THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER, 14,222. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1897. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

ADOPTS THE BUDGET.

The Common Coun il Passes It With Slight Amendments.

MUST LIVE WITHIN OUR INCOME

Members Pledge Themselves to Do This During This Year.

MANY APPROPRIATIONS REDUCED.

Everything Based Upon the Estimate of Receipts, $1,352,849—Another Report from the Special Accountant.

Last night's meeting of the Common Council was the most interesting and important that the lower branch has held this year. The budget, making appropriations to the city departments for the fiscal year 1897, was submitted by the Finance Committee, and, after much debate, and some slight changes, was adopted.

Another feature of the meeting was the report of the Special Accountant upon the weighmasters of the First and Second markets, the Water Department, and the Committee on Improvement of James River.

The session was characterized by breezy, businesslike discussion, and, although it lasted until midnight, a great volume of business was transacted.

It was nearly 8 o'clock before a quorum of members had assembled in the chamber, but the adjournment of some of the Council committees released several members, who hurried into the chamber, and the body was called to order. Those present were: President Caskie, and Messrs. Blanks, Bloomberg, Briggs, Cottrell, Foster, Gunst, Harrelson, Hobson, Hawkins, Jones, King, Garber, Miller, Mosby, Noble, Pollock, Rountree, Stokes, Tanner, Walke, Wallerstein, Whalen, Williams, Witte, and Woody.

There came from the Committee on Streets several unimportant recommendations, and the Committee on Relief of the Poor presented its plans and recommendations in regard to the proposed annex to the City Almshouse, in order to accommodate there the colored paupers of the city. When Clerk August had finished reading the papers, Mr. Cottrell, chairman of the Committee on Relief of the Poor, stated that, after consultation, a few minutes previously, with several members of that committee, he would ask to have the papers recommitted, which was done, without objection.

SPECIAL ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT.

The Committee on Finance sent up a great batch of documents, the first of which to be presented to the Council was the report of the Special-Accountant, Carlton McCarthy, touching the weighmasters of the First and Second markets, the Water Department, and the Committee on James River Improvement. Following is the full text of this report:

Richmond, February 16, 1897.

To the Committee on Finance:

Gentlemen,—Since my last report, and under instructions from your chairman, I have examined the books, papers, etc., of the weighmasters at the First and Second markets, the Water Department, and the Committee on Improvement of James River. I have also had a full and satisfactory conference with the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The Weighmaster of the First Market, pursuing a long-established custom, has been crediting his patrons, until there was due the city in fees some twenty and odd dollars. I required the amount to be paid into the Treasury at once, and instructed the Weighmaster to require cash hereafter, as the law requires.

The accounts of the Weighmaster at the Second Market, which I examined for about two years back, I found to be in all respects satisfactory. But the receipts at the Second Market, including full credit for all weighing done there for the city, do not pay the cost of the service by $336 per annum.

I found the vouchers, accounts, etc., of the Water Department in a satisfactory and creditable shape, and need only to refer to a former report on this department and call attention to the suggestions then made.

I found a great improvement in the minutes of the Committee on the Improvement of James River, and the vouchers and the accounts in satisfactory shape. One voucher, amounting to $14.75, dated February 1, 1886, and paid June 4, 1886, contained items, purchased in connection with the transfer of the Dredge Admiral Newport to Norfolk, which include: Cigars, $2; whiskey, $1.50; beer, $2; beef tongue, $1.50; lemons, 15c.; cheese, $1.25; olives, 35c. Total, $8.75.

THE SINKING FUND.

In a former report, dated October 20, 1896, I called attention to certain matters concerning the management of the sinking fund, and recommended that the Board of Commissioners of that fund should be enlarged to five members, and presented an ordinance to carry the suggestion into effect. The Council passed the ordinance, and subsequently elected two new members to the board. When the board met to seat the two new members I was present by invitation, and laid before them the conclusions I had reached after serious consideration of the charter and ordinances, and the condition of the fund. I fully and frankly expressed my objections to the past conduct of the affairs of the fund, and as fully urged the necessity for an immediate and radical change in the policy, methods, and accounts of the board. I also insisted upon the immediate settlement of any loan made to the general fund contrary to the limitations in the use of the fund set out in the charter. The board unanimously agreed to the propriety and justice of the criticism made upon the past methods of the board, and resolved that hereafter the law, as defined in the charter and in the ordinances should be rigidly executed, and every interest of the fund sacredly guarded.

It is not necessary, or desirable, that I should go into details here, as the matter has since been publicly argued. The details can be communicated in a future report if that is desired by the committee or the Council.

SHOULD MAKE ANNUAL REPORTS.

I deem it my duty, however, to call attention now to the fact that the city ordinances require the Board of Commissioners to make an annual report to the Council. The section reads: "Section 13. On or before the first regular meeting of the City Council in February of each year, the board shall make a report to the City Council of their proceedings during the previous year, forwarding therewith copies of all reports made to them during such year by the Auditor and Treasurer."

I do not find that such a report is made, and mention the fact, because the reports of the Treasurer and Auditor concerning the fund, while they give the receipts and disbursements, do not inform the Council concerning the nature of the transactions, which produce the receipts and necessitate the disbursements. The report required by section 13, chapter 18, of the City Ordinances, would give this information and its omission is therefore, important. Very respectfully,

CARLTON MCCARTHY,
Special Accountant.

The Annual Budget Presented.

The budget, cancelling unexpended appropriations for the fiscal year 1896 and making new appropriations to the various departments, etc., for 1897, was presented at this point. It provides for the expenditure of exactly the amount of the estimated receipts, $1,352,849, as follows:

1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Richmond, That all unexpended appropriations, as well as all balances in excess of appropriations, standing on the books of the Auditor at the end of the past fiscal year (except such as apply to coal for Ladies' City Mission, $1,000; coal for Women's City Mission, $500; Lee Monument Grounds, $42.06; Streets Engineering Department, special, $100; culverts, $10,225.56), shall be considered as cancelled, and the Auditor is hereby directed to balance his books accordingly.

2. There shall be appropriated from the funds and resources of the city for the year ending the 31st day of January, 1898, the following sums, and for the purposes mentioned; and the said sums shall not, in any case, be increased or added to, except by a vote of two-thirds of the whole Council in favor of such increase or addition, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays—viz.:

On Account of	Appropriated 1897.
Interest and redemption	$ 453,000 00
Balance due sinking fund	70,000 00
Assessment of taxes	6,500 00
Assessment of public improvements	1,250 00
Collection of taxes	8,500 00
Collection of delinquent taxes	3,000 00
Charities:	
Almshouse expenses	13,900 00
Almshouse pay-roll	8,300 00
Almshouse, poor of city	7,012 00
Almshouse, construction	1,000 00
City Morgue	100 00
College Dispensary	1,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary	500 00
Female Humane Association	375 00
Friends Colored Orphan Asylum	750 00
Home for Incurables	270 00
Homeopathic Free Dispensary	200 00
Ladies' City Mission	200 00
Old Dominion Hospital	250 00
Pickett Camp	200 00
Retreat for Sick	450 00
Richmond Male Orphan Asylum	950 00
Richmond Industrial Home	150 00
Spring-Street Home	200 00
R. E. Lee Camp, C. V.	1,000 00
Sheltering Arms	500 00
University College of Medicine	500 00
Virginia Hospital	250 00
Woman's Christian Association, Kindergarten	550 00
Cemeteries:	
Oakwood, expenses	700 00
Oakwood, pay-roll	2,970 00
Pay-roll River View	1,685 00
Improvement River View	500 00
Shockoe Hill, expenses	50 00
Shockoe Hill, pay-roll	1,680 00
St. John's, expenses	200 00
St. John's, pay-roll	684 96
City School Board:	
General expenses	10,372 00
Pay-roll	100,000 00
City Police:	
Contingent	1,000 00
Pay-roll	95,777 50
Patrol wagon	2,250 00
Courts and juries	7,000 00
Coroner's inquests	2,500 00
Contingent fund	7,059 68
City jail—guarding, &c.	547 56
Discount and interest	15,000 00
Elections	3,000 00
Electric light	31,600 00
Fire Department:	
Expenses	17,180 00
Pay-roll	67,250 00
Fire insurance	250 00
Fire Alarm:	
Construction	1,500 00
Expenses	2,000 00
Pay-roll	3,660 00
Gas-Works:	
Coal account	24,000 00
Oil account	31,000 00
Extension	5,000 00
Expenses	7,500 00
Lamp-lighting	1,000 00
Pay-roll	55,000 00
Grounds and Buildings:	
Expenses	11,570 00
Pay-roll	19,335 00
Health Department:	
Expenses	6,000 00
Pay-roll	33,000 00
Crematory expenses and pay-roll	2,500 00
Improvement Shockoe creek	9,232 36
James-River improvement	9,000 00
Markets:	
First—Expenses	2,250 00
Second—Expenses	2,300 00
Third—Expenses	700 00
Mechanics' Institute fund	5,000 00
Military:	
First Virginia Regiment Volunteers	1,600 00
Richmond Light Infantry Blues	1,000 00
Pay of judges	5,900 00
Salaries	27,942 50
Stationery and printing	3,200 00
Streets:	
Engineer's Department, pay-roll	11,110 00
Generally	30,000 00
Hands and carts—Expenses	4,075 00
Hands and carts—Pay-roll, roller and crusher	15,000 00
Paving sidewalks	3,000 00
Paving alleys for owners	3,000 00
Sewer connections	500 00
Secret-service fund	500 00
Taxes refunded	1,000 00
Water-Works:	
Construction	13,000 00
Expenses	800 00
Marshal Reservoir	1,500 00
New Reservoir	2,100 00
Water Department	9,350 00
Pump-houses	20,000 00
Purchase of water-meters	15,000 00
Total	$1,352,849 00

Provided, that the foregoing appropriations to charitable institutions and military organizations shall be paid in quarterly instalments, and that the quarterly pyments of the foregoing appropriations of $750 to the Friends' Colored Orphan Asylum; $375 to the Female Humane Association; $950 to the Richmond Male-Orphan Asylum; $450 to the Retreat for the Sick, and $500 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, shall authorize the Council Committee on Relief of the Poor to place and keep in each of said institutions, without any additional charge to the city, a number of children or adults, not exceeding five, to be selected by said committee from such as may be from time to time admitted to the City Almshouse; and in case of the refusal on the part of any of the above-named institutions to receive and keep any child or adult selected, the appropriation to such institution shall be withdrawn and the payment thereof shall cease upon the order of said Committee on Relief of the Poor, addressed in writing to the Auditor of the city; except that in consideration of the increased appropriation to the Richmond Male-Orphan Asylum the number may be increased to seven.

It is further provided that no department of the city shall expend during the first half of the fiscal year a sum exceeding one half of the amount appropriated for the fiscal year.

3. That the amounts here shall be deemed to be the limits of the amounts expended by any committee or head of department, respectively; except that by such transfers as are authorized by the rules of the Council, any particular appropriation may be enlarged, and that for any debt created by any committee or head of department, in excess of the appropriation, the city of Richmond shall be held in no wise responsible.

4. All ordinances and resolutions in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

5. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Accompanying the ordinance was a statement of the receipts of the city from all sources during the fiscal year 1896, and the estimated receipts for 1897. This was prepared and presented by the City Auditor, Mr. Edward J. Warren, and showed that the total estimated receipts for 1896 was $1,299,970, while the receipts actually were $1,357,033. The estimated income for 1897 is $1,352,849. The statement was, except as to estimated receipts for 1896, as follows:

Account.	Receipts 1896.	Estimate 1897.
Taxes	$912,720 18	$887,500
Licenses	51,738 16	56,000
Redeemed lots	14,863 67	15,000
Gas	168,504 91	183,529
Delinquent gas	2,254 67	2,000
Coke, &c.	2,958 37	5,000
Water rents	138,789 78	140,000
Water rents—delinquent bills	160 35	
Paving bills	302 62	
First Market	9,441 32	9,000
Second Market	7,652 41	8,000
Third Market	974 31	1,000
Seabrook's Warehouse	1,800 00	1,800
Fines and penalties	4,796 85	5,000
Oakwood Cemetery	2,504 02	2,500
Shockoe Cemetery	305 50	300
River-View Cemetery	1,731 71	1,800
Wagons	13,574 00	14,000
Hacks	1,200 25	1,200
Buggies	129 11	100
Street-cars	6,453 58	10,000
Dogs	2,916 00	2,900
Goats	111 00	120
Bitches	516 00	500
Hawkers	100 00	50
Shows	75 00	100
Telegraph and telephone poles	1,470 00	2,000
Pipe connections	1,821 74	1,500
Incasing pipes	65 25	
Almshouse	172 33	
Board of Health	542 77	500
Fire alarm	342 00	
Street—opening	282 15	
Water-Works	606 73	600
Roller and crusher	1 00	
New Reservoir Park	383 37	350
Contingent fund	1 00	
Fire Department	540 98	500
James river improvement	962 25	
Hands and carts	27 75	
Grounds and buildings	169 35	
Fractional culvert bills	287 07	
O'Donnell water equalizer	43 00	
New City Hall	46 70	
	$1,357,033 00	$1,352,849
Taxes and licenses	$ 967,458 34	$ 943,500
Miscellaneous	389,574 66	409,349
	$1,357,033 00	$1,352,849

CHARITIES AND WATER-METERS.

As soon as Clerk August finished reading the budget, Mr. Wallerstein and others offered slight amendments, which made the first section read as follows: "Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Richmond, that all unexpended appropriations shall be considered as cancelled, and the Auditor is hereby directed to balance his books accordingly."

Mr. Caskie (with Mr. Gunst in the chair) here made a vigorous fight to have the denominational charities, which had been dropped from the budget, reinstated there, and to have all the outside charitable institution appropriations reduced by 33 per cent. He thought it would work a hardship upon these institutions to cut them off entirely, but was in favor of gradually wiping out these annual appropriations. He moved that the Little Sisters of the Poor, which he understood was an entirely non-sectarian enterprise, be added to the list and allowed $500. A test vote followed this and the motion was voted down.

Mr. Bloomberg raised the point that the budget's appropriation of $15,000 for the purchase of water meters was unwise. He moved that this sum be transferred to streets generally, the allowance for which, he said, had been greatly reduced.

Mr. Wallerstein vigorously opposed this, arguing that there were many houses in Madison Ward vacant simply because no water could be obtained on the upper stories. He referred to several noted authorities to show that the only salvation Richmond had in respect to its water supply was to meter the city.

Mr. Bloomberg said he was willing to do anything to benefit the water supply of Richmond; he would even vote for an increase in taxes in order to accomplish this, but he was opposed to meters.

Mr. Witte offered as an amendment that the appropriation of $15,000 for water meters be cancelled. One or two substitutes were offered, but amendment, substitutes, and original motion were overwhelmingly defeated.

The motion of Mr. Bloomberg was then lost, and by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Blanks, Bloomberg, Cottrell, Jones, Pollock, Whalen, and Woody—7.

Noes—Messrs. Briggs, Foster, Gunst, Harrelson, Hawkins, Hobson, Jones, Garber, Miller, Mosby, Noble, Rountree, Stokes, Tanner, Walke, Wallerstein, Witte, Williams, and President Caskie—19.

MONEY FOR OUT-DOOR POOR.

Mr. Cottrell obtained the floor at this juncture, and made an effort to have all the sums appropriated to outside charities reduced 25 per cent., and the money thus saved placed to the fund for the out-door poor, which fund, he said, had been reduced to $7,000, with which it would be impossible for that department to exist. Mr. Cottrell moved to reduce the appropriation to the College Dispensary from $1,000 to $750, and to place the remaining $250 to the credit of the out-door poor. Mr. Gunst opposed this, and Mr. Cottrell changed his motion so as to reduce the appropriation of $500 to the Sheltering Arms Hospital by one fourth, &c.

Mr. Wallerstein moved to lay the motion on the table, to which the Council agreed.

An explanation was made by Mr. Cottrell that the Finance Committee had evidently made a mistake in the amount allowed for almshouse salaries, $8,300, while the salaries as fixed by ordinance amounted to $8,610. He moved to take the needed $310 from the contingent fund. There was a great deal of discussion over the matter, but the motion finally prevailed.

A motion of Mr. Miller to take $1,200 from the account of James River Improvement and place the same to the credit of the out-door poor was laid upon the table, as were a number of motions of Mr. Hawkins's to strike out entirely appropriations to outside charities.

Part of the second section of the ordinance relative to two-thirds vote was then, on motion of Mr. Mosby, stricken out, as it was embraced in the rules of the Council.

The ordinance was then adopted as amended, only Mr. Banks, of Clay Ward, voting against it.

MUCH OTHER BUSINESS.

A report from the Committe on Fire Department recommended the granting of a number of frame-building permits, which were agreed to.

The milk and meat ordinance, the details of which were printed in the Dispatch several days ago, was referred to the Committee on Finance, as the question of employing an inspector was involved.

The Council unanimously adopted the ordinance from the Cemetery Committee donating a lot of 2,500 square feet of ground in River-View Cemetery as a burial place for Confederate women who die here in destitute circumstances.

The Council, instead of concurring in the resolution appropriating $500 for a stenographer for the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, laid that matter on the table, Mr. Rountree having stated that the committee could get along without one.

Concurrent action was taken upon the ordinances reducing the salaries of the keepers of Marshall and the New reservoirs.

A resolution came up from the Board of Aldermen, calling for a special committee, consisting of four members of the Board and four members of the Common Council, to consider ordinances and resolutions regarding reductions of the salaries of Inspector of Gas, and Foreman of Lower Gas-Works, dispensing with the services of the harness-repairer at the city stables, and providing that no councilman shall vote for any one related to him by blood or marriage, or to vote upon any contract in which he is directly or indirectly interested. This was adopted.

A RETRENCHMENT REPORT.

Mr. Rountree here, as sub-chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, made a brief verbal report reviewing the work recently done by that committee, and assuring the body that a bulky formal report would be presented to the Common Council at its next meeting.

Mr. Caskie (Mr. Wallerstein in the chair) offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the expenditures of the city for 1897 should not exceed its receipts, as set forth in the budget.

The same gentleman submitted another resolution, which was also agreed to, requesting the City School Board to make such arrangements as would enable it to live within its appropriation this year.

Mr. Stokes presented a resolution donating 15,000 feet of gas to the Faith Home during the next three months, which also passed.

A measure, offered by Mr. Woody, and unanimously adopted, required the Richmond Railway and Electric Company and the Richmond Traction Company to place their half-rate tickets on sale at some point in the eastern part of the city for the convenience of the people of Church and Union hills.

The Council then adjourned.

The Brownies Have Come.

All the children in families where the Dispatch is taken will rejoice at this announcement: Palmer Cox's Brownie Primers—the most attractive and latest juvenile books out—will be practically given away by the Dispatch to its subscribers. They are four in number, and retail at 15 cents each. The Dispatch will mail all four to any one who will send 10 cents and the coupon cut from the advertisement, together with name and address plainly written. Those who prefer can call and get these books at the counter for 10 cents and one coupon.

Don't fail to get the Brownie Primers for the children. They are simply delightful.

SUSTAINED THE VERDICT.

In a Suit for Damages Against the Southern.

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 1.—(Special.) Judge Stafford G. Whittle, of the Circuit Court, to-day overruled the demurrer of the defendants in the suit of Callahan's Administrator against the Southern railroad, thus sustaining the verdict of the jury in the case for $10,000 damages. Some months ago the Callahan family, consisting of husband and wife and two young children, accompanied by a lady friend, were riding home in an open wagon, and, when crossing the track of the Southern road at Lawyer's Station, about ten miles below Lynchburg, were struck by a passenger train, and all five instantly killed. A suit for $10,000 was instituted in each case. The suits brought by the administrator of the two children were tried first, the jury rendering a verdict for $5,000 for each death. Counsel for the railway company demurred to the evidence, but without avail. The other three cases will be tried at next term of Campbell County Court.

CONSUL-GEN'L LEE.

HE DID THREATEN TO RESIGN, AFTER ALL.

CORRESPONDENCE BEFORE SENATE.

It Shows That the General Said He Would have to Leave Habana Unless the Government Supported Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The correspondence of the Department of State with Consul-General Lee at Habana in the case of Charles Scott, an American citizen, which was laid before the Senate to-night, confirms the published story that General Lee threatened to resign unless the department supported his demand that Scott be released from solitary confinement.

The correspondence is much like half of a conversation by telephone, as the only telegrams sent to the department by General Lee are transmitted, the department's end of the interchange being omitted.

February 9th, General Lee wired the State Department: "Charles Scott, an American, arrested at Regla this morning. Charges not yet known."

The next is dated February 20th, and says Scott had been in jail in Habana without communication for 264 hours. The dispatch continues: "Cannot stand another Ruiz murder, and have demanded his release. How many war-vessels at Key West, or within reach, and will they be ordered here at once, if necessary, to sustain demand?"

February 23d he again telegraphs Secretary Olney, evidently replying to inquiries, and in language that can scarcely be misunderstood:

THREAT OF RESIGNATION.

"Situation simple. Experience at Guanabacoa made it my duty to demand before too late that another American, who had been 'incommunicado' 264 hours, be released from said 'incommunicado,' and I did so in courteous terms. If you support it, and Scott is so released, the trouble will terminate. If you do not, I must depart. All others arrested with Scott have been put in communication; why should the only American in the lot not be? He has been 'incommunicado' now 338 hours."

The correspondence closes with a telegram of the same date, in which General Lee informs the State Department that his demand has been complied with, and that Scott has been released from "incommunicado," after fourteen days' solitary confinement in a damp cell, five feet by eleven, with water on the floor. "He was not allowed a chair, or anything to sleep on. Scott says he went always twelve hours without water, and once two days. Scott was charged with having Cuban postage stamps in his house. Was an employee of an American gas company."

In regard to the arrest of F. J. Caseanas, an American citizen, General Lee, on February 17th, in a dispatch announcing his arrest, denounced it as a great outrage, and said there were similar cases at Sagua and elsewhere in the island. The department, six days later, ordered General Lee to report upon the whole facts, and on February 24th General Lee replied that Caseanas insisted that his treaty right should be respected. The prisoner had resided at Sagua since his registration there, in 1871. The other dispatches show the number of his registrative entry, number of passport, etc., and conclude with a dispatch dated February 27th, leaving the matter undisposed of.

FEDERAL DEBT STATEMENT.

Net Increase During February of $4,592,137—Cash in Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The debt statement, issued this afternoon, shows a net increase in the public debt less cash in the Treasury, during February, of $4,592,137. The interest-bearing debt increased $200, the non-interest-bearing debt increased $2,066,722, and the cash in the Treasury decreased $2,525,165. The balances of the several classes of debt February 28th were: Interest-bearing debt, $847,364,850; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,358,210; debt bearing no interest, $367,714,549. Total, $1,225,437,709.

The certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, outstanding at the end of the month, were $906,977,573—an increase of $11,002,000.

The total cash in the Treasury was $964,338,166. The gold reserve was $100,000,000; net cash balance, $112,837,255. In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $3,818,906; the total at the close being $186,206,028.

Of silver there was an increase of $1,922,917. Of the surplus there was in national-bank depositories $16,456,040, against $16,573,729 at the end of the previous month.

ISSUE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Coinage of Gold and Silver During the Month of February.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended February 27th was $427,[illegible] and for the corresponding period last year was $468,955. The shipment of fractional silver coin for the month of February was $620,608, and for the corresponding period last year was $575,207.

During the month of February the coinage executed at the mints of the United States amounted in monetary value to $11,757,883. The total gold coined was 517,850 pieces, valued at $10,162,000. The silver dollars coined numbered 1,340,000.

LOUISIANA INSURANCE STATUTE.

It Is Declared Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The statute of the State of Louisiana, prohibiting, under penalty of $1,000, citizens of the State from doing any act in connection with the issuing of a policy of insurance by a company, which has not conformed to the requirements for doing business in that State, was to-day declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be unconstitutional. Justice Shiras, speaking for the court, said the statute was an unconstitutional infringement upon the liberty of the citizen, and the judgment of the State courts was, therefore, reversed.

THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

Criminal Feature Sustained by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The criminal feature of the oleomargarine law was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. Three persons were convicted in the courts of the District of Columbia of selling oleomargine without having it stamped and marked as required by the regulations issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They applied to the Supreme Court for release, or writs of habeas corpus, on the ground that it was not competent for Congress to delegate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or to the Secretary of the Treasury the judicial functions which they exercised in this case. The Chief Justice held that it was a revenue law, and that the issue of stamps was purely an administrative function. The writs of habeas corpus were denied, and the petitioners remanded to custody, to serve out their sentences.

M'KINLEY LEAVES HOME.

Enthusiastic Farewell Accorded Him by His Neighbors.

CANTON, O., March 1.—The President-elect left Canton at 7 o'clock this evening, thousands of his fellow-citizens bidding him adieu in showers of fireworks and illuminants, to their accompaniment of hearty cheers. The citizens, together with the business-men, had arranged for a public demonstration, to bid farewell to their honored and beloved citizen and neighbor. The local militia joined in the demonstration, and at 6:30, headed by the famous Grand Army band, marched to the McKinley home. As they countermarched, Major McKinley, escorting the coming first lady of the land, appeared at his front door. Their appearance was the signal for cheers, and right heartily were they given. As they walked from the famous front porch to the coach in waiting, there was a frantic effort to obtain a shake of Major McKinley's hand. This was impossible, as the programme admitted of not a moment's delay. Major McKinley paused but a few seconds, ere he entered the cab, to raise his hat to the thousands of people—men, women, and children—congregated there. This was the signal for another outburst of applause. Major McKinley then assisted Mrs. McKinley's maid into the cab, followed her a second later, and the ride to the depot was begun.

All along the route, about a mile, the streets were jammed with people, hundreds coming from towns adjacent to Canton to bid the Major good-by. Cheer after cheer was given them, and many women were seen to weep as the President-elect's carriage, drawn by four richly-caparisoned white horses, passed along. Major McKinley lowered the window in the cab as he left the house, and from the opening waved his hat and Mrs. McKinley her handkerchief to the surging, shouting multitude.

The space about the station was packed for squares by people, who struggled ineffectually to get near the train, which was guarded by the companies of militia. As the President-elect and Mrs. McKinley stepped upon the rear platform of their car the shouts and cheers of the people again arose. Major McKinley seated his wife just inside the door, and stepped upon the platform. The cheering was repeated, but quickly ceased, as the President-elect raised his hand. His words were:

"My Neighbors and Friends and Fellow-Citizens,—On the eve of departure to the seat of government, soon to assume the duties of an arduous responsibility, as great as can devolve upon any man, nothing could give me greater pleasure than this farewell greeting—this evidence of your friendship and sympathy, your good-will; and I am sure the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long, and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other earthly honor. To all of us the future is a sealed book; but, if I can, by official act or administration or utterance, in any degree add to the prosperity of our beloved country, and the comfort and well-being of our splendid citizenship, I will devote the best and most unselfish efforts of my life thereto. (Loud and continued applause, and cries of, 'We know you will, Major.') The assumption of the chief magistracy is of such grave importance that partisanship cannot blind the judgment, or accept any other consideration than that for the public good, to all, every party, and every section. With this thought uppermost in my mind, I reluctantly take leave of my friends and my neighbors, cherishing in my heart the sweetest memories and the tenderest thoughts of my old home—my home now, and I trust my home hereafter, so long as I live. (Tremendous applause.) I thank you, and bid you all good-by." (Another round of applause.)

When he had concluded there was a frantic effort to reach Major McKinley, but the train was signalled to start. As it moved out of the station the rain, which had been threatening all evening, began to fall—a fitting benediction to the farewell speech which had just been delivered.

RIOT IN KNOXVILLE.

Street Railway Lines at War—A Negro Shot.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 1.—A small-sized riot occurred on the streets of Knoxville early this morning, in which one man was killed and a dozen or more hurt. The trouble grew out of pending street-railway litigation. Two rival street-car companies want to occupy the same street. The Knoxville Street-Railway has occupied the street for several years. The Citizens' railway, a new corporation, wants to parallel these tracks, but the City Council refuses to give them right of way. Early this morning the latter company put 200 men to work laying tracks. The city authorities stopped the work, under an ordinance that the streets shall not be dug up during the winter months. The Citizens' Railway people claimed that they had an injunction from the United States Court restraining the city from interfering. The police were ordered to arrest the laborers, but as fast as the men were arrested, they gave bond and went back to work. The police became powerless, and the fire department was called out to disperse the crowd with water. When this was attempted a negro tried to cut the hose, but was prevented by Chief McIntosh, whereupon another negro struck the chief with a club. Lieutenant-of-Police Hood shot the negro, and this enraged the crowd. The entire police force was arrested by the Sheriff and his deputies, and the laborers were put back to work. Later, an injunction was issued by Circuit-Judge Sneed, restraining the company from tearing up the streets. This stopped the matter temporarily. Mayor Heiskell appealed to the mob to disperse, but he was hooted down.

Excitement runs high. The latest move made is the arrest of all the Citizens' Railway officials for inciting the riot. All the city officials from chairman of the Board of Public Works down to fireman, is under arrest.

To-night, the city is quiet, apparently; but it is believed by the city officials that before morning the contractors will override the injunction and go to work. Twenty-five extra policemen have been sworn in, and are in reserve. Mayor Heiskell made a statement to-night, saying that he would preserve the peace at all hazards.

Chief McIntosh, of the Fire Department, to-night appears to be worse hurt than at first anticipated. Just as the riot had been quelled a big fire broke out, and he rushed from the doctor's office, and, mounting his wagon, was the first man at the fire.

The injunction case will be argued to-morrow before Judge Lindsay.

THE HEPTASOPHS.

Deputy-Supreme Archon Flegenheimer at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., March 1.—(Special.)—Henry Flegenheimer, of Richmond, Va., is in Atlanta to-day. Mr. Flegenheimer is Deputy Supreme Archon of the order of Heptasophs, and came here to install the new officers in the local lodge.

The members of the Atlanta chapter met Mr. Flegenheimer at the Arragon to-night. While the Heptasophs have not a large membership in Georgia, there are 50,000 of them in the United States. It is a fraternal and beneficial order. The charter was obtained in 1878.

Mr. Flegenheimer is Clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. He is at present making a tour of this (the Twelfth) district of conclaves for the purpose of installing officers. He will visit Americus, Albany, Columbus, Savannah, and Charlotte before returning to his home, at Richmond.

The principal officers of the Heptasophs are: M. G. Cohen, of Pittsburg, Supreme Archon; S. H. Tattersall, of Baltimore, Supreme Secretary, and J. G. Stock, of Baltimore, Supreme Treasurer. The next supreme conclave of the order will be held at Louisville May 5th.

DEMOLISHED BY AN AVALANCHE.

Part of Monastery of St. Bernard Carried Away—No Lives Lost.

BERNE, March 1.—The left wing of the great monastery of St. Bernard has been demolished by an avalanche. Fortunately, no lives were lost, nor was any one seriously injured, but the monks occupying the monastery were in serious danger for some time before their safety was assured. When the great masses of snow and ice descended upon the building, the occupants took refuge in a part of the building which remained intact, and from there were able to dig a tunnel under the snow, through which they crawled. Most of them were severely frostbitten.

Rates to Washington on Account of Presidential Inauguration.

For the above occasion, the Southern railway will sell tickets to Washington, D. C., and return at the rate of one first-class, limited fare for the round-trip. Tickets on sale March 1st, 2d, and 3d, and from points within a radius of 200 miles from Washington, for morning trains, on the 4th; final limit of all tickets March 8th.

For further information—schedules, Pullman reservations, etc.—apply to any agent of Southern railway.

HO! FOR WASHINGTON.

To the Inauguration of President McKinley.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company will sell tickets, Richmond to Washington, and return, March 1st, 2d, and 3d, and for morning trains March 4, 1897, for $3.50, good to return until March 8th, inclusive.

In addition to the four regular trains per day in each direction, specials will be arranged for at hours to suit.

Special cars for organizations.

Short line between Richmond and Washington.

Frequent fast trains. No transfers.

Organizations wishing special cars should arrange for same at once.

C. A. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager.

The present New England Magazine is not the first magazine with that title which has been published in Boston. This old New England Magazine has now become almost forgotten, but it played in its time a very important part. The first of Dr. Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" papers appeared in its pages, and among its contributors were Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Edward Everett, and all the brightest minds of the time. Rev. George Willis Cooke contributes a thorough and interesting article upon this historic publication to the March No. of the New England Magazine. His article is illustrated by copies of all the pictures which appeared in the magazine's successive volumes, and the interesting account will be read with eagerness by all who like to dive into our literary antiquities. WARREN F. KELLOGG, 5 Park Square, Boston, Mass.

Inauguration.

SPECIAL TRAIN VIA C. & O.

Save hotel bill, and avoid reaching Washington at an unseasonable hour. A special train with Pullman sleeping-cars will leave Richmond (Broad-Street station), via Chesapeake and Ohio, on March 3d, at 11:55 P. M., reaching Washington at 7:30 A. M. Returning, leave Washington at 11 P. M., reaching Richmond 7 A. M. Only $1.50 for double berth on these sleeping cars.

This train will carry coaches for those not desiring sleeping-car accommodations.

Sleeping-car berths can be reserved on this train at Chesapeake and Ohio Passenger Office, 809 east Main street; or at Richmond Transfer Office.

The Definition Of

Indigestion and Constipation is a stoppage of or clogging of the CHANNELS, through which the blood flows through the system, resulting in a variety of diseases, for which Colonial Water is a certain cure or preventive. Pamphlets, with analysis and physicians' certificates, free. Office, No. 821 east Main street.

Special Train to Washington and Return March 4th, Via R., F. & P. R. R., Account of the Presidential Inauguration.

A Special Train will leave Elba Station, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, Thursday morning, March 4th, at 6 A. M., for Washington, D. C., to accommodate the inauguration travel. The train is expected to arrive at Washington about 10 A. M. Returning will leave Washington at 7 P. M., reaching Elba about 11 o'clock the same evening. A parlor car will be attached to this train going and returning.

There will be a ticket agent at Elba to sell the round-trip tickets for this special train. Only $3.50 for round-trip, tickets good until March 8th.

See published schedule of the four regular trains between Richmond and Washington.

C. A. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager.

Special Rates Via Southern Railway to Mardi Gras at New Orleans, Mobile, and Birmingham.

For the above occasions the Southern railway will sell tickets at one fare for the round-trip to those wishing to attend this carnival, at either New Orleans, Mobile, or Birmingham. Tickets on sale February 26th to March 1st, inclusive; limited for the return trip to fifteen days from date of sale. Regular military companies in uniform obtain a very low rate. Parties holding tickets for this occasion in New Orleans, who attend the Catholic Winter School at that point, can obtain an extension of limit to not later than March 20th, in accordance with the rules of that institution.

For further information—schedules, Pullman reservations, etc.—apply to C. W. Westbury, travelling passenger agent, No. 920 east Main street; ticket agent, Southern Railway Depot; or Richmond Transfer Company, No. 819 east Main street.

About Home Comforts.

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