SNOW TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY; WARMER TO-NIGHT.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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CARLISLE WILL DEFEND HIMSELF

Has No Means to Hire an Attorney, but Says He Is Not Afraid.

His Case Is Called and Continued Until the Middle of January.

The Prisoner Insists That All He Wants Is a Fair Show.

"If your honor please, I will be compelled to defend myself. I intend having some depositions taken, and for this reason I ask that my case be continued for at least three weeks."

This was the announcement made by J. J. Carlisle, alias J. J. Debrolls, indicted for swindling Miss Clarice Heebner out of $250, when the hypnotist, as debonair as ever, appeared before Judge Simpson promptly at 10 o'clock this morning. Upon the strength of this statement the case was continued over the term and will not be tried before the middle of next January.

"Owing to my peculiar position in being my own attorney, I ask your honor to allow me some privilege in seeing people out of the regular jail routine," asked the prisoner.

"I have nothing to do with the county jail," replied the court. "You are in the custody of the sheriff and no special privileges can be given any prisoner by this court."

Whereupon the young man politely bowed and, turning from the bar of justice, walked with head erect and shoulders thrown back rather defiantly thru the gaping crowd out of the courtroom and back to his now established residence in the county jail. He will be unable to furnish bail in anything like the amount required, and will, therefore, be a guest of Jailor Clausen's until a trial has decided his fate.

Says Indictment Is Abusive.

"There is no lawyer in this town who would not declare this indictment invalid," exclaimed Carlisle this morning as he spread out the true bill which charges him with grand larceny in the second degree.

"Why, all a grand jury can do is to charge a man with committing an offense. There is no law that allows it to apply to him such epithets as 'fakir, fraud, scoundrel' and others contained in this bill. It simply makes my blood boil," and the prisoner nervously rolled a cigarette.

"Yes, I guess I will have to be my own lawyer. I will attend to my own case, but I'll show them just the same. The idea that a man who has always lived a straight life can be persecuted—yes, persecuted—in this way is abominable. I am going to get depositions from prominent people in the cities where I have lived, New York, Denver, Chicago and other cities. They will show up the truth of this case.

"The case against me is a mere petty criminal charge. One that would attract absolutely no attention but for one reason. What is that reason? I can tell you. It is because I married a rich man's daughter.

"Yes, sir. That's what a man gets for marrying a rich man's daughter. Hasn't a gentleman a right to choose his own wife without it militating against him? It seems not. This case has been made into a sensation and I have been made the butt of all kinds of accusations. It is horribly unjust and when the public knows my side of the story they will have their eyes open. I will show them something yet, even if I am alone, poor, unable to hire a lawyer or secure the exorbitant bail demanded. I only ask for a square deal."

Callers Must Register.

The prisoner objects strenuously to his present bed and board but he must needs put up with them. Sheriff Dreger told him this morning that he would do everything in his power to help him but that favoritism was out of the question. He could have visitors, but not too many of them and they would have to leave their names with the sheriff. In this way Sheriff Dreger hopes to learn the identity of the veiled lady who is "a friend," an "important witness," but who has steadily refused to give out her name to the authorities.

Mrs. Carlisle remains faithful to her husband and has said that she would as long as he was in trouble and needed her.

DROPS HIS PRETENSE

The Prisoner Admits That He Used the Name Debrolls.

J. J. Carlisle admits that as J. J. Debrolls he conducted the "academy of occult science" in the Bank of Minneapolis building and secured $250 from Miss Clarice Heebner shortly before he married Miss Bonnie Hinkle. When he learned yesterday afternoon that his wife could get him no financial support he practically gave up his efforts to "stand pat."

"I took the money from Miss Heebner under the name of Debrolls," he admitted, "but she went into the thing with her eyes open and only ordinary business reverses caused her to lose it. People often assume nom de plumes in business and I thought a foreign-sounding name would be better to attract people."

Having admitted everything charged against him excepting intent to defraud, Carlisle will have to show that his nom de plume was assumed for honorable reasons, and that the "academy" had the "adept faculty of orientals from Benares, India, and was qualified to teach hypnotism, catalepsy, telepathy and kindred sciences."

SENDS LOVE TO NEGROES

The Pope Receives Rector of Negro Church and Sends Message.

Rome, Dec. 18.—The Rev. J. E. Burke, rector of the negro church of St. Benedict, the Moor, New York city, was received in private audience by the pope today. The pontiff evinced great interest in Father Burke's account of his mission and said:

"Carry our love and apostolic blessing to the colored people."

ACCIDENT ON CRUISER.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18.—The protected cruiser Medjidia, built by the Cramps for the Turkish government, put in here yesterday afternoon and sent ashore four men who were seriously scalded. The vessel left Philadelphia yesterday morning for the Chesapeake to make a trial trip over the Barren island course in the bay. The men were firing up when one of the steam pipes burst and scalded the four firemen. The proposed trial trip was at once abandoned.

GIRLS JUMP TO ESCAPE FIRE

They Leap from Fifth Story of a Burning Building and Two Will Die.

Twelve Made the Leap for Life, Alighting on a Roof, Three Stories Below.

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 15.—To escape death by suffocation twelve girls leaped from the fifth story windows of the Canby building this morning, landing on the roof and skylights of a one-story building below.

At least half this number were caught in the arms of Dr. Lambert, who has offices in the building and who by breaking the force of their fall saved probably six lives. The flames originated in the basement of the building and the dense smoke went up the elevator shaft, quickly filling the upper floors. The property loss was small. The injured:

Minnie Troxell, will die.
Charles Reeder, will die.
Mrs. Hughes, seriously hurt.
Miss Levisson, seriously hurt.

SASH AND DOOR MEN IN MERGER

Three Minneapolis Firms Represented at To-day's Conference Held in Chicago.

A Combination with $10,000,000 Capital Reported, but Conferees Say "Not So."

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Sash and door manufacturers of the Mississippi valley met here to-day and entered into an agreement which, it is said, practically amounts to a merger of all interests.

The combination, the idea of which is said to have had its inception at a previous meeting in Minneapolis, represents a capital of more than $10,000,000, and, it is said, includes nearly every company in the northwest. Minneapolis, where the manufacturers are said to have brought about the formation of the trust, was represented at the conference by a powerful delegation headed by H. Alden Smith, John Wilcox and Mr. Bardwell of Bardwell, Robinson & Co.

The organization is named the Sash, Door and Blind association of the northwest.

Mr. Smith of Minneapolis stoutly denies that any trust or merger was formed in the meeting. "It was simply a regular gathering, similar to those we have been holding every year in the past, only a bit more importance is attached to this meeting because of dull business at present. We hope by discussion and the exchanging of views to bring about conditions that will increase our profits and make prices more staple."

Altho stoutly denied by the delegates, the report is current here that a raise in prices is soon to result from the action taken to-day. A sales agency is to be established to handle the output of all the factories of the north and west. The agency will be located in Chicago. Other meetings will be held before the organization is completed.

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST

CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY DECLARES WESTERN BANKS BANKS SHOW INCREASING STRENGTH AND LARGER FACILITIES.

Special to The Journal.

New York, Dec. 18.—William B. Ridgely, controller of the currency, said to-day:

"The condition of banks of the country is generally good. Of course, there will be occasional failures, as that is an unavoidable incident in the history of banking, but there is nothing in the general situation to arouse apprehension. It may not be fairly expected that boom conditions will characterize the business of the coming year, for it is proverbial that a year of presidential campaign is the occasion of less activity in some degree than years unmoved by such divertisement. One evidence of prosperity has been the increasing strength of western banks, and the expansion of banking facilities under the law permittin gthe organization of national banks with a capital of $25,000 has been notable."

CASS LAKE TIMBER

The Sale Will Take Place on December 28.

From the Journal Bureau, Colorado Building, Washington.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Judge Anderson in the supreme court of the district of Columbia to-day postponed without date the hearing in the Chippewa timber suit which was set for the latter part of November, and which attacks the validity of the Morris law. It is probable the case will be called early in January.

It is stated at the interior department and land office that this postponement will not interfere with the award of contracts for the sale of timber on Leech Lake reservation, for which proposals were opened Dec. 5.—It is, said, also that in the ordinary course of business the sales will not be made until January. Careful examination will be made of all bids, section by section, so that subsequent complications may be avoided. The lists also will be examined for the elimination of such tracts of swamp land as are due the state under Secretary Hitchcock's recent decision. When all these preliminaries are disposed of the papers will be placed before the secretary for his action.

It is believed here that the suit now pending does not bar the secretary from awarding contracts whenever he is ready to do so, because no injunction has been issued and it is understood he has been advised to that effect by the legal officers [illegible]

1,600 CHICAGO HACKMEN OUT

Four Hundred Livery Stables Completely Tied Up—Men Demand More Money

Undertakers' Drivers Join Strike—Hearse and Carriages Abandoned During Funeral Services.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Sixteen hundred livery drivers, backed by every teamsters' union in Chicago, struck today. Nearly four hundred livery stables are completely tied up.

The decision to strike was reached last night after four weeks' negotiations for better wages and working conditions. The men have been receiving $12 a week of seven days. The demand is for an increase of $2 a week.

More than a dozen meetings were held between committees representing the livery owners and the drivers' union, but the employers refused to make any concessions, claiming that business did not warrant the paying of higher wages in view of the inroads made by automobiles.

Drivers of hearses went out with the carriage drivers and as a result funeral processions will be curtailed during the strike. Neither the teamsters' union nor the liverymen's association apparently made any exception in the strike order to facilitate burial arrangements, altho instructions were given to pickets not to interfere with the movement of undertakers' wagons, which will be used in lieu of hearses.

The first trouble occurred when an attempt was made to conduct a funeral at West Eighteenth and Allport streets. An undertaker secured enough conveyances to take the body and mourners to the church, but while the services were in progress pickets compelled the drivers of the hearse and carriages to desert, under threats of violence.

Funerals Postponed.

Seventy-five funerals were scheduled for to-day, according to the report of the burial permit clerk of the city health department. Some of these were postponed in the hope that the strike would be settled. Most of the funerals, however, took place, the bodies being carried to the cemeteries in undertakers' wagons.

Behind the livery drivers is the entire organization of teamsters, 35,000 strong. Only 700 cabs and carriages, those used by licensed cabmen, who are pledged not to handle any of the funeral business for liverymen, were operated to-day. The cabmen belong to a branch of the teamsters' union separate from the livery employes.

GETS A FORTUNE

Former Minnesota Woman Receives a $400,000 Legacy from Germany.

Pueblo, Col., Dec. 18.—A. Lynn, former superintendent of the street car lines of St. Paul and now superintendent of the Pueblo Suburban Traction and Lighting company, has received the first installment of $400,000 to which Mrs. Lynn fell heir thru a German estate. Something more than $100,000 was received in greenbacks, which came by express. The bulk of the fortune is being converted in the east from German to United States bonds.

POLLOCK WAS CAUSTIC

Fargo Judge Grants a New Trial in the Doe Company Case.

Special to The Journal.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 18.—In the district court this morning Judge Pollock granted a new trial in the case of Beidler & Robinson vs. the Doe Commission company, on grounds that the commission company was a gambling institution. The remarks he made were of a sensational nature and created much comment.

ELKINS LAW WORKS WELL

Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission Declares It a Wise Measure.

Railroad Tariffs Are Well Observed—Sometimes Permit Preferences Without Violating Terms.

Increased Rates Result from Improved Facilities—No Power to Prohibit Excessive Charges.

Washington, Dec. 18.—From the seventeenth annual report of the interstate commerce commission, presented to congress to-day, it appears that the Elkins law which made railroad corporations subject to prosecution in all case where their officers were liable under the original law, corrects a defect which has always been a source of embarrassment.

The commission feels warranted in saying that the beneficial bearing of the Elkins law became evident from the time of its passage, and that it has proved a wise and salutary enactment. It has corrected serious defects in the original law and greatly aided the attainment of some of the purposes for which the law was enacted.

Never before in the railroad history of this country have tariff rates been so well or generally observed as they are at the present time. Other things, however, have contributed to the improved conditions now prevailing, and among them is the great increase in traffic, which, in most parts of the country, continues to move in unprecedented volume. The test of the law will come when a lessened volume of competitive traffic invites sharp contest for business.

Tariffs as published and filed in some cases are so framed and contain such provisions as to permit preferences without departing from their terms. The things which can be done in accordance with the tariff may be equivalent to the payment of a rebate. The letter of the law is observed, but its purpose may be disregarded.

Valuable as the Elkins law is it has added nothing whatever to the power of the commission to correct a tariff rate which is unreasonably high or which operates with discriminating effect. It greatly aids the observance of tariff charges, but affords no remedy for those who are injured by such charges, either when they are excessive or when they are inequitably adjusted.

The effect of the Elkins amendment has been to bring about in many cases an increase of railroad charges, and, as a result of the maintenance of rates, has operated to intensify whatever was wrong in the tariffs themselves.

However plain a given case may appear, or however clearly injustice may be established by pertinent proof, the only order which the commission has power to make is the limited and inconclusive order to "cease and desist" from charging the rates or doing the things found to be unlawful; yet even that order has no binding force upon the carrier, but can be disregarded with impunity until compliance is decreed by the courts at the end of tedious and expensive litigation.

Change in Classifications.

One of the most significant things in railway operations for the past three years has been the marked and general advance in rates which have accrued principally thru increase of the published rate itself in almost all sections of the country. With some exceptions, class rates have not been increased.

There have been actual increases in rates upon those commodities constituting the bulk of railroad traffic, such

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MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.
Judge Hoar Helps the Political Maud Muller Make Hay.

PLUNGED DOWN AN EMBANKMENT

Local Passenger Train on the Chicago Great Western Wrecked Near Northfield.

Conductor Charles Olson of St. Paul and Three Others Were Seriously Injured.

Special to The Journal.

Northfield, Minn., Dec. 18.—Passenger train No. 210 on the Chicago Great Western road was wrecked by the breaking of a rail a mile out of Northfield on a curve and high embankment about 11 o'clock this forenoon. The train is a local and was made up of the engine and tender, a combination baggage and mail car and a passenger coach.

The engine remained on the track, but the combination car rolled over and over to the foot of the incline and the passenger coach was thrown upon its side and pitched part of the way down the embankment. Both coaches were smashed to bits.

The most seriously injured are Conductor Charles Olson of St. Paul; C. J. Westman, a grocery dealer of Cannon Falls; Thomas Fitzpatrick, of Red Wing, and Swante Anderson of Randolph, the postal clerk.

About twenty-five persons were in the passenger coach and all were bruised and some of them stunned by the shock and plunge down the bank. It is regarded as almost miraculous that some of them were not killed outright.

Northfield physicians were hurried to the scene and the injured made as comfortable as possible. Several of them were brought to Northfield for treatment. The track was soon cleared for the regular traffic of the road.

Among others injured were C. H. Booth of Red Wing, clerk of courts of Goodhue county, who had two ribs broken; George Day, messenger, and August Johnson of Mankato. Conductor Olson was injured about the head, and his condition is the most serious. Railway officials say that no one was seriously injured.

WILLARD V. P. OF BURLINGTON

Former Minneapolis Man Elected to Fill Place Vacated by Howard Elliott.

New York, Dec. 18.—The directors of the Burlington railroad to-day elected Daniel W. Willard, of the Erie, second vice president, succeeding Howard Elliott, who recently became president of the Northern Pacific. Mr. Willard's election takes effect Jan. 1. Mr. Willard formerly resided in Minneapolis.

SEVERAL PERSONS BURNED.

Avonmore, Pa., Dec. 18.—One man was killed, two probably fatally injured and two more seriously burned by a flash of flame following an attempt to open a can of powder at Edri, a small mining settlement near here. Fire followed the explosion and three of the men were rescued from the burning building by companions, one of the latter being burned. The victims were Italian coal miners.

Japs Want Warships.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 18.—It is understood here that the reported offer by an English firm to purchase the Argentine war vessels built in Italy was made on behalf of the Japanese government. No decision has been reached by the Argentine government.

See "Bart's" Little Bears in the color pages to-morrow.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Hundredth Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase Transfer Is Observed in New Orleans.

American and French Warships Participate—Spain Represented by Consul.

New Orleans, Dec. 18.—Under the auspices of the state of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans and the Louisiana Historical society, the series of official celebrations in commemoration of the centennial of the transfer of the Louisiana territory from France to the United States was begun to-day, the feature being the review by Governor Heard and a party of distinguished guests of the French and American warships which have come here to assist in the ceremonial. Spain accepted an official invitation, but her warship has not yet reached the city and her participation will be thru her consul here. The grandsons of Governor Clayborne and General Williamson, who had a direct participation in the historical event of a hundred years ago, have a conspicuous part in the celebration.

M. Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States, President David R. Francis and directors of the St. Louis fair, Judge A. B. Routhier of the Exchequer court of Canada, and Sir E. Tasherreu, chief justice of the supreme court of the dominion have come to assist in the celebration.

The United States government has designated Admiral Wise to represent the federal authorities. All the courts, public offices and schools have closed for the occasion. The celebration began with a reception at the city hall, where Mayor Capedeville received the distinguished guests of the city and state. At noon the governor, the mayor and the visiting guests boarded the United States steamer Stranger and steamed around the fleet, anchoring near the Minneapolis, the flagship of Admiral Wise's squadron. A number of official calls were then made between the visiting commanders and Governor Heard and his staff.

Iowa Celebration.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 18.—In commemoration of the formal transfer of Iowa as a part of the Louisiana territory to the United States, 13,000 schools of the hawkeye state are holding special services to-day. In Des Moines work in the schools and colleges is suspended and the day is given up to a celebration of the purchase anniversary.

FLYING MACHINE PROVES SUCCESS

Made by Wright Brothers of Dayton, Ohio—Sails Three Miles in Strong Gale.

Speed Equal to Eight Miles an Hour and Mechanism Under Perfect Control.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 18.—The problem of aerial flight without use of a ballon has ben solved by Wilbur and Orville Wright of Dayton, Ohio. On the coast of North Carolina yesterday they successfully navigated a flying machine of their own invention for three miles in the teeth of a twenty-one-mile gale and, picking their point of descent, easily landed the machine there.

The first mile was covered and then Orville Wright declared the invention was a success, but it was not until the third had been accomplished that the inventor cast his eyes about for a suitable landing place, found it, and with his invention under the most perfect control, slowly neared the earth and let his machine alight as easily and gracefully as a bird.

Preparatory to its flight the machine was placed upon a platform which was built on a high sand hill near Kitty Hawk. When all was in readiness the fastenings to the machine were released and it started down an incline. The navigator, Wilbur Wright, then started a small gasolene engine in the floor of the car, which worked the propellers. When the end of the incline was reached the machine gradually arose until it obtained an altitude of sixty feet and maintained an even speed of eight miles an hour.

The idea of the box kite has been adhered to in the basic formation of the flying machine. A huge framework of light timbers 33 feet wide, 5 feet deep and 5 feet across the top forms the machine proper. This is covered with a tough, but light canvas.

There are two six-blade propellers, one arranged just below the frame so as to exert an upward force when in motion and the other extends horizontally to the rear from the center of the car, furnishing the forward impetus. Protruding from the center of the car is a huge fan-shaped rudder of canvas, stretched upon a frame of wood. This rudder is controlled by the navigator and may be moved to each side, raised or lowered.

PRINTERS' UNION SUED

Incorporation of Chicago Organization Leads It Into Trouble.

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—A damage suit for $6,200 against Franklin Union, No. 4, of Press Feeders, was commenced yesterday in the superior court by the printing firm of R. R. Donnelly & Sons. The union as an incorporated body and its officers and members of its strike committees are declared liable for the damages as individuals under the law.

The Franklin union now has pending against it damage suits and fines amounting to $27,200, besides fines levied against individual members.

The draft on the treasury of the union in fines for assaults committed upon employes and for strike benefits since the strike was inaugurated Oct. 7, is said to be close to $25,000.

DIAMOND BROKER DISAPPEARS.

New York, Dec. 18.—Claims thus far aggregating $150,000 have been presented against Hyman Gattle, a diamond broker who disappeared last July. Bankruptcy proceedings brought against Gattle have disclosed that he had procured from dealers in Amsterdam, Holland; Utica, N. Y., and this city diamonds worth more than $200,000 on the memorandum plan, and had pawned most of them.

Billy Brash, "the Boy Hero," in trouble again, in the color pages tomorrow

LEGAL DELAYS AID LYNCHINGS

Supreme Court So States in Passing on Owatonna Murder Case.

The Nelson Brothers' Motion for a New Trial Is Denied.

Unless the State Board of Pardons Intervenes, They Must Hang.

Charles and Henry Nelson, the Owatonna brothers, under sentence of death for the murder of Henry Krier, April 13, were denied a new trial today by the supreme court. Unless their sentence is commuted by the state board of pardons, the governor must soon fix a day for the execution. The necessary sixty days following the sentence have already elapsed.

The decision in the case has some sensational features. It is written by Judge Brown, Judges Collins and Lovely concurring. Judge Lewis dissents, Chief Justice Start taking no part on account of illness.

Judge Brown discusses the general proposition of new trials. He says they have been granted with too much liberality. The technical rights of accused persons have been upheld and magnified in cases where guilt has been overwhelmingly shown, so as to result in public discontent and bring the administration of the criminal laws into disrespect.

"This condition," says Judge Brown, "has caused peaceful and law-abiding citizens to become lawless and to join in the barbarous method of punishing crime by a resort to the court of Judge Lynch.

"Remedies have been suggested, among others that the right of appeal be taken away in such cases, but it is believed that the only appropriate way to quiet the public mind in this respect, and restore confidence i nthe ability of the courts to administer justice, not only to the criminal, but to society and the state as well, and to overcome the tendency to resort to lynch law, is a prompt and speedy trial, conviction of the guilty, and certain and unrelenting punishment, unaccompanied by the long delays usually incident to the administration of criminal laws, and unaccompanied, too, by refined and subtle technicalities. New trials should be granted only where the substantial rights of the accused have been so violated as to make it reasonably clear that a fair trial was not had. In all cases removed to the highest court for review, the evidence, when returned on the appeal, should first be looked to for the purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of defendant. If there be no doubt of his guilt, alleged errors, not affecting his substantial constitutional rights, should be brushed aside, and in their place substituted the almighty force and power of truth. The conviction of an innocent person is far too remote a probability to justify an application of the technical rule of law so necessary in olden times, when persons were not surrounded by the same constitutional and statutory safeguards as at the present day."

The Dissenting Opinion.

Judge Lewis, in his dissenting opinion, says:

"I do not accept the introductory declarations of the opinion as an expression of my views upon the enforcement of the criminal law by the courts of this state. I am not aware of any such abuse of the judicial function as to call for any such expressions from this court." He believes a new trial should have been granted on the newly discovered evidence, which he believes throws a reasonable doubt on the guilt of the accused, when taken with the contradictory confessions of Sutton and the girls who were the star witnesses.

GREEN MUST STAND TRIAL

New York State Senator Implicated in the Postal Graft to Face Jury.

United States Commissioner Hall Holds Him Under All Five Indictments Returned.

Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 18.—United States Commissioner Hall today handed down his decision in the case of State Senator George E. Green of this city, charged with bribery and conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the sale of time recorders and cancelling machines. The defendant is held on all five of the indictments for trial in the city of Washington.

Judge Hall reviews at great length the evidence submitted by the government as to the money transactions between Senator Green and George W. Beavers, former superintendent of the supplies and allowances division of the postoffice department holding that money was paid by Green to induce favorable action on the part of Beavers in the purchase of time recorders, and that the "evidence discloses a suspicious activity on the part of Beavers in pushing the sale of the Doremus cancelling machines for which a motive must have existed."

Court Is Sarcastic.

The evidence in the Doremus cancelling machine cases, the decision says is not so full and complete as in the time recorder cases, owing to the "unexpected disappearance of Truesdell and Ida Crowell, said to have been important witnesses before the grand jury just when wanted for this hearing, and by the fact that Manager Fish of the Doremus Machine company suffered so severely last winter on account of the scarcity of coal that he was obliged, as he testifies, to burn all the old books and papers of his company to keep himself warm, regardless of their possible value as evidence; and that his fondness for neat looking accouont books led him to tear out and destroy a number of scratched stubs from the company's check book, which should have shown in whose favor checks had been drawn."

Peleg Price gets a jolt—See comic series [illegible] pages to-morrow.