

QUIET IN THE SENATE

SUBSIDENCE OF TUMULTUOUS SCENES
OF LAST THREE DAYS.

SPEECH OF SENATOR TILLMAN

The Chief Feature of Yesterday's Session—By a Few Characteristic Remarks he Secures the Attention of Senators and Then Pours Hot Shot Into the Administration on its Philippine Policy—House Passes Permanent Census Bureau Bill.

Washington, January 30.—Today's session of the senate was entirely void of tumultuous scenes which characterized the sessions of the past three days. After the Philippine tariff measure was taken up at 2 o'clock Senator Tillman delivered a speech devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the part his state took in the war for the independence of the colonies. Incidentally he referred occasionally to the pending bill, drawing morals, as he said, for the benefit of the majority that they might be applied to the present trouble in the Philippines and to this government's treatment of the Filipinos.

At the conclusion of Senator Tillman's speech Senator Morgan took the floor in order that he might proceed at 2 o'clock tomorrow with his proposed discussion of an amendment which he has offered to the pending bill.

The South Carolina senator said he had little intention to discuss, except in an incidental way, the Philippine tariff bill.

He desired, he said, to continue the discussion of the "very interesting historical subject" which has been brought to the attention of the senate by Senator Money, of Mississippi. He would have had something to say about the matter yesterday had not Senator Lodge employed what he considered ungracious tactics. These tactics were supplemented by other republican senators, he said, and "my gallant young friend from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) leaped into the arena and charged the minority with conspiracy and obstruction."

"The Philippine tariff bill," he continued, "is very important from the standpoint of those who propose to pursue relentlessly and remorselessly the present Philippine policy, although the senator from Utah (Mr. Rawlins) has shown that there is now over there plenty of money for the carpet-baggers to spend."

Discussing the historical subject raised yesterday, Senator Tillman said: "I am glad that Massachusetts has one representative in this chamber—even if South Carolina has only one, he interpolated significantly—"who stands sturdily for the principles upon which this government was founded—those principles which constitute the true road to liberty. He then entered upon an elaborate account of the part South Carolina took in the war for the independence of the colonies although he said he was ill-prepared to do so great a subject justice."

While Senator Tillman was speaking several senators engaged in conversation among themselves. To this Senator Tillman objected because of the interruption and requested that those so engaged retire to the cloak rooms. For once he was, he said, making a speech for home consumption. "Of course," he said, "the senators on the republican side are not interested. I could hardly hope to reach on such a subject the minds and hearts of the calloused majority—the commercialized, money grabbing, money loving majority, as such a subject is not in consonance with the miserable, cunning, dishonest attitude which that party is now assuming."

By the time he had concluded this linguistic diversion Senator Tillman had the attention of all the senators present.

Senator Tillman declared it was the history of all conquering armies when prosecuting such a struggle as the British pressed against the revolutionary colonists and which is now being carried on by the British in South Africa that they committed cruelties and trampled upon all the obligations of humanity.

"And I would ask the majority in this chamber," he said, "if in trying to force the Filipinos to accept our government without a promise, they are not inviting the exasperation of the natives and a spirit of perpetual insurrection."

The effort to treat the Filipinos "as chattels, as cattle," he declared, was "damnable," and he charged the majority side with being the "real murderers of our troops in the Philippines."

"But," he asserted, shaking his finger at the republican side, "you can gag you and force down your throats a scold, or a small dose of the principles which actuated the men of Massachusetts, in 1776 we will have done our duty to the country and to humanity."

In a brief colloquy with Senator Burton of Kansas an allusion was made to the remark of Senator Tillman yesterday about the burning of negroes in Kansas. Senator Burton said that no one in Kansas was proud of committing murder and Senator Tillman retorted: "They preferred to murder them in the Philippines."

Commenting upon the sedition laws promulgated by the Philippine commission, Senator Tillman expressed doubt whether he would be allowed to go at large in the Philippines if those laws were enforced. In this connection, he inquired of Senator Hoar whether the Springfield Republican which he said was opposed to the republican "imperialistic policy," would, under those laws, be permitted to be circulated in the Philippines.

"I decline," replied Senator Hoar, "to be drawn into a discussion of Massachusetts newspapers."

"If I dip into that bucket for any more light," said Senator Tillman, laughing, "I'm afraid I'll not get it."

"While I decline to enter upon any discussion of Massachusetts newspapers," said Senator Hoar, "I will say to the senator that if he wants to know my opinion of the commission's order I will give it to him. I think it is an abominable order."

"In the absence of anything specific," Senator Tillman replied, "we will take that end of it."

In conclusion, Senator Tillman said the pending Philippine tariff bill is a proposition to erect a tariff wall between the United States and another part of the domestic territory was a departure from every principle that has brought this country to the pinnacle of greatness and made it the cynosure of the eyes of the world as the land of the free and the home of the brave.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The house today passed the bill for the creation of a permanent census bureau. The friends of the civil service law who were opposed to making the employees of the bureau eligible for transfer or retention were overwhelmingly defeated. By the terms of the bill the permanent organization will succeed the present temporary organization July 1, 1903 and all employees on the rolls upon the date of the passage of the act will become eligible for transfer to other departments or retention in the permanent organization. The bill also provides for a manufacturing census in 1905 and for the collection of certain special statistics annually.

During the discussion of the bill Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, expressed the opinion that the proposed collection of annual statistics upon cotton, under the bill, was in the interest of the speculators.

"I am sorry to hear a gentleman from the south express such an opinion," observed Mr. Hopkins. "The collections of these statistics will be for the benefit of the planter, manufacturer and laborer."

Mr. Kluttz, of North Carolina, advocated the passage of the bill, urging a provision for the annual collection of census statistics as an essential to why the bill should commend itself to members from cotton growing states.

Mr. Maddox demanded the yeas and nays upon the passage of the bill, but only eleven members seconded the demand and the bill was passed without division. The house then adjourned.

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THE MARCH THROUGH SAMAR.

Report Announcing American Loss on This Expedition.

Washington, January 30.—Secretary Long today received the following cablegram from Rear Admiral Rogers at Cavite, concerning the march of the marines across Samar.

"Details of Waller's expedition across Samar not yet received. Much credit due Shoemaker for services rendered in connection with rescue of detachment at Lanang. Marines in Samar will be relieved in about ten days."

The second dispatch reads: "Following casualties: Captain Porter's command attempting march Lanang-Basey, Samar: Lieutenant A. S. Williams, slightly wounded in chest and suffering from eczema; corporal W. Slattery, privates J. McBay, E. Witzell, W. H. Barker, W. D. Smith, R. Desmond, J. Eagan, T. J. Curry, condition serious from weeping eczema; privates P. J. Conner, G. S. Foster, J. W. Woods, F. F. Brown, T. Murray, M. Rasset, L. A. Bailey and I Barone, missing, have abandoned."

Cut this out and take it to R. R. Bellamy's drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, the best physic. They also cure disorders of the stomach, biliousness and headache.

SCHLEY AT LOUISVILLE.

A Busy Day for the Admiral—The Knights Templar Reception.

Louisville, Ky., January 30.—Admiral Schley as the guest of the Louisville Knights Templar had little opportunity to rest today. The greater portion of the day was spent among the children, and the admiral shook hands with about 1,000 boys and girls, who expressed their pleasure by cheering their visitor and presenting him with flowers.

The most enthusiastic demonstration of Admiral Schley's visit took place this afternoon as he was leaving the Tenth Club in the carriage which was to take him to the Masonic home and orphans' home. As he stepped into the vehicle it was surrounded by hundreds of cheering men, women and children, who had gathered in the street for half an hour and who pressed around him, eager to shake his hand.

The day's programme for the entertainment of the admiral consisted of a visit to the girls' high school, followed by a breakfast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Jefferson; a trip to the Tenth Club; luncheon at the Tenth Club and in the afternoon a visit to the Masonic home and the industrial school.

The chief event, however, was the Templars' reception and ball at the Tenth Club. Several hundred uniformed knights and their ladies were present and the ball room of the hotel was elaborately decorated with electrical designs, potted plants, flowers, and festoons of evergreen.

Tomorrow, Admiral and Mrs. Schley will leave for Nashville.

BRANCHVILLE TRAIN ROBBERY.

One Man Arrested—He is Expected to Disclose the Plot.

Charleston, S. C., January 30.—A United States deputy marshal today arrested Daniel Barr, on the charge of interfering with the United States mails. He is supposed to be one of the robbers who held up the Southern railway passenger train near Branchville Monday night and rifled the express car.

A warrant has been sworn out against Thomas Carson on the same charge.

It is thought that information will be obtained from these men leading to the capture of the other members of the gang of highwaymen. The men were arrested at their homes near the scene of the robbery.

A white man giving his name as Francis A. Allen was arrested in Midway, Bamberg county, late today suspected of being one of the highwaymen who held up the Southern railway passenger train near Branchville. It is said he was positively identified by the pressed into service to haul away the negro whose horse and wagon was seized the night of the robbery.

Six watches were found in Allen's possession when he was arrested today.

Don't Live Together. Constipation and health never go together. DeWitt's Little Early Risers promote easy action of the bowels without gripping or distress. Are safe, sure, and thorough. Purely vegetable. R. R. Bellamy.

THE ANSWER TO SCHLEY

THE ARGUMENT OF THE "COMMENTATORS" MADE PUBLIC.

CHARGE OF SHIFTING GROUND

In His Appeal From What Were the Points Contended for and Tried Before the Court of Inquiry—The Commentators Take up the Testimony and Official Reports of the Admiral to Show That His Contentions Cannot be Sustained.

Washington, January 30.—The "comment" of Judge Advocate General Lemly and Solicitor Hanna upon the appeal of Admiral Schley, as submitted to the president by Secretary Long, begins with the statement that Admiral Schley and his counsel have shifted their ground. They say the chief features of the case were "The retrograde movement," "disobedience of orders," "inaccurate and misleading official reports," "failure to destroy vessels of the enemy lying within sight," and "injustice to a brother officer."

These matters are all grave. The first was that the finest aggregation of American naval vessels under one command was, by Schley's direction, turned about and headed for Key West, more than 700 miles distant when within twenty-two miles of Santiago, where the enemy's ships were. The second was that he simply, deliberately, and knowingly disobeyed the secretary's order overtaking him in his retrograde movement. The third was that Schley's reason, officially given for the retrograde movement and disobedience of orders—"that the flying squadron was short of coal," was not true. The fourth was that for three days some of the Spanish ships lay within reach of the flying squadron, and no sufficient effort was made to destroy them. The fifth involves the point of honor.

The commentators say: "Upon all the above named features, believed by us to be the most important, if not the only really important matters, into which the court made inquiry, the conduct of Admiral Schley was condemned by that most distinguished tribunal. Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Ramsey and Benham united in their findings and open all these several points."

The commentators charge that Admiral Schley now ignores all the grave matters and bases his appeal upon a list of unimportant features of the case.

The commentators say they recognize the fact that Admiral Schley devoted by far the larger part of his appeal to the question of coal and that, consequently, they give that question a proportional space in their comment. They declare that the question is between Sampson and Schley, both alike interested and to investigate it fairly both should be heard.

"It is admitted that the precept was broad enough to have permitted the court to go into the question, but it is recalled that although the judge advocates expressed a willingness to enter it, the court did not deem it necessary or proper to do so. The judge advocates, they say, might have shown that it was Admiral Sampson's plan of night blockade that forced Cervera to come out in the day light, and Captain Clark is quoted to support that statement."

They quote Admiral Schley in his testimony to the effect that the American ships acted on the original plan to "sink the enemy in the channel," and that "that plan failed because the enemy succeeded really in passing the battle line."

They ask why did the enemy succeed, and declare "the Brooklyn, having abandoned her position on the left of the line, and the western shore opening along the western shore, through which the Spanish fleet passed our ships and attempted to escape. The court's opinion is quoted to be to the effect that the Brooklyn lost distance in position by the 'loop' and delayed the Texas."

To sustain the contention that Sampson was in command, the commentators quote from Schley's report of July 6th, 1898, as follows: "The dense smoke of the combat obscured my view of the Indiana and the Gloucester, but, as these vessels were closer to your flagship, no doubt their part in the conflict was under your immediate observation."

They remark: "Nobody has ever disputed Grant's title to the victory at Antietam, though then lying sick some miles from the place of surrender—so far that it was feared he could not be reached until the period of armistice. Though Howard was senior officer present at the capture of Savannah and Sherman absent on one of Admiral Dahlgren's gunboats, nobody has questioned Sherman's famous report to Lincoln: 'I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah.'"

As showing Schley's own opinion of who was in command, they quote this passage from his dispatch of July 10, 1898, to the secretary of the navy: "I am some mortification that the newspapers of the 10th inst. have attributed the victory of July 4th almost entirely to me. Victory was secured by the forces under the command of the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station, and to him the honor is due."

Further, they quote Schley's letter of December 18, 1901, to Secretary Long, justifying the "loop" on the express ground that it was made "in the execution of the standing order to close in." It is asked "but if he was then himself in command, how happens that he was executing the orders of somebody else in command?"

Before the court of inquiry, every prop raised in support of the contention that Commander Schley did anything to achieve the victory by issuing orders as commanding officer of the American fleet was removed. The plain truth was for the first time revealed that Commander Schley did not exercise command on that day over any ship, except, to some extent, his own flagship, the Brooklyn.

A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks

Professor Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice-President Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without his remedy again."

For sale by R. R. Bellamy, druggist.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

Chief Subject of Discussion at Banquet in Baltimore—Mexican Minister's Speech.

Baltimore, January 30.—The chief guest at the annual banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of this city, held, tonight at the Hotel Rennet, was Don Manuel Asprazo, the Mexican ambassador. The post-prandial oratory was led by Hon. Lloyd L. Jackson, president of the association, who congratulated his hearers upon the unexampled prosperity enjoyed by this country in the past few years and predicted for it "the supremacy of the world, commercially and financially."

"One of the great needs of the country at this time," he declared, "is a merchant marine commensurate with the growth and importance of the nation, and the magnificence of our navy."

Ambassador Asprazo, after referring to the pleasant relations of this country and Mexico, spoke of Mexico's industrial future, saying:

"The field for labor is wide. It is open to enterprise of all kinds. Your powerful commercial and industrial corporations can span over the vast extension of the Mexican territory that in a great part still remains unexplored. The essays already made by the American navigation, railroad, lands and mining companies in Mexico have many signal successes."

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PHILIPPINE SEDITION LAW.

Resolution of Inquiry in Senate as to its Provisions.

Washington, January 30.—Senator Rawlins, today introduced in the senate a resolution making inquiry of the secretary of war whether "the new treason act in the Philippines" has been passed by the Philippine commission. The resolution cites a circular purporting to give the language of the act.

One provision makes the concealment of treason against the United States or the Philippines punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for seven years.

Another provides a fine of \$2,000 and imprisonment for two years for uttering seditious words and a third provides a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year for persons belonging to secret societies, having for their object the promotion of treason.

Another prohibition is against advocating the independence of the Philippines or their separation from the United States, "whether by peaceable or forcible means." The penalty for the violation of this prohibition is a fine of \$3,000 and imprisonment for a year.

The resolution went over for future consideration.

THE BONES OF GENERAL GREENE

Now Lying in a Savannah Bank, to be Interred February 5th.

Savannah, Ga., January 30.—The bones of General Nathaniel Greene have rested in a zinc box in a vault of the Southern bank for ten months, since they were discovered in the colonial cemetery by a committee headed by Colonel Aza Bird Gardner, of New York, representing the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati.

It has now been determined that the remains shall be re-interred under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution. The interment probably will be at the foot of the Greene monument which stands in Johnson square in this city. The date of the re-interment will be arranged at a meeting of the Sons of the Revolution to be held here February 5th. It is proposed that the occasion shall be made notable.

President Roosevelt is a member of the Georgia Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He will be invited to attend and participate in the exercises. The Rhode Island Cincinnati will participate.

Child Worth Millions.

"My child is worth millions to me," says Mrs. Mary E. of Haverhill, Pa., "yet I would have lost her if I had not purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure. One Minute Cough Cure is sure cure for coughs, colds, croup and lung troubles. An absolutely safe cure for all these ailments. The youngest child can take it with safety. They all like the taste and remember how often it helped them. R. R. Bellamy.

THE TRIAL OF PATRICK.

Several More Witnesses for the Prosecution Testify.

New York, Jan. 30.—When Recorder Goff closed court for the day in the trial of Albert F. Patrick for the murder of W. M. Rice, he had for the tenth time ruled out the admission of the Rice will of 1896 which the prosecution has been trying to get into the record. Following the evidence of banker Norman S. Meldrum, who was again on the stand today, that the signature to the assignment of Mr. Rice's estate to Patrick was a forgery and that the signature to the 1896 will was genuine, came the testimony of Joseph L. Blinn, of Springfield, Mass., a nephew of the dead man. Mr. Blinn told of being summoned to New York by Patrick and said that Patrick told him (Blinn) was to get \$30,000 of the estate under the 1896 or Patrick will.

Cross examination of Mr. Blinn by counsel for the defense brought out that there was an arrangement by which Rice was to receive \$75,000 from the Rice Institute if the 1896 will were probated. Under this 1896 will Mr. Blinn's share was \$5,000.

The witness said that the arrangement was in writing. It came from Colonel Joseph Rice, William Marsh Rice's nephew, and Blinn had signed the paper.

Two Texans testified today. They were Emanuel Raphael, secretary and manager of the Houston clearing house, and also a trustee of the Rice Institute, and Mr. Cash, a clerk and an agent of William M. Rice at Houston.

Mr. Raphael told of the plans of the institute. He swore he was familiar with Rice's signature and that the signature on the checks, the assignment of the Rice estate to Patrick and the paper which revoked Captain Baker's right to Rice's safety deposit box were forgeries.

Mr. Cash swore the signatures to the 1896 will, the checks and the assignment were not genuine.

SENSATION JAIL DELIVERY.

Escape of Two Men Under Sentence of Death by Aid of the Jail's Wife who Elopes With one of Them.

Pittsburg, January 30.—Edward and John Biddle, awaiting execution in the county jail for the murder of grocer Thomas D. Kahney, of Mount Washington, overpowered the guards at 4 o'clock this morning and escaped.

Both prisoners had been provided with saws with which they cut the bars in their cells and were ready at any moment to make an opening sufficiently large to pass through. The prisoners occupied adjoining cells on the second range. They had evidently been preparing for their escape for sometime and had assistance from the outside, as both were armed with revolvers.

Shortly before 4 o'clock one of the Biddles called to James McGeary, who had charge of the outside guards, and asked for some cramp medicine in a hurry, saying his brother was dangerously sick.

McGeary hastened to the cell with the medicine when John Biddle sprang through the opening in the cell and, seizing the guard around the waist, hauled him over the railing to the stone floor beneath a distance of sixteen feet. Edward Biddle joined his brother immediately and both, with drawn revolvers hurried to the first floor where they met guard Reynolds and shot him.

There were but three men on duty and the third was on one of the upper ranges. He was ordered down at the point of the revolvers, and the three guards were put in the dungeon.

The keys were taken from keeper McGeary, and the two desperate prisoners who witnessed the escape were prisoners who could not interfere or give an alarm.

The Biddles went to the wardrobe where the guards keep their clothing, and each put on a new suit. They then unlocked the outside gates and passed out into Ross street.

The escape was not discovered until the daylight guards came on duty at 5 o'clock. They were informed by prisoners where the night guards had been put, and they were soon released from the dungeon and sent to the homeopathic hospital.

The escape of the Biddles was explained by Warden Peter K. Soffle, who said he believed that his wife was responsible for the furnishing of the revolver and saws to the Biddles, which enabled them to escape. In his information for the handsome desperado, Edward Biddle, it is alleged that she left her husband and her four children and it is supposed was to meet the escaped convicts at a place agreed upon.

The story of the matter is brief. Mrs. Soffle was the only person admitted to the jail since last Sunday. Yesterday afternoon she visited the Biddles during the warden's absence. Last evening she retired at 9 o'clock. She told her husband that she was going to visit a sister at McDonald, and that she would return early so that she could get an early start.

Warden Soffle was about the jail until after 12 o'clock. He retired to his room, which is separate from Mrs. Soffle's, shortly before 1 o'clock. When he awoke this morning he asked for Mrs. Soffle and was informed that she was absent. Later, when the details of the escape became known he telephoned to McDonald and was informed that Mrs. Soffle was not there.

Warden Soffle immediately made a frank confession of his suspicions. "I believe my wife furnished the weapons for the Biddles and assisted them to escape. This is an awful thing, but I am only telling the whole truth. My wife was not in bed when I was awakened this morning and I have not seen her since. She is gone—God only knows where. I said I would lay everything bare and I am doing it. This is the worst blow of all, but I believe it is true. I did not suspect her and hence was off my guard; but she is gone and the suspicion of assisting in the escape by furnishing weapons rests upon her."

He broke down when speaking of his wife's actions. The friends of Mrs. Soffle believe that she could not have been in her right mind when she aided in the escape of the Biddles. For some years she has been an invalid and about one year ago she was sent to a sanatorium. She came back very much improved, but the long and painful illness, he believed, had weakened her mind. No trace of her has yet been found.

Her husband devoted time and money for the relief of the suffering of his wife, but it is said that she has never fully recovered her health and at times was melancholy.

The prison board began an investigation and announced tonight that Warden Soffle, at his own request had been relieved from duty pending the result of the investigation. Deputy Warden Marshall was placed in charge temporarily. Nothing else was given out.

Up to a late hour tonight not the slightest clue as to the whereabouts of any of the fugitives has been discovered. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for their capture.

A Profitable Investment.

"I was troubled for about seven years with my stomach and in bed half my time," says E. Demick, Secretary of the Illinois, chairman of the caucus committee to be held next Monday night in the hall of the house. The purpose of the caucus is to consider the question of election and suffrage in the south and to determine what action, if any, shall be taken on the proposed Crumpacker bill, making stringent regulations for the election procedure.

FREDERICKSBURG PARK.

The Senate Passes the Bill for its Establishment.

Washington, January 30.—The senate today passed the bill to establish the Fredericksburg and adjacent national battle fields memorial park in Virginia. The bill appropriates \$100,000. It was amended by striking out the statement that on the limited territory to be comprised in the park more great battles were fought, more men engaged and more execution done than on any other spot of similar area in the world.

Prince Henry's Itinerary.

Washington, January 30.—The committee on arrangements for the reception of Prince Henry held another meeting today and completed the itinerary of the western and southern trip which will be taken by the prince.

The programme allows a very short period of time to many of the localities that had hoped to have the prince with them at least one or two days in Cincinnati his stay will be less than half a day. Atlanta has been omitted from the programme and Chattanooga probably will be the extreme southern point.

NORFOLK FIRE-SWEEP

DEVASTATING FIRE RAGING AT CLOSE OF PRESS REPORT.

FIREMEN UTTERLY POWERLESS

The Fire Discovered at 2:10 o'clock a. m., in the Columbia Building. The Walls Blown Out and Building Wrecked—The Atlantic Hotel Next Destroyed—Two Big Department Stores and the Virginia Club Among the Burned—Wind Sweeping the Flames Toward Main Street.

Norfolk, January 31.—At 2:10 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the first floor of the Columbia building on Granby street, owned by D. Lowenberg, and occupied by Brown's saloon. Neddo's restaurant and, on the upper floors, by about 150 offices.

In fifteen minutes the flames were bursting through the roof and the rear wall had fallen in. The explosion of whiskey barrels in Brown's saloon blew out the front of the first and second floors and scattered the flames across the street.

In less than half an hour the Atlantic hotel and Virginia club were in flames. Both of these structures adjoined the Columbia.

The four-story building on the corner of Plume and Granby streets occupied by the Johnston China Company and apartments together with four two-story buildings adjoining it were burning briskly at 2:30 o'clock and it looks as though the entire eastern downtown section of the city is threatened. Half a million dollars may not cover the loss.

2:55 a. m.—All the north wing of the Atlantic hotel is in flames. The China Company's store and the flats above are completely gutted.

3:25 a. m.—The Atlantic hotel is burning. It appears the fire is beyond control.

3:30 a. m.—The big department store of Watt, Rettew & Clay caught and is burning fiercely. The academy of music is in this block and will probably go next.

The walls of the Atlantic hotel on the Granby street side have fallen and those on Main street are ready to topple.

The firemen seem utterly powerless.

A GHOSTLY DISCOVERY.

The Partly Burned Body of an Unknown White Man Found.

Savannah, Ga., January 30.—The crew of a freight train on the Plant system this afternoon found the dead and charred body of an unknown white man near the track near Ways station, thirteen miles south of this city. The skull of the body had been crushed and a railroad coupling pin with blood on it lay near. Lightwood sticks had been piled on the body and set afire.

The dead man's hand and arms, protruding from the pyre, revealed his color. Near the scene was a small ash pile as of a transient camp. There were signs of a struggle and the dragging of a body. Persons at Ways recalled having seen a strange white man and three negroes pass late yesterday. There is no clue to any of the parties concerned. An investigation has been started.