

TELEGRAPH CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIX—BERKLEY NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Attention Attracted By Activity in the Cotton Market.

Situation Reviewed by Cotton Experts of New York—Movement of Southern Timber and Lumber—New Textile and Other Manufactures.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Baltimore, Feb. 15.—Rising prices and other manifestations of strength in the cotton market continues to occupy much of the attention of the South. The activity is reflected in the movement at New York, where, in three days, futures gained a little more than a quarter of a cent. In the Manufacturers' Record of this week Colonel Alfred B. Shepperson, the cotton expert of New York, reviews the situation at length. He says:

"My letter of the 6th instant stated that the recent advance and activity in cotton were chiefly due to large purchases of spot cotton and futures for European account. One of the reasons given for the liberal buying was the general reduction in European estimates of the American crop. I should have mentioned, also, the general realization by our European friends of the fact that in their expectation of a large crop and lower prices they had failed to secure their share of the crop. The diminishing stocks in Liverpool and 23,114,000 bales less in Liverpool and 23,100 bales less in Continental ports than a year ago, emphasize the necessity for buying. The exports of American cotton since September 1st are 1,500,000 bales less to Great Britain than for corresponding time last season, and 600,000 bales less to the Continent. The size of the American and India crops are still matters of conjecture, though admitted to be very much less than last season. But the small and diminishing stocks in European markets are concrete and significant facts, compelling prompt and liberal buying by the spinners and dealers who have need for cotton now or in the early future.

"While the English and Continental spinners and operators seem to have realized that the supply of cotton for the season will be far less than their earlier expectations they have not yet fully grasped the extent of the increased consumption of cotton due to the great wave of prosperity now pervading nearly every civilized country. American mills are enjoying a flood-tide of activity and prosperity, and European mills are doing a larger and more prosperous business than of recent years. Goods and years have advanced correspondingly with cotton. Indeed, they advance sharply long before cotton."

Colonel Shepperson quoted from a recent circular of Mr. Thomas Ellison, the Liverpool expert, who estimates that at the end of the season, September 30th, there will be 685,000 bales of cotton in European ports, and that European mills will have a surplus stock of 236,000 bales. Col. Shepperson adds: "These port stocks and mill reserves will furnish the 300,000 bales needed to make European consumption as much as last season. If the European mills do not spin as much or more cotton than last season it will be, I think, only because of the inability to get it. The effort to obtain the cotton even considerably beyond the present price and this is a very strong feature of the outlook for cotton.

"As price is regulated by supply and demand values can be attacked as effectively by under-estimating the demand as by over-estimating the supply. The campaign against cotton based on too narrow a view of the legitimate demand for it is likely to come to grief sooner than the unfortunate campaign based upon the excessive over-estimates of the supply. A reaction from to-day's advance may occur at any time and be a sharp one, for it must be remembered that many operators in futures have large profits and the attempt to realize them on a large scale would likely cause some decline. The reaction, however, would probably only be temporary, because the advance in cotton rests upon the solid foundation of a limited and diminishing supply coincident with a large and increasing demand."

TIMBER AND LUMBER.

The movement of timber and lumber in the South, which at this period is usually quiet, shows no retrograde features in any particular section. On the other hand, the demand is quite as decided as at any time during the past year. In the North Carolina pine belt, at all milling sections, orders are quite as numerous, and the development of timber lands and heavy shipments are going forward with the usual enterprise and volume. At Savannah and Brunswick shipments of Georgia pine are larger than last month, and the market at coastwise ports and interior towns is decidedly firmer, with values tending upward. Shipments of lumber from East Coast Florida ports are increasing very materially, and the extensive development in Florida timber lands, with the new facilities offering for the growth of the lumber ports on the East coast, Pensacola, which is forging her way to the first among the Gulf ports, is so far for the new year showing an unusual degree of enterprise in both timber and lumber. Her foreign trade is rapidly increasing, and the number of vessels now under charter and to arrive will give the trade of Pensacola a very material volume of business for the next thirty and sixty days in all wood products. At Mobile the Cuban business in lumber is returning to that port, and of nearly 4,000,000 feet of lumber shipped last week about 3,000,000 feet went to Havana and other Cuban ports. The lumber business of New Orleans has opened up handsomely for the spring trade, and in the cypress and yellow-pine districts of Louisiana mills are all actively engaged, while the list of values rules firm for the several grades and divisions. In Southeastern Texas the situation among lumbermen is very satisfactory, and the development of timber lands is going forward with unusual enterprise, giving the mills at all points timber so abundant to operate, the result of which shows the present heavy shipments recorded monthly.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Activity continues in the organization of new textile manufacturing companies throughout the South, ten new enterprises in this class being reported

for the week. Three of these are cotton mills, costing respectively \$200,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000, to be located at Atlanta, Ga.; a \$60,000 cotton thread mill to be located on water power near Ringgold, Ga.; a \$20,000 knitting plant at Washington, Ga.; a \$200,000 cotton mill at La Grange, Ga.; a \$100,000 cotton mill company at Anderson, S. C.; a \$150,000 cotton factory at Henderson, N. C.; a \$100,000 cotton mill company at Dardanelle, Ark., and a \$100,000 cotton mill company at Roanoke, Ala.

Other industries announced included a \$20,000 milling company at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.; a \$1,000,000 tobacco machinery works at Fayetteville, N. C.; a \$25,000 cotton seed oil mill at Shelby, N. C.; \$50,000 cotton seed oil mill at Camden, S. C.; \$200,000 phosphate mining company at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.; \$200,000 waterworks at Hubbard City, Texas; \$35,000 cotton seed oil mill at Hubbard City, Texas; \$30,000 cotton seed oil mill at Smythville, Texas; \$20,000 cold forging plant at Richmond, Va.; \$100,000 lumber company at Welch, W. Va.; \$500,000 telephone company at Richmond, Va.; \$20,000 wood working factory at Birmingham, Ala.; \$10,000 ice factory at Huntsville, Ala.; \$100,000 limestone quarrying company at Carversville, Ga.; \$100,000 brick works at Baltimore, Md.; \$200,000 ice factory, also at Baltimore, Md.; \$35,000 furniture factory at Laurens, S. C.; \$20,000 furniture factory at Winchester, Ky.; \$10,000 cotton gin works at Waco, Texas; 600-barrel rice mill at Crowley, La.; \$300,000 brewery at Baltimore, Md.; \$5,000 cannery at LaGrange, Ga.; \$5,000 stove mill at Hecleville, Tenn.; \$300,000 shipyards company at Norfolk, Va., and sixty-five barrel flour mill at Gaffney, S. C.

SENATE ADOPTS CURRENCY BILL.

Continued From Page 1.

SECRETARY GAGE ARRAIGNED.

Mr. Vest (Missouri) offered an amendment providing for \$200,000,000 of Treasury bond notes, which should be owned by a person who would deposit United States bonds as security. In the course of his remarks on the amendment, Mr. Vest sharply arraigned Secretary Gage for his action in relation to the National City Bank, of New York.

The amendment was defeated without division.

An amendment of Mr. McLaurin (South Carolina) to repeal the tax on State banks was lost 37 to 26.

A substitute for the Senate bill proposed by Mr. Morgan (Alabama) was lost 27 to 47.

Mr. Jones (Arkansas) then offered a substitute for the Senate bill a measure providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That, too, was lost 47 to 28, the vote being along almost strict party lines, Senators Lindsay, of Kentucky, and Caffery, of Louisiana, voting with the Republicans.

SMALL BANKS AUTHORIZED.

After the bill had been reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Nelson (Minnesota) offered an amendment providing for the organization of national banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 in towns whose population does not exceed 4,000. Mr. Aldrich accepted the amendment and it was adopted.

The bill as amended was then passed—46 to 23—as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Beveridge, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Clark (Wyoming), Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Depew, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Keam, Lindsay, Lodge, McElreath, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Connecticut), Platt (New York), Pritchard, Quayles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Thurston, Wetmore, Wolcott—46.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Butler, Chandler, Chilton, Clark (Montana), Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Harris, Heifield, Jones (Arkansas), Jones (Nevada), Kenny, McEnery, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Morgan, Pettus, Rawlins, Stewart, Sullivan, Tallaferris, Teller, Thurman, Turley, Vest—23.

HAWAIIAN BILL.

Mr. Cullom moved that the Senate take up the consideration of the Hawaiian Government bill, the effect of the motion, if adopted, being to make the bill the unfinished business.

Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, antagonized the motion with a motion to proceed to consider executive business. His motion was voted down and that of Mr. Cullom adopted.

After a brief executive session the Senate, at 5:25 p. m., adjourned.

BRYAN AT CHARLESTON.

TALKS TWO HOURS TO EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 15.—Colonel W. J. Bryan arrived here to-day at 8:25 o'clock, accompanied by the special committee of Aldermen and citizens who were sent to Columbia to invite him to Charleston. He was met at the Line street station by Mayor Smyth, the members of City Council and a large crowd of citizens.

Colonel Bryan was driven at once to Thomson Memorial Auditorium, where he was to speak. The audience there was possibly the largest that has ever greeted a public speaker here. The building has a seating capacity of 7,500. The main floor and the galleries were filled and hundreds of people were standing in the aisles.

There was a great demonstration when Colonel Bryan appeared on the platform. Men and women stood on chairs, waved their hats and cheered for many minutes. Colonel Bryan was introduced by Representative T. W. Bacon, first, and Mayor Smyth subsequently. He spoke for two hours on the money question, trusts and imperialism, and he was frequently interrupted by loud and continued applause.

The Jeffries-Corbett Mill.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Feb. 15.—The date of the fight between James J. Jeffries and James J. Corbett has been fixed as May 14. George F. Considine and William A. Brady, managers of the men, met Tom O'Rourke, manager of the Seaside Athletic Club, to-day and formally accepted the offer of the Coney Island club for the fight. The Seaside Club is to post \$5,000 forfeit and the fighters \$2,000 each with Al Smith.

NORFOLK IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Continued from Page 1.

first endorsed the bill and later passed resolutions opposing it. Therefore, he would vote against the measure. Senator Walker advocated the adoption of the amendment. Senator Claytor closed the debate in behalf of the amendment, which was rejected by a very decided vote, and the bill was passed as it came from the House.

TRAVELING AUDITORS.

Senator Glass' bill, providing for traveling auditors to examine the accounts of county and city officials who handle money belonging to the Commonwealth, came up as the special order at 1 o'clock. Mr. Glass said he had indorsed this bill in the State had received over one hundred letters approving of the measure. He read figures furnished by the Auditor of Public Accounts, showing that there was due the State in taxes on the 30th of September, 1899, about \$150,000. Mr. Glass did not know that his bill would accomplish all desired, but he thought it a step in the right direction, and believed it would result in bringing into the State Treasury much money that is now lost.

An amendment was offered by Senator Claytor, providing that the Governor, or by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint the inspectors. The original bill gives the Auditor of Public Accounts the power of appointment.

Mr. Claytor's amendment was defeated, and the bill was ordered to its engrossment, and was passed, under a suspension of the rules, by only two dissenting votes, which were cast by Messrs. Claytor and Corbett.

CHARTER OF PORTSMOUTH.

A bill was offered by Mr. Maynard to amend the charter of the city of Portsmouth.

PENSIONS.

In the House, after a long debate, a motion was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to report on the Pettif bill, providing pensions for Confederate soldiers in three days.

NORFOLK BILLS.

Among the bills originating in the Senate which passed the House to-day were the following:

To authorize the consolidation of the Port Norfolk Electric Railway Company, the Portsmouth and Smithfield Railroad Company, and the Portsmouth, Pig's Point and Newport News Railway, Ferry, and Hotel Company, into a corporation to be known as the Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News Railway Company, and to define its powers.

Senate bill entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act for the creation of a corporation to be known as the Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News Railway Company, and to define its powers, approved on the seventeenth day of January, 1900.

A number of House bills were also passed, among them the following:

For the relief of Mary E. Sawyer, introduced by Mr. Lyons.

To amend and re-enact section 1292 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to the delivery and forwarding of dispatches by telegraph and telephone companies.

To amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Elizabeth City county to tax sale of liquor in the said county; approved February 29, 1899.

To amend and re-enact section 41 of an act to incorporate the city of Newport News, in the county of Warwick, approved January 16, 1896.

MORE NORFOLK BILLS.

To amend and re-enact section 18 of an act entitled an act providing a charter for the city of Norfolk, and repealing the existing charter approved April 21, 1882, in force January 21, 1884, as to the powers of the Councils of the city of Norfolk, and restrictions on the Councils in passing certain resolutions and ordinances.

Authorizing the members of the Councils of the city of Norfolk, from Atlantic City ward, to vote on all questions.

To amend and re-enact section 27 of an act entitled an act providing a charter for the city of Norfolk, and repealing the existing charter, approved April 21, 1882, in force January 21, 1884, as to the election of a Police Justice and other Justices of the Peace.

Giving power to the Councils of the city of Norfolk to require owners of property abutting on streets, or to require the city to pave or keep in repair, or both, to pave or keep in repair, the sidewalks and giving the Councils power, acting through a board or committee, after notice to the owner or occupant that the owner shall build or repair and his neglect to do so, to build or repair the walk and have the costs thereof assessed as a lien against the property and imposing a penalty for violation of ordinances passed in pursuance thereof.

NEWPORT NEWS BILLS.

To amend and re-enact section 65 of an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Newport News, in the county of Warwick, approved January 16, 1896.

To amend and re-enact section 81 of an act to incorporate the city of Warwick, and to provide a charter therefor; approved January 16, 1896.

To amend and re-enact section 2 of an act entitled an act extending and defining the boundaries of the town of Hampton upon conditions, approved January 30, 1899.

S. A. L. CHARTER BILL.

The Senate Committee on Roads decided to report favorably the bill to grant to the Seaboard Air Line a charter to build a new road to Washington, the company agreeing to put up \$50,000 in cash and a bond of \$75,000, both to be forfeited if the road is not built. Some members of the committee think this guarantee insufficient and they will demand a larger bond.

French Vessel Wrecked.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Bordeaux, Feb. 15.—The French steamer Ernestine, of 417 tons, from Nantes, was wrecked at Pauliac. Three of her crew were saved, but thirteen others lost their lives. The captain was killed by a falling mast. The scene of the wreck is the mouth of the River Gironde.

CLARK BRIBERY CASE.

HIGHLY SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY DEVELOPED YESTERDAY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 15.—Highly sensational testimony was developed to-day in the investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections of the election of W. A. Clark to the Senate from Montana.

Justice Hunt, a Republican member of the Montana Supreme Court, testified that his family physician, Dr. Tracey, had made what he (the justice) regarded as attempts to have him consider a \$100,000 bribe to favor Lawyer Wellcome, one of Mr. Clark's attorneys, in the disbarment proceedings against Wellcome. The witness did not, directly at least, connect Mr. Clark with this bribery proposition so the latter's counsel, ex-Senator Faulkner, moved to strike the whole testimony from the record, but did not succeed. Witness said he did not make the matter public, because he felt too much intimidated over the proposition, and so believed that Dr. Tracey did not realize the enormity of his offense.

ANOTHER JUDGE SOUNDED.

The committee held a night session, at which Justice Piggott, also of the Montana Supreme Court, testified concerning remarks made to him on two days when Dr. Tracey had interviewed with Justice Hunt. Justice Piggott's statement was that Mr. Clark's leading counsel, Mr. Corbett, had come to him and while apparently under great excitement said that he had just been advised by Mr. J. S. Neill, of Helena, that the Supreme Court could be unduly influenced in the Wellcome disbarment proceedings; wanted to know if it were true, and spoke of denouncing any such attempt. Witness had informed counsel that he never would hear of such an attempt from him (Piggott), for he would kill any one coming to him with a bribe offer.

Mr. Corbett spent two or three hours talking with the justice on this occasion, and the former said Mr. Neill had said to him:

"We can get the Supreme Court. They will come high, and the scheme will have to be capitalized for about five millions."

Corbett then proceeded to say that he had applied various opprobrious epithets to Mr. Neill for such a presumptuous claim, saying that he had secured a special train and come over from Butte for the purpose of heading off any effort in the line of such an outrageous proceeding, and to assure you (the justice) that if anything of the kind was undertaken we have had nothing to do with it.

On cross-examination Justice Piggott said that at that time he had no reason to suspect that Mr. Corbett's motives were not the highest, but after Justice Piggott had related his experience he (Piggott) concluded that Mr. Corbett and Dr. Tracey had conspired together to make an assault upon the Supreme Court with their \$100,000; that they had made their attack upon Justice Hunt and had failed, and that Mr. Corbett knowing Justice Hunt would tell me of this, had come to prepare me against receiving his version of the interview.

Attorney-General Cornelius B. Nolan, of Montana, testified that he also had an experience with Dr. Tracey. He had conducted the prosecution in the Wellcome disbarment case, and while the case was in progress Dr. Tracey, who was also his family physician, had come to him, he said, at three different times, suggesting that he (Nolan) could get money out of the case from Mr. Clark. The witness said that he had chatted with Dr. Tracey on the occasion of the first meeting until the latter asked him how much did he think would be required. "I would lend myself to such a scheme, I think I ought to be entitled to \$100,000."

The doctor said he thought this sum reasonable. Later, on the same occasion, after he had come to think the doctor serious, Mr. Nolan said he had told the doctor to go back to Mr. Clark and tell him that if his body were a skeleton and filled with gold it would not be sufficient to buy him.

At the third interview Mr. Nolan said he had told Dr. Tracey that he had talked enough. "The time has come," he said, he told the doctor, "to put up or shut up."

"Do you mean it?" the doctor said. "I do," was the reply.

"Then," the doctor said, "come to my office at 4 o'clock to-day and arrangements will be made for you to get your money."

Then the witness said he told Dr. Tracey again that Mr. Clark did not have money enough to buy him, and had no further conversation with him. He did not blame Dr. Tracey so much as those behind him.

OTIS REPTS PROGRESS.

OUR PHILIPPINE WAR IS STILL ON TAP.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 15.—The Adjutant-General received a cable message to-day from General Otis giving a brief outline of the progress of military operations in the Philippines since his last report of several days ago, announcing the opening of the hemp ports in Southern Luzon. The dispatch is as follows:

"Manila, Feb. 15.—Bates left to-day with two regiments and battery on transports for San Miguel bay, province of Camarines Sur, to move on Nueva Caceras and towns in that section. The road east from Timonan through the province of Tayabas is not practicable for troops. The insurgents in Camarines show considerable activity and make attacks on our troops along the southeastern coast of Luzon island. It is reported that they hold several hundred Spanish and a few American prisoners; that the vicinity of Nueva Caceras, Keshu, with two regiments, occupies the southeastern extremity of Luzon from Tabaco on the north to Dancel on the south; also all important points on the islands of Catanduanes. The conditions throughout the Philippines are gradually improving. All coasting vessels are now engaged in transporting merchandise and products. The Ladrone element is troublesome in all of the islands and keeps troops very actively engaged."

BERKLEY NEWS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

REPAIRING A MILL

New Material Taking the Place of Antiquated Machinery.

Will Manufacture Boxes and Crates—Invitations Issued to a Marriage—Methodist "Tackey Social"—Will Celebrate their Third Anniversary

Mr. G. H. Frey is having his mill at the foot of Mulberry street repaired. The broken down and dilapidated portions of the building are being replaced with new material. The boilers are being removed from the old foundations and set on new ones near the west end of the mill, instead of the east end, as they are now located. The old machinery, such as can be used to advantage, will be repaired, and in several instances new machinery will be put in, such as planing machines, edging and re-saw. When the repairs above named are completed the plant will be a very sightly industry and a credit to the town. The mill will be operated by Messrs. Wm. Winborne and Dixie Sykes, both of whom are well-known and experienced lumber dealers and saw-mill men of the town.

They propose to manufacture boxes and crates of all descriptions, to be used in shipping trucks, packing meat, etc. They also propose to prepare all kinds of building material.

At the present site and in the same mill above named there was, about fifteen years ago, the most flourishing box and crate manufacturing establishment in the community. The business was then operated by Mr. G. H. Frey, the present owner of the plant.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Newberry, on Liberty street extended, to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Lena Williams, to Mr. B. F. Flelds, of Berkley, to take place at the residence of the bride's parents Thursday evening, February 29, 1900, at 8 o'clock. A reception will follow.

The "Tackey Social" given at the Liberty Street M. E. Church parsonage yesterday evening, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society, was a very enjoyable event. There were quite a number present who enjoyed a very unique program, consisting of solos, recitations and graphophone selections. Two prizes were given, one to a young man and the other to a young lady, for being attired in the most becoming style for the social.

Perhaps the most enjoyable evening of the season was spent by the members of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. A. Calcutt, on Maple avenue. A program, consisting of solos, recitations and instrumental music, was rendered, in addition to which refreshments were served. All present pronounced the entertainment a grand success.

The members of Thomas Jefferson Council No. 109, Jr. O. U. A. M., will celebrate their third anniversary to-night at Pythian Castle at 8 o'clock. There will be several speeches and toasts, after which a banquet will be served by its members. This lodge, though comparatively a young branch, has a membership of ninety-three. It is considered the most thrifty lodge in this section.

A progressive Caram party will be held at the residence of Mrs. Nannie Baker, on Main street, this evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Armstrong Memorial Church. All kinds of cake will be represented and the person guessing the highest number will receive a prize. Supper and ice cream and cake will be served during the evening. Admission 5 cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mr. Frank Rudd, who left for New York a few days ago to take a course in embalming, was heard from yesterday. He is much contented, and thinks that he will be able to complete his course in a very short while.

Mrs. S. E. Spiers left yesterday morning via Steamer Pocahontas for Petersburg on a visit to friends and relatives for several days.

Mrs. A. L. Gray, of Richmond, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. O. Wiggs, in Montlart.

The schooner Florence Lockwood is loading lumber at the Greenleaf Johnson Lumber Company's mill for New York.

Mr. H. I. Wicks and family have occupied their new and handsome residence on Berkley avenue.

Mr. Robert Burroughs is quite ill at his home on Montlart avenue.

Rev. B. D. Tucker, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Norfolk, will preach at St. Thomas' Church to-night at 7:30 o'clock.

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BECKHAM RECOGNIZED.

BY PRISON OFFICIALS AS GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 15.—The clash between the Democratic and Republican branches of the State Government was emphasized to-night by the prison officials releasing John Seales, a Louisville convict, on a pardon issued by Governor Beckham. Deputy Warden Puncell was acting warden to-night, and when the pardon papers were presented to him he ordered Seales released, and the latter left the city to-night.

Douglas Hayes, a Knott county convict, recently pardoned by Governor Taylor, is still in confinement, the prison officials refusing to recognize Taylor as Governor.

Attorneys for contestees and contestants to-day signed an agreement as to the conduct of the contests of minor State officers. They agree that all the testimony taken in the contest for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in the city of Frankfort, so far as the same may be read as evidence in the contest for the minor State offices now pending before the State Board of Election Commissioners, now sitting as a Contest Board, and if further agreed that the said contests shall be submitted to said board without argument. Counsel reserve all rights as to demurring or taking advantage of other legal procedure.

The Contest Board met at 3 o'clock when the reading of testimony was begun.

A FRENCH VICTORY.

PRINCIPAL CHIEFTAIN OF CENTRAL SOUDAN OVERTHROWN.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Paris, Feb. 15.—M. Decrais, Minister of the Colonies, has received a telegram from the Governor of the French Congo, M. H. de Lamoignon, announcing the defeat in battle of Rabah, the principal chieftain of the Central Soudan, by a French expedition under M. Genetel.

The French have been fighting his power for years, and to-day's dispatch announces his overthrow. He was strongly entrenched at Kouma, between the French Congo and Lake Tchad, which is the objective of all French expeditions. Kouma was defended by 12,000 men with 2,500 rifles and three cannon.

After a desperate fight the French demolished the fortress. Two of Rabah's cannon were destroyed by the French shells. Rabah was wounded during the fight, fled six hours before its conclusion.

The commander of the French expedition, however, admits that practically half of his own force was placed hors du combat. Forty-three Senegalese sharpshooters were killed and four Europeans, including Captain Ribollot, and 166 Senegalese were wounded.

The commander of the expedition reports that Rabah is completely demoralized by his losses, estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 killed.

McKinley's Southern Trip.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Southern Pines, N. C., Feb. 15.—Mr. Abner McKinley and family have arrived here and will remain a week or ten days.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.