

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 to 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 levy, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drouth 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 Mollieux 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 Melando and Detective Farrell, both of whom are beyond the jurisdiction of the court, was inadmissible. Miss Melando was the first witness at the first trial to connect Mollieux with the blue crescent paper and Farrell testified that he saw Mollieux 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 Cornish letters and letters admittedly written by Mollieux. The presentation of the case for the defense is expected to occupy not more than two days and interest centers in the question whether Mollieux will testify in his own behalf.

Big Glue Company.

Trenton, N. J., Special.—The Glue Company of Jersey City was incorporated with a capital of \$6,000,000, divided into \$2,000,000 bearing 8 per cent. cumulative dividends and \$4,000,000 common stock. The company is to manufacture glue or any articles in which glue enters as a part. The incorporators are Noel Gates and John F. Charlton, of New York, and Richard E. Tully, of Jersey City.

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 5 points on each of the other months compared with Friday's closing figures.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

Cotton futures opened steady; November 8.25; December 8.39; January 8.48; March 8.24; May 8.25; June 8.25; July 8.24; August 8.15. Futures closed easy; November 8.29; December 8.40; January 8.48; February 8.25; March 8.26; April 8.28; May 8.26; June 8.25; July 8.25; August 8.14. Spot closed dull; middling uplands 8.60; middling gulf 8.85. 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. 2 white 36 to 36 1/2.

CHARLOTTE PRODUCE MARKET.

Onions	.....	\$ 75	to \$1 00
Chickens—spring	.....	15	to 20
Hens—per head	.....	28	to 30
Eggs	.....	18	
Beeswax	.....	20	to 22
Turkeys	.....	10	to 12 1/2
Corn	.....	88	to 90
Ducks	.....	20	to 22
Wheat	.....	60	to 90
Wheat—seed	.....	1 10	
Oats	.....	80	to 85
Peas	.....	1 65	to 1 75
Rye	.....	1 00	
Sherlings	.....	8	to 9
Sides	.....	9	to 10
Skins—calf	.....	40	to 50
Hides—dry salt	.....	10	
Tallow—unrendered	.....	2	to 2 1/2

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. Conchas 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 Conchas' 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, Santamaria volcano, where the earthquake occurred in April, suddenly became active and emitted immense volumes of ashes and flames, accompanied by violent earthquakes and further loud and intermittent subterranean sounds. The eruption continued 48 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 Republique, 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.

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 \$362,187,361. 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 \$136,124,771. 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 \$657,699,517 was in gold coin and bullion. National bank notes received an increment of \$2,851,589.

The gold coin and bullion October 1 exceeded all other kinds of money, excluding national bank notes, by \$200,368,433. In five years, the ratio of gold in the country has run up from 36.52 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 \$61,966,174, 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 \$25,226,146, of which \$6,486,014 was in subsidiary coin. The reduction in Treasury notes of \$17,677,800 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 \$61,966,174. 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 \$567,078,569. "The gold in the Treasury keeps in active circulation as currency the certificates issued against it and more-over \$346,658,016 in United States notes and \$30,000,000 in Treasury notes, or over \$140,000,000 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 37,065,880 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 on all forms of money issued or coined by the United States with 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 \$29 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.

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.

Fire at Newberne.

Newbern, 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 \$20,000, 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.

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 ill at an English watering place. A report of this affair found its way into print in guarded language Sunday morning, but every effort will be expended to prevent the further publicity.

Death of Noted Landscape Engineer.

Philadelphia, Pa., Special.—Chas. H. Miller, a landscape engineer of national reputation, died Sunday at his home here, after a protracted illness. He was 73 years old. Mr. Miller was born in England and came to this country in 1858. He resided three years in South Carolina and then came to this city. During the centennial celebration, in this city, Mr. Miller was in charge of the horticultural exhibit and designed the famous sunken garden in Fairmont Park. At the time of his death he was consulting landscape engineer of Fairmont Park.

American Shipbuilding.

During the fiscal year ended with June, 1,657 vessels, of 473,981 gross tons, were launched in the United States, as compared with 1,709 vessels, of 489,616 tons, in 1901. The decrease is in sailing vessels, canalboats, barges, etc.

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, of Gainesville, Ga., the result of a fall. Captain Montgomery was president of 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, Drs. 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 South 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 enraged, 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 sued 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.