

Call of J. R. HOOKKADAY, The Pioneer Agent, for Roanoke Real Estate.

THE ROANOKE TIMES.

Advertise in THE TIMES. Everybody reads it.

VOL. IX.—NO. 63.

ROANOKE, VA., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED A HOUSE IN SOUTH
Roanoke. Desirably located; price not to exceed \$4,000. Also one lot desirably situated for building; price not to exceed \$2,000.

WILBUR S. POLE & CO.

Exchange Building.

NOTICE.

We can sell lots in the heart of the town at 25 to 40 per cent. lower than any other lots near them can be bought for.

SIMMONS, AMBLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Buchanan, Va.

Office corner Washington and Water streets.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT
in the National Exchange Bank vault, where bonds, deeds and jewels are safe from fire, thieves, etc. Inquire at the bank. nov26-5t

JAUNDICE QUICKLY CURED BY
DR. SUTER, 353 Franklin street corner Charles. nov28

WHOOPIING COUGH, ULCERATED
sore throat, and worms in children, cured by DR. SUTER, 353 Franklin street, corner Charles.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

We beg leave to announce that we have inaugurated the "Magic City Transfer Co." and are now ready for the transportation of passengers, baggage, or freight. We have nice vehicles, polite drivers, and will wait on you promptly night or day. Leave orders at our office, 112 Jefferson street, or with any of our drivers. Respectfully,
nov13-1f DEVAL & SMITH.

THE DEAD INFANT.

Its Mother Says It was Born Prematurely.

It was 10.15 o'clock when Acting Coroner Howerton called to order the jury of inquest over the body of the infant found the night before on Magnolia street, near Alleghany Institute, by Virginia Wright.

The jury met at Oakey & Woolwine's undertaking establishment, whither the body of the infant had been taken after the jury had viewed it. When given a critical examination the box in which it had been placed was found to have originally contained a pair of shoes, it bearing upon one end the following shop mark:

M. S. C.

249

Size—9.

Width—GLOBE.

Upon the bottom of the box, in large penciled letters was the word "Westmoreland." Around the infant and box were two aprons of some white material. The body was closely examined and found to be that of a male child, evidently a negro, with two scars on its head as if made by some blunt instrument.

It was impossible to tell, however, definitely, whether death had preceded the said wounds, or, indeed, whether or not the child had been still-born, as it was in an advanced state of decomposition.

Virginia Wright testified as to the circumstances attending the finding, and stated that between the time when she first saw it and the time the jury arrived it had been removed by some one some little distance from where she first saw it.

Amanda Camp, who was with her when she found the body, corroborated her sister, Virginia.

At this point an adjournment was had until four o'clock, in order to see if the storekeeper who sold the shoes could throw any light upon the subject, and also to find if any one answering to the name of Westmoreland could be found.

The afternoon session resulted in developing the maternity of the infant and the fact that it had been given birth to prematurely.

The ownership of the shoe box was traced from the dealer who sold the shoes, through one Westmoreland, to a mulatto woman named Ida Randolph, whose husband died some eleven months ago.

The Randolph woman was cited to appear and testified that she had given birth to a dead male child a few days since, whose body she entrusted to a colored man to bury, paying him for that service \$1.50. This party was not produced, the woman swearing she did not know him. She was not aware of the sanitary regulation, which makes it compulsory to notify the authorities of such cases, and believed that she did all that was required to do in the premises.

The jury by their verdict decided that the child was still-born, and that if any offense was committed by the woman it was one against the sanitary regulations, and discharged her from custody.

Between Newport News and Liverpool.
NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—It is reported in Wall street to-day that negotiations are in progress between President Inghalls, of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and J. Bruce Ismay, the American agent of the White Star line, looking to the establishment of a direct line of steamers from Newport News, Va., to Liverpool, England.

Compare THE TIMES' news columns with those of any other paper published in a radius of 200 miles. If you want the news you cannot afford to be without it.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Fortune and Crawley Are Discharged from Custody.

Estelene King Proven to be a Woman of Decidedly Bad Character—The Defendants Were Primarily Prompted by the Best of Motives, But Direct Her to the Terrill Woman to Get Rid of Her.

Yesterday afternoon the mayor's court was the scene of fervid eloquence, contrary expositions of the law and a number of dramatic incidents, all of which arose at the preliminary examination of Thomas Fortune and C. L. Crawley, charged with the abduction of one Estelene King with intent to defile her. The trial was begun by both Squire Howerton and Judge Williams, sitting as committal magistrates, but before the long-drawn-out testimony was half over Mr. Howerton was compelled to leave to attend an adjourned inquest, and Judge Williams disposed of the case.

B. Lucy Hoge and Eston Randolph represented the prosecution and Messrs. Cocke and Woods the defendants.

The woman in the case does not possess many traits to commend her to the sympathy of the public, and so far from being a pretty woman, she was not even interesting as to looks. As to her character—well, the least said about that the better. She bore the close, and even cruel, examination without dropping an eyelid; no modest blush suffused her cheek, nor, when the bitterest words that man can address to woman were spoken to her, did she shed a tear or show dismay; and, when pressed to acknowledge her infamous past, she took refuge in a dogged silence or gave an insolent reply.

It would be tiresome to give in detail the evidence of the crew of train No. 4, as it all trended in one direction, and the explanation they gave of the causes which led them to deliver the defendants up to the officers of the law in Roanoke was a credit to themselves and the road in whose service they are.

R. C. Taylor, brakeman; Capt. Ed. Davis, conductor, and Newsboy Oakes, of the train, all testified in substance that they were attracted to the actions of Fortune and Crawley soon after leaving Radford; that they acted upon the presumption that the girl was an innocent, unsophisticated country girl whom the men were seeking to debauch, and acting thus they sought to protect her; Fortune had spoken to each in turn, and asked them if either of them knew who or "what" the girl was, saying to Captain Davis that he could not tell for the life of him whether she was a dissolute person or an ignorant one.

Fortune had told Taylor he had given her a letter to one Rose Terrill, who keeps a disreputable house in this city, and this Taylor communicated to Davis, who said that under those circumstances he would see that she was protected.

The woman, Captain Davis said, had not complained to him, but he understood his duty to the company to be to look out for and protect all passengers. He said that the fact that she was traveling on a first-class ticket in a smoking-car was nothing unusual, nor did it call for comment.

On the cross-examination of Oakes, the newsboy, quite a spat took place between counsel as to the admission of evidence concerning the character of the King woman, Hoge and Randolph contending that the woman's character ought not to figure in the case; that defendants had sought to debauch what they thought was an innocent girl, and that her previous reputation was not within the scope of this inquiry.

Officer Trout related what occurred at the depot, and told of the arrest and what led to it, all of which has been related at length in these columns.

Chief Morris ordered the arrest of the man and he and Wolfe executed the order. Crawley told him after his arrest that he intended to take the girl to his home, and if she turned out to be all right he intended to marry her.

He said that he had taken charge of the girl and given her refuge pending the examination out of sympathy for her apparently forlorn condition. She told him she was seeking a home and honorable work.

The complainant then took the stand. She said her name was Estelene King, and that she had gone under the name of Sarah Medley. She was not a married woman. Her father lives in Clay county, W. Va.

[She told a TIMES reporter a week ago that her father lived in Columbus, Ohio, but could not recall the name of a single street in that city.]

The bulk of her testimony was a series of evasions, equivocal answers, and insolent replies, when she answered at all, the whole being interspersed with legal arguments on the part of defendants' counsel and eloquent dissertations upon the necessity of protection from the wiles of the wicked on the other side.

Salacious answers to pertinent questions were listened to with eager interest by the motley crowd of on-lookers, but nothing was adduced from the woman showing criminality on the part of Fortune and Crawley save the fact that Fortune had given her a letter to that woman as keeping a nice house, from whence she could go in quest of employment.

ful communication with certain negro men, she refused to reply.

Fortune, she said, gave her the ticket upon the solicitation of Crawley, and both of them were respectful in their treatment of her. Fortune did not tell her he wanted a wet nurse for his children; said, however, he would endeavor to get her employment; did not ask her if she was of good moral character; nothing was said, whatever, about her chastity; said she did not recollect telling him of a lapse of virtue some three years ago.

Crawley, she said, offered to get her work in a cotton factory in Lynchburg; she came to Roanoke upon the representation of Crawley and Fortune that it was a good place to get work.

Officer Wolfe detailed the incidents of the arrest, and said that Crawley tried to destroy a note at the station after his arrest.

Fortune was then put upon the stand. His replies to the questions asked were straight-forward, and he appeared to evade nothing. He said he was prompted by the best of motives in paying her way from Radford to Roanoke; he would have hired her as a nurse for his children if she had been of correct moral character; sought to find out that fact, and asked her plumply if she had ever been guilty of illicit intercourse with men, and she confessed that she had been three years ago; he then concluded she was of bad character, and advised her to go to Rose Terrill's house as the only place left for her, as he could not conscientiously send her to any reputable person; gave her the note, also, as a means of getting rid of her; he told her of the reputation Rose Terrill's house enjoyed, and gave her his reasons for sending her there.

C. R. Crawley, the other defendant, an aged, white-haired man, whose ruddy cheeks gave him quite a rakish appearance, stated that the girl first approached him, did what he done out of sympathy for the girl; before they got to Radford advised her to go to Mrs. Carson's, at that place, as he thought she could get work there; she failed, and he got Fortune to buy her a ticket to Roanoke.

He told her, in a sort of jest, that he would marry her if she turned out all right.

Messrs. Biggs, Pettit, and Miller, of Oak Vale, were called by defendants and gave the King woman an awful reputation. Neither would believe her under oath; she enjoyed the reputation in that place of being a woman of decidedly bad character.

Mr. Pettit was on a jury which tried her for the illicit sale of whiskey in connection with a negro named Medley. In the trial it was developed that she was living with Medley as his wife; she testified that she was married to Medley, and also that she was of part negro parentage.

Some further testimony was heard on immaterial points, and then a legal sparring match ensued, in which Messrs. Randolph and Hoge, whose case was of exceeding dubiousness, gave flight to the wings of their eloquence, and proved no mean exponents of that divine art.

They argued that the main object of this prosecution was to protect innocence and virtue from the assaults of the wicked, and that the guilt of the defendants, as far as the law was concerned, lie in the fact that they sought to entice her into a house of prostitution while they acknowledged they knew nothing of her reputation.

The counsel for defendants, on the other hand, proceeded upon the hypothesis that the woman had admitted her general reputation to the men, and that, while they sought, as long as they believed her to be a virtuous woman, to procure for her honest work, when they established her true reputation they endeavored to send her to the only place they could suggest, and the character of that place was well known to the woman, who was willing to go. Rhetoric did not enter so much into their argument as logic, and while they stated disagreeable truths, they were truths based upon the evidence.

Upon the whole, Messrs. Hoge and Randolph made the most of a weak case, but Judge Williams, upon a review of the case, held that no petit jury would convict, if a grand jury should indict the defendants, holding that the character of the chief complaining witness had been shown to be such that she could not be believed in a single particular, and so discharged the prisoners.

Judge Williams took occasion to highly compliment the chief of police and his subordinates, and also the trainmen for their action on the premises, and said that the course they pursued in the light of the knowledge they possessed was highly commendable.

A Pleasant Musical.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Yeaman gave a delightful musicale on Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Porter.

Mrs. Porter is one of Pittsburgh's most prominent sopranos, and her artistic singing made a charming impression upon all who had the pleasure of listening to her. Inside of another year Mrs. Porter will make her home in Roanoke, and enter our musical circles as a concert soprano.

Mr. Porter is the secretary and treasurer of the Roanoke Iron Company, and for several years has been identified with musical affairs in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Racing Yesterday.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Nov. 29.—[Special]—First race, three-quarters of a mile—Capulin won, Ballston second, Facial B. third; time, 1:10½. Second race, five and a half furlongs, selling—Evangeline won, Calcum second, Servitor third; time, 1:10½. Third race, one mile, selling—Dead head between Jackstaff and Cornelia, Persuader third; time, 1:46. In the run off Jackstaff won; time, 1:51½. Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Kenwood won, Now-or-Never second, Bradford third; time, 1:24½. Fifth race, mile and a quarter, selling—Warpeake won, Brussels second, Esquimaux third; time, 1:24½. Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Can't Tell won, Blanche second, Landset third; time, 1:31¼.

TERRIBLY SAD AND SICKENING

Is What Michael Davitt Says of the Situation.

The Star Says Parnell's Manifesto is the Final Act of Suicide—Gladstone Answers the Manifesto at Considerable Length—The Trouble Continues Complicated.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—[Special]—Michael Davitt was interviewed to-day regarding the present political crisis. He said: "It is all terribly sad and sickening. If the Irish party had been aware of the circumstances, and acted with courage at first, all would have been well. They were bewildered, and no wonder we are in splinters. The Parnell manifesto is the last desperate move. I do not see how he could have struck Ireland a worse blow. He is furious against the majority of his party, and in his anger at Gladstone's letter he runs amuck."

According to him a number of members of his own party are false, and Gladstone and the English Liberal wire-pullers are scheming against him. The home rule proposals outlined at Hawarden were entirely inadequate. The last of these is the most important, in Parnell's opinion, but he forgets that he agreed to similar proposals in the bill of 1886.

"He now declares against the cutting down of Irish representation at Westminster, but in 1886 he agreed to clause 24 of the bill, which entirely excluded Irish representation, and further agreed to the clauses retaining for the time imperial control of the police and judiciary. The land bill proposed by Gladstone was quite apart from the home rule question, and was finally abandoned. Parnell thus convicts himself. Why did he not make this appeal before? These Hawarden proposals were as bad then as now."

"Besides," continued Davitt, "we have yet to know whether Parnell did not agree to them. Gladstone, Morley, and I believe, William O'Brien, were parties to the agreement. They are now called upon to speak out."

"Meanwhile, no matter what the manifesto may be for Parnell's own position, he has shattered all hope of home rule for years, and that, too, for personal ends and revenge, just as in 1882, he shattered the Land League to get out of Kilmalham jail, and was prepared in 1886 to smash his party and debauch the institutions of his country to thrust O'Shea, on the Galway electors. Dillon, O'Brien and Sexton ought to deposit him from the leadership. He has brought terrible disaster, if not complete ruin, to home rule."

Davitt is engaged in preparing a manifesto in behalf of Parnell's opponents in the Nationalist party, which will confute all the points advanced by Parnell as reasons for his retention as the head of his party. This manifesto will be issued immediately. Sexton and Healey are taking the opinion of each member of Parliament as to the advisability of organizing a movement for the alliance of anti-Parnellites with Gladstone.

In an interview to-day, Henry Labouchere said it would be charitable to suppose that Parnell is mad. It is impossible to suppose that any sane man with any sense of honor or patriotism would issue a manifesto so dishonoring to himself and so injurious to his country's cause.

Parnell was present in the Parliament building to-day. He based himself in attending to his correspondence for a time, and then had an interview with several of his supporters.

Healy and Sullivan and a number of other opponents of Parnell held a conference. Parnell's manifesto has stiffened their opposition, and they have resolved to issue a counter-manifesto forthwith. This manifesto will bear a formidable list of signatures. The fight between the two factions will be fought to the bitter end. Neither side will leave a stone unturned.

The Star (home rule) commenting on Parnell's manifesto, says it is the final act of suicide. Its malignant power and unscrupulousness were deadly in the mischief of its purpose, and its frigid and calm style invest with terrible force the spectacle of his death as a great public man. There is much of hideous levity in the document, in which Parnell wipes his pen across the treaty giving England peace and Ireland home rule. Happily Parnell is but an isolated factor. The Irish party has its Dillons, O'Briens and Healeys, as well as its Parnell.

Until these men meet and decide upon the rupture of relations existing between the Nationalists and Liberals, it is needless to talk of the dissolution of ties which can never be dissolved by the act of one man. The Pall Mall Gazette says that manifesto is as unscrupulous a document as ever a politician penned. Parnell hits below the belt, it says, but he is fighting for his life.

The Freeman's Journal says the manifesto is a terrible reply to Gladstone's indiscreet and impertinent letter to Morley, and that it falls like a bombshell upon Parnell's quondam and apparent allies.

CORK, Nov. 29.—[Special]—Parnell's manifesto has had a depressing effect upon home rule circles here. The Herald, which was formerly an ardent supporter of Parnell, expresses amazement and sorrow at what it considers his unjustifiable breach of Liberal confidence. Nationalists of County Kildare generally consider the manifesto rather ungenerous, and believe it will do more harm than good.

manifesto to have been made to him during his visit to Gladstone at Hawarden last November in regard to an intended proposal with regard to home rule, in the event of the Liberal party winning at the next general election.

Gladstone declares that no single suggestion was offered by him to Parnell either as a formal or as a final one.

The conversation they had was perfectly free and without the prejudice of the points on which Gladstone or such of his colleagues as he could consult were inclined to believe.

The Home Rule plan of 1886 could be improved. To none of the suggestions did Parnell raise serious objections.

Gladstone denies that he made the statements which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substantially resembling them, either as to the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament or as to the statement of the land question or Agrarian difficulties.

The conversation between them was strictly confidential. To publish even a true account is to break the seal of confidence, which alone renders political co-operation possible.

Every suggestion made to Parnell was from a written memorandum, to which Gladstone can refer. Neither Parnell nor himself was bound by the conversation to the absolute acceptance of the proposals canvassed.

During the years that has since elapsed he has never received from Parnell any intimation of the alteration of his views regarding any of them.

In conclusion, Gladstone says that he has always held, both in public and in private, that the National party of Ireland ought to remain entirely independent of the Liberal party of Great Britain.

It is their duty and his duty conformably with the spirit of Grattan and O'Connell to study all adjustments in the matter of home rule which may tend to draw to their side moderate and equitable men; but for him to propose any measure except such as Ireland could approve on the lines already laid down would be to betray his regard for himself and treachery to the Irish nation, in which even by the side of Parnell he can claim to take interest.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

James S. Simmons Entertains the Employees of His Office.

James S. Simmons, president of the Simmons Real Estate Company, entertained the working force of the company and a few others at his elegant residence in the West End last night.

Those present were Capt. J. F. Barlesdale, Geo. C. McCahan, C. E. Duffey, Willis Tinsley, A. C. Lemon, Roderick Meerdrey, W. H. Tinsley, W. H. Horton, T. E. B. Hartsook, W. E. Moore, J. M. Maupin, H. E. Maupin, Leo H. Simmons, John H. Cunningham, A. B. Hammond, Judson Cobb, Jas. A. Pugh, of the Herald, and Chas. I. Stewart, of The Times.

In the early part of the evening games were indulged in, and at ten o'clock an elegant repast was served.

The elegant residence of Mr. Simmons was opened to the guests, and everyone was made to feel at home by Mr. and Mrs. Simmons.

After supper was served Mrs. Simmons was presented with a handsome dressing glass by the employees of the company of which Mr. Simmons is the president and general manager.

The affair passed off most pleasantly for all who were present, and Mr. Simmons, always highly esteemed by his subordinates, raised himself in their estimation last night, if such a thing were possible.

Koch's Remedy Receives Further Indorsement.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—[Special]—Dr. Israel, Professor Virchow's assistant, has made an examination of some shreds of tissue taken from the body of a patient, which had become necrotic through the use of Koch's curative lymph. He found that these shreds contained bacilli, which was not the case in living tissues. A rabbit will be inoculated with virus prepared from these tissues, in order to ascertain whether the bacilli contained in them still possess vitality. Dr. Israel declares that Professor Koch's remedy possesses distinct healing properties.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES.

Henry Villard arrived in New York from Bremen on the Aller. He was in good health, but refused to discuss the financial situation or the present Northern Pacific complications.

The steel mills of the Bethlehem, Pa., Iron Company shut down last night, throwing 1,000 men out of work. This action was caused by a lack of orders for the output of the mill.

A Chicago dispatch states that the threshing machine manufacturers have become infected with the trust epidemic, and have formed a gigantic combination to control the production and price of the machines.

The funeral services over the remains of August Belmont, the deceased banker, were held yesterday in New York city. A distinguished concourse of financiers and publicists were present.

The execution by electricity of the negro Woodson was postponed again by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Brown, of the United States Court for the Southern district of New York, yesterday. It will now go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A trader from the Osage reservation reports that the Osage Indians are having the ghost dance on that reserve. These Indians are the richest and most powerful tribes in that territory outside of the Five Nations. The agent has become alarmed and asks for assistance to control his unruly charges.

General Miles arrived in Washington from Chicago yesterday, and was in consultation with Secretary Prector and Major General Schofield in regard to threatened Indian outbreak. Secretary Prector approved his outlined plan and said the President had directed that he use his fullest discretion in the premises.

THE BUSINESS OF ROANOKE.

Lively Trade in All Lines During the Past Week.

The Real Estate Business Quiet, But Many Sales During the Week—Thanksgiving Groceries—The Local Grain Market—Fine Prospects for the New Wheat Crop—Banking Business Active.

The business of Roanoke is steadily growing and the fall trade so far has been most satisfactory to all the business men.

A TIMES reporter talked with representatives of all the leading branches of business yesterday, and found everybody satisfied and hopeful.

The real estate business is quiet, but there were quite a number of sales during the week.

The real estate men have had so much business during the fall, that many of them are glad of an opportunity to be relieved of the rush, and to put more time in the counting room. They are satisfied with the condition of the business and are looking forward to usual activity in the spring.

The banking business is active. There is over \$2,000,000 a deposit in the banking institutions of the city. There is an active demand for money and so far the banks have been able to furnish a supply on all good paper.

The past week embraced Thanksgiving day, and this gave an impetus to the already lively grocery trade. Grocery dealers say that their trade for the fall has been much better than in any previous years, and is perceptibly growing each week.

The wholesale grocery trade is growing rapidly, and during the past week large quantities of goods have been shipped by the dealers. There is no change of importance in the prices during the week past.

Enough grain has been put upon the market here to keep the local mills supplied. Wheat is slightly off, and is worth \$1 per bushel. Corn is worth 70 cents and oats 60 cents.

The wheat throughout this section is doing well, and now gives promise of a fine crop for next harvest.

The hardware trade, like nearly everything else, is lively. A prominent hardware man said to a TIMES representative yesterday that the feature of the week in his line was the large increase in the cash sales at the very time when he had looked for a decrease.

The holiday jewelry trade opened during the past week and the jewelry men have been doing a rushing business. December is the best month for this business and the jewelers are happy in the anticipation of what is in the near future.

The stove dealers say that they have done the most extensive business in this line in the history of the city, and that it is holding up better than ever before, thus indicating that a large number of new houses are being occupied.

Every line of business is in a flourishing condition and all the dealers say that the trade is constantly becoming more staple, and the number of their regular customers are constantly increasing.

The furniture business is more than gratifying to the dealers, and all of them have as much business they can handle. Notwithstanding the fact that prices in some lines have advanced on account of the McKinley bill, trade has been unusually good.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Excellent Abating and the Troops in Good Condition.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 29.—[Special]—A special from Rosebud agency says that Lieutenant-Colonel Poland, of the Twenty-first Infantry, has assumed command of the forces at Rosebud.

The Colonel has had a long experience with the Sioux. Rigid discipline is enforced to keep the soldiers from alarming the Indians, word being sent to the Indians that no injury will be done any at home.

The present danger is peculiar. Five hundred young men are raiding the whole country, destroying everything, breaking into school houses and mission chapels.

These are at large and are having a good time.

They opened the house of R. P. Whitcomb on the White River, ex-farmer at Rosebud, and stole a gold watch and chain, given to him last New Year's by friends at Rosebud, and a large quantity of groceries.

This gang can break up at any time after doing very destructive work or by allying themselves to hostiles can destroy all the hay and horses or premises. A few runners are coming in, but there is no authentic news as yet.

All friendly Indians from the hostile region are now on the Little White river, five miles from the agency. The weather is very fine, and the troops are in good health.

Other Banks Suspend.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 29.—[Special]—The Journal's Duluth special says: "The private bank of Kalleco closed its doors this morning temporarily. In a run yesterday \$30,000 of the \$70,000 of deposits were drawn out. When the cash was exhausted, President Hall addressed the waiting depositors and told them that he could pay no more cash, but if they would wait a day or two they would be paid in full. He had not raised the necessary funds to-day. No runs have been made on any other banks."

ENESSBURG, Pa., Nov. 29.—[Special]—Johnston, Buck & Co., private bankers, have closed their doors. Assets and liabilities unknown.

The Weather To-Day.

For Virginia: Fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds.