

PRESIDENT ISSUES HIS PROCLAMATION

Appointing a Day of National Thanksgiving.

NOVEMBER 27TH IS THE DAY SET

The President Calls Upon All the People to Return Thanks for the Bounty of the Year.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt has issued his proclamation designating Thursday, November 27, as a day of thanksgiving. The proclamation is as follows:

"According to the yearly custom of our people, it falls upon the President at this season to appoint a day of festivity and thanksgiving for God. Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had, on the whole, more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burden, each to face its special crisis, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice domestic or foreign, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drought or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a froward heart.

"Nevertheless, decade by decade we have struggled onward and upward; we now abundantly enjoy material wellbeing, and under the favor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of Good; and we seek to praise Him not by words only, but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow men.

"Now therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 27th of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year."

Evidence Not Valid.

New York, Special.—The prosecution in the Mollineux case rested Wednesday after the defense had secured an important advantage in the decision by Justice Lambert that the reading of the testimony given at the first trial by Mamie Melande and Detective Farrell, both of whom are beyond the jurisdiction of the court, was inadmissible. Miss Melande was the first witness at the first trial to connect Mollineux with the blue envelope and Farrell testified that he saw Mollineux in Newark with a small package the day the bottle-holder was bought in that city.

"Now that your honor has ruled," ex-Governor Black said, "I want to say that neither I nor any of the counsel defending have done anything, procured anything or know of anything done to keep witnesses from the State of New Jersey or elsewhere, from coming here to give testimony. I have not dodged any issue, I have made the fight against that evidence strictly within my legal rights as counsel for the defense."

"I cannot quite see the relevancy of those remarks," said District Attorney Jerome in reply. "There have been no proclamations and no charges."

The greater part of the session was devoted to the examination of Daniel T. Ames, a handwriting expert, who, like all those who have preceded him, testified that one hand wrote the poison package address, the Barnett and Corrahan letters and letters admittedly written by Mollineux. The presentation of the case for the defense is expected to occupy not more than two days and interest centers in the question whether Mollineux will testify in his own behalf.

Big Oil Company.

Trenton, N. J., Special.—The Gas Corporation of Jersey City was incorporated here with a capital of \$6,000,000 divided into \$2,000,000 bearing 3 per cent. cumulative dividends and \$4,000,000 common stock. The company is to manufacture gas or any articles in which gas enters as a part. The incorporators are Noel Gates and John F. Charlton, of New York, and Richard F. Tully, of Jersey City.

President to Come South.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt will make a trip through a part of the South next month if official business should not make his presence in Washington necessary at that time. The trip will be made about the middle of the month, the primary object of it being to enable the President to attend the reception to be tendered by the citizens of Memphis to General Luke Wright, vice-governor of the Philippines. Subsequently, it is expected, that the President will accept an invitation to participate in a bear hunt in the canon of Mississippi. He may continue the opportunity while in the South, to visit the Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala.

Canal Not to Rock.

Bristol, Tenn., Special.—A snagman on the Norfolk & Western Railway fell asleep and allowed a heavy freight train to crash into the head-end of a work train, three miles east of Bristol. The work train engine was hurled into a field and demolished. The freight engine, after standing almost on end, fell partially burying itself in the dirt. Four men, of Bristol, and a number of work hands were injured, but not seriously.

THE MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

The future market opened 3 to 5 points lower than at Friday's close. The opening loss was followed by a bit of brisk buying that spent some of its courage and the market fluctuated with the tendency toward a lower level and prices were only stubbornly sustained through the influence of New York's attitude. At the close the board showed net losses of 1 point on November 4 on December, 2 on January and 3 points on each of the other months compared with Friday's closing figures.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

Cotton futures opened steady; November 3.25; December 3.23; January 3.21; March 3.15; May 3.05; July 2.95; August 2.85. Futures closed easy; November 3.23; December 3.21; January 3.19; February 3.17; March 3.11; April 3.03; May 2.93; June 2.83; July 2.73; August 2.63. Spot closed dull; middling uplands 8.60; middling Gulf 8.55. Sales, 9,700.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour steady, winter extra \$2.80 to \$3.00; winter clear, \$3.20 to \$3.30. Wheat weak; spot and November 74 to 74 1/8; December 74 7/8 to 75; Southern by sample 66 to 74. Corn weak; new or old November 53 asked; Southern white corn 65 to 68. Oats firm; No. 3 white 36 to 36 1/2.

CHARLOTTE PRODUCE MARKET.

Oilons	75@81 00
Chickens—spring	32@ 25
Hens—per head	22@ 20
Eggs	18
Beeswax	20@ 22
Turkeys	10@ 12 1/2
Corn	88@ 90
Ducks	20@ 22
Wheat	60@ 30
Wheat—seed	1 10
Oats	80@ 85
Peas	1 65@ 1 75
Rye	1 00
Sherlings	8@ 9
Sides	9@ 10
Skins—calf	40@ 50
Hides—dry salt	10
Tallow—unrendered	20 3/4

The Canal Treaty.

Washington, Special.—With the return of Secretary Hay to Washington, the Colombian minister may resume negotiations for a canal treaty which have been interrupted by complications arising out of the situation on the isthmus. The legation has been expecting special dispatches from Bogota containing special instructions for Mr. Concha on some of the delicate points. But the arrival of these need not necessarily be awaited, it was indicated at the legation, as the advice which have recently been received by the minister have forecasted that the situation has been clearing so as to permit of a resumption of negotiations. The belief of some of the officials here is that if the matter is expedited, a treaty for the construction of the canal can be completed by contracting parties within 30 days, thus enabling the President to send it to the Senate early in the coming short session. Senator Concha's instructions are ample and complete to enable him to proceed with the negotiations and the understanding that they will be resumed almost immediately.

Another Volcano in Eruption.

Washington, Special.—United States Minister Hunter at Guatemala, reports to the Department of State by cable today that on the afternoon of October 24, Santamaría volcano, where the earthquake occurred in April, suddenly became active and emitted immense volumes of ash and flames, accompanied by violent earthquakes and further loud and intermittent subterranean sounds. The eruption continued 45 hours and then subsided. No loss of life is reported, yet several plantations at the base of the volcano are reported to have been ruined by the eruption.

Duel to Be Fought.

Paris, by Cable.—The seconds of the Marquis de Dion and M. Gerault Richards, of The Petite République, met and agreed on the conditions of a duel to be fought. The place and hour of the encounter have not yet been decided upon.

Sunday Work.

Norfolk, Special.—For the first time since the Spanish war, work was continued all of Sunday at the Norfolk navy yard, in order to put the battleship Texas in commission immediately. The flag was raised over the vessel this afternoon and she is ready for sea. The Texas will sail for Southern waters. The gun-boat Bancroft has already sailed and the Detroit put in for coal and ammunition, as did also the Cincinnati. The Prairie has arrived in Hampton Roads and is being coaled. She has 300 marines on board.

Tom Johnson Gets Scrappy.

Cleveland, O., Special.—A sensation of street scene occurred during a political meeting in the public square, in which Mayor Tom L. Johnson struck William Myler, a Republican tax board official, in the race with his first. It seems, according to the statement of bystanders, that the mayor overheard Myler assert that he (Johnson) was a liar. A few hot words followed, and then the mayor struck Myler in the face. Myler ran to the square, declaring that he would serve a warrant for the mayor's arrest.

The French Government Has Adopted a System of Passenger Insurance on State Railways.

The purchase of a penny ticket confers the right of \$2,000 in case of death or permanent injury, from \$500 to \$1,000 for minor injuries, and five francs a day while the injured person is unable to work as the result of an accident of any kind within the limits of the railway. A passenger may purchase any number of tickets up to ten.

MET AWFUL DEATH.

Prominent Mill Man Is Killed by a Fall.

PRESIDENT OF PACOLET IS DEAD.

Captain John H. Montgomery, While Inspecting a New Warehouse, Fell Sixteen Feet, With Fatal Results.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—News has been received here of the death of Capt. John H. Montgomery, in Gainesville, Ga., the result of a fall from the Spartan Mills, in this city, the Gainesville, Ga., Cotton Mills, and the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, of Pacolet, S. C. Capt. Montgomery was regarded as one of the most successful mill operators of the South.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—A special to The Morning News, from Gainesville, Ga., says: Capt. John H. Montgomery, president of the Pacolet Mills, fell a distance of 16 feet in one of the new warehouses being erected in the Pacolet Mill, No. 4, Friday morning and sustained injuries from which he died. His skull was broken and he sustained internal injuries. Dr. Downey, of this city, Dr. Westmoreland and Nicholson, of Atlanta, and his family physician, of Spartanburg, S. C., were immediately summoned, but could not save his life.

Capt. Montgomery was perhaps the largest cotton manufacturer in the South. Besides being president of the Pacolet and Gainesville Cotton Mills, capitalized at \$1,500,000, he was also president of the three Pacolet Mills, of North Carolina, and a stockholder and director in several more.

Negro Alderman Shot.

St. Augustine, Fla., Special.—Alderman John Papino, one of the colored representatives of the fourth ward, was shot at a meeting of the city council, late Friday night. The bullet was fired by City Marshal Charles Benet, who officiated as sergeant-at-arms at the council meeting. The clerk had reached the stage of the proceedings of reading petitions. One was from the marshal, asking that the council appropriate the sum of \$60 for four uniforms for the police. After it had been read, Alderman Papino rose and objected to the amount asked for. Others spoke on the subject, and then Marshal Benet asked permission to address the council, which was granted by Alderman McBride, who was presiding. He was interrupted by Alderman Papino, and becoming angry, fired at him. The affair created a great sensation. The official will recover.

Triple Murder in Arkansas.

Memphis, Special.—A special to The Scimitar from Winne, Ark., says: Mary, Sophie and May Gibson, aged 17, 12 and 10 years, respectively, daughters of Thomas Gibson, a prosperous negro farmer, were killed and one of them was the victim of a criminal assault at their home near here yesterday. The murders occurred while Gibson, the father, was away from home attending a circus leaving the three girls alone in the house. Upon his return he found the bodies of two of the girls with their heads crushed, while the body of the third lay in the yard terribly mutilated. The girls had been subjected to the most atrocious indignities. Posses, composed of both blacks and whites, were formed and David Cross, an old negro, was arrested. Cross denied all knowledge of the crime but finally confessed that he had witnessed the killing and said that a negro named Johnson was the guilty man.

Killed by His Wife.

Joplin, Mo., Special.—R. O. Randall, a real estate dealer of Carthage, was shot and killed by his wife. Mrs. Randall had used for divorce several days ago and when they met in a lawyer's office a quarrel ensued. Randall drew a knife and attempted to stab his wife when she shot him five times. Mrs. Randall was arrested. The Randalls are prominent.

Fire at Newberne.

Newberne, N. C., Special.—Fire broke out Friday night in the Trent Lumber Mills, owned by Thompson Bros., of Philadelphia. The mill is situated on Trent river, close to the business section of the city, and had the wind been in a southwest direction undoubtedly half the business section would have been swept away. The entire dry kiln and 250,000 feet of lumber was consumed. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, with no insurance. The work of the firemen in saving pier No. 1, of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, was a masterly piece of work. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Thanked the Mechanics.

Washington, Special.—After breakfasting at the White House Friday morning, President Roosevelt informally received the mechanics and laborers who have been engaged upon the mansion. The President stood upon the front porch of the White House and greeted the workmen as they passed, having a pleasant word and smile for each. He thanked them as a body for having facilitated by their work the completion of the repairs to the mansion, thereby enabling him to occupy it.

BIG CASH BALANCE.

Greatest Amount of Money On Hand in Country's History

VERY GOOD TREASURY SHOWING

All Large Denominations Becoming Gold Certificates and the Smallest Silver Certificates.

Washington, Special.—Elias H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, in opening his annual report, says that the magnitude of the available cash balance and the unprecedented holdings of gross gold are the striking features of the condition of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1902. The available cash balance in the Treasury July 1, 1902, was the largest net balance in our history. It amounted to \$62,187,361. The gold reserve is counted in as it is available for the redemption of legal tender notes. Nearly one-half of the available cash balance was in gold coin and certificates, \$103,801,290 over and above the gold reserve of \$150,000,000 and by October it became \$134,124,771. As a measure of the financial strength of the government the report says the fact deserves mention. By October 1, 1902, the available cash balance, exclusive of the reserve, was \$221,263,394; and owing to the large measures for the relief of the money market was reduced by November 1, to \$220,621,870. Of this sum \$145,885,012 was in national banks. To the total stock of money in the country an addition of \$130,138,841 was made during the fiscal year. Of this \$67,699,517 was in gold coin and bullion. National bank notes received an increment of \$2,851,553.

The gold coin and bullion October 1 exceeded all other kinds of money, excluding national bank notes, by \$200,268,433. In five years, the ratio of gold in the country has run up from 35.52 to 16.45 to the 100. The growth in the volume of money in circulation during the year was \$74,048,049 carrying the per capita from 27.98 to 28.43. The element of gold coin and gold certificates was the largest part and the increase reached \$61,968,174, and advanced from 40.30 per cent. of the total to 41.31 per cent. in silver of all denominations, including certificates, there was an increase of \$25,236,146, of which \$6,486,014 was in subsidiary coin. The reduction in Treasury notes of \$17,677,890 is due to their withdrawal.

The advance in circulation in the volume of gold including certificates within 12 years by the large sum of \$433,703,516, is the measure of the great strength of our circulation. The addition during the past fiscal year was \$61,968,174. The increase in the future can hardly be less than \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year. The mines, the report says, are thus confirming the gold standard steadily and invincibly and it adds:

"For the immediate present, and doubtless for a few years at least, the inflow of gold will be in such large measures as to lift the volume of currency to the highest level of all needs of business. Our currency keeps more than equal pace with the population. On June 27, the gold certificates outstanding for the first time exceeded in volume the United States notes and were \$347,179,089. By November 1, they were \$567,073,569.

"The gold in the Treasury keeps in active circulation as currency the certificates issued against it and more over \$346,558,016 in United States notes and \$30,900,000 in Treasury notes, or over \$400,000,000 more than its own value. The question may well be considered whether the United States notes may not properly be turned by Congress into gold certificates. They have much that quality, already and the change could be gradually made as the supply of the yellow metal takes on greater proportions. The demands of the people for notes of small denominations have surprised the closest students of the currency. In 1890, there were 37,065,890 pieces of government paper issued of the average value of \$6.61. In 1902, the issue was 116,697,874, and the average value was \$4. The facilities for production have been often increased and now seem to be sufficient for present requirements.

"The act of March 14, 1900, makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the parity of value of all forms of money issued by the United States with that of the gold standard and fixed by that law. This parity is now easily maintained and all kinds of government money are exchangeable with each. The flow of gold permitting the free issue of gold certificates of \$20 and upwards is the key to this maintenance of parity and interchangeability of all kinds of government money. On the other hand, small denominations, including silver coin are constantly in demand for the myriad transactions of retail trade and the current uses of rural communities as well as for pay rolls in furnaces and factories and harvest fields." The Treasury, in recent years, continues the report, has had much more clamor for silver and small notes than for gold. It is now abundantly able to meet all calls for every kind of money for its own obligations for redemption and for legitimate transfers. As a result of the movements which have been noted our paper currency is gaining in simplicity. Gradually all large denominations are becoming gold certificates, and the smaller silver certificates, while in time all \$10 will be United States notes.

Separate Street Cars.

New Orleans, Special.—The State law requiring the street car companies to provide separate accommodations for whites and blacks went into effect Tuesday and is being enforced with difficulty. The company has reserved the rear seats for negro passengers and placed screens in the cars, but since the recent strike the decrease in the number of cars operated is so great that all of them are generally crowded to the guards.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

Margolius Cotton Mills.

A charter has been granted the Margolius Cotton Mills Co. at Portsmouth, Va., its capital stock being placed at \$50,000, with privilege of increase to \$100,000, and the following officers: President, R. Margolius; vice president, J. Hirsch; secretary-treasurer, D. Margolius. These officers and H. Margolius are the directors. The company will own and operate the jute bagging plant announced some weeks ago as to be built by Messrs. Margolius & Co., and now about completed. There are two buildings 100x170 feet each, and a portion of the machinery comes from a plant formerly operated by Margolius & Co. at Charlotte, N. C.

Rug Mill at Petersburg.

It was stated several weeks ago that Thomas Hirst of the Hirst Smyrna Manufacturing Co. of Vineland, N. J., had about decided to establish a branch rug mill at Petersburg, Va. All details for establishing the plant have since been completed, and a suitable building has been secured. From 50 to 100 looms will be installed, and as rapidly as local operatives are secured and become proficient in using the looms additional machines will be installed. The plant will be operated at the Vineland Rug Co.; Joseph C. Hirst, manager.

A \$10,000 Knitting Mill.

Thomas J. Lillard of Elkin, N. C., was mentioned recently as contemplating the establishment of a cotton or knitting mill. He has decided upon a knitting mill, and incorporated the Elkin Knitting Mills to build and equip the mill. Capital stock is \$10,000, and twenty knitting machines, with complement of sewing machines, etc., will be installed for the production of men's, women's and children's hosiery. Further details are now under consideration. Mr. Lillard has been chosen president.

Textile Notes.

Messrs. J. Walter Williamson, Edwin C. Holt and Clayton Giles, Jr., of Wilmington, N. C., have incorporated the Sterling Manufacturing Co., with capital stock of \$50,000. Company's purposes are stated as the manufacture of cotton, linen and silk fabrics, the finishing of same, etc. Those named are prominent cotton-mill operators. No specific statement as to intentions of the company has been made.

Stonewall (Mass.) Cotton Mills is proceeding with the repairs to its No. 1 plant, recently damaged by fire. About \$50,000 worth of new machinery has been ordered from New England makers to replace equipment that was made useless. Additional fire protection will also be installed, including a 50,000 gallon steel tank. The company operates a total of 21,000 spindles and 500 looms.

T. T. Ballenger of Tryon, N. C., was mentioned recently as proposing the formation of a knitting company. He has succeeded in organizing with A. D. Beaton, president; T. T. Ballenger, vice-president, and F. B. Bacon, secretary-treasurer. Investigations are now being made with a view to deciding upon further and final details.

The Josephine Mills of Cedartown, Ga., has decided to add considerable new machinery to its plant. These improvements will increase the plant's output to 750 garments per day. The company at present operates 2080 cotton spindles, twenty-three knitting machines, etc., and is capitalized at \$100,000.

A. M. Hatcher of Houston, Texas, represents capitalists who have submitted a proposition for the establishment of a \$100,000 cotton factory at Orange, Texas. The projectors ask that Orange investors subscribe a certain amount of the requisite capital and furnish free site for the plant.

It is reported that Henry Spang of the Ely Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo., is seeking site in the South for the establishment of a large hosiery mill. A plant of such size as will employ from 200 to 300 operatives is said to be contemplated.

A movement is on foot for the erection of a cotton factory at McCormick, S. C. B. F. Mauldin, president of the McCormick Bank Bank, is interested in the proposed enterprise and will endeavor to organize a company for its establishment.

Cotton Oil Notes.

The Transatlantic Trading Co. of Galveston, Texas, reports the shipments of cotton seed products from that port for the month of September as follows: Cotton seed meal 5495 tons and cotton seed cake 495 tons, or a total of 5990 tons. The same company reports the shipments from New Orleans for September at 1225 tons of meal and 2420 tons of cake, or a total of 3645 tons.

The following are the official quotations of cotton seed and cotton seed products as posted at the New Orleans Cotton Exchange on the 30th inst.: Prime refined oil in barrels, per gallon, 36 cents; off refined oil in barrels per gallon, 35 cents; prime crude oil, loose, per gallon, 30 1/2 cents; prime cotton seed cake, per ton of 2340 pounds, \$24.50 to \$26.75; prime cotton seed meal, per ton of 2340 pounds, \$25.50 to \$26.75; prime cotton seed meal, per ton of 2340 pounds, \$25.50 to \$26.75; soap stock, per pound, 1.10 cents; cotton seed in sacks delivered at New Orleans, per ton of 2000 pounds, \$17; in bulk delivered at New Orleans, per ton of 2000 pounds \$16.

Receipts of cotton seed at Gonzalez, Texas, last week were unusually heavy, the price being steady at \$16.50 per ton.

The steamship *Halopla*, loading last week at Pensacola for a European port, took as part cargo 1800 tons of cotton seed meal.

The Rosebud Oil & Cotton Co. of Rosebud, Texas, filed an amendment to its charter last week, increasing its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The Southern Cotton Oil Co. has nearly completed its new oil-mill plant at Florence, S. C. The mill will be put in operation this week. This plant is said to be one of the finest in the South.

WAS ON THE STAND.

Roland B. Mollineux Testifies in His Own Behalf

CONCEDED AND DISPUTED WRITING

Experts Disagree as to Sender of the Poison Package—The Testimony.

New York, Special.—The cross-examination of Roland B. Mollineux by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, which was resumed at the opening of court Saturday, was finished within a few minutes after resumption. Mr. Osborne's first question was: "Did not Mr. Barnett pay your wife attention?" "Not at all," was the reply. "Did you not so testify at the inquest?"

Mollineux's reply to this was that Barnett had paid attention to Miss Chesborough in the spring and autumn of 1898 before she became Mrs. Mollineux.

The defendant was in the best of humor. When Mr. Osborne asked him if he gave his wife an engagement ring at the time of his engagement, and his answer was not to the prosecutor's satisfaction, he said smilingly: "I can tell you better than you can drag it out of me."

"I don't wish to drag it out of you." Mollineux then said he bought an engagement ring on November 18, 1898. Yesterday he testified that he and Miss Chesborough became engaged in September, 1898. At Christmas, 1898, he gave her a "misshapen" ring and when he became engaged in September, 1898, he wished to buy her an engagement ring, but did not do so until November. A letter to Miss Sadie Sheffield, in which Mollineux spoke of his engagement and forthcoming marriage as a "romance," and said also that it was sudden, was then identified and admitted in evidence. Mr. Osborne ceased his examination rather abruptly after several questions as to the prisoner's connection with various medical associations. As Mollineux resumed his seat, behind his lawyers, Rev. Lindsay Parker, of Brooklyn, shook hands with him, and his father, General Mollineux, patted him affectionately on the shoulder and said, "Good boy."

Mr. Black called Max Gumpel, a handwriting expert, as his first witness after Mollineux. Mr. Gumpel told of his experience as an expert. He said he had studied hand-writing more than 30 years and had testified in many important cases, among others the Riegard-Becker forgery; the Sharon will case, the Sarah Althoa Hill controversy in California, and the Rice will case in New York. He declared that the conceded and disputed writings were not written by the same hand. Mr. Gumpel said it was his belief that the address on the poison package was in the natural hand of the writer and that its cramped appearance was due to its having been written after the package was made up. On cross-examination, Mr. Gumpel said he would expect the sender of a poison package to disguise his handwriting. "I know of no case in which a person had sent poison to any one without trying to conceal his identity." Mr. Osborne got the witness to say that the "u" and "c" in "club" written by Mollineux, had many characteristics in common with the address on the poison package wrapper. He found also shading in the top of the letter "c" in "Cornish" on the wrapper and like shading in the "c" of the word "club" in various of the conceded writings. Dr. David Ewell, handwriting expert, was the next witness. He said he had made careful studies of disguised and conceded writings and was convinced they had not been done by the same hand. Dr. Ewell was still on the stand when court was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Motorman's Strike Ended.

Schenectady, N. Y., Special.—The strike of motormen on the Hudson Valley Electric Railway was ended at 9 o'clock, the company recognizing the union and agreeing to the schedule of wages put by the men, who will return to work at 7 o'clock. The strike has been notable for considerable rioting and the consequent calling out of several companies of State National Guard.

Typographical Union Reinstated.

Chicago, Special.—The Chicago Federation of Labor Sunday rescinded its action of expulsion against Typographical Union No. 16, and offered to reinstate the delegates when they shall apply for admission. The action of the Chicago Federation is due directly to an order from President Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, who commanded it to reinstate the printers by November 10th, or lose its right to affiliation. He in turn was stirred by the International Typographical Union, which notified him that unless he should issue the order it would withdraw from the American Federation.

Another Scandal.

London, by Cable.—A tremendous sensation was caused here by statements that another scandal of the Oscar Wilde type was about to become public property. It is asserted that the man whose name is connected with the affair, and who is a peer, has fled the country, but there is reason to believe that he is at present lying in an English watering place. A report of this affair found its way into print in every English language Sunday morning, but every effort will be extended to prevent the further publicity.