NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWS NOTES GATHERED FROM VARIOUS POINTS AT RALEIGH.

The Legislature—The Richmond and Danville and the North Carolina Central—Recent Affrays, &c., &c.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., November 15.—Plans have been prepared and will be submitted to the Legislature for the extension of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh by the addition of wings running to the rear from the north and south fronts of the present building. More room for the insane is said to be absolutely necessary.

The Republicans had, as they openly announced, intended to secure control of the Independent and then of the lower branch of the General Assembly, and elect Richmond Pearson, of Asheville, Speaker. Pearson, who was elected as an Independent, writes to some warm personal friends here that he will act with the Democrats.

It was said here to-day by railway officials to be the belief of many persons that if the Richmond and Danville Company did not secure the extension of lease of the North Carolina railroad it would construct a line from Winston to Statesville, for which a charter is held, and also another line from Clarksville to Durham.

J. Melvin Broughton, of Raleigh, has been appointed general organizer of the Knights of Labor in North Carolina. He is prominent in the order, and was chosen to quite a high position at the General Convention at Richmond.

Later news about the shooting affair at Rocky Mount, in which Dr. Thomas Powell killed young William H. Sharp, says it is a case of murder. Powell had before this terrible affair killed two men, it is asserted, under the same circumstances. He was drunk, and was in a quarrel about the election. He has made his escape. It is said a party of his friends took him from Deputy-Sheriff Arrington as the latter was taking him to jail.

John Nichols, member of Congress-elect from this district, announces in his platform that he will support the Knights of Labor and their friends.

A report of the murder in Yancey county was made a few days ago. Later news as to the affair says that a middle-aged man named Pate was teasing a nephew aged fifteen years about a trivial matter. The boy became violently angry, and, drawing his knife, attacked his uncle savagely, stabbing him in the breast and causing almost instant death. The young murderer is in jail.

The field trials of bird-dogs at High Point this week will attract some sportsmen from this city. The trials begin Thursday. Next Monday is the great day, with 102 entries for the open-stake trial.

Senator Blair, in the course of his speech here, advised his negro hearers earnestly against emigration. Despite this advice, the negroes are preparing in the Charlotte section to go to California, and just before Christmas many intend leaving.

Two months ago the steward of Capital Club of this city was tried by the Superior Court for selling liquor in violation of the prohibitory law in force here. It was a hot case made up in a friendly way. Upon a sealed verdict Judge Phillips held that the steward could sell liquor to members of the Club for their own use and with no appearance of profit. The State took an appeal to the Supreme Court. The latter court this afternoon rendered an opinion—no Justice dissenting—reversing Judge Phillips's ruling and saying plainly that the sale by the steward of the Club of spirituous liquors to any of its members is a clear violation of the prohibitory law. This will be a bombshell among club-men

THE REFUNDING OF THE COTTON TAX.

Your correspondent had a conversation with Major S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was shown a letter from a very prominent gentleman of Alabama, which stated that very extensively-circulated petitions for the repeal of the cotton tax paid the United States in 1865-'68 were to be sent from that State, as well as all the other nine States which paid that tax, asking Congress to pass the law refunding it. The letter says the amount of the taxes so paid was $69,000,000. The idea advanced in the letter is that all the States "pool their interests," and go squarely before Congress with the demand. If the law is passed and the money refunded, the plan is to pay or refund the tax to the persons who paid it or to their legal representatives; the balance not so claimed within—say two years—to be applied by the States for educational purposes. The communication referred to estimates the amount thus uncalled for at $20,000,000 to $25,000,000, and desires the endorsement of the plan by the States and by their teachers, as well as all interested in education.

MAJOR FINGER'S VIEWS

of this scheme were expressed in his answer to the letter. He said he did not feel justified in endorsing the plan while the Blair bill was before Congress. He desired that to be first decided, and thought that the pushing of the proposed scheme might jeopardize the Blair bill. He expects the latter measure to pass as soon as it gets to a vote in the House.

THE BLAIR BILL AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Major Finger spoke very frankly and fully about the Blair bill. He said that the results of the late election were largely due to the failure of the Democratic House to pass that measure. In the Fifth district it was used as a special lever to move the people. It is, said Major Finger, a people's measure, and touches their pockets as well as their pride in the education of their children; it is, in fact, a measure which must be passed. What may be termed the "new South" wants it, and what may, with equal propriety, be termed the "new North" knows the "new South" merits it. The great majority of statesmen in the Democratic party believe it to be constitutional. Many people North say that as slavery was "a national sin," so the preparation of the ex-slaves for the duties of citizenship should be a national burden. This bill is, therefore, strange as it may seem, the last of the "war measures." These remarks of Major Finger express a vast mass of sentiment in this State, and perhaps in other southern States as well. It is evident that he expects the bill to come to a vote and to pass.

THE SOLDIER PENSIONERS.

General W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, has mailed all of the 2,127 pensioners their warrants for 1886. These are for $14.10 each. The pensioners, who embrace both wounded soldiers and the widows of soldiers, will be made glad by this distribution of the $30,000 annual appropriation. This is the second annual disbursement of this fund.

Arrested for Robbing the Mails.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, November 15.—George Colter, a newly-appointed postal clerk, operating on the St. Paul limited train between Minneapolis and Chicago, was arrested this morning by Inspectors Doubleday and Smith, charged with rifling the mails. Extensive thefts of valuable letters, principally those directed to M. A. Dauphin, of the Louisiana Lottery Company, had taken place of late, and a watch was set and decoys sent out. On November 3d twenty letters were found by the side of the track near Milwaukee, all directed to Dauphin. The currency and available money contents were abstracted, and express and post-office money-orders mutilated. On his person was found $9 in cash and decoy-letters mailed to Georgia on his train. Colter has been a month in the service.

Wholesale Discharge of Railroad Conductors.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, W. Va., November 15.—This morning the seven passenger-conductors of the Huntington division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad were dismissed from the services of the company. The cause for the dismissal is unknown. The vacancies thus created were filled by promotions of conductors of freight trains. Some of the men discharged had been in the employ of the company ten years, beginning as brakemen on freight trains. Last week five of the seven passenger-conductors on the Big-Sandy division were also discharged.

Failure of a National Bank.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 15.—The First National Bank of Pine Bluff, Ark., closed its doors this morning. C. M. Neel, the principal owner, has been a heavy operator in real estate and cotton, and owns the Swan Lake railroad. He explains that the suspension was caused by drafts of cotton-and commission-merchants not being honored. He is understood to possess large means, but nothing is as yet known as to the extent of his liabilities.

Crushed by an Avalanche of Logs.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 15.—A special to the *Advertiser* says: At Martin's Bridge, fourteen miles south of Greenville, a party of ten men were rafting logs to a creek, and had a number of other logs fastened with stakes some distance up the embankment. While all were busy at work the stakes holding the logs up the embankment gave way and the logs came crashing down the embankment with terrible force, running over, terribly mangling, and instantly killing S. L. Pinney, of Greenville, who superintended the rafting of the logs. Thomas Jones was terribly mangled, and has since died. The others escaped unhurt. Pinney was a prominent citizen of Greenville, between forty and forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. Jones was about nineteen years of age and unmarried.

BULGARIAN AFFAIRS.

The Plain English of It—Turned Over.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, November 15.—The *Standard* says the plain English of Count Kalnoky's declaration is that Russia shall not occupy Bulgaria. If she does she will have to reckon with Austria and England, and, in case of need, with Germany.

SOFIA, November 15.—Captain Nabokoff has been delivered to the Russian Consul at Bourgas.

OBJECTION TO PRINCE NICHOLAS.

LONDON, November 15.—Baron de Staal, Russian Ambassador, had a two hours' interview with Lord Iddesleigh, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to-day, and the reports of discord in the views of the two are revived. Later in the day Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister; Lord Iddesleigh, Foreign Secretary, and Count von Hatzfelt, German Ambassador, had a long conference with reference to the candidature of Prince Nicholas of Mengrelia for the Bulgarian throne. It is reported that England, Austria, and Germany object to Prince Nicholas.

RUSSIAN OPINION.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 15.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London is so full of insinuations that it must decline to notice it. The *Journal* contrasts the British indulgence of the Philippopolis movement of 1885 with England's attitude toward the Sofia movement of August, 1886, the former having been, declares the *Journal*, undoubtedly revolutionary, and in violation of the Sultan's rights and of the equilibrium guaranteed by the Berlin treaty.

The *Journal* also regrets the tone of the speech made by Count Kalnoky before the Austro-Hungarian delegations at Pesth Saturday last. "Every Government," that paper says, "is the best judge of its own interests; but when two neighboring empires wish to preserve accord they should regard each other's interests in a friendly and equitable manner." Count Kalnoky explains Austria's views, but we have yet to learn how it is proposed to reconcile those views with an exchange of ideas calculated to produce accord and with Russia's special position arising from the sacrifices she has made for Bulgaria. These questions belong to diplomacy, and, concerning them, we abstain from pronouncing judgment, in order to avoid envenoming the matter.

The *Novoe Vremya* and *Novosti* deprecate Kalnoky's speech, which they say is ambiguous and affords no firm guarantee of the maintenance of peace.

A BAD IMPRESSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 15.—In semi-official circles here Count Kalnoky's speech has made a bad impression. Russian diplomatic circles consider that Kalnoky had no right to refer to what Austria has done in view of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria, seeing that the Russian Government had never suggested the occupation of Bulgaria. Still the Government adheres to a pacific programme. Some of the eminent officials have advised the Czar to instruct General Kaulbars to adopt a less absolute tone to meet the friendly disposition of the Bulgarian Government. Meanwhile Russia will continue to disregard the acts of the Sobranje. Russia disapproves the candidacy of the Mecklenburg Prince or the Duke of Cumberland, and will await reaction in favor of Russia.

NULL AND VOID.

SOFIA, November 15.—General Kaulbars has declared the trial of the Bourgas plotters null and void.

Demanding to be Heard.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, November 15.—The Council of the Social Democratic Federation will send a letter to the Marquis of Salisbury demanding of him that he, as Prime Minister, receive a deputation of unemployed workingmen next Sunday afternoon and hear from them a statement of the reasons for Government assistance. The letter will give as a reason for naming Sunday for receiving the deputation that it is the only day convenient for the persons who will compose the deputation to wait formally upon the Prime Minister because they are compelled to spend all the other days of the week seeking work, and the document will caution the Premier from attempting to evade the deputation, and asking him to refrain from following this week his custom of going into the country on Saturday.

London Races.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, November 15.—The Derby November meeting race for the Chesterfield nursery handicap of a thousand sovereigns, for two-year-olds, distance about five furlongs, was won by Lourdes; Annamite second, Bridgman third. There were twenty-six starters. The betting before the start was seventeen to one against Lourdes, ten to one against Annamite, and four to one against Bridgman.

Protestants on Home Rule.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

DUBLIN, November 15.—At a meeting of the Protestant Home-Rulers of Dublin, Rev. Mr. McCutcheon, of Kenmar, presiding, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of home rule as the only measure that would benefit Ireland.

A Vienna Suicide.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

VIENNA, November 45.—A youth yesterday committed suicide by jumping from the spire of St. Augustine-Court church at a height of 115 feet.

River Po Overflowed.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

ROME, November 15.—The River Po has overflown its banks at Rovigo, flooding an immense area of country.

National Aid to Common Schools.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, November 15.—The meeting of the Committee on Federal Aid to Common Schools appointed in July last by the National Teachers' Association at Topeka and the American Institute of Instruction at Bar Harbor, which has been in session here for the past week, adjourned to-day to meet in Washington at the convention of State school superintendents in February.

The Committees discussed the Senate bill for Federal aid to common schools and voted a report favoring its principle, but no action was taken as to the special features of the bill. In accordance with the resolutions of the conventions at Topeka and Bar Harbor the Committees were so enlarged as to give each State and Territory local representation in the Convention at Washington.

A Faction War in Kentucky.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 15.—The *Courier-Journal* special says: The war in Perry county, Ky., between the French and Everson factions has broken out afresh. Almost every citizen of the county has taken sides with one or the other of these mountain merchant princes, as they are called. Both factions seem to have come to the conclusion that there can be no settlement except by extermination. Both are armed, and the first shot will bring about a general war. The feud dates back several years. They are rivals in business, and control the entire trade of several mountain counties.

Closed by Attachments.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—A special to the *Picayune* from Pickens, Miss., says: The large stores of Tucker, Sharp & Co., of this place; Sharp, Lucker & Co., of Vaughan's Station; and Sharp & Lucker, of Sharpsburg, were closed to-day by attachment. Short crops and bad collections are assigned as the causes of the failure. No statement has been made.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, November 16.—1 *A. M.—For Virginia, fair weather, slightly warmer, variable winds, generally southerly.*

For North Carolina and South Carolina, fair weather, slightly warmer, northeasterly winds.

The Weather in Richmond Yesterday was clear and cool.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday:

6 A. M.	40
9 A. M.	44
Noon	61
3 P. M.	59
6 P. M.	52
Midnight	43
Mean temperature	49 5-6

Has that Tom Cat scratched my darling's face? Rub it, Freddy, with Salvation Oil.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

A RESIDENCE BURNED—NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Death of Old Citizens—Impressive Jubilee Services—Kirmess Receipts—Personal Notes.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., November 15, 1886.

The residence of Mr. W. D. Walton, on Harrison street, was destroyed by fire this morning shortly after 5 o'clock. The origin of the fire while unknown is believed to have been the work of some malicious person, but of whom there is no suspicion. Mr. Walton's family have been visiting in the country for some days, but Mr. Walton himself was in the house, and was awakened from sleep by the smoke barely in time to make his escape. He had to be assisted out through his chamber window, time not even being afforded him to dress. The house was consumed and all the furniture therein, as well as the kitchen in the yard. The property was insured for $4,050 in the Williamsburg City Company, of New York, of which $2,000 was on the residence and the remainder on the furniture and kitchen.

DEATH OF OLD CITIZENS.

Mr. George V. Scott, aged seventy-six years, died to-day about 12 o'clock. He was one of our most honored and liberal-hearted citizens, and for over fifty years had been actively engaged in mercantile business here. During the past few months he had become so enfeebled that he was unable to leave his home, only occasionally to go to his office or to attend church. He was for many years a member and officer of the Washington-Street Methodist Episcopal church, and in all the walks of life bore the character of the conscientious Christian man and true gentleman.

Mrs. Hattie Randolph, a sister of the late Hon. R. K. Meade, for several terms a member of Congress from this district, died at her home in Greensville county on Saturday, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. She was widely-known and respected in this section.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The jubilee and forty-hours'-devotion services which were commenced at St. Joseph's Catholic church, in this city, yesterday, were very largely attended and of a very impressive character. Father O'Ferrall, the priest in charge, was assisted by Rev. Fathers Tierney and Williams, of Richmond. Father Tierney preached a sermon on "Indulgence," and the different forms of indulgence. The services at morning mass were marked by a procession of girls and boys, the scattering of flowers, &c. The floral decorations about the altar were beautiful and elaborate, and the display of banners was very handsome. The services will close to-morrow.

Mr. James Prentiss, of this city, while out hunting on Saturday, was painfully injured in both hands by the accidental explosion of the primer of his gun.

Several car-loads of emigrants have passed West through this city during the last two or three days, their destination being the coal-mines at Pocahontas.

The cornet has been introduced into the choir at the Tabb-Street Presbyterian church, and it is understood will be a permanency. This church has the finest organ in the city.

It is believed that the late Kirmess will net $5,000 or $6,000 to the fund for the building of the new Music Hall. Some $5,000 were sometime ago subscribed by our citizens for the same fund.

The colored driver for Mr. Ira Epes, of Prince George, whose disappearance was noted in this correspondence, turned up alive on Saturday, and dissipated all apprehensions as to foul play in the premises. It is stated that he took on a little too much liquor and got into trouble and became separated from his team, which was found in the road.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Rev. George L. Petrie, of Charlottesville, preached twice on Sunday at the Second Presbyterian church, in this city—each time to a large congregation. Mr. Petrie was for some years pastor of this church, and was exceedingly popular here.

Intelligence received to-day from Colonel Williamson Simmons, of Prince George county, represents his condition as very unfavorable, and the fear is expressed that his end is not far off.

A number of Presbyterian divines who attended the Synod in Richmond last week and a number of Methodist divines who are on their way to attend the annual Conference, which meets in Norfolk on Wednesday, were in our city to-day.

Rev. George Somerville, assistant rector of Grace Episcopal church, who has been in the lower counties for several days, returned home to-day. ROBIN ADAIR.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Clerk at the Navy-Yard Shot by a Citizen of Norfolk.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., November 15.—A shooting affray occurred in the navy-yard this afternoon that caused a considerable sensation. Mr. George Hill, of this city, accompanied by his eighteen-year-old daughter, went over to the yard in search of J. D. Potter, a young draughtsman in the steam-engineering department. They were shown to the office of the party they were in search of, and Mr. Hill called Potter to the door. After a short conversation Hill drew a revolver and shot Potter twice—one ball passing into the lower part of the bowels and the other through the right arm. Hill was quickly arrested by the yard watchman, and, with his daughter, confined in the guard-room, to be turned over to the United States Commissioner. Miss Hill was subsequently released. The surgeons of the yard looked after the wounded man and then sent him home in the ambulance. The shooting was on account of Miss Hill claiming that Potter wrote her insulting letters.

Death of a Citizen of Norfolk.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, November 15.—C. A. Newton, a prominent citizen of Norfolk, died suddenly this afternoon from paralysis. He was a brother of General Newton, of New York.

The Valley Railroad.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

STAUNTON, VA., November 15.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Valley railroad was held here to-day. The report of the president showed the gross earnings of the road to be $115,000, with expenses amounting to $88,000. The prospects for the coming year are bright. Samuel Spencer, president, and the old board of directors were reelected.

TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Address of the Central Labor Union of New York.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The following address has been issued by the Campaign Executive Committee of the Central Labor Union of this city:

HEADQUARTERS CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CENTRAL LABOR UNION,
141 EIGHTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY,
November 13, 1886.

To Organized Labor Throughout the United States, Greeting:

The great moral victory which we have won in New York by the polling of 68,000 votes for the Labor candidate in the campaign begun by the Central Labor Union, and the congratulations which the men of New York have received from all parts of the country encourage us to believe that it is now within the power of organized labor to begin a national movement that shall carry to triumphant success the great principles on which industrial and political emancipation must be based. This campaign has shown us that, in spite of all differences and divisions, it is possible to unite the political power of labor upon a platform confined to fundamental principles. What we have done in New York has been accomplished in the face of greater obstacles than exist anywhere else throughout the country. We see that it is only necessary to improve our organization here to carry this city, and we believe that a general organization must result in the formation of a national party that will sweep the country. We call upon organized labor throughout the country to form political associations in each locality, based upon these principles and having a view to political action, local and general, when the time for it shall come. It is proper that organized labor, wherever it exists, should take the initiative in this movement; but it is our opinion, confirmed by our recent experience, that the most effective organizations for political action are to be formed outside of labor associations, though as far as possible animated and controlled by their members. In this way we may avoid any conflict with the rules and regulations that forbid political action on the part of associations primarily designed for industrial purposes, and may bring into our ranks a large class now outside of labor associations, but whose sympathies are thoroughly with us and may secure that organization by election districts which is necessary to efficient political work. This is the course we have resolved to adopt in this city, and we commend a similar course to our brethren throughout the land. It is not our desire to interfere in any way with existing labor organizations, or to divert any energy from their extension, but we believe the time has come when for the accomplishment of its purposes Labor must step in the political arena and, rallying all the forces that are upon its side, make an open fight for the assertion of those equal rights which the great charter of American liberty guarantees to us all, but which both the great political parties have heretofore ignored. The difficulty which everywhere confronts us in our efforts to raise wages and secure leisure is the existence of an impoverished mass, forced by their necessities to accept work on any terms. Until we can lessen the intensity of that struggle for existence which makes so many men and women ready to do anything to provide the mere necessities of life, the work of our labor associations must be conducted under tremendous disadvantages. Men who cannot find employment are everywhere a force which those who oppose us utilize to resist our just demands. It is therefore necessary that we should make war upon the great wrong which causes poverty—a primary injustice which makes the land on which and from which we must all live the exclusive property of individuals, and denies the rest of us the right to live and to work unless we pay blackmail for the privilege. We therefore ask you to everywhere form political associations, based upon the principles set forth in our platform, and through the Central Committee, which has been appointed for that purpose, to put yourselves in communication with other similar associations throughout the land. The work which we ask you to undertake is, in its preliminary stages, mainly educational. We wish to see formed all over the country open associations or clubs, which, by means of reunions, lectures, debates, dissemination of literature, and comparison of opinions, shall prepare the way for such a political union as will result in the formation of a national party powerful enough to rewrite the laws and carry into execution the popular will.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN MCMACKIN, Chairman.

The Chicago Packers and Strikers.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, November 15.—At an early hour this morning the late striking employés of the packing-houses assembled at the respective headquarters indicated in the sheriff's order yesterday and applied for employment. The crowd was orderly and perfectly quiet. The foremen of the different houses selected such men as they required at once and the remainder departed, evidently satisfied that they would be taken back as soon as the houses were in full running shape again. The number of old men reemployed this morning is between 1,200 and 1,500. Advices just received from the yards indicate that no difficulty between the old and new employés is anticipated.

The question as to what extent the old employés shall be given precedence over the new is liberally discussed. At the packers' meeting yesterday afternoon the situation was discussed in the light of the strike being declared off. All took Powderly's order calmly, but were plainly gratified by it. All, however, were unanimous in the declaration that no new man should be discharged to make room for an old one. The determination was also expressed that only those should be taken back who were desired by their employers. "There is not room now for all the old men," said Mr. Hately, after the meeting. "I have some new men who are about equal to the old, and besides there are not enough animals on hand to start up with a full force. It will take me several days to get ready for complete work." Other packers expressed like opinions, and while all said they would cheerfully take back all of the old men they could use, none of them believed that many of them would be immediately wanted.

All the strikers taken back are compelled to sign a paper in which they agree not to leave their work without giving their employers two weeks' notice. On the other hand packers agree not to discharge any of their men without giving them two week's notice. To still further bind the men to the agreement, each one is required to deposit $50 with his employer, this sum to be gradually taken out of their wages.

Contrary to expectation the day at the stock-yards was more quiet than any for several weeks. All told about 10,000 ex-strikers made formal application for work. Not over 10 percent. were given immediate employment. The indications this evening are of a decidedly peaceful character. No disturbances have been reported. Thirty-five imported men at Armour's resigned this afternoon, and were furnished an escort of troops to the depôt. The men were hooted on the way, but there was no demonstration of violence. The strikers who have returned to work have already begun to make it very unpleasant for the new men in a quiet manner. No overt act could be charged, but numerous little things occurred this afternoon calculated to harrow up feelings without furnishing a real pretext for complaint. If things remain as quiet to-morrow General Fitzsimmon says he will recommend to the Governor that the troops be withdrawn on Wednesday or Thursday.

In Favor of the Choctaws.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, November 15.—A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of the Choctaw Nation against the United States. The suit was brought in order to obtain a judicial settlement of all the existing claims of the Choctaw Nation against the United States Government. The court, in a long and carefully-prepared opinion by Justice Matthews, holds that the Choctaw Nation is entitled to a judgment against the United States for the following sums: First, $2,981,247, subject to a deduction of $250,000 paid under the act of 1861; second, for unpaid annuities, $50,449; third, for lands taken in fixing the boundary between the State of Arkansas and the Choctaw Nation, $68,102. The judgment of the Court of Claims is, therefore, reversed, and the cause is remanded to that court with instructions to give entire judgment in conformity with this opinion. Chief-Justice Waite read a dissenting opinion.

A Civil-Service Question Decided.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, November 15.—Thomas J. Harris, one of the employés of the custom-house, was reexamined recently with a view to promotion. Notwithstanding the fact that his percentage was the highest, the promotion was given to another man as an "honorably-discharged soldier," to whom, it was claimed, the law gives this preference. Harris wrote to President Cleveland to know why he had been set aside by a man far below him in the civil-service examination. The case was referred to Collector Magone, who in turn referred it to the Civil-Service Commission. Yesterday their decision was received. They are of the opinion that the preferences are for admission to classified services and do not extend to promotion therein. They hold that in a competitive examination for promotion in the civil service those graded the highest in the register should in all cases be the first certified to the appointing officer.

Indiana Cattle Plague.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 15.—Secretary Metcalf, of the State Board of Health, has returned from the cattle-plague districts of Clinton, where, in connection with Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, he made a thorough investigation into the disease. Dr. Salmon says it is not pleuro-pneumonia, but verminous bronchitis, which is very contagious and frequently fatal. A *post-mortem* in each case disclosed thousands of small, hair-like, white worms, from one to two inches in length, in the bronchial tubes. The infected cattle are quarantined, and it is thought the disease will be checked.

Death of Judge Shaw.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Judge Alfred Shaw died suddenly this evening, aged fifty-seven years. During the Republican administrations in this State, from 1864 to 1874, Judge Shaw held many positions of honor, trust, and profit. Some months ago Judge Shaw was assaulted in his bed, receiving two severe cuts on his forehead with some blunt instrument. Dr. Hierr thinks that these wounds were the primary cause of his death, though he had apparently entirely recovered from them, and he was on the streets as usual until today, when he was stricken with apoplexy.

Base-Ball.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, November 15.—The Joint-Rules Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. G. Spalding, John T. Rogers, of Philadelphia, and John B. Day, of New York, representing the National League Base-Ball organization, and Messrs. Zack Phelps, of Louisville, O. B. Caylor, of Cincinnati, and William Barnie, of Baltimore, representing the American Association, began its meeting at the Tremont House this morning to arrange a set of playing rules that will be agreeable to both organizations, and do away with the system now in vogue.

JUSTLY INDIGNANT.

SYRACUSE RESENTS THE "SUN'S" TELEGRAM ABOUT MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

No Question Raised About Her Reception—A Cordial Welcome and a Sleigh-Ride.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 15.—There has been much indignation expressed in Syracuse to-day among the citizens and its society representatives over a dispatch printed in the New York *Sun* yesterday and dated here, which misrepresented the attitude of Syracuse society toward Miss Winnie Davis. From the first there has been no question as to the propriety of her being entertained here by the old friends of her father's family, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Emory. This view of the attitude of society people is confirmed by interviews with society leaders this afternoon by the *Dispatch* correspondent. That there has been or is any such feeling in society respecting Miss Davis's visit as is described in the dispatch to the *Sun* is emphatically denied; that the presence of Miss Davis was discussed at last week's teas in any such manner is denied by the ladies who were present. The right of Dr. and Mrs. Emory to entertain Miss Davis is not questioned, either from a social or other standpoint; and Syracuse society desires to do all that is possible to show its esteem and cordiality for them and their guest. Your correspondent has been assured that Miss Davis was not at all nervous, as was stated by the *Sun*, about the reception she was to meet in the North, and has had no occasion to be so since her arrival in Syracuse. Dr. and Mrs. Emory have enough friends to make her stay pleasant, and they have not been obliged to ask any one to receive Miss Davis. The tone of the *Sun's* article is peculiarly offensive to Syracusians of the social world.

MISS DAVIS'S FIRST SLEIGH-RIDE.

The New York *World's* Syracuse special of Sunday says: Miss Winnie Davis is getting a very cordial reception in this city. She has planned to remain here till about December 1st, when she will leave for New York and Richmond for two or three weeks, returning to remain with Dr. and Mrs. Emory until the latter part of January. Miss Davis appeared in public for the first time here on Friday evening, occupying a box at the Wieting Opera-House. Last evening the president of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Hamilton S. White, caused a test fire-alarm to be turned in for the entertainment of Miss Davis and her friends. She was very much interested by the intelligence of the horses, and asked many question concerning them. On Tuesday evening Miss Davis will attend a dancing party given by Mrs. Ellis in honor of the advent of her daughter into society. Arrangements are making for a grand ball the evening after Thanksgiving, at which the distinguished southern girl will be present. Before her return to New York she will take her first ride on a toboggan slide. The heavy fall of snow on Friday night gave her an opportunity to take her first sleigh-ride, which she seemed thoroughly to enjoy.

This morning Miss Davis attended services at St. Mary's new Cathedral with Dr. and Mrs. Emory. Two theatre parties have been arranged for this week in Miss Davis's honor, when she will see Robert B. Mantell in "Tangled Lives," and hear "Don Cæsar" by the McCaull Opera Company.

CALLED BY HER DEAD LOVER.

Strange Circumstances Preceding the Death of a Young Girl.

[Salt Lake Herald, November 3d.]

A few days ago we chronicled the death of Miss Athallah Gilbert, of South Cottonwood. At the time of the announcement there were reports current that some events out of the ordinary were connected with her decease, but at that time there were no means of ascertaining the particulars. Yesterday, however, Mr. James Gilbert, the young lady's father, and several other Cottonwood people were in the city, and from them a reporter learned the facts which follow. All the names mentioned are those of responsible and well-known citizens, and, unreal as the narration sounds, there can be no doubt of its authenticity.

The young lady was sixteen years old at the time of her death, and appears to have been possessed of one of those warm, lovable, bright, and even-tempered dispositions which endear the owner to every one with whom she comes in contact. Though so young, she took a busy part in all church duties, and in improvement associations and the Sunday school her name always had a prominent place. Some three or four years ago she formed an intimacy with a youth named John Cunliffe, the son of a neighbor, and despite the tender years of both, they became strongly attached to each other, and provoked no end of comment at their old-fashioned devotion and steadfast affection for one another. The state of affairs continued until the girl was fifteen years old, when the association was rudely broken by the death of young Cunliffe. He lost his life from the kick of a wild horse about a year ago. When the intelligence was brought to Miss Gilbert her father says it gave her a shock from which she never recovered. She almost sank beneath the blow, and at his funeral her paroxysms of grief were so violent that it was feared her reason would depart. In time, however, she resumed her accustomed duties; but it was evident that the blow she had sustained had sunk deep into her life. She seldom roused herself from a deep lethargy of sadness, and day by day her color and strength and the freshness of youth seemed to be ebbing away. A few months ago she alarmed her sister by telling her that "John" had visited her chamber and had told her that she must prepare to come to him. She manifested no fear; but, according to her sister, had told him that she could not leave her parents, but he had only said again that she must come. Once again, later, she told her sister that he had come to her with the same message, and she had now evidently given up desiring to remain, as she told her sister how she wished to be dressed at her burial, and whom she wished to dress her. Soon after that young Cunliffe's father came to Mr. Gilbert sorely disturbed, and told him that one morning as he was lying down his son had come to him and stood at the foot of his bed. His father had asked him what it was that he desired, and he replied: "I came to see you, father. I am staying at Gilbert's, and I am going back there now. I have been there ever since I left you. Where else should I be?" Mr. Gilbert attempted to reason the old gentleman out of his notion, but he insisted that it was no dream or vision, but that his son had actually visited and spoken to him, and that in broad daylight. In the mean time Miss Gilbert continued to maintain that her last day was approaching, and no amount of persuasion seemed to shake her belief. One week ago last evening she and her parents were attending a birthday-party at a neighbor's. Miss Gilbert was sitting at the lunch-table chatting with some companions, when, without a word of warning, she fell to the floor motionless. Her father and mother raised her, and both said her heart had ceased to beat. Their cries and lamentations and their frenzied attempts to arouse her, they state, rallied her for a few moments, and she was hurriedly conveyed home, where she expired shortly afterward, leaving her friends almost stupefied with grief. Her funeral was one of the largest convocations of mourners ever seen in that locality.

DOWN A ROPE LADDER.

Two Murderers Escape from the Newcastle Jail—A Hole in the Ground.

A Wilmington (Del.) special says: Theodore Becker and Adolph Kettner, two murderers, escaped from the Newcastle jail early Sunday morning. The escape was made about 2 o'clock with outside help, but was not discovered until 6 o'clock, when Edward Wilmot, in passing the jail, saw the rope-ladder down which the murderers escaped dangling from the wall. He immediately notified Sheriff Ford. That official's term expires to-morrow, and he had removed his family to Wilmington some days ago, while he had temporary quarters at a neighboring hotel. A hasty examination showed that the two men, who were locked in the same cell on the ground-floor, had, with the aid of a small iron shovel, dug a hole about two feet in diameter several feet below the surface of the ground, and there removed enough of the foundation-stones to give them an easy exit. The hole in their cell was immediately behind the beds, and when they left they took particular care to cover the hole. Outside help was evidently at hand, as they scaled the thirty-foot wall with a rope ladder skilfully made. They have not been heard from since their departure. Mrs. Becker, who has been conducting her husband's saloon since his imprisonment, sold out her lease on Wednesday last for $700, and gave the money to her husband on Saturday. She is now being shadowed by detectives, as it is thought that the couple might escape to Germany by taking a steamer at Baltimore or New York. The men are both Germans, and both keep saloons. Kettner killed Patrick O'Brien on June 25, 1884, and on November 24th of the same year was convicted of murder in the third degree and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Becker shot a young man, Horace Lee McGinniss, on August 23, 1885, and was sentenced to three years from December 12, 1885. Kettner is about five feet ten inches tall, weighs 180 pounds, of dark complexion, with short, black, full beard, and has heavy features, noticeable among which is a prominent chin. Becker is a short, thick-set man, about five and a half feet tall, light complexion, and wears a goatee and moustache. A reward of $100 each has been offered by Sheriff Ford.

HELD BY A WOMAN'S HAND.

Mrs. Greene's Power Over a Railway System.

An Atlanta (Ga.) special says: There is no longer any doubt that General E. H. Alexander is in the race for the presidency of the Central railroad system. His friends are organized, determined, and confident. It is said that the block of stock owned by Mrs. Greene, of New York, will control the election this year, as it did when General Alexander was beaten before.

A curious story is told about the control of this stock. Mrs. E. H. Greene, the richest woman in America—perhaps the richest woman in the world—owns $600,000 worth of Central railroad stock. She is in the attitude of a guerilla so far as the warring factions are concerned. The Raoul-Alexander fight two years ago was so close that Mrs. Greene, with 6,000 shares, held the balance of power and could name the president. Overtures were made to her for the power to vote the stock. At least, it is said, Mr. Raoul's friends paid Mrs. Greene $40,000 in cash for the privilege of voting her stock at the January election. The proxies thus bought elected Mr. Raoul and defeated General Alexander.

It is still further said, though perhaps on less certain authority, that when the Greene proxies were secured by Mr. Raoul's party, bets amounting to $50,000 were made with a prominent gentleman in Augusta who was a friend of General Alexander and who believed that Alexander would control the stock.

It is understood that Mrs. Greene's stock holds the balance of power in the present fight. She declines to sell the proxies of her stock, but wants to sell the stock itself. She has priced it at 125. The market price of the stock is about 100. It has ranged from 90 to 105 for the past few months. The $40,000 received by Mrs. Greene for the proxies of her stock two years ago was equal to a 5 per cent. dividend. If she can force a sale now at 125, or $125,000 above the market price of the stock, it would represent its value as a voting factor in the coming race. It is rumored that it has been purchased at this price, though whether by Raoul or Alexander is not known.

Among the points made against Mr. Raoul by those who are supporting General Alexander is the charge that the road is run in the interest of Savannah, and not of Savannah at large, but of half a dozen citizens or so. Another point is that the monthly earnings of the road are not published under the Raoul *régime*, and that the stockholders are thus unaware as to what the road is really doing, and are unable to properly value their stock. The stock has been forced down to sixty-five cents during the present year and is now selling at 105. The stockholders claim that if they were kept acquainted with the monthly earnings of the company such fluctuations of the stock would not be poss