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in diseases of the air pas-
sages, respectfully an-
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arrh and other diseases
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PLANS FOR THE NEW CITY JAIL.

The Contract to be Awarded
To-night.

The Public Property Committee Will
Recommend That the Bid and Plans
of the Manly Manufacturing Company
for a Combined Jail and Mayor's Office
be Accepted—The Location of the New
Jail a Question Yet to be Settled.

The public property committee held
a meeting in the city engineer's office
yesterday afternoon, and after fully dis-
cussing the different plans submitted,
decided to report to Council recommend-
ing the acceptance of the bid of the
Manly Manufacturing Company, of Dal-
ton, Ga. There were present Messrs.
Groves, Huff, Camp, Buckner and Engi-
neer Dunlap.

Chairman Groves called the meeting
to order, after which Mr. Huff made a
very concise statement of what the dif-
ferent bids were, the inducements they
offered the city and concluded by say-
ing that in his opinion the bid of the
Manly Manufacturing Company was the
best one submitted and he thought it
should be adopted.

This company agrees to build 44
cells, 24 of them to be of five ply steel
and the remaining 20 of Bessemer
steel, with 3 detention cells, making in
all 47 cells capable of holding 188 pris-
oners, with an extra floor that may be
used for hospital or any other purposes.
If necessary, 22 cells can be put on this
floor, making the total capacity of the
jail 69 cells and 277 prisoners.

The bid of Frank R. May calls for 21
cells in all, and that of the Champion
Iron Company 33 cells.

In regard to the responsibility of the
Manly Manufacturing Company Mr.
Huff read a telegram from the bank at
Dalton which stated that the company
could give a good contractor's bond for
half of the \$15,000. Mr. Huff further
stated that if necessary this company
could give bond for the full amount of
the contract. He also read a telegram
from Jasper, Tenn., to the effect that
the enclosed cage of the Jasper jail,
built by the Manly Company, was abso-
lutely too good, five ply grating.

Mr. Huff further stated that all of the
work on the jail would be done by Roanoke
people.

The plans submitted by Mr. Manly
provide for a combined jail and mayor's
office with jailer's apartments, the build-
ing to be three stories high and the jail
portion four stories. The front of the
building is a very attractive one, and
will make quite a handsome addition to
the courthouse square.

A very general discussion followed
Mr. Huff's remarks, in which the merits
of the different companies were con-
sidered, and while some members of the
committee were not fully satisfied with
the arrangement of the cells and the
material proposed to be used in their
construction, they thought that this was
the best plan submitted and unani-
mously reported in favor of the Georgia
company.

A special meeting of Council will be
held to-night to hear the report of the
public property committee and also to
discuss the sewer question.

It is quite probable that the public
property committee will recommend the
trading of the lot now used for a mayor's
office on the northeast corner of Camp-
bell and Roanoke streets and station
house for the lot on the southeast cor-
ner of the same streets, and if the deal
can be effected put the jail there. The
committee will inquire into the matter
to-day.

MORE FACTS WANTED.

A Resolution in the House Asking for
More of the Correspondence With Chili.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—[Special]—
In the House to-day, Mr. Martin, of In-
diana, offered a resolution calling on
the President to transmit to the House
all the correspondence had by him, by
the Secretary of State, by the Secretary
of War, by the Secretary of the Navy, by
the United States Minister to Chili, and
by all other public officials of the United
States, including officers of the United
States navy with each other and with
any of the public officials of Chili
upon matters concerning the republic of
Chili during the Balmaceda regime, and
since the overthrow of that regime
as to all matters of public affairs of
both the United States and Chili,
growing out of or connected with the
existence, beginning and overthrow of
the Balmaceda regime, and the estab-
lishment and continuance of the present
government of Chili. It was referred to
the committee on foreign affairs.

Why Did China Refuse Blair?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—[Special]—
In the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan offered
a resolution directing the Secretary of
State to send to the Senate copies of
the correspondence with the Chinese
government relating to the non-accept-
ance of Henry W. Blair as United
States minister to China. Mr. Hoar
suggested that the resolution should re-
quire the President to furnish the cor-
respondence if in his judgment not in-
consistent with the public welfare, and
after considerable discussion the resolu-
tion thus amended was agreed to.

Railroad Shops Burned.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 27.—[Special]—
The Queen & Crescent railway shops
at Meridian, Miss., were burned at 6
o'clock this morning, destroying every-
thing except the round house and master
mechanic's office. The loss is \$150,000,
fully insured. Five hundred men are
thrown out of employment.

Whitelaw Reid Has the Grip.
PARIS, Jan. 27.—[Special]—Whitelaw
Reid, the United States minister, has
been confined to his residence for the
past week by a slight attack of influenza.

THE BAKER CASE

Not Likely to Proceed This
Week.

ABINGDON, Jan. 27.—[Special]—In
the Dr. Baker case yesterday the exami-
nation of the members of the venire as
to whether they had formed or ex-
pressed opinions as to the guilt or in-
nocence of the accused brought forth
the reply, "I have," from nearly every
member—one creating considerable
merriment by saying that he had read
the Bristol Courier during the progress
of the trial. Another said that he had
heard none of the evidence in the other
trial—had heard only a little of the
"wind work"; that he had read the
closing speech of Hon. Daniel Trigg, of
the prosecution.

The venire was exhausted, and only
three competent jurors were obtained.
The names of those are as follows:
James Rouse, Geo. W. Jones and Allen
Stata.

The court then announced that owing
to the difficulty of obtaining competent
jurors in this county, a venire should
be summoned from another county.
Botetourt was decided upon as the
most suitable county in which to select
twenty men who have not heard of the
Baker case. The three members al-
ready obtained were adjourned to
Thursday, when it will be announced
what day the case will again be called.

The work of obtaining a jury promises
to be long and tedious. Among the
witnesses in Abingdon to-day is Dr.
Taylor, of Richmond, whose testimony
played so important a part in the former
trial. Several new witnesses have been
summoned.

When court met this morning the de-
fense in the Baker case asked that the
case be continued till the next term on
account of the sickness of one of their
most important witnesses, Mrs. Anna
Diggs, a niece of Dr. Baker.

Isaac Baker, the father of the absent
witness, was examined as to his daugh-
ter's condition. He stated that she was
unable to appear here at this term; that
she has consumption and is at present
confined to her bed with grippe.

The prosecution argued that there
was no more probability of the witness
being able to appear at the next term
than at this. These arguments of the
prosecution were replied to very forcibly
by Hon. C. F. Trigg and Col. Jas. L.
White. It was decided to send out a
physician to ascertain the condition of
Mrs. Diggs.

The case was continued till to-morrow
morning. There is no probability that
the trial will go on this week.

A BRILLIANT MARRIAGE.

Dick Burks Williams Weds Miss Florence
Brown, of New Orleans.

MONTVALE, Jan. 27.—[Special]—One
of the most brilliant weddings that ever
occurred here was witnessed by a
crowded house at the Presbyterian
Church at Montvale, yesterday at 6 p.
m., the contracting parties being Miss
Florence, daughter of C. H. Brown, a
prominent cotton broker of New Or-
leans, and Dick Burks Williams, the
West Virginia State agent of the Iron
Belt B. L. A. of Roanoke city, for-
merly editor and proprietor of the Cos-
mocrat.

To the strains of a wedding march
rendered by Mrs. C. B. Tate, the bridal
party promptly took their places in
front of the altar. The officiating
clergyman, Rev. John Ruff, assisted by
Rev. Mr. Fleming, of Lynchburg, pre-
ceded the party, and was followed by
the groom and his best man, Mr. A. A. Stone,
of Roanoke. They in turn were fol-
lowed by Miss Wilson, of Bedford City,
who acted as bridesmaid, after whom
came the bride on the arm of her
father's friend, Prof. C. B. Tate, of
Montvale.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white
silk, en traine, trimmed with point lace;
her veil was looped on one side with a
diamond brooch (a present from her
father), and carried a bouquet of cam-
ellias, sent from Baton Rouge, La. The
maid of honor, Miss Wilson, wore white
silk, and carried a bouquet of Marchal
Niel roses. The ushers were Messrs.
Robert Drom, of Lynchburg; Glasgow
Armstrong, of Salem, and Henry and
Fielding Luck, of Montvale.

A reception was tendered the bride
and groom at the Glendower, from 7
to 11 p. m., at which time they boarded
the Norfolk and Western train for their
future home in Montgomery, W. Va.
They stopped over in Lynchburg until
this afternoon.

The bride received thirty presents of
elegant silver from friends in New
Orleans, and a good many handsome and
useful articles from friends here.

THE MEETING GROWING.

The First Baptist Church Crowded Last
Night.

By far the largest crowd of the week
assembled at the First Baptist Church
last night, a number of gentlemen being
compelled to stand during the service.
The subject of Dr. Hatcher's sermon was
"The Sinner's Struggle to Find the
Savior," as illustrated in the incident
of the blind beggar at Jerico.

The attention of the people was most
profound and tender, and there were
many signs of deepening interest in the
meeting.

Dr. Hatcher preaches as one who
thoroughly believes in the power of
Christ to save the people, and he takes
no stock whatever in the cheap evan-
gelists expedients for hurrying people
into unthinking religious professions.
He and Dr. Flippo are greatly hopeful
about the meeting, and the church
seems to be kindling with unworldly
zeal. The prospect for a great revival
seems excellent. The morning meeting
grows in numbers and interest. The
subject for this morning's meeting will
be "Prayer for the Unconverted." All
Christian people are earnestly invited to
attend.

ARE THE WAR CLOUDS ALL GONE?

Or Is This the Calm That Pre-
cedes a Storm?

A Very Flattering View of the Situation
With Chili—Only a Repetition, With a
Little More Detail, of What Has Al-
ready Been Published—The House
Committee on Foreign Relations Feels
That a Great Burden Has Been Taken
Off Its Shoulders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—[Special]—
The Chilean situation has vastly im-
proved since early yesterday afternoon.
The situation is now bright, and what
prospect there was for war, it is under-
stood, is now dispelled.

The first cable message received by
the President from Minister Egan was
not in all respects satisfactory. It was
lacking in fullness, and there were
many things in it requiring additional
elucidation.

Another and later dispatch has now
been received, and its contents are such
as to leave nothing for Congress to do
with regard to the President's message.
It not only confirms all that has been
said in the Associated Press dispatches,
but goes further and is couched in the
most friendly terms.

The charge of hostile feeling on the
part of Chili toward the United States
is utterly denied. In effect the dispatch
received says that the charge that
Chilians entertain feeling of enmity to-
ward the United States and to its flag
and uniform is utterly false.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

"The Chilean trouble is at an end,"
said Mr. Blount, chairman of the House
committee on foreign affairs, shortly
before 3 o'clock this afternoon to an
Associated Press correspondent. "The
bottom has dropped out of the whole
thing. Mr. Blaine is elated over the
termination of the trouble in so satisfac-
tory a manner."

Mr. Blount's manner showed the
pleasure he felt at the news communi-
cated to him by Secretary Blaine, with
authority to him (Mr. Blount) to report
it to such persons as he saw fit to make
it known to.

A few minutes before Mr. McCreary,
of Kentucky, another member of the
committee, when seen, said:

"Why, haven't you heard the news?
Everything is much brighter now."
Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, a Republican
member of the committee, said: "The
situation looks a great deal better, and
the dispatch received puts the trouble
in a very satisfactory shape."

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, was de-
lighted at the outcome. "You must be
glad that the committee is relieved of
so great a responsibility," he said to
Chairman Blount, who had just given
him the intelligence.

"I think we have done very well, Mr.
Chipman," he added. "The committee
has shown the right spirit throughout.
We have been harmonious and have con-
sidered it as a National question on
which all should be united. I am glad
such a satisfactory termination has been
brought about."

Other members of the House who
were seen showed the feeling of relief
they felt at the outcome of the trouble.

In the Senate, also, members of the
foreign relations committee gave vis-
ible evidence of satisfaction. The com-
mittee had placed a padlock of absolute
secrecy on all its proceedings, and
without that being removed they did
not feel at liberty to talk lest they
should disclose what had taken place
in the committee, or give a clue as to
what would take place, but it was evi-
dent they were glad that from them
had been taken the grave responsibility
of declaring war, and that a peaceful
solution of the controversy had been
reached, consistent with the dignity and
self respect of the United States.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, was
told of what had been learned. He said
it was a subject of much congratulation
to the American people, and that he
thought the matter was now ended.
He declined to make any further com-
ment on the decided change made in
the situation by the response of the
Chilian government.

The news of the change first became
known to nearly, if not quite all, the
Senators on the foreign relations com-
mittee through publication in an after-
noon paper, the injunction of secrecy
operating to keep intelligence from them
also. There had been all day a feeling
that the crisis had passed, and for that
reason there had been no talk among
the Senators on that subject.

Developments in the Chilean contro-
versy since the President's so-called
ultimatum have been a series of sur-
prises, of which that of to-day was not
the least. It has been change on
change, and so swift have they followed
that history may be said to have been
made every twenty-four hours.

When the first news of the decision
of the Chilean government to practi-
cally concede all that the United States
asked was received in an Associated
Press cable message from Santiago, it
indicated such a complete change on
the part of the Chileans that while there
was hope it was true, many persons
were hardly able to credit it. The later
dispatch has not only confirmed this
cable message, but each new develop-
ment has added to it some feature mak-
ing stronger the statements originally
received.

Mr. Egan's dispatch was received yester-
day, and in addition to what was al-
ready known, indicated that Chili was
willing to apologize for the Matto note,
which has been one of the worst features
of the controversy. What Mr. Egan said,
however, was not in all respects satis-
factory, especially with reference to an
apology preceding any arbitration of
the Baltimore incident.

All through in advance of its trans-
mission to Congress, official information is
unobtainable with reference to the date
of the receipt of the cable message,
which shows that the Chilean govern-
ment has gone further than anything
yet made public indicated. It is be-

lieved that Minister Egan's message
was one transmuting the Chilean gov-
ernment's reply and giving the sub-
stance of the concessions made. For
this reason Egan may not have been
thoroughly clear the full force of
Senator Forrester's answer.

The dispatch containing the reply of
Senator Forrester, Chilean minister for
foreign affairs, is very long, and its
translation was not completed until to-day.
It is said to be a frank and splendidly
written document, breathing through-
out a spirit of friendship and good will
to the United States. It is said to be
clear and unequivocal. Nothing what-
ever is left of the Matto note, which is
not only withdrawn, but apologized for.

Most sincere regret is expressed for
the Baltimore incident, and the offer to
refer it to the Supreme Court is said to
be more than a proposition for settle-
ment—it is made as an illustration of the
friendly feeling of the Chileans towards
the United States by showing their will-
ingness to leave the matter to our own
courts for settlement. Expressions of
cordiality toward this country are pro-
fuse.

It is said that the whole tone of the
document is apparently so sincere,
friendly and many and leaves the
matter in such a shape, that it is hard-
ly possible to fail to bring the two coun-
tries closer together, and will result in
an amicable adjustment of the whole
difficulty.

The dispatch is especially clear and
vigorous in repelling the charge of
hostility on the part of the Chileans to
the American flag and American uni-
form. In effect it says:

"Chili take American uniform! No.
Too well does she remember that flag
and that uniform in her ports and har-
bors, aiding her in her struggle for in-
dependence" (referring to Chili's
struggle years ago to achieve independ-
ence).

Private Secretary Halford said to-
night that the additional correspon-
dence between the United States and
Chili would be sent to Congress to-
morrow. It will be comparatively brief
and will not aggregate more than about
2,000 words.

THE REPLY RECEIVED TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—[Special]—
There has been much speculation as to
the time the administration re-
ceived the first intimation of Chili's
apology and concessions, and some mem-
bers of Congress have even hazarded
the statement that the President had
received Chili's reply to the ultimatum
before the executive message was com-
municated to Congress on Monday.
This false impression which threatened
to become general in some quarters
to-night, Chairman Blount seeks to cor-
rect.

"As I understood it," said he, "the
dispatch from Chili was received by
the administration early yesterday
(Tuesday) morning. At half past 10
o'clock I had information from the
President, by a confidential message,
that the dispatch had been received
from Chili at the State Department, but
it had not yet been translated. So
Chili's answer was not received until
the morning following the transmission
of the President's message to Con-
gress."

SECRETARY TRACY'S VIEW

In conversation with a prominent offi-
cial just after the meeting of the Cab-
inet, Secretary Tracy stated that the
answer of Chili to the demands of
President Harrison, contained in the
dispatch received from Minister Egan,
was far from satisfactory. Chili must
make an unequivocal apology for the
treatment of the Baltimore sailors.
The Secretary regarded the situation as
serious, and believed that the contro-
versy had already gone too far.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN CHILI.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—[Special]—The
correspondent of the Times at Santi-
ago de Chili to-day telegraphs that the
text of Chili's reply to the ultimatum of
the United States has not yet been dis-
closed and that it will not be made public
until Saturday.

The correspondent further says that
Chili is relying upon the advice re-
ceived from Minister Montt as late as
Friday, that pacific assurances were
given him constantly by Mr. Blaine, the
American Secretary of State, considered
that a settlement has been practically
arranged, especially as Chili, through
President Montt, had given counter as-
surance of friendly feeling and of a
desire to satisfy all the reasonable de-
mands. President Montt, the corres-
pondent adds, is not seriously com-
promised. Fortunately for the tran-
quility of Chili, the entire nation places
confidence in the patriotism and prudence
of President Montt. Everything
in Chili remains quiet so far.

CHILI MISLED BY MONTT.

SANTIAGO, Chili, via Galveston, Jan.
27.—[Special]—The correspondent of
the Associated Press has had interviews
with several members of the Chilean
cabinet. In his conversations with these
gentlemen he was told that Senator
Pedro Montt, the Chilean minister at
Washington, misled his government as
to the state of affairs in regard to the
difficulty between the United States and
Chili.

From the statements made by the
minister referred to it appears that the
Chilian minister at Washington sent a
cable dispatch to his government Fri-
day last, in which he stated that a set-
tlement of the matter was proceeding
in a satisfactory manner.

WAR SHIPS STILL AT MONTEVIDEO.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 27.—[Special]—The
squadron of American warships which
have been lying off the port for some
time are still here.

A Gale Off New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special]—The
tug Webster and four scows containing
street cleaning refuse were yesterday
blown out to sea beyond Sandy Hook
and a heavy off-shore gale has blown
ever since. It is scarcely possible that
they are still afloat and ten men on the
tug and eight on the scows are sup-
posed to be drowned. Searching tugs
were scarcely able to live to-day. The
wind blew eighty to one hundred miles
an hour.

TALT HALL LIKELY TO SWING,

According to Law or at the
Hands of a Mob,

If He Is Not Rescued by His Friends from
the Kentucky Border—The Evidence
Against Him All In—To Make His De-
fense To-day—Guarded in Court—
Most Remarkable Trial and Daring
Scenes at Wise Court House.

NORTON, Jan. 27.—[Special]—This
was, perhaps, the most exciting day in
the eventful career of the noted desper-
ado, Talt Hall.

The great crowd that surged about
Wise Court House yesterday was greatly
increased early this morning. Long
before the hour of the opening of court
the people from the surrounding county
began to flock in, and interesting de-
velopments aside from the evidence
against Hall were expected.

The chief feature of the early morn-
ing was the arrival of Kenecky of a
large number of Hall's friends armed to
the teeth. The authorities anticipated
trouble. It was expected that if the
evidence against Hall was damaging
the people would execute the penalty
of the law without waiting to hear the
other side of the case. It was feared,
too, that the friends of Hall would at-
tempt to rescue the desperado, and in
the event of either there would have
been a lively time.

The guard around the jail was doubled
last night, and Hall was taken into
court this morning completely sur-
rounded by men armed with Win-
chesters.

The court room was packed through-
out the day and the evidence was
listened to with the closest attention.
All the evidence for the commonwealth
was submitted to-day. The general im-
pression is that the State has made a
strong case and that the verdict will be
murder in the first degree. The defense
will introduce its testimony to-morrow.

J. J. Wolf, of Big Stone Gap, was the
first witness for the prosecution. He
testified that he was in the yards of the
Norfolk and Western railroad when the
shooting of Policeman Hyton occurred.
He heard a shot and turned, when he saw
Hall put a pistol at Hyton's head.
Hall fired, and Hyton reeled and fell.
Hall and his accomplice, Bates, who
held Hyton when he was shot, escaped
into the mountains. Wolf was cor-
roborated by a number of witnesses.

Mrs. Hyton, the wife of the murdered
man, was introduced to testify. She
was much affected and shed tears a
number of times before she had finished
her testimony. She said that her hus-
band never expressed the hope of re-
covery after he was shot. She repeated
Hyton's dying statement in which he
said that Hall killed him and would
have shot him again had not Bates pre-
vented him.

When Miles Bates was put on the
stand the prisoner showed great agita-
tion. He rose to his feet and kept the
lawyers asking funny questions. Bates
said that Hyton was arresting him
when Hall came up and demanded his
release. Hyton declared that he would
not release his prisoner.

Bates, continuing, said: "Hall drew
his pistol and shot Hyton. He fired
again and I knocked his hand down.
Hyton asked me not to let Hall shoot
him again. Hall called me off and said
'Let's get out of this.'"

Rumors are rife here that a large party
in Kentucky is being organized to rescue
Hall.

WORK OF THE LAW-MAKERS.

To Investigate Blacksburg College—The
Congressional Reapportionment.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 27.—[Special]—
Pursuant to the action of the senate
committee on public instruction last
evening, Senator Lovenstein to-day in-
troduced the following:

"Whereas certain charges reflecting
on the president and board of visitors of
the Virginia Agricultural and Mechan-
ical College and derogatory to that in-
stitution have been made by the members
of the former faculty of that college:

"Resolved, That the committee on
public instruction and education be in-
structed to inquire into the same, with
authority to send for persons and pa-
pers."

The anti-gambling law has been
amended so as not to leave to agricul-
tural fairs the privilege of permitting
gambling during the fairs.

The female physician bill comes up
on special order to-morrow.

In the house bills were introduced to
regulate the sale and purity of ferti-
lizers; to re-enact section eleven hun-
dred and eighty-nine of the code limit-
ing lateral or branch railroads to twenty
miles, and repealing the act increasing
the limit to fifty.

Mr. Saunders introduced a substitute
for Wright's anti-trust bill and both
measures were sent to the committee.

The joint committee on privileges and
elections have the congressional re-
apportionment bill ready for caucus
action. The caucus will be held next
Tuesday night. After various trials
the bill leaves all the districts as at
present except that Botetourt is changed
from the Sixth to the Tenth district.

Episcopal Conv