

CURRENCY BILL IS NOW A LAW

The Filibuster Broken By a Clever Coup.

PRESIDENT PROMPTLY SIGNS BILL.

Blindness of Senator Gore Gave the Opportunity Which, With the Assistance of Vice President Fairbanks, Made It Possible to Secure the Beginning of a Rollcall.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—It is now the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Law. The formidable Lafolette filibuster was broken in the Senate Saturday afternoon in a twinkling. It was done by a trick, the like of which had never before been witnessed. The dramatic scenes attending thereon were hardly concluded before the necessary signatures of the Speaker and the Vice President were attached. And before the ink from the pens of those distinguished signers was dry the President arrived from the White House and wrote at the bottom of the parchment:

"Approved, Theodore Roosevelt."

The breaking of the filibuster promises to become historic. The infirmity of the blind senator from Oklahoma, Mr. Gore, was utilized to make the coup effective. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, however, laid the wires. Vice President Fairbanks, as the Senate's presiding officer, was an indispensable ally. For half an hour the Vice President, verbally amiable and considerate of senators in his rulings, wielded his gavel with an iron hand. No czar of the House ever surpassed him. With senators shaking their fists as they clamored in determined tones, the Vice President ignored all but Senator Aldrich. He overruled points of order and thus forced the bill to its final passage.

DEAD AT THE THROTTLE.

Overland Limited Sped 60 Miles An Hour Past Danger Signals.

Chicago (Special).—The Overland Limited, fastest train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad system, ran at full speed of nearly 60 miles an hour over interlocking switches and past signals near Byron, Ill., with Engineer Albert Gauvins lying dead on the cab floor and no controlling hand on the throttle, the train with a hundred passengers abroad narrowly missing a smashup.

Officials of the railroad heard the story, as told by Fireman Michael Nash. It proved a frightful tragedy had been averted as by a miracle. The train left Chicago on the journey to San Francisco with Gauvins at the throttle in apparently good health. Near Devon Junction, at Byron, where the train slows down to cross the right of way of another road, Fireman Nash noticed that the train was flying across switches and tracks at top speed, unmindful of adverse set signals. Just as the limited cleared the tracks of the other road a heavy train thundered across in the rear. Nash leaped back into the engine cab and discovered Gauvins' body lying on the floor. The train was stopped and help called.

An examination showed the engineer was dead as the result of a hemorrhage of the brain. After some delay another engineer was obtained and the train proceeded. Gauvins had been in the service of the road about 25 years.

1,000 LIVES LOST.

The Terrors Of Typhoon And Flood In China.

Victoria, B. C. (By Cable).—The steamer Shinono, of the Japanese line, which just arrived here, brought news of another disaster through a typhoon at Hankow following on the disastrous freshet which involves the loss of more than 1,000 lives, with the wrecking of 1,000 junks and stranding of many steamers, including several of the foreign river craft.

The typhoon came suddenly and in a few hours reduced hundreds of boats in the Kan River to splinters. Steamers broke away from their moorings and only those which could get up steam quickly escaped. The steamer Wu Saig was driven ashore. The Kiang Foo, a paddle steamer, and several other steamers were damaged.

The shores were thick with corpses of river people. Hundreds were recovered before the steamer left Shanghai.

News was also brought of a great coal mining disaster in Kwang Si, where 1,000 lives were lost when the mine took fire.

Sues For Dogbite.

Newport, R. I. (Special).—The United States court here is hearing the suit of Miss Hilda Rika Oberg against Mrs. Francis O. French, brought to recover \$10,000 for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of an attack by a large dog, the property of the defendant. Mrs. French is the mother of Elsie French Vanderbilt, who recently secured a divorce from Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Nearly Killed By Japs.

Vancouver, B. C. (Special).—Eighty infuriated Japanese nearly killed Thomas Hughes, conductor on a Canadian Pacific freight train, and put the other members of the crew to flight when the freight train accidentally derailed a car in which the Japanese workmen were riding. The Japanese then made their escape. Warrants have been sworn out for the ringleaders.

Made \$2,000,000 In Corn.

Chicago (Special).—A gift of \$150,000 for a gymnasium building at Northwestern University was made by James A. Patten, "king" of the corn pit in the Chicago Board of Trade. The announcement was made by President A. W. Harris at the annual convocation of the students held in Fisk Hall. Mr. Patten, who is credited with having cleared \$2,000,000—more or less—in the corn market within the last two weeks, was in the audience.

Played With A Rattle.

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—Charles Conn, of Lexington, Ky., salesman for a law book concern, died of a rattlesnake bite suffered in the cafe at the Mary Anderson Theater. Conn, who was formerly a civil engineer in Arizona, said he was a snake charmer, and took the reptile out of its exhibition case in a spirit of bravado. He was bitten twice. He became unconscious in a few minutes, and was taken to a hospital. He raved until death ended his suffering.

HILARITY IN HOUSE SOLEMNITY IN SENATE

Congress Ends at Midnight May 30.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Just 10 minutes, officially, before the hands of the big, round clock in the chambers of the two houses of Congress pointed to the hour of midnight the first session of the Sixtieth Congress came to a close.

In the House the closing hours were characterized by singing of songs by Republicans in honor of Speaker Cannon, and by Democrats in the interest of William J. Bryan. The excitement, which was great at times, finally subsided, and the session closed with general good-fellowship among the members.

The Senate was extremely quiet during the closing hours, held together only by the necessity of remaining in session for the engrossing and signing of bills.

The last days of the Senate will be memorable on account of the filibuster of Messrs. Lafolette, Stone and Gore against the Emergency Currency Bill, by the remarkable interpretations of the rules which go far to establish closure in a body noteworthy for the freedom of debate, and by the final passage of the Currency Bill.

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SECRETS OF THE BIG AIRSHIP ARE OUT

Wright Brothers Expect to Sail 100 Miles An Hour.

MACHINE SIMPLE IN CONCEPTION.

Machine in Which They Have Flown 28 Miles Is Built on the Principle of a Skimming Flat Disc—Have Spent Seven Years Learning to Dive From a Hilltop.

Dayton, O. (Special).—The secrets of the famous Wright Brothers' airship are out. The machine's successful flights, in which, however, a wreck was recorded at Manteo, N. C., seem marvelous until it is explained that the airship is built for operation on the centuries-old principle of the flat disk, which thrown into air, sails by the motion of its original impulse for scores of yards, and then in falling skirts along over the ground for an indefinite distance, finally settling to earth without perceptible collision. But the Wright brothers, in their trial flights, have encountered collisions with the earth, from which they were seeking to separate themselves, and it was not until recently that the machine was brought to such perfection that landing was made as simple as that of the disk on which the machine is modeled.

For seven years the brothers hid, from the top of Kill Devil Hill, at Manteo, merely to solve the problem of steering their machine. Then they designed the gasoline motor and propeller to obtain a continuous energy in the place of the first impulse which they had gained from the start from the hill top.

In Dayton last winter the Wright brothers declared that it would be possible for them, after slight changes in the mechanism of their machines, changes which their experiments had developed, to make a speed of 100 miles an hour.

An aeroplane capable of carrying 750 pounds at 20 miles an hour requires an engine making eight horsepower, they said. At 30 the power would be 12; at 60, 24. This ratio would be retained for each additional mile. They had great hope in the fact that mechanical engineers were constantly improving gasoline engines.

They said they were confident that the airship they were then about to construct would be able to run for a thousand miles without renewing the fuel supply. The machine which was wrecked in Manteo could run for 500 miles without taking on more gasoline.

One strange feature of the Wrights' talk of the machines was that they thought the airship never would supplant land locomotion; that as a regular carrier of freight and passengers the railroads had no reason to fear competition from the aeroplane. The utility of the airship would lie entirely in its advantage as a reconnoitering agent in time of war. They had no desire to sell their invention to a private company, but were anxious to have the War Department take it up.

The Wright brothers' airship is built of spruce wood, second growth ash, steel wire, heavy muslin and small portion of metal. In appearance it resembles nothing so much as a big box kite, consisting of two parallel planes, forty feet long and six and a half feet wide, muslin forming the planes, which is built and edged of spruce. Between them and just under the upper plane is a motor which drives the propeller, which is in the rear, six feet behind the disks or planes.

There is included an arrangement by which the driver directs the machine's course by raising or lowering the edges of the planes and by shifting the direction of the propeller. There is also a rudder in the front of the machine which is shifted to aid in steering.

A Fatal Peep.

Cincinnati (Special).—A real dead victim of the sheath dress is Joseph Zins, 28 years old. A pretty girl, name unknown, one of modified Parisian form, met him in the street here, and Zins turned his head so sharply to "rubber" that he broke his neck. He's now dead. Zins suffered from tuberculosis of the vertebra or spinal column. This ailment is not unusual, but it is rare that the disease attacks such a high part of the column, the first and third vertebrae. These bones were so weakened that the sudden motion of the head caused the second to slip out of place and press against the spinal cord.

Went Hatless Forty Years.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—After having served as errand man for a candy manufacturing firm for 40 years, Jacob Gross, 70 years old, who during his years of service was never known to wear a hat, died of heart disease. Several years ago the firm told Gross that his wages would be increased, but he refused the increase.

Hetty Green Reckless.

New York (Special).—Mrs. Hetty Green entertained a party of 30 of her friends at dinner at the Hotel Plaza. The dinner was served in the dining room of the grand suite of the hotel and the Plaza gold service was used. The dinner is said to have cost \$20 a plate.

Not Ill From Cancer.

New York (Special).—George F. Parker, secretary to the Equitable Life Assurance Society trustees, gave out a statement in which he said he was authorized by Mrs. Grover Cleveland to deny absolutely the reports that Mr. Cleveland is suffering from cancer. Mr. Parker said Mrs. Cleveland is now in Princeton, that Dr. Bryant has not been to Lakewood since Monday, and that no other physician is in attendance upon the former president.

THE EIGHT VACANCIES IN THE EPISCOPACY FILLED

Men Chosen Have Won Renown as Pastors and Educators.

Baltimore (Special).—By the election Tuesday of the last four of the eight bishops needed to bring the episcopacy up to the desired strength of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Lyric, brought to an end one of the greatest elections it has ever held. The last four elected were:

PRESIDENT EDWIN H. HUGHES, of De Pauw University; PRESIDENT WILLIAM SEELEY LEWIS, of Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa; REV. DR. ROBERT MCINTYRE, of Los Angeles; REV. DR. FRANK M. BRISTOL, pastor Metropolitan Church, Washington.

The four bishops elected previously were: REV. DR. WILLIAM F. ANDERSON, of New York; REV. DR. JOHN L. NUELSEN, professor of Nat Theological Seminary; REV. DR. WILLIAM A. QUAYLE, of Chicago; REV. DR. CHARLES W. SMITH, of Pittsburgh.

All Picked Men.

The eight men chosen are regarded worthy to follow the list headed by Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury. They are considered the pick of the thousands of ministers of the church and among the foremost churchmen of today. In intellect and moral strength they will constitute a big addition to the present board of general superintendents, of which there are only 12 in active service. In future church annals the "Baltimore bishops" will be considered the peers of any in the church.

The new bishops will be consecrated at a special service at 4 P. M. Sunday at the Lyric.

LIGHTNING STRIKES CHURCH.

Funeral Was In Progress And A Wild Panic Ensues.

Muncie, Ind. (Special).—While the funeral services of Mrs. John A. Losh were being held in the Friends' Church at Cammack, five miles west of this city, a bolt of lightning struck the church steeple, tore a hole through the roof, destroyed part of the belfry and injured several persons.

The church was crowded to the doors with mourners and friends of the Losh family and the choir was singing "Rock of Ages." For awhile a panic was imminent. Many persons made an effort to vacate the building, but the people were finally quieted and the injured were cared for.

Three Years At Hard Labor.

Cleveland, O. (Special).—J. W. Hamby, formerly a prominent real estate dealer, involved in frauds that are believed to have amounted up into the hundreds of thousands, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at hard labor by Judge Beacom, in Common Pleas Court this afternoon.

Ten Killed By Tornado.

Wichita, Kan. (Special).—Ten dead, 12 injured, hundreds of head of cattle killed, a vast acreage of crops destroyed and many buildings wrecked are the results of a series of tornadoes that visited Alfalfa County, Ok. The storm seemed to enter Alfalfa County from west, north and northeast simultaneously. Every obstruction was leveled.

WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt signed the bill for the encouragement of the development of coal deposits in Alaska and to protect the coal deposits in the territory from monopolists.

Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, made public the second and third parts of his report on the operation of cotton exchanges of the United States.

By unanimous consent the House passed a bill for the incorporation of the Congressional Club, an organization of congressional women.

The House passed a bill allowing passengers from Hawaii to San Francisco to travel on foreign vessels as well as American.

First steps have been taken to carry the new militia law into effect. Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., retired, died in a Philadelphia hospital, following an operation for an affection of the nose.

Secretary Taft had a conference with Frank H. Hitchcock, Eastern and Southern manager of his campaign, and Mr. Vorps.

It is stated that Secretary Taft will quit the Cabinet immediately after his nomination by the Republican Convention.

The jury to sit in the trial of Gaston Philip, accused of the murder of Frank B. Macaboy, has been completed.

The Senate adopted the conference report on the so-called Omnibus Public Lands Bill.

The House passed the bill providing for greater air space in the steering of steamships.

Orders were issued by the War Department providing an elaborate military escort on the occasion of the removal of the body of Vice President George Clinton from the old Congressional Cemetery to Kingston, N. Y.

Senator Fulton delivered in the Senate what he called an "omnibus speech." He frankly admitted having been requested to do so to kill time.

Senator Wetmore introduced a bill making October 21 in each year a legal holiday, to be known as Discovery Day in honor of Columbus.

BIG GUNS HURL SHOT AT WARSHIP

Monitor Arkansas Rains Shot and Shell at the Florida.

HER MILITARY MAST IS RIDDLED.

Commander Quimby and Crew, in Order to Test Explosive Shells of Big Guns and Armor Plate, Stand at Their Posts Within the Hull of the Monitor.

Fort Monroe, Va. (Special).—On the broad waters of Hampton Roads, not far from the place where 46 years ago the Monitor and the Merrimack riddled each other with shot and shell, two modern monitors engaged in a bloodless contest in the interest of naval science. The monitor Arkansas, of 3,225 tons, fired six shots at her sister ship, the Florida, each of which was accurately aimed and effective. One of the shots fired by the Arkansas was a 12-inch projectile loaded with a new high explosive. This shot struck the port plate of the Florida's turret just a little to the side of a dummy gun, which had been placed in position to take the place of the regular 12-inch gun. This shot smashed the 12-inch armor protecting the front of the turret, and also badly loosened the armor seams on the side of the turret.

The force of the 12-inch high explosive shell had been entirely spent by crushing the armor plate, and the cloth screen placed inside the turret ports showed no damage, indicating that none of the fragments of the exploding shell had entered the turret ports, and showing, as Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps declared, that if anyone had been in the turret at the time the powerful projectile struck he would not have been injured. The only occupant of the turret was a dummy man, arranged with springs and wires to record the shock. He was standing at the breech of one of the 12-inch guns and was unhurt.

The biggest naval gun, the heaviest projectile and the highest explosive known, combined with close range and deadly aim, were allowed to work their full havoc on the turret plate. The result is declared to be a victory for turret construction, and this, notwithstanding the 11-inch hardened steel plate was blackened, broken, the seams of the turret sprung and the rivets and screws loosened and twisted.

It was not five minutes after the terrible impact that the finely balanced mechanism of the turret was being worked with perfect ease, and the 12-inch gun on the left side was trained at will. Inside the turret where stand the gunners and gun crew the havoc was much less apparent than from the outside. Examination showed that of the many delicately adjusted instruments for fire control, sighting and operating the turret, few, if any, were out of working order.

"If this had happened in battle the Florida would be fighting yet," said one of the rear admirals with enthusiasm.

Then followed a futile attempt to destroy the newly designed fighting mast erected on the stern of the Florida. After five shots from the Arkansas' guns had gone ripping through it the mast still stood firm.

"Forty shots would not bring it down, and no enemy would waste ammunition and time shooting at it," was the expert comment. It was predicted that all new ships will be equipped with battlemasts of this design.

DRAMATIC COURT SCENE.

Important Witness Proves An Alibi For Theo. S. Whitmore.

New York (Special).—A dramatic incident of the trial of Theodore S. Whitmore for the killing of his wife, whose body was found submerged in the Lamplack Swamp, near Harrison, N. J., occurred in the court in Jersey City, when Frank J. May, a special policeman of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was called to the witness stand and testified that he saw the man who made the remark "You are a cheap skate" to another man who refused to pay his return fare to New York at 1.40 A. M. on the night Mrs. Whitmore was killed. A witness had previously testified that he saw Whitmore in the crowd and heard him make that remark.

"Is that the man?" asked Alexander Simpson, Whitmore's lawyer, point to Whitmore, who stood up.

May surveyed Whitmore from head to foot, and then said: "I never saw this man before in my life."

Bank Clerk Dead In Creek.

Sunbury, Pa. (Special).—An inquest over the remains of a man found in the creek near here resulted in the positive identification of the body as that of F. M. Bloom, a bank clerk, who abandoned about three weeks ago after a shortage in his accounts of \$10,000 had been discovered. It is believed that Bloom committed suicide.

Miners Sign Wage Scale.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—A wage scale operative until March 31, 1909, affecting about 40,000 miners in the Pittsburg district was signed. The agreement is the same as the one in force two years ago.

Killed Man And Herself.

Roanoke, Va. (Special).—Wm. M. Simpson, a well-known locomotive engineer, was shot and killed by Sadie Butler, formerly of Lynchburg, who immediately drank a bottle of carbolic acid and died in a few minutes. The woman was of a very prepossessing appearance, and was madly in love with Simpson and had often declared that she intended killing both herself and him. The tragedy occurred in a house where the woman lived.

AS A SACRIFICE FOR HUMANITY

Man Inoculated With Germ of Tuberculosis.

New York (Special).—In the hope of discovering a preventive and cure for tuberculosis, Frank Merritt, who about two weeks ago volunteered to surrender his body in the interest of humanity and medical science, had permitted a physician to inoculate his system with the germs of the dread disease. An examination made showed that already the disease has made considerable progress since the inoculation a week ago.

Merritt, who is a middle-aged man, was at one time a prosperous bookbinder in a Western state. According to his story his wife and a promising son died, victims of tuberculosis. Their loss preyed on his mind to such an extent that he finally failed in business and became a wanderer. Two weeks ago he applied to the Salvation Army headquarters in this state for lodging and was sent to the Salvation Army Hotel in Catham Square. It was there that he first announced his willingness to die if his death might aid in any way in combating the spread of tuberculosis.

"I have had difficulty in keeping body and soul together," he said, "and death has no terrors for me."

For several days after Merritt's announcement he waited for a reply, but no one appeared to take advantage of his offer. Finally Dr. C. C. Carroll, of 2102 Broadway, found Merritt and last Thursday inoculated the man with the germs of the disease. A statement from the doctor's office says that the disease has now thoroughly entered into Merritt's system and it is expected the case will be under way in the next few days. Throspists and other interested in his case to call on him at his room in the Sherman Building on Broadway.

"My action was voluntary," said Merritt, and "I hope that as a result of the experiment a preventive and cure for tuberculosis may be found. I was a well man when I was inoculated last Thursday, but today the disease seems to be pretty well developed. My condition will be watched from hour to hour, and at a certain stage of the disease efforts will be made to cure me and the doctor seems to be pretty sure that he can do it. Of course, I am not anxious to die, but I felt like doing what I have done in the interest of humanity and science."

Merritt is not the man's real name. He admits that much, but refuses to discuss his antecedents.

OLD NORTH STATE IS FOR PROHIBITION

Drys Sweep State By Probably 50,000 Majority.

Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—The majority for prohibition in North Carolina is upward of 40,000, and it is possible it may reach 50,000. This is on figures and estimates furnished the News and Observer and the state Prohibition headquarters. This (Wake) county has gone wet in the country and dry in the city. The total vote in the city gives prohibition 84 majority. But the township precincts, outside the corporate limits, gave a wet majority of 83, making Raleigh township vote wet by 14 majority. These figures are remarkable, because last December in a local option election the prohibitionists carried Raleigh by 600 majority.

Salisbury and Winston, both wet towns, voted dry, while in Wet Wilmington City, where wets claimed 1,000 majority, the wets won by less than half that number.

Buncombe County, in which Asheville is located, gave about 3,000 majority for the dry ticket.

The election was conducted quietly and there was no trouble at the polls.

Greensboro (Special).—Greensboro goes dry, giving 1,159 votes for Prohibition and 392 against. Several small county precincts voted against prohibitionists. In one of them, made up of cotton mill operatives, the vote is 180 for Prohibition and 25 against.

High Point, the second largest town in the county, is dry by 1,000 majority. The Prohibition forces estimate the county as being dry by 1,500 majority.

FINANCIAL

Dick Brothers say the cotton acreage is 3 per cent. greater than last year.

Some of the May corn contracts are being settled for privately at 74 cents a bushel.

Subscription books for the \$17,000,000 of Virginia Railroad notes were closed immediately after opening, as the amount was heavily overbid.

Missouri Pacific, which recently rose from 45 to 64 1/2 in a comparatively few days, has suffered a large reaction.

National banks still carry \$176,000,000 of United States Government deposits.

London again sold a considerable quantity of American stocks.

Lehigh Valley's April statement shows that the company earned net nearly \$60,000 more than in the same month last year.

Bear traders were selling stocks on the report from Washington that a new Government suit was to be brought against Union Pacific.

Newburger, Henderson & Leob announce that all of the \$2,356,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5 per cent. equipment bonds which were recently purchased have been sold.