MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
WILL REAP ADVANTAGE
BY ADVERTISING IN "THE TIMES."

The Times.

"THE TIMES" IS A NEWSPAPER
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE WHOLE COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. IV.—NUMBER 1169. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1890. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

The forecast for to-day for Virginia and North Carolina is for colder and fair weather with northerly winds.

Both branches of the General Assembly were in session yesterday.—In the House, the Norfolk Ferry bill was refused engrossment.—The Parson's railway line was reported favorably.—The bill amending the code on negligence of railway employes was discussed.—Ex-President Cleveland and his wife are expected to attend the Colonial Assembly on January 29.—Great interest is had in the meeting on Saturday for the association for the preservation of Virginia antiquities.—The vestry of Monumental Protestant Episcopal Church has adopted a minute in memory of Mr. George W. Warren.—Two more convicts were received at the penitentiary.—Mr. Garinter Barker died suddenly of heart disease.—Mr. H. M. Smith, Jr., was elected a representative of Virginia in the Supreme Lodge, Order of the Golden Chain.—Judge G. D. Camden, of West Virginia, has been on a visit to Richmond.—The Manchester City Council meets to-night.—The temperature took a rapid fall of seven-teen degrees in nine hours.—Mrs. George E. Pickett was present at a meeting of Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, at which was presented a portrait of her dead husband. The Powhatan Club prepared for the Rhea benefit.—The Rev. Moses D. Hoge delivered a stirring sermon at the consecration of Immanuel Presbyterian Chapel.—The Security Savings Bank was organized.—The local union of the tin, sheet iron and cornice workers elected officers.—The joint committee of Council and Board of Aldermen considered the subject of railway consolidation.

VIRGINIA.

The operations of the Lynchburg cotton mills will be increased.—General E. B. Grubb, of Philadelphia, bought the Lynchburg iron furnace for $100,000.—Chief-of-Police Irwin, of Lynchburg, ordered the arrest of two negro women, wanted in New York for robbery.—Counsel in the libel suit at Fredericksburg had a personal difficulty, in which a cane and an inkstand figured, and were fined and placed under bonds to keep the peace.—Danville prohibitionists will try a contest about May.—The cold snap has affected cotton receipts.—Fishers for pleasure approve of the bill to prevent the trapping of fish in the Dan.—No hopes are entertained for the recovery of Joe Neal, who was cut at North Danville.—A jury at Danville granted T. W. Pickelsimer $13,000 damages against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.—E. R. Hughes died at Danville.—Chippewa Tribe of Red Men, of Danville, celebrated its first anniversary.—The influenza is sweeping things before it in Louisa, Orange, and Spottsylvania counties.—The trip of the cruiser Baltimore from Philadelphia to Norfolk was quite satisfactory.—The city of Portsmouth will banquet the Atlantic and Danville officers and others when the road is opened.—In the case of General Mahone, charged with shooting Mr. H. P. Harrison, the Petersburg grand jury failed to find a true bill.—The Y. M. C. A. of Lexington has fixed a course of lectures.—Snow is reported on the Blue Ridge.—Mr. E. D. Snow, of Lexington, is here. He is one of those who gave the Washington and Lee University Young Men's Christian Association.—Ex-Governor Lee paid an official visit to Glasgow.—The body of Judge John Lee Logan, who died in Idaho will be brought to Virginia for burial.—Mr. Henry Dalton, aged seventy-nine years, died at Petersburg.—The Newport News Fishermen's Club has erected a handsome home.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Supreme Court granted ex-Priest Boyle a new trial.—Hon. G. B. Womack was appointed a judge of the Superior Court.—Evangelist Fife was given $500 at the conclusion of his services at Durham.—William Bowers, of Davidson county, aged sixty years, hung himself.—A negro thief was shot twice near Charlotte in the abdomen and left for dead, but he disappeared.

WASHINGTON.

Walker Blaine's funeral will take place on Saturday.—The chances of the repeal of the internal revenue tax on tobacco are reported as very encouraging.—The conduct of the House Committee on Elections in permitting Republican newspaper correspondents to be present at their hearings, while excluding Democrats, is creating much indignant comment.—The question of making an appropriation to reimburse members of the House for the Silcott steal is in abeyance.—Representative Venable gave the Virginia delegation an excellent dinner at Chamberlain's.—The House Committee on the Judiciary has authorized a favorable report on the bill pending for a Northern and Southern national penitentiary.—Richmond may get the southern building.—Senator Barbour has introduced a bill to appropriate $75,000 for a public building at Staunton.—Senator Butler spoke at length on his bill pending for the emigration of negroes from the Southern States in the Senate yesterday.—Messrs. Hoar and Blair spoke against Senator Butler's bill.—The time of the House was almost entirely taken up discussing a resolution for the appointment of a special World's Fair Committee of 13.

NEW YORK.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the New York Ballot Reform League was held at Cooper Institute. The main object of the meeting was to explain genuine ballot reform.—The friends of Archbishop Corrigan tendered him a farewell reception yesterday. The Archbishop goes to Rome Saturday to make his formal report to the Propaganda.—Rev. Lyman Abbott has been formally installed as successor to the late Henry Ward Beecher.—During last year 21,674 Jewish immigrants landed at Castle Garden.—An indictment for assault in the first degree has been found against Clark, who shot at Wilton Randolph in New York.—Henry A. Jackson, who stole $10,000 of United States treasury funds, has been arrested.—It is believed that the Stewart will case contest has been satisfactorily settled.—Mr Thomas K. Foster writes from Colombia complaining of the unjust discriminations of the authorities there against American trading vessels.

GENERAL.

The Manufacturers' Record publishes the views of a number of prominent public men, expressing gratification at the rapid strides in prosperity made by this section.—Eighty-six death certificates were issued by the register of the health department, Chicago, yesterday, of which thirty-eight were attributed to the grip, pneumonia, and bronchitis.—The West Virginia Legislature went into the joint Assembly yesterday over the gubernatorial contest. Majority and minority reports were filed.—The Farmers' Alliance is gaining greatly in strength in South Carolina.—Four men were killed and several others badly wounded by the premature explosion of a blast near Johnson City, on the A. and O. Railroad.—At the meeting of the National Convention in Chicago of the Afro-American leagues a resolution was passed petitioning Congress for $100,000,000 to aid negroes to migrate from the South.—The Johnstown flood relief committee of Philadelphia made provisions for orphans.—Iowa Republican Legislators renominated Senator W. B. Allison.—Mrs. McNeal, near Fairmount, Minn., killed her three children.—The Khedive gave a banquet to Henry M. Stanley at Cairo.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

George T. Beck, son of Kentucky's Senator, and the new leader of Wyoming's Democracy has been elected president of the Legislative Council by acclamation.

The startling discovery has been made by the health officer that diseased meat has been deliberately placed on the market in St. Paul, Minn.

Hon. John Lawlor, representative-elect from Newark, Ohio, died at 9:10 o'clock yesterday morning.

ITEMS IN VIRGINIA.

A CANE AND AN INKSTAND FIGURE AS WEAPONS IN A TRIAL.

Passage Between Counsel at Fredericksburg—The Lynchburg Cotton Mills' Progress—News From Danville and Other Parts of the State

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., January 16.—The court-room was densely crowded here to-day in the trial of the libel suit growing out of the Mary Washington Monument case.

The contest of counsel of both sides was most vigorous, sharp and cutting words passed between them, and the cross-examination of witnesses was very severe. Finally Mr. J. W. Colburt, of the firm of plaintiff, was introduced, and his examination in chief, was conducted by Mr. A. H. Dickinson. Mr. St. George R. Fitzhugh, counsel for the defendant, interrupted Mr. Dickinson in his examination of Mr. Colburt. Mr. Dickinson replied to him in a rather curt, sharp manner, saying that he had better wait for his turn for examination. Mr. Fitzhugh threatened to give him a thrashing, whereupon Mr. Dickinson invited him outside of the court room several times.

Mr. Fitzhugh failing to go, Mr. Dickinson called Mr. Fitzhugh a coward.

Mr. Fitzhugh attempted to strike Mr. Dickinson with his cane.

Mr. Dickinson caught the cane on his arm and broke it, and at the same time seized a large bottle of ink that was on the table in front of him and threw it at the face of Mr. Fitzhugh. The latter dodged the bottle and it landed in the breast of one of the jurors, scattering ink over the whole jury, counsel on both sides, and bystanders.

Intense confusion followed, in which the audience took part generally.

The Star reporter grasped Mr. Dickinson around his arms.

Mr. Shepherd, the defendant, struck at Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. Kirtly attempted to cane Mr. Shepherd.

Mr. William Lane, of New York, siezed Mr. Shepherd.

Mr. Fitzhugh turned his attention to the ink on his clothes and shook himself whilst there was a large table between Mr. Dickinson and himself.

The judge, in a cool, dignified manner, demanded peace in the name of the Commonwealth.

Counsel on both sides rushed to the rescue.

The City Sergeant pushed aside the men and arrested the belligerents.

In a short time the storm passed, every thing was once more serene, the parties were arraigned before the court, and a fine of fifty dollars each was imposed upon Messrs. Dickinson and Fitzhugh, and each was required to give a bond to keep the peace for twelve months, as were also Mr. Kirtly and Mr. Shepherd, the defendants.

The case then progressed with the testimony until the counsel for the plaintiff gave notice that they would rest their case and introduce the rest of their evidence on rebuttal. Mr. Shepherd was introduced and the examination of him by counsel on both sides was extensive and exceedingly rigid

The town is all excitement over the case. numbers of witnesses on both sides are not yet examined. The court-room was packed with people. The trial will probably continue ten days longer.

LYNCHBURG COTTON MILLS.

An Increase in Its Operations—Two New York Negro Women Arrested.

LYNCHBURG, VA., January 16.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lynchburg Cotton Mill Company to-day it was agreed to increase the stock from $200,000 to $275,000 and spindles from 6,000 to 10,000. The condition of the company is considered excellent and the prospects are extremely bright. Mr. Tilton, the superintendent, was called upon to give his opinion, and he stated, as a practical mechanic, that the mill is one of the best he has ever seen, and has many improvements not in the mills of Manchester and other Northern manufacturing towns. He said that labor could be gotten cheaper here, and that he does not desire better bosses than those employed by the Lynchburg mill; that the same class of labor got from $3.50 to $4 a day in the North.

The Lynchburg iron furnace was sold today under decree of the Circuit Court by John H. Lewis, commissioner. General E. Bird Grubb, of Philadelphia, was the purchaser, at $100,000. It is said that this is a very low price for the property, and that General Grubb had remarked it was worth at least $200,000.

Tuesday last Chief of Police Irwin received a dispatch from Inspector Byrnes, of New York, telling him to arrest two colored women, Fanny Ford and Katie Christian, alias Katie Baker, who had bought tickets from New York for Lynchburg. The telegram stated that they had stolen $1,500 from a man named Foote, at 113 west Thirteenth street, New York. The police of this city were notified of the fact by the chief, and yesterday Fanny Ford was arrested by Officers Johnson and Seay, while at the depot buying a ticket for Goode's Station, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad. This morning Officer Seay went up to Goodes and arrested the other woman, Christian, who was spending her money very freely. Very little money, however, was found in the possession of either of the women, they having intrusted it to hands of others. Strong suspicions point to where the money is concealed and it will probably be recovered. The woman Ford is a mulatto of about forty-five years of age, well dressed and good looking. Katie Christian is a young girl only nineteen years of age.

The result of the prohibition election in this city is now given up and no contest is intended by the dries.

PETERSBURG POINTS.

The Case Against General Mahone—Business of the Hustings Court.

PETERSBURG, VA., January 16.—[Special.]—At this term of the Hustings Court the case of the Commonwealth against General William Mahone, charged with the felonious shooting and wounding of Mr. H. P. Harrison, of the firm of Gilliam & Harrison, of this city, on the night of the 5th of November last, was set for trial. The grand jury failed to find a true bill in the case.

To-day, at noon, General Mahone, in company with Judge E. M. Waddill, came into the court-room and attracted a great deal of attention. He was met at the gate of the bar by Deputy Sheriff Parham, who invited the General and his friend, Mr. Waddill, to seats within the bar. The two accepted the invitation. General Mahone told Deputy Sheriff Parham that he wished to see Mr. Mullen, the Commonwealth's-attorney, and Mr. Mullen was so informed. Mr. Mullen went over to where General Mahone was seated and the two shook hands. After a short conversation with Mr. Mullen General Mahone and Mr. Waddill left the court-room.

The following is a copy of the indictment against General Mahone:

State of Virginia, city of Petersburg, to-wit:

In the Hustings Court of the said city. The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the city of Petersburg, and now attending the said court, upon their oath present that William Mahone, on the 5th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, in the said city, and within the jurisdiction of said court, in and upon one H. P. Harrison did make an assault, and him, the said H. P. Harrison, did feloniously and maliciously shoot and wound with intent him, said H. P. Harrison, then and there to maim, disfigure, disable and kill against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Upon the testimony of H. P. Harrison, J. T. Blanks, C. N. Romaine, C. E. Burton, Myer Saal, Hugh Jackson, Dr. H. G. Leigh, Sylvanius J. Williams, Joseph Heath, sworn in court and sent to the grand jury to give evidence.

The case of the Commonwealth against Dr. W. A. Taylor, carged with malpractice, is set for trial to-morrow. It is thought that this case will occupy the attention of the court for several days. The case against E. Jones, charged with larceny, is also set for trial to-morrow. This is an appeal case from the Mayor's court.

The regular quarterly term of the Hustings Court, Judge D. M. Bernard, opened this morning at 11 o'clock, when the grand jury was called, and after receiving the usual charge from the judge, was sent to their room to consider such cases as might be sent before them by the court. They subsequently reported upon the following presentments: Hugh Coleman, misdemeanor, a true bill; James Morgan, felony, a true bill; John T. Williams, misdemeanor, a true bill; Albert Hargrove, misdemeanor, not a true bill; Ida Morgan, misdemeanor, a true bill; Fletcher Brown, felony, a true bill; Sandy Bell, felony, a true bill; Belle Perkins, felony, a true bill; William Bradly, felony, a true bill.

The cases on the criminal docket disposed of were James Morgan, a colored boy, charged with resisting a police officer. Guilty; fifteen days in jail. Ida Morgan (colored), resisting an officer. Guilty; fine of $5. John Tyler Williams, charged with resisting a police officer. Fined $5.

This morning a colored man named Henry Arrington, from Nash county, was caught between two cars and very seriously injured. At the time of the accident Arrington was attempting to steal a ride between the depot, on Washington street, and the Appomattox depot.

The adjusters of the insurance companies went out to Belfield this morning to settle the losses by the recent fires at that place. Messrs. C. C. Pierson & Co., whose stock of goods was destroyed, had their losses covered by insurance in the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company for $1,500; Virginia Fire and Marine for $1,750, and the Liverpool, London and Globe for $3,250. The building was owned by Commodore A. E. Bateman, and was insured for $1,500 in the Virginia State Insurance Company.

Mr. Henry Dalton, one of the best known grocery merchants in Petersburg, died to-night after a protracted illness. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was seventy-nine years of age. He had been in business here since 1854. He leaves a widow and seven children—four daughters and three sons.

Alice Robertson (colored), was convicted in the Hustings Court this evening of the larceny of a diamond ring valued at $100, the property of Mrs. Robert Dunlop, and her punishment fixed at one year in the penitentiary.

DOINGS IN DANVILLE.

Cold Snap and Tobacco Receipts—The Trapping of Fish in the Dan.

DANVILLE, VA., January 16.—[Special.]—The prohibitionists, taking courage from the closeness of the Lynchburg vote, declare their intention of trying a prohibition contest here early in the spring, not later than May.

The Council has granted the Atlantic and Danville Railroad the privilege of grading Newton street to suit the company's requirements for a depot and yard privileges.

The cold snap has cut the receipts of leaf tobacco off short, and breaks yesterday and to-day were smaller than they have been for several weeks past.

The introduction of a bill in the Legislature by Mr. James, a delegate from this county, to prevent the trapping of fish in Dan river on the Danville water-front, attracts a good deal of attention here among the fish trappers and dealers and, of course, is opposed by them. The bill, however, is approved by those who fish for recreation and who desire to see the river well-stocked with the finny tribe.

Joe Neal, the cotton factory operative, who was so severely cut by W. T. Sykes, a young weaver in the Riverside cotton factory, is still in a precarious condition, and but little hope of his recovery is now entertained. Sykes is still in jail.

The great damage suit of T. W. Pickelsimer against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for $20,000 was concluded in the Hustings Court to-day by the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff, granting him $13,000. In the former trial the jury gave the plaintiff $10,000, and the defendant company appealed to the Supreme Court of Appeals, which remanded the case for a new trial. Counsel for defense made a motion for a new trial, which will be argued before Judge Aiken to-morrow. In any event the case will go to the Supreme Court again.

E. R. Hughes, a well-known citizen, one of the old landmarks, died here to-day of dropsy.

There are about thirty cases of la grippe in this city, though the foreigner comes here in a mild form, and the present cold spell bids fair to knock it out entirely.

Chippewa tribe, Improved Order of Red Men celebrated the first anniversary of its organization to-night with a grand banquet, which was attended by distinguished men from Petersburg, Norfolk, Richmond and Baltimore.

NORFOLK BUDGET.

The Baltimore's Satisfactory Trip—Portsmouth City's Banquet.

NORFOLK, January 16.—[Special.]—The new steel cruiser Baltimore, which arrived at the navy-yard yesterday from Philadelphia, made a very satisfactory trip down, averaging fifteen knots an hour all the way. Mr. Andrew D. Crampe, one of the builders, was a passenger on the cruiser and Commodore Schley's guest. The Baltimore ran into a thick fog before she reached the Virginia capes, and while anchored in Lynhaven bay, waiting for the weather to clear, lost one of her anchors. The library, presented by the Baltimore Sun, will be placed on board at once by Naval Constructor Bowles, and at the same time the portrait of Lord Baltimore will be hung in the cabin. The work to be done by the construction department is not large and the ship will hardly be detained here more than two months.

The Portsmouth Board of Trade last night appointed a committee of five to go to Richmond and oppose the passage of the bills for a belt line road and bridge across the Elizabeth river. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Secretary of War to prohibit the construction of the bridge across the river until an act of Congress had been passed allowing it.

The city of Portsmouth will banquet the Atlantic and Danville officers and Danville merchants on the 25th, and the Board of Trade has placed a special assessment of $5 on each member to defray expenses.

Teagle J. Savage, a drummer employed by E. W. Reid & Co., of this city, has been arrested in Baltimore charged with embezzling between $200 and $300 of his firm's money. Savage collected the money and spent it, and as the house could get no satisfaction out of him they swore out a warrant for his arrest. Officer Pitt, of the Norfolk police force, left for Richmond to-day for a requisition to bring Savage to the city.

INFLUENZA'S INFLUENCE

Sweeping Everything Before it in the Counties—Personals in Holladay.

HOLLADAY, VA., January 16.—[Special.]—Influenza has been sweeping everything before it in Louisa, Orange and Spottsylvania. At the sulphur mines work has almost been suspended, so many of the hands having been attacked. In Orange Springs' neighborhood there are many cases, but there are less here than elsewhere. There are a number of a cases of pneumonia, some of which are likely to end fatally. The general health of people is excellent.

Miss Fannie Harris, who was recently thrown from her horse and painfully injured, is now much better, and will soon be well.

Miss Constance Conway is still in a precarious condition, but is thought to be improving.

Dr. W. J. Coleman is here on a vist from Kentucky.

SNOW ON THE BLUE RIDGE.

Judge Logan Will Be Buried in Virginia—Notes From Lexington.

LEXINGTON, VA., January 16.—[Special.] A stiff northwest wind has forced the temperature below freezing. A snow storm on the Blue Ridge mountains, with indications of snow here.

Monday next the Y. M. C. A., of Washington and Lee University, will have the first of a week's lectures by E. T. Dadmun, assistant State secretary of Staunton.

Ex-Governor Lee paid an official visit to Glasgow to-day, as president of the Rockbridge Company. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lee. They went and returned in an open buggy and seemed to enjoy the trip in spite of the snow and cold weather.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this place will send strong delegations to Portsmouth, Va., to the association of the fourteenth State conference, February 13th to 16th.

Judge John Lee Logan, associated justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, died at Lewiston, Idaho, of consumption last night. He was a son-in-law of Hon. and Mrs. J. R. Tucker. He was a native of Goochland and aged forty-three. Educated at the Virginia Military Institute, he fought in the Confederate service. After the war he studied law at Middleburg, Loudoun county, with Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, completing his studies in New York. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar, and at the New York bar won a position of prominence. In 1883 he married Miss Gertie Tucker. Forced by failing health, he left New York, and in the month of April, 1888, President Cleveland appointed him an associate justice of the Territorial Supreme Court of Idaho. During a lingering illness of three years he faithfully discharged the duties on the bench. He was in Virginia last summer. The remains will be brought to his native State, and possibly interred at his home in Goochland, but this is not positively known yet.

Newport News Fishing Club.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., January 16.—[Special]—The new building of the Fishermen's Club of Newport News has been completed. It is situated on Washington ave; is a handsome two-story frame building, and has a gymnasium with all the modern improvements attached. The club deserves much credit for adding this attractive feature to the thriving town of Newport News.

Clipped, Culled and Condensed.

We do love to see the wagons rolling in with the "weed," and hear the ring of the warehouse bells, the blow of one of their horns, the voices of the auctioneers, (one at a time), because these things quicken the circulation of money, and when it flows freely even a newspaper man stands a chance of "making a coat for the baby."

The stable of T. A. White (colored), at Israel Hill, near Farmville, was burned on Tuesday, the 14th. One of his horses, who refused to leave the building, perished; another one escaped, while a colt, which he succeeded in getting out, ran at once to the railroad track and received fatal injury by a passing freight train.

The son of Mr. John Richardson, of Lower Northampton, last week started to burn the brush near his fence, and strange to say, the fire caught and burned the brush on both sides of the fence without scorching a single log. He will not be so fortunate the next time—a dangerous experiment.

Messrs. Geo. Ed. Copenhaver, J. J. Anderson, Richard Parker and Edward Nevelle, camped three days last week on the Shenandoah river near Swift Shoal Mills. They caught sixty-four fine bass, and as many other fish as they could consume.

Hon. Mann Page, vice-president Virginia State Alliance, will address the farmers of Prince Edward, Cumberland and Buckingham at Farmville on Saturday, the 18th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

At a meeting of the Bar of Accomac and the officers of the courts last Tuesday, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Judge George T. Garrison and John J. Gunter, were unanimously adopted.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Prominent Men Express Gratification at Her Rapid Strides.

BALTIMORE, MD., January 16.—The Manufacturers Record this week will publish the views of a number of prominent public men upon the future of the South, or upon the progress made in the South since 1880, set for in the Record's special bankers' edition a few weeks ago. Letters are published from Vice-President Morton, Secretaries Blaine, Windom, Noble and Rusk, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Senators Vest, Reagan, Sherman and Hawley. Vice-President Morton is patriotically glad that the great diversity of industries in which the South is now engaged brings it in line with all other sections, to the mutual benefit of all. Secretary Blaine, in concise terms, says that it is a patriotic work to make known to the world the rich and varied resources of the Southern States of the Union.

Secretary Windom finds the remarkable commercial and industrial growth of the South exceedingly gratifying, and regards it as "a splendid illustration of the beneficent results of the American principle of protection."

Postmaster-General Wanamaker: "The industrial advancement of the South, as shown in the pages of the special bankers' edition of the Manufacturers' Record, which you have been good enough to send me, is indeed marvellous. The hope of any country, or of any part of any country, is in the honest industry of its people. If to this quality can be added the courageous enterprise which plans and carries forward, and the liberal thrift which spends as well as saves, there can be no question, I should think, of the complete prosperity of the Union, to which Northern sentiment and good fellowship, as well as Northern capital, are more and more reaching out."

Secretary Noble refers particularly to the great advance in the educational interests of the South as shown by the excess of enrollment in the common schools over the increase of population between six and fourteen years of age. He refers also to the great landed interests the Interior Department has under its control in the South, which are being rapidly disposed of, and adds: "The constant and continuous increase in the demand for homes under the general laws of the country is a cheering indication of the future of that portion of our common country."

Secretary Rusk expresses his gratification at the evidence furnished him of Southern progress. He introduces various subjects that will greatly interest Southern farmers.

The several Senators whose letters are published are also much gratified to note the advancing prosperity of the South. Senator Vest, of Missouri, says: "There is not in the history of the world a progress so marvelous as that of the Southern people since the war." Incidentally he makes a plea for "hands off" in the administration of State and local affairs.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, thinks that the success of varied mechanical industries will induce a greater variety of agricultural products, and will bring to the South that which is most wanted there—a home market for home products. He trusts that prosperity will settle the race conflict on a fair basis, for with a diversity of pursuits the negro will become more valuable, more independent and more worthy of the rights and privileges of freedom.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticutt, agrees with the Record that the "history of many Southern towns in the last five years reads like a romance." He earnestly wishes that more capitalists would go into his native State—North Carolina—whose "ranges of climates, soils, fauna and flora and minerals are not equalled by those of any other State."

Commenting on the views expressed in these letters, the Record adds: "The writers of the foregoing letters are from all sections of the country east of the Rocky mountains, they have been many years in public life, and by virtue of their numerous and varied associations and opportunities have become fairly informed about the financial, political and social conditions of all our states and territories. Differing from each other on many of the questions that occupy the American mind, they all as good patriots and citizens, rejoice in the progress and prosperity of the South, and heartily hope that it may continue unceasingly. In this unity of hope, they faithfully represent the earnest and universal wish of the American people."

The West Virginia Governorship.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 16.—After a rather heated discussion in the Senate this morning that body went into joint assembly with the House of Delegates to consider the gubernatorial contest matter. This was generally opposed by the Republicans, who wanted to wait until their absent members could attend. The majority report of the Gubernatorial Committee was presented, and the minority report will be presented this afternoon. The joint assembly adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE ELECTION A FAIR ONE.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 16.—The minority report of the Contest Committee was read this afternoon. It shows a plurality of 140 for General Goff and recommends that he be duly declared elected Governor of the State. It claims that the committee's labors have demonstrated that there was no organized effort to corrupt the ballot box by either party and congratulates the people of the State on the purity of the election. The joint assembly has adjourned until Monday, when rules governing its deliberation will be adopted, and it will begin its session as a judicial body.

Disastrous Explosion of a Blast.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 16.—Four men were killed and several others badly wounded by the premature explosion of a blast at a camp near Johnston City, on the Atlantic and Ohio Railroad, this morning. William Davis, of Knoxville, was one of the killed.

NEGRO EMIGRATION

OCCUPIES THE MAIN ATTENTION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

Senator Butler Speaks on His Bill, and is Replied to by Messrs. Hoar and Blair.—Prospects of the Tobacco Tax Repeal.—Capital News.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—[Special.]—No single feature of the revenue subject is giving the majority of the Ways and Means Committee more trouble, or requiring more serious thought, than that of the tobacco tax. As a measure of party policy the Republicans are inclined to think that the internal tax on tobacco should be repealed; but when it comes down to consideration of what may be termed the local features or interests, they hesitate.

Chairman McKinley has been quoted as saying that the committee would not decide in favor of a repeal of the tobacco tax, but this is an assumption. He has not so expressed himself. While he has been cautious and reserved his expressions rather run the other way.

Indeed, it may be stated that at no time has the promise of relief from this burdensome and unnecessary tax been more encouraging. Democrats as well as Republicans have been compelled to give it careful attention, and the more they study it the more are they convinced that sound judgment and political economy, as well as political sense, demand its repeal. This much is plain. The Republicans are not willing to go on record as opposing the repeal, and as they are in the majority, this is a most encouraging sign.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATIONS.

The conduct of the House Committee on Elections in hearing arguments upon the contested election cases is exciting indignant comment from Democrats. For the first time in the history of the committee the immediate friends of Democrats whose seats are at stake have been excluded. This would not be a matter for complaint if the committee were impartial, but the Republicans make distinctions in favor of the men of their party.

When the first case was taken up, that of Smith against Jackson, of West Virginia, the Washington correspondent of the Wheeling Register applied to Chairman Rowell for permission to attend. The chairman replied that it had been determined to exclude everybody except the members of the committee, the contestant and contestee and their counsel, because, as he said, crowding the room vitiated the atmosphere and made the room unbearable. He was informed that the rule hitherto had been to permit correspondents with orders to make reports to attend. He replied that the new rule was not to be violated. Other correspondents were excluded on the same ground, but the Republican majority of the commitee has relaxed this rule in favor of Republicans. The correspondent of the Wheeling Intelligencer, and who has recklessly slandered the white people of Virginia on every possible occasion, was permitted to attend the arguments in the guise or disguise of a stenographer for the contestant, Atkinson. That was a mere pretext, and now the Democrats are determined that at future arguments either Democratic correspondents shall be present or the Republican outsiders shall be excluded.

TWO NATIONAL PENITENTIARIES.

The House Committee on the Judiciary has authorized Mr. Stewart to report a bill, providing for the construction of two National penitentiaries, to be the property of the United States, and under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of the National government. It provides that one shall be erected in the North and the other in the South, and appropriates $500,000 for the purchase of the site and the erection of each building, with an additional appropriation of $100,000 to supply machine and work shops for each penitentiary. In reporting this bill, Mr. Stewart will submit an elaborate report setting forth the necessity of government penitentiaries. He will explain the evils of the present system and show that Southern convicts sent to and confined in Northern prisons suffer and die from the rigors of climate. In addition he will show that it will be a measure of economy for the government to establish its own penitentiaries.

It is possible that Richmond may get the Southern penitentiary, if proper application and effort are made. No complaint can be made as to the climate of Richmond. It would be more congenial to Southern men than any place further South.

THE SILCOTT STEAL.

The question of making an appropriation to reimburse members of the House for the money stolen by Silcott is in abeyance for the present, but it will come to the front again. All the members are too deeply interested to permit it to drop out of sight. Even those who voted against the proposition to make a direct appropriation, are anxious to vote for some measure that will promise them relief.

PERSONAL.

Representative Venable entertained the Virginia delegation and some other friends at a dinner at Chamberlain's last night. It was one of the most agreeable of the Congressional dinners given this season, and Mr. Venable's friends were more than pleased.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT STAUNTON.

Senator Barbour to-day introduced a bill to appropriate $75,000 for a public building at Staunton, Va. It is the same bill that was introduced in the House by Mr. Tucker.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The funeral of Walker Blaine will take place Saturday at 11 o'clock from the Church of the Covenant. The remains will be interred at Oakhill Cemetery, in Georgetown.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM IN THE SENATE.

After the usual morning routine business, the Senate to-day took up the bill introduced by Senator Butler on December 12 to provide for the emigration of negroes from the Southern States, and Mr. Butler proceeded to address the Senate.

BOTH PARTIES RESPONSIBLE.

He conceded, for the sake of argument, that both sections and both political parties were responsible for this vital issue—the race question. He argued that unforgiving, unrelenting, incurable race prejudice kept the negro from holding positions of trust or honor in the North as well as in the South. Experience showed that the negro, whenever gathered in numbers greater than their white neighbors, did not advance in the scale of civilization, but actually retrograded. The other hand experience showed that when the white race was largely in the majority the negro was better off and so was the white man. So that no friend of the negro would oppose the bill, because it would hurt him. It was conceded that the negro must elevate himself by his own exertions. Could he be expected to accomplish this under the shadow and amid the scenes and associations of his enslavement?

Mr. Butler said he did not believe in the total depravity of the negro. He believed there were

GREAT POSSIBILITIES

in store for him; that if the government would do its duty by him he would illuminate the dark continent of his fathers with the light of liberty regulated by law.

It was argued that the negro had helped develop the South without reward. In answer to this Mr. Butler said that the institution of slavery, he believed, had retarded the development of States where it existed, and the negro had not been without reward. He had been transformed from the rude savage of the Equator to a condition which made him fit to become a citizen of a free republic in a temperate zone.

EMIGRATION THE ONLY REMEDY.

Mr. Butler quoted from Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Rev. J. S. Lee, and Rev. Benjamin Gaston, all colored, in support of his statement that emigration was the only solution of the race problem. He also read extracts from the political debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, in which both of them favored the separation of the white and black races; also an extract from a speech of ex-Postmaster-General David M. Key, holding that but little of the spirit of sectionalism remained among the Southern people.

WHITE LABORERS.

Mr. Butler said a fear existed that if the negroes emigrated there would be no other labor to till the soil. He thought differently. What the South needed and what she would get if relieved of her superabundance of cheap labor was an immigration of thrifty, intelligent citizens, free-holders and wealth-producers. With this accession the progress in the development of the South during the past decade would be insignificant when compared with its future progress.

Mr. Butler said he expected to be assailed by those who could not understand his motives; but these assaults would not make him deviate from his course. Some people said "let the negro alone; he makes a good peasant class, etc." They forget that under our form of government there could be no peasant class. The government could not afford to let the negro remain unless it was admitted that he was the equal of the Anglo-Saxon in the race of civilization. It was no disparagement to say this for no other race had ever stood in the pathway of the Anglo-Saxon to power and survived. The negro had done nothing to deserve injustice, he had too long been the football of contending factions.

TIME FOR A JUST SETTLEMENT.

In conclusion, Mr. Butler said: Is it not about time, Mr. President, that the thinking men of this country, men who have some concern for the future welfare of coming generations, as well as the temporary triumph of party, should meet upon the common plane of the general good, and dispose of this question fairly and humanely? Is there no subject, whether economic, moral, religious, or social, which can be considered without injecting into the discussion sectional and party considerations? Is there not some topic of public import which we can make common cause of, and adjust it without the burden and blinding influence of party bias. I should welcome such a day as a new era in our history, from which to date better hopes for the perpetuity of a constitutional Republic."

MR. HOAR REPLIES.

Mr. Hoar replying to Mr. Butler expressed his gratification at the tone and temper, as well as the ability and eloquence with which the Senator from South Carolina had presented his own view. But it seemed to him that the proposition was the most astonishing that had ever been heard in the legislative history of the Senate, or in the legislative history of any free, civilized and prosperous people. The United States was at this moment growing in wealth, strength, and prosperity, and still the demand for the labor kept more than abreast with the general growth of the country. And yet in the Senate of the United States a proposition was made that by the force of the nation, aided by its treasury, eight millions of laborers born on American soil, entitled to every right, were to be deported. Mr. Hoar paid a high compliment to ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, and to the eight or ten colored men who had sat in the House of Representatives, and declared that there could have been no better examples of the legislative character for purity of conduct, for soundness of judgment and for ability in debate than the representatives of that race. It was not, therefore, that the colored race could not be made fit for freedom that the proposition was made, but simply on the ground that the nature of things or the nature of man was such that men of different races and especially of different complexions, could not live together in harmony and peace and freedom and honor under the laws of this republic. If that were true, then the Declaration of Independence was a lie, and then the Constitution of the United States rested on rottenness. It seemed to him that not a proposition came from the South in reference to the colored race in which there was one ray of hope. He could not see that representatives of the South had any policy but a policy of despair. He could not believe that any considerable number of colored people could be induced to deport themselves, or that the American people could ever be got to apply to them any restraint. What, he asked, was the barrier to the negro living in peace in this country, to his dividing between the two political parties, as the German did, and as the Swede did, except that the white race would not permit that thing to be done. He would like to know what other barrier there was.

MR. BLAIR

spoke against the bill, which he declared to be either a manifest impossibility or an absurdity. Unless the eight millions of colored people went, it was an absurdity; and if they did go, then a burden would be imposed on the nation which might well be called an impossibility. The difficulties of the race problem, Mr. Blair declared, existed in the excited imaginations and ineradicable prejudices of a few white men, not between the races themselves. As to the idea of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan), that the choice was between murdering the negroes or marrying them, between killing them or assimilating them, he thought that a course of lectures on the sixth and seventh commandments would settle the whole thing, and that no more would be heard of a doctrine that was an absurdity and an insult to our common humanity. He finally went on to argue that the true solution of the difficulty lay in the enactment of his bill to promote education. The bill then went over without action. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 4:05 adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE ROUTINE.

The time of the House was almost entirely taken up to-day in the discussion of a resolution reported by Mr. McKinley from the Committee on Rules, providing for the appointment of a special World's Fair Committee of Thirteen to report within three days a plan by which the House can determine the site of the proposed fair, and subsequently report a bill providing for the fair.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, as the minority of the Committee on Rules, reported a substitute resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report to the House a method of selecting the locality of the World's Fair: Whether the fair, first, shall be held east or west of the Alleghany Mountains; and, second, the selection of the place for the location of the fair, and after the location has been decided by the House, that the committee report a bill providing for a World's Fair in 1892 at the place selected by the House.

A long discussion followed, in which a score or more of Representatives took part. Finally a vote was taken, and the substitute was agreed to by a close vote of 137 yeas to 134 nays. Then much confusion ensued as to the next step to be taken in parliamentary proceedings. Many members contended that the next vote should be taken on the McKinley resolution, as amended by the substitute of the Cannon resolutions; but the Speaker held otherwise, and stated that the next vote was upon substituting the majority resolution, as amended, for the original resolution, referred to the Committee on Rules. The vote was watched with intense interest, and when it was known at the end of the roll call that the resolution had been defeated by a tie vote, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who had voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative, in order to move a reconsideration. The substitute was rejected—yeas 133, nays 135.

Mr. Springer moved to reconsider, and Mr. McKinley moved to lay that motion on the table, pending which the House, at 4:50, adjourned.

BALLOT REFORM.

Leading New Yorkers Discuss the Interesting Subject.

NEW YORK, January 16.—[Special.]—A mass meeting under the auspices of the New York Ballot Reform League was held this evening at Cooper Institute. The speakers were Henry George, the Hon. Charles T. Saxton, author of the Saxton bill; Senator J. Sloat Fasset, Samuel Gompers, the labor leader; Wheeler H. Peckham, president of the league; the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild and others. The call issued invited all who favor the principles of the Ballot Reform League to attend irrespective of party. The principles are:

"All ballots shall be official, and shall be printed and distributed at public expense. The names of all candidates for the same office shall be printed on the same ballot. All ballots shall be delivered to the voter within the polling place, on election-day, by sworn public officials. Only official ballots so delivered shall be voted. The voter shall be guaranteed absolute privacy in preparing his ballot, and the secrecy of the ballot made compulsory. Voters shall have the right to nominate candidates by properly certified petitions."

The chief object of the meeting was to explain the difference between genuine ballot reform and the bogus Hill variety, and for this purpose the speakers were most amply qualified.

PASTORS AND PEOPLE.

About 3,000 Catholics and distinguished citizens of other denominations filled the Lenox Lyceum this evening at the farewell reception to Archbishop Corrigan, who is going to Rome on Saturday. The address was delivered by Frederick R. Coudert and the Archbishop made a reply. The assemblage was very brilliant, many ladies attending. Lander's orchestra supplied the music.

The archbishop goes to Rome to make his formal report of the state of his diocese to the Propaganda. He states that the figures will cover the period of the past twenty years. In 1870 the Catholic population of the diocese was 525,000; to-day it is 800,000. In 1870 the number of churches was 113; in 1890 it is 196. This makes no account of the vast improvement in the size and beauty of our church edifices. No account is made of the substitution of new buildings for old. There were 1870, 210 priests in the diocese. The present number is 496. The number of sisters in the diocese in 1870 was 800; now it is 2,268. The schools twenty years ago numbered 120; now they are 229. In 1870 many of the schools were in poorly lighted and ventilated basements. There has been a vast improvement in the two decades, and the schools now being built will compare favorably with any in the city. In 1870 22,000 children attended the parish schools; now the number is 48,000. The efficiency in every department of church work has more than kept pace with the growth of population. This showing makes the archbishop the head of the largest Catholic diocese in the world, and strengthens the rumor that he will gain his reward by returning from Rome a cardinal.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-night, a large congregation witnessed the formal installation of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott as pastor, in succession to the late Henry Ward Beecher. It is the first time in forty-two years that such a ceremony has taken place in the church.

GENERAL NOTES.

During the past year 22,674 Jewish immigrants landed in Castle Garden. Over seventy per cent. remained in New York. The Hebrew charities expended $72,000 in relief during the year.

The present state of the various public funds being collected here is as follows: World's Fair guarantee fund, $5,136,027. To date, since May, 1889—Washington Memorial Arch fund, $86,805.56. To date, since 1885—Grant Monument fund, $141,248. To date, since Christmas—Hospital collections, $31,780.48.

THE SOUTHERN SOCIETY AFFRAY.

Wilton Randolph appeared before the grand jury to-day and gave his evidence in connection with the shooting by William Hancock Clark in front of the Southern Society room last Friday evening. The grand jury found an indictment against Clark for assault in the first degree, the punishment for which is very severe. The statement that charges had been preferred against Mr. Randolph in the Southern Society is incorrect.

THE STEWART WILL CASE.

Counsel for the various parties interested in the Stewart will case held another conference to-day at the office of Lawyer Elihu Root, counsel for Judge Hilton, looking toward a final settlement of the suit, and a disposal of all the pending suits in the surrogate's court and supreme court. It was admitted by ex-Judge Horace Russell that the terms of the agreement with the contestants have been satisfactory to all concerned, and that it is only a question of completing some minor details. Judge Russell denied emphatically that the terms of agreement were such as have been published. It is certain, however, that Miss Rosalie Butler and the other contestants will get very much more liberal slices of the A. T. Stewart estate than they received under the will of the late Mrs. Stewart. One rumor is that Judge Hilton will give up five millions to the contestants. Another is that he will retain only six millions for himself, giving up the remaining twenty-five millions. Nothing definite will be known until ex-Judge Russell makes a public statement, but one fact is certain, and that is the heirs have lost nothing by their fight for their rights.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR DIPLOMACY.

Mr. Thomas K. Foster, of the firm of Foster & Co., cocoanut merchants of No. 194 Front street, has received a letter from his partner, Mr. John D. Homergue, who is now in Carthagena, which reveals a consistent course of oppression on the part of the Columbian authorities towards his firm and other Americans trading at that port. The letter, which is dated December 15, states that the latest mandate of the Government prohibits vessels of over four tons burden from trading on the San Blas coast, and this prohibition, Mr. D'Homergue contends, is aimed directly at the American trading vessels, all of which are above that tonnage. Under this arbitrary ruling of the Colombian authorities, three of Foster & Co.'s vessels have been seized, and at the time the letter was written the schooner Julian was tied up in the harbor of Carthagena, under a guard of colored soldiers, who improved the opportunity to insult and maltreat the crew and openly pillage the cargo. Mr. D'Homergue writes that "unless our government interferes very soon you can make up your mind that we shall be ruined."

ALL SORTS.

Chief Brooks, of the United States Secret Service, to-day captured Henry H. Jackson, formerly paying teller at the United States sub-treasury, who stole $10,000 from the funds under his charge in October, 1887.

The Rev. Thomas Devan, D. D., of New Brunswick, died this morning at the age of eighty-one years. He was a Baptist, and was at one time a medical missionary in India. He filled the pastorate of the First Baptist and Remson-avenue Baptist churches at New Brunswick several years ago. He was an able divine and writer.

The Flack trial was to-day again put off until March. Referee Meeks' illness prevents it from going on.

THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

Arrangements by the Flood Committee for the Relief of the Orphans.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—The Johnstown Flood Relief Commission met here to-day, Governor Beaver presiding. The proceedings were a secret. After the meeting it was announced that arrangements had been perfected with the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company for the administration of an annuity fund whereby the 322 children under sixteen years of age orphaned by the Conemaugh flood will each receive $50 annually until they reach the age of sixteen. The sum appropriated for this purpose is $115,000.

It was decided to appropriate $140,000 for the erection of a hospital at Johnstown and $5,000 for hospital purposes in Williamsport. The secretary's report showed that 116 women widowed by the flood had been paid $179,171, and they will be paid $95,250 more for their children in annual payments, varying as to the number and ages of their children. The report estimates the number of persons drowned by the flood in the Conemaugh valley at 2,280; bodies recovered, 1,675; identified, 1,021; unidentified, 654; missing, 605. The unclaimed dead, numbering 741, were collected and buried in Grand View Cemetery.

Senator Allison Renominated.

DES MOINES, IOWA, January 16.—The joint caucus of the Republican members of the House and Senate met to-night. Every member was present except three who are sick, and they sent proxies. William B. Allison was nominated to succeed himself in the United States Senate upon the first ballot. He received the vote of every member present—seventy-eight in all. This insures his re-election by a majority of three. When a committee brought Senator Allison into the room after his nomination he was received with ringing cheers and applause. He made a brief speech, promising to devote his abilities to protecting and caring for the great industry of the Northwest agriculture. He cited the revenue, currency and transportation questions as especially important.

Portuguese in Africa.

PARIS, January 16.—Captain Trivier, the French traveller who has just crossed Africa from west to east, confirms the previous reports of the high-handed conduct of the Portuguese in Southeast Africa. The captain reports that while he was on board the British steamer Lady Nyassa on the Shire river, the Portuguese compelled the officers of the vessel to haul down the British flag and hoist the Portuguese flag instead. Trevier declares the English have lost prestige in Southeast Africa through their pacific policy.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

EX-PRIEST BOYLE AWARDED A NEW TRIAL.

Hon. G. B. Womack Appointed Judge of the Superior Court—Struggle at Charlotte With a Negro Thief—Gleaning from the State.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 16.—[Special.] Gov. Fowle appointed to-day Hon. G. B. Womack, of Chatham, judge of the Superior Court, to succeed Judge John A. Gilmer, whose resignation was received yesterday. The new judge was chief clerk of the House of Representatives of the last Legislature, and was a few years ago State's proxy for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

The long expected opinion of the Supreme Court, case of ex-Priest Boyle, was filed to-day. The court finds that there was an error in the case, and awards Boyle a new trial. The verdict on all sides is one of indorsement of the action of the Supreme Court. The opinion was filed by Chief Justice Merriman, and covers thirty pages of legal cap paper.

The opinion ignores most of the points on which defendant based claim for a new trial, and states as the chief ground of granting a new trial that the judge of the Supreme Court did not, in his charge, sufficiently apply the law to the evidence, but left too much latitude to the jury, who were therefore forced to work out the case as best they could without the light that proper elucidation by judge would have thrown on the matter.

Evangelist Fife has closed his meetings at Durham and left for his home in Fayetteville, where he will enjoy a season of rest, after which he will open a series of meetings at Concord. Prior to leaving Durham he was presented with a purse of $500.

Last night the Grand Lodge of Masons, in session here, held the annual election of officers, resulting in the re-election of Major Samuel Smith, of Winston, grand master.

A cotton gin near this city, owned by Mrs. Fisher, was burned this morning, together with a large quantity of cotton.

CHARLOTTE AFFAIRS.

Struggle With a Colored Thief—Determined to Kill Himself.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 16.—[Special.]—Nathaniel Monteith, the jail keeper, aged seventy years, step-father of Sheriff Smith, died this morning.

William Bowers, of Holly Grove, Davidson county, killed himself last Friday by hanging. He was sixty years old, and this was the third attempt of the kind.

A quondam chicken and egg thief, Anderson Neely, returned after many days, and was yesterday arrested by Deputy Sheriff Bisinger. The negro's arms were bound with a rope, for he was six feet tall and powerful. Near Charlotte he resisted the officer, was thrown upon his back by Bisinger, and tore Bisinger's vest. Bisinger drew his pistol upon the prostrate man and fired two shots through his abdomen. They went back to find Neely this morning, but he was gone. Solicitor Brown says, according to Squire Maxwell, that Bisinger's act was justifiable.

The weather is iceward to-night.

For some unknown reason darkies are crowding into Charlotte from the county. Over one hundred tenements here have been taken by them in the last few days.

The contract for Sam Jones' tabernacle will be given out February 1st.

Wash Barnett, at Clear Creek township was burnt out last night. Nearly everything was lost.

Receipts cotton to-day were thirty-three bales.

North State Gleanings.

General Crook and Senator Vance have just returned from a trip to Swain and Jackson counties, looking out a suitable place for Geronimo and his band and considering the advisability of locating them on it. They found an excellent location in Swain, but, owing to the opposition of the people, it will probably not be purchased.

At the annual meeting of the Asheville Young Men's Christian Association, the following directors were elected to take the place of those whose term had expired: J. S. Adams, C. E. Graham, J. A. Porter, W. H. Ballard and E. T. Rhinehart, for three years; F. Stikeleather, for two years, and Jesse R. Starnes for one year. There are one hundred and forty-seven active and eighty-four associate members.

The Lenoir Topic says: "Two-sevenths of the acreage of Caldwell real estate is owned by Northern companies interested in the lumber business. The total acreage of the county, in round numbers, is about 350,000 acres.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Strength of the Farmers' Alliance—The Negro Movement.

YORKVILLE, S. C., January 16.—[Special.]—This is one of the most prosperous sections of the cotton belt I have visited in South Carolina. A good crop of both cotton and corn was made, and the farmers are in a good condition.

The County Alliance met here to-day in the court house. There was a large attendance, and the order here is in a prosperous condition. There are thirty-five sub-alliances in the county, numbering over two thousand members. Much important business was transacted, and an address was delivered by Major J. W. Morton, of Virginia. As the public were not admitted, it is not known what was said or done.

Much excitement exists among the agricultural classes on account of the exodus of negro labor from this section. Scarcely a train passes that does not carry numbers including men, women, and children. If this continues the great problem will be solved, so far as this particular county is concerned. This may, for the present, seriously incommode the farmers for the present crop, but I believe it will eventually prove a blessing, for the departure of the negro will bring in white laborers and small farmers, who will buy up the waste land and settle up the country with a prosperous and thrifty population. Cotton has recently advanced and is now quite active, but too late to help the farmers, as it has nearly all passed into the hands of speculators.

The cold wave struck this section this morning, but not cold enough for freezing. Early vegetables can be seen growing in the gardens and flowers in full bloom.

LA GRIPPE.

Increased Mortality in Chicago—The Malady Elsewhere.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 16.—The la grippe and pneumonia are fast decimating the Democratic majority in the Legislature, and if a United States Senator were now to be chosen, it is doubtful which party would succeed. Hon. F. W. Knapp, of Defiance, died last week, and John B. Lawler, a representative of this county, died to-day. To-night Judge Thomas Q. Ashburn, senator from the Brown-Clermont district, is very low at the American House, with the chances rather against his recovery, and Henry Brown, the Hancock representative, is not expected to live, both having the pneumonia, and, like the two deceased members, were taken first with La Grippe. Ex-State Treasurer Howell, the Stark-Carroll district Senator, is on the sick list, while half a dozen others are complaining of the influenza, and keep to their rooms. All political legislation is thus blocked and will be until the epidemic passes away and new elections held. The situation is extremely critical, as in the case of Judge Ashburn's death the Lieutenant-Governorship contest may fall through. No such sickness was ever before known among Ohio legislators. The wife of one of the Cleveland Representatives has also died.

CHICAGO, January 16.—There were eighty-six death certificates issued by the register of vital statistics in the health department yesterday, an increase of sixteen over Tuesday. Of these eleven were credited to La Grippe and twenty-seven to pneumonia and bronchitis, making a total from the three causes of thirty-eight, or nearly one-half the entire number.

Guilty of Libel.

LONDON, January 16.—The libel suit of the Earl of Euston against Mr. Parke, editor of the North London Press, ended to-day in the conviction of Mr. Parke. Parke was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Colonel Mallison has been ordered to pay £1,000 for libeling Mr. Herbert Gladstone in the Allahabad Post.