WAR UPON SOCIAL CLUBS

GRAND JURY AT NORFOLK INVESTIGATING THEM.

Two Indicted Yesterday for Selling Liquor Without License—Reform Police Excise Officers.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 11.—Special.—The special grand jury in Judge Hanckel's court completed their investigations to-day and were discharged. The jury has held daily sessions since Monday, and in a long report to the judge states that in the course of investigation it has come to their knowledge that there are in the city of Norfolk a large number of places licensed for the sale of liquors to be drunk on the premises, and which places are not conducted according to the terms of the law and in such manner as to vindicate the idea that they are under the control of men of such character as the statute requires.

The places are a constant source of habitual drunkenness and frequent disorder; they are the resorts of persons of idle and vicious character; they are not necessary in the places where they are located for the convenience and supply of the public demands; they are the breeding places of troubles which demand continual police attention, and it is the solemn opinion of this body that such places have grown to be an intolerable nuisance to the community and a standing menace to law and order.

A LIST FURNISHED.

The jury furnishes a list of places, and asks that their licenses be revoked.

The reform police administration has been in the habit of making the regular patrolmen do detective work, and frequently they have gone to the social clubs and secured whisky by stating that they were farmers from Princess Anne or Norfolk county.

OPPOSED TO USING THE POLICE.

Upon this point the grand jury says:

"We find that the present plan of putting any uniformed members of the regular police force into citizens' dress and supplying them with money, in order to discover violations of the liquor law, leads to lying and misrepresentation on the part of the officer so detailed, and is calculated to be subversive of discipline and engender a disregard of truth, and is to be reprehended as a violation of the morality required of the guardians of the law."

SOCIAL CLUBS INDICTED.

The jury returns true bills against a number of the so-called social clubs, for doing business without license and selling on Sunday. Judge Hanckel, in discharging the jury for the term, thanked them for their faithful reports, and assured them that the people of Norfolk would have no reason to complain of the conduct of Norfolk's criminal court.

POWHATAN BOND CASE.

It Will Be Heard by the New Court of Appeals.

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 11.—Special.—The Powhatan railroad bond case, involving a large item of taxation upon the county of Powhatan (over one hundred thousand dollars), and recently decided by the Circuit Court of this city, will be called by the new Court of Appeals in a few days. It is said that the right of the court here to try the case is questioned on the appeal, and that it is possible that the case may be sent back for hearing without a final decision now as to the validity of the bonds in question.

George Davis, captain of the sloop Empire, and another negro named Charles Dabney, were before the Mayor this morning to answer the charge of threatening to shoot and kill Captain J. H. Thornington, of the schooner Centennial. The accused were sent on for trial at the February term of the court.

"Marion Harland" will give a reading at Tabb-Street Presbyterian church on the 29th instant under the auspices of the Ladies' and Girls' Missionary Society of the church. "Marion Harland's" real name is Virginia Terhuene, and she is the daughter of a prominent Presbyterian minister of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Terhuene is a cousin of Mrs. J. W. Rosebro, of this city, whose guest she will be during her stay in Petersburg.

MR. ELLIS' HOUSE BURNED.

The dwelling house of Mr. O. Q. Ellis, near Waverly, was destroyed by fire a night or two ago. It caught from the stove pipe.

Major E. B. Branch, grand State lecturer and organizer of the I. O. O. F., will leave to-morrow night for Norfolk to lecture before the members of the order there next week.

Miss Emma Boisseau, of Crewe, and Miss Bena Fitzgerald, of Richmond, are the guests of Mrs. Charles F. Collier.

Mr. L. O. Pulley, of Newport News, who has been visiting his father, Mr. J. A. Pulley, left for home this morning.

Capt. R. G. Bass, of this city, a freight conductor on the Norfolk and Western railroad, who has been confined to the house for some days past by sickness, is out again.

WOULD NOT RELEASE QUARLES.

The following letter explains itself:

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 9th.

Mr. W. H. Quarles:

Dear Sir,—In reply to your telegram to Mr. Betts, I am requested to say you are reserved by the Scranton Club, and are not at liberty to negotiate with any other club. Having been engaged to manage the Scranton Club the coming season, will be pleased to arrange terms for your services. Yours, &c.,

W. BARNIE.

Mr. Quarles had hoped to get a release from the Scranton Club in order that he, with Mr. Frank K. Clements, of this city, might run base-ball in Petersburg next season.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF COL. STEWART

A Prominent Citizen of Suffolk Stricken With Paralysis.

SUFFOLK, VA., Jan. 11.—Special.—Colonel John F. Stewart, agent of the Old Dominion Steamship Company at this place, was stricken with paralysis to-night about 8 o'clock, at the office of the company, at the wharf, on lower Main street, while giving some instructions as to freight. He is critically ill, and it is not thought he will recover, being perfectly unconscious.

Colonel Stewart has been long identified with Suffolk as a business man, having been cashier of the First National Bank, and later a coal and feed merchant. He was also a member of the last town council.

THE ATLANTA LIQUOR LAW.

It is Adopted at a Joint Session of the Norfolk Council—Its Ultimate Fate.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 11.—Special.—The councils to-night, in committee of the whole, adopted in modified form the Atlanta liquor law. The Democrats resisted only the more radical provisions. The ordinance will now go before the separate branches. The Common Council will pass it without change. The select board will alter it in many material points. One branch is prohibition by a small majority, the other Democratic by more than two-thirds. The ordinance has no serious political features, which will prevent the councils from finally agreeing.

DANVILLE CUT OFF.

It Had No Telegraphic Communication With the Outside World for Two Days.

DANVILLE, VA., Jan. 11.—Danville has been cut off from telegraphic communication from the outside world for forty-eight hours past. The sleet and freeze on Wednesday night prostrated the wires on both sides of this city, and no communication by wire could be had until noon to-day.

Dan river is on a boom, and the cotton and flouring mills of the city are at a stand-still. The waters are now falling.

Indictments at Roanoke.

ROANOKE, VA., Jan. 11.—Special.—In the Hustings Court to-day the jury returned the following verdicts: Joseph Baker, felonious assault, one year in the penitentiary; Caesar Taliaferro, felonious assault, thirty days in jail and a fine of $50; Samuel Philpot and James Hunt, larceny, thirty days in jail.

Mrs. Thomas Ferguson died last night from wood alcohol, taken for neuralgia.

LYNCHBURG STIRRED.

Young Men Called Upon to Testify as to Dens of Iniquity.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Jan. 11.—Special.—A special grand jury has been stirring up this community for some days past. About one hundred young men, many of them society people, have been subpoened and made to testify as to what they knew of the various dens of iniquity in the city. As a result, the grand jury returned twenty-eight indictments for selling liquor on Sunday, eight cases of unlawful gaming, three cases of selling liquor without a license. The investigation has been thorough, and the city was stirred up considerably over it.

HOGE'S CONTEST AGAINST OTEY.

Mr. John L. Lee, Major P. J. Otey's counsel in the contest for his seat in the next Congress, expressed himself to-day as follows:

"You can say for me, that after a close examination of the notice served by Mr Hoge, I can say positively, that although I have not personally informed myself as to points remote from Lynchburg, there is not any trace of fraud in many places of which I have knowledge, where fraud is alleged. Hoge will be utterly unable to sustain his contest, unless by their majority the Republicans in Congress should disregard the weight of fair and just evidence. In Lynchburg, for instance, where Hoge claims there was fraud, I cannot, on the closest investigation, discover any at all.

DEATH OF MR. BYRNE.

Mr. Matthew Byrne died this morning at 7:30 o'clock, at his home on Bridge street, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, after a lingering illness of nearly two years' duration. His health had been failing for a long while, and some time ago he spent part of the summer at the springs with the hope of receiving some benefit, but it was of no avail. He continued to decline in health, until at last he succumbed.

Mr. Byrne was born in the County Wicklow, Ireland, and had been a resident of this country for nearly thirty years, which time, with the exception of a few years spent in Petersburg, he has been a resident of this city, endearing himself year by year in a marked degree to a wide and ever increasing circle of friends.

Mr. Byrne married a Miss Ellen Casey, daughter of Mr. James M. Casey, of Lynchburg.

HIS BUSINESS.

His business was that of general merchandizing, and in it he has been enabled to accumulate a considerable estate, being a large property owner in the city. He was a strict and consistent member of the Catholic church, and in his dealings with his fellow-men ever impressed himself as an honest, upright, genial, and whole-souled gentleman. It is said of him, that possibly no other man in the city had as many warm friends. Besides his wife, he leaves a sister, Mrs. Thomas Kerwin, of this city.

A DEAF MUTE TO BE TRIED.

A Colored Woman in Accomac Charged With House Burning.

ACCOMAC C. H., VA., Jan. 11.—Special.—Susan Perkins (colored), aged about twenty-three years, was received at the county jail yesterday morning. She was committed by Justice Thomas W. Blackstone, on the charge of feloniously burning, in the nighttime of the 7th instant, the barn and stables at Belle Haven, near the Northampton county line, of George W. Abdell, which, with the contents of the same, are valued at $900. This woman is deaf and dumb, and her trial for the felony will be a novelty in this county. An interpreter may find a job.

The Columbia Goes to Norfolk.

FORT MONROE, VA., Jan. 11.—The United States cruiser Columbia sailed for the Norfolk Navy Yard at 7 o'clock this morning, where she will be placed in the dry dock for the first time in eight months.

Wallace Defeated Again.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Jan. 11.—Satterwhite, of this city, defeated Wallace, of Roanoke, to-night in the third pool game of the series for the championship of Virginia, by the score of 250 to 142.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Subject of an Interesting Lecture by One of His Disciples.

Mr. Wyndham R. Meredith delivered an interesting and instructive address upon "Thomas Jefferson," at 8 o'clock last night, before the Geographical and Historical Society of Richmond College.

Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson gracefully introduced the speaker, who began his address by referring to the liberal education that Jefferson had received at William and Mary College, then one of the chief fountain heads of learning and instruction in the land, and afterwards his association with the most cultured and fruitful minds in the country.

Mr. Meredith treated Jefferson under three heads—scientist, legislator, statesman and patriot. He said the bent of this sage's mind was evidently scientific and but for the stormy times his scientific success would surely have predominated. His love for mathematics and the beauty of architecture was great, and he was the first American to appreciate and assimilate European culture.

As a legislator he deserved to rank with any law-giver, and aided by Wythe and Pendleton he reformed the Virginia laws so that a priest-ridden and aristocratic colony was the first to establish religious freedom, and he destroyed the last vestiges of feudal and monarchical ideas. He not only instituted reforms, but overturned the fundamental strata on which the social and economical system of colonial Virginia rested.

As a statesman he left a reputation equal to Washington. He founded a party that outlived all competitors and survived civil war itself. History shows no such example of popularity, unaided by military fame. His chief work was in continuing the development of America, in decentralizing along Republican lines. After the adoption of the Constitution the Federalist Reactionists sought to make our Government as centralized as a monarchy. On their side was all the wealth and intelligence of the country, yet Jefferson, with only Madison as his lieutenant, defeated their schemes and destroyed their party. In their effort to strengthen the Government they were aided by the effect on all civilized communities of the atrocities of the French revolution.

Jefferson was the only American statesman who looked below these horrors and recognized it as the first cry of liberty from an oppressed people.

Mr. Meredith drew an interesting comparison of the effect of the French revolution upon the career of Burke and Jefferson. He claimed that Jefferson's views were not only those held by modern writers, but that they retained him in the ranks of reformers and lovers of popular liberty, while Burke's usefulness as a popular leader was paralized, if not destroyed.

Mr. Meredith is in love with his subject, and has given much time and study to the life and work of the sagacious sage of Monticello.

The address showed much research, and was clear and logical in its exposition, and held the admiration and attention of an appreciative audience.

Effects of the Anti-Pass Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The operation of the anti-pass provision in the new Constitution was readily observable about the capitol buildings and hotels. Although the Legislature adjourned yesterday until Monday evening, many members were about the legislative halls to-day. This was not so when the railroad passes were in use. Many of the members have favorably discussed the question of passing a law empowering the Secretary of State to issue railroad passes to all State employes when on public business, the same as is now done by the State Railroad Commission. An appreciated result of the anti-pass resolution is that it relieves members from the necessity of incurring the enmity of constituents as has heretofore been the case when requests for passes were not speedily attended to. The correspondence of the more prominent members of the Legislature are but half as large this year as in former times.

North Carolinians Killed.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 11.—J. Chadwick of Moorehead City, N. C., was crushed to death this morning in a peculiar manner. He had gone inside the bucket of a dredge to repair it, when the engine wheel, slightly reversing, thew the heavy bucket shells together, crushing him across the waist.

MR. C. E. WHITLOCK DEAD

ENDS HIS LIFE WITH A REVOLVER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Unable Longer to Bear the Tortures of a Shattered Nervous System He Shoots Himself Through the Breast.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 11.—Unable longer to bear the tortures of a shattered nervous system, C. E. Whitlock, aged sixty-four years, a wealthy merchant of Richmond, Va., shot himself through the left breast with a revolver this evening at the corner of Seventh and Spruce streets and died almost instantly. Mr. Whitlock came here on October 14th last and put himself under the care of Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, a famous neurologist, of this city. Mr. Whitlock's nervous system was shattered from a too close attention to business, and he entered the private hospital of Dr. Mitchell's at No. 710 Spruce street.

He seemed to be making fair progress towards recovery, and nothing in his manner led his nurse to believe that he intended suicide. Mr. Whitlock this evening sent the nurse out of the house upon an errand, and then, taking a revolver that he had secreted, he went out upon the street corner and shot and killed himself. Mr. Whitlock's wife and three children, who are in Richmond, were notified of his death.

THE NEWS IN RICHMOND.

When the news was received Mrs. Whitlock had retired at her residence, No. 100 east Franklin street, and it was thought best not to break the sad news to her until this morning.

Mr. Whitlock was about sixty-five years of age. For more than twenty-five years he has been identified with the business interests of this city, and was regarded as one of the most solid and substantial business men in Richmond. His judgment was regarded as always reliable, and many sought the benefit of his advice in business. He was one of the wealthiest men in Richmond, having accumulated large means in the manufacturing and other enterprises. He was a member of the firm of James R. Gordon & Co., lumber dealers, and also a member of the firm of David M. Lea & Co., box manufacturers. He was president of the Hasker & Marcuse Manufacturing Company, the Richmond Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and vice-president of the Cardwell Machine Company. Besides his connection with the above-named enterprises, he was identified with a number of other business interests of the city.

Mr. Whitlock was the brother of the late Robert H. Whitlock. He married a Miss Aiken, who resided near Richmond, and by her leaves three young children. He was a member of St. James Episcopal church. In the death of Mr. Whitlock Richmond loses one of her most prominent and representative citizens. His death will be mourned by many.

The remains will be brought to Richmond for interment.

MRS. JOS. R. ANDERSON, JR., DEAD.

She Passed Away at the Home of Her Father in Louisa County.

Annie W. B. Anderson, the wife of Mr. Joseph R. Anderson, Jr., died Thursday evening at 6 o'clock, at the home of her father, Richard O. Morris, Esq., Louisa county, Va.

Mrs. Anderson was a granddaughter of the late Dr. George Watson, of this city.

Though she had been for some time in bad health, her death was unexpected and a great shock to her family and friends. She leaves a husband and two sons.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's church at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

The following is a list of the pall-bearers:

John B. Purcell, Alexander Hamilton, Charles J. Anderson, Tazewell Ellett, Colonel William E. Cutshaw, Charles V. Meredith, Frank Steger, H. C. Beatty, Meredith F. Montague and Philip Haxall.

MRS. ANNIE F. MORROW.

A private telegram has been received in this city, announcing the death last night in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Mrs. Annie E. Morrow, relict of the late James L. Morrow, formerly of this city.

Mr. Morrow, it will be remembered, was for many years superintendent of the Richmond and Danville railroad.

DR. DAVID S. WATSON.

Major R. S. Archer received a telegram from Colorado yesterday announcing the death of his brother-in-law, Dr. David S. Watson. Notice of funeral will be given hereafter. The interment will be in Hollywood.

SALLIE F. MEYER.

Mrs. Sallie F. Meyer, wife of Mr. Henry T. Meyer, for many years foreman of the Central Presbyterian, died yesterday morning at the residence of her husband, No. 510 east Clay street. Mrs. Meyer was an admirable wife, mother and friend. The children are: Walter C., Mrs. Samuel Watts, Auburn, N. C.; Miss Clyde and Floyd F. Meyer. Mrs. Meyer was in the fifty-ninth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The interment will be in Oakwood cemetery.

GEORGE W. STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Assistant Naval Constructor George W. Street, U. S. N., constructor in charge of the naval vessels building at the Union Iron Works, died suddenly at 4:15 o'clock this morning from pleuro-pneumonia.

SOUTH DAKOTA BANKRUPT.

Method in Defaulting Treasurer Taylor's Flight.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 11.—In examining the circumstances of the defalcation of ex-Treasurer Taylor, the State officers have discovered evidence which leads them to believe that there was a conspiracy to put the State in a hole and to extort a compromise through which both Taylor and his bondsmen were to secure immunity. It is not known who were the parties, but the fact is regarded as certain. The State was in financial trouble. Had this money not been lost the deficit on the 1st of July would have been fully $100,000, and the Legislature would have faced a serious situation since the limit both of taxation and debt has been reached.

Before the end of the fiscal year the State will be called upon to pay at least $550,000 and the expected revenue will not be more than $220,000. Two hundred thousand dollars in funding warrants are now due. Taylor knew of this, and it is believed that finding himself short about $100,000 and being unable to raise enough to make a settlement, he took advice and decided to seize all the funds on hand and put them where he could get at them when he desired. Had he come to Pierre and confessed his shortage he would have gone to the penitentiary for fifteen years, and his bondsmen would have been ruined, but now the State is bankrupt, unless some method is devised of getting money. Consequently if a proposition is made to give up the $250,000 in cash on condition that Taylor and the bondsmen have immunity from prosecution, it seems likely that the officers would have to accept. This would save Taylor and his friends.

Those best informed think they have solid evidence that this was the plan, and they are supported in their belief by the fact that a telegram has been received from ex-Governor Mellette, dated at Fayetteville, Ind., the home of Taylor's father, stating that Mellette would be here to-morrow, and asking that suits on the bonds be not begun until his arrival. No imputation attaches to Mellette, but it is believed that he will bring with him a proposition from the bondsmen for a compromise.

A dozen men in all parts of the State have attached all the property of Taylor and his bondsmen and suit has been begun. The Legislature also instructed the Governor to offer a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of the fugitive. The State was obliged to default on its bond interest in a small amount, but Treasurer Phillips says that in a short time all warrants will bring par.

There was an impression in banking circles Wednesday that W. W. Taylor, the defaulting Treasurer of South Dakota, has been in New York city within the last few days. A dispatch was received in Wall street from Deputy Treasurer Burrington, from Pierre, saying that he had received a letter from Taylor, dated January 8th, and postmarked New York, which enclosed certificates of deposit in different banks to the amount of $8,000. President Henry W. Cannon, of the Chase National Bank, said that Taylor had turned over to the State every dollar of property he possessed before going away. Mr. Cannon authorized the following interview.

"The statement that the Chase National Bank holds $150,000 South Dakota warrants is incorrect. The official account of the State Treasurer of South Dakota has for some time been kept with this bank, and the State warrants are made payable here. We have no doubt that the holders of the warrants are entirely secure, as they were properly and legally issued by the State and signed by the Governor and other officers, and the fact that the Treasurer has defaulted does not affect the innocent holders of the State's obligations. The total indebtedness of the State is only $1,250,000, and the assessed valuation is over $100,000,000.

"Mr. Taylor has no personal account with this bank, and is not indebted to us. The First National Bank of Redfield, S. D., of which he was president, kept its New York account with us, and Mr. Taylor called here from time to time in relation to business matters in the same manner that other out-of-town bankers do when in the city. His last visit was in November, and we have seen or heard nothing from him since that time."

MAY INVOLVE OTHER OFFICIALS.

The Taylor defalcation now threatens to involve some of the other State officials, and there are rumors of revelations to be made which will show a condition little less shocking than the Treasurer's defalcation.

It is understood that another official having the custody of very large sums of State money was concerned with Taylor in the beginning of the trouble, and that he has disused the funds in an equally illegitimate manner. The officials are now investigating the matter, and they expect within a day or two to make important disclosures. The Legislature has appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation, and it is likely that a condition of rottenness will be discovered which will shake the State as even the story of Taylor's downfall has not done.

It is now known that during the panic the State funds were used to bolster up the private affairs of various State officials, and that thereby not only were the State and school boards deprived of the use of the money which the statute gave them, but the State lost a large sum in interest, and, as a result of this illegitimate conduct, has now lost $350,000.

Another sensation will be sprung in a day or two. It is rumored that Public Examiner Meyers will be arrested, and his bondsmen sued for the Taylor loss.

EX-GOVERNOR MELLETTE RUINED.

From Meyers' own statement, it is shown that he did nothing, but was not surprised when the default became public. At the time he suspected a shortage all the money since stolen was in the treasury, and Taylor was given a month to draw it into his own hands and get away with it. Able lawyers believe he is criminally liable, and that his bondsmen can be held.

Two years ago Taylor loaned Mellette, then Governor, $15,000, and Mellette gave him a warranty deed for all his property, real and personal, to the amount of $60,000. This was not recorded. A few months ago Taylor asked for the money and stated that he was hard pushed. Mellette went to Boston and secured the money by making a similar deed. He was about to turn over the money to Taylor when the crash came. Yesterday he learned that Taylor had recorded the deed and mortgaged the property for its full value. The two deeds were placed on record Wednesday night, the day after the defalcation became known. This bankrupts Mellette, and deprives the State of any chance of recovering from him as bondsman. He has, however, given the Attorney-General a full list of his property, and the State has already attached and will contest the deed given to Taylor.

IS THIS THE FUGITIVE?

The Chief of Police has received a telegram from Memphis, stating that the police have under arrest a man answering the description of W. W. Taylor, the defaulting State Treasurer, and asking for instructions. Attorney General Crawford has wired to hold him for identification.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 11.—Ex-Treasurer Taylor, of South Dakota, was under arrest here until this afternoon, when he was released, as the officers could hear nothing from the South Dakota officials.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Sending Food Into the Hocking Valley for Starving Miners.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 11.—Governor McKinley late to-night received a telegram from Attorney Coltroup, of McArthur, Vinton county, who had been requested to ascertain the extent of suffering among miners in the Hocking Valley.

Mr. Coltroup stated that he had been unable to ascertain the full extent of the destitution, but that he had learned enough to warrant the sending of another car-load of shoes, clothing and provisions into the valley at once. This will be sent to-morrow.

A gentleman who arrived here from the destitute district to-night says he made a pretty extensive tour of the district, and that the published accounts have not been exaggerated. He says in many families there was not a shoe in the house and hardly enough clothing to cover nakedness.

The Governor was in telegraphic communication with the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati this afternoon, and the Cincinnati people requested to let them know promptly where supplies were needed, as they intended to take vigorous action in relieving all distress.

Godard, the Composer, Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Godard, the composer, died at Cannes to-day after a lingering illness.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Coleman Walker & Co., of Faunsdale, Ala., made an assignment yesterday morning. Liabilities $15,000; assets unknown.

Congressman-elect Harry Miner, who is lying sick of grip at the Hotel Imperial, N. Y., is reported much improved this morning.

Emperor Francis Joseph has entrusted Baron de Banffy, president of the Chamber of Deputies, with the task of forming a Hungarian Cabinet.

The furniture establishment of Jordan & Moriarty, Nos. 207 to 213 Park Row, N. Y., was damaged by fire to the extent of $20,000 yesterday morning.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of the following to be postmasters: Alabama, W. C. Dowdell, Auburn; Georgia, Laura A. Wilder, Forsyth.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has ordered a favorable report on the bill authorizing the sale of the property known as "Asylum Lot," on Pensacola Bay, Miss.

John D. Crimmins, of New York, was elected treasurer of the Irish National Federation of America, to succeed the late Eugene Kelly, at a special meeting of the trustees and officers last Monday.

General Von Pape, the Military Governor of Berlin, has resigned, and the Emperor has appointed General Von Loe in his place. General Von Loe is at present commanding the Eighth army corps.

A special from Selma says Dr. Braxton Shields, a prominent druggist at that place, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. He was in his usual spirits when he retired, and death resulted from heart failure.

Such a strong southeast gale was blowing off the coast yesterday that the Cunard steamer Etruria was unable to land passengers or mails at Queenstown, and proceeded for Liverpool without stopping.

Buddy Wooten and George Mappe, aged nineteen and twenty respectively, were hanged at Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday morning at 10 o'clock for the murder of Marion Ross, an old saloon keeper, on December 17, 1891.

Late Thursday night a technical error was discovered in the death warrant of John Milligan, the negro murderer, sentenced to hang at Oklahoma City yesterday, and Acting Governor Lowe granted him a respite for sixty days.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—Died, at her father's house, in Louisa county, on the 10th instant, Mrs. ANNIE M. B. ANDERSON, wife of Joseph R. Anderson, Jr.

Her funeral will take place THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock from St. Paul's church.

BUTLER IS THE POWER.

HE DOMINATES THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

President of the Senate Not Permitted to Name the Committees—Speaker Walser's Humiliation.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11.—Special.—The greatest humiliation ever put upon a Speaker was when Boss Butler took from Mr. Walser the right to name the House committees. Mr. George French, of New Hanover, was appointed to assist Mr. Speaker. Walser has the empty honor of being Speaker, but he is the puppet in the legislative Punch and Judy show. Butler pulls the string. The prerogative of the President of the Senate is the appointment of committees. The majority of the Committee on Rules in the Senate voted that the Senate itself, and not President Doughton, should appoint committees. This is the same status of affairs as that in the House, with this exception, President Doughton is a staunch Democrat.

NAHONE'S OLD METHODS.

In the Senate to-day President Doughton was allowed to name one of the committee to select Senate committees. Senator Adams (Dem.) was named. He filed a protest against the action of the committee. Senator Dowd (Dem.) also opposed such action.

The Democrats were surprised by the repeal of the public printing bill, passed last session. The vote on giving the committee the right to name all of the committees was 40 noes to 5 ayes.

The State Treasurer was asked for information as to the appropriations to the University, Normal and Industrial School and the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

In the House bills were introduced to make the public school tax twenty-two cents instead of sixteen. Ewart's bill on repeal of the county government system was ordered printed. The bill to repeal the act of 1893, with regard to Farmers' Alliance business funds, was passed by a unanimous vote.

The News and Observer and the Daily Caucasian are popping away at each other. Bright men are at the head of both papers, and the public will, in all probability, be treated to some spicy hits.

There are only four negroes in the Legislature, and they are all in the House.

LUSK SACRIFICED.

The election of Walser to the speakership made the stock in the Holton case take a jump. Pritchard's friends, who were also Lusk's, said that the sacrifice of Lusk had to be made, for it would never do to try and elect both a United States senator and the Speaker of the House from the same district.

CONTESTS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House ten contests for seats were reported; two from Edgecombe, the others from Pender, Pamlico, Halifax, Roberson, Jones, McDowell, Gates and Hertford.

A colony of thirty-five people from Michigan has bought 25,000 acres of land in Bertie county, and will soon settle on it.

RAFFLING CLAIMED TO BE GAMBLING.

To-day the grand jury presented all persons here who carried on raffling during the holidays, claiming that it was a species of gambling.

THE SENATORIAL SITUATION.

The main feature of the senatorial situation to-day is the meeting of the Republican caucus, set for to-morrow night. The meaning of it is said to be play by Pritchard against Settle. Holton, Ewart, Boyd and the rest. Ewart is chairman of the committee on privileges and elections and Settle is attorney for many of the contestants. There are seventeen cases, and it is thought by some that the seating of the contestants will make them lean toward the anti-Pritchard combination.

Pritchard's friends having caught wind of this, got the caucus called for to-morrow night, for the purpose of choosing the candidates for the short term senatorship. Moreover, the crystallization against Pritchard seems to be taking more solid shape and high times are looked for at the caucus.

FIGHT OVER CONTESTED CASES.

The House to-day precipitated a warm debate on contested election cases, some of which the Democrats claim had improperly gone to the committee without the formalities of a memorial. The rest of the proceedings were of a local nature.

W. H. SUMMEY'S CASE.

He is Charged With Forging Post-Office Pay Warrants—The Asheville Railway.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 11.—Special.—W. H. Summey, until recently postmaster at Goodwin, S. C., was brought here and given a hearing before United States Commissioner A. T. Summey yesterday, on the charge of forging and passing United States post-office pay warrants on M. Swartzberg, of this place, some time ago. He was in charge of Post-office Inspector Fred D. Peer, and a deputy United States marshal. The prisoner waived examination, and was remanded to jail, in default of a $1,000 bond. He is also indicted at Greenville, S. C., for unlawfully disposing of Government stamps at Goodwin.

The West Asheville Improvement Company has just sold $100,000 worth of bonds (first mortgage) to the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

Efforts are being made to form a Southern base-ball league for the coming season, to be composed of the following cities: Asheville, Chattanooga, Spartanburg, Greenville, Columbia, Knoxville, Charleston and Savannah.

The affairs of the Asheville Street Railway Company remain in statu quo, the new management, with Colonel J. G. Martin at its head, still in control. The impression is rapidly gaining ground that there was something more in the sale than was at first supposed, and that the New York bondholders may lose their entire interest in this valuable property. The judgment under which the property was sold was obtained for personal injuries, and was only for about $1,100, but there is a statute in the State which declares that a judgment obtained on such a cause of action shall have precedence over even the bonded indebtedness secured by mortgage, though the judgment was rendered subsequent to the registration of the mortgage. This statute has never been construed or directly upheld in any decision of our Supreme Court, but similar statutes in other States have been upheld by numerous adjudications of their court of last resort. If this sale proves valid, the New York bondholders who are creditors of the corporation to the extent of $400,000 or $500,000, will get absolutely nothing, and Charles A. Moore, the purchaser at the execution sale, will have obtained the property—the franchise, rolling stock, tracks and all, for a mere song.

The company's attorney here insists that the company had no notice of the proceeding or sale. The advertisement was inserted in the Weekly Citizen, which has very little circulation in town. The prospects are bright for one of the biggest legal battles ever fought in this State.

The tobacco market is quite active again the rainy weather we are now having being favorable to the marketing of this crop.

HIGH WATER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Roanoke and Other Streams Over Their Banks—Odd-Fellow's Orphanage.

WELDON, N. C., Jan. 11.—The flood warnings received here yesterday, saying the Roanoke river would rise rapidly, have been verified. The river picked up over thirty feet last night and to-day all the low lands are under water. The farmers having stock on the islands heeded the warnings sent, and had the cattle all brought out. The river is still rising. At the State farm the water is said to be very high, but no damage has been reported.

The Odd-Fellows' Orphanage, of this State, which was instituted about two years ago at Goldsboro, as an experiment, has proved a phenomenal success. It is to be greatly enlarged and established as a permanent institution. The approximate cost of improvements will be about $10,000. Mr. W. T. Dortch is chairman of the committee, and to his untiring energy and sagacious administration is due much of the credit for the success the orphanage has attained.

Many of the streams of the State are reported to be very high, and in some instances valuable bridges have been washed away. Ferry boats have all ceased to run at the Roanoke river ferries, owing to the high water, and large rafts of drift wood, which are coming down.

A freight was wrecked last night on the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad near Newsom's. Several box cars were smashed and the engine was ditched. It is stated that the switch had been tampered with and turned by unknown parties. The engineer escaped injury. The fireman was slightly hurt.

NOTES FROM WINSTON.

The Philharmonic Society Invited to Richmond—Mr. Siewer's Handsome Home.

WINSTON, N. C., Jan. 11.—Special.—Mr. Frank Miller is Winston's largest individual tax-payer. His city taxes amount to nearly one thousand dollars.

The Salem Philharmonic Society and Orchestra have received an invitation from Richmond to visit Virginia's capital city during the month of March and give several musical entertainments. They will probably accept the invite.

Dr. and Mrs. U. S. Siewers are in New York purchasing the furnishings for their model new stone residence, which will cost, when completed, $80,000. It is the handsomest structure in either town.

Mr. W. S. Forbes, of Richmond, was here this week attending the annual stockholders' meeting of the First National Bank. He holds $25,000 worth of stock in the bank.

During a battle between northern and southern armies, fought at Fredericksburg, Va., on December 13, 1862, Capt. J. E. Gilmer, of this city, was shot in the left leg, just above the knee. The wound, while quite painful, soon healed, and did not give the Captain any trouble until about six months ago. It continued to give him pain until a few days ago, when he had a physician to examine his leg. Strange to say, a loose piece of bone was found and removed. After a few days' confinement to his home Captain Gilmer is able to move around on crutches.

Forsyth's public school fund has been apportioned for 1895. The fund for the county aggregates $16,170, divided as follows: Whites, $11,414; colored, $4,756.

COMING TO THE SOUTH.

New England Cotton Manufacturers to Build in Dixie

LOWELL, MASS., Jan. 11.—With the announcement that the Merrimac, the largest cotton manufacturing company in Lowell, in addition to other concerns which have been mentioned, is to have a southern plant, the interest in this city in the southern movement has reached a high pitch.

This makes three of the largest establishments in the city to join the movement, and besides the fact that the capitalists are following it with curiosity, the labor element is inclined to be anxious.

The elements in the problem are thus set forth by Elliott Clark, treasurer, and Mr. A. G. Culnock, of the Boott Mills:

"The fact is," said Mr. Clarke, "that we can no longer manufacture plain sheetings and drills at a profit in the North. Against $2 per ton for coal in the South, we must pay $4 to $4.50. The climate down there is milder; it does not require so much coal to heat the mills. The manufacturer there can buy their cotton off the market wagon. Here we must pay freight and brokerage, giving them an advantage of one cent per pound on the raw cotton, which by itself is a fair profit for a mill making coarse yarn goods. The labor, too, costs 60 per cent. of what it does here, and down there the taxation is not quite one-half what it is in Lowell.

"These are some of the main reasons why we cannot manufacture the sheeting and drilling in the North in competition with the South. Along with the Dwight and Massachusetts companies, we are compelled to seek a more favorable location for making these goods.

"We have valuable trade marks on these drillings and sheetings, and it would be a pity for us to abandon that kind of work. We can make the goods for, say, about 4 1-4 cents a yard, and in the market we can get, say, 4 1-2 cents per yard. In the South, with its superior natural advantages, we could produce similar goods for about 3 cents per yard, yielding an excellent profit."

THE LABOR ELEMENT.

Speaking of the labor element, Mr. Culnock said:

"About five years ago, the last time we compared our weavers' wages with those on similar work in the South, I found there were many important things discriminating against us. Our weavers worked ten hours a day, or sixty hours a week, and averaged about $1.15 a day in wages. In the South they worked seventy-two hours per week, and got about sixty to seventy cents a day. In other words, the southern manufacturer paid five to six cents per hour; we paid ten to eleven. I believe that they are now running sixty-nine hours a week against our fifty-eight.

"To offset these inequalities we have changed over about one-half of our plant here to the production of a finer class of goods—goods with fancy weaves—in which the price of raw cotton does not enter so much into the cost of production that it controls the price. These fine goods sell higher, and, therefore, allow us to pay living wages."

On the same subject Mr. Clarke said:

"The labor there, while cheap, is of a very fine quality. All the female help in the mills down there are farmers' daughters, who are glad to work for small wages, which seem large to them, as they are not so accustomed to money as we are here. As the negroes do not work in the cotton mills down there, the white people are quite willing to take up that form of work. These southern girls are strong, quick to learn, and glad to be able to earn some money.

"Reports of production from good southern mills show that the machinery, as a rule, is run a little faster than in the North, and the goods are of excellent quality, which is the best proof of the efficiency of the labor in the South."

FOR AN IMMEDIATE REMOVAL.

Mr. Clarke was inclined to qualify the somewhat confident convictions of immediate mill building by the Boott Company, and said with reference to the petition now before the Legislature:

"We ask the Legislature to give us the right to do business outside the State, so that if we should feel disposed at any future time to make a change, we should be in condition to do so.

"We are doing business under a special charter. Were we organized under the general laws we could do business anywhere. We think now that it may be expedient to change our scene for the making of plain export goods—the kind of goods the trade marks of which are of such value and which at present we must make at almost a loss, and which can be made at a great profit in the South."

Mr. Culnock added that he thought New England had seen its best days as a manufacturing centre. Lowell had water power, and that is all, but the mills are mostly run by steam power. All the additional machinery put in, Mr. Culnock said, since the water power was exhausted, has had to be run by coal, which is brought here in sailing vessels from Pennsylvania and Maryland, and with freight to Lowell, makes the fuel very expensive. This, with the cheap cotton and cheap labor in the South, turns the tide in favor of the South on plain goods.

Joseph S. Ludlow, agent of the Merrimac Mills, said to-day: "We have