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THE TIMES FOUNDED 1855. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850. WHOLE NUMBER 18,122. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1910. THE WEATHER TO-DAY: CLOUDY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OFFERS TO HELP PROHIBITION IF HE HELPS BAR

Woman Tells What Mrs. Atkinson Said to Mr. Smithdeal.

PARK HOTEL GETS LIQUOR LICENSE

Officer of W. C. T. U. Testifies That Owner of Property Agreed to Give $100 to Prohibition Cause If Anti-Saloon Man Would Not Oppose License.

With the proviso that the applicant would follow the injunction of the court as to remodeling the interior of the saloon in the Park Hotel, seeing that no direct entrance was made from Capitol Street and that he would personally, by his daily presence, conduct and regulate the business, Judge Ernest Wells, of the Corporation Court of Manchester, yesterday granted a liquor license to P. P. Murray, the license to take effect immediately and continue to May, when it will come up with all the others for reissuance.

Numerous witnesses for the opposition and the petitioner were in court, but what was expected to be the main opposition—that from the young women employed by the Life Insurance Company of Virginia—fell flat, none of them making objection to the court. A court officer was instructed to telephone them that the court was ready to hear them in the afternoon if they cared to come. They did not care to come. It is said that their objection was to be made under the impression that the main entrance to the bar was to be from the Capitol Street side, which was dispelled by Mr. Murray and Mrs. Atkinson.

Told of Offer to Smithdeal.

The W. C. T. U. was represented by Miss Lottie W. Anderson, of 217 South [illegible] Street, whose testimony caused some surprise. Mrs. Anderson stated that Mrs. Atkinson had been to George M. Smithdeal, president of the Smithdeal Business College and a member of the Anti-Saloon League, with the proposition that if he would withdraw his objections to the granting of the liquor license she would give him $100 towards the prohibition fund. The statement was not refuted, though Mr. Smithdeal followed Mrs. Anderson on the stand. Mr. Smithdeal said that he did not think any place suitable for a saloon, but he had no particular objection to the Park Hotel and had heard of no complaint from his students. Mrs. Anderson objected to the place because of its past record and because it was to be operated by the same family that had it in charge when the previous license was revoked for violations of the law.

Adon A. Yoder, who has an office in the Park Hotel, testified that he had no specific objection to an open bar in the building, his testimony being favorable to Murray.

There were other witnesses for and against the place and the applicant. Henry A. Atkinson stated that he had known Mr. Murray twenty-five years, and knew him as a Christian gentleman. Major Werner objected because of the past record of the hotel, and because of the crowds of "mashers" which formerly congregated there, saying that it was a difficult corner to manage. Captain Barfoot, of the First District, objected on the same grounds.

Minister Objects to Place.

The Rev. Robert W. Forsyth, rector of St. Paul's Church, objected because he thought J. Marshall Atkinson, former proprietor, would again be in charge. Gilbert Pollock, who, with George Wise, was representing the applicant, stated that J. Marshall Atkinson, would not be in charge, that he would have nothing to do with the active management of the establishment. Mrs. Atkinson stated that the place, on which she has a lease for three years, was costing her about $500 a month, and that she could not make it pay without a barroom adjunct. There were other witnesses, but their objection or their support, as the case might be, did not much change the situation.

At 4 o'clock the lawyers submitted the case, but Judge Wells asked for their views on that paragraph in the law which says that the proprietor of a saloon shall give it his personal supervision. He wanted them to give their opinions as to the meaning of "personal supervision." They argued that it did not mean that the proprietor should necessarily be at his place of business all day or all the time, and cited instances in which the proprietors were often absent from their places for great lengths of time. Commonwealth's Attorney Folkes took the opposite view.

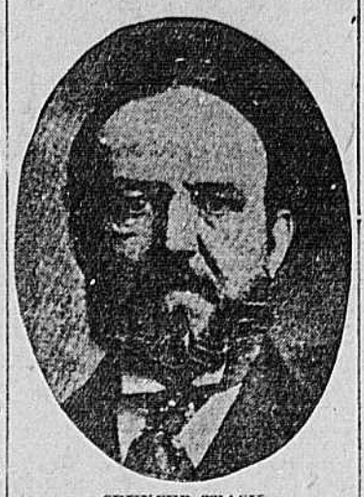
No Door on Capitol Street.

Judge Wells thought for a moment, and then, after an explanatory preamble, announced his decision. He required that Mr. Murray be present all the time, without meaning, however, that he could not occasionally leave the city, as for a vacation. It would seem to mean, however, that Mr. Murray must give up his connection with a store where he is now employed. Judge Wells also required the interior of the bar, which he viewed during the recess, should be changed so as to meet all the requirements of the law, and that there shall be no direct entrance from Capitol Street. The last clause was made in deference to the employes of the insurance company. He said also that if he were the judge of the court he would make the time between now and May probationary, and upon failure of Mr. Murray to live up to the law, revoke the license immediately.

Mr. Murray secured some time ago an option on the license of Frederick Robins, who runs a bar at Sixth and Marshall Streets. The transfer was made immediately after the decision of the court, and Mr. Murray gave the requisite bond, with N. V. Bowe as surety. Mr. Robins closed his busi-

(Continued on Page Two—Column 4.)

Banker Is Killed



SPENCER TRASK.

SPENCER TRASK KILLED IN WRECK

Famous Banker Is Crushed to Death in Railway Collision.

ACCIDENT AT CROTON, N. Y.

He Was Head of Banking House and One of Country's Leading Financiers.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Spencer Trask, one of the country's leading financiers and head of the banking house bearing his name, was killed to-day when a freight train ran into the rear of the New York Central passenger train on which he occupied the drawing room section at the rear end of the last car.

The accident occurred near Croton, N. Y. One other passenger was so seriously injured that he could not give his name, and the negro porter of the sleeping car also was killed.

Mr. Trask, who was coming into the city from his home at Saratoga, was dressing in his compartment when the freight train plowed into the heavy passenger train, which is known as the Montreal express. When his torn body was removed from the wreckage it was found that he had but partly dressed himself.

Express Was Standing Still.

The express had been stopped by a block signal, and why the freight behind it was not stopped has not been explained. The freight struck with such force that it demolished the rear end of the last sleeper and telescoped the front end of it with the sleeper ahead.

Many of the occupants of the five sleepers had not fully dressed, and they were hurled, half clad, into snow banks with the temperature far below the freezing point.

Wrecking and relief trains were dispatched from the Harlem yards of the New York Central, and officials of the company hurried to the scene. Mr. Trask's body was removed to the Croton morgue, and the injured passenger and porter were cared for by the local doctors.

Sleepers Hurled Across Track.

The last two sleepers had been hurled across the tracks, with the freight engine, in such a manner that traffic was delayed for more than two hours.

Passengers on the Montreal express declared that the rear brakeman had not gone back to display a danger signal when the passenger train came to a stop. The weather was clear and the block signals were working accurately, the company reports.

Vice-President Daly, of the New York Central, later issued the following official statement regarding the wreck:

"At 8 o'clock this morning, at Croton, N. Y., a southbound New York freight train ran into the rear of train No. 62, known as the Montreal express, coming over the Delaware and Hudson River Railroad. The train consisted of one baggage car, two coaches and five sleeping cars. It was standing still. The rear sleeper was telescoped and the car ahead derailed.

"Spencer Trask, who had a drawing room in the end sleeper, was killed, and the porter of that sleeper also. The porter's name is as yet unknown. It is possible that one or two other people were killed. As far as known, the crew of the freight train did not suffer injury.

Say Signals Were Set.

"The officials of the railroad are unable to explain the accident. The line was completely signaled and the track at Croton practically straight. The air was clear."

The news of the banker's death had no effect on the Stock Exchange, where prices were slightly above the close of last night.

Spencer Trask was one of New

(Continued on Page Five—Column 5.)

MADRIZ IS SORELY IN NEED OF FUNDS

Must Have Money to Run Government of Nicaragua.

ASKING OF LOAN IS CONSIDERED

New President Very Anxious to Get Into Good Graces of United States—Despite Efforts Toward Peace, Military Preparations Continue.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—Reports concerning the pressing need of the Madriz government to obtain a loan have been received in Washington. The State Department itself is in receipt of a dispatch from Vice-Consul Caldera, stating that a loan is being given consideration.

The vice-consul adds that military preparations continue to be made in Managua, indicating, evidently, the belief on the part of Madriz followers that Estrada will attempt in the immediate future to capture the city.

Dispiches from Commander Shipley, of the Des Moines, at Bluefields, continue to portray the strenuous efforts being put forth to relieve the suffering of the captured army of Zelayans. One dispatch states that 1,000 loaves of bread are baked daily on the Prairie to feed the prisoners.

On account of unfavorable weather conditions difficulty has been encountered in landing the Red Cross stores sent to Bluefields from Panama aboard the Prairie.

Madriz greatly desires to get into the good graces of the United States government. Nearly all of his official acts are governed by that consideration.

Such is indicated by reports from Managua. It is Madriz's purpose, it is declared, to procure the friendly cooperation of the United States government in the restoration of peace and order in Nicaragua, and, failing that, to so administer the tangled affairs of the government that there shall be no reason for any interference by the United States or any other foreign government.

It is mentioned as a special act of grace that Madriz recently offered Rear Admiral Kimball the free use of a small island near Corinto for the establishment of a camp for the marines. The offer was not accepted, however.

Marines to Land in Salvador.

It was deemed more expedient to land the marines on islands belonging to Salvador, in the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific coast north of Corinto.

The marines had been confined in close quarters on board ship for several weeks without room or opportunity for exercise. Sanitary reasons required that they be given more breathing space somewhere on shore.

It is authoritatively stated that the United States government will refrain for the present from recognizing either the Madriz or the Estrada government.

Brazil Takes Hand.

In order to put an end to Mexico's influence over the affairs of Central and South America, de Rio Branco, the minister of foreign affairs for Brazil, is coming to Washington to arrange an agreement between his country and the United States which will make Brazil this country's ally in dealing with the international problems which may arise in South and Central America.

This information comes to-day from a man close to the Brazilian embassy in this city, and with it is the additional statement that Brazil, realizing the strained relations which now exist between Mexico and the United States, sees the present as the time for making a coalition which will result in great advantage to her and also in the decisive ending of Mexico's claim to being this country's chief ally in Central America.

While no opinion was given at the State Department to-day as to the probable outcome of Minister Branco's proposed visit to Washington, it was admitted that the relations between this government and that of Brazil are extremely cordial, and that the United States will be glad to hear any propositions Branco may care to make.

Corea Envoy to Washington.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, via GALVESTON, TEXAS, December 31.—Advices from Managua state that the Madriz government has appointed Senor Luis Corea as special envoy and confidential agent at Washington, empowering him to arrange terms with the government at Washington for the settlement of all pending difficulties between the two countries and to try to re-establish friendship upon a basis of cordiality, justice and mutual confidence.

Senor Corea has been instructed by President Madriz to assure the State Department at Washington that the Nicaraguan government desires only peace and order in Central America, under the terms of and in strict accordance with the Washington conventions.

Senor Irias, one of the Zelayan ministers, departed yesterday with his family for Costa Rica, where they will remain until the affairs of the republic assume a more settled aspect.

HOPE ABANDONED BY BANKER MORSE

Attorney Drops All Legal Efforts in His Behalf.

READY FOR TRIP TO PRISON CELL

Former Ice King Will Spend New Year's With Family and Then Start for Federal Penitentiary—Scene Expected at Departure of Famous Prisoner.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, December 31.—At last Charles W. Morse, the convicted banker, must go on to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta to begin to serve his fifteen years' sentence for manipulation of the funds of the National Bank of North America. He has given up hope, and his lawyer, Martin W. Littleton, has dropped all proceedings to gain time or overturn the sentence of Judge Hough.

To-morrow evening or Sunday morning the marshal will start South with his prisoner.

Mr. Littleton failed to appear before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court to-day to argue his writ of error and that was a confession of defeat. But it became known that the lawyer failed to appeal because he had had a long talk with Morse in the Tombs yesterday and explained to him that there was no hope.

The former banker might have been sent off this afternoon, and he would have been sent the moment his counsel failed to appear had it not been that United States Attorney Wise relented. On Wednesday he gave the necessary two days' notice which the law requires.

To Spend Day With Sons.

"But I learned that the two sons of the prisoner would be here to see him before he was sent off, and I consented that he might stay till to-morrow," said Mr. Wise. "They might as well spend New Year's, or a part of the day, together."

Mr. Littleton's motion for a writ of error was the last grasp of a drowning man at a straw. He went into court to fight for his client to the last, knowing that there was no hope, and after he had explained this in the Tombs yesterday the prisoner saw it was useless to try to go further. The lawyer didn't appear before Judge Lacombe, because he realized that there was not a chance for him, and in his failure to appear the last legal obstacle to the trip to the prison was removed.

Friends of the family expect that there will be quite a scene at the parting. The marshal will take every precaution against anything sensational. He has seen how desperately the banker has fought when against the wall, and he will be prepared for anything.

It was said that already there had been a discussion of a plan to ask for the pardon of the banker after he shall have served about four years, and it was said that the prisoner will serve that length of time without a murmur to be ready for the pardon.

PRESENT FROM COURT

Tennesseans Are Given Time Off for Good Behavior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 31.—Although a little late, the Supreme Court of the United States has made a Christmas present to the Tennesseans who are confined in the jail of the District of Columbia on a charge of contempt of that court. In consultation to-day, the court decided that the men were entitled to the five days a month commutation allowed for good behavior under the code of the District. This will result in reducing the terms of the two months prisoners to the extent of ten days, and will insure their freedom next Tuesday. The three men will each receive a reduction of fifteen days, terminating their sentences on the first of February. The men who will be liberated on Tuesday are Jeremiah Gibson, the deputy sheriff; Henry Padgett and Richard Mays. Sheriff Shipp, Luther Williams and Nick Nolan, ninety-days men, will be required to continue in prison until the 1st of February.

HURLED INTO WATER

Sixty Men Fall When False Work of Bridge Gives Way.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 31.—Three hundred feet of the false structure of the McKinley bridge, now under construction across the Mississippi River was knocked out by an ice jam this evening. Sixty men were thrown into the river, and some of them may have been drowned. One hundred and thirty men were at work on the structure when the jam began to move. Seventy of them heard the warning snap of the timbers in time to escape, but sixty fell.

Captain John Short, in charge of a tug and two barges frozen in the river, rescued forty of the men after a two hours' struggle with the ice. The twenty men who were unable to reach the tug are believed to have reached land in safety. The damage is estimated at $250,000.

WHAT IS ICE CREAM?

Food Commission Is Working on This Problem in Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 31.—"What is ice cream?"

This query is likely to become as famous in Chicago as President Taft's "What is whiskey?"

The newly appointed State food commission, with Dr. T. J. Bryan, State analyst, began their sessions here yesterday, and ice cream and evaporated milk are the first two subjects to be considered.

The question to be decided is whether the frozen delight with a certain amount of gelatin in it is "ice cream." Gelatin, say the manufacturers and their experts, does not harm the product; on the other hand, it adds to its nutrition. Therefore they wish to use gelatin as a preservative in ice cream but do not wish to inform the public that they use gelatin.

Found Human Head.

ATLANTA, GA., December 31.—The finding of a human head in a bucket in the basement of an office building here to-day created much excitement, and the police at first thought they had on their hands a murder mystery. It developed that the head had been used in one of the medical offices in the building, and had been given to the janitor, with orders that it be buried.

HIS DEATH A MYSTERY

EARL PERCY,

heir of the Duke of Northumberland, and a political power in England, who died in a hotel of a northern railway. It was given out that he died of pneumonia, while reports from London say that he was shot in a mysterious duel with another Englishman.

POSTAL RECEIPTS SHOW GREAT GAIN

No Deficit Caused by Operation of Post-Office Department in Virginia.

TO URGE LARGER FORCE

Believed That Increase in Business Will Justify Additional Help.

Richmond post-office receipts for the year have increased twenty-two per cent., over the year previous, according to figures compiled last night by Cashier William M. Marriott, of the Richmond post-office.

The grand total of receipts of the local office for the year, which closed last night, was $631,205.83.

The receipts for the year 1908 were $545,328.65, making a net gain for the year of $85,877.18.

Receipts for the month of December also showed a large increase over the Christmas month of 1908. The 1909 receipts were $62,084.92, as against $50,438.55 last year, a net increase for the month of $11,546.37, or about fifteen per cent.

The large increase of the postal receipts for the year, a proportion which it is believed will be equalled by few cities, will, it is believed, justify the local officials for asking an increased postal force with a larger number of carriers and clerks. It will also be used as an argument before the congressional Committee on Public Buildings to secure an additional appropriation for the proposed new Federal building in Richmond.

Rural Route Pay Roll.

In addition to handling the postal business of Richmond, the Richmond post-office is the depository for the surplus postal funds of all other post-offices in Virginia. From that source the office has received during the year $689,068.23. The local office also handles the pay roll of the rural carriers throughout the State, amounting for the year to $810,200, as against $801,000, last year, an increase of $9,200. Counting in the receipts of the Richmond office, in excess of disbursements, Cashier Marriott estimates that the post-office department in Virginia about pays for itself, rural routes and all. In view of a recent message of President Taft to Congress, calling attention to a deficit of $17,000,000, in the postal revenues, and to the excess in cost of the operation of rural routes and of handling second class

(Continued on Page Two—Column 2.)

CHAMBER POINTS TO CITY'S GROWTH

Manufacturers and Jobbers Show Tremendous Gain in Output and Sales.

BANK CLEARINGS INCREASE

Nearly Three Thousand More People Employed Than in Preceding Year.

Compared with 1908, manufacturing and jobbing interests of Richmond for the past year, show a most substantial increase in every line. According to figures compiled for the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the increase is not only noticeable in output and sales, but is correspondingly great as to new plants established, the number of people employed and the the amount of capital invested. In a number of manufactured articles listed, the increase in sales has amounted to more than $1,000,000 each. Considering the inauspicious beginning of 1909, caused by the money stringency through which the country had just passed, these reports are the most encouraging in the history of the city.

Bank Clearings Increase.

Bank clearings for the year compiled by Secretary J. W. Sinton, of the Clearing House Association, amounted to $361,207,117, as against $298,532,561 of the year preceding, the increase being $62,674,556. Richmond banks clear only Richmond checks and have daily settlement of balances.

In some other cities it is customary to collect country checks through the clearing houses and thus swell their clearings enormously. For this reason it will be seen that a few Southern cities will show a larger business than Richmond.

The manufacturing and jobbing reports prepared for the Chamber of Commerce by J. H. Whitty indicate that during the year thirty-four new manufacturing plants were established. There are now employed in turning out the various articles made in this city, 2,884 more persons than were working at the close of 1908. Manufacturing capital invested has increased $867,502, while the annual sales of manufactured articles was $5,576,839 more than at the close of 1908.

For the jobbers, 1909 has been no less successful than for the manufacturers. Capital employed in this business is now $446,495 more than 1908 and the annual sales have increased $2,485,209.

MILLIONS SPENT LAST YEAR FOR NEW BUILDINGS

Record Excels 1908 by Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

COMING YEAR TO EXCEED ALL YET

Inspector Beck's Report Shows Marvelous Progress in Construction Work—Permits Now Pending Point to Still Greater Activity in Every Branch.

Building operations in Richmond during the past year reached a grand total of $3,574,812, a net increase over 1908 of $405,331.

In addition to the above figures, buildings, aggregating more than a million dollars in cost, for which permits had been issued in 1908, were completed and occupied during the year just closed.

Information now in the hands of Building Inspector Beck leads to the belief that the coming year will be the greatest in building activity Richmond has ever seen. Several office structures are in contemplation, and from reports made to Mr. Beck plans are now in actual preparation for construction work, amounting to more than $2,000,000, for which applications will be filed within the next few months.

The Inspector's report, for 1909, shows a total of permits for new work of $2,997,894, to which is added permits for alterations and repairs aggregating $576,918, making the grand total of work authorized this year $3,574,812.

Many Important Structures.

Among the larger buildings for which permits have been issued during the year three have been for the city of Richmond; the new armory for the Richmond Light Infantry Blues' Battalion, $123,000; new incinerator, $40,000, and a home for the new municipal electric plant, $40,000. Four important office building permits have been issued during the year: the annex to the American National Bank, $200,000; the additional stories to the Mutual Building, $210,000, the temperance post-office, $60,000, and the office of the Richmond plant of the American Locomotive Company, $32,000.

Three new freight terminals are in course of construction. The Seaboard Air Line is building a freight depot to cost $36,000, and the Chesapeake and Ohio has under way two large fireproof buildings, each covering an entire block, to cost $57,000. In addition to these the Chesapeake and Ohio is remodeling and adding to its Ninth Street freight sheds at a cost of $15,000.

Two Apartment Houses.

In apartment houses, two are under construction, the Gresham Court, to cost $120,000, and the Wise Apartments, to cost $22,000. Two lodge halls have been erected by secret societies on Church Hill, at a cost of $18,000. The frame work of the new seven-story Stumpf Hotel, to stand at Eighth and Main, and to cost $50,000, is rising rapidly. Ground has just been broken by the congregation of the First English Lutheran Church for a new $50,000 granite church on Monument Avenue, at Lombardy. The Franklin Street residence of Fred W. Scott, the cost of which will exceed $100,000, is nearing completion, as is the new United States Weather Bureau building in Chimborazo Park, to cost $18,000, and the new Virginia bonded warehouse, a $50,000 fireproof building. Work has begun on a new $20,000 bank building at Third and Clay Streets, for the Mechanics' Savings Bank, a colored institution. A new fireproof laundry is being erected on North Seventh Street to cost $50,000.

Many Residences.

The year just closed has been notably one of residence construction. A total of 296 brick dwellings have been authorized, at a cost of $1,113,888. Exactly the same number, 296, frame dwellings have been authorized, to cost $365,732. Nearly all of the residence construction is in Clay and Lee Wards, showing conclusively the direction of the city's growth.

The permits for brick dwellings by wards are as follows: Marshall, 15, $56,106; Jefferson, 9, $16,765; Madison, 11, $24,000; Monroe, 17, $53,687; Clay, 189, $548,150; Henry, 8, $15,280; Lee, 77, $399,900.

In frame dwellings the East End has fared better. The records show: Marshall, 99, $119,608; Jefferson, 40, $60,604; Madison, 12, $8,750; Monroe, 2, $2,550; Clay, 111, $144,860; Henry, 23, $22,060; Lee, 9, $7,300.

In stores Broad Street has taken the lead. The record by wards shows: Marshall, 4, $9,700; Jefferson, 11, $52,840; Madison, 31, $110,400; Monroe, 10, $22,475; Clay, 5, $22,250; Henry, 13, $113,560; Lee, 14, $33,100.

Large Buildings Completed.

Fifty brick stables and garages were erected during the year, at a total cost of $45,593. Twenty-two warehouses and manufacturing plants were put up, at a total cost for building, exclusive of machinery and equipment, of $260,065. Sheds and small frame buildings of minor character aggregate in cost $12,102.

Among the important buildings completed and occupied during the year, on which an army of workmen were engaged, but for which the permits were issued during the previous year, and which, therefore, do not show in the totals for 1909, were the John Marshall High School, $339,233; Central Y. M. C. A., $180,000; Railroad Y. M. C. A., 60,000; annex to State Library, $80,000, and annex to Howitzers' Armory, $20,000.

Outlook for 1910.

In discussing the outlook for the building operations of 1910, Inspector Beck says it will be a year of office construction. Plans for the new post-office and Federal building, to cost $800,000, are ready. Architects are at work on plans for a sky-scraper to stand on Main Street just east of the First National Bank, to be erected by H. L. Denoon and others, the cost of which has not been determined, but which will be ten or twelve stories in height. The Life Insurance Company of Virginia is considering plans for a new office building opposite the City Hall.

The Main Street Bank, formerly a branch of the Bank of Richmond, will tear down its present home at Fif-

(Continued on Last Page—Column 4.)

PLOT TO PLUNDER BANK FOILED BY ABERNATHY

GUTHRIE, OKLA., December 31.—Five men who intended to rob the bank and the post-office at Harrah, Okla., early to-day, ran into a party headed by United States Marshal "Jack" Abernathy. As a result two of the bandits are dead, one is in jail at Guthrie, wounded, and two others are held in jail at Oklahoma City as suspects.

Frank Quigg, of Atchison, Kan., son of a wealthy mother, a former baseball player, was shot dead; Frank Carpenter, another robber, was mortally wounded, and died late to-day in jail, and J. C. Dilbeck, a third bandit, was slightly hurt during the fight with the deputy marshals.

The robbery was well planned, but Carpenter told some one of the plot and post-office inspectors learned of the affair. Marshal Abernathy was advised, and when the robbers reached Harrah he was ready for them. The officers waited until the robbers began breaking in the rear door of the bank, and then charged. The robbers ran, and the deputies fired, wounding Carpenter and Dilbeck at the first volley.

Carpenter, in an ante-mortem statement said that "Red" Rogers and Pearl Wilson were the men who escaped. He and his associates had, he said, recently robbed the Golden, Col., post-office of $3,000.

Dilbeck said that Rogers and Wilson were on top of the bank at the time of the raid, keeping watch, and thus escaped the bullets, and fled from town after the fight.

Quigg's brother, George, was a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Cuban War, and died in the National Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., a year ago.

Cold Weather Causes Death.

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., December 31.—Three negro women have died as the result of the extreme cold weather of the last few days in this county. Katie Dinkins was burned to death last night in her cabin, where she had built a large fire, which she neglected to watch.

EVIDENCE OF INHUMAN CRUELTY TO PRISONERS

ATLANTA, GA., December 31.—Further stories of inhuman cruelty to prisoners convicted of misdemeanors were told to-day to the council committee which is investigating the charges made against the management of the city prison or stockade.

Herschel Ivy, a former guard at the stockade, who resigned because of conditions, and who had kept a diary of things that happened while he was there, was a valuable witness. He swore that Mose Johnson, a negro, told Superintendent Vining, that he was too ill to work, Vining ordered him whipped. After the whipping the negro collapsed and was sent to a hospital, where he died a week later. He saw the young white girl, Ruby Gaither, chained to the wall by her hands, until she fainted. Ruby swore that she did not know how long she was left hanging after she fainted. Ivy supplied the information. He said she was left there unconscious for thirty minutes. He held up her limp body while Vining removed the shackles and said she went into convulsions and frothed at the mouth. White women, he declared, were fed from scraps picked up from the floor of the men's mess hall.

Ivy, after a luncheon recess, swore that twelve quarts of whiskey at a time were sent to the stockade, addressed to T. D. Shaw, a policeman, who sat in the room in full uniform. It was distributed to the guards and employes. He swore further that a guard and five prisoners were put to work picking beans for the daughter of Commissioner of Public Works Collier.

After hearing two witnesses who had served terms at the stockade and who told stories similar to those heard before, the meeting was adjourned until New Year's Day.