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DEATH CLAIMS MR. H. C. BROWN

Lovable and Efficient Corporation Commissioner Expires At Home Today

THE FUNERAL TOMORROW

Services Will be Conducted From Edenton Street Methodist Church at 5 O'clock—Began Career as Clerk in Country Store and Climbed to Present High Position of Corporation Commissioner—Mr. Brown Was Active From Early Boyhood—Sketch of His Life.

After an illness of a month, Mr. Henry Clay Brown, one of the three members of the North Carolina Corporation Commission, died this morning at 6 o'clock at his home, 429 north Person street, at the age of 54 years. The funeral services will be held from Edenton Street Methodist church tomorrow at 5 o'clock, conducted by Rev. H. M. North, the pastor, and interment will follow in Oakwood cemetery.

The death of Mr. Brown removes a figure that has done more probably than any other man to place the North Carolina Corporation Commission on its present plane of effectiveness. Associated with the commission since 1891, when he was elected clerk to the railroad commission, Mr. Brown remained in this capacity until last year, when he was appointed to succeed Mr. B. F. Aycock, deceased. In that year he was nominated and elected corporation commissioner. Through the personnel of the railroad commission—changed to the corporation commission in 1899—was changing every two years, Mr. Brown was always re-elected, his work being of such a high order that he was regarded as the best versed man in railroad and corporation matters in the state. When Mr. Aycock died in April of last year, Mr. Brown was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Kitchin, afterwards entering the primary, receiving the nomination and being elected along with the other state officials last fall. His term of office was for four years, he succeeding Mr. Aycock.

Tribute From Mr. McNeill.
Speaking of Mr. Brown's services to the state, Mr. Franklin McNeill, chairman of the commission, said that he was the most efficient clerk the commission could have had. A prodigious worker, Mr. Brown mastered the details of his office, and when it came time to appoint a successor to Mr. Aycock he was hailed throughout the state as the man for the position. Always courteous, obliging and gentle, Mr. Brown made friends and held them. He took a great interest in his work and the state loses a most efficient officer.

His Career.
Mr. Brown was born in Randolph county in April, 1857, his parents being John Randolph Brown and Mary A. Lane. He was educated in the public schools and at a business college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His father died when Mr. Brown was a mere boy, and he began earning his own living at an early age. His first work was clerking for Mr. David McCauley, of Chapel Hill; he later worked at Gulf, Chatham county, and for several years was bookkeeper for a cotton mill at Bynums, Chatham county. From 1885 to 1891 Mr. Brown was cashier of a bank at Mt. Airy, Surry county, and in 1891, when the railroad commission was formed, he was elected its first clerk.

His Family.
Mr. Brown was married on November 8, 1883, to Miss Mollie Merritt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Merritt, of Pittsboro. No children were born of this union. Besides his wife Mr. Brown is survived by one sister, Mrs. Emma Woodburn, of Raleigh, and two brothers, Mr. J. Milton Brown, of Albemarle, and Dr. John R. Brown, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Energetic and Lovable.
Mr. Brown was an energetic and lovable man. Frail in body, but strong in mind, he devoted his energies to the work before him and climbed successively from clerk in a country store to corporation commissioner. Three years ago he suffered from a severe attack of rheumatism. (Continued on Page Two.)



Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, and president of the Habshaw Wire Company of Yonkers, who is one of the eighty-six wire trust officials that were recently indicted by the federal grand jury in New York on the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law in attempting to form a monopoly in the steel wire trade. Nine of the leading steel wire companies in the country were included in the indictments besides the large number of trust officials.

THE PRESIDENT IS IN INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, July 4—After a few hours rest at the home of former Vice President Fairbanks, President Taft began the most strenuous day of his western trip. He will not be idle a moment ahead before time to leave for Washington tonight at 10:45. The day is clear and hot. A big "Safe Fourth" parade was reviewed by the president, followed by an informal reception at the Columbia Club. He awarded prizes at the morning parade and witnessed athletic contests at the American Association ball park this afternoon. Later he was the guest of the railway trainmen at the state fair grounds. He attends the Marion club banquet tonight, speaking on reciprocity.

BROGDEN-BROWNING. Popular Durham Couple Wed at Greensboro Last Night.

Durham, July 4—A telegram last night from Mr. Benjamin J. Brogden made announcement of the marriage of himself and Miss Annie Hume Browning, of this city, the marriage taking place at eight o'clock in parsonage of the First Baptist church, at Greensboro, Rev. Clyde Turner officiating. The couple left here yesterday afternoon to be quietly married at the Baptist parsonage. They confided their plans to their most intimate friends and told them to make the announcement modest. There was neither the rumormongering nor the "surprise" in it. They chose what one instinctively feels was a sensible plan. From Greensboro they took the train to Asheville where they will spend a few days, then go to Lake Toxaway. In that garden of the gods they will have the last portion of their honeymoon and will return to Durham some time next week. They will live in North Durham where the prominent bedroom sometime ago had his residence erected.

King George a Member.
Washington, D. C., July 4—King George of England has accepted honorary membership in the American Cross of Honor, an organization of Americans who have received medals of heroism. Honorary members are President Taft, Emperor William, the king of Italy, the president of France, Roosevelt and Carnegie.

Confesses to Diamond Robbery.
Chicago, Ill., July 4—Edward Taylor, ex-convict, has confessed and gives the name and details of the diamond robbery at the residence of Mrs. William Thaw, of Pittsburg, five years ago, and the Albert jewel robbery this city last year. He agrees to deliver the plotters to the authorities.

Light Respite in New York.
New York, July 4—A thunderstorm off the coast and brisk sea breezes caused the hot wave to relax its grip. The list of deaths and prostrations increased. There have been 28 deaths since Sunday.

HAS NO COMPETITION He Articulates and Mounts Skeletons of Everything

Work is so Delicate it Gets on the Nerves—Smithsonian's Boneyard Forms an Interesting Government Collection.

Washington, July 4—J. W. Scottlick of the National Museum of Washington is a craftsman in a trade with probably the smallest competition in the world. He is the official "bone man" of the government, or, in other words, the expert in charge of the work of cleaning, articulating and mounting skeletons at the museum, a trade by itself and one requiring infinite patience and great technical skill. The removal of the National Museum from the old to the new building has resulted in the division of skeletons being given larger quarters, and the display has been arranged so as to give it more prominence than ever. To employees of the museum and many visitors this division is known as the "bone yard."

Perhaps there is not the attraction in it for the average visitor that there is in the display of mounted animals and the big cases of ethnological groups, but it is one of the most remarkable collections in the whole museum. Mr. Scottlick, who works on the upper floor of one of the small buildings back of the Smithsonian Institution, has been in charge of this work for years. The display now in the museum is largely his work, though some specimens have been acquired by purchase and exchange. The exhibits range all the way from a full-grown elephant to a hermit crab. Each of them represents weeks of technical skill apparently out of all proportion to the finished result. Though there is more labor in the work, the larger skeletons are the easier to handle. The collection includes, elephants, rhinoceroses, horses, gorillas, and larger monkeys, all sorts of deer, man himself and many mammals.

Every bone in these big skeletons has to be defleshed and articulated with wire springs and metal braces. Although these do not show, it is necessary that they be put in place with mathematical precision to give the natural appearance. And then, too, everything must be scientifically just so. It is this which makes the finished work apparently so easy, but in reality so difficult. The smaller skeletons, like lizards, small fish, bats and snakes, are held together by wires. Their own cartilage dried in place is used to hold them together. This is one of the many reasons why a skeleton that is dried and mounted is never boiled. Not only would the boiling make the bones fall apart, but it would drive in the grease and make the bones yellow, the one thing not desired. The meat is taken off the raw bones with a scraper and then the bones are carefully washed clean of grease with gasoline. Acids are not used at all except on rare occasions to remove a stain. Great care must be exercised in the drying and bleaching of the bones. This cannot be done in a hot sun, because the hot sun will crack the bones, as it will seasoning wood. From a bone artist's viewpoint the best bleaching weather is a gray, drizzling day, when there is no danger of the sun getting in and damaging work. Sometimes the bones develop black streaks, but this can usually be remedied with the use of dilute ammonia. From beginning to end the whole skeleton cleaning process is tiresome and is said to "get on the nerves" worse than any other form of specimen mounting carried on at the museum. Weeks of cleaning are required to prepare some of the small fish skeletons, some of which have to be mounted against glass to keep them properly assembled for display. The bat skeletons with their long, delicate wings, are also mounted in this way.

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Miss Margaret Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbill, Sr., who is to be married to Ogden Livingston Mills, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, of New York.

LIGHT WEIGHTS BATTLE American and British Flags Float Over Battle

Ad Wolgast and Owen Moran Fight Twenty-round Battle This Afternoon—Both Men Are Confident, Wolgast the Favorite in the Betting.

San Francisco, July 4—The American and British flags fluttered at opposite corners this afternoon when Ad Wolgast and Owen Moran climbed through the ropes for a 20-round battle for the lightweight championship. The Union Jack was sent to Moran by his English admirer, Wolgast has carried the same bedraggled Stars and Stripes on many hard-won battles. Hours before the gong sounded thousands were at the gate struggling for seats. Boys exploded crackers beneath their feet. They are an even-matched pair, there being less than one-half pound difference in their weight, 133 pounds. Both are confident. There has been very little change in the betting. Champion Wolgast is a top-heavy favorite, 10 to 6. Small wagers are offered of 10 to 9 that Moran is on his feet at the end of the twentieth round.

WAS ALL ON PAPER.

Big Orchards Company Existed Only in the Imagination of the Promoter.

Fayetteville, July 4—Several weeks ago W. E. House, from New York, came here and opened offices for the North Carolina Orchards Company. After a little while Mr. House left town, presumably to go after his wife, who was at his New York home. Days elapsed and he has not returned. The stationery of the company names Mr. John O. Ellington, of this city, as the treasurer. Mr. Ellington made the following statement: "No such company ever existed except in the vivid imagination of W. E. House, simply and purely a promoter. No money has ever been subscribed to the enterprise here because House never put up any himself. I have never qualified as treasurer for that reason."

The report here is that a deal has been made whereby the land that the company proposed to develop has been included in a deal by which Congressman Kent, a wealthy Californian, acquires 40,000 acres. Mr. House has left these parts and it is not known where he is.

The Day in Baltimore.
Baltimore, July 4—Independence day celebration surpassed anything of the kind in the history of the state or city. It was planned on safe and sane lines. The "ship of history" led the parade. It carried "Lord Baltimore" and "Mistress Margaret Brent". (Continued on Page Six.)

NICKLES FOR RAILROADS Asks Men to Save a Nickel a Day

Managers Hit on New Scheme for Economizing by Appealing Directly to Those in Their Employ—Done by Savings in Material and Time.

Oklahoma City, July 4—"Save a nickel a day for the company" is the novel request recently sent to its thousands of employes by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, one of the great trunk lines entering Oklahoma City, and the example of the Rock Island has been followed by two others of the big systems of the country—the Pennsylvania and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

The request does not mean that employes of any road what an enormous piece, but to save the equivalent in time, in materials or by the prevention of waste in any form. The personal appeal by the heads has aroused a great deal of interest among their thousands of employes. It may readily be seen by taking into consideration the large army of employes of all roads what an enormous amount will be "saved for the company" if each man applies himself to the task. So great are its possibilities and so marked the interest with which it was received when first announced by the Rock Island, that it is predicted that one after another all of the railroad systems of the country will follow the example. In fact, a campaign for economy has become almost imperative, and the men are given an individual invitation to practice it.

The railroads, beginning with the example of the Rock Island, have explained how waste and expense may be eliminated, and cards will be posted in or in conspicuous positions along the systems. To the office men a suggestion has been made that money can be saved by a more sparing use of stationery, more care with typewriters and the elimination of as much telephone conversation as possible. To the track men a message has gone forth to give spikes and bolts, and not to replace materials until full use of the old ones has been obtained.

Even the humble fireman has his chance, and he is instructed to be sparing and use a few shovelfuls less of the "black diamonds," which will not only turn the economy trick, but will make a better showing. Shop men are cautioned not only to save materials, but also to save time wherever it is possible. Watching every move and not wasting time will be the "bit" which the yard and engine crews are expected to perform.

How can the telegraph operator save? would be a natural question, but as explained by the officials, the trick is easy. Be prompt on the wires and thus save delay in handling trains in the "dope" which they are given. Promptness in handling freight is also held up to the station man as the proper way to save their "jitney" every day for the great corporation which employs them. They can also save by reducing claims for damages on freight, which is a very important item. Receiving and freight clerks are asked to be very careful and to keep the claims for lost freight at a minimum. On some roads this item runs as high as \$2,500 and \$3,000 per day, from which it would appear that there is ample opportunity to allow the nickels to accumulate to the benefit of the road. Keeping oil away from sanded articles, properly leveling loads, putting the heaviest articles underneath, repairing damage before there is bad breakage are also laid down as safe rules to follow.

On one of the roads the following specific instructions have been issued to freight house employes: "The receiving clerks who prevent forwarding of articles insufficiently protected, or of articles marked A. B. & Co., Clinton, instead of A. Brown & Co., Clinton, Okla., will save many nickels."

In long instructions issued to telegraphers they are asked to make "brevity" the watchword, to refrain from seeking replies unless absolutely necessary, to use the mails only for urgent business, and to reduce the number of franked telegrams. Next to labor the fuel problem is the biggest one up to railroad officials. When tenders are overloaded the lumps roll off and fall along the right of way, where they are picked up and used by people who find it hard to meet coal bills. Employees are asked to guard against piling (Continued on Page Six.)



Miss Dora Jeslyn Taylor, a beautiful English girl, whose marriage to William Hancock Clyde, Jr., of New York, on July 27, will be an event of unusual social importance in London, where the wedding will take place. Mr. Clyde is a member of the well known family of steamship owners.

AMBASSADOR HILL HAS LEFT BERLIN

Paris, July 4—Statements that ambassador Hill, resigned, had been reported to remain in the post for the present are incorrect, the latest Berlin for Switzerland Thursday. He will have continued leave of absence until the opportunity to present letters to resign to the emperor. His successor has not been designated, but it is believed here that President Taft has made the selection.

PRINCE NAPOLEON VICTOR.

Bonapartist Says France Needs Government of Concord and Action.
Paris, July 4—Prince Napoleon Victor, who is in London with his bride, Princess Clementine of the Belgians, has been officially interviewed by the correspondent of Figaro, and has made the flat-footed statement that there is "not the faintest chance in the near or the remote future of a Royalist or Imperialist restoration in France, for the very practical reason that France is a country of universal suffrage, where the people are devoted to the parliamentary regime."

The prince said frankly that men were mistaken when they credited him with a blood and systematic species of opposition. He would never join in intrigues which would compromise the nation's interests and paralyze the action of the French government abroad.

What France now needed, Prince Napoleon Victor continued, was a government of concord and action, with no more quarrels of parties and coteries. It was such a government that the party of appeal to the people wished to give to France. It was much keener for reform of institutions than for a change of the personnel. He had not a staff around him anxious for places and favors; he had no cupidly to satisfy. Reaction was never a solution, and the very name of Napoleon was a program.

"I claim no dynastic right," he added. "I am a son of modern France. I remain faithful to the traditions of the French revolution—sovereignty of the nation, equality, liberty of conscience, social progress. I have as little to do with Jacobinism as the rights as with Jacobinism on the left. I should like to see all the persecutions cease and never be followed by others. * * * France, who would reject a master, awaits a leader, and it is for her alone to select him freely. * * * The party of the plebsicite is not for revolution, but for evolution. Whatever conception one may have of it, the republic ought to have at its head a government that governs. * * * One day in the near future I am convinced that the country, disabused of the Chimeras of demagogues, will return to the great principles that the name of Napoleon represents, and which alone can insure order and progress."

Observed in the Philippines.
Manila, July 4—Fifty thousand Americans in the Philippines joined in public exercises for the fourth. It was an ideal celebration. Fine weather prevailed.

DAMAGE SUIT NEARING END

Plaintiff Rests in Action Against American Tobacco Company and Others

NO EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE

Not Believed Defense Will Offer Any Testimony, But Content Itself With Points Brought Out on Cross-examination—Three Witnesses Placed on Stand Today—Recess Taken Until Tomorrow Morning at 9:30—Fourth Week of Trial.

The end of the famous \$1,200,000 damage suit of the Ware-Kramer Tobacco Company against the American Tobacco Company is in sight, the plaintiff announcing today that it had rested its case. Judge Connor ordered a recess at 11 o'clock until tomorrow at 9:30.

It is not believed that the defense will offer any testimony, but will content itself with arguing its side on the evidence brought out on cross-examination. If this should be the policy of the defense, as it is believed it will be, the case should get to the jury by the end of this week or the first of next. Nothing is known yet as to the length of the arguments, but as there are about ten attorneys the time required, it is many as three speak on a side, will consume several days.

Only three witnesses were introduced today, those being the express agent at Wilson and two men connected with the freight depot. The object of their evidence was to show espionage on the part of members of the Wells-Whithead Tobacco Company. Those who testified today were J. R. Hardy, express agent, and J. E. Morton and K. G. Winstead, connected with the freight office of the Norfolk Southern.

This is the fourth week in the trial of this case.

FRENCH BELIEVE IN MAGIC.

Ideas of Peasants Arent Medicine Go Back to Middle Ages.
Paris, July 4—In France the ideas of medicine held by the peasantry go back to the Middle Ages, and hold their own side by side with the more scientific if less picturesque views of the doctors. A case was reported recently of a man believing that he had cured his child of an acute attack of meningitis by cutting open a live pigeon on the girl's forehead, at the same time reciting magical spells. He explained that the bird died in taking the disease upon itself.

An investigator of the beliefs of the French rural population found in another part of the country a parchment volume, beautifully written in archaic characters, which would comprise the nation's interests and paralyze the action of the French government abroad.

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Murderers Maybe Identified by Glass.
New York, July 4—The sweaty fingers on highball glasses may lead to the capture of three men who shot Julius Weigel at his road house, Hempstead turnpike, yesterday morning. The murderers had been drinking, one leaving a plain thumb mark, with an irregular scar on the glass.

The Fourth in Berlin.
Berlin, July 4—The American colony celebrated the Fourth with baseball and other sports, dinner and dancing. Hundreds were present.

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