

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXVII.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909.

No. 18.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

What do you think of making them Republicans at sight?

The Democratic platform reminds one of Goldsmith's Deserted Village.

Isn't it amazing how the Democrats are voting for a high protective tariff?

And Messrs. Tillman and Simmons voted for the Aldrich protective tariff on iron ore.

All the Democratic politicians who apply for Republican jobs should be required to pay an entrance fee.

Editor Tom Watson says that the Democratic party has no future. He could also add that it has very little past.

The Democrats could probably save some future embarrassment by not adopting a platform the next time.

Speaking of "tempest in a tea-pot," Tillman wants a protective tariff on twenty-seven pounds of South Carolina tea.

None of the politicians have yet explained why the last Legislature did not pass a bill guaranteeing bank deposits.

It cost the State several railroad fares and hotel bills to find out that the Shell Fish Commission had a deficit of \$10,000.

Harper's Weekly says that the duty of the Democratic party for these many years has been to boost Bryan's lecture business.

It is reported that Hoke Smith, of Georgia, will run against Bryan for the nomination in 1912. Some men are anxious for honor, even if it is an empty one.

Some of the Democratic politicians are hoping that Governor Kitchin will appoint a judge from the Superior Court bench so as to cause another vacancy.

The Democrats have already had tariff revision. The great majority of the Southern members revised their tariff views immediately after the November election.

Not over four hundred Democrats have applied for the job as oil inspector, and the others have only three more weeks in which to send in their applications.

The way the Democrats are now advocating a high tariff causes some to wonder if they have changed their mind about the "robber tariff," or if they have just decided to get on the inside.

Even if the Republicans should pass a high protective tariff bill we don't see how the Democrats can hope to make any political capital out of it, for they are proving a willing party to the game.

We had thought all along that Tillman was a Free Trader, but only a few days ago he up and asked for a ten-cent duty on tea and voted for a high tariff rate on steel. How some people do change.

A Democratic exchange says the Republicans are worried as to the probable political complexion of the next Congress. There is no cause for alarm so long as the Democrats out-herd the high tariff Republican members.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, in speaking of the Steel Trust, says that the violators should be imprisoned. Shouldn't the same apply to the Oil Trust? Of course, Mr. Bailey, we would not recommend a retroactive clause.

Wonder what Mr. Taft thinks of the Republican party as a party of tariff reform about now.—Durham Herald.

Wonder what Mr. Bryan thinks of the Democratic contingency in Congress who have deserted the Denver platform?

The National Monthly, edited by Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, has made its initial appearance. Chairman Mack says that the magazine will be published in the interest of the Democratic party. He hopes to get all the factions of the Democratic party together. If he should succeed in getting them together, the public will witness a free parrot and monkey show.

BILKINS IN GERMANY.

The Major is Pleased With the Country and the People—How the Country Roads Are Kept Up in Germany—Berlin, the Chief City and Hamburg the Principal Seaport—Bilkins Has Difficulties With German Language—The "Sanger-fests"—Visits the Kaiser—The Word "Nein" Nearly Caused Trouble.

Berlin, Germany, May 17, 1909. Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

I find that Germany is very much like the other countries in Europe—small, but great in industrial activity and in population. It is a very substantial country in every way. The people are industrious and economical. They believe in gude things ter eat, ter drink an' ter wear. But they air not gaudy an' ratlin' like the French people. In many ways they air somewhat like the English, being sturdy, brave, honest, industrious, intelligent. I put the two last characteristics at the end of the line but not because they air of the least importance in speakin' of a nation, for they air not, though a people may be industrious and intelligent an' yet be very wicked. But the Germans have erbout awl the gude qualities found in mankind an' erbout as few of the bad qualities.

The Germans believe in gude roads an' they hev them, too. So far as I know the German public road system is different from any other in the world. The first step is a gude road, something not common in America. They hev them in Germany. They air kept in repair by old men, old soldiers, in many cases, who go over the main highways with a few necessary tools an' repair any breaks or fill slight holes as they find them. The substantial roads air really the main secret of success. The timely repairs air almost as important, however, for the old sayin' "a stitch in time saves nine," applies to road repairin' with as much force as to any other line of work. The old men thus employed mite be pensioners in a different way, cost just as much, an' be far less useful. Their pay is small, hit iz true. But they air not expected to stay out in bad weather; they have no task-master. But bein' men who hev served their country faithfully in war an' in peace, I suppose they generally give faithful service in lookin' up 'n' repairin' the breaks in the roads. As most of the roads air macadamized, naturally the repairs air made with crushed stone.

If one wuz ter suggest the adoption of the above plan in the United States hit mite not be well received. But hit iz very satisfactory in Germany an' iz considered best fer awl concerned. The roads air hardly equalled anywhere an' they will be just as gude next year as they air this year, which cannot be said of most of the American roads, unless hit be some few that may be repaired in a substantial manner in the meantime an' at a great expense, fer they iz jobbery in much of the "fancy" road buildin' carried on in the United States; awso politics, which is a first cousin ter jobbery in many cases.

In travelin' ter Berlin I had a gude chance ter see much of the country, as well as the roads. The Germans air purty well up-to-date in nearly everything, though only a portion of them speak the English language an' that bothered me a gude deal.

Berlin iz the principal city and iz the seat of government. Hit iz a substantial city, clean an' progressive. They air not many large cities in Germany, strange ter say. Why, I do not know. Possibly the main reason iz that Germany iz more of an inland country than other countries near-by, though German capital iz deeply interested in shipping an' in a modern navy, one of the most substantial in the world, an' which was built and launched on the Baltic sea, the principal water outlet of Germany. This country awso has a number of rivers, includin' the Rhine, which iz rather famous in history an' in song.

Hamburg iz the leadin' seaport city an' iz better known ter foreigners on that account. But the visitor must see Berlin in order to get a glimpse of the real German Empire. I had often been told that our German friends air very fond of beer an' that they know how ter brew hit, too. Most of the reports air true, I guess. But they air a sober people so far as I kin tell. Ov course sum of them drink more or less an' they may get "tanked up" on extra occasions. I notis that the prohibition orators air purty quiet here just now, that iz, if they iz any politicians a-brewin'. Yet I must confess that I don't know enuff erbout the German language ter tell the difference betwix a perillous rally an' a farmers' club social. I am fond of the Germans when I find one who kin talk English, and man, ov them can, be nearly awlays get acquainted an' become gude friends. But ov awl the daddlasted, rip-roarin' unearthly languages, the German iz the worst ever invented. If I wuz the earthly ruler of this world I believe that erbout the first thing I'd do would be ter call an extra session of the international congress ter meet at the Hague an' pass a law requirin' not only the Germans, but awl the other furrin-

(Continued on Page 3.)

MAY ANNEX CUBA

Trouble in Cuba Fomented by Americans Interested on the Island.

SUGAR TRUST TAKING A HAND

It is Reported That the General Feeling Among Members of Congress is That This Country Will Have to Intervene in Cuban Affairs and Again Plant the Stars and Stripes on Cuban Soil—It is Also Reported That About One-half the Cubans are Working up Sentiment for Annexation.

Washington, D. C., May 15.—There is a general feeling among the members of the House of Representatives that it will not be long before the United States will again be obliged to intervene in Cuban affairs, and that if that takes place the Stars and Stripes will "stay put."

According to information received by many members the trouble in Cuba is being fomented by American interests on the island. It was hinted that the Sugar Trust is back of the movement to secure annexation. It was explained that many of the smaller sugar plantations are now owned by Americans; that the labor employed by the Americans is well satisfied, but that the large sugar plantations owned by the Spanish families and which have passed from one generation to another, are worked under the peon system. The fact that the laborers on the American-owned sugar plantations have money to spend and are given privileges denied the peons on other plantations has caused much trouble and is largely responsible for the demand for the return of American authority to the island.

About one-half of the people in Cuba, more especially the better element, to say nothing of the Americans who have millions of dollars invested there, are working upon sentiment for annexation and it is this, the report says, that is causing the Cuban Government officials to take little heed about meeting their financial obligations, for they have been given to understand that if the United States intervenes again it means that the island will remain American territory and that all the debts contracted by the Cuban Government will be paid by Uncle Sam. The prediction is being made in the island that the United States will be back in Cuba within a year, and to stay this time.

Former Governor of Cuba Magoon was a visitor at the Capitol to-day. When asked for his opinion as to the probability of early intervention by the United States in Cuba, and our re-occupation of the island, he hesitated for a few moments, and was on the point of expressing an opinion, when he checked himself and said: "I do not think it would be proper for me to discuss the subject at this time."

He showed no surprise, however, when told of the reported serious condition of public affairs in the Republic.

Senator Curtis, a member of the Cuban relations, and who has always taken a deep interest in affairs in the island, said to-day that information printed in the newspapers within the last few days indicates that things are not running smoothly in Cuba. There is a feeling among members of the Senate, he added, that unless there is a change in political conditions in Cuba the United States would be obligated to again step in and "straighten out matters" as he expressed it. "Governmental affairs in Cuba have not been conducted in such a manner as to please the United States, and there is a growing belief that intervention on our part can not be withheld much longer," he concluded.

Senator Curtis declined to express himself more freely on the subject, but on equally good authority it may be said that the assertion that the United States Government is making preparations to again occupy Cuba is absolutely correct.

CHILD MEETS AN AWFUL DEATH.

Spoke From Toy Wagon Driven Into His Head.

Rockingham, N. C., May 15.—One of the most distressing of affairs happened at the cold drink stand near Pee Dee mill Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, when two and a half-year-old Henry Young had a spoke from the hub of a toy wagon driven two inches into his skull back of the left ear.

There are conflicting reports as to how the injury was sustained. George Phillips, the 14-year-old boy in charge of the stand, claims it was an accident and that he unintentionally pushed the child on the front steps of the stand in attempting to close the door.

There are other reports that Phillips threw the child out of the door and expressed indifference when told that he had killed the child.

A warrant for the arrest of Phillips was sworn out and he gave bond, returnable before Mayor W. N. Everett on May 15th, in the sum of \$500.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE SCORES THE TOBACCO TRUST.

The Manufacturer Still Collects the War-Time Tax From the People—The Inner Workings of This Gigantic Trust.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock to-day. Senator Hughes presented a series of memorials from the Colorado Legislature complaining of the operation of forest reserve law, and particularly of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson for his alleged assumption of authority in making forest reserve regulations, and the collection of fees. The Legislature asked that all land not forest be turned back to the State. Another memorial from the Colorado Legislature asked that the right to levy inheritance taxes be left to the State.

Senator Beveridge spoke against the Tobacco Trust. His speech was a sensational one in that it exposed the inner workings of the trust and the identity of the men who comprise one of the most gigantic trusts in the world. Senator Beveridge spoke, in part, as follows: "In 1898 the tax on all forms of tobacco was raised in order to supply the Government with a needed increase in revenue. But at the time Congress put this increased tax on tobacco manufacturers were allowed to reduce the size of the packages in which the tobacco was sold to the people."

"In 1901-1902 this increased tobacco tax was removed but the short weight packages of tobacco were continued by the very law that removed the tax. "The manufacturer still collects the war-time tax from the people, but instead of paying it to the Government, he keeps it for himself. "In this way the Government has handed over to the tobacco manufacturers and lost to itself \$12,897,932.67 in 1902; \$25,681,607.21 in 1903; \$26,915,270.88 in 1904; \$27,524,955.49 in 1905; \$29,326,009.97 in 1906; \$31,198,451.32 in 1907, and \$30,546,268.89 in 1908. All told, the Government has lost \$184,090,557.43 in the last eight years."

"Within five hours from the time this amendment is printed in the newspaper the ablest men employed by the Tobacco Trust to watch legislation effecting it, will be in Washington and remain here until this amendment is voted upon. I am not sure that they are not here now. And within twenty-four hours from the time this amendment is published in the newspapers agents of the American Tobacco Company will be at work among the cigar-makers all over the country, trying to persuade them that this amendment will be heavily upon them and attempting to frighten them into besieging Congress with petitions and resolutions against it. Therefore, I want now, in the most emphatic way, to reassure the cigar-makers of the country. "By cutting prices so as to compel competitors to sell to it or enter the new combinations which it from time to time organized, the American Tobacco Company has at the present time secured control of more than 82 per cent of the entire output of chewing tobacco of the country, more than 71 per cent of the smoking tobacco output of the country, more than 82 per cent of the cigarette output of the country, and more than 96 per cent of the snuff output of the country."

"The Tobacco Trust has passed through many forms of corporate duplication and combination. These reached their consummation at the time when the war tax was removed and the war time package was specifically continued by express words of the law. It is worthy of note that when the war was drawing to its close and far-seeing men knew that the war tax would be removed, such men as Ryan, Dolan, Whitney, Brady, Widener, Elkins and others well-known to the world of finance forced their way into the inner councils of the Tobacco Trust. It is still more worthy of note that when, according to the newspapers, Mr. Thomas F. Ryan last year determined to retire from most of his financial enterprises, he retained as his one favorite enterprise his holdings and active participation in the American Tobacco Company, which is the Tobacco Trust. The principal men now in control of the Tobacco Trust are James B. Duke, Thomas F. Ryan, Oliver H. Payne (of Standard Oil fame), Anthony M. Brady and the banking and brokerage firm of Moore & Schley—Elkins, Whitney and Widener having died."

"At a convenient time in the future I shall, if it becomes necessary, present to the Senate the detailed transactions of this mighty organization controlled by these well known men."

TWO FRIENDS KILL EACH OTHER.

Roanoke, Va., May 14.—William Bailey and R. M. Young, two young men of prominent families of Lee County, this State, shot and killed each other while trying to kill another man last night at a school entertainment at Dryden.

Young and Bailey had an altercation with William Jesse over the matter of tickets of admission. Young and Bailey abused Jesse and the latter struck one of them. Jesse and Young clinched and Bailey, in an effort to shoot Jesse, shot Young. As Young was falling he fired aimlessly, the ball killing his friend Bailey.

FOURTH DAY OF TRIAL

Congressman Stephens on the Stand Reiterates Charges.

JUDGE W. P. BYNUM TESTIFIES

Declares That ex-Judge Adams Said He Made \$25,000 in Coal Land Deal—Adams, at Former Hearing, Having Declared That He Made No Money Outside of His Salary—Fourth Day of Trial in Which Judge Adams Was Suing for Alleged Libel.

Greensboro, N. C., April 3.—Will Judge Adams have a warrant charging libel issued and served on Congressman Stephens, who on the floor of Congress in February of last year made a speech in which he charged corruption of the court of which Adams was Chief Justice, and for the publication of extracts from this speech Marlon Butler and Lester Butler, as reputed editors of The Caucasian, which printed these charges, are now on trial here for criminal libel of Judge Adams? Stevens had given a deposition strongly criticizing the court, and this deposition was read last night, but the court would not permit the speech delivered by Stevens to be introduced as evidence.

This morning when court opened there was a fine-looking man sitting by the side of Mr. Justice of counsel for defendants, and it proved none other than Judge Stevens himself, here in person to give evidence as to what he had denounced as cruel wrongs upon the Indians practiced by the court of which Judge Adams was Chief Justice.

When sworn as a witness, Judge Stevens was not permitted to testify as to matters related in the deposition, but he did not hesitate to say that as head of the Indian Claims Committee in Congress for the past twelve years the creation of the Citizenship Court was an outrage on the rights of the Indians, and the action of the court a general public scandal. Judge Stevens, being under the jurisdiction of the court, and having originally uttered the charges of corruption against the court, it is being speculated that before he leaves here, either Judge Adams of Judge Weaver, who is yet present, may have him arrested for criminal libel.

DEFENSE CLOSES CASE.

The defense closed its case about noon to-day and the State began at once with the reading of copies of the records of the court, in which evidence was taken as to the value of the services rendered the Indian tribes by their attorneys, Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish, in fixing their fees. It was expected that Judge Adams himself would be the first witness, but it was not so.

Before the defense closed its case, the testimony of Judge Bynum that Adams, soon after returning from Oklahoma told him that he had just cleared twenty-five thousand dollars in a coal land purchase deal, and that he was then worth fifty thousand dollars, created something of a sensation, in view of Judge Adams' testimony before the magistrate's court that he had made no money outside of his regular salary and practice.

The testimony of ex-Congressman Hackett and ex-Congressman Hemphill, of South Carolina, that Adams' character in Washington and Oklahoma was bad, also produced an impression. Several depositions were read from parties in Oklahoma, and in every instance the character of the court for honesty of opinions was given a bad name.

It is clear from the evidence given by the defense that it hopes to escape conviction by convincing the jury that in publishing charges against the court and Judge Adams in particular, months after Stevens' speech in Congress and weeks after other papers had published these charges, it was justified in doing so. When the whole Oklahoma atmosphere was permeated with these charges against the court of partiality for the law firm which reaped all the harvest of fees and kept four thousand Indian claimants of the rolls by reason of decisions of the court.

Adams on Stand. After introducing several witnesses who gave Judge Adams a good character, the prosecution this afternoon introduced Judge Adams whose direct evidence was a full recital of his official acts in Oklahoma. He bitterly denounced Butler and gave a history of Butler's fight on his last year when he was seeking re-election as State Chairman, declaring that after Butler had been unable to induce him by threats to retire, he published the scandalous articles complained of in The Caucasian just a week preceding the State Convention. Adams denied positively every impeaching statement made in the various depositions and dramatically asserted he had never received a dishonest dollar in his life, explaining his statement to Judge Bynum that he had made a great deal of money in a coal deal, he said Judge Bynum must have misunderstood him, since he was trying to promote a big coal

FARMER DROPS DEAD

Dies of Heart Failure When He Attempts to Shoot Automobillist.

A MOST REMARKABLE INCIDENT

Charlie Walker, a Cleveland County Farmer, Blocks Road and Attempts to Shoot Automobillist When He Drops Dead in His Tracks—Had Before Threatened Life of Thompson Who Was Driving the Machine. The Exciting Scene Occurred Near Shelby.

Shelby, N. C., May 17.—Charlie Walker, of this county, met his death to-day under most remarkable circumstances. He had for some time entertained a grudge against automobiles, especially a certain one driven by a young man of Shelby, Mr. Rush Thompson. The young man with his car carried Dr. T. E. McBrayer, wife and three children to Fallston, and passed Mr. Walker, who was plowing a mule near the road. The mule was frightened by the machine, but was not unmanageable. The tragedy occurred as the automobile party were returning home. When within about two miles of Shelby, on the same road, they met Mr. Walker again, this time driving the mule to a buggy. When Walker saw the machine he got out of the buggy and pulled the mule and buggy directly across the road, thus obstructing the passage. Mr. Thompson requested him to come on and pass, he having already stopped the car. Mr. Walker refused to move, but urged Thompson to pass him. This Thompson attempted to do, but just as the machine began to move Walker raised a gun he was carrying in his hand and aimed it at the automobile party. Just as he did so he fell in his tracks and without a struggle died. Dr. McBrayer got out and examined him and found that he died of heart trouble. The gun was a breech-loader and loaded. Walker had three shells in his pocket and had told some of the people in the neighborhood that he intended to kill Thompson if he passed him again in an automobile. It looked like an act of Providence that saved the party. Walker was a tenant on the land of Mr. George Sperlin and had the reputation of being a quiet, well-behaved citizen. His conduct is inexplicable, as Mr. Thompson, from all reports, was exercising caution and care in the management of his machine.

I introduced a claim in Congress to investigate the Indian claims matters, and the allowance of this enormous fee, but my resolution was pigeon-holed in the committee. I am often in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, it being near my home. I know the general reputation of Chief Justice Adams in this section and it is bad. I made two speeches in Congress with reference to the conduct of this court and the allowance of this fee. Ex-Senator Marlon Butler had nothing whatever to do with the making or preparation of these charges on the floor of Congress by me, nor did he ever speak to me about these matters before those speeches in his life. I had tried hard to get a bill through to allow an appeal in the Citizenship Court but could not get it taken up. The law firm were active with members of the committee.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I meant the Riddle case when I said most of the cases were decided on technicality. That was the test case. This being decided on a technicality, it followed that all others were, because this case involved the very existence of the court. It was generally called the court that Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish created.

Senator Overman never read to me a letter from Judge Adams, demanding an investigation. I never could get any resolution for an investigation before the committee. Mr. Sherman, ranking member of the committee, seemed to be very intimate with Judge Adams. I did everything I could to prevent passage of the law creating this court, thought it the most unjust law ever passed by Congress. The idea of the court seemed to be to keep as many as possible of the rolls instead of doing justice. The Citizenship Court in the test case over-turned the decision of the Dawes Commission and the United States Court, and deprived over 3,000 Indians of their accrued rights under those decisions, worth nearly \$5,000 each, and there was no appeal.

I do not know that this court rejected a single case that was allowed by the Dawes Commission.

Counsel for defendants here offered in evidence the Congressional Record of February 5, 1908, containing a speech made by Congressman Stephens charging corruption on the part of members of the Chickasaw-Choctaw court. To this the prosecution objected. Judge Long sustained the objection, and the speech was not allowed to be presented as evidence.

Justice contended that the speech being privileged, the publication of the same in a newspaper was privileged.

Judge Long said it might be the Congressman could fall back on his privilege, but he could not say that applied to a newspaper publishing the same.

Deposition of M. A. Ledbetter, of Ardmore, Oklahoma: Having practiced law here for 19 years, I knew the general character and reputation during the last few months of the residence here of Spencer B. Adams. It was bad. Was counsel in the test case known as Riddle case. After the argument in this case Judge Adams told me he would stay on the bench until the end of time before he would decide the case against the contentions presented by our side. He was free to criticize the argument of Mr. Cornish.

CROSS EXAMINED.

The test case was decided before any individual case was reached. There were several of the lawyers present when Judge Adams made this declaration. He also said something about an iceberg, indicating the length of time he would hold out before he would strike down the Indian rights.

(Continued on Page 2.)

FARMER DROPS DEAD

Dies of Heart Failure When He Attempts to Shoot Automobillist.

A MOST REMARKABLE INCIDENT

Charlie Walker, a Cleveland County Farmer, Blocks Road and Attempts to Shoot Automobillist When He Drops Dead in His Tracks—Had Before Threatened Life of Thompson Who Was Driving the Machine. The Exciting Scene Occurred Near Shelby.

Shelby, N. C., May 17.—Charlie Walker, of this county, met his death to-day under most remarkable circumstances. He had for some time entertained a grudge against automobiles, especially a certain one driven by a young man of Shelby, Mr. Rush Thompson. The young man with his car carried Dr. T. E. McBrayer, wife and three children to Fallston, and passed Mr. Walker, who was plowing a mule near the road. The mule was frightened by the machine, but was not unmanageable. The tragedy occurred as the automobile party were returning home. When within about two miles of Shelby, on the same road, they met Mr. Walker again, this time driving the mule to a buggy. When Walker saw the machine he got out of the buggy and pulled the mule and buggy directly across the road, thus obstructing the passage. Mr. Thompson requested him to come on and pass, he having already stopped the car. Mr. Walker refused to move, but urged Thompson to pass him. This Thompson attempted to do, but just as the machine began to move Walker raised a gun he was carrying in his hand and aimed it at the automobile party. Just as he did so he fell in his tracks and without a struggle died. Dr. McBrayer got out and examined him and found that he died of heart trouble. The gun was a breech-loader and loaded. Walker had three shells in his pocket and had told some of the people in the neighborhood that he intended to kill Thompson if he passed him again in an automobile. It looked like an act of Providence that saved the party. Walker was a tenant on the land of Mr. George Sperlin and had the reputation of being a quiet, well-behaved citizen. His conduct is inexplicable, as Mr. Thompson, from all reports, was exercising caution and care in the management of his machine.

TRIED TO KILL HER HUSBAND.

He Locked Wife Up Each Time He Left Home—Sensational Suit at Littleton.

Littleton, N. C., May 15.—Several days ago quite a sensation was created here by the report that Mrs. Daniel, the young wife of R. K. Daniel, a well-known young man of this place, had endeavored to kill her husband, it is alleged, by firing five shots at him. Friends, upon learning of the trouble, which is said to have been caused by the ill-treatment of her, intervened, and Rev. Francis Joyner, rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, swore out a warrant against Daniel, charging him with whipping her. The case came up some days ago, but there was no trial, since Mrs. Daniel had mysteriously disappeared.

To-day in retaliation Daniel had a warrant issued against Rev. Mr. Joyner, charging him with perjury, and the trial is set for Saturday morning before Justice M. E. Newman.

Mrs. Daniel is from Hot Springs, Ark., where she met Daniel some time ago, she being, it is understood, a trained nurse at the time. They were married there, their marriage being quite sensational. For the past few months Daniel has been in business here where his family are well-known and prominent, but for some time there has been trouble between the two. She ran away from him once, catching the noon train after it had started moving just ahead of her husband, who caught the rear of the train and picking her up when the train reached Norlina transferred her to a north-bound train after quite a struggle. It is alleged that he tied and locked her up each time that it was necessary for him to leave the house.

FIVE THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON BURNED AT FORT SMITH.

Fort Smith, Ark., May 17.—Fire here early to-day destroyed the Fort Smith Compress and its contents of 5,000 bales of cotton. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, and is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Flames broke out simultaneously in a dozen places.

GIRLS ACT AS PALL-BEARERS.

Probably the first funeral ever held in South Carolina at which girls acted as pall-bearers was held a few days ago at Cooley Springs, near Spartanburg. Miss Ada Cooley, died and eight of her young lady friends, dressed in white, bore her remains to the grave.—Lexington Dispatch.