.

Besides it is thought here that the President has been moved also by other considerations. He knows that the howling for his re-nomination by Federal officeholders is not doing the party any good. He knows that especially in the South that Federal of-

ficeholders have been afraid for any one to go as delegates to conventions besides themselves, for fear that some one else would get their offices, and the President also knows that this has been one of the curses of the Republican party in the South. It is thought here that the President's idea is that if the Federal officeholders are kept away from bossing the conventions in the South that the rank and file of the party will take hold and that it will mean party growth.

## GENSUS BUREAU REPORT

Figures Show 7,311,202 Bales Ginned to November 14th—The Report by States.

Washington, Special.—The census bureau issued its report on cotton ginned for the growth of 1907 to November 14th showing a total of 7,311,202 bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 8,562,242 bales for 1906 and 1,501,180 for 1905. The number of round bales included is 142,609 for 1907, and 200,866 for 1906, and 209,006 for 1905. Sea Island included 42,708 for 1907, 30,671 for 1906 and 64,103 for 1905. The number of active ginneries were 26,571 for 1907.

Following is the report by States, giving running bales counting rounds half bales and excluding linters, and number of active ginneries:

Alabama 761,138 bales and 3,370 ginneries; Arkansas 368,770 bales and 2,042 ginneries; Florida 35,565 bales, and 237 ginneries; Georgia 1,375,111 bales, and 4,439 ginneries; Kentucky 766 bales, and 2 ginneries; Louisiana 349,840 bales and 1,729 ginneries; Mississippi 792,127 bales and 3,398 ginneries; Missouri 15,102 bales and 70 ginneries; New Mexico 24 bales and 1 ginnery; North Carolina 401,852 bales and 2,603 ginneries; Oklahoma 491,274 bales and 924 ginneries; South Carolina 847,455 bales, and 3,119 ginneries; Tennessee 140,921 bales and 629 ginneries; Texas 1,709,583 bales and 3,925 ginneries; and Virginia 3,674 bales, and 83 ginneries.

The distribution of the Sea Island cotton for 1907 by State is:

Florida 14,492; Georgia 22,631; South Carolina 5,535.

There was ginned 6,128,562 bales to November 1st, 1907. The statistics of this report for November 14th are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginneries being transmitted by mail.

## Attempted Bribery.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—A great sensation was created in the American Federation of Labor Wednesday afternoon by President Gompers in his speech replying to the attacks upon him and other officers of the federation, when he told of an alleged attempt to bribe him at the Victoria Hotel in New York, in October by a young newspaper man, giving his name as Charles Brandenburg, the latter President Gompers said, having declared that he represented the National Manufacturers' Association and was prepared to offer him immunity from all exposure and make him financially secure the remainder of his life, if he would sign a certain paper and otherwise aid in the "exposure" of the other leaders in the American Federation of Labor, with the idea virtually of destroying the influence of organized labor of the country.

The paper, President Gompers said, purported to have been signed when he (Gompers) was ill in 1905. This paper, Mr. Gompers said, he had preserved and, while death-like stillness prevailed in the convention, President Gompers drew forth the original document and read it.

Mr. Gompers, during his recital of the alleged attempt at bribery, called upon different delegates present who were with him at the time of interviews with Brandenburg, to verify his statements. This the delegates did, rising in their seats. At the close of President Gompers' speech there was a great demonstration, even Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, the Socialist opponent of Mr. Gompers, rising and with uplifted arms declaring that although he had at convention after convention, bitterly opposed the re-election of President Gompers, he would be the one this year to move to make his election unanimous, with a vote of confidence not only to President Gompers but to all the officers of the American Federation of Labor. "There," declared Mr. Berger, "is the answer of the Socialist to the Manufacturers' Association."

## Another Durham District Votes a Special School Tax.

Durham, Special.—The special school tax election held in the Redwood district, this county, close to the county line, was carried by a majority of eight votes. This was the second election for special tax purposes held in this county in the last week. There is another election set for one day next month. This is for a special school tax in the western part of the county.

## THAW TRIAL IN JAN.

Hearing of Famous Case Goes Over Holidays

## THAW CONFIDENT OF ACQUITTAL

Tact of Selecting a Jury Which Would Have to Spend the Holidays Under Lock and Key and the Intention of Thaw's Counsel to Inspect the Secret Insanity Evidence Taken Before the Commission Responsible For the Postponement.

New York, Special.—The second trial of Harry Kendall Thaw, will again be postponed, and there is little chance that it will be called until some date well along in January. The decision to ask for a postponement has been agreed to by both sides. It is due partly to the fact that the task of selecting a jury would be made doubly hard by the approach of the holidays and the prospect before the talismen of spending Christmas and New Year's Day locked up under the care of court bailiffs and also to the fact that Thaw's counsel has applied to the court for permission to inspect the secret evidence presented before the lunacy commission during the progress of the first trial. As an added cause for delay there is a rumor that the attorneys now representing Thaw may apply for a change of venue, declaring a fair trial for their client in New York county is impossible. Such a move, if made, would be based upon the alleged unfriendly attitude of many of the local papers and the extent to which the evidence was printed and read in this community. The district attorney will seriously oppose the granting of a change in the scene of the trial.

Thaw, in his cell in the famous old Tombs prison, which he has occupied since the night of the tragedy on Madison Square Roof Garden June 25th, 1906, is planning for his second trial with the same confidence of acquittal that he prepared for the first. He daily advises with his counsel, chafes at the delays already encountered in getting his story before a second jury and is impatient for his days in court to begin.

It is nearly a year since the first trial was begun. It covered a period of twelve weeks and after two days and two nights of deliberation the jury could not agree. Seven of the twelve men who heard the dramatic recital of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw—a story of alleged wrongful treatment at the hands of the noted architect; a story of alleged wrongful treatment and cabled to every part of the civilized world and read as one of the most remarkable utterances ever heard in a court room—failed to believe that her confession to her husband justified him three years later in taking the life of the man charged with the ruin of his chorus-girl wife. They voted for guilty of murder in the first degree. Five of the jurors, on the other hand, were ready to acquit, most of them believing that Thaw's mind had been so upset over the story of the girl's downfall that he was bereft of reason and was entitled to that provision of the law which excuses a person so insane as not to know the nature or quality of his act and not to know that the act is wrong. At the police station the night of the tragedy and afterward in the city prison Harry Thaw contended he was acting as an agent of Providence in sending Stanford White to his grave.

Great interest centres in the course of the defense at the coming trial. It is generally believed that despite any ideas of justification which Thaw may entertain, his present lawyers will confine themselves to making out a case of legal insanity. This may be "emotional" or hereditary, both of these phases of the matter having been gone into at first trial. Six or seven alienists took the stand at that hearing and testified that Thaw had been driven insane by the story told him when he and the girl who was to become his wife were stopping together in Paris. Dr. Britton D. Evans, superintendent of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane, made a world-wide stir by expressing Thaw's condition of mind the night of the tragedy as a "brainstorm." The dark clouds had been gathering for a year or more, he declared, and when Thaw saw White "glowering" at him on the roof garden, at the first night of a summer extravaganza known as "Mile. Champagne," the storm broke and Thaw fled.

District Attorney Jerome combated this plea with the testimony of seven experts, all of whom declared that Thaw's insanity was not such as to deprive him of knowledge as to the wrongful nature of his act. Notwithstanding this, however, they agreed with District Attorney Jerome that Thaw was medically insane, not only at the time of the shooting, but throughout the trial during which, they declared, he was unable intelligently to advise with counsel or to appreciate the character of the proceedings against him.

## North State Notes.

Adjutant General Robertson is sending out blanks upon which the annual reports of the National Guard are to be made.

A charter is granted the Kittrell Lumber Company at that place, with \$25,000 capital stock, Guy V. Barnes and others being stockholders.

## M. P. CONFERENCE ENDS

Reading of the Appointments Wins Up Profitable Session.

## Called and Killed

Young Woman Near Charlotte, N. C., Murdered

## SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN PARTY

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—Ella Pryor, an 18-year-old white girl, living with her mother, Mrs. Neely Pryor, near Gilead church, six miles west of Huntersville, on the Beatty's Ford road, was called out of the residence Monday night and shot to death by an unknown party. The tragedy took place some time between 6 and 7 o'clock, just after dark.

Two minutes before the gun fired some one knocked on the front door and one of the smaller girls went to the door, but saw no one. She was followed by her sister, Ella, who was fired on with a shotgun from the road and instantly killed. The little girl could not tell whether the assassin was white or black. Some member of the family thought that she heard a voice calling Ella, and recognized it.

Immediately after the young woman was slain the alarm was given and a hunting party organized, but no clue to the guilty one was found. Mr. Mack Fesperman, constable of that township, and a posse were in the woods all night. Sheriff Wallace and Coroner Gresham went to the scene of the homicide.

The Pryors are poor tenant farmers. It was said later that the slain girl had many admirers of a questionable sort, and it is believed that some lover, in a fit of jealousy, shot her to get her out of reach of the other fellow. The father of the girl who lived on the farm of Mr. A. J. Derr for many years, died some time ago. He was considered a good man of his class.

## Thirteen Lost in Fire.

New York, Special.—Thirteen persons are dead and seven were injured in an incendiary fire that Monday swept the five-story tenement at Second avenue and 109th street. The fire started in a saloon on the first floor, shot up through the air-shaft and stairway and trapped the families on the upper floors before they could be aroused. When the firemen arrived the whole building was ablaze. Panic-stricken men, women and children choked the narrow stairway and the crowded fire-escape and fought with each other in a frenzy to escape. Thirteen bodies were found in one room at the top of the house, huddled in an indescribable heap, so badly burned as to be almost beyond recognition. They had tried to make for a window near the fire escape, only to fall, overcome by the smoke and flames. Most of them were women and children. Had those who died in the room together kept the door closed until the firemen arrived they would have been rescued, but it is believed they were so badly frightened they did not know what to do.

## One Effect of Scarce Cash.

Raleigh, Special.—Letters received from several persons who had arranged to come South for the winter say that owing to the money stringency they will be forced to change their plans and stay at home this time. Raleigh, like Charlotte, Wilmington, Henderson, Fayetteville and perhaps some other towns, has certainly stood stout against the storm, as none of these places have issued scrip. Scrip comes in here, into the various banks, and is handled just as checks and is sent for collection to the banks of issue. A lot of this scrip is very cheaply priced, and hence there is danger of its being counterfeited. A bank official here said he heard it stated that in States outside of North Carolina a number of forgeries or counterfeiters of scrip have been already detected.

## Fine Hotel Is Sold.

Southern Pines, Special.—After considerable delay the fine hotel property, the Southern Pines House, has been sold to settle the estate of W. E. Giles, the former owner. W. J. McAdams was the buyer, and he gets the property for considerable less than \$10,000. While he lived, Mr. Giles was a most energetic hotel man, and had made a good name for his house and was handling a large patronage. The prospects look good for the new owner, who has a lot of friends in traveling circles.

## Governor Opens Race Meet.

Beaumont, Texas, Special.—Governor Tom Campbell was the guest of honor and delivered an address at the opening day of the Beaumont horse show and racing meet. The racing meet will continue through the week and will consist of one harness event and five running races each day. An exceptionally good string of horses is here to contest for the liberal purses offered.

## DEATH OF A USEFUL MAN

A Valued Citizen of Concord Passes Away After Long Illness.

## STARTLING FIGURES

Value of Our Manufactures is Beyond Comprehension

\$75,000,000,000. EXPERTS SAY

Concord, Special.—Rufus Augustus Brown died at his home on South Union street at 9 o'clock Sunday morning, after many months of suffering. A little more than a year ago he was afflicted with a cancerous sore on his lip, and, after unsuccessful treatment by the expert specialists in New York, the infirmity shattered his constitution, though until within the past week brilliant hopes were entertained for his recovery. Erysipelas developed several days ago, which was the direct cause of his death.

Mr. Brown was 55 years of age last July 5th, and is survived by a wife and four children, Misses Maude and Grace Missouri Brown, and Messrs. Louis A. and J. Leonard Brown. He was a son of the late Alfred Brown, his mother being Margaret Bost. He was educated in Cabarrus schools and in 1872 was married to Miss Missouri Fisher, daughter of Mr. George W. Fisher. Into this union nine children were born, five having died some years ago.

The early life of Mr. Brown was spent upon the farm and in 1878, while operating a cotton ginnery two miles west of this city, he was caught under a shifting, losing thereby his left leg. Shortly after this he engaged in the manufacture of brick with primitive facilities and from a plant with an output of 5,000 a day developed to a capacity of 75,000 a day. He was associated in the brick business with his sons, L. A. and J. L. Brown, the firm name being R. A. Brown & Sons. He was the principal stockholder and prime mover in the establishment of the Brown Manufacturing Company, of which he was secretary, treasurer and general manager. He was once a prominent figure in the mercantile business of the city, being a member of the firm of Brown & Shaffer.

Mr. Brown was familiarly known throughout the country as "Bus" Brown, being a contractor of great prominence. Under his supervision practically every cotton mill, storehouse and church of this city; every brick building in Albemarle, and some of Gastonia, Gaffney, Bessemer City, Winstonsboro, Rock Hill, Charlotte, Salisbury, Davidson, Huntersville, China Grove and elsewhere were built by him. Several years ago the Concord Realty and Railway Company was organized with Mr. Brown as president and general manager. A franchise was secured and nearly all the necessary money was ready for beginning construction, but owing to declining health, nothing has been done in that line within the past few months. Mr. Brown was an important factor in the business circles of the city and has amassed a considerable fortune. He was a man of unusual energy and persuasion, and his death removes one of the most prominent men this town has ever produced.

## Skull is Fractured.

Wilmington, Special.—While returning to his home in the country late Saturday night, Thomas B. Oldham, bookkeeper for S. and B. Solomon, in this city, was struck by a shifting engine at what is known as the Castle Haynes crossing of the county road with the Atlantic Coast Line. A colored man in the surrty with him at the time the vehicle was struck was also slightly cut about the head. The horse escaped and went on to the injured man's home in the country, about three miles from the city. Oldham was apparently not much hurt at first and came back to the home of his father in town. About 2 o'clock this morning he lost consciousness and, upon being carried to the hospital, it was found that he had a fracture of the skull. He is not expected to live. He is about 30 years of age and has a wife and several children.

## Coast Line to Retrench.

Wilmington, Special.—It is stated here that, effective December 1st, following a general policy of retrenchment, the Fayetteville district of the Atlantic Coast Line, with headquarters at Rocky Mount, will be abolished and that operating territory of the system placed under the jurisdiction of Supt. E. Phenneger, with headquarters at Richmond. It is further stated that Supt. George B. McClelland, of the Fayetteville district, will be made one of the trainmasters that have been allotted to the enlarged Richmond district.

## Distiller Indicted.

Danville, Special.—The Federal grand jury, which has been investigating for the past ten days the frauds on the government returned three indictments Friday afternoon against G. W. Richardson, a large distiller of Henry county, charging him with removing and concealing spirits, illicit distilling, and for failing to make proper returns on the books at his distillery. B. L. Howard, the storekeeper and gauger, was also indicted on several counts for collusion to defraud the government.

## Armed Men Guard Virgin Gold.

Seattle, Wash., Special.—One million, two hundred thousand dollars worth of gold is now lying at Summit, on Thompson Pass, just back of Valdez, on its way from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Seattle. Several armed guards are watching the gold day and night. Of this amount \$450,000 is in dust and the rest in bricks. It is the largest shipment ever sent out over the trail from Fairbanks to Valdez.

## Convict Feigns Sickness, Is Taken to Hospital and Escapes.

Wilmington, Special.—George McCullen, a negro convict on the county road force, feigned sickness to such a remarkable degree that he was sent to the hospital in apparent great agony. Night came on and when he was left for a moment in the ward by a nurse, he took French leave and has not been seen or heard of since.

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Washington, Special.—Fifteen billions of dollars represent the value of the annual production of manufactures in the United States. After careful estimates were made by experts, Col. John M. Carson, chief of the bureau of manufactures, was able to make this statement in the annual report of the operations of his bureau, made public Sunday. The figures do not represent finished products entirely, but include products in various stages of progress. Last year the aggregate value of domestic merchandise exported was \$1,854,000,000, an increase of nearly \$136,000,000 over the preceding year. In this classification "manufactures ready for consumption" are credited with \$480,000,000 and these figures are generally accepted as the extent of the exports of manufactures. The report of the bureau, however, groups this classification with those of "food stuffs partly or wholly manufactured," and "manufactures for further use in manufacturing," the aggregate exports of which last year were \$606,900,000 and this amount added to "manufactures ready for consumption" make the aggregate value of manufactures exported in the year ended June 30, \$1,086,000,000 or more than 58 per cent. of the entire exports for that year. Special significance is attached to the increase of nearly \$20,000,000 in the exports of completed manufactures, in view of the fact that the exports of cotton cloths declined more than \$21,000,000, this loss being entirely in the cotton trade with China. The popular feeling aroused in that country growing out of alleged outrages against Chinese residents in the United States is assigned as a contributory cause for this decline.

## Cotton Seed Products.

The cotton seed product exports for the year were upwards of \$40,500,000, an increase of \$9,500,000 over 1906. In commenting on these figures the report says:

"Aside from its intrinsic value the relatively new industry has an economic value and importance to the country, the beneficial results of which are especially felt in the several States in which cotton is indigenous, and in which the cotton seed industry is naturally located." The success attending investigation by experts sent abroad has led to the adoption of the policy of specializing investigation of trade conditions in foreign markets.

One of the obstacles to the enlargement of export trade is the uncertainty of transit between places of production and the seaboard. Merchants in the Orient especially complain that calculation cannot be made as to when goods ordered in the United States will be delivered, and in consequence orders go to European houses that should come to those of this country. The bureau has been in correspondence with managers of railway and ocean steamship companies with a view to securing more reliable and rapid transit for merchandise destined to foreign countries.

Demands made by business men for the extension of the parcel-post to foreign countries is discussed. It is claimed that this extension would open markets now closed to American business men for lack of transportation facilities, but which are open to their competitors who have advantages of the parcel-post system.

## New Masonic Temple.

Shelbyville, Special.—The new Masonic Temple, at this place, is very near completion, and will soon be ready for Masonic purposes. It stands on the west side of Court Square, and presents an imposing appearance. When entirely completed and furnished it will be one of the finest Masonic buildings in the State.

## Distiller Indicted.

Danville, Special.—The Federal grand jury, which has been investigating for the past ten days the frauds on the government returned three indictments Friday afternoon against G. W. Richardson, a large distiller of Henry county, charging him with removing and concealing spirits, illicit distilling, and for failing to make proper returns on the books at his distillery. B. L. Howard, the storekeeper and gauger, was also indicted on several counts for collusion to defraud the government.

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