MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS WILL REAP ADVANTAGE BY ADVERTISING IN "THE TIMES."

The Times.

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

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"THE TIMES" IS A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE COMMONWEALTH.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

The forecast for to-day for Virginia is for slightly warmer, fair weather; variable winds. For North Carolina: Slightly warmer, fair weather; variable winds, generally northeasterly.

The General Assembly was in session yesterday.—In the Senate the bill appropriating a balance of $10,000 to William and Mary College was finally defeated; a bill to remove General T. R. Rosser's disabilities was reported; the electrical bill was adversely reported.—In the House Mr. Henley introduced a bill to provide for the retirement of judges over eighty years of age upon pay; the bill regulating the inspection of fertilizers was passed.—A bill was introduced to incorporate the Commonwealth Club.—Changes in buoys in Virginia waters are noted in another column.—Governor McKinney pardoned N. C. Mason.—Invitations have been issued to the coming lecture by the Rev. Frank Stringfellow.—Two convicts were received at the penitentiary.—Miss Julia W. Branch died.—Governor and Mrs. McKinney held their first public reception, which was largely attended.—Smoke in the Academy caused a slight panic; no damage was done.—The differences between the Electric Car employes and employers were arranged.

VIRGINIA.

A large party of capitalists passed through Lynchburg on their way South.—A movement is afoot to bridge some of the hilly streets of Lynchburg.—The Roanoke and Pulaski Mineral Company has organized, and will erect one of the largest furnaces in the South.—The North Danville folks are severely criticising the Council for asking the Legislature to increase the rate of taxation.—The new trial of Muscoe, charged with murder, was begun in Charlottesville.—Mrs. Edward Heath died in Ashland.—A Virginian's impressions of Georgia are recorded on the second page.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Professor Thomas A. Edison, with his wife and sons, is spending a few days in Charlotte.—Captain Henry P. Johnson, of Charlotte, has discovered that his land in Florida is phosphated, and has refused $130,000 for it.—Exodus Agent Williams says 32,000 negroes have recently left the State.—It has been decided to locate the Baptist Female University at Raleigh.—Editor Eldridge, of the Lexington Dispatch, says he will revive the Durham Globe.—Benj. F. Lenhardt, of Lowell, made an assignment.—

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sherman laid before the Senate a letter from the commander of the Adams, regarding the political situation in Samoa.—The inside facts regarding the nomination of Dudley to the Americus, Ga., postmastership have been exposed, and the nomination is being "hung up."—Senator Barbour introduced a bill to pay the heirs of George Miller, deceased, $3,225; also to charter the Falls Church and Potomac Railroad Company.—Hon. George D. Wise has procured an order detailing an engineer to survey a road from Richmond to Seven Pines.—Senator Gorman has the grip.—Frank W. Winston, of Louisa Courthouse, a Democrat, has been nominated as census supervisor of the Third Virginia District.—Republicans are working to kill the Blair bill in the Senate.—The Senate spent most of the day yesterday considering the nomination of Indian Commissioner Morgan.—A resolution recognizing the Republic of Brazil was passed.—In the House consideration of the new Code of Rules was continued.—Agents at the Indian office are opposed to Indians traveling with Wild West shows.

NEW YORK.

It is generally conceded that the World's Fair will be held in Washington, and that the defeat of the bill by the New York Legislature will lose that State to the Republicans.—Baptists tourists, numbering one hundred, have left New York for the Holy Land.—The Methodist Book Concern dedicated its $100,000 building in New York.—General Thomas says that nothing definite about the purchase of the Cincinnati Southern has yet been made public. Nothing has yet been decided about the purchase of the Erlanger System.—The marriage of Douglass Green, senior member of the firm of Green & Bateman, to a Chicago widow by a negro preacher caused quite a sensation in Wall street. The firm has been dissolved.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Gladstone regrets the trouble with Portugal, but says the case is one for action.—The young Duke of Orleans has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.—German Socialists have decided not to inaugurate a general labor strike in May.—An exciting scene was witnessed in the Canadian House of Commons over the recent religious riot at Hull.

GENERAL.

Edward Smith, colored, Stephen Peters and twelve others, charged with murder in the Navassa riots, were convicted in Baltimore, the first of murder and the last for manslaughter.—Mattie Edwards, a colored girl, drowned herself in the Hoteau river, Arkansas, because her mother whipped her.—The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first street, New York, was damaged by fire to the extent of $3,000 yesterday.—Another frightful railway accident occurred on the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad near Coaling, Alabama.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun interviewed Mr. Cleveland on ballot reform, and he said he was in favor of the reform because it was right, and not because of its effect upon the Democratic party.—Thomas Kane, the wife murderer, was hanged in the Toronto jail at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Request Iron Works, in Warren county, N. J., have resumed operations, after a total suspension of two years.

A VOLCANO BREAKS FORTH.

Stock Killed and Damage Done to the Extent of $3,500,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 12.—Japanese advices by the steamer Gaelic give the details of a terrible volcanic eruption of Mount Zoo, in the Bingo district.

On January 16 the mountain began to rumble. Stones and earth also fell at Midsunemimura, a village six miles away. Only one man lost his life, but some stock was killed, and fifty-five houses were destroyed. The loss entailed by the eruption is estimated at $3,500,000. This is the first recorded eruption of Mount Zoo.

THE NAVASSA RIOTERS.

Verdicts of Murder and Manslaughter Rendered in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., February 12.—The jury in the third Navassa trial rendered a verdict this afternoon. Edward Smith (colored), charged with the murder of Samuel C. Marsh, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Stephen Peters and twelve others, charged with the murder of William T. Shea, were convicted of manslaughter.

Drowned Herself for Spite.

FORT SMITH, ARK., February 12.—A colored girl, named Mattie Edwards, drowned herself in the Hoteu yesterday morning, because her mother had chastised her for cursing her the night before at a dance. The mother was taking the girl home from the dance, and when passing a convenient point to the river the girl broke away and jumped into the water and drowned before her mother's eyes.

A Sensational Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 12.—At 10:30 A. M., Prof. Louis Hast went into Kirk's cutlery shop on Third street, near Green, and asked for a razor. One was shown him worth $1.50, and he tendered a $10 bill in payment, and asked the shop-keeper to sharpen it. While Kirk went to the back part of the shop to hone the instrument, the man took another razor off the counter and cut his throat from ear to ear. He bled to death in a few minutes. He was the most prominent and respected musician in this State. Mental aberration, due to long illness and old age, was the cause.

ITEMS IN VIRGINIA.

TALK OF BRIDGING THE STREETS OF LYNCHBURG.

The Miller Trial—Incorporation of a Big Mineral Company—North Danvillians Except to the Petition to Increase Their Taxation.

LYNCHBURG, VA., February 12.—[Special.]—A special train of Northern capitalists arrived here over the Virginia Midland road this morning. There were in the party the well-known capitalists, Cornelius N. Bliss, F. B. Thurber, John A. Stewart, Charles S. Bliss, J. Edward Simmons, J. D. Smith and Russell Harrison, of New York; J. A. Lane and C. H. Taylor, of Boston, and Governor Campbell, of Ohio. The whole party was in charge of President Inman, of the Richmond and Danville system. They will visit various Southern commercial and railroad centres, including Chattanooga, Atlanta and New Orleans, and some points in Florida. The train was delivered over to the Norfolk and Western road after leaving the Virginia Midland, and proceeded south via Bristol. The train consisted of five private parlor cars and one baggage coach.

The remains of the late Martin L. Coman will be buried to-morrow at Abingdon with Masonic honors. His death is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

It is now confidently believed that the City bridge from Diamond Hill to Twelfth street will be built, and street cars running over it in a short time. This will connect all the hills of the city.

The Roanoke and Pulaski Mineral Company, started this week to operate all the mines near that place, is one of the strongest companies financially ever organized with Virginia capital exclusively, as will be seen by reference to the following names: George W. Palmer, president of the bank in Abingdon and the principal owner of the Lynchburg National Bank; J. E. Moore, vice-president of the Pulaski Loan and Trust Company; H. S. Trout, president First National Bank of Roanoke; L. S. Calfee, director of the Pulaski Loan and Trust Company; T. T. Fishburne, president of the National Exchange Bank of Roanoke; J. T. Engleby, vice-president of the same; P. L. Terry, president of the Roanoke Loan and Trust Company; S. W. Jamison, cashier of the same; J. H. Sands, superintendent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad; J. W. King, manager of the Roanoke Iron Company; W. B. Ferguson, banker, and Colonel Oleary, a capitalist of Roanoke. This company means business, and will erect one of the largest iron furnaces in the South.

ASHLAND PARAGRAPHS

Supervisors Meet—Rev. Mr. Brown—Randolph-Macon.

ASHLAND, VA., February 12.—[Special.]—The board of supervisors of Hanover county met at the court-house last Monday for the purpose of consultation as to the necessity of borrowing money to pay for the bridges which have been built during the year. After a careful examination of the books, they found that by a close collection they will have nearly enough to pay all debts with this year's taxes, thus preventing the necessity of issuing bonds.

Rev. A. G. Brown, who has been made general superintendent of the colportage work of the Virginia Conference to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. J. W. Blincoe, has moved his office and the order department of the business from Richmond to Ashland. He has a large room here filled with Bibles, hymn-books and religious reading matter to the value of from $3,000 to $5,000. The order department is quite a large business.

On last Friday night the members of the Franklin Literary Society, of Randolph-Macon College, assembled in their hall and elected their officers and speakers to represent the society at their annual public debate on April 18th, and at their commencement celebration. The election for the former resulted as follows: President, Mr. W. T. Davis; First Vice President, B. C. Nettles; Second Vice President, J. B. Chitty; Orator, B. W. Arnold; Debaters, J. J. Leake and H. D. Blackwell on the affirmative, and C. C. Cunningham and H. Buchanan on the negative; Chief Marshall, J. M. Lamberth. The following commencement officers were elected: President, J. J. Leake; First Vice President, C. D. Ragland; Second Vice President, E. P. Dahl; First Orator, J. D. Johnston; Second Orator, C.C. Cunningham; Chief Marshall, Thomas Green.

Rev. J. T. Whitley, who succeeds Rev. J. R. Sturgis at the Trinity Methodist Church, Richmond, is in Ashland. He will move his family to Richmond next Friday.

Mrs. Edward Heath, Jr., died last Sunday at the residence of her father-in-law, near Ashland, after an illness of only a few weeks. She has only been married about a year, and leaves a little babe about three weeks old.

A very pretty marriage will take place in the town next week.

At the regular meeting of Henry Clay Council, Royal Arcanum, last night, Mr. J. A. Brown, regent, was presented with an emblem of the order, beautifully wrought in gold. Major J. B. Hall, orator, made the presentation speech. Mr. Brown was taken entirely unawares, but managed to respond to the speech, and express his thanks in his usual eloquent style.

THE MILLERS' TRIAL.

Defense Building Upon a Strong Foundation for their Client.

LEXINGTON, VA., February 12.—[Special.]—The defense in the Miller trial is building up a strong case for the prisoner, William Miller, on trial in the County Court, and to-morrow all the evidence will be in. Colonel William Sitlington, who married Walker's sister, gave the most interesting testimony so far in the case. He lives thirty miles from the scene of the murders, but was at Walker's house on the Saturday before the homicide. He said:

"I am Dr. Walker's brother-in-law. I was at Brownsburg the Saturday before the trial. I went there on that occasion, on other business. I called at Dr. Walker's while there. Sunday morning about 2 o'clock I had a conference with Dr. Walker on the Walker-Miller affair then pending. When I reached Dr. Walker's he was not at home. I went to bed at the usual hour. About 1 or 2 o'clock Sunday morning Mrs. Walker came to my room and knocked, and I got up and responded to the call. Mrs. Walker said to me to come down, and I went to Walker's room, found Walker in bed. He told me he wanted me go to Belleview, Miller's house, that there was a mob that had Mr. Miller; that they were going to execute Miller; that he, Walker, had changed his mind, and wanted me to go down there and countermand his orders; that Bettie, his wife, would give me the countersigns and pass-words. I was to receive my instructions from Mrs. Walker written out.

I had these instructions in writing. That paper was destroyed by my wife. Walker directed that I use his horse. My instructions were that I was to go to Miller's; when I was challenged I was to give three words—the pass-words were "Billy Walker, Billy Patterson and Jim Brown"—and then give my own name and then deliver the message countermanding the orders that Walker had issued to execute Henry Miller. Henry Miller was to be brought to Brownsburg, and the Miller boys were to have their arms and limbs broken and left on the wayside until found by other parties. In the event that this party was not there I was to call at Miller's house, and after daylight to go to Billy Buchanan's, take breakfast, feed my horse, and to go to Miller's and deliver a message. I followed out the instructions, took breakfast at Buchanan's, and told him my mission. I was out in the big road all night after 2 o'clock in a hard rain.

I left Buchanan's and went to Miller's and called Miller out. He came down to the gate and I introduced myself. I then told him the nature of the charges preferred against him. Miller seemed astonished at the statement. Miller was surprised and very penitent. The charge brought against Miller by Walker was that Miller had offered indignities to Walker's wife. Miller denied the charges. The ladies in court went out to enable witness to recite verbatim the charges. Miller said he may have placed his hand on Mrs. Walker's knee, and to say to Dr. Walker that he was truly sorry that there was any misunderstanding between the families; that they had long been friends and had done each other many favors; that he would meet Walker at his (Miller's) son-in-law's, or at Brownsburg, and if he chose to bring his family to his (Miller's) house he would treat them kindly and socially, and make all the reparation that he could; and further, that he would go with me then to see Walker.

I told him that I would much rather for him to remain home that day, and I would report again; that I did not want him to go with me; that I would first confer with Walker and return that evening; which I did. I had an appointment to meet Walker on a by-road leading from Moffatt's, where I was to meet Walker and take off a picket. Walker was not there then. I went on to Brownsburg, where I delivered Miller's message. Walker said, "Colonel, by God, I can't receive an apology from a man like Miller," &c.

The note I bore to Miller was prepared in Walker's sitting room, about two, Sunday afternoon. In connection with refusing to accept an apology from Walker I heard Walker say to his wife: Bettie, I can't and you can't afford to accept an apology; then flourishing a Bowie knife he said, if you do accept an apology I will commit suicide. An hour or two afterwards the letter I took to Miller was written.

The letter was produced, and witness said Walker wrote the original, but the letter shown was in the hand of Mrs. Walker or Miss Hope Ervine. Between 6 and 7 o'clock I delivered the note to Miller. At Miller's request I read Walker's letter to Miller. Miller said he could not possibly reply that night. I remained with Miller until 11 o'clock, and he firmly declared his innocence. At 11 o'clock I returned to town, saying I would be back in the morning to get his answer in black and white. Walker was as crazy as a loon, a fact I had noticed at my house. Some fifteen or twenty days before at my house, when he (Walker), my wife and myself were in a room together talking on current topics, when suddenly he changed the topic to his dead mother, saying that his mother was the meanest woman that ever drew breath, and he could see her hung. He said to my wife that he had the greatest thirst for blood for a long time and can't be satisfied until he kill somebody.

After I delivered the letter to Miller I saw Walker several times. Monday morning I saw him at McClung's mill. I was on the way to Miller's to get the answer to Walker's note when I met Walker. He was in the road, and said to me, you go back to the forks of the road and wait for me. When Walker came up to me he was armed. He said to me to go to Henry Miller's and say to him, I will give him just three hours. I am going home to breakfast and to get my horse fed, and if he don't report to me in that time I will leave with my arms, and no one knows my whereabouts, and that Miller would have to hunt him.]

DANVILLE DOTS.

Increase of Taxation—Temperance Sermons.

DANVILLE, VA., February 12.—[Special.]—Mark Brandon, the negro who was shot Tuesday night at Crooktown, is now considered in a fair way to recover. The man who shot him has not been arrested.

The introduction of a bill by Mr. James to alter the North Danville charter, so as to enable the Council to increase the rate of taxation, has created no little comment in North Danville. The people are down on the Council for asking the Legislature to pass such a measure.

Rev. Dr. George W. Carter, of the Virginia Conference, who has been here a week or more, preached to a large congregation at the Main-street Methodist Episcopal Church to-night, and will lecture on temperance at Calvary Church, North Danville, to-morrow night.

The Trial of Muscoe Begun Again.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., February 12.—[Special.]—The work of getting up a jury in the Muscoe murder case was completed at an early hour of to-day's session, and the examination of witnesses was begun. Eight were put on the stand, and so the jury to-night have before them a pretty full account of the murder of Seal and the pursuit and capture of Muscoe. Public interest in the trial is very great, especially among the colored people. The prisoner seems more listless than during his former trial.

Clipped, Culled and Condensed.

The Richmond Christian Advocate says: "Thirty years ago, if not forty, the State loaned Emory and Henry College several thousand dollars. The conditions of the loan were not fulfilled by the State, and the debt has not been carried as an asset for years in the reports of the public property. However, the claim hung over the college. The Legislature has settled the matter by taking a part of the land belonging to the college and discharging the debt. We hope for a bright future for the institution. It needs a new charter, which the General Assembly will no doubt grant. And, above all, it needs the 'Blue Grass Conference,' a heterogeneous people and harmony."

Mrs. Martha James Christian, widow of Professor Heath Jones Christian, formerly of Richmond College, died Sunday morning, February 2d, aged seventy-one years, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Newell Carver, No. 1415 Linden avenue, Baltimore, where she has resided since the death of her husband, which occurred fifteen years ago.

Rev. J. Green Shackelford on last Sunday evening preached his farewell sermon to the congregation of Trinity Church, Fredericksburg, as its rector. He has accepted the call at Freemont, O., and Rev. John P. Tyler, of Charles City county, has been called to fill the vacancy, but it is not yet known whether he will accept.

The Rev. E. Meade will commence services at Christ Church, Spotsylvania C. H., on Thursday night, the 13th instant, and will make suitable announcement for services up to Sunday morning, the 16th instant.

Captain C. T. Smith, late treasurer of Caroline county, has instituted suit against the county for $700, which he claims is due him by the county in his settlements.

Steps have been taken toward the erection of a bridge over North river, near Weyer's Cave.

The Roanoke Daily Herald devoted a page yesterday to records of Roanoke's growth.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., February 12.—News has reached here of a frightful collision on the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad, near Coaling, Alabama, at about ten o'clock this morning, between a South bound special excursion train, consisting of twelve Pullman coaches, carrying over a thousand passengers, and a North bound Tuscaloosa accommodation. Engineer Doolittle, of the special, was killed instantly, and some ten or fifteen people on the accommodation were hurt. The trains were running at a great speed, and both engines, baggage-cars and others were demolished.

Particulars are meagre. The excursion train was en-route to New Orleans. None of the passengers on the excursion were reported killed. They were from Chicago and points in Ohio and Illinois. So far as can be learned the wounded are: Mrs. G. D. Irwin, Birmingham, cut in face severely; Mrs. C. H. Allston, Tuscaloosa, cut in face; W. H. Phelps, Tuscaloosa, cut in head, badly hurt; Martha Johnson, Jane Coleman and Bob Johnson (colored) seriously hurt.

Engineer Doolittle, who, with the other engine-men, tried to jump as the trains were about to come together, was the only person killed. He was caught in the wreckage and crushed to death.

THE INJURED.

The following were slightly injured: Messrs. Lindaman and Mueller, of Chicago, members of the Schweiser Mannerchor, on the excursion train; Mrs. G. D. Irons, of Birmingham; Miss C. H. Alston, of Tuscaloosa; W. H. Phelps, Tuscaloosa; Martha Johnson (colored), Tuscaloosa; Warren Keanedy (colored), Tuscaloosa; Oliver Marks (colored), Tuscaloosa; Jane Coleman (colored), Tuscaloosa; Robert Johnson (colored), Tuscaloosa, all of whom were in the first coach of the accommodation train.

Both engines were completely demolished.

THE CONDUCTOR BLAMED.

The conductor of the excursion, Tom Edwards, is blamed for the collision. His train was running without orders on schedule time, but was expected to look out for northbound trains, the latter having the right of track. Edwards disappeared immediately after the accident occurred and has not since been seen.

The track was cleared at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and trains are again running as usual.

Sudden changes of weather cause throat diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for coughs, colds, etc., than Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only in boxes. Price twenty-five cents.

SENSATIONAL WEDDING.

DOUGLASS GREEN MARRIES A DIVORCED WIDOW.

The Knot Tied by a Negro, and the Firm of Green and Bateman Summarily Dissolved—The World's Fair Again—Other New York News.

NEW YORK BUREAU RICHMOND DAILY TIMES, February 12, 1890.

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, which sailed this morning, are Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Green, whose marriage has caused a sensation, both in Chicago and in this city, especially on Wall street, Mr. Green being formerly a member of the firm of Green & Bateman, bankers and brokers, at 57 Broadway. Mrs. Green was Mrs. Alice Snell McCrea, daughter of the Chicago millionaire, who was murdered by Tascott, for whom detectives all over the United States are searching. According to report, the pair were married near Fortress Monroe, Va., by a colored preacher last Saturday week. Mr. Green's escapade furnished a long sensation for one of to-day's papers, and his partners, as he has a wife and three children living, demanded his contradiction of the story. He was not able to give it, so they immediately posted the dissolution of the firm in the Stock Exchange, and made this statement: "A scandal published in a morning paper has been known to us for three days, it having first reached us through a newspaper man, who allowed us time to disprove the matter, if possible, before publication; we asked Mr. Green for such proof as would justify us in continuing him in the firm, but he did not furnish it. For this reason we demanded his withdrawal from the firm and he atquiesced. It is the old story of a bright business man with a great future before him sacrificing all for a pretty face. He is not entitled to, nor will he receive, any sympathy from us." His friends say that Green is crazy.

The following report of the marriage was received from the United Press: A sensational story appeared in the morning papers about the marriage of Douglass Green, a New York stock broker, to Mrs. Snell McCrea, the divorced wife of Willey O. McCrea, and the daughter of the murdered Chicago millionaire Snell. The marriage was said to have taken place at Old Point, Va., and a colored minister to have tied the knot.

Just after noon to-day the official announcement was made on the Stock Exchange of Green's withdrawal from the firm of Green & Bateman, to which he belonged before the alleged escapade. At the office of the firm the following statement was given out: Messrs. Green & Bateman announce the withdrawal of Douglass Green from the firm, owing to the scandalous story published this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Green sailed for Europe to-day on the Lahn.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Two things seem patent in World's Fair matters now to most observers here. The first is that the fair will probably be held in Washington. The other is that the Republican machine, city, State and national, will be hopelessly beaten when next they come before the people at the polls. There is some consolation in this even if we lose the fair. Democratic politicians are lamenting that the Presidential election could not be held this year. Chauncy Depew's prediction would be carried out and Cleveland's famous 200,000 majority repeated.

IN CHURCH CIRCLES.

A party of Baptist tourists, numbering over one hundred, and including a large proportion of ministers, left here to-day for the Holy Land.

The new Methodist Book concern on Fifth avenue, which was dedicated last night, cost over $100,000. It is eight stories high. The materials used are Jonesborough pink granite and Baltimore pressed brick, combined in such a way that the structure to an unusual degree is characterized by a symmetry of proportion, a quality lacking in many of the lofty buildings which line the leading avenues. The ground floor is used by the Book Concern as a salesroom for its many publications. The second floor is occupied by the wholesale department and the business offices of the Book Concern. On the third floor are the Bishop's offices, the library and the chapel. The fourth floor shelters the offices of the Christian Advocate, the Methodist Review and the Board of Education. The fifth and sixth floors are almost entirely occupied by the bindery, although a portion of the space is taken by the offices of the Missionary Society. So massive is the structure that the seventh floor is the press-room and the eighth is occupied by the stereotypers and compositors.

To-morrow evening the centennial of the Book Concern will be commemorated by a grand Methodist mass-meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House, for which extensive preparations have been made. The senior bishop will preside, and five speakers will discuss the merits of the two societies in whose interest the meeting is held, in addition to the general importance of Methodist literature. The speakers will be Bishop Foss, D. S. Hunt, General Clinton B. Fisk, Dr. A. B. Leonard, and Dr. J. M. Buckley, the editor of the Christian Advocate.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Mr. John C. Calhoun has been elected vice-president of the Georgia Central.

President Inman's excursion has started for Washington, thence over Richmond and Danville, and then Norfolk and Western to Bristol, then over East Tennessee to Chattanooga, then over the Western and Atlantic to Atlanta, then by Georgia Pacific to Birmingham, then over Louisville and Nashville to Pensacola, thence to Mobile and New Orleans. This is the party:

New York party—Charles S. Smith, J. Edward Simmons, A. Foster Higgins, Francis B. Thurber, John A. Stewart, John Sloane, Cornelius N. Bliss, John E. Parsons, James D. Smith, R. T. Wilson, Jr., John C. Calhoun, William R. Grace, Captain H. R. Garden, Russell B. Harrison, James Swann, John H. Hall, G. J. Wetzlar, Pat. Calhoun, John H. Inman.

Boston party—Stephen B. Simmons, Weston Lewis, John J. Henry, William E. Russell, Charles H. Taylor, Jonathan A. Lane, George F. Babbitt, Edward J. Hathorne, Edward P. Wilbur, A. D. Richardson, W. L. Draper, Isaac P. T. Edmands.

General Thomas says in regard to the reported purchase of the Cincinnati Southern by the Richmond Terminal: "There is nothing about it for the public at present." President Inman, of the Rlcmond Terminal, says: "We are still negotiating, but I think it will go through all right."

At the office of the East Tennessee Company, it is stated that nothing has been decided yet about the purchase of the Erlanger system. Some people largely interested in the Riemond Terminal have been making inquiries as to the need of making such a purchase. They claim that it is a purchase of a rival line rather than the addition of any important extension of the system. The Erlanger road runs parallel with the East Tennessee system from the Kentucky border line to Meridian, Miss. Of course it runs through the Sequatchie Valley, while the East Tennessee runs through the East Tennessee Valley. Besides, the Erlanger road can be called the Bee Line from Cincinnati to New Orleans, running through the important cities of Knoxville, Chattanooga and Birmingham, it being the first road into latter place. People identified with the Erlanger system might say that the East Tennessee is a parallel line to the Erlanger. The East Tennessee joins the Erlanger road at Meridian, Miss., and uses it for an entrance into New Orleans, although it has another entrance from Mobile over the Louisville and Nashville road.

PERSONAL.

The English swimmer Ward, who proposes to go over Niagara Falls in a bathing suit, has left this city for that scene of his proposed suicide.

ALL SORTS.

Mr. W. Davenport, of Richmond, was best man to-day at the wedding of Miss Helen Reade Hamersly, the daughter of the late John W. Hamersley, and Mr. Chas. D. Stickney, of New Bedford, Mass., in Grace church. The Rev. Dr. Wm. Huntington, the rector, officiated. Messrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, John Hadden, James William Beekman and J. Stewart, of Baltimore, served as ushers.

It is hinted that the laws of Tennessee and other Southern States, forbidding the control of parallel or rival lines, may prevent the deal between the East Tennessee and the Erlanger syndicate.

The Inman Line racer City of Paris arrived to-day, registering a record of six days, three hours and thirty-five minutes for the entire voyage.

In the Courts.

Supreme Court of Appeals.—Western Union Telegraph Company against Williams. Argued by Judge Walter R. Staples for plaintiff in error and Colonel W. W. Gordon for defendant in error, and submitted.

Brown against Bucker. Argued by E. S. Brown, Esq., for appellant, and continued until to-day.

Griffin against Griffin and others. Dismissed by appellant.

Shipp against Commonwealth. Order removing cause from Staunton to Richmond.

Chancery Court.—A suit was instituted in this court by Charles P. Winston against F. V. Simmonds' trustee. Simmonds made an assignment a few days ago, in which the plaintiff was made a second-class creditor. He sues to recover the amount of credit.

Hustings Court.—Dock Washington (colored), charged with highway robbing Percy Nicholas of his watch, and knocking him down. Five years in the penitentiary.

Police Court.—Martin Ryan, keeper of a bar-room at the corner of Twentieth and Main streets, was charged with keeping his bar-room open and selling liquor on Sunday, February ninth.

The Commonwealth failed to prove that liquor was sold there on the 9th, but did prove that Ryan sold liquor on Sunday, February 2d, and he was fined $20 and cost.

The continued case of Charles Moon (colored), charged with having in his possession two satchels, the property of some person unknown, was called again yesterday morning.

Mr. W. D. Paxton, clerk at the St. Claire, identified one of the satchels as his property, which he said was stolen from the baggage-room of the hotel about three weeks ago.

Moon was jailed for three months.

John McGraw, charged with assaulting and beating Bob Robinson. Robinson failed to appear. A witness informed the Justice that Robinson was badly beat up, and was confined to his bed under medical treatment. The case was continued till next Wednesday.

J. H. Coots and J. H. Faudree, charged with being drunk and disorderly on the street. They were held in default of security for their good behavior for four months.

Armistead Richardson (colored), was jailed for thirty days for stealing $3.12, the property of William Jarvis.

William Hubbard, Bettie Brown and Bettie Morris (all colored), disorderly and creating a disturbance in the neighborhood. Each fined $2.50 and cost.

Charles Sact, Sr., was fined $2.50 and cost for abusing Policeman Joyner.

Charles Perkins (colored) was jailed for sixty days on a conviction of petit larceny.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Chancery Court.—James T. Lumpkin to Margaret Woodson, 19 feet on south side of Clay street, near Adams, $1,700; Sallie M. Pollard to Emma W. Hubbard, 25 feet on north side of Ashland street, near Randolph, $322; William A. L. Seal and others to Peterfield Everett, 34 feet on south side of Catharine street, $500.

Henrico County.—W. O. Knight to Bettie Fisher, 2 acres on Mill road, near Charles City road, $50; Spencer Patterson and wife to Jesse W. Bailey, 4 acres on R., F. and P. R. R., near Hungary station, $237; John Henderson's trustee to J. H. Dinneen, M. C. Staples and William Marshall, Jr., 100 feet on Boyd street, at northeast corner Dinneen and 100 feet on Boyd street, at southeast corner Dinneen, $3,900.

Emma Abbott in "Rose of Castile."

The Emma Abbott Opera Company presented Flotow's popular opera, "Martha" to a full house at the matinee yesterday. All the principal roles were conspicuously well taken by Mirella, Annandale, Montegriffo, Pruette, Allen and Karl. It is doubtful if Flotow's melodies have ever been more charmingly sung in Richmond than by the Abbott company yesterday. Last night Balfe's tuneful and beautiful "Rose of Castile," was given with Emma Abbott as Elvira. The story is romantic and pretty, involving the betrothal and love of a royal pair, the young King of Spain, Don Sebastian, and the yet more youthful Queen of Castile, though, at the opening, the two had never met. The opera is bright and constantly increasing in interest.

Miss Abbott sang with splendid effect, and greatly increased the favorable impression she created in the principal role of "Ernani" on the opening night. Her ability to please is her greatness, and in that few can hope to rival her as Elvira, the peasant girl and queen, she has found a role in which her versatility is advantageously displayed. To say she captivated everybody last night is no exaggeration.

The opera does not develop until the second act. In this act the laughing trio by Miss Abbott, Annandale and Michelena is a pretty conceit, and was delightfully executed. "I am a Simple Peasant Maid," by Miss Abbott, was one of the gems. Miss Annandale as Donna Carmen was well received, and she sang and acted in a charming manner. Mr. Broderick has a magnificent voice, and as Don Pedro he has full opportunity for its display.

Mr. Allen, as Don Florio, is the comedian, and although the opera does not permit of much comedy acting, he made the most of what there was. Senor Michelena made his first appearance before a Richmond audience in the dual role of Manuel, the Muleteer, and the King of Spain. He is a fine actor and an artistic singer. The sympathetic quality of his voice was well displayed in the feeling rendition of the solo, "Her Gentle Voice Expressed No Guile."

A feature of the opera was the elegant costuming. The court dresses Miss Abbott has for herself are simply gorgeous, and the royal mantle worn in the last act is one of the handsomest things ever worn upon any stage, and is well-deserving of especial notice.

To-night the Abbott engagement closes with Bellini's magnificent work, "Norma." This opera is considered a "test" work for grand opera organizations, and in its presentation the Abbott Company is taxed to its utmost strength. The largest sale of the engagement has occurred for to-night, the boxes are sold, and a large and fashionable audience will be present.

MANCHESTER MATTERS.

Happenings of Interest in the Thriving City Over the River.

A number of the friends of the groom went up to Amelia Courthouse yesterday morning to attend the marriage of Mr. Peter D. Glinn, of the firm of Jarvis & Glinn, to Miss Booker, a charming young lady of Amelia county.

Captain William Henry White, of New York, was in the city yesterday.

There was nothing on the Mayor's Court docket yesterday morning.

Miss Susie Gregory, of Chesterfield, is visiting relatives in this city.

Rev. William A. Campbell, of Richmond, was in Manchester yesterday.

The work of setting the new curbing on Decatur street is progressing rapidly.

Miss Mary Cox, of this city, accompanied her aunt, Mrs. T. M. Logan, to New Orleans, Tuesday, on a visit to friends.

Mr. E. W. Weisiger has gone to Powhatan county to see his brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas J. Turpin, whose condition is still quite serious.

Miss Louise Taylor, of Monticello, Chesterfield county, who has been visiting friends in Danville and North Carolina since December, has returned home.

There will be a meeting of the congregation of Central Methodist Church next Sunday afternoon, at which the pastor, Rev. E. M. Peterson, promises to make a statement of considerable interest to his congregation.

The petition of the merchants and business men generally of Manchester, asking for the repeal of what is known as the fifty-dollar law, is now in the hands of Messrs. Davis and Hobson, members of the House of Delegates from this district.

N. C. Mason Pardoned.

Governor McKinney pardoned yesterday N. C. Mason, who was convicted in the County Court of Franklin county last November for contempt of court and sentenced to ten days in jail and fined $50.

Mason offered to pay Judge Peters, of the County Court of Franklin, $25 if he would appoint him as one of the assessors of land in that county. For this he was ordered to appear in court at a certain time and failed to do so, when the punishment was imposed.

AN ILLITERATE NEGRO.

HOW HE CAME TO BE APPOINTED A POSTMASTER.

Inside History of the Affair—A Deal Between a White and a Black Dudley—The Nomination to Be "Hung Up"—General Capital News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12.—[Special.]—THE TIMES' correspondent has learned the inside history of the appointment of Dudley, the illiterate negro, as postmaster at Americus, Ga., the home of Representative Crisp. Dudley was a contestant for a seat in the Chicago Convention from the Americus district. He claimed the seat held by a colored man named Head, who had been representing that district in Republican conventions for years. Dudley had a weak case, but as Head was an avowed Sherman man the Harrison workers sought to get him out of the convention. W. W. Dudley, of Indiana, author of the infamous "blocks of five" letter, who was manipulating things for Harrison, heard of his colored namesake, and that he was contesting Head's seat. The white Dudley hunted up the negro and proposed to "fix" the Committee on Credentials so as to seat the negro Dudley if he would pledge himself to vote for Harrison. The negro readily assented to the proposition, and the white Dudley fulfilled his part of the contract. He did "fix" the committee so as to deprive Head of the seat to which he had been elected. Head and his friends protested and cursed, but all in vain. Dudley had obtained another vote for Harrison by corrupt practices and bargaining, but that is Dudley's usual method. The negro, Dudley, in addition to obtaining a seat in the convention, was promised a Federal office in the event of Harrison's nomination and election. After the inauguration of Harrison the negro, Dudley, sought his white namesake and demanded the reward promised him. Dudley, of Indiana, went to First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, an intimate friend and a politician of the same order. He explained how he had obtained the Georgia negro's vote, and while expressing his contempt for Harrison, added that he must carry out the bargain. He further explained that negro Dudley wanted the Americus postoffice. Clarkson undertook to deliver the goods, and he succeeded. Postmaster-General Wanamaker says that he was not aware of the character or color of the applicant. All facts calculated to detract from the candidate were suppressed. Clarkson represented that Dudley was endorsed by all the leading Republicans of Americus, and, in short, by a systematic misrepresentation obtained the nomination.

To-day the Postmaster-General addressed a note to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Postoffices requesting that the nomination of Dudley be held up, without action, until further notice. Judge Crisp has promised to supply Mr. Wanamaker with indisputable evidence that Dudley is not only incompetent but that his appointment would be objectionable and offensive to the white and colored citizens of Americus. Mr. Wanamaker says he will lay all the testimony before the committee.

BILLS BY SENATOR BARBOUR.

Senator Barbour to-day introduced a bill to pay to the heirs of George Miller, deceased, the sum of $3,225 for supplies, etc., taken from Miller's store, at Fredericksburg, Va., by Union troops in 1864. Miller was a loyal citizen of Baltimore, who had authority from General Burnside, commander-in-chief of the Union army, to trade at Fredericksburg. Miller's heirs live in Virginia.

Senator Barbour also introduced a bill to authorize the Falls Church and Potomac Railroad Company to lay down tracks across the free bridge over the Potomac at Georgetown. The company may use horse, cable or electric motive power. It is intended to connect Falls Church with Washington by a direct route, the motive power to be used not having yet been determined. The corporation is chartered under the laws of Virginia, but authority to cross the free bridge must come from Congress. Competent engineers declare there is ample room on the bridge for the railway tracks without obstructing or impeding vehicles.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Representative Wise has procured from the War Department an order detailing an engineer to proceed to Richmond and make a survey of the route between that city and the National cemetery at Seven Pines. This engineer officer is to report an estimate of the cost of a first-class macadamized road from the city to the cemetery. Upon receipt of this report Mr. Wise will deliver an argument before the Military Committee in behalf of his bill to appropriate money for the construction of this road.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is laid up with a severe attack of the grip.

It is reported that Frank W. Winston, of Louisa Courthouse, is nominated census supervisor for the Third Virginia district. Mr. Winston is a lawyer and a Democrat, having led the Louisa Democratic Congressional delegations for several years.

George H. Tinker, of the National Military Home, has been granted a pension. The Republican leaders are working quietly, but efficiently to kill the Blair education bill, and their present efforts are being directed towards its defeat in the Senate with some show of success. Blair has grown uneasy, and threatens to charge his party, on the floor of the Senate, with double-dealing and treachery. He is aware of the work that is being done. Republican leaders who are endeavoring to defeat the Blair bill maintain that it is more essential for their party to vote liberal pensions than to appropriate money for education; that the ex-soldiers can only be appeased by enormous grants of pensions and to vote them, and millions for education besides would make such a raid upon the Treasury as would alarm the people.

The action of Congressman Grimes, of Georgia, in leaving the Riggs House, at which he resided, because a colored man was entertained at dinner, is the sensation of the day here. There is a diversity of sentiment about the affair.

The Senate to-day unanimously passed the joint resolution recognizing the Republic of Brazil.

Indian Commissioner Morgan has been collecting for some time from the agents of the Indian Office opinions as to the advisability of allowing Indians to travel with Wild West shows. Their judgment is expressed almost unanimously against the practice.

At the night session of the House, discussion of the rules was continued, and at 11 P. M. the House adjourned.

[By United Press.]

SENATE.

The Senate spent almost the entire day considering in secret session the nomination of Indian Commissioner Morgan. Mr. Sherman called up the joint resolution congratulating the people of the United States of Brazil on their adoption of a Republican form of government. He said that it was the first clause of the resolution introduced by Mr. Morgan, and that as the republic of Brazil had already been recognized in the confirmation of the appointment of an envoy extraordinary, it had been thought proper to pass this joint resolution, so that it might be presented at the same time. At 12:50 the Senate went into secret session, and at 5:50 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House to-day the debate on the code of rules was continued. The House met at 11 o'clock in continuation of yesterday's session.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, said the proposed code of rules would relieve Congress of the necessity of repealing taxation, at least so far as the surplus was concerned. He predicted that at the end of the session the surplus would have disappeared, by reason of the prodigality which the rules invited.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, supported the proposed code, and said the Republican majority of the Fifty-first Congress was as honest and patriotic a body of men as ever assembled at the Capital.

Mr. Allen, of Michigan, defended the rules. At 11:55 the House adjourned, and at noon the session of Wednesday began.

The Journal having been read, Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, asked unanimous consent that it be approved. The Democrats objected, and a roll call was had. The Journal was approved—yeas, 119; nay, 1—the Speaker counting seventy-two Democrats as present and not voting.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, entered his protest against the new code. He said the Speaker had defied all precedents and had reversed the parliamentary decisions of nearly all former Speakers.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, said the proposed rules tended to facilitate business, instead of obstructing it.

Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, the only Democrat who has voted when present, criticised the proposed rules because they tended to stifle adequate and necessary debate.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, said that no sanction of the rules could make the act of the Speaker in counting a quorum anything but tyranny.

Mr. Caruth, of Kentucky, said he had thought that there must be some defect in the Speaker's vision, which enabled him to see a Democrat when he sat in his chair, but which would not permit him to see a Democrat when he was standing at full height claiming recognition. He had come to the conclusion that the Speaker should be dosed with Col. Mulberry Sellers' eye-water externally, internally and eternally.

The discussion was continued at length, and at 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 P. M., when debate on the rules will be resumed.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN SAMOA.

Mr. Sherman laid before the Senate to-day a letter from the commanding officer of the ship Adams in regard to the political situation in Samoa, forwarded by the State Department to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Lieutenant Commander Hunker writes under date of December 30, 1889: "I have the honor to report that the political affairs of the Samoan people seem at last to have been amicably settled. On the 16th instant a large party of the most prominent of the opposite chiefs of Tamasese's party came to the official residence of Malietoa, in Apia, and formally acknowledged their allegiance to Malietoa as their lawful sovereign. Malietoa informed these chiefs that he was much pleased, and desired them to direct their people to return to their homes and in due time he would select some of their number to assist him in the administration of the government."

BALLOT REFORM.

Ex-President Cleveland Interviewed on the Subject.

BALTIMORE, MD., February 12.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun had an extended interview with ex-President Cleveland in New York, chiefly on the question of ballot reform, which is agitating the public mind in all parts of the country, and especially at this time in Maryland.

At the opening of the conversation Mr. Cleveland said that when he went to Boston with the late Henry Grady, he had prepared with the utmost care the speech which he delivered. In it he had endeavored to give his views frankly and fully upon the matters which he regarded as of public interest, and he thought that would relieve him from the necessity of any further expressions for a long time to come. But he was disappointed in this. The question of Maryland politics being brought up, the ex-President thought the Democratic party of Maryland was a splendid organization, and hoped whatever dissensions existed would be speedily, harmoniously and permanently settled.

It being suggested to him that some of the Southern Democratic leaders at Washington were fearful that the adoption of the Australian system would imperil Democratic supremacy seemed surprising, as he did not see why there should be any fear on that score. "But," said he, "I have never looked upon this question from that point of view. I have never debated in my own mind whether the removal of trickery from the voter would injure or benefit the Democratic party. Ballot reform is right, and that is why I think it should be adopted." He said Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, and Governor Campbell, of Ohio, were two of the most astute politicians in the country and no one could be more pronounced in favor of the principle than each of them.

THE BOSTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Referring to the late municipal election in Boston, which had frequently been held up as a warning to Democratic advocates of the Australian system, he said it was folly to ascribe the Republican victory to the effects of the new law. The law had nothing whatever to do with it, and no better proof could be asked of the value and justice of the measure than the fact that all the leading Massachusetts Democrats were entirely satisfied with its operations. As to the argument that the uneducated voter would be embarrassed, and in many instances deprived of his privilege, Mr. Cleveland could not see that there was anything in it. Nothing could be easier than the adoption of some sign or device, apparent for the most ignorant indicating the political complexion of the candidates to be voted for. He thought the best plan would be to have lists of all candidates printed on one ticket, the signs to be adopted, starting at the top of each list, and indicating to which party the candidates belonged. The voter could then, by one mark, indicate his intention to vote for all the candidates of his party.

CUMBERSOME AND LABORIOUS.

He did not approve of the proposition requiring the voter to make a mark opposite each candidate of his party. This was cumbersome and laborious, and would result disadvantageously, so far as both the educated and uneducated voter was concerned. Many business and professional men would not take the trouble to make a cross or mark opposite every name. This proposition would also give the voter who was not able to read his ticket all the protection and consideration to which he was entitled. It would not prevent the independent voter from scratching any individual candidate objectionable to him. The vital principle of ballot reform he regarded as lodged in the "official" ballot.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

To permanent voters an unofficial ballot would leave the door as wide open as ever to bribery and corruption. An "official" ballot only would sweep away, to a great extent, if not entirely, all excuse for campaign funds, that fruitful source of bribery and corruption, for, if the State paid all the expenses of the elections, there would be little plea to levy assessments upon candidates, and contributions from interested outsiders. The necessity for ballot reform was most urgent, and Indiana, a State most capable of judging and appreciating the evils of the present situation, was ripe for the movement in that direction.

THE VIRUS OF CORRUPTION.

In the last Presidential campaign this virus of corruption of the voter had passed largely into the rural districts of New York, and thousands of voters who never had before cast any but an honest ballot, had yielded to temptation, and for two-dollar-bills, voted against their own convictions. If not arrested by legislation, it would be much worse at the next general election. The area of bribery and corruption would increase, the takers of bribes would double in numbers and in price and the corruption funds would inevitably work to greater and greater proportions.

THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRIBERY.

Reducing the opportunities for bribery as far as possible to a minimum, would result in drawing party lines closer than ever before, for the general voter, with no temptation to swerve him, would naturally cast his ballot for the party to which he was allied, however loosely. He expressed his perfect confidence that public sentiment was running strongly in favor of ballot-reform, and he believed it would ere long be sufficiently powerful to compel respect and obedience from reluctant legislators.

Orphan Asylum Damaged by Fire.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The Catholic Orphan Asylum on Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street was damaged by fire to the extent of $3,000 at 3 o'clock this morning. The four hundred boys, inmates of the asylum, all got out in safety. The institution is under strict military discipline, and the little fellows, led by Colonel Robert Johnson, a lad of fourteen, vacated the building and filed out into the yard. It took them just two and a half minutes to retreat.

The Duc D'Orleans Sentenced.

PARIS, February 12.—The case of the Duke of Orleans, who is charged with violating the expulsion law, was called to-day, and the young duke was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The Duke of Orleans will not be formally committed to prison for a few weeks yet, in order that he may have an opportunity to appeal his case.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GREAT ELECTRICIAN EDISON.

Captain Johnson's Good Luck—Baptist Female University to be Built at Raleigh—32,000 Negroes Said to Have Left the State.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 12.—[Special.]—The Board of Trustees of the Baptist Female University to be built in this State by that denomination, decided to-day, after a long deliberation, to locate the institution at Raleigh. There was a most spirited contest for the University among several towns, all of which sent delegations here to appear before the Board. These delegations addressed the Board last night, and laid their several propositions before them. With one exception all offers were higher than that of Raleigh, but Baptists are almost a unit in favor of Raleigh as the proper place for the University. A Building Committee was appointed, and the work of construction will begin at once.

An important murder case was begun at Hendersonville yesterday. The trial is that of A. E. Posey, Jr., for the murder of Furman Forrest last December. The case is an interesting one, and all of the parties are highly connected. Posey is a young attorney, and was trying the case, in which Forrest was his opponent's client. In the court-house there were some hard words, and upon reaching the street Forrest is alleged to have followed Posey and finally beat him with brass knucks. The defendant shot and instantly killed his man.

A remarkable coincidence came to light here to-day. Two brothers named Crocker died at Garner's station near here this morning of pneumonia, one at 12 o'clock and the other at 3 A. M. Both were born and married on the twelfth of the month and died on the twelfth of the month, and each left a wife and six children.

John Barry has been found guilty of manslaughter at Asheville, and sentenced to seventeen years in the penitentiary. He was charged with killing William Bell.

T. B. Eldridge, editor of the Lexington Dispatch, announces that he will retire from that paper, and revive the Durham Daily Globe, recently published by Edward A. Oldham, at Durham.

Captain John P. Lanier, ex-postmaster at Williamston, died last night. He was one of the most prominent men in that section.

CHARLOTTE CHIPS.

Professor Edison—Rich Streak of Luck—The Negro Exodus.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 12.—[Special.]—A negro contractor, William H. Houser, who built the Charlotte oil and fertilizer works, has just finished making and laying one and a half million of bricks.

Receipts of cotton to-day, 20 bales.

A site for the Presbyterian Synodical Orphanage has been bought here for $4,000.

The Charlotte oil and fertilizer works are working up 125 tons of cotton seed per day.

Captain Henry P. Johnson, of Charlotte, of the Carolina Central Railroad, has struck it rich in Florida land left to him by his father. He owns a half interest, and the land has turned out to be phosphated. One hundred and thirty thousand dollars has been refused for it.

Clerk Morrow, of the Superior Court, will be married here to-morrow to Miss Bettie Williams.

Peg-Leg Williams, the exodus agent, says that 32,000 negroes have left the State so far, 22,000 of whom he has escorted out himself.

Professor Edison, the great electrician, is here with his wife and sons, and will remain in the State for two weeks, during which he will visit Salisbury, Asheville and other points. In an interview to-day he said he had been reading Professor Hanna's treatise on North Carolina minerals, and he is now engaged on an electrical process for separating gold. The process will not fit every mine, and he is looking for the right mine for his invention. He says southwestern North Carolina is richer in mineral than any other spot in the world, and that he has quit getting out patents. He says he has lost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars on patents; that he makes his money by manufacturing machinery by improved processes cheaper than others; that patents make the pirate rich and leave the inventor in the cold. Mr. Edison will undoubtedly receive marked attention from the city. The Chamber of Commerce will tender Mr. Edison a reception during his stay.

Ben. F. Lenherdt assigned yesterday at Lowell, Gaston county. Liabilities, $8,000; assets $2,000.

North State Gleanings.

Captain J. W. Lamb, Thomas Edmundson, R. E. Pipkin and A. L. Plaisted are off to Greene county on a big fox hunt for two days. The party while on the trip will be the guests of Mr. Edmundson on his plantation.

The penitentiary farms on the Roanoke river are assuming large proportions. Mr. H. J. Pope, general supervisor, reports that the new quarters are nearly ready. There are 196 hands on the farm, 70 on the Halifax side and 126 on the Northampton side. They will work 75 horses, will plant 1,000 acres in cotton, 800 acres in corn, 400 acres in clover, 400 acres in oats, and have now 100 acres in wheat, besides some rye and clover already in.

A PANIC AVERTED.

Effect of the Smell of Smoke in the Academy of Music.

The third act of the "Rose of Castile" was progressing last night and Emma Abbott was singing one of her beautiful solos. Slowly and insidiously the odor of smoke pervaded the house and people quietly began to go out. Nobody cried fire, but the smell became stronger, and presently the audience seemed to realize that something was wrong. With almost one accord everybody arose and started to rush out. All was confusion at once. Women fainted and men shouted.

"Sit down!"

"There's no danger!"

"Keep your seats!"

"There's no fire!"

These cries from the cool-headed had a good effect, and saved the audience from a fearful panic, though hundreds of people left the house.

Throughout all the excitement Miss Abbott continued to sing, and it was only when quiet had been restored that she broke down and began laughing hysterically.

Mr. Berger, one of the Academy managers, after a thorough examination, when the performance was concluded, said that the smoke was caused by smouldering paper that fell through the register in the lobby; that persons in going in would take their tickets from the little envelopes given them at the time of purchase and that as these envelopes fell to the floor they were trodden through interstices of the register and the heat was great enough to cause them to smoulder. There was no blaze. From the lobby the smell penetrated the house each time the door opened.

The effect of the shock on the nerves of some of the ladies was so great that even after it had been ascertained that there was no fire, they were unable to enjoy the opera any longer, and left the house.

A gentleman who signs himself, "An Old Theatre Goer," brought the following communication to this office last night:

RICHMOND, VA., February 12, 1890.

Mr. Editor:

After to-night's experience at the Academy, where a panic was only narrowly averted, the authorities should take the matter in hand to force the Academy management to provide proper and ample exits for their audiences.

It is a burning disgrace to so long have allowed the miserably narrow, crooked stairways to have served as the only exits from the galleries, where hundreds find seats, and nightly jeopardize their lives. Certainly no one can deny that such is the case. So let prompt steps be taken to provide the extra and reasonable exits at once, as it must now be plain to any one that longer delay or neglect of attention to this matter will be barbarous, if not criminal.

"AN OLD THEATRE-GOER."

MADRID, February 12.—The government has determined to bring before the Spanish Courts of Justice the defrauders of the Cuban revenue, who escaped to America.