

The Montgomerian.

VOL. III.

TROY, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1908.

NO. 43.

TAR HEEL TOPICS

Items Gathered From All Sections of the State

The Marion Tragedy.

Asheville, Special.—Fuller particulars of the tragedy at Marion which resulted in the death of James Patterson and the wounding of Alfred Patterson, by Gudge Finley, because Finley objected to Ed Williams accompanying Miss Patterson home from church, have been received here. Mrs. Charles Boone, Mrs. James Patterson, Miss Patterson, Alfred Patterson and Ed Williams attended religious services at Elhanan, which is located in East Marion. After the service they went to Boone's restaurant on Main street for supper. Shortly after they arrived at the restaurant Gudge Finley came in and joined them. When the party were leaving the restaurant Finley made a proposition to escort Miss Patterson, who refused, saying she was going with Ed Williams. This angered Finley. The party started up Main street, leaving Finley behind. As they turned the corner of Main and Cross streets, on their way to the Patterson home, they met Finley on the sidewalk. They claim that he was standing on the sidewalk with a pistol in hand and said to the young woman that her escort, Williams, did not have courage enough to defend her and struck Williams several times. Williams ran. He then struck the young woman, when Mrs. Patterson rushed between them and Finley turned on her with his pistol raised to her face. James Patterson rushed to the rescue of his wife, when Finley shot him, death following a few minutes later. Finley then raised his pistol and leveled it at the head of Alfred Patterson, but the wounded man struck at the pistol and the ball passed through his brother's shoulder and neck. No weapons were found on either of the Pattersons. Finley says he shot in self-defense, and shows some cuts about his clothing which he claims were made by knives of the Pattersons. No testimony has been taken in the case as yet, as at the preliminary examination no defense was made, and the defendant was committed to prison without bail.

Strange Negro Lynched at Hands of Mob.

Charlotte, Special.—A long distance phone from Selma, N. C., reports the lynching at Pine Level, Johnston county, of a strange negro at the hands of a negro mob. The strange negro, purporting to be an advance agent of a "big show," faked the negro residents into attendance at what turned out to be a one-man performance by the strange darkey himself. Covered with guano sacks, the mob entered the negro's boarding house early Tuesday morning and took him forcibly to the woods. His body was found at daylight on the Southern railroad tracks. His identity has not been established.

Corset Stave Saves Life.

Asheville, Special.—To the presence of a steel corset stave Miss Eva Chambers, of this city, owes her life. While in her room with a little eight-year-old cousin, the child picked up a 32-caliber revolver lying there and accidentally pulling the trigger, sent a bullet into Miss Chambers' left side. The bullet struck the corset stave near the heart and was stopped in its progress. The stave was driven slightly into Miss Chambers' side but made no serious hurt. But for the stave the bullet, which was flattened would almost certainly have caused death.

Current Events.

Coal mine operators held a conference in Washington in regard to prevention of disasters in mines.

The cruiser Chicago has been ordered to Annapolis as an addition to the fleet for the Naval Academy cruise.

Peace congresses are to be held in various States this year.

Statemeta as to Banks.

Raleigh, Special.—The corporation commission Friday issued its statement as to the State, private and savings banks, showing their condition at the close of business December 31, last. The following are the figures: Total assets, \$51,833,687; increase over previous year, \$3,576,199; capital stock, \$7,657,746. The amount of capital stock the year before was \$6,475,785. The number of banks December 31 was 295, against 254 the previous year, showing the very handsome increase of 41 in the twelve months.

Advance in Naval Stores Market.

Wilmington, Special.—What promises to be a steady and continued advance in the naval stores market has given a decided impetus to the trade in this city. The advance the past several days has almost been sensational spirits alone having jumped two cents a gallon in one day in sympathy with the Savannah market. Various reasons are assigned for this advance.

Make Penalties Severe.

Wilmington, Special.—The fall term, being a postponed one, of the United States District Court, convened for the Wilmington District and with docket loaded down with violations of the internal revenue laws, such as retailing liquor without license, illicit distilling, etc. The opening session was marked by Judge Purnell's charge, dealing largely and pointedly with the prohibition question, as he expressed the opinion that prohibition does not prohibit, but added that for violations of prohibition laws, the severest penalty should be given; that while he might not believe in prohibition, though his personal opinion on the subject had no right to be expressed in court, yet both State and government officers should strive to uphold the law. While he had gathered from the newspapers that in many prohibition communities in North Carolina, State officers did not do their duty, yet the government officers were doing theirs, and his court did not intend to impose any more thirty and sixty days jail sentences in such cases but unless there appeared mitigating circumstances, he would impose a heavy penitentiary sentence; that although he would make no rule, his court would be inclined to impose the maximum sentence. Then in substantiation of his idea, a young, well-dressed negro man, Handy Holmes, who submitted to selling liquor in a poolroom in Fayetteville, where he was working, felt the heavy hand of the law. Judge Purnell's only comment was "running a 'blind tiger' in a poolroom in a prohibition county. One year in the penitentiary." And the negro went in the dock, soon to be sent to the government prison in Atlanta.

Physician Asked to Leave.

Durham, Special.—An interesting story reaches here from Chatham county that a petition has been circulated asking a prominent physician to move from the county, it being stated—in the language of President Roosevelt—that he is an "undesirable citizen." This is an aftermath of the clash between the two squads of revenue officers in that county, or the edge of Durham, when several of the officers were more or less seriously hurt in a clash at an illicit distillery. One squad was led, so it is stated, by a physician and the other band had been directed there by the same man. The affair came near being so fatal that the citizens have since been up in arms against this doctor since that time. Dr. Wilson, the man asked to leave, has replied to one of the petitions, so it is reported here, that he does not intend leaving the county. Thus the matter rests, but it has caused and is causing a great deal of bad feeling over in that section.

Bank to Become National.

Salisbury, Special.—The People's Bank will shortly be changed from a State to a national institution. At the same time the capital will be increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000. About February 1st the bank expects to occupy its new quarters at the southeast corner of Main and Fisher streets. The new building is owned by the People's Bank and when completed will be one of the handsomest in the State. The interior furnishings and decorations of the banking rooms will be most elaborate and no expense is being spared to have everything finished in first-class style.

Minor Events.

Mr. Fowler, chairman of the House Finance Committee, introduced a radical currency bill providing for a new national banking system.

Mr. Williams and Mr. De Armond exchanged amenities in the House, indicating a friendlier feeling between them.

The senate was not in session Thursday but will meet again Friday.

Child Falls Into Fire.

Asheville, Special.—Arline Thorpe, the 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Thorpe, of this city, was so fearfully burned by falling into an open fireplace that all hope for her recovery has been abandoned. It seems that the little girl was sitting on the edge of a tilted chair in front of the grate when she lost her balance and plunged into the flames. Members of the family quickly removed the blazing clothing, but not until she had been burned so badly that she cannot recover.

Spinners' Associations.

Charlotte, Special.—Believing that the present unsatisfactory condition in the cotton goods situation demands a remedy, a call was issued last week for a joint session of the Southern Soft Yarn Spinners' Association, the Southern Hard Yarn Spinners' Association and the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The meeting will be held in this city, January 18th.

CONGRESS AT WORK

May Get Federal Court.

Senator Overman has succeeded in getting his bill for a Federal Court at Salisbury through the Senate. The judiciary committee, of which he is a member, did him the honor to give a unanimous vote for a favorable report. Attorney General Bonaparte opposed the bill and wrote a letter to the committee expressing his views. The bill will now go to the House, where Uncle Joe Cannon will have a shot at it. Representative Godwin, of the sixth, will introduce a bill asking for a Federal Court for Fayetteville. The bill provides for courts the first Mondays in June and December, no courts to be held until the new Federal building is complete. Another bill provides for \$100,000 in addition to \$50,000 already given for a Federal building to be used for the court and postoffice.

Mr. Godwin introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of a lot on which to build a court and customs house at Wilmington, the lot and building not to cost more than \$500,000, and a bill to establish a fish station somewhere in his district, the cost not to exceed \$25,000.

Dull Day in House.

Little business was transacted by the House Wednesday. After a forty minute debate, a rule was adopted giving the bill to revise, modify and amend the laws the right of way along with other preferred measures. The bill was immediately taken up and upon the conclusion of its reading was laid aside to permit Mr. Craigie, of Tennessee, to address the House in favor of an appropriation for "The Hermitage," the home of Andrew Jackson near Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Gaines paid a glowing tribute to the life and deeds of Andrew Jackson.

Adjournment was taken at 3:47 until Thursday.

The Senate was not in session.

Second Thaw Trial.

New York, Special.—The second trial of Harry K. Thaw was begun Monday before Justice Victor J. Dowling in the State Supreme Court. At the very outset of the proceedings a plea of insanity at the time of the killing of Stanford White was entered in behalf of the defendant. Last year the case was fought out on a straight plea of not guilty, but temporary insanity finally was relied upon. None of the jurors will be sworn until the box is filled, however, and all will be subjected to peremptory challenge until the joint oath is administered. This arrangement is a departure from last year's, when each juror was sworn as chosen. Neither District Attorney Jerome nor counsel for the defense would hazard an estimate as to the time that will be required to find twelve satisfactory men.

Second Day of Trial.

Three jurors sworn to serve on the trial panel for Harry K. Thaw represented the net results of the two days' and six sessions of the trial before Justice Dowling in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. In addition to the trio who are oath-bound well and truly to try the case, there were in the jury box at the close of the night sitting, four tentative jurors who are subject to peremptory challenge by either side. The task of filling the five vacant chairs will be resumed when the last installment of 100 talesmen summoned on the original omnibus panel of 300 names will report for examination. In all 95 proposed jurors were called and questioned.

Jury Completed.

The jury was completed on Friday and Thaw expressed himself as much pleased with its personnel. The jury as finally completed stands as follows:

1. Charles F. Gremmels, ship broker, foreman.
2. Arthur R. Naething, employing baker.
3. George W. Cary, dry goods.
4. George C. Rupprecht, salesman.
5. John H. Holbert, mineral waters.
6. David E. Arrowsmith, manager.
7. William F. Dolittle, auditor's clerk.
8. William H. McHugh, clerk.
9. Frank J. Howell, manufacturer.
10. William Burk, assistant secretary Y. M. C. A.
11. Francis Dovele, real estate.
12. James A. Hooper, meats and provisions.

The new jurors selected Friday were Messrs. McHugh, Howell, Burk, Dovele and Hooper. The last two seats in the jury box were especially hard to fill and a number of talesmen were passed temporarily into these places only to be excused in a few minutes by challenges from both defense and prosecution.

News of the Day.

Japanese in Vancouver seriously hurt a fireman who fell against a store window.

The Bank of England put its discount rate back to 6 per cent.

Republican leaders are ready to unite to secure currency legislation, fearing that the money stringency may defeat their candidate for President.

AN EXTRA SESSION

North Carolina Legislature To Meet January 21st

TO REVISE RAILWAY RATES

Following a Session of the Council of State Governor Glenn Issues His Proclamation For a Special Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to Begin Tuesday, January 21st.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—Governor Glenn after a session of the Council of State Wednesday night issued his proclamation for a special session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to begin on Tuesday, January 21st. The proclamation states that the specific purpose of the extra session is to change, modify, straighten or repeal the railroad passenger rate of 21-4 cents a mile passed at the last session of the Legislature.

With the proclamation Governor Glenn issued a letter to the people of the State, in which he sets out the specific act to be presented to the Legislature, saying that the terms offered by him to the railroads have been accepted by all but one, and this road (the Atlantic Coast Line) accepts all the terms except an agreement for an intra-State rate, saying it has no power to do this, the Governor adding "but doubtless circumstances will regulate this rate as requested."

He states that the Legislature will be asked to increase the 21-4 cent flat rate to 21-2 cents, with a charge of 15 cents extra for passengers who fail to buy tickets and to repeal the present law and the penalties. If this is done the railroads agree to the flat 21-2 cents intra-State rate, and also to issue 2,000 mile books, intra-State, interchangeable with solvent roads, good for heads of firms and employes not exceeding five at 2 cents a mile.

One thousand mile books intra-State limited to one person at 2 cents a mile. Five hundred mile books intra-State at 21-4 cents, good for heads of families and dependent members, names to be furnished. All except 2,000 mile books to apply to intra-State travel in company's line in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, and on other roads if they agree. All books are to be good for one year and to be redeemable. Governor Glenn says that he considers those terms as just and equitable and that it is better for the State to accept them and to advance the rate from 21-4 cents to 21-2 cents as intra-State mileage books at 2 cents are obtained.

He states that it is agreed these rates are to prevail for one year and if found objectionable power is to be given the State corporation commission to modify them subject to appeal, and that the railroads agree to pay \$17,500 towards the expense of conveying the Legislature and for court costs.

Governor Glenn also announced that he had issued the following proclamation to the Legislature:

"By and with advice of Council of State, and attorneys employed to represent the State of North Carolina, I, R. B. Glenn, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in the exercise of powers conferred upon me by article III, section 9 of the constitution, do issue this my proclamation, convening the General Assembly in extra session on Tuesday, the 21st day of January, 1908, on which day, at 11 o'clock, all Senators and members of the House of Representatives are hereby notified and requested to meet in their respective halls in the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, to consider the following specific purpose:

"First. To amend, modify, strengthen, change or repeal chapter 216, laws 1907, prescribing maximum charges railroad companies may make for transporting passengers in North Carolina and chapter 217, laws of 1907, preventing unjust discriminations in freight rates and to fix maximum charges therefor. For information of members of the Legislature all papers are requested to make notice of this proclamation."

To the People.

The Governor at the same time issued the following to the people of North Carolina:

"In another place will be seen my proclamation proclaiming the General Assembly of the State to meet January 21st, but I deem it best to issue this statement to the public explaining at length why at this time an extra session of the General Assembly is deemed necessary.

"The specific and only purpose for which the Legislature is convened is to consider terms of agreement offered by me to various railroads and accepted by all of them save one, which one accepts all of terms except the proposition of the inter-State rate concerning which it states it has no power to act, but doubtless circumstances will regulate the rate as requested.

"The terms are as follows: The Legislature will be asked to increase the flat rate of 21-4 cents now in force to a flat rate of 21-2 cents

to allow a charge of 15 cents when persons board a train without a ticket when such ticket could have been procured at the station, also to repeal the present law with penalties etc. If this is done, railroads agree on their part, first, flat rate of 21-2 cents per mile for inter-State passenger travel, with extra charge of 15 cents each against persons boarding train without ticket except at stations where there are no agents.

"Second, two thousand-mile books, intra-State, interchangeable with such of solvent roads of State as will consent at 2 cents per mile, good for heads of firms and employes, not exceeding total number of five, names to be furnished at time of purchase of mileage book, and entered thereon.

"Third, one thousand mile books intra-State and interchangeable with such of solvent roads of State as will consent, limited to one individual at 2 cents per mile and good only in hands of the purchaser, name of purchaser to be furnished at the time of purchase of book and entered thereon.

"Fourth, five hundred mile book, at 21-4 cents per mile, good for heads of families, and dependent members thereof, intra-State, and non interchangeable, names of families to be furnished at time of purchase and entered thereon.

"Fifth, all of above mentioned rates, except five hundred mile book, to apply also to inter-State travel to points on lines of these companies in States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and to points on such of other lines in these States as will consent thereto.

"All of those mileage books whether intra-State or inter-State to be limited to one year from date of purchase, and redeemable, charging for part used at 21-2 cents per mile.

"In my judgment it would be better for the State to adopt these rates, which give mileage books and an inter-State rate, than to let the flat rate of 21-4 cents remain in force.

"It is further agreed that these rates are to be tried for one year and then if found objectionable, application to be made for modification of same to corporation commission with power in latter to modify same, subject to appeal as at present.

"In my judgment and in the judgment of all whom I have consulted, terms made are just and equitable, and I sincerely trust the Legislature, when it assembles, will ratify what has been done.

"I tried to get family mileage books fixed at 2 cents, but the railroads contended, with some force, that this would virtually put a rate of 2 cents in vogue in this State, which was too small, so the State agreed to a 21-4 cent rate the railroads on their part agreeing to pay \$17,000 towards liquidating the expenses of the State in convening the Legislature and for court costs.

"South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Tennessee and probably Virginia, will have the same rates, thus giving a uniform system throughout the entire South, which thing is very much to be desired.

"I have given these facts to the public so the latter will thoroughly understand my object in convening the Legislature."

Artillery Sergeant Shot and Killed.

Pensacola, Fla., Special.—Sergeant Oscar Gattling, of the Twentieth Company, Coast artillery, was shot and killed at Fort Barnaces by James Hart, a negro. Hart made his escape but was later captured. According to reports from the fort, which is nine miles distant, the negro, who is a grudge against the sergeant, Sergeant Gattling had been stationed at the fort for seven years and came here from Atlanta, where he has relatives.

Colonel Andrews President of Tallulah Falls Railway.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—Corporation Commissioner Rogers, who arrived from his home reports that A. B. Andrews of the Southern Railway, is made president of the Tallulah Falls Railway, from Cornelia, Ga., to Franklin, this State. This was Geo. Preston's road. It will be operated by the Southern Railway.

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Cruiser North Carolina on Second Trial.

Rockland, Me., Special.—The armored cruiser North Carolina started away to complete her official trials, by a four hours' endurance run. On the run she must maintain 119 revolutions per minute of her screws, which will give her the average of 22 knots an hour, required by the contract of her construction.

FLEET REACHES RIO

American Fleet Joyously Received at Southern Port

BRILIANS' WELCOME HEARTY

Warships of the South American Republic, in Gala Attire, Meet the Sixteen American Battleships at the Entrance to the Harbor and Escort Them to Safe Anchorage.

Rio Janeiro, By Cable.—The American fleet of sixteen battleships entered the port of Rio Janeiro at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, after a passage from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, more than 3,000 miles, unharmed by serious accident, replete with interesting incidents and ending with a royal welcome from the thousands that had gathered to greet the visitors.

The fleet weighed anchor at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of December 24th at Port-of-Spain and exactly at 4 o'clock Sunday the vessels were swinging at the anchors in this beautiful harbor. All of the battleships are here, but the supply ships, Culgoa and Glacier, are still at sea, not having been able to keep along with the others. The fleet has now covered about 4,600 miles, about one-third the distance of the voyage to San Francisco.

Crowds Welcome Ships.

Early in the morning the crowds began to gather in the streets of Rio Janeiro, and long before the signal flags were hoisted announcing the approach of the American ships of war thousands of curious spectators had taken up the points of vantage on public buildings and the elevated quays. When the fleet steamed into the harbor, under the splendid mountains that frame the bay, beautiful in the tropical sun, it was a spectacle incomparable to the eye.

Word that the fleet had passed Cape Frio, about 45 miles out, was received at 8:30 o'clock and immediately scores of tugs and other small craft crowded with spectators set out to meet the visitors and accompany them to the anchorage. Outlined against the horizon the great battleships, stretched out in one long line, came slowly through the passage into the bay. The Connecticut, Rear Admiral Evans' flagship, was in the lead with the Brazilian cruisers, dressed in gala attire on either side. Passing the fortresses, the Connecticut fired a salute of 21 guns, which was responded to by the Brazilian warships, the German cruiser Bremen and the shore guns. The yard and fighting tops were manned and cheers upon cheers were given for the splendid passage of the flagship and her sister ships.

Pearl Wight Confirms Report.

New Orleans, Special.—Pearl Wight confirmed the report that he had declined the position of commissioner of internal revenue, which was offered to him several months ago by President Roosevelt. Wight announced at that time that he would accept the position if he could arrange his business affairs in this city. He said that the financial stringency which arose made it necessary to give his entire time to his interests in Louisiana.

Wife Murderer Sent to Penitentiary.

Staunton, Va., Special.—John F. Via, charged with the murder of his wife, Cora, at Craigville, October 16, last, was found guilty and sentenced to 8 years in the penitentiary. Via, it is charged, had been drinking when he committed the crime. He claimed his wife killed herself. He is 49 years old and his wife was 23.

Montgomery Retires Certificates.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—President Baldwin, of the Montgomery clearing house association, issued an order for the complete retirement of the clearing house certificates which have been used in Montgomery and vicinity for the past two months. These certificates will be retired as rapidly as presented at the different banks here Monday morning.

Operations of Subway Suspended.

New York, Special.—Orders were given by Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings that in view of the great danger of falling walls of the Parker Building that the operation of the subway should be suspended. An order was issued by officials of the company that until further notice no subway trains would be operated between 14th street and Grand Central station. It is feared by the police officials that should these big walls crumble the mass of brick and stone would plunge through the street into the subway below.

The Brownson-Stokes Matter.

Washington, Special.—The House is going to find out all about the Brownson-Rixey-Stokes affair and adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for all letters reports and orders in connection with the assignment of Surgeon Stokes to the command of hospital ship Relief. The House also asks for correspondence in connection with the resignation of Brownson.

SEC. TAFT ON LABOR

Discusses Problems Connected With Our Industrial Life

RIGHTS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL

Secretary of War William H. Taft Faces Audience at People's Institute and Sets Forth His Stand on Relative Rights of Capital and Labor—Cooper Union Crowded to Its Capacity and Police Are Called to Clear the Walks in Front of the Building.

New York, Special.—For the first time since he became a recognized candidate for the Republican presidential nomination Secretary of War William H. Taft Friday night faced a New York audience, set forth in detail his stand on the pertinent question of the relative interests and rights of labor and capital, and in turn submitted to a rapid fire attack from the audience, which quizzed him keenly and in a somewhat controversial spirit, according to the practice of the People's Institute, whose guest he was. The Secretary proved equally effective in attack and defense.

Not less than 2,000 persons, its capacity, had crowded into Cooper Union, when police reserves were summoned to clear the walks in front of the building, where a thousand or more had congregated.

As the Secretary of War made his way through the throng a shout of "Three cheers for the next President" was the signal for a noisy ovation that continued until Mr. Taft bowed his acknowledgement from the platform.

People's Institute audiences usually bring together intellectual leaders in all walks of life and Friday night's gathering was a typical one. At least a third of the auditors were women. When Charles Sprague Smith, who presided, suggested that three cheers be given for the speaker, the demonstration continued for three or four minutes. After referring in most complimentary terms to his record as a Cabinet officer and the good influence exerted by his trip abroad, Mr. Smith said that he was proud to introduce the "Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. Smith's Mistake.

When the laughter, begun by the Secretary himself and joined in by the audience, had died away, Mr. Taft said playfully that he wished it understood that he was the head of what he, at least, considered the more important department.

He was reminded, he added, of a story told by the President. Mr. Roosevelt once attended a public meeting in the West, at which the chairman spoke most flatteringly of the speaker he presented. This chairman said: "I take pleasure in introducing to you a man known from California to Maine; from Canada to Mexico, who has known what it is to be on the firing line—who has smelled gunpowder—the Hon. Mr. Taft." Here the chairman hesitated, embarrassed for a moment, then turning to the guest of the evening asked: "What is your name, please?"

In his prepared address the Secretary pointed out the dependence one upon the other of capital and labor. He declared that great aggregations of wealth, properly employed widened the field of labor and were to be welcomed, while wealth improperly used was to be condemned. He advocated unionism in so far as sympathy and the resultant co-operation made for the common good.

Unfortunate Occurrence.

Johnston, Special.—Mr. J. E. Clark, who lives a few miles from Johnston, lost his eye a few days ago in a peculiar manner. He was mounting his horse to go home when the animal jumped and the buckle on the bridle struck Mr. Clark in the eye, cutting the ball so badly that it had to be taken out at once.

Parker on the Panic.

Kingston, N. Y., Special.—Before an assemblage of 60 associates of his home county of Ulster, former Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, of the Court of Appeals, Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1904, spoke of the causes of the recent "credit panic" and of what he considered the dangers of putting "untutored idealism" in charge of the nation's affairs. The occasion was a dinner given by four score or more Ulster county Democrats, at which Judge Parker was the guest of honor.

Negroes Not Allowed to Vote in Prohibition Election.

Shreveport, La., Special.—The negroes of Shreveport and Cade parishes were notified by both the prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists that they will not be allowed to vote in the election next Tuesday on the liquor question. Recently several thousand negroes were in the city in connection with the resignation of Brownson.