

Table with 2 columns: Rates of Advertising, and 2 rows of rates for different ad durations.

LUETGERT DECLARED GUILTY.

The Sausage-Maker Laughed When the Verdict was Pronounced.

HE GETS LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Motion for New Trial Entered—His Lawyers Do Not think the State Will Convict Him the Second Time.

Chicago, (Special).—Adolph L. Luetgert was on the night of the 9th convicted of the murder of his wife, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life. Luetgert received the verdict with a laugh.

It was 10:30 when the word was sent to the courtroom by the jury that they had agreed upon a verdict and were waiting to bring it into court. Quickly as possible after the jury had sent word of an agreement Judge Gary hastened to the court room.

Mr. Clark, who had been watching the proceedings, stepped forward, took the verdict and then read with a tremor of excitement in his voice: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, as charged in the indictment, and fix his punishment at life imprisonment for life."

There was a hush and all eyes turned to Luetgert. He laughed and laughed in a manner that showed plainly that he did not think the verdict a serious matter, comparatively speaking.

Judge Gary wheeled sharply in his chair as the jury entered, and watched them silently as they filed into their seats. Then he spoke in his usual calm, even tone: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," was the reply. "Mr. Clark, read the verdict," said Judge Gary the same time.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of Both the Senate and House Day By Day.

THE SENATE.

37TH DAY.—In the Senate Frye, of Maine, chairman of the committee on commerce, reported a House bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury either to purchase or have constructed a suitable revenue cutter, for use on the Yukon river, Alaska, at a cost not to exceed \$40,000.

38TH DAY.—The Senate strong Cuban resolution was introduced. Cannon wanted the United States to serve notice on Spain to withdraw her forces from Cuba and give that Republic liberty.

39TH DAY.—For more than three hours the Senate chamber rang with eloquent appeals in behalf of the Cuban insurgents. Cannon, of Utah, and Mason, of Illinois, being the principal speakers.

40TH DAY.—During the entire session of the Senate, the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion. The reading of the bill was completed, and all of the committee's amendments of a minor character were attached to the measure.

41ST DAY.—The House had under consideration the bill making appropriation for fortifications. Little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings, less than one-half of the members being present during the session.

42ND DAY.—The House by a vote of 143 to 113 rejected the seat to Aldrich in Alabama. A special deficiency appropriation bill was passed carrying \$300,000 for the payment of jurors' fees in the United States Courts, and \$175,000 for witness' fees.

43RD DAY.—The House was in a very bad temper, and the whole session was consumed in filibustering against two bills of minor importance, and the other to make Rockport, Me., a suburb of one. Neither got further than on grossness and third reading.

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ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME.



(Spanish Minister to the United States who has resigned because of the publication of a letter in which he criticized President McKinley.)

THE BIRTHDAY OF LINCOLN.

A Notable Celebration by the Marquette Club at Chicago.

EX-PRES. HARRISON SPEAKS.

In His Speech He Said That Europe Did Not Know Lincoln and the South Hated Him.

The anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln was generally observed on the 12th. At Chicago there was a notable celebration by the Marquette Club, ex-President Harrison being the speaker of the occasion at the Auditorium Hotel. He said in part: "In the broad, common-sense way in which he did small things he was larger than any situation in which life had placed him. Europe did not know him. To the South and to not a few of the Northern States, he was an unchristian, an ambitious upstart, a reckless disturber. He was hated at the South, not only for his principles, but for himself. The son of the cavalier and the slave-holder. He was despised by the South as a man who had passed the limits of the State; God's law embraced creation."

"Mr. Lincoln loved the 'plain people,' of whose ranks he came; but not with a class love. He never pandered to ignorance or sought applause by appeals to prejudice. The equality of man in rights and burdens; justice to all, a government by all the people for all the people, was his thought—not favoritism in enactment or administration—the general good. He had the love of the masses and he won it fairly; not by art or trick. He could therefore admonish and restrain with authority. He was a man who spoke to all men and was heard. Would there were more such. There is great need of men now who will stand both in the directors' meeting and in the labor assembly."

"Qualities of heart and mind combined to make a man who has won the love of mankind. He is loved. He stands like a great lighthouse to show the way of duty to all his countrymen and to send afar a beam of courage to those who beat against the winds. We do him reverence. We bless tonight the memory of Lincoln."

At New York Addison F. Andrews, son of the late Rufus F. Andrews, who was surveyor of the port of New York under Abraham Lincoln, presented to the New York Press Club the pen with which Abraham Lincoln signed the proclamation of emancipation.

ORGANIZE SOUTHERN LABOR.

Southern Confederacy of Labor is Now Being Agitated.

WHAT EDITOR LOVERING SAYS.

New Organization is Being Discussed by Labor Men Throughout the South.

The plan suggested by A. F. Lovering, editor of The Tocsin, to form a Southern confederacy of labor, or some organization that will be to the South what the American Federation of Labor is to the North, is meeting with great favor among the working men and the labor organizations of the South.

The American Federation of Labor does not give the reason to the Southern working man that it should, and there are many reasons why the working men of the South want to be out of that organization and in one of their own. The main reason for the discontent is found in the following extract taken from the articles of agreement of the American Federation of Labor: "We reaffirm as one of the cardinal principles of the trade union movement, that the working people must unite and organize irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics."

The word "color" is what causes the trouble. The greatest trouble that the working man in the South has is having to compete with cheap colored labor, and while it is the very thing they are fighting, it is useless, they say, for them to belong to an organization that takes the negro in and gives him the same protection that it does the whites.

This is the main trouble and the trade unions of the South claim that the American Federation of Labor does not help them in other ways. The American Federation takes in their money as dues, but when they have occasion to call on the federation for help they do not get it, they say.

The idea originated with Mr. Lovering and through the columns of his paper he has suggested the idea of having a convention of labor organizations of the South to be held in Atlanta to discuss the plan and organize. Letters have been received from labor organizations all over the South in which the plan is heartily endorsed and the writers signify their willingness to take part in such a convention.

It has not been decided yet when the convention will be held, as arrangements are pending with the railroads, but it is thought now that it will be called for the middle of March. The idea in forming the new organization is not to take the labor unions out of the American Federation unless they so desire and it is not to be hostile to that organization. Labor unions may belong to both, but it is hardly likely that they will affiliate with the American Federation after they are members of the proposed organization.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

SNAP SHOTS AT THE NEWS.

The South. By a decisive vote in the Virginia House the bill to re-establish the whipping post was defeated.

J. W. Rice was arrested at Roanoke, Va., charged with counterfeiting cent nickels.

President Andrews, of Brown University, will deliver the commencement address at Wake Forest College, May 24.

The North Carolina penitentiary will put in cultivation 300 acres of rice land near Wilmington.

Arthur Garvey, of Rocky Mount, N. C., had his jugular vein severed by falling through a pane of glass at Richmond, Va. He died to death from the wound.

At Camden, S. C., the jury in the case of J. Hale Stephenson, a merchant, on the charge of assault on Jesse W. Arrants, a 15-year old girl, last September, resulted in a mistrial, and Stephenson was admitted to bail in the sum of \$3,000.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades condemn the movement for a Southern Confederacy of Labor. One of the principal reasons given is that it will result in renewing the bitterness and hatred caused by the late war and will divide the country into factions.

Seven convicts were sent to jail at Covington, Ky., for contempt of court.

John W. Carroll, one of the wealthiest tobacco manufacturers in this country, died at his home in Lynchburg, Va.

Near Wadesboro, N. C., a colored girl, six years old, was burned to death.

Savannah, Ga., has recently experienced a disastrous fire amounting to \$25,000.

Winston, N. C., raises \$50,000 necessary to secure the building of a cotton mill.

West Virginia is now producing more high grade petroleum than any other State in the Union.

Postmaster J. H. Polk was murdered and his store at Goodwin, Ga., robbed by unknown assassins.

In the Virginia Legislature a bill has been passed incorporating the Fredericksburg Bathed Park Association.

At Lexington, Ky., a crowded staircase gave way, resulting in the injury of ten colored persons, one or two of whom are expected to die.

In revenge for being ordered to cease his visits to his daughter, Peter Pfeffer was shot and killed by John Schofield, at Louisville, Ky.

Two well-diggers at Lexington, N. C., were entombed by the bricks of the side giving way, and died before rescuers could reach them.

A special from Chattanooga, Tenn., says that there are 1,000 cases of smallpox in Northern Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Kentucky and Virginia.

Firebugs are getting in their work at Wilmington, N. C. A few days since three dwellings and one storehouse went up in flames.

The Louisiana Constitutional convention, at New Orleans, will amend the franchise laws and disfranchise many negroes.

The Virginia State Senate, after cutting down the appropriation from \$100,000 to \$100,000 ordered to its engrossment the bill providing for enlarging the cell accommodations of the penitentiary. The money is to come out of future earnings of the prison.

Col. Thomas E. Moore, of Bourbon county, Ky., has challenged Desha Breckenridge, son of Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge, to a duel.

Virginia special says: The majority report in the contested election case of Thorp vs. Epes from the Fourth Virginia district, filed in the House, reverses Thorp's plurality of 2,621, and gives Thorp a plurality of 512.

The New York board of health's estimate of the population of the consolidated city gives a total of 3,438,899.

The milling industry of the Northwest is vigorously pushing the bill to punish adulterations of flour.

Booker T. Washington, of Alabama, was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Armstrong Association, at New York, on the 12th. This association is for furthering negro industrial education and promoting the work of Hampton Institute. Ex-President Cleveland was expected, but did not attend.

The United States navy ranks fifth among the naval powers of the earth.

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THE MARKETS.

RESTER'S COTTON ANALYSIS. Secretary Rester's analysis of the cotton movement for the five months of the season from Sept. 1st to Jan. 31st, inclusive, shows that compared with the corresponding movement of 1935, Texas, including the Indian Territory, has brought into sight this season, in round figures, 238,823 bales less, while other Gulf States, which include Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma, have marketed 319,028 bales more, and the group of Atlantic States, which include North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, show an increase of 262,154 bales. In other words all the States outside of Texas and Indian Territory have increased over the big crop year 881,780, against a decrease for Texas and Indian Territory of 238,823, leaving a net increase in the total crop marketed 642,957.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES. New York.—Cotton quiet. Middling upland, 6 1/16; Middling Gulf 6 5/16. Futures closed steady.

OPENING. Closing. February..... 5 3/4 5 3/4

March..... 5 3/4 5 3/4

April..... 5 3/4 5 3/4

May..... 5 3/4 5 3/4

June..... 5 3/4 5 3/4

July..... 5 3/4 5 3/4

August..... 5 3/4 5 3/4

September..... 5 3/4 5 3/4

October..... 5 3/4 5 3/4

November..... 5 3/4 5 3/4

December..... 5 3/4 5 3/4

January..... 5 3/4 5 3/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Liverpool.—Middling. Futures closed steady.

February..... 3 1/8 3 1/8

March and April..... 3 1/8 3 1/8

May and June..... 3 1/8 3 1/8

July and August..... 3 1/8 3 1/8

September and October..... 3 1/8 3 1/8

November and December..... 3 1/8 3 1/8

January and February..... 3 1/8 3 1/8

OTHER COTTON MARKETS. Charleston.—Cotton firm; middling 5 7/16.

Wilmington.—Cotton firm; middling 5 7/16.

Savannah.—Cotton steady; middling 5 5/16.

Norfolk.—Cotton steady; middling 5 5/16.

Manila.—Cotton firm; middling 5 5/16.

Augusta.—Cotton firm; middling 5 5/16.

Baltimore.—Cotton nominal; middling 5 5/16.

New Orleans.—Cotton steady; middling 5 5/16.

Columbia.—Market quiet; good middling 5 5/16.

Charlotte.—Market steady; good middling 5 5/16.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET. Baltimore.—Flour: full; Western superfine \$2.80; do extra \$3.45 @ 4.10; do family \$4.40 @ 4.70; winter wheat patents \$4.85 @ 5.10; spring do \$5.10 @ 5.30; spring wheat straights \$4.90 @ 5.05.

Wheat—Easier; 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2; March 2nd @ 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2; Southern wheat by sample 93 @ 92; do on grade 94 @ 93.

Corn—Easy; spot and month 23 @ 23 1/2; March 2nd @ 23 1/2 @ 23 1/2; Southern white @ 23 1/2 @ 23 1/2; do yellow 23 1/2 @ 23 1/2.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 white 29 @ 29; No. 2 mixed 28.

NAVAL STORES. New York—Rosin quiet. Turpentine steady.

Charleston—Turpentine firm at 33 bid. Rosin firm and unchanged.

Savannah—Turpentine firm at 32 1/2 bid. Rosin firm and unchanged.

Wilmington—Rosin firm at 1.20 @ 1.23. Turpentine steady at 32 1/2 @ 33. Crude turpentine nothing doing; prices unchanged. Tar steady.

COTTON SEED OIL. New York—Cotton seed oil firm. Prime crude 18 1/2 @ 19; yellow 23.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Case. Judge Purnell has written his opinion in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad case and mailed it to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. It orders a dual sale of the road—that is, a sale as a whole or in parts. It is not a reversal of Judge Simonon's decision, but a modification, and is in compliance with the terms of the mortgage. It is said the Baltimore bondholders will appeal from it to the United States Supreme Court.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

Shows a Healthy Increase. At Southern trade centers, business, as reported by the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Tradesman's many correspondents shows a healthy increase, with indications favorable for still greater improvement when the spring season opens.

Pennsylvania Judge Threatened. At Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 8th, before the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies was resumed Judge Woods stated that he had received an anonymous letter saying that if he did not do certain things something would happen, and a threat was made. The judge said: "The man who wrote this will probably hear what I have to say, and I want to tell him that he is a scoundrel and a coward, and that no such dishonorable means will in any way affect my judgment. Cowardice and personal fear are not a characteristic of the race from which I come."

Educational Event. Elaborate preparations are being completed at Chattanooga, Tenn., for the reception and entertainment of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association, to meet in this city Feb. 22, 23 and 24.

To Protect Renters. The Bell Telephone Company has filed with the North Carolina railroad commission a \$5,000 bond to protect the telephone renters in case the lower rate ordered by the commission holds.