AGAIN PANICKY

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET EXPERIENCES ANOTHER DROP.

A Rush to Sell—A Weak and Excited State of Things Generally—Important Losses.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, December 6.—The stock market to-day was again panicky, and in the two hours of business there were large transactions and decided losses in all active stocks, although the market retained its narrow character and the general list was comparatively neglected, and only one of the inactive stocks—Illinois Central—showed any material movement during the day, although many sold at prices much lower than those of a few days ago. The opening plainly showed none of last evening's firmness, but was made on large business at from ¼ to ½ per cent. lower than last night's figures.

A RUSH TO SELL.

There was a perfect rush of short sales in the leading stocks, and undoubtedly large blocks of long stock came upon the market. Gould stocks were pressed for sale with special vigor. All the western roads suffered severely. After the first drop there was a halt in the downward movement, but the selling was soon resumed, and upon the issue of the bank statement the selling again assumed the proportions of a semi-panic. Traders covered to some extent in the last few minutes upon the heavy selling and succeeded in making a slight rally from the lowest prices in some cases.

THE CLOSE DECIDEDLY WEAK.

The close, however, was still decidedly weak, with most stocks at the lowest figures of the day. The important losses for the day are as follows: Missouri Pacific, 5½; Union Pacific, 5; Rock Island, 3; Northwestern, 3½; sugar, 2½; Western Union, 2½; St. Paul, 3½; Atchison, Chicago gas, Lackawanna, and Northern Pacific preferred, 2¼; Burlington, 2½; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 1½; Pacific Mail, 1½; New England, 2; Lake Shore, 1½, and others smaller amounts. Sales of listed stocks, 200,000 shares; unlisted, 11,000 shares.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money.—Exchange active, excited, and weak at 4@6%. Money easy at 4@5; last loan at 5. Sub-Treasury balances—Coin, $144,127,000; currency, $4,811,000. Governments dull but steady; 4's per cents, 121½; 4½'s, 145 bid. State bonds entirely neglected.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	103
Class B, 5's	108
North Carolina consol 6's	(ex. int)124
North Carolina 4's	97
North Carolina Browns	99
Tennessee 6's	(asked)103
Tennessee 5's	(asked)105
Tennessee's settlement	69⅞
Virginia 6's	(bid) 50
Virginia 6's, consols	47
Northwestern	98
Northwestern preferred	125¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	127¾
Erie	17⅞
East Tennessee railroad	6⅝
Lake Shore	103¾
Louisville and Nashville	68⅞
Memphis and Charleston	30
Nashville and Chattanooga	(ex. div.) 90
New Orleans Pacific 1st mortgage	85
New York Central	98⅝
Norfolk and Western preferred	51⅝
Northern Pacific	19⅝
Northern Pacific preferred	57⅝
Pacific Mail	28⅝
Reading	39
Richmond and West Point Terminal	14⅝
Rock Island	66
St. Paul	46⅞
St. Paul preferred	102½
Texas Pacific	12⅝
Tennessee Coal and Iron	30⅝
Union Pacific	40⅝
New Jersey Central	90
Missouri Pacific	56⅝
Western Union	74
Quicksilver-Oil Trust certificates	13⅝
Brunswick	15
Mobile and Ohio 4's	59
Silver certificates (Western National Bank New York certificate issued on deposit of bullion)	103¼

THE BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Weekly bank statement: Reserve, decrease, $4,812,000; loans, increase, $1,921,400; specie, decrease, $3,820,300; legal-tenders, increase, $794,600; deposits, decrease, $1,634,000; circulation, decrease, $8,800. The banks now hold $2,428,600 less than the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

MRS. WILSON'S AWFUL DEATH.

Enveloped in Flames, She Was Burned Alive—To Marry a German Baron.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 6.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, wife of Mr. Jackson Wilson, who lives at Burdette, ten miles east of the city, was burned to death yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Wilson was going about her household duties as usual, her husband being at work in a cornerib near the house. While passing by the fireplace Mrs. Wilson went too close to a burning stick of wood and her dress caught fire.

PANIC-STRICKEN.

She tried to smother the flames, but failing in this she became panic-stricken and rushed from the house into the yard. Her screams attracted the attention of Mr. Wilson, who was horrified to see his wife running about in the open air completely enveloped in flames. Several of the neighbors came up at the same time, but before any assistance could be given Mrs. Wilson she had fallen insensible to the ground.

TERRIBLE AGONY.

Nearly every particle of clothing she wore had been burned off, and blackened masses of it adhered to her flesh. Her fingers were burned, her body was a mass of blisters, and her face was drawn out of all shape by the fire. She was carried into the house, and death soon released her from her sufferings.

A FUTURE BARONESS.

Cards of invitation were issued to-day to the marriage of Miss Maggie McDowell and Baron von Maltzahn, of Germany. The marriage will take place at 2 P. M. on Tuesday next, the 9th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Rebecca McDowell, mother of the bride-elect. Baron von Maltzahn landed in New York several days ago and is expected to arrive in the city to-morrow. The Baron met Miss McDowell during her residence of several years abroad.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

A Specific Appropriation to Be Urged—Doughton for the Speakership.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., December 6, 1890.

The State Board of Agriculture has adopted a resolution urging upon the Legislature in the strongest terms the need of a State commissioner of immigration and asking for a specific appropriation to meet the expense of its maintenance. The board, having no funds for the purpose, did not elect any one to the position. The office has been vacant since Mr. Peter M. Wilson resigned it some months ago.

THE DYING GRANGE.

At Patecasi next Tuesday the State Grange meets in annual session. Senator Willis H. Williams, its master, says the alliance has drawn away nearly all its membership, leaving now barely 1,500, where two years ago there were 12,000. The grange will, however, maintain its organization.

ASSIGNED.

William C. Upchurch, who for over half a century has been a merchant here, assigned yesterday evening. He is engaged in a small way in the grocery trade and his assets and liabilities are not stated.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

It is stated to-day that Richard A. Doughton, of Alleghany county, will come here with the most strength for the speakership of the House. His principal opponents are T. G. Skinner, T. H. Sutton, and R. B. Peebles.

TWO GIN-HOUSES BURNED.

Low Prices for Products, but Labor Plenty and Money Easy.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

SCOTLAND NECK, Dec. 6, 1890.

The gin-house of Dr. W. L. Lawrence, in Edgecombe county, was recently burned with sixteen bales of cotton. The cotton belonged to colored people, and it was hard to account for the fire.

On Thursday night of this week the gin-house of Mr. Reuben Saunders at Mildred, Edgecombe county, was burned with eight bales of cotton. It was thought that a spark of fire had been dropped in a basket of cotton from a pipe by some one smoking. There was no insurance.

The crops on the uplands are mostly gathered, and the farmers are ready to begin preparations for a new crop. There is great depression among them in consequence of low prices.

RUNNING SUCCESSFULLY.

The knitting-mills are running successfully, and people are moving into town from different quarters. The laboring people are finding plenty to do and money is easy with them.

Your correspondent was told by a gentleman from Person county that the DISPATCH is read with more interest than any paper that reaches that section.

Rev. Dr. J. D. Hufham has just returned from Edgecombe county, where he went to perform the ceremony at the marriage of Mr. John Wimberly, a rising young farmer of that section, to Miss Jeannette Williams, of Tarboro'.

OUTSPOKEN.

The Tarboro' *Banner* is the only Democratic paper in the State that is outspoken against the nomination of Cleveland in 1892. It says such nomination will prove disastrous to the party and the country.

THE HOTEL.

The stockholders in the Scotland Neck Hotel Company held their first annual meeting yesterday. The Treasurer reported the company in good condition and the building nearly completed. The Board of Directors for the next year was elected as follows: N. Biggs, Dr. W. R. Wood, W. A. Dunn, A. McDowell, and J. H. Futrell. Mr. N. Biggs was then re-elected president of the company and Mr. A. McDowell was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The building will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January, and will be a very valuable addition to the progress of the town.

A CALL.

Rev. J. D. Hufham, pastor of the Baptist church at this place, has received a unanimous call to the church at Tarboro', and it is probable that he may accept.

Mr. W. W. Kitchen, of Roxboro', is on a visit to his father, Hon. W. H. Kitchen. He says that Person county has enjoyed a great Democratic victory and that it will hold it.

LOST EVERYTHING.

A few days ago a colored man named Copeland, near Whaleyville, Va., left his house and went to a store to purchase goods with his wife, and fire catching from his kitchen consumed his entire household possessions. He was well-to-do and had saved up a living from his hard earnings.

The telegraph line from Windsor to Hamilton, which has been out of use for some time, is now in good repair.

Newspaper Consolidation.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WINSTON, N. C., December 6.—This afternoon J. O. Foy, proprietor of the *Twin-City Daily*, of this city, purchased the *Western Sentinel*, the second oldest paper in North Carolina, and will consolidate the two.

THE SPOTSYLVANIA AFFRAY.

Details of the Difficulty Between Major Ashby and Dick Hazlegrove.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., December 6.—The particulars of the cutting affray yesterday in the county and mentioned in to-day's DISPATCH were obtained late this afternoon, and are as follows: Major W. W. Ashby while going along the road was overtaken by a man named Dick Hazlegrove, hailing from Richmond, but who is at present staying in the county. When Hazlegrove had overtaken him he asked Major Ashby where he was going, and in reply was told to Mr. Charles Andrews's. He then asked Major Ashby if he could go along with him, and his consent being readily given they both started down the road together. They had not gone far, however, as Mr. Ashby claims, when without any provocation, Hazlegrove dealt him a severe blow on the head, knocking him down, and for a few moments he was senseless. When he recovered Hazlegrove was on top of him, and a wrestle then ensued, during which Major Ashby succeeded in getting from his pocket a pen-knife, with which he nearly severed Hazlegrove's right wrist, and which made him relinquish his hold. Both men then got upon their feet, which resulted in Major Ashby being again knocked down, but this time he recovered himself quickly, and rising cut Hazlegrove in six other places, one of which reached nearly from ear to ear. The last one caused him to drop upon the ground, where he was left by Major Ashby, who started for his home, but being considerably bruised up and wearied by the conflict, stopped with a neighbor and reported the difficulty.

HE TURNED UP.

A party then went in search of Hazlegrove, but he could not be found. Several hours afterwards, however, he returned to the court-house, where he was taken charge of by the Sheriff and his wounds dressed. A preliminary examination was held and Hazlegrove released, Major Ashby not appearing against him on account of his preparing to leave the county.

HE MAY MARRY THE GIRL.

Sentence in the case of John Lewis, who was found guilty by the jury for seduction and his punishment fixed at two years in the penitentiary, has not yet been passed by the Judge. It is more than probable now that he will marry the young girl, although yesterday she positively refused to do so. Her name is Miss Eva Dunway.

THE REAPPORTIONMENT BILL.

One Member to Each 173,901 of Population—The States to Gain by It.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, December 6.—It is understood that the Republican members of the Census Committee have reached an agreement upon the reapportionment bill based upon the representation of 356 members of the House. The present House consists of 332 members. This understanding has been arrived at after mature consideration and consultation with the party associations on the floor. The ratio of representation is one member to each 173,901 of population. This is about the lowest number which will permit each State during the next decade to retain its present membership.

THE STATES TO GAIN.

States which will gain in representation are: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 3; New Jersey, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 2; Washington, 1, and Wisconsin, 1, or 24 in all. It is not at all likely that any anti-gerrymander features will be incorporated in the apportionment bill. There is considerable divergence of opinion as to the advisability of doing this, and in the opinion of some members it is doubtful whether Congress can enact any provision that will effectually check gerrymandering.

A meeting of the Census Committee will be held next week, and it is expected that the bill and report will be presented to the House by the end of the week and that before Christmas action will have been reached by the House.

A little singular—Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain, costs only 25 cents.

HOME RULE IS SAVED

"THANK GOD," EXCLAIMS THE GRAND OLD MAN.

The Parnellites Split—Parnell Becomes Violent—He is Vigorously Denounced by McCarthy fils—Foreign Notes.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, December 6.—At a meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons Barry, Sexton, and Healy made a determined attempt to bring about a final settlement of the question at issue. They insisted that there be an immediate division of members on the main question before the meeting—namely, the retirement of Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the party. Finally Sexton gave Parnell his ultimatum, to the effect that if a decision on this question was delayed by the Chairman (Mr. Parnell) after 6 o'clock this evening a majority of the representatives of the party would hold a meeting of their own and depose him from office.

A SCENE OF EXCITEMENT.

A scene of great excitement followed this announcement. At 2:45 o'clock a recess was taken for half an hour. After the recess Abraham moved that Parnell vacate the chairmanship of the party. Mr. Parnell refused to allow the motion to be put, whereupon McCarthy, followed by forty-four other members, left the room.

At 3:15 the members reassembled. A strongly-worded letter from Archbishop Walsh was read demanding Parnell's removal. The reading of this letter produced a marked effect.

John O'Connor moved the adoption of a resolution declaring that Gladstone's letter was not satisfactory and that Ireland required assurances regarding the constabulary and land questions. The motion was seconded by Kenny. Then followed Abraham's motion, Parnell's refusal to put it, and the withdrawal of the dissentients.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

An exciting incident arose from Parnell's refusal to put Abraham's motion. As a written resolution to the same effect was being handed in by Justin McCarthy, Parnell leaned across the table, struck McCarthy's hand, seized the resolution, and tore it to pieces. Justin Huntley McCarthy, a son of Justin McCarthy, rose from his seat and denounced Parnell as the insulter of his father and an enemy to his country. He declared that he had hitherto acted with Parnell, but that henceforth he would repudiate him. The defection of the younger McCarthy has raised the total number of anti-Parnellites to forty-five.

"THANK GOD! HOME RULE IS SAVED."

The opponents of Parnell who withdrew met immediately in another room, elected Justin McCarthy chairman and unanimously adopted the following resolutions: We, members of the Irish Parliamentary party, solemnly renew our adhesion to the principle, in devotion to which we have never wavered, that the Irish party is and always must remain independent of all other parties.

Further we declare that we will never entertain any proposal for settlement of the home-rule question except such as satisfies the aspirations of the Irish party and the Irish people.

The resolutions were proposed by Timothy Healy and seconded by Sexton. The result was immediately communicated to Gladstone. Upon learning what had been done Mr. Gladstone exclaimed: "Thank God! Home rule is saved."

After the withdrawal of McCarthy and the other anti-Parnell members the supporters of Parnell adopted resolutions expressing regret at Mr. Gladstone's refusal to state his views on the questions submitted to him and then ratified the election of Parnell as chairman.

The McCarthy party are now preparing a manifesto to the Irish people.

GLADSTONE TO THE NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, December 6.—Gladstone in his letter to the Nationalist meeting acknowledges the receipt of the two resolutions adopted by the Irish caucus, and says: By the first resolution the subject of our correspondence is entirely detached from the connection with the conversation at Hawarden. In the second I am requested to receive a deputation, which, besides stating the party's views, is to request an intimation of my and my colleagues' intentions regarding the details of the settlement of the land question and the control of the constabulary. I have not yet had an opportunity to consult my colleagues regarding such a declaration of intention on two out of the many points which may be regarded as vital to the construction of a good measure for home rule. The question raised by the publication of my letter to Morley was a question of leadership, which, separate, has no proper connection with home rule. I cannot undertake to make any statement of our intentions on these or any other provisions of the home-rule bill in connection with the question of leadership.

WHEN THE QUESTION IS SETTLED.

When the Irish party settles this question, belonging entirely to their own competence, in such a manner as will enable me to renew my former relations with the Irish party, it will be my desire to enter without prejudice into the confident communication such as heretofore occurred, as occasion may serve, upon all amendments of particulars and suggestion of improvement in any plan for the measure for home rule. I assure you that it is my desire to press forward at the first favorable opportunity a just and effective measure for home rule. I recognize and early seek to uphold the independence of the Irish, no less than that of the Liberal party. I acknowledge with satisfaction the harmony prevailing between the two parties since 1886.

A MEASURE OF HOME RULE.

When the present difficulty is removed I know of no reason to anticipate its interruption. From what has taken place on both sides of the channel during the past four years I look forward with confidence, as do my colleagues, to the formation and prosecution of a measure which in meeting all of the just claims of Ireland will likewise obtain the approval of the people of Great Britain, still at all suitable times the prize privilege of free communication with the Irish nation. Finally, I should remind you of my declaration, that apart from the personal confidence there is but one guarantee that can be of real value to Ireland. It is that recently pointed out by Sir William Vernon Harcourt in his letter of December 2d, when he called attention to the unquestionable political fact that no party nor no leaders could ever propose or hope to carry a scheme for home rule that did not have the concurrence and support of the Irish nation. With this statement of my views and those of my colleagues, I anticipated that you would agree with my opinion that there would be no advantage in a further personal interview.

O'CONNOR'S MOTION.

Before the scene between Parnell, McCarthy, and Abraham John O'Connor moved that the meeting regrets and calls the attention of the country to the fact that, though the original resolution was altered to meet Gladstone's objections to the negotiatoe, he still refuses to confer with the party unless Parnell is removed. After the withdrawal of Mr. McCarthy and his associates this motion was adopted.

From the Irish Envoys.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, ILL., December 6.—The Irish envoys left for New York this afternoon. Shortly before their departure Mr. Dillon, on behalf of himself and his fellow-envoys, made the following statement to an Associated Press reporter: "We have up to the present time maintained silence and abstained from inviting any expression of opinion on the situation at home out of respect for the deliberations of our colleagues. We have to-day received assurances that the Parliamentary Fund Association of New York, otherwise known as the Hoffman House Committee, which raised $300,000 and turned it over to Mr. Parnell personally at the time of the last general election, heartily endorses our action, and that the municipal council of the League in New York also support us."

THE BAYONET BILL, AGAIN.

Further Opposed by Mr. Gray in the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1890.

The election bill was taken up, and Mr. Gray resumed the floor.

Mr. Hoar asked unanimous consent to have a reprint of the bill, the sections in the original bill and in the Senate substitute to be in parallel columns.

The motion gave rise to a long discussion, in the course of which numerous and somewhat variant explanations were given by Republican members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections as to the action of the majority on what is known as the domiciliary provision of the bill. While there had been a general consensus of opinion yesterday that the committee had agreed to eliminate that provision, and that its appearance in the bill was the result of a mistake on the part of clerk or printer, there was to-day an entire change of opinion, and a long time was spent in trying to explain the matter and make it clear.

TELLER COMES OUT FROM AMONG THEM.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Teller, a member of the committee, stated that when the bill was reported he had reserved the right to vote against it if he saw fit and to vote for any amendment to it which commended itself to his judgment. Some portions of the bill he endorsed and some portions of it he did not endorse. He trusted that some of of its objectionable features would come out of it before the bill came to a vote. If not, he should exercise the right (as he always had exercised it) to vote according to his judgment and conscience.

THE BILL IN ITS ORIGINAL DEFORMITY.

Mr. Vance, a Democratic member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said that his recollection was that no part of the House bill had been struck out by the committee, and he recalled what he had said to the committee that he wanted the bill to appear before the American people in the beauty of its original deformity, so that if anything was struck out of the bill it was struck out by the majority in private session. "I was not there and cannot testify as to what was done, for I 'stand not in the counsels of the ungodly.'" [Laughter.]

A TOWER OF BABEL.

Mr. Daniel referred to the statements of the members of the committee as a tower of Babel, about which there was nothing but confusion. The bill, he said, should be referred back to the committee so that the dish could be properly compounded, and the committee should itself ask to have the bill recommitted so as to have an opportunity to revise the work so imperfectly done.

MR. GRAY PROCEEDS.

It was half-past 3 o'clock when Mr. Gray was able to proceed with his argument, no agreement having been arrived at as to the reprinting of the bill. He read from a report in the New York *Herald* of October, 1872, of a hearing before Chief-Supervisor Davenport as an illustration, he said, of what the domiciliary clause meant when interpreted by those who would be appointed to administer it by the Chief Supervisor of a State. He spoke of the "unanimous protest" made yesterday against the domiciliary clause, only one Senator (Mr. Edmunds) thinking it worthy of being considered in a law entitled "To prevent force and fraud at elections for Representatives in the House of Representatives."

Mr. Hoar: And have no law?

NO LAW TO INTERFERE WITH FREEMEN.

Mr. Gray: And have no law at all to interfere with the freemen of the States in the performance of the great function of sending representatives to Congress. What has come over our history? What transformation has taken place in this country of late years? Why is the intimation made that the blood has turned back in our veins, and that we do not possess the civic virtue and courage and manhood and honesty to perform this great function a free people?

After some further remarks in this strain Mr. Hoar suggested an adjournment, as Mr. Gray desired to go home to Delaware this evening, and after a short executive session the Senate, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

FOR VERIFYING THE REGISTRATION.

Mr. Evarts: As this is a practical measure, will the Senator from Delaware give to the Senate some notion of what method he would provide for verifying the registration? What method has the Senator to suggest?

Mr. Gray: That question is not very hard to answer. My method would be to trust the people of the State, as they have been trusted for one hundred years of our history. My method would be to instill and encourage confidence in the capacity of the people to manage and control their own affairs, including the management and control of their own elections. My method would be not only to refuse to pass the measure now before the Senate, but to wipe from our statute-book the whole chapter concerning the elective franchise.

TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS

The Amount of Increased Circulation in the Next Week.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The standing offer of the Treasury Department to redeem bonds of 4½ per cent. loan at par, and interest to maturity, has so far failed to secure their presentation in sufficient quanity to prevent an increase of the surplus. The Secretary of the Treasury has therefore issued a circular inviting proposals for the sale to the Government of five millions of 4 per cent. bonds, offers of which may be made until the above amount is obtained. The payment on accepted bonds will be made at the nearest sub-Treasury. The redemption of 4½ per cent. bonds will continue as heretofore until further notice.

Funds have been deposited by the Navy Department to the credit of the disbursing officers for the quarterly payments and during the week ending December 11th $21,000,000 will be paid out on account of pensions. This, together with $5,000,000 to be paid for bonds under the above call, will make $26,000,000 to be put into circulation within the next week or ten days.

Postmaster Convicted.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., December 6.—Josiah Stancill (white), ex-postmaster at Selma, who was arrested one year ago for embezzling the contents of registered letters at the Selma post-office, was to-night convicted in the United States Court for the Eastern district of North Carolina. Sentence will be pronounced next week.

Special Sale of Handsome Furniture.

Finding ourselves too much crowded with goods for the holiday season we offer great bargains in Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, Hall, and Office Furniture. Novelties in Fancy Rockers, Desks, Tables, Rattan and Reed Goods, handsomely finished in old oak, mahogany, and walnut. Call early before the choice is gone. CHARLES G. JUNGKENS, 323 east Broad street, corner Fourth street.

THE ALLIANCE MEN.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE CONVENTION IN OCALA.

A Storm-Cloud Bursts with Suddenness and Uproar—The Macune-Polk-Livingston Investigation, Again.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

OCALA, FLA., December 6.—The alliance met at 9:30 this morning. A resolution was offered by Governor-elect Buchanan, of Tennessee, to amend the Ocala platform adopted yesterday so that the President of the National Alliance shall not have power to suspend the editor of any alliance newspaper organ which advocates any policy or any measures in violation of said platform. Mr. Buchanan says this gives too much authority to the President and would be a dangerous precedent to establish. The amendment was discussed at length and referred to a committee, which will probably report action before the noon adjournment.

A STORM.

OCALA, FLA., December 6.—The National Alliance adjourned just before noon to-day with the resolution on furnishing a roster of sub-alliance secretaries still under discussion.

When the meeting was called to order at 3 P. M. nobody expected a continuance of this debate or any final disposition of the matters under consideration during the forenoon. A storm-cloud mean while had been gathering, however, and everybody was waiting to hear it burst. It related to the Macune-Polk-Livingston investigation, and it burst with suddenness and uproar.

LOADED WITH INDIGNATION.

President Hall, of the Missouri Alliance, got the floor, and he was loaded to the neck with indignation, which subsequently found vent in a written protest which he held in his hand against the report of the Committee on Investigation submitted and adopted yesterday. He proceeded to read from manuscript his reasons for not signing that report, but he had hardly read the opening sentences when Macune's friends, through Delegate Wynn, of Kentucky, objected to Hall's stating his reasons on the ground that his previously-formulated objections were in the nature of a minority report, which he had now forfeited his right to make by reason of the convention's final action on the majority (or regular) report of the committee.

SHARP-SHOOTING AND EXCITEMENT.

A cross-fire of objections and demands ensued, during which there was a good deal of sharp-shooting, and the excitement arose to the highest pitch. While the debate was at its highest, Dr. Macune got the floor and said if Hall's report was read he should certainly claim the right to offer testimony in rebuttal on the floor of the convention. As he sat down, a dozen members clamored for recognition, and without getting it, demanded in loud voices an investigation of the most searching character, Macune's friends in the mean while using every art of the politician and parliamentarian to choke off the whole business and to proceed with the order of the afternoon.

WANTED THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Those of the anti-Macunites who managed to make themselves heard said that if there was "a cat in the bag" they wanted it let out. They demanded again and again that Hall's report be read, Messrs. Wade of Tennessee and Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi, fairly howled for the report, the latter, who is a typical Mississippian and wears a Prince Albert coat of Confederate gray and a big, light-colored slouch hat, vociferating wildly and never permitting the opposition to silence his demand, so a vote had to be taken and the reading of the report was ordered by a big majority amid cheers and shouts.

HALL'S REPORT READ.

As soon as Mr. Hall arose from his seat the troubled waters again subsided, and in the most dignified manner and amid foreboding silence he proceeded to say that he had refused to sign the report of the Investigating Committee for the following reasons: First, because it censured President Polk for writing the Norwood letter, a censure which was unjust to Polk for various reasons; second, because it exonerated Macune, although Macune had openly admitted before the committee that he had gone to Georgia and formed a combination among the alliance men in the interest of Pat. Calhoun for United States senator; because Macune had also admitted that Calhoun had loaned him (Macune) $2,000, and because Macune had further admitted that he remained sixteen days in Georgia lobbying for Calhoun's election; third, because Macune had admitted before the committee that he had for the past year travelled on transportation furnished him by the West Point Terminal Company.

THE QUESTION OF LOAN.

With reference to the loan of $2,000 from Calhoun it was alleged that Macune admitted before the committee that he gave as security therefor an order for $2,000 on the National Alliance treasury. Proof had also been adduced as to the policy of the *National Economist* and the Georgia Alliance, the former being in the interest of corporations and monopolists. This change from the former policy in favor of the farming interests had been gradual, but ultimately so marked as to have practically confirmed the suspicion of outside financial influence at that time. Other proofs as to lobbying and several minor charges had also been presented. The reading of this document produced profound sensation in the convention hall, and in a few seconds another scene of wild excitement was being enacted.

POLK AND LININGSTONE.

It was a fight between Polk and North Carolina backed by their friends on the one side, and Macune and Livingstone, and Georgia and their friends on the other. Page, of Virginia, made a desperate effort even after the reading of this document to get the whole matter squelched, and the Polk faction fought lustily for an exposure of everything that the delegates had a right to know. Finally, as a sort of compromise, Livingstone secured the adoption of a motion making the continuance of the investigation the special order for 8 P. M. At noontime it was hoped that the matter could be patched up in some way.

A NATIONAL CONTEST.

As soon as quiet was restored the convention listened to the report of the committee, to which had been referred that portion of President Polk's annual message suggesting a national legislative council to consist of the presidents of all the alliances with the national president as chairman *ex officio*. The report was in favor of this and was adopted by the convention. The Committee on the President's Message, with reference to salaries, reported in favor of making the President's salary $3,900, with travelling expenses, out of which he must pay his private secretary, and in favor of fixing his official residence in Washington. This report was also adopted.

Action in both instances was in direct opposition to the recommendations of Macune in his official report.

Conversation about the lobbies of the hotels during supper was entirely absorbed by the discussion of the Macune matter, which had been a bombshell in the deliberations of the convention. President Polk and other prominent members were appealed to recommend that at the evening session the press representatives be admitted to the convention, but they were obdurate and rigid. Instructions were issured as to secrecy to the Press Committee of the alliance.

HALL'S MANIFESTO.

Macune was asked at supper-time by the Associated Press representative with reference to the outcome of Hall's manifesto. "It will amount to nothing. The council will not recede from its action of yesterday. If anything its exoneration of me would be complete. This whole matter is the work of one man, and why should he be permitted to stir strife and retard the important business of the convention simply to gratify his own spite and hatred? The whole thing amounts to nothing, and the convention will so decide."

THE FEELING IN KANSAS.

As indicating the state of feeling in Kansas over the third-party conference numerous telegrams of congratulation have been received to-day by General John H. Rice from prominent citizens there identified with the People's party. R. B. Frye, the secretary of the Citizens' Alliance of Fort Scott, says: "The Citizens' Alliance of Fort Scott congratulates you on the efforts to form a national party. May God crown your efforts with success. Amen."

A NATIONAL TICKET.

Starke, another prominent peoples' party man, says the Citizens' Alliance is in line for 1892 and will blaze away and rally for a national union ticket. Those having this call in charge are circulating it industriously, and to-day succeeded in securing the signatures to it of fifteen out of the sixteen colored alliance State delegates now here. E. S. Richardson, of Georgia, alone refused to endorse the movement. This practically commits the colored alliance men in fifteen States to the third-party project.

CLOSE ON MONDAY.

President Polk, in a short interview to-night, expressed it as his opinion that the National Alliance could hardly close its deliberations before midnight next Monday. This is generally predicted by the members. Very little important business has so far been transacted.

A POLK AND MACUNE COMPROMISE.

As was partially expected a compromise between the Polk and Macune factions was effected during the supper hour. As soon as the convention was called to order Colonel L. L. Livingstone arose, and said that, at the request of members of the alliance, President Hall, of Missouri, had agreed to withdraw his explanation of his reasons for refusing to sign the committee report yesterday. This, it is said, was done in the interests of harmony. Then Dr. Macune arose to a question of personal privilege and addressed himself briefly to the convention. He denied the truth of some of the statements in the papers read by Hall, but his language was moderate and temperate. He sat down amid great applause.

OF THE SAME OPINION STILL.

Then President Hall, of Missouri, said: "While I withdraw the written explanation for the sake of harmony and peace I do not change my original opinion."

This speech was greeted with hisses, and by some with applause as well.

The remainder of the evening session was devoted chiefly to routine work. Before adjournment, however, both President Polk and Dr. Macune were presented with canes on behalf of the National Alliance delegates. Colonel Livingstone made the presentation speech in the first instance and Mr. Winn, of Kentucky, in the latter.

ENDORSED.

Just as the evening session was about to adjourn to Monday the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That we endorse the *National Economist* and the many actions of Brother C. W. Macune and his associater in said paper, and will do all we can to urge them onward in the good work of education.

MR. POWDERLY'S ADDRESS.

OCALA, FLA., December 6.—At noon to-day the alliance delegates marched in a body to the Exposition Hall, where over 2,000 people had assembled to hear the speeches of distinguished visitors. Director-General Long introduced T. V. Powderly, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, as a leader in the great reform movement and a speaker of national renown. Mr. Powderly said he had never addressed himself to just such an audience as this before, and he hoped they would carry away his words and think about what he had said if he gave them any new ideas to think about.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT JOHN DAVIS.

Mr. Powderly was followed by John Davis, congressman-elect from Kansas, who spoke chiefly on finance, following out the line of argument pursued by him and others during the People's campaign in Kansas. While Mr. Davis was speaking Powderly was shown about the Exposition building by George W. Wilson, president of the Semi-Tropical Exposition Company, and at the completion of his inspection of exhibits, etc., he asked permission to say a word or two more.

MR. POWDERLY TELLS A STORY.

This was granted, and coming again to the front of the platform he said: During the New Orleans Exposition in 1885 it was charged by newspapers at the North that the old Liberty Bell, which had been carried there from Philadelphia, was draped with Confederate flags; that the bands never played "Yankee Doodle" and the "Star-Spangled Banner," and that everything was suggestive of the South rather than of a reunited country. I inspected the old Liberty Bell myself, but found it filled and covered with beautiful flowers of the South, and just now I asked President Wilson, Have you nothing here in all this collection suggesting the Lost Cause—no relic of the rebellion?

THE WAR FORGOTTEN.

He scratched his head and answered: Well, really, we had forgotten that, and I believe you have. I see nothing here but this banner of your own State and the flag of the Union, no music but that of union and fraternity, and no relic of sectionalism or hate. I believe you have forever buried all that, and that your attitude here to-day and all your purposes are a living protest against what incendiary politicians charge against you for their own base purposes.

THE PAST PUT BEHIND.

You have put your past behind you. You have trampled disloyalty under your feet, and where you have trodden it under have sprung up the orange tree and flowers, emblems alike of industry and peace. No matter what politicians may say, we of the two sections are together again, and together we will fight monopoly.

Cheers from 2,000 throats greeted Mr. Powderly's closing words, and men and women stood upon benches and tables and waved hats and handkerchiefs, while the band played Yankee Doodle. This ended the forenoon exercises of "Labor Day."

AN UNDERCURRENT OF DISSATISFACTION.

It has been a recognized principle of the Farmers' Alliance from the very first that its organization should not be used by its members for gaining any political advantage, and President Polk in his annual address dwelt strongly on this point, insisting that the acceptance of an alliance office should debar a member from becoming a candidate upon any political ticket, and *vice versa*. Since yesterday's election there has been a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the action of several prominent alliance men for accepting alliance office while holding or having been elected to a political office. A leading alliance man of national reputation said to the Associated Press representative to-night: "Alliance people are subject to the same infirmities as other people." There is a strong cross-current here in the criticism of the election of National Alliance officers yesterday.

MARKS-BAIN TRIAL.

D. A. MARKS TESTIFIES REGARDING THE LETTER TO BAIN.

He Describes the Tragedy and Relates the Story of His Daughter's Wrongs—She Was Sometimes Flighty—Adjourned.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

HICKSFORD, VA., December 6.—In the Marks-Bain trial a motion having been made to introduce Mrs. Bain again for the Commonwealth was agreed to by counsel on both sides. The Court, however, overruled the motion, and thereupon Mr. McKenney rested the case for the Commonwealth. The defence then called D. A. Marks, father of Carleton Marks, to the stand.

THE ORIGINAL LETTER.

The witness was shown the original letter and identified it; said it was written in accordance with the advice given him by Judge Wellford, of Richmond; that he went there specially to advise with him, and having received this advice returned with his friend, Dr. Devaney, to Wakefield, and that night secured the services of Judge Shelton to assist him in preparing the note sent to Bain; could not write it himself because he was excited and nervous. Carleton was at Wakefield awaiting his return, but knew nothing of the trouble or the object of his visit.

SOMETHING HAS HAPPENED.

He told of meeting Devaney and Lynch on their return; said he saw Bain and his wife on the way to his house, and exclaimed, "My God! why did you let them go there?" heard the pistol-shots and said come and go back with me, I fear something has happened; put his horse in a run and was among the first to arrive at the scene of the homicide. Witness here described the position of the parties who were there.

BAIN'S ASSAULT.

He denied the statements made by several of the witnesses of the Commonwealth; told of the time his wife first communicated to him what Sallie said of Baine's assault; declared he would kill Bain on sight; sent and borrowed a gun, and then reflecting did not use it, but took her advice and the advice of friends and went to consult Judge Wellford. He carried a written statement to the Judge of Sallie's wrong. Upon returning home he called on Dr. Devaney, his family physician, and Dr. Nicholson, a justice of the peace, to examine Sallie and see if her mind was in such a state as to enable her to make a clear statement.

SOMETIMES FLIGHTY.

Sallie was sometimes flighty when she had fever, and she had been unwell for several days. Witness said he didn't tell Judge Wellford of the state of his child's mind, and showed him no certificate of her mental condition from his physician, Dr. Devaney.

MR. BISHOP'S TESTIMONY.

Albert Bishop next made his