The Times.

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THE FREE SILVERITES.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY THRONGS TO SPRINGFIELD.

Anti-Cleveland Men in the Majority—"No Gag Law"—The Programme.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 5.—Had it not been for the timely action of Secretary of State W. H. Hinrichsen, who issued the call for to-day's Illinois Democratic silver convention the event would have ended in a row. It all came about because of a plank in the resolutions endorsing Governor Altgeld. It had been expressly agreed before the convention was called to order that there was to be no action taken outside of that for which the call provided—the placing of the seal of approval on free coinage, and the election of delegates to a national convention, to be held some time in the near future.

WHERE THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

The trouble began in the committee-room, where the platform was being prepared. Ten members of the committee voted for the Altgeld plank and nine against. The plank was put in. The platform had been read by ex-Congressman Fithian, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, a firm friend of the Altgeld plank.

A storm of protests had arisen all over the hall, and it looked as if the peace-making silver convention of the West would end in a schism, which would be fatal to the future of the white metal. At this juncture Heinrichsen arose and waived his hand, and instantly the uproar was hushed.

HENRICHSEN'S SPEECH.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I have a personal request to make of you. I do not believe there is anybody in this hall who has any more right to make such a request than I have. It is this: That the part of the resolutions endorsing Governor Altgeld be stricken out, and for this I ask unanimous consent. The members of the State administration did not expect to be endorsed by this convention, either as individuals or as a whole. If such endorsements were made the object of this convention would be nullified."

Judge McConnell, the permanent chairman, joined his request to that of Heinrichsen, and Chairman Fithian, without even waiting for the convention to ratify their request, read the resolutions over again, this time leaving out the objectionable paragraph. Then the delegates adopted the platform with a yell. There was a full representation and abundant enthusiasm.

THE PLATFORM.

Whereas, silver and gold have been the principal money metals of the world for thousands of years, and silver money recognized and used as honest money between nations, notwithstanding the varying ratios between silver and gold; and

Whereas, the demonetization of silver has deprived the people of the free use and benefits of an invaluable and original money metal, and has increased debts and added to the burdens of the people by lowering the value of proucts; and

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States prohibits the use of anything but gold and silver coin as legal tender for the payment of debts, thereby recognizing that coin composed of silver and gold is honest money, and fit to be used as a legal tender; therefore, by the Democracy of Illinois, in convention assembled, be it

Resolved, That we are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the United States, and demand the free and unlimited coinage of both metals, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation, and that such coins shall be a legal tender for debt, public and private, and that all contracts hereafter executed for the payment of money, whether in gold, silver, or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law a legal tender.

We hereby endorse the action of the Democratic State Central Committee in calling this convention and we instruct the committee to carry out the will of this convention as expressed in its platform by inaugurating and carrying on a campaign of education in this State, and to thoroughly organize the Democracy of the State on the lines laid down in this platform.

Resolved, That we require the Democratic National Convention to consider the money question not later than August, 1895.

If the said National Committee refuses to call such a convention, then we invite the Democratic State committees of the other States to take concurrent action with the Democratic State Committee of this State in calling such convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the Congress and members of the Senate from this State be and are hereby instructed to use every honorable means to carry out the principle above enunciated.

THE DELEGATES ARRIVE.

Early in the day a delegate from one of the country towns started the movement to keep all abuse of Cleveland or praise of Altgeld out of the convention by introducing a resolution that all resolutions of a political nature offered to the convention be received and referred to the committee on resolutions without being read.

Thomas Merriam, of Marion county, was on his feet in an instant, and strenuously objected to having what he called gag law applied to the convention. He wanted any resolutions introduced to be duly read.

It was evident there was going to be a hot fight by the enemies of the Administration to get in their attacks. The original introducer of the motion withdrew, and the point remained unsettled.

The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock, to allow the various committees to prepare their reports.

TO SELECT DELEGATES.

The delegates from the various congressional districts met at 10 o'clock to select delegates to the proposed national convenion on the currency question. In some of these caucuses the subject of denouncing Cleveland and Palmer was talked over in an informal way, but the sentiment appeared to be against that which was not conservative. In the case of the Seventeenth congressional district, General Palmer's home, a resolution was offered instructing the chairman of the delegation and the district member of the committee on resolutions to vote against any proposition to either condemn the national administration or endorse the State administration.

MUST NOT WIDEN THE BREACH.

Several speeches were made on the subject, and the general expression, while strongly against Cleveland, was that it would be bad policy for the convention to take any action which would widen the breach between the two factions of the Democracy. Timothy Beach voiced this sentiment in a peppery speech, in which he spoke bitterly of Cleveland as a traitor to the Democracy, but said he did not think it the business of a monetary convention to denounce him.

The committee on credentials reported that as there was no contest all the delegates should be declared entitled to seats.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then made its report.

Judge Samuel P. McConnell was then conducted to the chair, and spoke as follows:

"This convention has a most peculiar and a most important significance. Heretofore managers of political parties have so arranged that party politics should be declared only at the time candidates were chosen, and only a short time before the gathering of the franchises of the people. The result has been often that our conventions have put forth a mere assertion of general principles or on live issues explained themselves in meaningless compromises.

Colorless candidates have been presented to the people, or candidates unsympathetic with the real purpose of the party.

"This convention makes a departure, and it is intended not only to allow a free discussion before the next political engagement, but to define our party position with distinctness and definiteness, so that no voter shall fail to understand us, and no candidate if chosen to office have a chance or excuse to defeat our command.

"The time has come to rebuke those who distrust the wisdom of the people and accept the selfish wisdom of the money changer and the bondholders.

The time has come now for us to be definite in demand, and resolute in exacting obedience from our official servants. We must say, and say it with the voice of command, that we demand the remonetization of silver at the ratio established by law. The system we want restored has been approved by long experience, has been sanctioned by our people, is justified by our situation, and is necessary to our national independence and prosperity. We must rid ourselves of the veto power of New York and London. Let the people command and our official servants must obey."

His audience gave him an ovation, and then cried loudly for Congressman W. J. Bryan.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan was ready. In the course of his speech he said:

"In 1896 the people of the United States will be called upon to decide whether the influence of this nation shall be cast on the side of bimetallism, or in favor of a universal gold standard. All admit that the question is the greatest economic question which has come before the people during the present generation, if not, in fact, during the present century. This question cannot be settled by the flat of bank presidents or money-loarers or Federal officials. It will not be finally settled until the great common people of the United States sit in judgment upon it and apply it to those principles of justice, by which alone such questions can be measured. If, as all admit, the money question is now the question of supreme importance, it must follow that the people will trust that party with its settlement which fearlessly espouses the truth.

The Democratic party must take its position upon this question, and by the correctness of that position will rise or fall.

No coward, whether an individual or a party, can long remain in the confidence of the people. Not only is it necessary for the Democratic party to take a position, but the sooner it defines its position the greater will be its opportunities to win success in 1896.

The platform adopted by this convention will be in substance the Democratic platform of 1856. If we are right, as we believe we are, they that are with us are all right. Truth is right, and will prevail.

Judge A. J. Hunter, ex-congressman at large from Illinois, followed Mr. Bryan.

It was now apparent the convention was determined to hear Governor Altgeld, despite his protest that he would under no circumstances speak. The Governor was on the floor below in his office, and a committee was sent out to conduct him in. His appearance was the cue for the noisest demonstration of the day. Men stood on chairs, yelled like cowboys at the opening of a reservation, and spun their silk hats on the end of their sticks, women clapped their hands, and having no canes swung their bonnets by the strings and howled, as if the convention was a university foot-ball game.

GOV. ALTGELD'S SPEECH.

It was fully five minutes before a semblance of order could be patched up.

The Governor said:

"I am told Cleveland is the friend of the workingman. He has written some beautiful letters, and in them he has told the workingman his dollar would go further than it used to, but neither he nor any other man has told the workingman where he is going to get the dollar. You've got to have a market that will pay a fair price for the workingman's product. There are Democrats who say, 'Do not disturb things; do not split the Democratic party!' No, leave it alone, and when the next national convention elect men, as you did before, who will straddle every thing under the sun, and not even know that there is a country west of the Alleghenies. There is only one way to head the gold men off, and that is to get back of them. Call a convention for this fall, and let the Democrats of this country send delegates to it. In this event you will find that no man from New York or from anywhere else can be elected President of the United States, unless he represents the principles of the Democratic party—no plutocrats or club-hangers-on.

"This, in itself, is not necessarily great argument; but there is no reason why he should interfere with the masses and not allow them to speak their minds on the great questions of the day. Let these men know that it is not a mere question of getting office; that it is more than this, a question of principle. Stand shoulder to shoulder and you will find there is no power in America that can withstand your onward tread."

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Meeting of the Alumnae—Interesting Exercises.

FARMVILLE, VA., June 5.—Special.—The alumnae exercises of the State Normal School opened to-day with prayer. This was followed by a chorus by the school. Miss Fannie Littleton, president of the Alumnae Association, made a address upon the growth and purposes of this normal school. She spoke briefly and to the point. Miss Littleton is one of the most progressive teachers in the State, and is doing fine work in Farmville as a science teacher.

Solos were sung by Miss Maud Trevett and Miss Ross, the vocal teacher of the school. A pretty poem was read by Miss Ada Mapp, of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

Other names on the programme were Misses Pearle Cunningham, Mabel Roberts, and Annie Burton.

After the exercises in the Assembly Hall, the alumnae and their friends repaired to the dining-room to enjoy a banquet, spread by a caterer from Lynchburg.

The alumnae present besides this year's graduates were: Fannie Bugg, Mrs. Boatwright, Mrs. B. Tuggle, Julia Johnson, Estelle Ransone, Kate Wicher, Mrs. Strother, Mrs. Woodson, Rosa Martin, Fannie Littleton, Mrs. Fannie Perkins, Mrs. George W. Wray, Mrs. Sadie Hardy, Maud Trevett, Annie Burton, Louise Twelvetree, Mary Berkeley, Pauline Harris, Mabel Roberts, Janie Staples, Mattie Buchanan, Julia Davidson, Lelia J. Harvie, Sallie E. Pritchett, Eva Willis, Mattie Davidson, Sallie Gilliam, Nettie Morton, Jane M. Tabb, Lillian Whitehead, Blanche Baldwin, Fannie Bidgood, Emilie S. Crump, Ada Mapp, Rosalie Morton, Mittie Rogers, Martha Armistead, Pearl Cunningham, Florine Hunt, Lizzie Bennett, Mary Fitzhugh, Virginia Greever, Alma Harris.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A dispatch to the London Globe from Constantinople says a panic prevails in Jiddah, and Europeans there have taken refuge on board foreign vessels in the harbor, fearing being attacked by Bedouins.

UNITED PRESS SUES.

AFTER THE NORTH AMERICAN, PHILADELPHIA, FOR LIBEL.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Damages Demanded of McMichael—Grounds of Complaint.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Clayton McMichael, proprietor of the Philadelphia North American and director in the Associated Press, was served with a complaint in this city this morning, in the libel suit brought by the United Press, in the Supreme Court, the amount sued for being $100,000. The publication complained of appeared in an issue of the North American, dated June 1st.

After summarizing the points which are libelous, the complaint concludes: "That said article, matter and words as aforesaid, in so far as they stated or insinuated that the plaintiff proposed to give up its business to the Associated Press or to any other person or persons, or that the plaintiff proposed to repudiate its contracts, abandon its friends and allies, and turn over its business to a rival organization, or to any other person or persons whatsoever, or that the plaintiff's business was organized and conducted as a stock-jobbing concern, and not legitimately, or that the plaintiff's revenues were dishonestly and unlawfully obtained; or that news furnished and delivered by the plaintiff to its clients and subscribers was inaccurate and untrustworthy, or that the plaintiff has been guilty of lying, deceit and libel, and of using improper and unlawful methods to discredit and injure the Associated Press; or that the plaintiff is behindhand in obtaining its news and delivering same, and hence that it is of little, if any, value; or that the plaintiff is or was, on June 1st, 1895, doing practically no business beyond Rocky mountains, and that the business which it was doing was with three or four papers of no financial standing or respectability, and which had been refused admission or discarded by a rival organization, or that the only source from which the plaintiff derives its foreign news was Central News, of London, and that the news of said Central News was untrustworthy and inaccurate, and that foreign news dispatches of this plaintiff obtained from said Central News, also likewise untrustworthy and inaccurate; or that the plaintiff, now subjected solely to financial burden of supporting said Central News, or that the plaintiff is now, or ever has been, in a state of panic, believed itself financially unable to continue its business, and desired to associate itself with or merge its own business in that of a rival; or that the plaintiff was willing to agree to surrender control and management of its business to the rival organization, or to any other person or persons whatsoever; or that the plaintiff was ready and willing to repudiate and abandon its obligations and contracts, to forsake its allies and to remodel and revolutionize its entire business, or any part of it; or that the plaintiff was ready to agree to coerce, and to use its influence with its members, clients and allies into paying money to others which they were under no legal or moral obligation to pay at all, or that the plaintiff was willing to give up its name and organization and to go out of business, or that the news service of the plaintiff was of inferior character, and not worth the price paid for it, and that the plaintiff was in receipt of no revenue from any source other than four New York newspapers, were false, scandalous, defamatory and libellous, and the plaintiff avers that it was never guilty of any of the infamous and disgraceful acts that are stated or insinuated in the said article."

AGAINST THE EDITOR OF "FOURTH ESTATE."

NEW YORK, June 5.—Ernest F. Birmingham, editor of the Fourth Estate, was arrested this morning on a charge of criminal libel brought by the United Press. He was taken before Justice McMahon, and upon examination being waived, he was paroled in the custody of his counsel until 2 o'clock, when he promised to furnish $500 bail.

The libel complained of by the United Press was printed in the Fourth Estate of May 30th.

MAJOR CLAVIJO EXECUTED.

General Rivera's Assailant Receives the Extreme Penalty.

MADRID, June 5.—Major Clavijo, the assailant of Captain-General Primo-Rivera, was shot this morning. At 2 o'clock Clavijo was awakened by the guard, and the sentence of the court-martial, the War Minister's confirmation, and the finding of the court read to him. The condemned man listened without showing any signs of emotion. He complained, however, that he had not been allowed to get a good night's sleep.

At 5 o'clock he was conducted to the prison chapel, where he attended mass and made confession. He was then informed that his execution was fixed for 7 o'clock on the field of San Isidro. A carriage awaited him at the prison entrance, and as he stepped inside the vehicle, together with the priests, it was surrounded by the infantry guard, and the march began.

Arriving at San Isidro, Clavijo descended from the carriage with the air of a man who came out for a pleasure drive. As he alighted he was surrounded by priests of the Brotherhood of Penance and Charity, whom he saluted gravely. One of the priests stepped forward and veiled the condemned man's eyes with a handkerchief. He then withdrew, leaving Clavijo standing alone, awaiting the fatal moment. The splendid military bearing of the condemned man aroused the sympathy of all present, the officer in command of the guard being noticeably affected, and there were traces of deep emotion in his voice as he gave the order to fire.

As the order was given to fire, there was a roar of musketry, and Clavijo fell with three bullets in his head. But he was not yet dead, and seeing that he moved, an order was given to fire another shot, which took effect in the chin, and as there was still motion in the body, another shot was fired into his heart. Clavijo being then pronounced dead, the troops marched past the body and returned to their quarters. A large crowd, which had assembled in the square, groaned in horror at seeing the soldiers fire three times upon the unfortunate officer, twice into his prostrate body.

THEIR MILITIA MAY DISBAND.

Tennessee's Soldiers Will Stand by General Carnes if the State Won't.

MEMPHIS, June 5.—Unless the State authorities take some steps in the next two days to relieve Brigadier-General S. T. Carnes of a judgment that was given against him at Knoxville last week for $1,500, the entire State militia will disband. The judgment grows out of the campaign made by the militia against the riotous miners at Coal Creek two years ago. One Dr. McFerrin, who was arrested then as a suspect under orders from General Carnes, brought suit for false imprisonment and recovered this judgment. General Carnes applied to the Governor for support in the defence of the action, but this was refused. The Governor said he had no authority to take up such a matter. General Carnes is now preparing a full statement of the case for the Adjutant-General, and the militia officers have all agreed to send back their commissions if the memorial is not acted upon favorably.

General Carnes is not a man of means, and the collection of a judgment for this amount would seriously cripple him. It is not denied that the arrest of McFerrin was ordered by the General in the course of his duty, and members of the militia fear that unless the State stands up to the support of Carnes no member of the militia will be free from civil responsibility for acts performed as a soldier.

ALMOST SURE TO BE OLNEY.

Little Doubt That He has Been Chosen to Succeed Gresham.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It was given out semi-officially at the White House to-day that the name of the new Secretary of State would be announced before night. It was not announced, however, probably for the reason that the President has decided to promote Attorney-General Olney, and wishes to make public at once the appointments to the Department of State and Justice.

The President is finding it a difficult task to secure just the right man to fill Mr. Olney's shoes, although he has a long list of applicants on his desk. Every "available" lawyer in the United States is "mentioned," and to-day it was reported with much positiveness that a Chicago man would get the honor. This does not seem likely, however, and those who possess the confidence of Mr. Cleveland declare that he is endeavoring to get a New York lawyer of national reputation to give tone to the few remaining months of his administration. The President is particularly anxious, it is said, to get either Wheeler H. Peckham, James C. Carter, William B. Hornblower, or Frederic R. Coudert. One of these four is quite likely to succeed Attorney-General Olney if the President can persuade him to accept the place. Secretary Hoke Smith would like the promotion, and his qualifications for the Attorney-Generalship are forced into general notice by his unusually eminent qualifications as set forth in his biography, written by himself, and published in the Congressional Directory. It is understood, however, that the President is quite satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Smith conducts the Interior Department, and will not disturb him. Don Dickinson, who went to Chicago on the day of Secretary Gresham's funeral to urge the claims of Acting Secretary of State Uhl, is still backing his candidate, who has numerous other influential friends in Washington and elsewhere, but it is thought that Mr. Uhl would prefer to be Secretary of State rather than Attorney-General. He may not be either.

The fact that Senator Gray, of Delaware, had a long talk with the President to-day gave rise to the statement that a place in the Cabinet had been offered him. If that be the case, which is doubtful, he will not accept the offer, as Delaware would then be represented by two Republicans in the United States Senate or by nobody, a possible state of things not pleasing to the Democrats of the little State. Mr. Olney for Secretary of State, and one of the four New York State, and one of the four New York lawyers mentioned for Attorney-General, seems to be the arrangement decided upon.

PORTE AND THE POWERS.

How the Former's Refusal to Acquiesce is Regarded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—Affairs in regard to the Armenian situation, as between the Porte and the powers, are at a standstill, owing to the fact that representatives of the powers' party to the proposed reorganization of the Armenian administration are awaiting instructions from their respective Governments.

In the meantime, the refusal of the Porte to acquiesce in the proposed foreign control of Armenia, is regarded as a stroke of success on the part of Grand Vizier Dievad Pasha, which has averted his resignation, and consequent changes in the Turkish ministry.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article on the Armenian situation, expresses the belief that Russia is behind the Sultan, and that there is little incentive for anybody to spend their strength to protect such a race as the Armenians. Therefore, the Gazette says, Englishmen hesitate to listen to far-reaching statements, like Salisbury's, and do not give heed to turbaned zealots, who are going blindfold into chaos.

The St. James Gazette says: "This Armenian business is not really as serious as the newspaper agents declare it to be."

THE BULLION RECOVERED.

Irate Woman's Revenge—Government's Suspicions Justified.

CARSON, NEV., June 5.—The $80,000 in gold bars stolen from the Carson mint was recovered yesterday in the most unexpected way, when Government officers dug up the treasure in the woodshed of William Pickler, an employe of the melters and refiners department, who had not been suspected. Pickler was betrayed by a woman with whom he had been living, and whom he had abused. She came to the officers on Monday night, and told them that she would disclose on Tuesday the hiding-place of the missing bullion. True to her promise she appeared, and gave minute directions for digging in one corner of Pickler's woodshed. There the bars of gold were unearthed, just as they had been stolen from the mint. This discovery bears out the case which Government experts had formulated against employes of this department. If any one of the gang now turns State's evidence the whole truth will come out.

MR. EUSTIS NON-COMMITTAL.

He Has Not Considered the Question of Succeeding Secretary Gresham.

PARIS, June 4.—Mr. James B. Eustis, United States Ambassador, was seen by a correspondent to-day and asked his opinion in regard to the succession to the late General Gresham as Secretary of State.

Mr. Eustis answered that he knew nothing about the matter, other than what was said in the newspapers, but was inclined to think some one now in Washington would be appointed to the office. In response to the question whether he would accept the place if it should be offered to him, he replied: "I really haven't considered the matter."

A JURY NOW SECURED.

In the Case of Police Inspector William McLaughlin.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Just before a recess was taken by Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at 1 o'clock, a jury had been secured for the second trial of Police-Inspector William McLaughlin on the charge of extortion. It has taken the court and counsel fourteen days to select a jury to try the inspector. The last juror selected is A. C. Jennings, dealer in paints, at 99 Nassau street.

Ship Canal Celebration.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The cruiser Atlanta arrived at Fort Monroe to-day, after coaling at Point Lambert. She will sail for New London in a few days to await the rendezvous of the North Atlantic squadron early in July, when the New York and Columbia return from Kiel. The Raleigh followed the Atlanta at Point Lambert for coal, and as soon as her bunkers are full will proceed to New York to participate in the ship canal celebration. The Raleigh will be joined by the Cincinnati by that time, both vessels being anchored at the western entrance of the canal.

Insurance Men Meet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Southeastern Insurance Tariff Association, covering the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, began at noon to-day at the Shoreham. There were fifty-five members present, including President Thomas Eggleston and Secretary Charles C. Fleming, of Atlanta. Only business transacted at the session was the presentation of the president's annual report.

THE APPOMATTOX PARK

GRAND CAMP OF CONFEDERATES RESCINDS ITS ACTION.

The History Question Discussed—Election of Officers of the Organization—Winchester Next Meeting Place.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., June 5.—The second and last day's session of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans was held to-day. Colonel Smoot presided. The committee on school history recommended that the Grand Camp call on every city and county school-board in Virginia to use its influence to select a school history from three Southern histories on the State list—Holmes', Chambers', Shinns'—and also suggested that in private schools the same care be made in selecting histories by southern authors. In the report was embodied the recommendations of the United Grand Camp at the recent meeting at Houston. The report was adopted.

The committee on school history was increased from five to seven.

A resolution was adopted for the establishment of an official organ of the Camp.

The finance committee recommended that each camp in the Grand Camp pay a per capita of ten cents, instead of five, in order to pay the increased expenses on account of the meeting of the United Grand Camp of Virginia.

The committee on resolutions recommended that the adjutant-general be instructed to notify the Maryland Division that this camp could not pledge itself to aid in securing the meeting of the United Camp at Baltimore, in 1897.

APPOMATTOX PARK.

The same committee, amidst applause, reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense and opinion of the Grand Camp that the action taken by the advisory council of the camp recommending the establishment of a national park at Appomattox Courthouse by the national Government, was inexpedient and inadvisible, and said action, so far as binding on this Grand Camp, be revoked and rescinded, and that each subordinate camp be left free to express its own opinion on the subject.

The resolution was adopted.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The same committee recommended that as soon as the Confederate veterans secured fifty camps they be allowed a separate Grand Camp. The following officers were unanimously elected: William A. Smoot, Alexandria, Grand Commander; John A. Cussens, Glen Allen, First Lieutenant Commander; J. N. Stubbs, Woods Cross Roads, Second Lieutenant Commander; J. M. Garnett, Charlottesville, Third Lieutenant Commander; T. C. Morton, Staunton, Inspector-General; Washington Taylor, Norfolk, Quartermaster-General; Rev. Beverly D. Tucker, Norfolk, Chaplain-General; Dr. John S. Powell, Occoquan, Surgeon-General; Thos. Ellett, Richmond, Adjutant-General.

The salary of the Adjutant-General was increased to $150 a year.

Winchester was selected as the next place of meeting.

The Inspector-General was authorized to settle the differences in the camp at Berkley.

The Committee on Resolutions was composed of R. C. Marshall, G. W. Ramsey, General Micajah Woods, Colonel T. C. Morton, and S. R. Poor. Committee on Finance: Colonel W. P. Smith, R. B. Northen, Stith Bolling, W. H. Stewart and A. A. Herbert.

MR. ROUSS' OFFER.

A resolution was adopted expressing the hearty appreciation of the camp for the offer of Charles Broadway Rouss, of $100,000, for the erection of a national memorial hall.

The camp deemed it improper to express an opinion on a matter that had been referred by the Grand Camp of the United Confederate Veterans to one of its committees. Eleven camps were added last year.

The attendance here was three times larger than at any other meeting of the camp. Adjourned.

INTERESTING LEGAL MOVE

In Connection With the South Carolina Dispensary Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5.—This morning an interesting legal move was made in the matter of the dispensary law. State Commissioner Mixson and Liquor Constable Beach were arrested. The proceedings are made under the special conspiracy act of Congress, which was referred to in the Debs case. They are arrested upon a warrant sworn out by two leading citizens, Messrs. Muller and Beck, before United States Commissioner Reid, of Newberry. They are charged with conspiracy to violate the special interstate commerce act of 1889 in seizing some beer belonging to the complainants. The commissioner also issued a warrant for the search and seizure of the confiscated liquor. The prisoners were taken up for a preliminary hearing. Dr. Pope appeared for the complainants, and asked that they be bound over for conspiracy. The Assistant Attorney-General told the deputy marshal to consider the seized property in his possession for the purposes of this case.

The State maintains that the defendants cannot be held criminally liable under this act of Congress.

The hearing was concluded at the afternoon session, Dr. Pope and Judge Townsend both making lengthy speeches, the former arguing that the commissioner had jurisdiction and the latter denying it.

Dr. Pope's speech was a spicy one. The commissioner decided that the defendants were in contempt of Judge Simonton's order of injunction, which, he said, was now the law, and bound Mixson over to appear before trial at the November term of the United States District Court here in the sum of $1,000, making the constables' bond only half that amount.

AN ELECTRICAL STORM.

Several Animals Killed by Lightning—Heavy Rains.

LURAY, VA., June 5.—Special.—Rev. Dr. Wharton, of Baltimore, delivered his lecture "The Man in the Moon" to a large audience in Main-Street Baptist church last night. The Doctor kept his audience under his magic spell for an hour, sending them home happy. The lecture was for the benefit of the Who-So-Ever Orphanage.

An electrical storm swept over this section about 5 P. M. yesterday. The lightning struck and killed a horse on the farm of Thomas Fox near here, also a cow and two sheep in an adjacent field. The plowman escaped serious injury.

A terrific rain storm, with some hail, passed over Luray this evening, doing considerable damage.

THEIR NEW BUILDING.

The Norfolk People Moving to Secure a Government Structure.

NORFOLK, VA., June 5.—Special.—The various organizations of this city, business and political, will appoint committees to formulate plans for securing an increase in the appropriation of $150,000 for the United States public building. They will not ask that work be commenced till the amount is at least $250,000.

Detective Richardson, of the Norfolk police force, who has been very energetic in bringing charges against women who keep houses of ill-repute, was asked by Judge Willcox, in open court, if he had not been arrested in Alexandria, Va., and kept in jail for a week, charged with a heinous crime in Greenville, S. C., and that when carried to South Carolina he was placed in the jail at Spartanburg to keep the people from lynching him. He admitted the charges, but said he was not guilty.

The people of Berkley are not pleased with their lot. Heretofore they have been divided on the question of annexation to Norfolk. The feeling has been very bitter, and at last they have decided to be peaceful, and have appointed their committees.

This morning about 1 o'clock Sarina Thomas (colored) met Ged. Nash (also colored) on Godwin street, in Portsmouth, and drew from the folds of her dress a pistol, with which she shot the man through the stomach. As he fell he drew his pistol and shot the woman through the heart. She died instantly. He lived only five minutes.

POCAHONTAS SITUATION.

The Strike is Regarded as Practically Over.

POCAHONTAS, VA., June 5.—Special.—The strike is about over so far as the Southwest Company is concerned. The old employes are asking to be taken back. The output to-day is the largest since the strike, amounting to 100 cars. The operations on Elkhorn, which started, are increasing their force daily without resistance. There seems to be a scarcity of provisions, and many of the old men are anxious to resume work.

The meeting to have been held at Powhatan was called off on account of rain. Webb, the labor leader, came to Pocahontas to-day to interview the Southwest Company officials.

DAVIS MILITARY COLLEGE.

The Graduates of This Year—Address of General Moise.

WINSTON, N. C., June 5.—Special.—This was commencement-day proper at Davis Military College, and the exercises were of a high order, and creditably carried out.

The address by General E. W. Moise, of South Carolina, was a scholarly effort. He made an edifying and beautiful comparison between the characters of Napoleon Bonaparte and Robert E. Lee.

Diplomas were presented to the graduating class, composed of six members, by Rev. J. F. George, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church. One member of the class received the degree of C. E., three the degree of A. B., and two degree of B. S.

Three members of the class will have their names published in the United States Army Journal, for being distinguished in military science. Diplomas were presented to four graduates in the commercial department, two of these being Lieutenant D. H. Boone and Corporal G. M. Richter, of Virginia. The former was also awarded a declaimer's medal from the Washington Literary Society.

RALEIGH'S BUDGET.

Illness of Rev. Dr. C. T. Bailey—T. B. Reed Invited to Address the Colored People.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 5.—Special.—Mr. Samuel O. Bauersteld, of Portsmouth, Va., was married yesterday to Miss Ida Harding, of this city.

The North Carolina Industrial Association last night elected Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, to deliver an address here during the next agricultural fair of the colored people, which will be held the latter part of October.

Hon. Walter R. Henry, of Henderson, will deliver the opening address at the Teachers' Assembly, at Morehead City.

There are now 1,000 convicts at work on the four State farms.

Miss Frances Herbage, one of the faculty of Peace Institute last session, was yesterday married to Dr. C. J. Barber, of Auburn, N. Y.

Anderson Brown, and Whit. Ferran will be executed in Salisbury July 25th. This will be the first double hanging ever staining the record of Rowan county.

NEWPORT NEWS ACADEMY.

The Annual Commencement Exercises—A New Steamer.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., June 5.—The first annual commencement of Newport News Military Academy took place last night, in Johnson's Hall, and the exercises were of an interesting character.

Rev. W. R. Motley, pastor of the Christian church, offered prayer.

Cadets George N. Conway, Charles W. Hopkins, and Bruce Rayner read creditable essays. T. E. Hallett and H. W. B. Williams delivered orations, which were well received.

The literary address was delivered by R. M. Lett, Esq., a brilliant young attorney of this city, and was greatly enjoyed by the large audience.

M. B. Jones, who was recently elected commissioner of the revenue, has been served with notice of contest.

The new steamer, "Newport News," of the Norfolk and Washington Line, will probably start on her initial trip to-morrow.

DANVILLE NOTES.

The Troubles of the Principal of a Colored Night School.

DANVILLE, VA., June 5.—Special.—S. D. Mills (colored), principal of the Almagro Colored High School, was to-day found guilty of betrayal under promise of marriage, and given two years in the penitentiary.

The case of John E. Lewis, charged with perjury, is being tried. The testimony is all in, and the case will be decided to-morrow.

A team hitched to a spring wagon owned by H. O. Kerns, of Sutherlin, ran away in the streets this afternoon, and Mr. Kerns' son, Burton, was thrown from the wagon, and received quite serious but it is hoped not necessarily dangerous, injury.

The heated term was knocked out here late this afternoon by a magnificent rain.

A NEW COTTON FACTORY.

One to be Located Near Greensboro—Sale of a Tract of Land There.

WINSTON, N. C., June 5.—It was learned here to-night that the Cone Export Co. of New York has purchased from the North Carolina Steel and Iron Company a large tract of land near Greensboro, for which they are to pay $40,000, and will erect thereon a large cotton mill with a bleachery in connection with it. The plant is to be one of the most extensive in the South.

MR. BAILEY DEAD.

He Was One of the Most Prominent Baptists in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 5.—Rev. Christopher T. Bailey, the most prominent Baptist in the State, died this morning after a lingering illness of four months. Two years ago he was stricken with paralysis while pronouncing the benediction after the finest sermon of his life. He has been for several years editor and proprietor of the Biblical Recorder, the Baptist organ in this State.

He was born in Williamsburg, Va. He leaves a wife and four children.

Bethel Academy Commencement.

BETHEL ACADEMY, VA., June 5.—Special.—Rev. Dr. Bagly, chaplain of the House of Representatives of the United States, will preach the final sermon here Sunday evening. General Bradley T. Johnson, of Maryland, will deliver the address to the cadets June 12th, the day of the final celebration, when commissions will be awarded by the Commonwealth to six cadet officers, and prizes and honors generally will be distributed.

The commencement ball will be given in the new grand pavilion just finished on the night of June 12th. The competitive drill for the right of the battalion comes off June 7th.

A Surry Factory Burned.

WINSTON, N. C., June 5.—Special.—The tobacco factory of W. R. Doss & Co., at Copeland, Surry county, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was about $30,000, and insurance $18,000.

MR. MORTON'S REMOVAL.

CAUSES THAT INDUCED THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

Other Changes—Mr. Gresham's Successor, Prominent Possibilities, Judge Moran and Secretary Uhl.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President to-day removed from office C. B. Morton, of Maine, auditor for the Navy Department in the Treasury. His successor will be promptly announced.

Mr. Morton's tenure of office has been very precarious for the past six months. The causes that led up to the action taken to-day are connected with the appointment of the collector of customs at his home town in Maine. There were two candidates, both excellent men, it is said, and both well backed. A spirited contest norse, and Mr. Morton sided with the present collector. By agreement, the present collector was appointed, with the understanding that his chief opponent should be named as chief deputy. Mr. Morton, on behalf of the present collector, agreed to the agreement, which was never carried out.

THE OTHER CAUSES.

Other causes are assigned as leading reason to the present action, among these being Mr. Morton's interference as an officer of the Treasury in Maine appointments, generally against the well-known policy of the President that subordinates should not use their official position to further the aspirations of office-seekers. It is also alleged that Mr. Morton has written uncomplimentary letters about Mr. Cleveland, which have just come to light.

Mr. Morton was chief of the Bureau of Navigation, of the Treasury Department, during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. When seen this morning he professed to know nothing about his removal, but he has been busy in removing the private papers from his desk.

COLLECTOR MANOGU TO GO.

The President to-day called for the resignation of William H. Manogu, collector of customs at Georgetown, D. C., to take effect upon the announcement and qualification of his successor.

Some time since complaints were made and investigated as to irregularities in Mr. Manogu's business methods. The President has given no indication as to when he will announce the changes in his official family, and it is said that, granted he has determined upon what changes are to be made, he will not make the announcements for some little time out of respect to the memory of Secretary Gresham.

WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. GRESHAM?

The name of Judge Moran, of Chicago, which has been added to the list of possibilities for the office of Attorney-General, seems to have this basis of possibility behind it: Mr. J. W. Doane, of Chicago, a prominent banker, and vice-president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, has been in Washington several days, and is known to be a strong admirer of Mr. Moran. Mr. Doane was an intimate friend of Secretary Gresham, and accompanied the President and the Cabinet to Chicago on the Gresham funeral train. There have been some suggestions that Acting Secretary Uhl, of the State Department, with whom the President was brought into close relations during the illness of Mr. Gresham, and who took Mr. Gresham's place at the Cabinet councils during the latter's illness, may receive promotion to a Cabinet office. Mr. Uhl was a leading member of the Michigan bar before his selection as Assistant Secretary of State. He is a warm friend of Don M. Dickinson.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SCORES ONE.

Has Acquired Control of the Georgia Southern and Florida.

NEW YORK, June 5.—President Samuel Spencer says that the Southern railway has acquired control of the reorganized Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company by the purchase of a majority of the outstanding bond certificates of the reorganization committee. The line is most direct between the Ohio river and Southern Georgia and Central Florida.

The Georgia Southern and Florida has its terminus on the St. John's river, and exchanges business with the Plant system, Florida Central, and Peninsula, and other lines in Florida. Its control will materially strengthen the Southern railway in its traffic relations with all important Florida lines.

HE WAS A HIGH ROLLER.

Frank Blair, Charged With Child Murder in Texas, Well Known in Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 5.—Frank Blair, formerly of Asheville, reported in jail at Los Angeles, Cal., with his wife, charged with child murder, was one of this city's most popular young men. He is closely connected with several prominent families here. For years he was agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad here. His first wife died in Asheville three years ago. Blair married Miss Claudia Demens.

The Savannah Tragedy.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 5.—The coroner's jury to investigate the kill