

STOLE TEDDY'S BIG STICK

LEAKE SCORES FEARLESS ONE

Representative From New Jersey in a fiery speech before the House outlines his opposition to Mr. Bryan's taking the big stick from the President and Left Him Only a Big Slipper—Democratic Members of the House Have Usurped the Right of Free Action of the Democrats in Denver Convention by Nominating Mr. Bryan in Advance of Speaker Greeted by Hisses From Democratic Side.

Washington, Feb. 10.—A brief but fiery speech by Mr. Leake, of New Jersey, in which he outlined his opposition to William J. Bryan, as a candidate for the presidency, relieved somewhat the monotony of debate on the Indian appropriation bill in the House of Representatives to-day. Mr. Leake charged that Bryan with taking the big stick from the President, leaving the latter only a big slipper, and he further credited the Democrats in the House with having usurped the right of free action of the delegates to the Denver convention by nominating Mr. Bryan in advance. His remarks were greeted with hisses from the Democratic side of the House.

Considerable progress was made with the Indian appropriation bill, which was amended so that the commissioner of Indian affairs, before he carries out the policy of abandoning non-reservation schools, shall investigate the question fully and report to the House at its next session. Another amendment restored the appropriation for the Indian schools at Fort Lewis, in Capitan City, Nev., and Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Consideration of the Indian bill was not concluded when the House at 5:01 p. m. adjourned. BETTER QUALIFIED TO PREACH. Mr. Leake had been surprised at the usurpation of the prerogatives of the delegates to the Denver convention next July. There were some men, he charged, who he held that this was the place to nominate a candidate on the Democratic ticket, "and," he said, "unless my silence might be construed as an endorsement of the nomination of William J. Bryan for the purpose of making this protest."

"If," proceeded Mr. Leake, "I adopted the example of Mr. Bryan, I would vehemently condemn him, as he did the delegates to the convention of the Hon. Grover Cleveland." But he would, he said, content himself with admitting that Mr. Bryan was honest, consistent and sincere. He declared, however, that Mr. Bryan's familiarity with the deal-making of the pulpit for the presidency.

"He has taken the big stick from the President of these United States and he would not forget when he crucifies the principles of Democracy and American individuality and ambition on the cross of socialism." The President thus being deprived of his big stick, Mr. Leake declared, had resorted to the big slipper.

Mr. Leake expressed the opinion that the American people did not need spanking from the President nor a scolding from Mr. Bryan. He thought the health of the American community was such that a doctor was needed, and he hoped that either of the two great political parties would get one and that in his administration of the remedies for the care of the many ills he would not forget when he crucifies the principles of Democracy and American individuality and ambition on the cross of socialism.

WANTS A SPECIALIST. Mr. Leake expressed the hope that one of the two political parties would nominate a specialist in statesmanship.

TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS

By a vote of 13 to 5, one member absent, the House committee on naval affairs to-day rejected the President's recommendation that Congress at this session authorize the building of four battleships, at a total cost of \$33,000,000 and by a unanimous vote there was included in the navy appropriation bill an authorization for the construction of two battleships, to cost \$9,500,000 each and to be of the Delaware type.

These Representatives voted in accordance with the President's recommendation, as given by Connecticut, (Rep.), Thomas, of Ohio, (Rep.), Meyer, of Louisiana, (Dem.), Talbot, of Maryland, (Dem.), and Hobson, of Alabama, (Dem.). Representative Hobson announced that he intended to make a minority report recommending authorization for four battleships. "But the authorization, merely, is not enough," he said, "it should include an act of appropriation so that the work of construction would begin without a moment's unnecessary delay. Even so, it would be three years before the committee carries out its recommendation to go into commission, and this country has no time to lose."

The preference of the committee stood in favor of a four battleship authorization, but the voting attitude of the majority was expressed by Chairman Foss when he said: "Experience has shown that it is more profitable in the end to recommend the beginning what you know the House will stand for. A recommendation for four battleships could not be put through at this session."

The navy appropriation bill, as amended and agreed upon by the committee, included two battleships of \$10,000,000 for the next fiscal year, about \$2,000,000 less than was asked for in the department estimates. Under the hand of new authorizations for whose fulfillment Congress is bound to appropriate money at the next session if the bill as recommended passes the House and Senate, the committee included two battleships to cost \$13,000,000; eight submarine torpedo boats \$3,040,000; total \$30,040,000 or \$38,700,000 less than the total authorized in the bill for the Navy Department. The committee also authorized the construction of eight torpedoes boats.

The new authorization estimates rejected by the committee comprised the following: Two battleships, \$19,000,000; four scout cruisers \$10,000,000; one auxiliary ship \$1,750,000; one cable ship \$3,000,000; eight laying ships (cruisers to be converted) \$5,000,000. The committee, however, raised from four to eight the number of cable ships, but asked for no more held over for further consideration and incorporation in a special bill the matter of providing fleet collars; appropriated \$400,000 for the purchase of a cable ship; and authorized the laying ships (cruisers to be converted) \$5,000,000.

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These boats by the adoption of an amendment offered by Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, are to be of the Octopus type, in accordance with the report of the Marix board before which last year's tests of Newport were made.

NEGRO RAPIST LYNCHED. Eli Pigot Taken From Military Company by a Mob of 2,000 Citizens and Hanged to a Telegraph Pole—Militia Fires on Mob at Second Attack, Wounding Two—Judge Witnesses Lynching. Brookhaven, Miss., Feb. 10.—Eli Pigot, the negro who criminally assaulted Miss Williams, a young white woman near here several weeks ago, was taken from the custody of the Jackson military company and a posse of deputies to-day and hanged from a telegraph pole within Jessup's mill yard, near the court house. He was to have been tried to-day for his crime. The military company and the police were overpowered by a mob of more than 2,000 citizens. Several shots were fired during the mob and two members of the mob were wounded.

Pigot reached Brookhaven from Jackson this morning in custody of Sheriff Frank Greer and under the armed escort of the Capital Light Guard, ordered into service by Governor New to protect the negro during the trial. When the soldiers and negro alighted from the train the mob surged around them and a fierce fight ensued, in which fists were freely used.

The soldiers clubbed the members of the mob with their guns. After the fight had lasted five minutes the militia started with the prisoner to the court house. The mob, reinforced and reorganized, made another attack, secured the prisoner, dragged him to a telephone pole and hanged him.

SENATOR FORAKER'S REPLY

MR. BRYSON'S FEARLESS STAND

In a Very Temperate Manner Senator Foraker Replies to President Roosevelt's Denial of Charges That He Has Fed Patronage to the President for the Purpose of Influencing National Political Contest—Appointee Bryson's Statement That Taft Was Losing Ground in Ohio Caused the Holding Up of His Appointment as Postmaster at Athens, O.—His Bold Stand Resulted in His Appointment—Records Show an Attempt to "Coerce" him.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Rising to a question of personal privilege Senator Foraker to-day replied in the Senate to the denial by President Roosevelt of charges that he has used Federal patronage for the purpose of influencing the national political contest. The Senator predicated his argument on a reference to the Ohio situation in the letter of President Roosevelt to William Dudley Foulke, former civil service commissioner, which was published to-day. He produced correspondence relating to the appointment of Charles R. Bryson, whose nomination as postmaster at Athens, O., was withheld temporarily for several days by the fact that Bryson had given an interview while in Washington expressing the opinion that Taft was losing ground in the Ohio contest. The correspondence showed that Bryson had stood his ground and his declaration of political independence had resulted in another order from the White House making the appointment.

ATTEMPT TO "COERCE" BRYSON. The communications on the subject were between Representative Douglas, of Ohio, and Mr. Foraker. In a very temperate manner Senator Foraker commented on the case, but insisted that the records clearly showed an attempt to "coerce" Bryson and that the President was responsible for his retention by the President. The Senator said it was no exaggeration to say that there are a hundred cases in Ohio where the appointments had been made for political purposes only, but that a few where documentary evidence can be produced.

Mr. Foraker opened his remarks by saying that on January 14, 1908, the Senate in executive session, at the instance of the two Senators from Ohio refused to confirm certain postoffice appointments which had been made by the President. "I made a statement in about these words: 'That the action taken meant that there would not be in Ohio any further retention of persons for political purposes without being reported.'"

That, the Senator said, seemed to be enough and it was announced that the President would make a full and detailed answer to all the charges of that kind. Mr. Foraker read a part of the President's statement published this morning, in which the latter declared that no presidential candidate had been favored in any appointments.

"These general propositions are important," said Mr. Foraker, referring to the President's words. "While the people of the country are not interested in specific details of appointments, they are interested in the general propositions enunciated by the President; they are interested in knowing that the appointments are made with an eye to the good of public service. The President by this statement recognizes the importance of observing these propositions."

CASE HARD TO PROVE. "It is difficult to prove cases of this character," said Mr. Foraker, "because ordinarily there is no evidence reduced to writing bearing on them. But fortunately," he added, "we have one case in Ohio where there is a writer. I have a letter which I charge anybody with bad faith. I supposed all the while that the President was acting upon recommendations made to him without knowledge of the basis of fact upon which these recommendations rested. He referred to the recess appointment of Mr. Bryson as postmaster at Athens, O., who, he said, was appointed upon recommendation of Representative Arthur Meyer, of Ohio. He said that he had an interview with Mr. Bryson in which he stated that Taft lost his following in Ohio and Foraker had greatly grown in strength.

Mr. Foraker observed that there was nothing in the interview hostile to Secretary Taft but that it expressed an honest difference of opinion on a subject entirely within his rights of a private citizen. He returned to Athens, said Mr. Foraker, and a few days later he received a letter from Representative Douglas telling of a talk he had had with Postmaster General Meyer, who said the President had decided not to appoint Mr. Bryson after all. Representative Douglas said that the Postmaster General "was nice about it, but determined, and evidently was carrying out the President's orders."

NOT IN HARMONY WITH PRESIDENT. Mr. Douglas then went to the White House, where he took up the matter with Secretary Loeb, who said the President could see "no reason for appointing men to office who were not in harmony with his policies." Mr. Loeb said the President was determined that Mr. Douglas should recommend another appointment.

A MOST EVENTFUL MONDAY

ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN HIT

Roosevelt Gets His Denunciation From Foraker and Latter From Representative Leake, of New Jersey. The Biggest Denial of Charges That He Has Fed Patronage to the President for the Purpose of Influencing National Political Contest—Appointee Bryson's Statement That Taft Was Losing Ground in Ohio Caused the Holding Up of His Appointment as Postmaster at Athens, O.—His Bold Stand Resulted in His Appointment—Records Show an Attempt to "Coerce" him.

Foraker gaining in Ohio and that Taft, if nominated, could not carry the State. Mr. Bryson reiterated this and declared that it was true. He said that he had always been in favor of the President's policies, and that nothing had ever appeared in his paper in opposition to the administration. He reviewed some of the things he had printed, however, including the statement that the President would be sure to take another nomination, because with Taft as a candidate the labor, capital and no vote would be eliminated from the party. He asserted that the President's statement of his (Bryson's) views was entirely wrong, and in conclusion Mr. Bryson said: DOESN'T FAVOR ROOSEVELT'S CANDIDATE.

"I favor the President, but not his candidate and I shall not so long as I think Bryan can beat him at the polls." His letter contained a declaration of political independence so far as expressing preference for candidates is concerned, and Mr. Bryson announced that while he would like to continue in the office he would not do so by the sacrifice of his independence. He said he would have the office for some one who was willing to carry out his personal wishes in all matters.

He said that he supposed Mr. Douglas had laid the letter before the President and that the President decided to send in the nomination. Mr. Foraker gave the President entire credit for seeing the justice of such a course.

Mr. Foraker asserted that he could not understand the entire satisfaction of an unbiased mind that there are a hundred such cases in Ohio. He said that estimate was no exaggeration, although the President's hand could not be traced to all of them. He said that the President was engineered by men who represent the President. No reply was made to Mr. Foraker's remarks.

The reading by Senator Foraker, in the Senate to-day, of certain correspondence between Representative Douglas, of Ohio, and C. H. Bryson, postmaster of Athens, O., in support of the charge that President Roosevelt had utilized Federal offices to advance the political fortunes of Secretary Taft, caused Mr. Douglas, on the floor of the House, to read a letter of his to Mr. Bryson which he said Mr. Foraker had failed to read. Mr. Douglas said he was unable to understand how Mr. Foraker came by the letter, and he said that he had failed to read all of them, unless it was he didn't have them.

The letter in point was in reply to one from Mr. Bryson, who had acknowledged himself a Foraker man, and who had made the assertion that the President would not appoint strong men to public office.

In his letter to Mr. Bryson, Mr. Douglas declared that he was making a mountain out of a mole hill, and in order to disabuse his mind of the President's feeling toward the President, he said that he would appoint strong men to public office.

HEARST A CANDIDATE?

BY H. E. C. BRYANT.

Observer Bureau, Congress Hall Hotel, Washington, Feb. 10. This has been a rather eventful day in Washington. President Roosevelt's letter to the Hon. Dudley W. Foulke, in which he denies most emphatically that he has used his power to appoint men to Federal office to help the candidacy of Secretary Taft, has been the topic of conversation all day. Those who dislike the President say that he is a most accomplished story-teller, while his friends say "I told you so." Senator Foraker, of Ohio, threw a javelin into the ranks of the President in a speech in the Senate this morning. He almost said that what Mr. Roosevelt avowed to task for his Ohio appointments, as Mr. Foraker spoke the Senate chamber and galleries filled with interested auditors. The word reached the House press gallery and every member who could hurried to the other side of the Capitol to hear the President's personal privilege speech of the fighting Senator from Ohio was followed by a defense of the administration and its money policy in the House by Mr. Aldrich read his remarks. The galleries were packed to hear him. Among the listeners was Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the greatest financier of America.

LEAKE LIVES THE HOUSE. There was a lively moment in the House when Representative Leake, a Democrat of New Jersey, denounced the methods of Mr. William J. Bryan. He was hissed by some of his colleagues. He said that he had the courage and saw the use of such a course now.

Mr. T. C. Guthrie, of Charlotte, is at the Raleigh. He came to the capital to-day representing the corporation commission before the inter-State commerce commission against the Norfolk and Western Railway for a revision of rates from the West to Winston-Salem and Durham. There have been alleged discriminations against North Carolina in favor of points in Virginia. Mr. Guthrie and Lynchburg have intervened and made an arrangement with the carrier to give their side when the case is taken up. It is hoped and believed that the hearing will be held at some convenient point in North Carolina.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES. The work of Congress is done in committee rooms and a man who gets on a good committee feels that he has accomplished something for himself and his constituents. The committees of the Senate and the House are now hard at work on interesting and pressing problems of the day. The committee on agriculture, the committee on the judiciary and other committees of the House. Ever since Congress met the committee on agriculture has been at work, and all sorts of things have been considered and discussed. Dr. C. Hart Merriam spoke to the committee one day on field mice. He showed the skins of the ones that destroy hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of crops and said that the Department of Agriculture was doing to rid the country of the pest. He also produced types of rats and mice that feed on insects and accomplish great good. In his talk Mr. Merriam, who is the head of the biological bureau, made it plain that he thought the best money invested by his bureau was that spent in examining the stomachs of various birds and rats, that being the only way to find out just what the birds and rats were eating. He held up the skins of two mice and declared: "Here is one that is a blessing to the farmer, while this one, very similar in appearance, is a curse. We look into their stomachs and discover what they eat."

The hearings before the agricultural committee are full of interesting developments. The average farmer raises much by not keeping in touch with Secretary Wilson and his various bureaus. The work of the committee was handled roughly before the committee. Southern Congressmen gave him a bad name. All pests will be shown up. Uncle Sam has money to throw to the birds and he will use some of it to get the mice to hurt at destructive creatures.

THE LITTLEFIELD BILL. The hearings before the House Judiciary committee have been lively at times. As Judge Jenkins, chairman of the committee, called them, the "sentimental gentlemen" are having their day. Those who oppose liquor want to set it out of the way of old Jones, a weak neighbor, who is not able to take care of himself. "The Littlefield bill, if you please," is the cry of the anti-liquor people. "We want the laws made so strict that liquor cannot be shipped into prohibition territory. The good people of the country demand this."

There is considerable opposition to the Littlefield bill and it is not likely to be recommended unless it carries with it a "personal amendment," which provides a way for the individual to have shipped to himself a little liquor for family use. The Democrats, as well as the Republicans, are divided on this feature of the bill. Mr. Littlefield opposes any sort of amendment, but there are some who say that they will never vote for the bill without the personal clause attached. Many lawyers do not believe that the bill would be constitutional, but the author of it, who is one of the leading lawyers of the country, thinks that it would pass the Supreme Court test.

The wine-makers of the country, under the California fruit-growers, who represent many millions of dollars' worth of property, wish to have a hearing on the Littlefield bill, which, if enacted into law, they say, would destroy their business. While

A HOME FOR OLD SOLDIERS

BILL LACKS BUT LAST READING.

The Palmetto State to Provide, It Seems, For Needy Confederate Soldiers by the Establishment of an Institution at Columbia and Appropriation Bill Made Special Order For To-Day—Senate Passes Bill Requiring Bond of Mutual Insurance Companies—Resolution Passed Calling for a Constitutional Amendment so as to Allow Assumption of Contiguous Property For Street Improvement.

Observer Bureau, 1422 Main Street, Columbia, S. C., Feb. 10. The House to-day passed a Senate bill by a narrow majority which, unless it is killed on third reading tomorrow, will become law. All House amendments being killed and the Senate having acted upon it last session. The bill is by Senator Brooks, of Greenwood, and provides for the establishment at Columbia on State lands of an infirmary for needy Confederate veterans. The institution is to be established and managed by a board of five, to be appointed by the Governor. This board is to regulate the admission, except that each county pension board is allowed to send two inmates. The bill carries an appropriation of \$12,000.

There was a spirited debate over the measure, and the vote being close every parliamentary tactic was resorted to to put it out of business. The first hostile motion against it failed by a vote of 39 to 29. A motion to indefinitely postpone failed by a vote of 46 to 44, the difference in the vote being accounted for by the fact that between the aye and nay votes the doors were opened under the rules and a number of members came from the lobbies. An amendment to take the \$12,000 out of the pension fund failed by a vote of 38 to 36. An amendment to regulate the admission from the several States according to population also failed. The bill then passed to its third reading, an effort to get another aye and nay vote on this failing.

APPROPRIATION BILL MADE A SPECIAL ORDER. The general appropriation bill is a very heavy one, and the members are getting skittish about appropriations. Chairman Banks, of the ways and means committee, to-day had this bill, which arrived in printed form to-day, made a special order for to-morrow with priority until disposed of. A similar special order was made of Mr. Cothran's bill carrying many important amendments to the Carey-Cothran act.

Both houses voted to come back for night sessions on account of losing Saturday with the trip to Charleston. BOND FOR MUTUAL COMPANIES. The Senate engaged in a little tussle to-day over a bill to require the filing of a bond on the part of mutual insurance companies to protect policyholders, but finally passed it as soon as it was explained that there is a number of these so-called mutuals in the State doing a wild-cat business. The bill was at first opposed by those who are friendly to a number of these companies which are doing a straight and commendable business.

The Senate also passed a bill for bidding widows under 50 years receiving Confederate pensions. The House killed a bill to allow such pensions regardless of age, and will likely pass this Senate bill. The bill which passed the Senate a few days ago on the deciding ballot of the President, required the State Democratic convention to provide for a vote on the liquor question in the primary this summer, is now practically without opposition in the Senate, but finally passed it as soon as it was explained that there is a number of these so-called mutuals in the State doing a wild-cat business. The bill was at first opposed by those who are friendly to a number of these companies which are doing a straight and commendable business.

RESOLUTION FOR AN AMENDMENT. Senator Carlisle had passed a very important joint resolution calling for a constitutional amendment so as to allow assessment of contiguous property for street improvements. This matter has been worrying such cities as Greenville, and the members of the Rock Hill and other up-country cities which have been laying imitation stone sidewalks by assessment of contiguous property. The State Supreme Court has passed upon the question advisedly, and finally ruled that the State Constitution does not require a bill passed allowing members of the Richmond county dispensary board salaries of \$1,000 each. This board handles a business worth \$1,000,000. The State directors under the old State dispensary law handled a business exceeding three million dollars and got a salary of \$400 each a year. The indications are that they were other things, however, to satisfy them.

SLEET STORM IN ATLANTA. Wires Are Out of Commission, Car Service Stalled and Streets Blocked by Fallen Trees—Emergency Telegraph Office Opened Three Miles From City—No Further Damage Anticipated. Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 10.—Owing to a sleet storm which started yesterday and grew worse during the night, wires of all descriptions are out of commission, electric car lines are stalled and streets are blocked by fallen trees.

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Arthur Childs, said to have escaped from Morganton Asylum, Arrived in New York and Confined at Hospital. New York, Feb. 10.—Arthur Childs, who is said to have escaped from an asylum for the insane at Morganton, N. C., was arrested at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to-day and committed to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his mental condition. At the hospital it was stated that Childs' friends traced him to this city, after he had disappeared from Morganton about 10 days ago. He made no statement while in court but told the police that he was a prominent member of the Masonic order.

Injured Captain Taken From Ship. Charleston, S. C., Feb. 10.—Captain Thomas Morgan, of the schooner Eaglewing, was brought to Charleston by the Clyde liner Chipewau, suffering from a fractured jawbone, rib and collar bone, injuries received while assisting with repairs in the schooner's steering gear. Captain Morgan was taken on the schooner 10 miles southeast of Charleston during a heavy storm and brought here for surgical treatment.