

The Elm City Chronicle

VOL. I.

ELM CITY, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1902.

NO. 24.

THE PANAMA OFFER

Comparative Cost of the Two Available Canal Routes.

PRESIDENT SENDS IN THE REPORT

The Offer of the Company to Sell All Its Rights and Concessions is a Liberal One.

Washington, Special.—The President has sent to Congress a message, simply transmittal, of the supplemental report of the isthmian canal commission in which it is unanimously recommended that the offer of the new Panama Canal Company to sell all of its rights, property and unfinished work to the United States for \$40,000,000 be accepted. The Senate ordered the report printed in the Congressional Record, and also as a document.

The report gives in full the correspondence which has passed between the commission and the Panama Canal Company at Paris, which included a cablegram from the president of the board dated January 9, as follows:

"The new Panama Canal Company declares that it is ready to accept for the totality, without exception, of its property and rights on the isthmus the amount of \$40,000,000, the above offer to remain in force up to March 4, 1903.

The report states that the "totality" mentioned in this message include 56 parcels of lands amounting to 30,000 acres, which cover nearly all the ground required for the actual construction of the canal. It also includes 2,431 buildings, warehouses, etc., also an immense amount of machinery consisting of floating plants, tugs, dredges, locomotives, cars, etc. It also includes all excavation work accomplished upon the main canal line amounting to about 36,700,000 cubic yards. The value of the work already done is estimated at \$22,895,000, less contingencies estimated at \$4,574,005, leaving an aggregate of \$27,474,023. The offer also embraces all of the existing shares of the Panama Railroad and Canal Company, except 1,100 shares held by individuals in Europe and the United States. Against this property are mortgage bonds amounting to \$2,439,000. Of this amount, the canal company owns \$871,000. It also holds in its treasury \$1,064,000 subject to sale, or cancellation, leaving in the hands of the public \$1,104,000. These bonds bear 4 1/2 per cent. interest. There are also outstanding \$99,600 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds. The transfer also will include three passenger and freight steamers, 2,000 tons each. The railroad company owns an undivided half interest in the islands of Noas, Culebra, Perico and Flamenco in the Bay of Panama, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company being the joint owner. Besides its right of way, terminals, wharves and considerable areas of land, it owns nearly the whole of the town of Colon, the houses there being constructed under leases. Summing up the commission finds the total value of the property to be as follows:

Excavation work done \$27,474,023;
Panama Railroad stock at par \$6,836,200; maps, drawings, etc., \$2,000,000; total \$36,300,223.

Add 10 per cent. to cover commissions, \$3,639,667; total \$40,000,000. The estimated cost of constructing the Nicaragua Canal is \$45,630,704 more than the most of completing the Panama Canal. The estimated annual cost of maintenance and operation is \$1,300,000 greater at Nicaragua, than at Panama. The Panama route would be 134.6 miles shorter than the Nicaragua route from sea to sea, with fewer locks and less curvature, both in degrees and miles. The estimates for the deep sea vessels through the Nicaragua Canal were placed at 33 hours, as against 12 hours for the Panama, these estimates being the time of actual navigation and not including delays from winds, currents or darkness. If the passage were made without interruption, about a day could be saved by the Nicaragua over the Panama route by ordinary steamers handling commerce between our Pacific ports and all Atlantic ports, and about two days by steamers of the same class trading between our Gulf ports and North Pacific ports. The time advantage of the Nicaragua route would be less in the case of fast high powered steamers, the use of which is increasing. Between Atlantic ports and the west coast of South America the Panama route has the advantage of about one day. The trade of the western coast of South America is a very important one which has hitherto been in European hands.

The offer received from the new Panama Canal Company to convey all its property, including all its interest in the Panama Railroad to the United States, will make the estimated cost of the two canals as follows: Nicaragua \$189,864,062; Panama \$134,236,358. The transfer would give title to all the land now held by both the Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railroad Company, which covers nearly all lands required for the construction of the canal. The land held by private parties at Nicaragua must be acquired and its acquisition may prove expensive.

Daniel Goodloe Dead.
Washington, Special.—Word has just been received here of the death Saturday, in North Carolina, of Daniel R. Goodloe, in the 89th year of his age. Mr. Goodloe passed the greater portion of his life in Washington, where he served for many years as correspondent of New York newspapers. He was also the author of valuable literary works, including those of a historical character. He was marshal of the district of North Carolina during reconstruction days.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

Three Hundred People Are Said to Have Been Killed.

Mexico City, Special.—One of the most terrible catastrophes ever recorded in the State of Guerrero is reported to have occurred late Friday afternoon, when a extremely violent earthquake shock was felt at Chilpancingo, causing a great loss of life and injuring many persons. Details from the stricken district are very meagre, but scattering reports received here indicate that probably 300 persons were killed and as many more injured. It is known that the State capital, the parish church and many business houses and residences are in ruins and there is much suffering from awful seismic disturbance. One of the edifices that suffered most was the Federal Telegraph office, which explains the paucity of news that has so far reached this city. Later, meagre details began to arrive here. The telegraph lines and apparatus at Chilpancingo were badly damaged, but the employees, all of whom were uninjured, proceeded to erect an improvised telegraph office on the outskirts of the city. The number of dead was greater in the parish church than in any single place, as a crowd of worshippers were gathered there for the afternoon service. The solid masonry-walled roof came toppling down on the worshippers as if it had been wrenched from its bearings by a thousand strong hands. Several people were killed there. The War Department has ordered the troops in the neighborhood to cooperate in the work of rescue. Until this work is completed it will be impossible to accurately learn the number of victims. It is believed, however, that this is one of the most destructive seismic phenomena that has occurred in Mexico. The greater part of the population of Chilpancingo are now camping out on the outskirts of the town.

Earthquake shocks were felt in many other cities and towns. In Mexico City the earthquake took place at 5:17 Thursday afternoon and was of such violence as to shake the most substantial buildings. The Pan American Congress was in session at the time. The first movement was one of trepidation and was sharp. It was followed by an easier oscillatory movement from north-northwest to south-southwest. The duration was 55 seconds. The damage in this city was only slight.

The State of Guerrero has always been the focus of seismic disturbances. Reports received here tonight state that the shock was very severe at Chilpan. No casualties reported so far from there. In duration the Chilpancingo shock was less important than that in Mexico City, having lasted 50 seconds against 55 seconds at the capital.

Up to 11 o'clock at night no further news had come through from Chilpancingo. The earthquake was also heavy at Iguala, in the State of Guerrero, destroying the parish church and many buildings in the city and neighborhood. Among the latter was the sugar mill of General Frisbie, an American. The mill had just been completed and fitted up with American machinery at a cost of \$300,000. The property loss in this city was estimated at \$1,000,000.

Train Wrecked.
La Fayette, La., Special.—The fast passenger train which left New Orleans was wrecked Friday at Code station, 12 miles east of La Fayette. Five passenger cars were thrown from the track, all well filled with passengers, but fortunately only three were hurt. The injured are: Dr. H. C. Smisson of Slocum, internal injuries; Dr. Brecker of Detroit, leg hurt; Mrs. C. H. Hamberg of Buffalo, N. Y., injured internally. The injured were brought here, sent to a hotel and are reported as doing well.

Morgan Makes Report.
Washington, Special.—Senator Morgan, chairman of the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals, made a brief report of that committee, as the result of his investigation of the status of the Panama canal proposition. He stated that he had learned officially that the French government had made no proposition to the United States in connection with the Panama canal, and that nothing had been heard from the government of Colombia on that subject. A sub-committee consisting of Senators Harris, Kittredge and Foster, was appointed to take testimony concerning the various canal routes suggested.

Bank Closes.
Albany, Ga., Special.—An application for a temporary receiver has been filed by the directors of the Commercial Bank of Albany. The bank did not open for business and a posted notice stated that the bank had suspended business pending the action of the State authorities. The liabilities of the bank are estimated at \$123,000, with assets of \$191,000 in bills receivable and real estate.

TOWNS GROW FAST.

Rural Districts in the South Rapidly Filling Up.

DETAILS OF THE LATE CENSUS

Population of North Congested in the Large Cities—In the South the Increase Has Been Rural.

Washington, Special.—The Director of the Census has given out a statement regarding the growth of urban population in the South, which shows the following facts:

The large cities taken collectively, are growing nearly twice as fast as the rest of the country.

The per cent of the population of North States living in large cities is nearly three times as large as the corresponding per cent in the South; the North has a rate of increase no greater than that of the South.

The large cities of the North are growing much faster than those of the same size in the South, but this difference is balanced by an extremely rapid growth of small towns and rural population in the South and especially rural population.

The statement says these results seem paradoxical but are correct.

Director Merriman's statement is designed to explain how the deduction that the South for the first time is now growing as rapidly as the North harmonizes with the well known fact that in the North the population of inhabitants living in cities is much larger than it is in the South and that as a rule cities increase in population much more rapidly than country districts.

The statement shows that in the North the proportion of the population living in large cities is more than three times as great as it is in the South. The population living in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants increased 41 per cent between 1890 and 1900, partly by the growth of 126 cities of that size, 1850 and partly by the addition during the following ten years of 36 other cities to the list. The population of the country outside these cities increased between 1890 and 1900 14.9 per cent. The 160 cities of the United States, each of which had over 25,000 inhabitants in 1900 increased in population 35.5 per cent between 1890 and 1900, the rest of the United States, including Alaska and the recent insular acquisitions increased 17.3 per cent.

Of the total population of 77,994,579 in continental United States 19,718,312, or 25.3 per cent live in cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more. The proportion of inhabitants of the three sections, the North, South and West, into which the census divides the United States follows:

North, total population, 47,879,699; population of cities of 25,000 or more, 16,958,580 or 34 per cent; South, total 24,523,527; cities of 25,000 or more, 2,458,583 or 10 per cent. West 4,981,249; cities of 25,000 or more 1,033,179, or 20 per cent.

The per cent of increase of population living in places of sizes indicated from 1890 to 1900, by sections follows:

North, 45.5 per cent; South, 37.7 per cent; West, 47.3 per cent. In United States, 41.1 per cent; 8,000 to 25,000, North, 22.8; South, 26.9; West, 17.9; in United States, 23.1; 4,000 to 8,000, North, 27.5; South, 37.7; West, 50.7; in United States, 35.7; 2,000 to 4,000, North, 49.1; South, 49.9; West, 44.4; in United States, 33.0; Rural, North, 12.2; South, 17.9; West, 22.0; in United States, 9.4.

These figures conclude the statement, show that the present growth of the population of the North is of a very rapid growth of large cities, as lower growth of small cities, and a very slight growth in the country; and a resultant in the South of a rate of growth of larger cities below the average of the country, balanced by a striking growth of small cities and an increase of rural population as fast as the average for the United States.

Lee Memorial Services.
Memphis, Special.—Memorial services commemorative of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, were held throughout the South. At the Central Methodist church, in this city, the Rev. W. K. Piner took as the text of his sermon, "The Soldier." Fifteen hundred people listened to Mr. Piner's eulogy of the dead chieftain.

Syrian Robbed.
Kirksville, Mo., Special.—L. Solomon a Syrian, living at Keokuk, Ia., was held up Sunday night and robbed of a money belt containing \$8,500. Solomon had sold his business in Keokuk and was looking for a location here. Two fellow country men have been arrested for the robbery. Solomon says one of them held him while the other cut the belt from his waist. The money has not been recovered.

Smallpox in North Carolina.
Wilmington, N. C., Special.—The smallpox situation in Eastern Carolina counties is beginning to be seriously regarded. Although no quarantine has been established against any place, the health department has a watch on all trains from the infected district and will continue to keep "open house" unless conditions materially change. Dr. Joshua Tayloe, State smallpox inspector, at Washington, N. C., is here and reports three very virulent cases at Clinton, all of them in prominent families. It is feared one of the patients will die. Warsaw quarantined against Clinton Saturday.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

Kentucky Oil Fields.

In a recent issue of the Morning Herald of Lexington, Ky., is published a sketch of the development of the oil field in Eastern Kentucky, about fifty miles from Lexington. The beginning of the advancement of that section is traced to the construction of about twenty-five years ago by the Chesapeake Ohio Railway of a road from Mt. Sterling to Huntington, W. Va. Iron ore had been mined in Bath county for seventy-five years in small quantities, but the arrival of the steam road increased the output of the ore and of timber. A little more than a year ago the Mt. Sterling Oil & Gas Co., which had acquired leases in the neighborhood of Ragland, drilled its first oil well in Bath county, and almost every well since drilled in that county has been found to be productive. The Herald says:

"None of the wells have been gushers, and now that the field is partially developed, no gushers are expected. One reason that the oil would not flow without pumping is that it is free from the heavy impurities which cause the oil in most gushers to flow freely. A second reason is the quality of the oil itself.

"The oil produced in the Licking river fields is a thick, black, heavy lubricant, very similar in appearance to hot tar. The quality is good, and the oil men claim that it will sell on the ground at 14 to 15 cents per barrel. The only market found for it so far, however, is local, the Bath county machinists using it as a lubricant on delicate machinery that requires the best quality of oil, paying fifty and seventy-five cents per gallon. The oil men believe that a market can readily be found when occasion demands it.

"The Guffey & Galey Company, reported to be the largest independent oil concern in the world, is constructing a 65,000-barrel tank within 200 yards of the depot at Ragland.

"They have few, if any, leases in the vicinity, all of the neighboring territory having been already leased. Mr. J. E. Maguire, a representative of the Guffey & Galey Company, stated that his company expected to handle any oil offered to it if it could see its way clear to make a profit on the oil. The Guffey & Galey people evidently believe that there is money in the field by going to the expense of erecting such a tank. There are no larger tanks in the country than the one at Ragland, although the same people have forty tanks of its size in various parts of the United States. Mr. Maguire said the tank would cost about \$20,000 when completed. The expense of erecting it alone, without the cost of the material, will be between \$3500 and \$5000. It will be 130 feet in diameter and thirty feet in height.

"Nearly all the wells which have been drilled at Ragland have been clear to make a profit on the oil. When the tank is completed they will be pumped to their full capacity. If the tank is completed in any reasonable time, which is confidently expected, active measures will be taken to construct pipe lines, probably to Salt Lick, though there has been some talk of pumping the oil to the top of a nearby mountain and pipe it to the Ohio river, and at the river load it into barges for final destination.

"One of the most promising companies in the Bath county field is the Licking Valley Oil & Gas Co., supposed almost entirely of Lexington men. The company has 8600 acres of land leased in the immediate territory, a large portion of which is contiguous to the Ragland wells. Other leases are across the mountain, and some lie toward Salt Lick, while it has several hundred acres of leased land in Menifee adjoining producing wells. The company has subleased part of its land to Mr. J. M. Sweeney, who has drilled one well upon it. The well was found to be a good producing well, but was immediately plugged up to wait storage facilities. The company is drilling another well nearby, and is now nearly 400 feet deep. Not less than thirty wells have been drilled in Bath county, of which number at least twenty-five are profitable wells.

"Two wells were shot at Yale, about two miles across the mountain from Ragland. Oil was secured in the wells, but it was so flooded with salt water that it is not deemed profitable at present to work.

Industrial Miscellany.
The British steamship Cayo Bonto sailed from Pensacola last week with a cargo of 14,350 bales of cotton, valued at \$387,403.

The Morgan Line of steamships has begun regular service between the Southern Pacific terminals at Galveston and New York. The company has recently plied several of its largest vessels upon this line.

The Norfolk & Southern Company, recently chartered in New Jersey with \$1,500,000 capital stock, it is stated will engage in the coastwise steamship business between ports on Hampton Roads and points further South. Ernest B. Hoos of Yonkers, N. Y., is one of the incorporators.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Detailed Doings of Our National Law Makers.

Twenty-sixth Day—The time of the House of Representatives was occupied in general debate upon an urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

Twenty-sixth Day—The time of the House of Representatives was occupied in general debate upon an urgent deficiency appropriation bill. An item in the bill carrying \$500,000 for a military post at Manila precipitated a long discussion, which took wide range, drawing into the debate some of the ablest debaters on both sides of the House. A semi-humorous speech by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, elicited a reply from Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, which in turn drew the fire of Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri. Others who participated were Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee; Mr. Grosvener, of Ohio; Mr. Alexander, of New York; Mr. Grew, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Tamm, of Virginia; and Mr. Underwood, of Alabama. Mr. Cannon in charge of the deficiency bill explained that it provided for the government service for the current fiscal year where existing appropriations were not sufficient. The bill carried \$16,704,230. Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, pressed Mr. Cannon to know under what law it was proposed to appropriate \$500,000 for a military post at Manila. The chairman of the appropriations committee replied that there was no specific law to establish such a military post, but whether under the general organization of the army in the field such an appropriation was in order, it would remain for the chairman of the committee of the whole to determine when the appropriation was reached.

"How much of the \$1,376,831 which it is proposed to appropriate under the War Department is to go to the Philippines?" Mr. Richardson asked.

"Only this \$500,000 is to go to the Philippines direct," replied Mr. Cannon, who proceeded to argue that the treaty with Spain imposed upon the United States certain duties relative to the Philippines which might make such an appropriation in order. He thought it as wise to have an army post at Manila as to have one at Chicago or any other place in this country.

When pressed for an explanation as to the reason for the proposed appropriation of \$400,000 for the emergency fund of the State Department Mr. Cannon admitted that it was for the entertainment of Prince Henry, of Germany.

"From every standpoint," said Mr. Cannon, "I believe it is apt and proper to provide suitable entertainment of the representative of a great people beyond the sea who has given us so much of our bone and brawn and brain." (General applause.)

Mr. Livermore, of Georgia, the ranking minority member of the appropriations committee, did not think the pending bill should be criticised.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, in the course of an entertaining speech, wanted to know who was going to pay the expenses of "the extraordinary aggregation of talent consisting of Whitelaw Reid, Captain Clark, General Wilson, young Picpoint Morgan and young Wetmore," who were to be dispatched to London to entertain His Majesty King Edward VII. "We were to pay the expenses of Prince Henry's visit," said Mr. Clark, "and it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. If it was right and proper for Prince Henry, why should not England pay the expenses of Reid, Clark and the others?" He said he was "teetotally opposed" to paying a cent on that head. But he was glad to entertain the king, because it would "give the lie" to the impression certain Anglo-manufacturers were trying to foster that we were in league with England against Germany. Mr. Clark also indulged in some general comments on the increase in the governmental expenditure which had grown, he said, from \$152 per capita in 1860, to \$12 per capita last year. He insisted that if these "riot government expenditures" went on, the republic would topple over of its own weight.

Twenty-seventh Day—In the absence of pressing business the various managers are allowing the widest latitude in the debate upon the urgent deficiency bill now before the House. The day's session was proceeded. The irrigation of arid lands in the West and the advisability of retaining control of the Philippines were the main topics under discussion. The speakers were: Silbey, of Oregon; Arkansas; Nevada; Nevada; Mandell, of Wyoming; Robinson of Wisconsin; Gaines, of Tennessee; Vandiver, of Missouri; and Greene, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gaines opposed the item in the bill providing for the establishment of a military post at Manila and made it a text for a general denunciation of the administration's policy in the Philippines. He said that while in the Philippines he learned absolutely that the American government was independent of the Filipinos.

SENATE.
Twenty-sixth Day—During the greater part of the day's session, the measure providing for the establishment of a Department of Commerce was under consideration. An effort was made by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, in charge of the bill, to secure a vote on it, but the opposition to many of its provisions became so strong that the effort had to be abandoned.

Mr. Nelson extended statement Mr. Nelson replied to the criticisms that had been made of the bill. The Departments principally affected by the measure were those of the Treasury and the Interior. The former had on its rolls 4419 employees in Washington, and the latter 4881—each having a greater number of employees than all the other Departments combined. Mr. Nelson said he believed there was a strong public sentiment in the country in favor of the establishment of a Department of Commerce. "We need it," said he, "to put ourselves on a parity with other nations of the world. We need it to put our commercial and industrial development under governmental control."

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, supported the measure as a whole, but offered an amendment striking from the bill the proposition to transfer the Patent Office. It was accepted by Mr. Nelson and agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, offered an amendment which was adopted, eliminating from the bill the proposition to transfer to the new Department the Census Office.

A House bill conferring upon Mrs. Ida B. McKinley, widow of the late

SHIP MEN COMBINE.

Owners of Ocean Liners Getting Together For Profit.

HIGHER FREIGHTS OVER THE OCEAN

Every Line But One Trading Between England and America Enters into the Combine.

London, by Cable.—A representative of the Associated Press has secured an authoritative statement regarding the rumored shipping deals, which, while confusing the reports of the amalgamation of several lines, reveals the fact that negotiations towards a trade agreement are being conducted on a larger scale than hitherto hinted at. What has actually happened is this: Every line trading between England and America, except one, has agreed to form a freight combination upon a basis considerably higher than the rates at present in force. That one exception, however, threatens to upset the prolonged negotiations, for Tuesday fifteen firms withdrew their previous assent, declaring that unless this one exception came in the combine would be valueless. The line which has so discouraged the calculations, for the success of the scheme was believed to be practically assured, is comparatively unimportant and plies between London and the United States.

The extent to which the proposed combination had attained can be judged from the fact that the fifteen withdrawing firms, which were 50 per cent of the firms interested. A representative of one of the lines most intimately concerned said that it looked very much as if the whole plan would fall through, though he admitted that some of the firms were still in a critical condition. It was not more than five minutes from the time the alarm was given till there was no chance of escape. The camp was 32 by 50 feet and the upper part all in one room and in this the 40 men were sleeping. Two very small windows and the narrow stairs afforded the only ways of escape and those who went to the windows, a dozen or more had to jump 15 to 16 feet, the others rushed down the steps like sheep, pushing and tampling and falling over each other. After they were out, some of the men inside could be seen in the flames, but no cry came from the building. The dead were almost entirely cremated. They were scarcely 40 pounds of the flesh and bones of the seven men brought here in a little box. The men who escaped lost their clothing and were compelled to travel through eight inches of snow almost naked to another camp a mile away.

Stock Withdrawn From Market.
New York, Special.—The common stock of the American Tobacco Company was stricken from the list of the exchanges Tuesday. This action was taken upon information from the company that all but about 1 per cent. of stock had been exchanged for consolidated tobacco company 4 per cent. bonds under the terms of that company's offer. The recent rise in price of American Tobacco unassented stock to 300, and advance of about 160 in two weeks, gave rise to apprehension of a speculative corner.

Schley's Appeal.
Baltimore, Special.—Isador Haysner, counsel for Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, has finished the draft of the appeal from the findings of the court of inquiry and will go to Washington for a conference with the admiral. It is expected the admiral will be ready to hand the appeal to President Roosevelt on Wednesday. The document contains over 100 typewritten pages.

Dead in a Boat.
Norfolk, Special.—John L. Pearce, 39 years of age, prominent in society in Norfolk and cashier of the Standard Oil Company's branch here, was found dead Tuesday morning by a newsboy. The body was in a small skiff in Roanoke dock. No reason for Mr. Pearce's presence in that locality is known. The coroner's jury returned a verdict giving congestion of the lungs and kidneys as the cause of death. The body shows no marks of violence. Mr. Pearce's books are in excellent condition and there is nothing to indicate suicide. He had been hunting at Virginia Beach and was in good health and spirits.

Postmasters Confirmed.
The Senate in executive session Monday confirmed the following postmasters: Florida, Olive K. Stunt, Fort Myers; Virginia, Samuel M. York, Staunton; Jacob W. Dudley, East Radford; John M. Griffin, Fredericksburg; Elisha G. Darden, Hampton; Chas. P. Smith, Martinsville; Herbert B. Woodruff, National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City; Fred Reed, Newport News; May Mosby Campbell, Warrenton; Robert L. Gillespie, Graham; Samuel H. Bliss, Farmville; Hamilton W. Kissner, Front Royal.

Quick Justice.
Norfolk, Special.—There was quick justice administered to Neal Stanback, the 18-year-old negro who on Saturday evening assaulted Mrs. Elizabeth Pfeiffer, a 70-year-old white woman, a few miles out in Norfolk county. Stanback was caught by a party of white men, brought to the county jail and locked up. Large mobs made attempts to lynch him but failed. Tuesday he was indicted by a grand jury, tried, convicted and sentenced to hang on March 12. His victim testified against him.

Judge Changes His Tack.
Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—A new phase originated in the Bucktown Copper Company injunction case Monday when Judge Allen declared that the remedy of the injured parties is by action for damages and that he will not allow the injunction heretofore issued to stand. Judge Allen's ruling in made under an act of the legislature in an action of this character it rests in the discretion of the court when the work is one of public utility, whether he shall abate or not, it is a matter for a jury to determine the damage.

Will Go to Georgia.
New York, Special.—The mandate of the United States Supreme Court, in the face of the agitation against the Gaynor, charged with complicity in the frauds for which Captain O. M. Carter is now undergoing imprisonment, was received here by the United States Supreme Court. Judge Lacombe made the order directing the four defendants to appear in court on Monday next, on which they will be surrendered to a marshal and taken to Georgia for trial.

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The Senate in executive session Monday confirmed the following postmasters: Florida, Olive K. Stunt, Fort Myers; Virginia, Samuel M. York, Staunton; Jacob W. Dudley, East Radford; John M. Griffin, Fredericksburg; Elisha G. Darden, Hampton; Chas. P. Smith, Martinsville; Herbert B. Woodruff, National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City; Fred Reed, Newport News; May Mosby Campbell, Warrenton; Robert L. Gillespie, Graham; Samuel H. Bliss, Farmville; Hamilton W. Kissner, Front Royal.

Quick Justice.
Norfolk, Special.—There was quick justice administered to Neal Stanback, the 18-year-old negro who on Saturday evening assaulted Mrs. Elizabeth Pfeiffer, a 70-year-old white woman, a few miles out in Norfolk county. Stanback was caught by a party of white men, brought to the county jail and locked up. Large mobs made attempts to lynch him but failed. Tuesday he was indicted by a grand jury, tried, convicted and sentenced to hang on March 12. His victim testified against him.

Judge Changes His Tack.
Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—A new phase originated in the Bucktown Copper Company injunction case Monday when Judge Allen declared that the remedy of the injured parties is by action for damages and that he will not allow the injunction heretofore issued to stand. Judge Allen's ruling in made under an act of the legislature in an action of this character it rests in the discretion of the court when the work is one of public utility, whether he shall abate or not, it is a matter for a jury to determine the damage.

Will Go to Georgia.
New York, Special.—The mandate of the United States Supreme Court, in the face of the agitation against the Gaynor, charged with complicity in the frauds for which Captain O. M. Carter is now undergoing imprisonment, was received here by the United States Supreme Court. Judge Lacombe made the order directing the four defendants to appear in court on Monday next, on which they will be surrendered to a marshal and taken to Georgia for trial.