



FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1909.

MR. TAFT, it is feared, has lost his fight for real tariff revision. He lost it when he failed to tell Senator Aldrich and the conferees at dinner Wednesday night that unless they make the concessions he has asked for he will veto the bill. That was the only statement that would have brought Mr. Aldrich to terms. When it was not forthcoming it left Mr. Aldrich master of the situation. Now it is believed the president will get only such improvements in the Senate measure as are regarded by Mr. Aldrich and the Congress leaders as necessary to establish a basis for the pretense that the president has accomplished something. Instead of winning over the conferees to his views Wednesday night the president weakened his own position. Instead of giving encouragement to Chairman Payne in his revolt against the domination of Messrs. Aldrich and Cannon, Mr. Payne was mollified to the point where he, too, it is now said, will join in the effort to promote harmony by compromising away the major part of what had been known as the president's programme. The report of the conferees is to be finished in time for presentation to the House on Monday. It will be 95 per cent the Aldrich bill and 5 per cent the Payne bill. The latter will represent what the president and the House get as the result of the president's efforts.

THE command, "Move on," so often heard in congested streets of large cities, causes some persons, who are homeless, hungry and penniless and with no objective point, to stare at the minions of the law who utter the mandate. After the unfortunate to whom the order is addressed have about spent their strength by having for hours been on their feet, and move on with difficulty. Deserted by her husband and turned adrift from her only shelter, friendless and half starved, Mrs. Margaret Kelly was found by a policeman early yesterday morning crouching in a sheltered nook of a big factory building at Long Island City. Against her bosom she clasped her 4-month old baby, while half hidden in her ragged skirts was her little girl, Margaret, aged 6 years. They were the pictures of despair and wretchedness. The mother shook with fear and weakness, and her voice trembled as the policeman stopped. "Yes, yes," she faltered. "I know I must move on. I can't stay here—even here on the sidewalk. I am always moving on. There must be food somewhere, as that my children will not starve. Don't wake the baby. Yet, I'll get up and move along." The mother and her children were subsequently taken to a hospital. The babe will die.

WHENEVER the people of the north get particularly indignant at the attitude of the southern white people toward the negroes something happens up north which embarrasses them very much. What has happened now is the manifestation of dislike in and around Burlington, Vermont, to the idea of quartering the Tenth cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen. The Tenth is a colored regiment, and the prospect of having 1,200 negro soldiers within three miles of the city is greatly exciting many of the people of Burlington. New England has never had colored troops before, except at a great distance, and that is where it wants them. Concerning this the Philadelphia Record says: Boston is proud of the Shaw monument, but it wants Shaw's soldiers confined to the monument. Carved in stone they are interesting, but in the flesh they should be kept in Brownsville, or very far west, or in the Philippines.

THE farmers of the south are anxious to have a representative of the Department of Agriculture sent abroad to obtain from foreign countries specific information regarding the grading of cotton required by the cotton manufacturers of Europe. This request was received by the president on Tuesday from E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina, and was contained in a set of resolutions passed by the Farmers' Union of that state and the National Farmers' Union which recently met at Atlanta. Heretofore, the farmers claim, all government representatives sent abroad have brought back information of interest to the manufacturers instead of to the producers. Now they want someone sent abroad who will get information of value to them, all of which is quite natural.

THE Police Commissioners of Mobile, Ala., on Wednesday established a curfew law for negroes. Commencing last night, all the blacks must be in bed or at home by 10 o'clock. Any of them caught wandering at large will be locked up. This action has been found to be unavoidable by reason of the many disorderly acts on the part of violent and vicious colored people. History is

continually repeating itself. Many now living can remember the time when all members of the colored race in Alexandria were compelled to be within doors at ten o'clock at night, at which hour the twelve night watchmen sounded their tin horns from an old brick structure which stood on the site now occupied by the Police Court building.

THE tide of immigration into the United States is on the wane. A falling off of 23,369, or approximately 20 per cent, in the number of immigrant aliens admitted into all ports for the month of June, as compared with May last, is shown by statistics just made public by the bureau of immigration, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The total number of immigrant aliens admitted for June was 85,470, as against 107,839 during May last. This falling off is not to be regretted, for a large percentage of the foreigners coming to this country now do not make desirable citizens.

IT APPEARS from the testimony at Annapolis if any reliance can be placed on the testimony, that Lieut. Sutton shot himself when lying face downward on the ground with two officers sitting on him while another was holding him. It was a sufficiently difficult task, but Sutton is not here to tell any different story. Every man connected with the brutal and cowardly affair should be dismissed from the service so soon as the trial is ended. They are a disgrace to themselves and to the service, besides.

AFTER the tariff bill passes the clothing of the poor man will cost him from 20 to 25 per cent. more, according to a delegation of clothiers that called on the president a few days ago. The delegation assured him that although the bill does not contemplate any increase over the Dingley rate on wool, that the raise in price would be brought about by a combination of woolmen who have been preparing to boost the price for some time. This is but another of the inequities of the tariff work.

"THE Atlanta Constitution" is urging the Georgia legislature to submit an amendment to the state constitution, substituting biennial for the annual legislative sessions. Georgia is the only southern state which clings to the annual meeting plan. The trend all over the Union is toward a slackening of legislative activity. Underproduction of laws seems to be decidedly preferred to overproduction.

IT was to be expected that President Taft would make a sensible pressure on tariff legislation when the occasion should come. But it is not yet certain that with this pressure the tariff will bear anything like the stamp which he promised to put upon it before the election.

PRESIDENT TAFT announces that he stands for lower rates on manufactured products as well as "raw materials." If he stands firm he can get what he demands.

brought in to limit debate upon the reports in that body. Not over one day, it is thought will be needed to secure its adoption there.

When the report comes to the Senate it will be open to unlimited discussion and it is already practically certain that there will be at least a week's debate. The democrats have stated that they will require four or five days in which to present their views on the tariff bill and it is more than likely that Senators Follette and Cummings and others of the prospective republicans will also desire to consume some time. Final adjournment of Congress is therefore, under the best of circumstances is looked for before ten days.

Senator Aldrich said at 2 o'clock this afternoon that an agreement on the tariff bill was in sight and that he hoped that the conference committee will complete its work tonight. At this morning's session of the conferees the cotton schedule occupied much time and it is understood that the House conferees have become satisfied with most of the Senate rates on the higher grades of cotton goods. They have, however, secured some slight concessions in the lower grades.

There are all kinds of rumors about as to what will be done on the five raw material items in which the president is interested. The rate on hides it is now asserted by one good authority will be either five per cent together with a heavy reduction in the duties on leather and boots and shoes or it will be 10 per cent without the reductions on the manufactured articles. It is also asserted that there will be no nominal duty on iron ore.

The democratic members of the conference committee have notified Mr. Aldrich that they will require two days in which to look over the conference report and decide upon their course of action. Thus, it will not be possible for the conference report to be presented in the House until Tuesday. Tomorrow the report will have to be printed and on Sunday and Monday the democrats will join the republican conferees in their scrutiny of the report.

Secretary McVeigh today recommended to the tariff conferees an equalization of the tax on bank circulation bonds in order successfully to issue the proposed 3 per cent Panama canal bonds, etc., without affecting the market and bank circulation value of the eighty odd millions dollars worth of 2 per cent canal bonds outstanding and the forty odd million 2 per cent canal bonds already authorized. The apprehension of a bond issue that will depreciate present canal bonds is back of the objection of the financial interests to the proposed canal bond issue of several hundred million dollars. Although these bonds if authorized, would only be issued when needed at an average amount of \$40,000,000 a year, and as it is believed that they must bear 6 per cent to be marketed successfully, it is clear to Treasury officials that the authorization of three per cent bonds would undoubtedly affect the present issue and the bonds to be issued under the authorization. An equalization of the tax may help in a solution of the problem.

Postmaster General Hitchcock today issued an order making effective the recent amendment to the parcels post convention with Japan, and raising the limit of weight and value to 11 pounds and \$50, respectively, as has been done with all European countries except France and Sweden, and with Australia and Hong Kong. The amendment is to become effective August 1. The postage rate applicable by the United States to packages to Japan will be twelve cents a pound or fraction.

One hundred and sixty million dollars was the total of the trade between the United States and Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Alaska, and other territorial possessions during the fiscal year 1909, according to a special statement issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor today. This is an increase of nearly 110 million dollars over the figures for the fiscal year 1898.

President Taft will shake hands on the intrastate bridge over the Rio Grande connecting El Paso and Juarez on October 18. This date has been decided upon by Secretary Carpenter who is mapping out the president's itinerary for his western trip.

and lumber duties. On all the schedules affecting the necessities of life and all that entered into the daily needs of the people, the democrats were substantially unanimous in favor of a low duty. It was on their initiative that the Senate voted into the bill all the items it contained that substantially benefit the farmers and he asserted that the democrats averted a possible tax on tea and coffee by having them taken out of the maximum and minimum section.

He said that the impression has been created in some quarters that in their action on the tariff bill the democratic senators had commonly and seriously divided among themselves and had often voted with the protectionist majority. With the exception of the vote of iron ore, coal, lumber and hides, the democratic vote was practically a unit and on hides it was a unit when coupled with the proposition, that leather, boots and shoes should also be placed on the free list.

ROUSE. Those two little words, "great applause," which every member of Congress likes to see punctuated through his speeches, were the cause of another bill in the House today between Messrs. Bacon and Rucker. Tart words, some harsh language, and withal, considerable laughter followed.

Mr. Bacon arose to a question of personal privilege declaring that a paragraph in the Record purporting to be part of the tilt between he and Mr. Rucker last Tuesday be stricken from the Record or at least the words following it, which were "great applause." The paragraph referred to was, "Mr. Rucker, I hope that the gentleman from Arkansas in his anxiety will for the present withhold his resignation so that his constituents may, at the next election, write it for him. Great applause."

Mr. Bacon produced the stenographer's notes as transcribed to show that the "great applause" had been written in a different handwriting. Finally he renewed his motion standing amidst laughter all over the House, that he particularly wanted the "great applause" stricken out. The motion was carried, Speaker Cannon not even putting the question for the yeas.

Mr. Randall attempted to get a resolution through requesting the speaker to appoint a committee on the judiciary explaining that he wished to have two bills of his considered, one preventing members of Congress and federal judges from receiving gifts from public service corporations, and the other to prevent them from representing such corporations. It was tabled by a vote of 151 to 100.

A message from the president was read disapproving of a request that the secretary of the interior reports to the House the result of Indian Inspector Silas Bode's investigation of certain Indian agency affairs.

Mr. Bartlett presented a resolution requesting that the president forthwith transmit to the legislatures of the states the income tax amendment for their ratification, but he withdrew it after Mr. Mann had declared he would object.

Delegate Larrinaga, of Puerto Rico, denounced a speech made some time ago during consideration of the Porto Rico bill by Mr. Rucker, as unfair and unjust to his people.

Today's Telegraphic News

Serious Conditions in Spain. Madrid, Spain, via frontier, July 23.—Spain today is on the verge of civil strife, and King Alfonso is posting troops known to be loyal at all strategic points to put down the revolution in its incipency.

Although the government is rigidly suppressing all the details of the war in Morocco, it has become generally known that the Moors have won decided advantages over the Spanish troops there and that several hundred of Alfonso's troops have fallen in the various battles around Melilla and that several of the Spanish garrisons have been captured in hand-to-hand fights. The dispatch of troops to the relief of Melilla, in Morocco, has wrought the people up to the fever pitch, and demonstrations against the government for participating in the Moroccan war are spreading into the most remote mountain districts. The outbreaks have passed the rioting stage and have assumed the character of a country-wide revolution.

King Alfonso, once the beloved of the nation, is being bitterly denounced in open speeches all over the country. Numerous arrests of political agitators have been made and the jails are filled with political prisoners who are openly agitating against the government for sending soldiers to Morocco.

The gravity of the situation is being carefully concealed from the rest of the world by a rigid censorship.

The sultan of Morocco has protested to the powers against the war Spain is carrying on in his country, declaring it is in violation of the terms of the Algeciras treaty. He demands the protection of the powers.

Fears of Assassination. London, July 23.—For the first time in his reign King Edward has not gone out of his room for a month without a body guard of armed detectives. He fears, or rather his cabinet fears an assassination. The same precautions have been taken for the safety of all members of the royal family, especially the children of the Prince of Wales.

For the approaching visit of the czar to England the most unprecedented precautions are being taken. Every suspected terrorist or anarchist is kept under constant surveillance. Every port is closely watched for terrorist arrivals. When the czar's yacht anchors off Cowes it will be impossible for any one without an official permit to get within gunshot of the vessel.

Candidates for Red Hats. Rome, July 23.—The next consistory, which has been announced for the middle of November, will have numerous candidates for the cardinalate. It is generally understood that the Vatican is now carefully going over the various candidates, and inquiring into their qualifications. The likeliest candidates for red hats are Archbishop Farley, of New York; Dellachese, of Bologna; Amette, of Paris; Cabrieres, of Marseille; Bourne, of London; Mistrangelo, of Florence; Monsignor Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to Washington; Bialesti, superintendent of the Vatican; Giustini, secretary of the Congregational Council, and De Monte, first judge of the Tribunal of the Inquisition. The archbishops of Barcelona and Lisbon have also been mentioned.

News of the Day.

William C. Herron, brother-in-law of President Taft, is to be the candidate for the democratic nomination for vice mayor of Cincinnati.

A committee of the Postoffice Department is considering the adoption of a typing device instead of using twine, which is a large item of expense.

A dispatch from Naivasha, East Africa, says ex-President Roosevelt has killed three pure white ibis, of the species known as the sacred ibis of Egypt.

Damage estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000 was caused today by fire which broke out in the Picker Room of the New Bedford Cordage Company, at New Bedford, Mass.

Senator Brown characterized the statement attributed to Justice Brewer that a federal income tax amendment would rob the state of taxing power as utterly ridiculous and absurd.

Forty persons are known to have lost their lives, and many more are buried in the ruins of a building under construction in the Rassyehayast, St. Petersburg which collapsed today.

The crisis in the strike situation at the N. R. Allen & Sons Company tannery plant at Kenosha, Wis., was reached at noon today, when the company rejected all of the strikers' demands. Further violence is feared.

Counsel in the Sutton case now on trial at Annapolis find it difficult to get facts because of contradictory statements of witnesses. Sergeant De Hart denies that he was present at Sutton's death, and the officers who testified to this are to be recalled.

President Taft's cablegram to Prince Chun, the Chinese regent, concerning American bankers participating in the Chinese railroad loan, has caused a sensation in financial and diplomatic circles in Peking. The German financiers threaten to break the concert of bankers.

The office of farm management, United States Department of Agriculture, has now ready for distribution a circular giving a detailed discussion of the wild onion problem and outlining a plan whereby the pest can be exterminated. This circular will be sent free to any person requesting it.

While a wake was being held over the body of Teofilo Baerestro, of Morelia, Mexico, who was supposed to be dead, he suddenly came back to life and sprang from the coffin. The room was crowded with mourners, who were panic-stricken at the sight. An old woman was trampled to death and other persons injured by the crowd, who attempted to flee from the room. Baerestro's attempts to explain matters only added to the excitement.

Death of Rev. J. J. Lafferty.

(Special Dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.) Richmond, Va., July 23.—Rev. Jao J. Lafferty, for many years editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate and author of the Methodist Conference sketch books, died at 10 o'clock this morning at Crosette, Va.

Rev. Jas. Cannon, jr., succeeded Dr. Lafferty as editor of the Advocate.

The Sutton Case. Annapolis, Md., July 23.—Declaring that Lieutenant Adams was the first to pull off his coat on the night of the fight that ended in the supposed suicide of Lieutenant James N. Sutton (two years ago); that when he was ordered away three officers had attacked Sutton, and that he had heard no altercation between the occupants of the automobile on its way to camp.

Chamberlain William L. Owens who drove Sutton and his fellow officers from Carvel Hall, gave some of the most sensational testimony today that has yet been brought out at the second naval inquiry into this mysterious affair.

Especially positive was Owens that Adams had not been spoken to on the way over and had had no quarrel with any one in the automobile. Lieut. Adams flushed hotly as Owens charged that he had suddenly jumped from the machine and pulled off his coat as soon as the automobile crossed the bridge. The chauffeur expressed his inability at one time to understand this sudden move on Adams' part, and why the other two officers and Sutton followed. He had heard nothing indicating an intention to have a fight.

Then he said, he saw two of them grab Sutton, and saw Adams making a rush for him. He was ordered away by one of the participants who, he said, was not Sutton and he noticed Adams rush again towards the now dead lieutenant as he was forced to drive off the grounds. At that time Sutton had on his coat. Sutton said, go away Adams, I don't want to have any trouble.

One of the officers who had held Sutton ordered me away. I turned my machine around and saw Adams rush at Sutton again. Sutton said, "I'll fight him, I'll fight him." I went away. I would have liked to stayed and seen it but I went away.

The Recent Storm in Texas.

Houston, Tex., July 23.—In the wrecking of a dozen towns struck by a hurricane which swept miles of the southern Texas rice country, 14 persons lost their lives, scores were injured and millions of dollars damage was done, and full reports of the extent of the storm have not yet been received. Brazoria, Matagorda, Wharton and Jackson counties were struck by the storm. Further west reports now coming in indicate still more damages.

Along the low country of the Gulf coast, water was forced inland in some places as much as three miles. There are reports, as yet unconfirmed, of loss of life by drowning in this section.

The towns so far reported that have suffered from the storm, are Brazoria, Columbia, Sagarland, Eagle Lake, Sinton, Ottawa, Bay City, New Philadelphia, Matagorda, Port Lavaca, Velasco, Rosenberg, El Campo, Blessing, Palacios, Wharton, Halletsburg and Kait.

Near these towns are scores of smaller towns and villages from which reports have not yet been received. A number of small towns are reported completely wrecked.

World-Wide Fight on Intemperance.

London, July 23.—A world-wide fight on intemperance will be made by the International Anti-Alcoholic Congress in session here. The American delegates to the congress declare that the report they are drafting, and which they intend to submit to the United States government, will show that the United States, Canada and Australia have beaten the world in progress toward prohibition, but that Germany leads the rest of the world in scientific investigations of the evils of intemperance. As a summary of the results of the congress, the report declares that a total abstinence from all liquors is better than moderation in drinking, and that total prohibition is far more successful than the state ownership of dispensaries. The American delegates also recommend that the congress, by a world-wide treaty, should prevent the introduction of alcoholic stimulants in half civilized or in new countries.

England's Compulsory Bill.

London, July 23.—It developed today that Lord Roberts's compulsory military service bill which was voted down in the House of Lords, is not dead, but sleeping. The bill is awaiting a propitious moment for passage. The Lords, almost without exception conservatives, are in full accord with the bill. But while the Lords are convinced that compulsory military service is the solution of the problem of home defense, they realize that such an innovation would be decidedly unpopular with the common citizen, especially the Irish. The liberal government, the Lords hope, will not succeed itself. When the conservatives come to power again, as they hope to do within a year, the bill will be re-introduced. The Lords do not want the bill introduced at this time, but the impetuous Lord Roberts would not wait.

Shea Sentenced.

New York, July 23.—Cornelius P. Shea, former president of the International Teamsters' Union, who led the teamsters in their bloody strike in Chicago, was today sentenced to not less than five or more than twenty five years in Sing Sing by Judge Foster. He was found guilty of assault with intent to murder, for having stabbed Alice Walsh 27 times with a knife.

In passing Judge Foster declared: "Such brutes as you are a menace to organized labor, not an aid. It is men just like you who have brought some disrepute upon the honest workman who make up the unions. You are not only a menace to the unions, but to the community, as well."

New York Stock Market.

New York, July 23.—During the second half of the first hour the stock market became extremely dull, but prices generally showed some recovery from the low levels reached succeeding the initial strength. Some outside buying developed at the lower levels and by the end of the first hour, prices had been re-established on a level close to the opening figures and in some cases, were bettered.

Searching for Church Robbers.

Vieona, Austria, July 23.—Police all over Austria are today searching for the thieves who yesterday stole the rare altar pieces from the cathedral at Capod, I-t-r. The cathedral is one of the oldest in Europe. The silver and gold altar cups and crucifixes, heavily inlaid with jewels, are monuments of past splendor. Their intrinsic value is but \$2,000.

REMEMBER THE REAL POINT.

There are many thousands of good men in Virginia who were readjuster, and supported the efforts of William Mahone to scale down and readjust the debt of the state. When they saw that Mahone had led them, or was trying to lead them, into the republican party, they rebelled and returned to the democrats.

It does not necessarily mean that there is a stain on the character of Judge Mann because he was a readjuster in the seventies and eighties. Let us not lose sight of the main question. There is nobody in Virginia now who will rise up and abuse those Virginians who did not agree with the democrats as to the best method of settling the debt question. Judge Mann voted the readjuster ticket; he may sincerely have believed in the principles advocated by General Mahone, although it is likely that the prospective judgeship of Nottoway county court had a powerful influence in shaping his course.

But three times during the present contest for the gubernatorial nomination, Judge Mann denied positively that he ever did vote the readjuster ticket; three times he asserted with the utmost solemnity that he voted against the readjusters in every campaign.

Not the slightest attempt is made to reconcile Judge Mann's statements. None will be made.

But he says he voted for William Jennings Bryan in 1896. Is it possible that there are letters in existence in which the judge states that he voted for McKinley, or Palmer and Buckner?

HOW ABOUT JUDGE MANN AND BRYAN?

Judge Mann has denied three times since the opening of the campaign for the democratic nomination to the governorship that he voted the readjuster ticket while Mahone was in power in Virginia. Now, documentary evidence in the form of letters from Mann to Mahone show that the judge did act with the readjusters.

Judge Mann declares that he supported William Jennings Bryan in the campaign of 1896. He has submitted no documentary evidence to that effect. There is not a line in existence, so far as we know, which would support Judge Mann's claim to party regularity in the first Bryan campaign.

If Judge Mann was able to keep secret for thirty years the fact that he had been a readjuster it would not be remarkable that he has been able to keep secret for thirteen years the fact that he voted against Bryan in 1896.

Judge Mann was counsel for the Norfolk & Western Railway in 1896. This great corporation bent every effort to prevent Mr. Bryan carrying Virginia.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE WITH DEMOCRATS IN WASHINGTON.

Richmond, Va., July 21.—A conference between representatives of the State Liquor Dealers' Association of Virginia and several powerful democratic leaders was held in Washington last week. The utmost secrecy surrounded the conference.

It is learned from a source which is usually well-informed and most accurate that the object of the conference was to give the liquor people still more emphatic assurance that should Judge Mann be nominated and elected to the governorship there should be no further legislation attempted regulating or prohibiting the sale of liquor.

And it is further stated that such assurances were renewed with all proper earnestness and solemnity.

The conference is understood to have been held last Thursday. John A. Lesner, state senator from Norfolk county, and president of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, and Joseph T. Lawless of Norfolk, were in Washington and saw several of the Virginia members, though they did not call on Representative Maynard, of the Norfolk district, who is for Mr. Tucker in the gubernatorial contest.

It is believed that some of the liquor dealers have become alarmed at the turn the campaign has taken through the publication of the Mann Mahone letters, which are believed to make Mr. Tucker's nomination well-nigh certain. They feel that they have "tied on to a dead one," in the language of the man in the street. Also, they have become alarmed lest the exigencies of politics may induce Judge Mann to modify a second time the position he has taken on the liquor question.

Virginia News.

City Auditor O'Key, of Lynchburg, is preparing to advertise the bonds of the city of Lynchburg proposes to issue shortly for municipal improvements. The issue will be \$400,000, and it will bring the bonded debt of the city up to \$2,513,100.

At the annual meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association held in Petersburg this week, Mr. Umstadter, of Norfolk, was re-elected president; W. D. Clark, of Richmond, secretary; and I. H. Kaufman, of Richmond, treasurer. Salem was selected as the next place of meeting.

In a remarkably brilliant and spectacular fire yesterday evening, the railroad bridge between Richmond and Belle Isle in James river was burned to the water line and the molding shop of the Virginia Pipe and Foundry Company was seriously damaged, the fire burning late into the night.

Officials of the Weather Bureau are awaiting news of a balloon which broke from its moorings at Mount Weather, Loudoun county, yesterday with some valuable weather instruments as ballast. The balloon had been held captive at Mount Weather for meteorological purposes, but at 2:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon broke away and sailed off toward Washington.

The democratic executive committee of Clarke county, which has been canvassing returns from Saturday's primary for the nomination of a candidate for house of delegates from Clarke and Warren counties since Monday, decided yesterday that Michael H. Keardon had been nominated by one majority over Ralph Grisby. The latter claims he was nominated by six majority, and last night appealed to the State central committee and the executive committee of Warren county.

Ten thousand persons crowded the scaffold in the jail yard at Brandon, Miss., today, and saw Will Mack, a negro, hanged. He was convicted of attacking a white girl.