

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Investors, observe your opportunities. Now is the time to buy special bargains in real estate. We have a lot fronting 25 feet on Railroad Avenue, 75 feet east of Henry street, almost at the foot of the overhead bridge, for \$7,000; \$1,750 cash; \$2,000 of this amount runs for nearly five years in payments of \$25 per month.

WILBUR S. POLE & CO.

Rooms 3 and 4, 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.

NOTICE—On and after December 11, the office of the Roanoke Gas and Water Company will be at Rooms 11 and 12, second floor, Exchange Building, corner Salem Avenue and Jefferson street. J. C. RAWN, manager. Dec 9-17

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,
nov13-14 DUVAL & SMITH.

THE ROANOKE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Is ready to enter into negotiations with parties wishing to establish MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES AT ROANOKE, VIRGINIA. Address ARTHUR H. GILPIN.

General Manager Roanoke Development Company, Roanoke, Va. Dec 5-14

LIVELY PEACHTONS.

What C. R. Bush Saw in the Coal Region.

Charles R. Bush, who has returned from a trip through the coal region in the interest of Hammond's printing house, has returned. "While I was in Peachontons," he said, "I saw a negro man whaling a white man. It was in the town limits, and the woman had the man down and was hitting him on the head and in the neck. I went up to the postoffice, and when I got back the man had gotten up and was boxing with the woman, who knocked him down two or three times. In the fight he pulled nearly all the clothes off of her. There was a big ring standing around watching the fight, and the police were in the crowd looking on too."

"At last a detective came up and arrested the two. The woman was allowed to go home and get some more clothes on, while the man, with blood dripping from his face, was marched off to the calaboose and locked up."

"At the mayor's court he was fined \$5, and the woman about a dollar and a quarter."

"Did you strike any McCoy's or Hatfields while you were up there?" asked a TIMES reporter. "I only had one of the Hatfield gang to drive me out of a hollow, at the point of his gun," Mr. Bush replied drily.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

An Interesting Public Meeting to be Held To-night.

The Federation of Labor will hold its second public meeting to-night at Federation hall. The meeting will be addressed by the editor of the Herald, a member of the staff of THE TIMES, Edward Donnelly, associate editor of the American Builder, of Cleveland, Ohio, and representatives of the different unions that compose the Federation. The meetings are of an educational character and in the interest of a more perfect organization of the laboring elements of the city.

The first of this series of meetings two weeks ago proved very interesting and profitable, and the meeting to-night is expected to be even more interesting. All who are engaged in the different trades which are followed in Roanoke are invited to attend the meeting.

THE KELLY CASE.

Will be Re-Tried To-day in the Hastings Court.

At the Hastings Court yesterday the jury in the Kelly case was dismissed, and a special jury summoned to try the case over to-day. The clerk's entry in the case is "J. J. Kelly's administrator vs. S. T. Tyler, receiver. No verdict. Jury withdrawn, and case set for hearing to-day."

The reason this case is to be tried a second time is that, his honor not having taken notes of the evidence, the counsel for both plaintiff and defendant were not able to agree as to certain parts of the evidence, the defendant in fact having demurred thereto, and therefore, by mutual consent, the case will be re-tried.

The judgment for the Diamond Ice Company vs. E. D. Hoffer was set aside.

Manager Beckner's New Orchestra.

Manager Beckner is to be congratulated upon the superior orchestra which he has secured for the season. Its leader is Mr. James Devon, a well-known mercantile musician and an able pianist. He is an excellent musician and an able pianist. He is an excellent musician and an able pianist. He is an excellent musician and an able pianist.

FOR SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Endeavors of The Times Indorsed by a Physician.

Who Also Indorses the Suggestion of City Engineer Dunlap—The Dry Earth System Should be Adopted and Rigidly Enforced as an Aid to Sewerage—Remove the Cause of Disease and the Effect Will Disappear.

"This question of proper sanitation is one of vital importance," said a physician to a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday, "and the course of THE TIMES in keeping it constantly before the public is deserving of much praise."

"Mr. Dunlap made a most important suggestion in your issue of Sunday last when he said that whatever sewers were laid should be augmented by the adoption of the dry-earth closet system and its rigid enforcement."

"It is singular that so valuable an auxiliary to the sanitary care of a community is so little understood and in such little use."

"Will you explain that system, Doctor, for the benefit of THE TIMES' readers?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly. It is so simple, however, that those who are aware of its virtues will laugh at a suggestion of its adoption for use in a city. In the first place every closet should be provided with a box or barrel so placed that it can not get wet during rainy weather. This box or barrel should be kept filled with a mixture of pulverized—mind, pulverized, not crushed—earth, clayey dirt preferred, and lime in proportion of one to five; that is, one peck of lime and five of earth. The dirt can be procured in suitable condition from off the middle of any street where the traffic is great, and the price of lime is insignificant. Mix the substances thoroughly, and keep the compound perfectly dry. Now, whenever the closet is used, a small shovel-ful of the mixture should be thrown into the box."

"When this used it immediately fixes the ammoniacal gases, and transforms them chemically into a perfectly harmless substance. Care must be taken not to cast any fluid unnecessarily into the vault, and then have the boxes, which should be water-tight, cleaned often and thoroughly."

"Simple enough," suggested the reporter.

"Yes; but its very simplicity is the danger. It will only be possible to enforce an observance of the system by the most rigid laws and frequent, impartial, and competent (please italicize that word competent) inspection."

"Again. There should be a designated place and manner of keeping garbage and refuse. One careless or ignorant housekeeper in a block will offset the efforts of the careful and prudent remainder by throwing slop, dish-water, soap-suds, and other necessary waste indiscriminately about the back yard. This is a prolific source of disease, and comes within the province of the law to correct."

"Another thing, and I will have done. Every house should have dug, as far removed from the house as possible, and yet some distance away from the privy, a pit for the reception of the accumulation of waste-water, dish-water, soap-suds and such other waste as does not contain solids. It should be constructed as follows: Dig a pit about six feet deep and three feet in diameter; on the bottom lay broken, rough stones to the depth of a foot; over this lay a foot of loose gravel, and six inches of charcoal over that. Then have a paved drain leading from the hydrant and kitchen with sufficient fall to the pit to insure the water running into it."

"Given a pit constructed as I have suggested, a garbage receptacle well looked after and regularly cleaned out, and a strict enforcement of the dry earth system where sewers are not obtainable, and one-half the source of preventable diseases and deaths will disappear at once."

"Suppose each week a citizen of this city should be selected by lot, conveyed to the public square, and there put to a painful, slow-torturing death. How long do you suppose it would be before the community would be up in arms to bring to righteous punishment the parties responsible for such a state of affairs?"

"Well, that is the only analogy I can give of what the medical fraternity term preventable causes and their removal. Some one, or maybe all, of a community is responsible for a death each week by reason of not properly looking to the sanitary condition of this city."

"Remove the cause; the effect will disappear for want of nutrition."

WHO WILL IT BE?

Ballooning for Hampton's Successor in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 9.—[Special]—The ballot in the two houses to-day for the successor to Senator Wade Hampton resulted: 45, 55; Donaldson, 48; Hampton, 45. Another ballot will be taken to-morrow. Irbis is Tillman's lieutenant. Donaldson is Alliance candidate. Hampton stands upon a platform that he will advocate a plan that is beneficial to the farmers.

A Farmer Killed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 9.—[Special]—Al Compton, Ala., yesterday James Bartley, a farmer, was shot and instantly killed by a woman with whom he had been living as his wife for several years. Bartley had become very jealous of the woman and yesterday threatened to whip her. He started to ward her off, when she drew a small pistol and shot him through the heart. The woman escaped.

Old exchanges for sale at THE TIMES office; 20 cents per 100.

A BIRTHDAY BANQUET.

Eston Randolph Feasts His Friends at Ormsby's Cafe.

Mine host Charlie Ormsby's Cafe was the scene Monday night of one of those occasions which linger long in the memory of the participants. It was the birthday of Eston Randolph, the well-known and popular young lawyer of this city, and he had tendered a few of his friends a supper in commemoration of the event.

The table was set in the main dining-room above stairs, and was tastefully and beautifully decked with flowers and fruits, adorned with set pieces and confectionery.

At 11 o'clock the following guests took seat at the table: R. P. Crenshaw, F. L. Douthat, W. H. Turner, Grem. Corse, B. Lacey Hoge, Edward Watts, Hampden Hogue, Robert Tennant, A. S. Weiger and Charles Ormsby, and in their midst their host.

"The bill of fare was an epicure's dream," said a guest last night, "and the few short speeches which were made were models of their kind."

Lewis Garrett, the rotund and capable chef of Ormsby's Cafe, had prepared the following menu:

- OYSTERS.
- Lynn Haven Bays, half-shell, roast.
- Soup.
- FISH.
- Broiled Sea Bass. Fried Smelts.
- MEATS.
- Porter-house Steak, with Mushrooms. French Chops.
- SALADS.
- Lobster. Chicken. Celery.
- DESSERTS.
- Canvas-back. Huntsman.
- SAUCE.
- Crab-pattie (Maryland style.) Delmonico Potatoes.
- FRUIT.
- Apples. Florida Oranges. Grapes.
- COGNAC.
- Coffee. Champagne. Cigars.

After a discussion of this menu, and when the wines came on, Mr. R. Lacey Hoge replied to the toast "Our host," in his own inimitable way and provoked smiles by his witticisms and hearty applause when he detailed the good and many qualities of his friend.

After an appropriate reply Mr. Randolph was presented with a handsome and unique souvenir of the occasion in the shape of a silver cigarette holder and match-box combined, gold-lined, and in a suitable box.

Other toasts were made and replied to, one being to Mr. Ormsby for his skill and capacity as an entertainer, and the party separated on good terms with the host and themselves.

Many compliments were given Ormsby for the taste and skill he displayed in the service and to Lewis Garrett for his cooking and arrangement of the viands and decoration of the table.

A CORNER IS APPLIES.

Western New York Speculators Making a Good Thing out of the Fruit.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—[Special]—A speculator, who is coining money by speculating in apples, says that over 150,000 barrels are now stored in Western New York. In Buffalo and vicinity there are not less than 60,000 barrels. They were purchased early in the fall and shipped here from Michigan, Kansas, Missouri and Texas, at an average cost of \$3.25 a barrel.

Large orders have already been received by the holders of the fruit from Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Chicago and other points. The dealers receive \$1.50 for the apples at the point of shipment.

Editor Walsh Declines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—[Special]—Patrick K. Walsh, editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, who was appointed by President Harrison, Democratic member of Warm Springs Indian commission, called upon the President to-day to pay his respects, return his thanks for the honor conferred and to decline the appointment on account of business engagements. It will require several months for the commission to discharge the duties assigned, and Mr. Walsh finds that he can not spare so much time from his business. The two Republican members have accepted and are now in Oregon awaiting the coming of the Democratic member.

Nihilist Trials in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The Nihilist trials now in progress here before a section of the Senate will last until the end of the year. The prisoners are many, and are tried in batches. The principal figure of the group now on trial is the sister of a high official in the ecclesiastical administration, who resided in a house belonging to the synd, in which the police found both dynamite and revolutionary documents.

The Connecticut River Closed.

THOMPSONVILLE, Dec. 9.—The steam ferry-boat has gone into winter quarters, as the Connecticut river is frozen over. Heavily loaded teams cross on the ice between here and Suffield. It is the first time in forty years that the ferry has been obliged to lay up so early.

Jefferson Davis' Mansion to be a Museum.

RICHMOND, Dec. 9.—[Special]—The board of aldermen last night, by a two-thirds vote, decided to give the Confederate Memorial Literary Society the use of Jefferson Davis' mansion for a museum for war relics. This was the executive mansion of the Confederacy.

Jay Gould in the Richmond Terminal.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 9.—[Special]—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company held here to-day, Jay Gould and George Gould were elected members of the board of directors.

A PLAN FOR BUILDING HOMES.

The Way for Wage-earners to Own Their Homes.

A Second Mortgage Plan by Which the Mechanics can Build Homes and Pay for Them in Installments not Much Larger Than Their Monthly Rent Bills—Who Will See the Suggestion Put into Effect?

Inquiry among the working men of Roanoke by a TIMES reporter developed the fact that they are very much in earnest upon the subject of acquiring homes, and they have talked much of late of the second-mortgage plan suggested in THE TIMES a week or so since.

Since the subject was first broached many of the more thoughtful of an intelligent class have expressed the opinion that there is no other sure way by which those who work for wages can at once secure a home, and on the most equitable terms.

Yesterday a skilled mechanic had the following to say to a TIMES reporter, accompanied with his views of the plan of remedy, which is as follows:

"Labor is becoming discontented and restless here because of the inability to get homes or to rent at reasonable rates; as a matter of fact, it is impossible to rent a house on any terms with a reasonable prospect of keeping it for any length of time, as all houses now erecting are put upon the market for sale as soon as built."

"If we have to pay dear for house rent and the other necessities of life we must of course have wages sufficiently high to provide these things. While it is not the desire of organized labor to make demands for higher wages, yet the aim of all organizations of that nature is to see that men secure enough for their work to enable them to live upon their incomes."

"My plan of relief is about as follows: Let any man of family be enabled to get a lot and have a building association advance a sufficient sum to build a neat and substantial home, it being agreed upon that the house shall cost not less than a certain stipulated sum; then the building association is to be secured by a first mortgage upon house and lot, and the owner of the lot be secured by a second mortgage upon both. The house is to be secured by an insurance upon it to its cost price."

"While this seems to give all the benefit to the man who takes advantage of the plan, since it contemplates that if the builder default in his payment to the building association the latter shall sell both house and lot, and reimburse itself out of the proceeds before the lot owner comes in for payment, it is not actually true."

"In the first place, the history of all cities will prove that improved property has an actual value removed from its speculative value. Thus: When a house is built for sale there is added to the cost of the building a profit on that cost; in addition, the lot upon which it is built takes on an additional value from the very fact of its being built upon. For example, a house costing to build \$800 is put upon a lot, the price of which is placed at \$300. Now when the completed house is ready for sale, it, with the lot, is placed upon the market at \$1,500, which includes builder's profit and the unearned increment of the land."

"Suppose he who buys this house and lot early defaults in his payments. The property is sold at auction and brings only \$1,200. This leaves an apparent loss of \$300 less whatever payments the buyer has paid on account minus the amount of the payments which should be credited to rental."

"Remember, however, that the original cost of house and lot is but \$1,100. If the second-mortgage plan were adopted in Roanoke the builder's profit would insure to the man in whom the title (subject to the incumbrances, of course) rests, as would a so the unearned increment of the land."

"Now, the plan pursued by the ordinary building association is to have advances repaid at the rate of one per cent. each month. Reckoned each house so built would cost \$800, the monthly payment thereon would be \$8; taxes and insurance would bring this up to \$10 per month."

"The payment on account of the lot must be taken into consideration. Say two per cent. each month is required for these payments, and place the price of lots at \$300, as above. This would be \$6 per month on the lot account. To this must be added an average of \$1 per month for interest, which would bring the total amount monthly to be paid out for the first fifty months \$17 per month, or less than the ordinary house rents for, and for the next fifty months \$10."

"If the plan were made possible by these land owners who have the material interest of the city at heart, next spring would witness the creation of at least 1,000 houses and the advent into Roanoke of certainly 4,000 women and children, who would not otherwise come. This would prove a stimulus to trade such as has never been experienced. Money which is now sent away to support the families of mechanics and others would be spent here; the workmen would become more thrifty and industrious; they would become contented also, as they would have the strongest reasons to cry down agitation which would even threaten to close down the shops and factories. And another great advantage would be the natural increase in real estate values resultant upon an increased population."

The Pension Deficit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House an estimate aggregating \$34,500,000, submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to supply the deficiency for the payment of army and navy pensions for the current fiscal year.

IT LOOKS LIKE WAR.

Ranchmen and Indians Still Skirmishing.

OMAHA, Dec. 9.—[Special]—A special from Rapid City, S. D. says: A band of Indians from Little Wound's camp camped about ten miles east of Cheyenne river between the mouths of French and Battle creeks.

They have been raiding the deserted ranches, killing and running off the stock, burning hay and grain, and stealing household goods.

Yesterday twenty well-armed men left rapidly for the Indian camp. They will be joined by a number of ranchmen and if they are not intercepted by the troops will attack the Indians.

A special from Custer says that not far from Buffalo Gay T. M. Warren, a ranchman, with four of his men, attacked a raiding party of Indians and killed four. This story is not verified.

SENATOR QUAY'S STATEMENT.

He Indulges in Some Brief Remarks Upon Politics and Finance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Quay has opened his lips to say a few words about the defeat of his gubernatorial candidate, George W. Delamater, and the more recent financial failure of that gentleman.

"We have no apologies to make. We were defeated, but that is past. We will make the next fight a victory if we can. I cannot understand why Delamater kept the condition of his financial affairs from his friends. Something might have been done to tide matters over, or at least to break the force of the blow. It is an unfortunate thing at this time."

"The developments as they come out are not improving matters. I have known practically nothing about his financial affairs, and therefore the subject was as great a surprise to me as any one else. There is no occasion, as far as I know, for the failure to have any bearing upon political affairs. I doubt whether Mr. Delamater knew that there was to be an assignment, although he may have known that the recent disturbances in financial circles were affecting their house. He was absent when it took place. I know that Chairman Andrews knew nothing about it, as no one here on other matters, and I believe that my information was the first he had on the subject. What relations others may have had with Mr. Delamater financially, if any, I cannot say, for the reason that I never received any information on the subject."

A TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

Several Houses Blown Down and a Number of People Killed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—[Special]—Yesterday, near Monroe, Walton county, a cyclone cleared a space several miles long and about a hundred yards wide, blowing down houses and killing several people.

Jack Henderson and wife were buried beneath the ruins of their home. Henderson was killed, but his wife was not badly hurt. Their babies were carried three hundred yards.

A family of negroes named Jackson were buried in the ruins of their cabin, and two killed.

Another house containing seven negroes was blown down, but all the occupants escaped unhurt.

IN THE RECEIVER'S HANDS.

The Three C's Railroad Goes Into Tate's Hands.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 9.—[Special]—A Knoxville, Tenn., special says: The Three C's railroad is in the hands of a receiver, Judge Smith, at Jonesboro, yesterday appointed Samuel Tate, of Memphis, receiver. He is a member of the firm of McDonald, Shea & Co. The road is one which passes through Johnson City and was surveyed to go to Minneapolis.

The road is about thirty miles of track laid in Tennessee from North Carolina north. It is said the company owes about \$800,000 to contractors and engineers. A New York creditor attached an engine yesterday and chained it to the track. The Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company, which is building the road, goes into the hands of a receiver also. It is said the road owes McDonald, Shea & Co. nearly \$500,000. Tate will take possession at once.

AN EDITOR INDICTED.

For Publishing the Lucky Numbers of the Louisiana Lottery Drawings.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 9.—[Special]—Frank A. Gregory, manager and editor of the Evening Democrat, has been indicted by the federal grand jury for violating the lottery law. After the last drawing of the Louisiana lottery, the Democrat's New Orleans correspondent wired that paper the winning numbers held by Memphis people. A proof slip was submitted to Postmaster Patterson, who wired the Attorney General at Washington. His decision was that its publication would criminate the publisher.

The Democrat published not only its experience with the postoffice department, but also the objectionable list; hence the action of the grand jury.

A Bequest to the University of Virginia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—[Special]—The will of Daniel B. Fayerweather, the millionaire leather dealer, which was filed in New York to-day, gives \$2,100,000 to different colleges and \$95,000 to hospitals. Among the former a bequest of \$100,000 to the University of Virginia.

The Weather To-day.

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina: Fair and warmer, Wednesday and Thursday; southwesterly winds.

IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Senator Daniel Speaks on the Force Bill.

And is Applauded in the Galleries—He Strongly Attacks Hoar's Position—An Effort to be Made to Close the Debate To-night—The House Passes a Number of Public Buildings—Norfolk Gets \$150,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—[Special]—In the Senate to-day communications were presented from the Attorney General in response to the resolutions of the Senate calling for information as to the voting places, and as to election supervisors.

The Attorney General states that his department has not the means of supplying the information asked.

Mr. McPherson offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certified copies of the report of J. I. Davenport, chief supervisor of elections for the southern district of New York, for the elections of 1884, 1886 and 1888, together with the reports of correspondence.

Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to reduce the amount of United States bonds to be required of national banks and to replace the surrendered notes, and to provide for free coinage of silver. It was referred to the committee on finance. He also offered an amendment in same terms, to the bill now on the calendar so that the matter can be brought up before the Senate independently of any report from the finance committee. In doing so he gave notice that if the election bill were not disposed of at an early day he should move to lay it aside for the time being in order that the bill just introduced by him and all other measures relating to the financial condition of the country should be considered.

Something, he said, ought to be done. Congress had on it a responsibility which in his judgment it could not avoid for any great period of time without letting go by a very great opportunity for keeping the country, and one which (in his judgment) would not occur again in a very great many years. If something was not done within the next two or three weeks it might as well be postponed indefinitely.

The Farmers' Alliance and Treasury bills, which were last session referred to the committee on agriculture, were, at the request of that committee, transferred to the committee on finance as being more properly within the jurisdiction of the latter committee.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, calling on the Attorney General for a statement of the monies paid, or called for by the supervisor of the first and second Congressional districts of Arkansas, in connection with the late election there, was taken up and agreed to after a statement by Mr. Jones that he had seen a paragraph in a Little Rock newspaper to the effect that John McClure, supervisor, had presented an account for \$6,036.

On motion of Mr. Hoar, at 1:10 the election bill was taken up, and Mr. Berry addressed the Senate in opposition to it. He said that since he had the honor of a seat in the Senate no bill had been introduced so important as this one, none so far reaching in its consequences, so dangerous to the liberties of citizens, and so threatening to the peace, good order and prosperity of society. It called, if it did not surpass in its evils the constitutional amendment conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes. That amendment had for its excuse the changed conditions brought about by the war and the alleged necessity of giving protection to newly emancipated slaves; but for the pending bill there could be no excuse at a time of profound peace, at a time when scars inflicted by civil strife had healed and its bitterness passed away, at a time when the relations of the people of the several States were becoming more and more extended and complicated, and when the ablest and best men of the Southern States were seeking to find a remedy for the evils that surrounded them. This bill was brought forward to disturb the harmony and to inflict an injury on business relations.

As an illustration of the bad effects of such a law Mr. Berry referred to the recent appointment by the circuit court of Judge Williams, of Arkansas, (who had up to that time the respect of that State of both political parties) of John McClure as chief supervisor of the elections.

"Judge Williams had," he said, "lost, to a large degree, the confidence of a large portion of the people of Arkansas on account of his putting on them the very worst man in all Arkansas to exercise the high functions of that office."

The same thing might occur in all other States, the supervisors holding their offices for life. If the circuit court judges were Democrats (as they are now for most part Republican) the bill would not be advocated on the other side of the chamber. It was, therefore, the statement of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, a partisan measure.

Mr. Berry referred to the report made in the Republican House of Representatives by the committee, of which Mr. Poland, of Vermont, was chairman, showing that while Mr. McClure was Chief Justice of Arkansas, he was at the same time chairman of the Republican executive committee of the State, and editor-in-chief of a partisan Republican paper in Little Rock, and that, in the election of 1872, the votes of the whole counties were thrown out and hundreds of names erased from the registration books without notice to the voters.

Of all men who were concerned in those transactions, it was known and not denied, that John McClure was chief, and that he had planned every one of them. The people of Arkansas (whether