

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.
We have for sale one house in East Roanoke for \$2,000, \$300 cash and \$25 per month, that is now rented for \$20 per month.
This is a good opportunity to buy a new house that will nearly pay for itself. Call early.

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.

WILLIAM C. NOLAND,
ARCHITECT,
Commercial Bank Building, cor. Jefferson st. and Campbell ave., Roanoke.

Late chief assistant to architect, Philadelphia City Hall; for several years assistant to the following well-known architects: T. P. Chandler, Phila.; Cope & Stewardson, Phila.; and Edward H. Kendall, New York city. Drawings and photographs of all kinds of buildings may be seen at his office. jan21-wtf-1m

AUCTION SALE OF LAMBERT'S POINT LOTS, NORFOLK, VA.

JANUARY 27th, 1891, 12 M.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOUR (174) LOTS

25x120 feet to a ten-foot alley will be offered at public auction on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27th, AT 12 M., in the rooms of the Real Estate Exchange, Norfolk, Va.

These lots are located at the mouth of Lambert's Creek, with a commanding view of the shipping, and in close proximity to the new freight warehouse of the N. and W. R. R., and immediately at the point where Princess Ann avenue will cross Lambert's Creek on the proposed bridge.

TEN LOTS LOCATED AMONG THE ABOVE HAVE BEEN RESERVED BY THE PRESENT OWNER FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash; balance in six and twelve months. Notes at 60 days will be taken in lieu of cash from responsible parties.
For further information, call on
W. H. H. TRICE & CO.,
Auctioneers, Norfolk, Va.

Inquire also of members of the Real Estate Exchange. Terms will be furnished by W. H. H. Trice & Co. free of charge to visit the property.

SALEM AVENUE WON'T BE IN IT.
Watch for the new jewelry house at Jefferson street. Goods will be sold at their value. H. N. CAMPE. jan20-6t

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Y. M. C. A. STATE CONVENTION.
Preparations for the Meeting at Lynchburg.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Virginia will be held in Lynchburg, February 12-15. Hon. W. P. C. Breckridge, United States Representative from Kentucky; C. E. Hurlburt, of Pennsylvania; W. E. Colley, of Connecticut; State secretaries of their respective States; General Secretaries W. A. Morris, of Baltimore; J. E. Pugh, of Washington; and A. T. Jamieson, of Charleston, S. C., will be present and assist. Mr. R. R. McBurney, the general secretary of the New York City Association, has been invited to be present. Rev. C. P. Williamson, of Lexington, Kentucky, will also aid in the convention.

Reduced rates on all the railroads and no entertainment will be provided for delegates.
A large male chorus under the direction of Mr. John H. Hall, of Portsmouth, will lead the singing. An effort is being made to have five hundred delegates present.

Representation is not limited, and persons having no association are invited to send delegates.
All young men expecting to attend could write at once to H. O. Williams, general secretary, Richmond, Va., for program, railroad rates and full particulars.

ate Creek Coal and Lumber Company.
The board of directors of the Mate Creek Coal and Lumber Company, of which E. H. Stewart is president, and Asahel Davenport, of the Commercial National Bank, is secretary and treasurer, will have a meeting on the afternoon of the 29th to recommend to the stockholders of the company the issue of 500 shares of land recently purchased from the Mate Creek, in Meigs and Mercer counties.

DELABARI, THE RAPIST, JAILED.

Given a Hearing at Big Spring Yesterday.

A Times Reporter Accompanies the Prisoner From Roanoke—Indignation Among the Italian Laborers—Satisfied When Told Delabari Will be Hanged—The Witnesses Called by Numbers.

In the smoking-car of west-bound train No. 3, at 10 a. m., yesterday, a Times reporter found Leo Delabari, the Italian who was being conveyed to Big Spring, to answer the most heinous of offenses. He was seated alone, manacled and shorn, but behind him sat Deputy Sheriff S. J. Deyrie, and to his left Policeman G. W. Foster, both young, lithe, and determined-looking men, who guarded their prisoner well, and who looked as though they would brook no attempt to thwart justice on the part of those who had revenge to satisfy.

Delabari is a man of about forty-two years, rather below the medium height, dark-featured, brown-moustached, with brown eyes, and not unprepossessing in appearance. He is slightly peak-marked, and until he speaks would be taken for a native American—and a Southern one at that. He was dressed neatly—almost fastidiously, but wore no collar, and his clothing showed a lack of recent care, which was apparently unusual.

As the train drew out, the Times reporter took a seat beside him and questioned him as follows:
"Do you understand English?"
"A little," responded the manacled man.
"What is your name?"
"Leo Delabari."
"Won't you tell me about this affair?"
Then, in fractured English, punctuated alone by gesticulation, the man told the following story:

He was a Milanese, who had been in this country three years the 15th of April; he was a tombstone embellisher by trade in Milan, but here he worked as a stone-cutter's assistant; had worked in Virginia for Contractor Gaynor six or seven months.

He strenuously denied the charges as to the Kirkwood child, in which denial he was supported by his guardians, Foster and Deyrie. As to the Italian child he was exceedingly reticent, and as much unacquainted with the English language.

From Salem the shackled stone cutter was ominously viewed by men who had boarded the train at that point, in consequence of which Foster and Deyrie each shifted a pair of pistols from pantalon to overcoat pockets and anxiously hovered around the man, who now wore a startled and hunted expression.

Big Spring, or, as it has been rechristened, Carnegie City, was soon reached. When the train slowed up and the passengers rose up to leave, the two men in charge of Delabari dove their hands into their respective overcoat pockets and took station before and behind their trembling captive and started to leave the train, closely followed by the reporters.

Without a moment's hesitation they left the car, nor did they heed the surging crowd of thoroughly excited Italians about the station. The air was cleaved by voice and limb of Sunny Italy, but they lacked a leader to enable them to carry out their evident wish.

A storm of mellifluousity was all the violence offered in the short walk from the depot platform to the magistrate's office, which was located in a long and rambling building devoted to a variety of purposes, but by the time it was reached at least two hundred men surrounded prisoner, capturers, and reporters, and when the office was reached a deep sigh of relief went up from those who were permitted to enter the room.

Without the snow was falling in big flakes, but these did not disperse the crowd. The windows fore and aft were darkened by hungry faces and upon the other; the witnesses within the room with shrugging shoulders took turns in piling the vowels into the unwilling ear of Delabari until Officer J. H. Northcross of the Big Spring city force, was compelled to interfere.

"Thirty-four," he shouted; "you and 65 stand back; 92, I won't have this; 473, if you don't hush I will arrest you."
These numerals each referred to an Italian, for by this means is obviated the use of Latin names not to be remembered easily by matter-of-fact Americans. By this means the laborers and mechanics of foreign extraction are distinguished one from the other, but it has an awkward sound to the uninitiated.

After a dyspeptic dinner at the hotel, which forms an adjunct to this building of many uses, the preliminary examination was proceeded with.
Col. A. J. Deyrie, proprietor of the building aforesaid, was the sitting magistrate, and was assisted in his deliberations by Mr. E. H. Taylor.
The testimony, all of which was unfit for publication, was given by the victim, a pretty child of six years, whose name was Suzanne Melone. Frank Severini, an Italian butcher who mingled his testimony with gesticulation and denunciation of the accused; "66," whose other name sounded like Franchi Offdasher; "34," otherwise Donnicio Ritterio, and Dr. J. D. Scott, whose testimony increased the intensity of the scowls upon the faces of the present Italians when he announced that the child was infected with a loathsome disease, and the mother of the child, who used every artifice to incite the bystanders to take justice in their own hands and execute the intention of the law.

noni, a clever, spectacled Italian who acted as interpreter during the examination, went among the excited throng on the outside and told them (as he said to the reporter), that the man would surely be hanged, and this announcement so quieted their excitement that they gradually dispersed.
The prisoner was taken to Christiansburg at 6 o'clock by Sheriff Barnett, and locked in jail for safe keeping.

THE RESULT OF THE RAID.

Many Fined and Quite a Number Ordered to Leave the City.
The fruits of the raid on the Railroad avenue dives early yesterday morning, an account of which was published exclusively in THE TIMES, were gathered in the mayor's court yesterday, and the city treasury is in consequence a few dollars richer.

These cases were the first disposed of, and Lucy Pryor and C. H. Person were given the honor of being the pioneers in the little contribution act. Mayor Evans evidently thought that many cases and small fines, as good as few cases and large fines, so he assessed them only \$5 a piece. Mr. Person is the gentleman with the voluminous bank account and his chivalry would not permit Lucy to invest a cent towards the city's good, so he stood sponsor for it all. When the smallest of the fine was announced the sullen and determined expression on his face vanished, and in its place came one of ineffable scorn. What was \$10 to a gentleman of his means? A mere bagatelle, and he proceeded to square himself and Lucy.

Rosalie Robinson and Chas. Morton were the next artists, and their fine was the same. Charlie was evidently cast in a different mold from Person, for he was blind to Rosalie's entreatings and paid nothing but his own fine. Rosalie, however, whose word is as good as her bond, on her promise to pay Monday she was dismissed. But her tribulations were not yet ended, for the city had another charge against her—that of keeping a house of ill-fame. For this offense she was fined \$10, and paid it as she did her first fine—i. e., a verbal promissory note.

Rosalie is the mother of a 11-year-old girl who is a prodigy. She can dance as well as any of Kralffy's high-salaried danseuses, and Rosalie would find it much more profitable to abandon her present mode of living and put the child on the variety stage.

Rosalie also objected yesterday morning to the summary manner in which the officers entered her house, and remarked that this was the first town she ever saw where policemen were allowed to break down doors. One of Bluefield's belles, who was in the room and heard the remark, said: "Lord, child, they do it in Bluefield." That was a clincher coming from such an authority, and Rosalie was crushed.

Abram Postor, Lena Nichols and Mary Wells were fined \$5 each, and, as in the former case, those who had not the cash were released on their promise to pay Monday.
Sam Bradley, Bill Dixon and Mary Miller were invited to contribute \$5, which they all did. The generous heart of Charles Morton was touched, and when he discovered that Mary Miller had not the necessary wherewithal, he stepped forward like a man and "ponied" up for her.

Ida Parnell, Eva Hankes, Callie Stewart, and Lou Smith were ordered to leave Caroline Spinner's house, and on their promise to do so were set at liberty. Maggie Terry and Ella Kelsa were released on their promise to leave the city Monday, and Bell Johnson was treated in the same manner. Francis Isabel was fined \$5, and the charges against Mary Thornton, Mattie Stewart, Andy Turner, Ruth Harston, Quennie Craig and Caroline Turner, were dismissed. Thus endeth the first chapter in the good work.

Mr. Rodier Off for Washington.
J. L. Rodier, of THE TIMES reportorial staff, left last night for Washington to accept a position with the Century Publishing Company of that city. Mr. Rodier is an able writer, and has unbounded leg capacity when there is an item in front of him.
Mr. Rodier, who has been reporting the police news since he has been with THE TIMES, was presented with a handsome meerschauum pipe Friday evening at 7 o'clock, when the officers were all assembled at the police headquarters before going out for night duty. Chief of Police Morris made the presentation in an appropriate speech in behalf of the entire force, and Mr. Rodier responded feelingly.

Dr. Campbell's Lectures.
Dr. W. C. Campbell, of the Presbyterian Church, will deliver a lecture next Wednesday evening on "God's Witnesses in Stone." The lecture of last Wednesday was a history of the English Bible. The introductory part of the lecture was a summary of the early history of the British people. This was followed by a full and interesting description of the various famous English translators, their work, and the manuscripts from which they translated. Though the weather was inclement, the attendance was good. Much interest has been manifested in the course of lectures, of which the above described is one.

A New Citizen.
The Washington Post says: Dr. Samuel G. Staples has resigned his position as medical examiner of the pension bureau, at a salary \$1,800, to engage in the practice of his profession at Roanoke, Va. Dr. Staples is a nephew of Judge W. R. Staples, of Christiansburg.

Snows in Russia.
St. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—[Special]—Terrific snow storms have buried southeastern Russia so deeply that railway tracks are useless, and people have returned to old methods of communication by sleighs.

THE TAX ON REAL ESTATE MEN.

Unjust Taxation That Encourages Lying.

Details of the Taxes on Real Estate Transfers—Mr. Dupuy Introduced a Bill to Repeal the One-fourth of 1 Per Cent.—The Bill Not Reported Back From the Committee—Another Effort to be Made to Repeal the Tax.

It will be remembered that Dr. Parsons offered the following resolution at the last session of the Real Estate Convention, Thursday evening, which was adopted by a practically unanimous vote:
"Inasmuch as this is a free country, and to the end of perpetrating this freedom in its most perfect sense; be it
"Resolved, That this convention favors the abolition of the present system of taxation upon transfers of real estate, and in registering our disapproval, give as our reason that the present law is a relic of an English law, framed in the especial interest of landed aristocracy, and intended to discourage the transfer of real estate."

Mr. Cannon, of Bristol, Va., also offered the following resolution on the subject of taxation, which prevailed:
"Whereas, The real estate agents have been and are one of the prime factors in the development of our great State, and have done more than any other class of men to acquaint the world with her wonderful resources, and have contributed more liberally than all others to this purpose, and
"Whereas, The State does impose upon them an income tax which it does not place upon the lawyer, doctor, journalist, architect, or any other profession, which is burdensome in amount and levied in such a manner as to place a premium upon dishonesty; therefore be it
"Resolved, That the convention appoint a committee of five who shall at the next session of the legislature present to that body a petition asking for the repeal of said tax."

"Resolved, That we will, each of us, use all the means within our power to secure the co-operation of our legislators in our various districts to this end."
The tax upon real estate transfers, of which Dr. Parsons strongly advocated a repeal in the convention is as follows: On deeds on which the amount of the transfer is over \$100 and not more than \$200, the tax is 50 cents.
On deeds in which the amount of the transfer is in excess of \$300 and not over \$1,000 the tax is \$1.
On deeds showing the consideration of the transfer to be more than \$1,000 the tax is ten cents on the hundred. For instance a deed representing an \$1,800 transfer would be required to pay into the State treasury \$1.80.

The State taxes on deeds of trust are the same as on transfers, and all deeds of release are taxed fifty cents. Besides these State taxes the clerk is entitled to certain fees.
On deeds of bargain and sale the clerk's fee \$1.25 for deeds of ordinary length (that is, two pages), and for deeds of more than ordinary length there is an extra charge of twenty-five cents.
The clerk receives sixty cents for recording deeds of trust and \$1.25 for deeds of release.

So that, with clerk's fee and State tax, deeds of bargain and sale are taxed \$1.75, or, if larger than two pages, \$2.
The tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross sales of all real estate men, and collected every quarter, is the tax that is most obnoxious. This permits the "curiousness dealers," who may go into the business when it is good and go out again when lots are not in demand, to make an unfair competition.

A bill was introduced in the last legislature by W. P. Dupuy; then of Farmville, but now of the firm of Dupuy & Taliaferro, for the repeal of this tax, but the bill was never reported to the house from the committee on finance, to which it had been referred.
Mr. Dupuy told a TIMES reporter yesterday that he introduced the bill, but when he ascertained that the finance committee intended to report it back adversely, he requested the committee not to report it at all, as this might have an unfavorable bearing on it when it should be introduced in the next legislature, as it will undoubtedly be. Mr. Dupuy appeared before the committee three or four times to argue in favor of the bill.

Jno. W. Woods, of this city, who was in the legislature at the time, said the law was one of long standing, though it had not at all times been enforced. He was of the impression that it had been introduced by Mr. Saunders, of Franklin.
He said the tax was collected quarterly in order to prevent the payment of licensed taxes in coupons. Mr. Woods said it only encouraged lying, and said he knew of instances where real-estate men had told their clients that their sales were of such amount, but when the collector of revenue asked about it they put the figures much lower.

The New Secretary.
Mr. Charles S. Kreh, of Frederick, Md., has entered upon his duties as secretary of the Commercial Club. Mr. Kreh is an old newspaper man, having been for a long time connected with the Baltimore Sun. For the last three years he has edited the Frederick Citizen, a weekly paper.

The First Time in Twenty Years.
BRISTOL, Tenn., Jan. 24.—[Special]—Two nuns from the convent at Abingdon came down the other day and spent a few hours in the city. They had not been outside the convent campus before in twenty years. It has been reported today that they purchased a tract of land in the eastern suburbs, and will remove the school to this city.

Death of Dr. Harris.
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24.—[Special]—Dr. A. Harris, the well-known Jewish rabbi, fell dead in the pulpit to-day just after delivering his sermon.

THE NIGHT SCHOOL.

For Industrial Instruction to be Organized Friday Night.

Prof. William Taylor Thom and the others interested have succeeded in perfecting plans for the establishment of a free night school.
Instructions will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings in the city court room to those who wish to improve themselves in mechanical and free hand drawing, and in mathematics, mechanics and physics. The instructions will be free, but the members of the class will furnish their own drawing materials.

All who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity are requested to meet at the court-room next Friday evening promptly at 8 o'clock, when organization will be effected.
The following gentlemen have agreed to give instruction: Messrs. G. R. Henderson, J. Fred Temple, J. R. Schick, W. M. Dunlap, C. G. Cushman, J. D. Lazell, A. J. Coffin, A. Gartner, W. C. Noland and Wm. Taylor Thom.

THE AMERICAN HOG WINS.

The German Government About to Let Pork in Free Shortly.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—[Special]—The repeal of the prohibition against American pork is now regarded as within a short distance of a accomplishment. The weight of speaking throughout the debate in the Reichstag was all on the side of a change in the law. No prominent defender of the prohibitory law in the Reichstag ventures to deny that a repeal of the law would be a benefit to the masses, which are now paying high prices for meat, even garbage being dear. Several members immediately after the division on the question congratulated Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, on the early prospect of the abolition of the prohibitory law or at least a modification of the measure.

Receiving further congratulations today, Mr. Phelps said: "There would not even have been a majority of twenty-seven against the motion if the opposition had waited a little. If the motion had been made by a supporter of the government the result might have been different, but how could the government let the combination of freissinger and socialist parties dictate its policy on such an important question."
Mr. Phelps added that he had long known that the government was ready to modify the restrictions in regard to American pork as soon as proper preparations could be taken for inspection.

It is Not a Bluff.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—[Special]—The action of the legislatures of several States in passing resolutions withholding proposed large appropriations to be made for State representation at the Chicago World's Fair, until there is some assurance that the elections bill is not to become a law, is attracting some attention among the Republican Senators. Leading advocates of the bill, generally, denounce the action as a bluff. When the action of the Illinois legislature was brought to the attention of Senator Cullum this morning he said that while the matter was pending in the legislature he did not care to express any opinion.

Why He Succeeded.
LITCHFIELD, Minn., Jan. 24.—[Special]—The mystery surrounding the suicide of December 4, of Henry L. Brenham, president of the bank of Stevens & Co., is solved. The bank was insolvent, and its president took his own life rather than meet his creditors. What was done with the money is not known. The liabilities of the institution are about \$150,000, and there is not \$10,000 to pay the depositors. Judge A. H. Young, of Minneapolis, has been appointed receiver and the bank's affairs will be turned over to him. Among the heavy losers is Senator George E. White, of Chicago.

The Chilian Insurgents Gaining.
BUENAS AYRES, Jan. 24.—[Special]—News has been received from Valparaiso that a conference between Balmaaceda and the Chilian deputies has taken place. Many people believed that the president would take advantage of this meeting to tender his resignation. He did not do so, however, and the conference had no result.
Meanwhile the insurgents continue to gain strength.

Ditched by a Broken Rail.
JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 24.—[Special]—The northbound cannon ball train on the Illinois Central road was ditched yesterday near Liddleburg, about forty miles south of Jackson by striking a broken rail. The entire train was thrown from the track while running forty miles an hour, but the coaches were not overturned, and no one was hurt beyond a few bruises.

The Strike Settled.
CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—[Special]—General Manager Tucker, of the Chicago and Erie has announced a settlement of the strike on that road. By the terms of the agreement Train Dispatcher Scott is not to be reinstated or re-employed, but all the other employes are to be allowed to resume work. One minor officer, to whom the conductors objected, has resigned.

Death of Lieutenant H. Taunt.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—[Special]—The Secretary of State this afternoon received a cable message from an American missionary at St. Thome, Africa, saying that Lieutenant Emory H. Taunt, formerly of the United States Navy, and now employed in the government service in Africa, died at Banana, Africa, Congo, on the 18th instant.

The Weather To-Dav.
Forecast: For Virginia, rain or snow, clearing early in day, winds shifting to westerly, slightly cooler.

THE N. & W. R. R. IN WASHINGTON.

Text of Senator Barbour's Report on the Railroad Bill

From the Committee on the District of Columbia—He Points Out the Great Advantages Which Will Accrue to the District From Having Another Southern Outlet—General Outline of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—[Special]—The following is the text of Senator Barbour's report from the committee on the District of Columbia concerning the Senate bill to authorize the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company to extend its lines into the District of Columbia:
Your committee, to whom was referred the bill, having carefully considered the merits thereof, submit the following report:

This bill was introduced in behalf of the Washington and Western Railroad Company, of Virginia, a body incorporated under the laws of that State; that company composed principally of stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, having been duly organized for the purpose of constructing a railroad from a point on the Shenandoah Valley railroad near Front Royal and thence through the counties of Fairfax, Loudoun, and Alexandria to the Aqueduct Bridge, presented its petition to Congress asking authority to extend its lines into the District of Columbia, with terminal facilities in Washington city.

This corporation has by purchase and consolidation become a part of the Norfolk and Western railroad system, and that company has, this committee is informed, set apart the funds necessary for the construction of the road throughout its length of nearly ninety-five miles.
It is evident to this committee that this company will be required to construct over the Potomac and Rock Creek bridges which will be, if necessary, very substantial and expensive.

The advantages to come to the citizens of the District of Columbia from a commercial standpoint, in relieving largely the present freight blockade, arising from the limited facilities possessed by the existing railroads; and, through a distribution of the freight and passengers from the South and West, from a terminal point that is very accessible to the hotels and business centers of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, are self-evident and to be appreciated by everyone.

When we consider further that the proposed route of this road will open up and greatly develop a beautiful and rich section of the neighboring State of Virginia, bringing its inhabitants within easy reach of the markets of the District, it furnishes a strong reason for Congress to perfect the charter granted by that State to this company by according to it the authority set out in the bill to enter and locate its terminals in the District of Columbia. Beyond this local interest your committee sees in the construction of this new line by the Norfolk and Western Railroad, a great addition to the convenience and comfort of the traveling public of the South and West through its richest and most beautiful sections, and in the competition for business both in passenger and freight traffic the general public will be necessarily benefited.

To the citizens of the District of Columbia and of the North and East additional facilities will be afforded for reaching the mineral springs and health resorts of the valleys of Virginia. Your committee have noted from statistics submitted to them, the rapid growth of the freight and passenger traffic in the railroad systems approaching Washington, and they look forward, with as great an increase in the future, all of which demonstrates the wisdom of timely increase in the facilities for access to and from the District by railroad transportation.

Provisions are inserted in the bill which prevent its creating a monopoly in the use of the route designated.
Your committee believes that every safeguard for the protection of the public has been provided for in the bill as amended, and it is reported to Senate with the approval of your committee and the recommendation that it be passed.

The terms of the bill have already been published. It permits the road to enter the city by a bridge above Georgetown, and pass Georgetown to a point west of Twenty-sixth street and South Pennsylvania avenue, where it shall construct its depots, etc. It is further empowered to connect with other lines which are or may come within the District. The measure is regarded very favorably by the District press and public generally, as the business of the city has been greatly impeded by meagre railroad facilities.

The Trouble Settled.
DENVER, Colo., Jan. 24.—[Special]—As was anticipated last night after the supreme court decision, both factions of the house of representatives met in one body this morning with Speaker White, of the combine, in the chair. The defeated faction declares that they are satisfied and will now unite with the others in the transaction of the regular business before the house. After approving the journal of yesterday, the house adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Debating the Gag Rule.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—[Special]—The Senate still debates the cloture resolution. The Democrats continue to be masters, and unless the rules are arbitrarily broken down they can prevent the passage of the elections bill.

No Election Yet.
SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 24.—[Special]—Ten ballots were taken in a joint session of the legislature to-day, all alike. Palmer, 101; Oglesby, 100; Stroeter, 3. Twenty-two ballots have been taken.