

FOUL MURDER OF OLD LADY

CHOPPED IN HEAD WITH AN AXE

While sitting at her work yesterday morning, Mrs. Paul D. Ellisor, an aged woman living not far from Columbia, is killed by a burglar, the weapon used being an axe—The Dead Body Covered Up in a Clothed Basket and Mrs. Ellisor's Undone Several Hours Later—Posses Are Quickly Organized to Pursue the Assassin, but at a Late Hour Last Night He Had Not Been Caught—A Lynching Likely to Follow His Arrest.

Observer Bureau, 1437 Main Street, Columbia, S. C., Feb. 26.

Sitting quietly at her patchwork in her home two miles west of Cayce, in Lexington county, this morning, white-haired Mrs. Paul D. Ellisor was suddenly struck down from behind by a negro burglar armed with her husband's axe. The point of the heavy weapon sank deep into the skull and death was probably instantaneous. Catching up the pitiful, wasted body, the assassin forced it into a clothed basket near at hand and tossed over it the quilts from the bed. Then catching up Mrs. Ellisor's shawl and one of his coats, the murderer fled.

The crime was not discovered until an hour or more afterwards. Mr. Ellisor had gone to New Brookland at an early hour to sell vegetables, leaving Mrs. Ellisor alone in the little three-room house. He returned to the house at about 9 o'clock and found his daughter and several friends sitting upon the doorstep, waiting his return. The house was locked up, and all suspected the Ellisor had closed it to run over to a neighbor's. After waiting around the premises for some time, they became alarmed and forced the door, to find the reality far worse than anything they could have feared.

The alarm was quickly given and within the hour grim-faced men were gathering to the scene along all roads, armed with shotguns, Winchester, revolvers and any other weapons that came handy. Bloodhounds from New Brookland were secured, but got no satisfactory results.

Within an hour after the murder must have been committed, two negroes brought to Brookland the stolen gun and sold it to Mr. M. L. Fox of New Brookland. Fox gave no adequate description of these men, but he had up to this hour. Mr. Fox is engaged in the search for the criminal or criminals.

It is believed the murderer came direct to Columbia hoping to elude pursuit in the criminal quarters of the city.

Mrs. Ellisor leaves six children, four married daughters and two grown sons.

Two negroes are being searched for and a lynching can scarcely be averted if they are caught, but if the accused once become the prisoners of Constable Swygert a lynching is exceedingly unlikely.

"If they take me away from me I will be dead, that's all," said Mr. Swygert.

A significant fact about the posses is that with several of them are the better negroes of the community, armed and as anxious for capture and summary punishment of the guilty as are their white neighbors.

The Lexington authorities are satisfied to-night that the murder was committed by negro troops, entire strangers to their section, who camped near the scene last night. Word has been received from Sheriff Buford from Newberry that Sheriff Buford has arrested two suspects there. Small parties are going out to-night to search the railroad tracks leading out of Columbia.

MURDERED PRIEST'S FUNERAL

Impressive Services at Denver—Remains Sent to Paterson—Murderer Admits That He Made a Mistake

Denver, Col., Feb. 26.—The body of Father Leo Heinrich, who was taken from St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic church to-day to the union station, where it was placed aboard the Burlington train to be forwarded to Paterson, N. J., to the Franciscan fathers' American headquarters. The funeral procession was a notable one and was witnessed by thousands, who stood bunched as the hearse passed.

The cortege was led by a squad of police. A company of the Knights of St. John in full uniform and with drawn swords acted as guard of honor. The Knights of Columbus and representatives of numerous Catholic societies followed on foot and a string of carriages brought up the rear.

Governor Duchtel and Mayor Speer were among those present at the funeral. Solemn high mass was recited and the service, under the unusual circumstances attending it, was particularly impressive. Rev. Father William O'Ryan, in which he highly eulogized the martyred priest.

An information charging Giuseppe Alo, alias Angelo Gabriele and Giuseppe Guarnacelo, with the murder of Father Francis Leo Heinrich was filed to-day in the District Court by District Attorney George A. Sidger.

In his confession to a representative of the Denver police department Alo said that he mistook Father Leo for an Italian priest who had taken refuge in a fight in revolutionary Italy in Avole, Sicily, and whom they determined to kill after they had been compelled to flee from Argentina.

Allo Has No Fear of Death

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 26.—Giuseppe Alo, held for the murder of Father Leo, declared that he would plead guilty to the charge of murder. "There is no chance for me," he said, "and I have no fear of death."

Bryan Talks to Nebraska Editors

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 25.—William J. Bryan this afternoon addressed the Nebraska Press Association, his theme being "Newspapers of the Orient." He described the newspaper methods in Japan, China and other countries. After the address he left for Memphis, Tenn., where he will attend a banquet on the evening of February 28th. On the following day he will deliver an address before the Mississippi Legislature.

NEGRO BISHOPS RICK

Five of Them Joint in Protest to Inter-State Commerce Commission

Washington, Feb. 26.—Five bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal church joined to-day in a complaint to the Inter-State Commerce Commission of unjust, discriminatory and unwarranted treatment at the hands of several inter-State railroad companies of the South.

The complainants were: Bishops Wesley J. Gaines, H. M. Turner, Evans Tyree, C. S. Smith and E. W. Lawson, of the Southern Railway, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, the Southern Railway, the Central Georgia Railway, and the Pullman company of the South.

The petitioners say they are members of the African race and are members of the A. M. E. Church; that the passenger coaches furnished to the negroes are of a lower class than those furnished to the whites; that the coaches in quality and description; that the coaches for negro passengers are compartment cars partitioned by a swinging door and are altogether unfit for use; that the use of passenger cars that in addition to being dirty and filthy, such cars are usually crowded with passengers of every description of character; who smoke, drink and curse in the presence of women and all others who possess decent breeding; and that the defendants refuse to supply them with transportation sleeping cars, or permit them to eat in the dining cars.

TO CALL MORE WITNESSES

Senate Committee's Investigation Into Reuterbach's strictures on the Navy May Cover Extensive Ground

Washington, Feb. 26.—Just how far the Senate committee on naval affairs will go into criticisms of battleship construction is an open question at an executive session to-morrow. During the afternoon session to-day Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, chief constructor of the navy, concluded his statement in reply to and in refutation of Mr. Hale's charges and it was agreed to call to-morrow Rear Admiral Mason, chief of the bureau of ordinance, to meet the criticisms made by Mr. Reuterbach of turret construction and ammunition hoists.

Senator Hale said to the committee a letter he had received from Colonel S. L. McClure suggesting that Lieutenant Commander Vogelsang, whom he designated as an expert in regard to turrets and ammunition hoists, be called as an expert in the matter of the proper distribution of armor plate, be called as a witness. Colonel McClure stated explicitly that neither of these officers had in any manner contributed to the Reuterbach report.

Senator Hale said that he had given assurance that the officers would be called. Both are now in Washington. Lieutenant Commander Vogelsang being in command of the Mayflower, family in command of the Magellan, family in command of the USS Albatross.

It practically has been settled that all officers of the navy whose names have been connected with the recent criticisms of construction shall be called and that Colonel McClure also shall be given an opportunity to appear and make a statement.

DECIDES AGAINST OIL TRUST

Texas Supreme Court Upholds Lower Courts in Restricting and Damaging Suits Against Waters-Pierce Oil Company

Austin, Tex., Feb. 26.—The Supreme Court of Texas to-day sustained the judgment of the lower trial courts, wherein they rendered a judgment for \$1,000,000 damages against the Waters-Pierce oil company for violating the Texas anti-trust laws.

The case will be appealed at once to the United States Supreme Court. The case came to the Supreme Court in the form of an application of Waters-Pierce for a writ of error in both the receivership and the outer cases, and writ was refused to-day, thus ending the litigation of the State against the defendant company as far as State courts are concerned. In order to perfect the record, preparatory to taking of the case to the United States Supreme Court, an application for re-hearing will be made by the defendant corporation. To-day's decision of the State Supreme Court affirms the decisions of both the district court and the court of civil appeals.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY BILL

Arguments Pro and Con Heard by the House Judiciary Committee

Washington, Feb. 26.—Arguments for and against an employer's liability bill were heard to-day by the House committee on the judiciary. Second Vice President and General Counsel Bond, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, suggested an amendment to the bill giving the employer the right to elect whether to accept relief from the relief association or to sue in the courts, after injury.

George B. Elliott, of the Atlantic Coast Line, expressed the opinion that the passage of such a law as is proposed would drive the relief department of his road out of business.

William Montgomery, of New York, representing a number of steamship lines, argued against the terms of the bill being applied to steamship companies and Franz W. Hackett, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, took the position that Congress had no power, under the inter-State commerce clause of the constitution to legislate with regard to the relations of employer and employee.

Foraker Gets in His Negro Soldier

Washington, Feb. 26.—Senator Foraker to-day introduced a bill providing for the re-enlistment of such dishonorably discharged negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry as were shown by the testimony in the investigation of the Brownsville affair not to have been connected with the affair.

SCHOOL SOCIETY MEETING

NOTED EDUCATORS SPEAKERS

The North Carolina Organization of Superintendents and Principals in Session Yesterday at Washington—President E. A. Alderman Delivers an Address—Mr. Joyner One of a Committee on Educational Methods in the House Committee on Education—A Hearing to-day on the Legality of the Park Project—Mr. Webb Called on to Aid a Greek Who Wants to Come to North-Danville Speech Outlines Republican Policies.

BY H. E. C. BRYANT

Observer Bureau, Congress Hall Hotel, Washington, Feb. 26.

The North Carolina Society of School Superintendents and Principals met at the Riggs House this afternoon and elected the following named officers for the ensuing year: C. Griffin, of Salisbury, president; C. Brodhead, of Kinross, vice president; and C. W. Wilson, of Scotland Neck, secretary. President W. S. Snipes presided over the meeting, which was addressed by the following named men, of the University of Virginia: P. C. Glanton, of the University of Tennessee; M. C. S. Noble, of the North Carolina State University; J. Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, North Carolina; and Prof. Alexander Graham, of Charlotte.

Mr. Joyner was one of a committee of five from the national society of State Superintendents of Public Instruction to go before the House committee on education to-day and urge the bill to increase the appropriation of the United States bureau of education so that the work can be enlarged and made more profitable. Mr. Joyner is the only Southern man on this committee.

Senator Overman will accompany the Tar Heel teachers to the White House to see President Roosevelt to-morrow morning.

President Roosevelt has invited several of the North Carolina Congressmen to a conference on "The Conservation of National Resources" to be held at the White House on the 13th, 14th and 15th of May. This meeting may be too late to result in any good for the Appalachian park bill at this time.

HEARING ON PARK BILL TO-DAY

There will be a hearing on the constitutionality of the Appalachian park bill before the House Judiciary committee to-morrow. A number of North Carolinians will appear.

Senator Overman has passed the survey channels at Morehead City and Beaufort have passed the Senate. Senator Overman got a unanimous committee report on his bill for \$400,000 for a custom house at Wilmington.

The following named postoffice appointments from North Carolina were confirmed to-day: Brown, for Oxford; and Matheson, for Wadesboro.

The nomination of Fatterson at Burgaw was not confirmed. Marion Butler held it up at the last moment.

It develops to-night that Wheeler Martin, who was appointed to the post of Duncan as collector, has not been confirmed.

The North Carolina Republicans are at war. Adams, Duncan and Harris are here to-night. There is trouble in the G. O. P. camp. The fight is on Adams at present. Some interesting developments are looked for within the next few days.

George Kopans, an immigrant from his way from Greece to Charlotte, was held up at Ellis Island. Representative Webb was appealed to by Greeks in North Carolina and has succeeded in getting a hearing for the newcomer. The appeal from the decision of the Ellis Island authorities will be heard here.

Gen. F. I. Osborne, of Charlotte, and Mr. and Mrs. W. McLean, of Lumberton, are here.

DALZELL'S SPEECH SIGNIFICANT

The speech made by Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, in the House to-day was a gem. Every word of it was significant, for it outlined the position of the Republican party. Democrats as well as Republicans listened to Mr. Dalzell from the beginning to the end.

Col. Swift Galloway was right a few years ago when he said that the "fanatics" had no bounds. It will be recalled by the intimates of Colonel Galloway that he made his famous speech on fanatics on the street corner at Raleigh in 1902. He then had an ordinance to close the saloons at 12 o'clock at night had been passed and put into operation. It was in front of the Y. M. C. A. building, and the colonel had for an audience a number of friends. On being refused admittance to a rum shop he turned and spoke as follows: "The loud noise which you are making is the bird when to quit singing, and the bee to quit buzzing, but these d-d fanatics have no bounds; here they have gone and closed the saloons at midnight. Just now a gentleman is beginning to drink."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED

As the days pass the Pure-in-Heart put the screws a little tighter to the Morally Stunned; the Watts bill, the Ward bill and now State prohibition in North Carolina, and in Washington, the Hepburn-Dolliver, or the Littlefield, or some other bill has been introduced and argued. The purpose of all is to make the laws so strict that old Jones cannot get his drink. Every fellow is trying to save his neighbor or his neighbor's son. The idea of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), the following amendment to the constitution be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures, shall become part of the constitution, namely:

"The manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors, including beer, wine and spirits, or opium, or opium or other narcotic drugs, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes, shall be prohibited in the United States and in all of the territory over which the United States has or shall have jurisdiction. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

But a reaction is coming. The Littlefield liquor bill may squeeze through the House Judiciary committee by a single vote but it will not pass the House. The fight on legislation that would interfere with the shipping of liquor into prohibition territory has been fierce. The whiskey people have done what they could, but their opposition has not been as forceful as that of the German-American alliance. It is a well-

BIG STICK NOT TO BE IDLE

PRESIDENT WILL SMITE EVIL

They Waste Their Time, He Declares. Who Ask Him to Withdraw His Hand Against Rotteness and Corruption—The Chief Executive Delivers a Characteristic Address to the Delegates of the National Educational Association, Dined at Reception at the White House—Gives His Views on Educational Methods at Considerable Length—Discusses the Dignity of Labor and the Curse of Idleness.

Washington, Feb. 26.—That there will be no let-up in President Roosevelt's policy of warring against "rotteness and corruption" was emphatically declared by the President to-day in an address to the delegates to the department of superintendents of the National Educational Association during their reception at the White House. Continuing, the President gave his views on educational methods at considerable length and with characteristic catholicity of thought and scope of expression.

At to-day's business session of the association Oklahoma City was selected as the next meeting place and officers were elected as follows: President, W. H. Eason, of Cleveland, O.; first vice president, David D. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.; second vice president, Miss Ida Bender, Buffalo, N. Y.; and secretary, A. C. Nelson, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

President Roosevelt said in part: "It is idle for me to talk of despairing of the future of this country or feeling unduly alarmed about it, if he will come in contact with you here and with the forces that are shaping the future of this country, it is sound morally no less than physically. Fundamentally, in its family life and in the outside activities of its individuals the country is better and not worse than it for-merly was. We do not mean that we are to be excused if we fall to war against rotteness and corruption, if we fail to contend effectively with the forces of evil; and they are not to be excused if they do not hold their hand from dealing therewith. But it is worth while to smite the wrong for the reason that we are confident the right will ultimately prevail. You who are training this country as it is to be a decade or two hence; and while your work in training the intellect is great, it is not as great as your work in training the character of the citizen. I want to see the public school train out the boy and girl who when man and woman will add to the sum of good citizenship of the nation."

DIGNITY OF LABOR

"I trust that more and more of our people will be getting the school training to-day and not away from the farm and the workshop. We have spoken a great deal about the dignity of labor in this country; but we have not acted up to our own words. The honest duties of the worker have tended to proceed upon the assumption that the educated man was to be educated away from and not toward labor.

"I am sure that I would like to have you teach your pupils to think whether you call the money gained salary or wages does not make any real difference, and that if by working hard with your hands you get more than you can get by sitting your head only, it does not atone for it to call the smaller amount salary. The term 'dignity of labor' implies that manual labor is as dignified as mental labor; as of equal value. Instead of the highest of labor is that which makes demands upon the quantities of both hand and head, of heart, brain and body."

"We have all of us often heard some good but unwise woman say 'I have worked hard, and I ought to be paid for it.' The poor woman is not realizing that great though the curse mere drudgery, of overwork is, that it is not as great as the curse of rapid idleness; and she does not turn and face the question whether idleness is that of the hobo at one end of the scale or the glitzy youth at the other. Do not waste him in envying the idler at either end of the scale."

"My plea is not that homely duties are all sufficient but that they are a necessary base upon which to build the superstructure of the higher life; for children should be trained to take a job, to do it at the first place and then in addition to have it in them to carry themselves that collectively we may well and fitly perform the great and responsible tasks of American citizenship."

CURSE OF IDLENESS

"I have heard of a man who was generally very accurate in his statements and who had his hand on the right dial of Mr. Bryant must have got his information from some one who did not know the facts when he said: 'Overman was in the thick of the fight when the people were against him. Glenn was with him since the people turned and faced the question. The Governor said he had nothing to say against Mr. Overman's position, but the records of the Legislature of 1881 would show that he had nothing to say against the prohibition, both in the Legislature and in submitting the question to the people, and that he asked and voted for State prohibition in 1881. I have seen the records of the prohibitionist ever since; that he is going to make a fight for State prohibition in this election without any reference whatsoever to his future. He was the first to propose the temperance cause in North Carolina more than his elevation to any office."

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS

The Supreme Court filed opinions to-day as follows:

Chappell vs. White, from Chowan; error, Ming vs. Pratt, from Chowan, affirmed; Brady vs. Elliott, from Beaufort, partial new trial, costs divided; Odum vs. Clark, from Halifax, affirmed; Stat vs. Parham, from Pitt, no error; Stat vs. Arnold, from Craven, no error; Stat vs. White, from Craven, no error; McCullen, vs. S. A. L. Railway, from Craven, affirmed; Stat vs. Lumber Company, from Jones, partial new trial; Cox vs. Commissioners, from Pitt, affirmed; Trotter vs. Town of Franklin, from Macon, affirmed; Warren, per curiam, affirmed; Randolph vs. Oil Company, from Pitt, per curiam, affirmed; Barnhill vs. A. C. L. Railroad, from Pitt, per curiam, affirmed; Machine Company vs. Owens, from Craven, affirmed; per rule 17; Taylor vs. A. C. L. Railroad Company, from Nash, dismissed under rule 17.

Appeals from the fifth district will be argued to-morrow. In the following order by the Supreme Court: Furniture Company vs. Mercer, Bowen vs. S. A. L. Railway, Rackley vs. Roberts, Jones vs. Norris, Dunn vs. Ostinger, Standard Supply Company vs. Perah, Campbell vs. Cronley, Brown vs. Hobbs, Vann vs. A. C. L. Railroad, Moffitt vs. Hammer Bank vs. Jenkins Company.

A charter is granted the Hookerton Terminal Company, of the town of that name in Greene county, to own and operate lumber plants, tram roads, etc., the amount of capital stock being \$100,000.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE TIMES

Your correspondent had talk to-day with Mr. John C. Drevy about his paper, The Raleigh Evening Times, which is now in the hands of a receiver on account of debts. He says the value of the plant, exclusive of the press and one linotype machine, is \$15,000, and that the debts aggregate \$16,000. The press

TESTIMONY TAKING BEGUN

THIS IN FREIGHT RATE CASE

The Corporation Commission Begins Preparation of Material to Present to Inter-State Commerce Commission—Governor Glenn Makes a Statement Regarding Mr. Bryant's Story of His Senatorial Announcement—Supreme Court Files Opinions—Mr. Drevy Interviewed Regarding the Affairs of The Times—Report Made of the Newspapers in This State—Novel Feature of a Wedding, the March Being Sung.

Observer Bureau, The Holleman Building, Raleigh, Feb. 26.

The corporation commissioners were at Winston to-day taking testimony by the notable case in which the Norfolk & Western Railway is charged with discrimination against Winston-Salem, Durham and other points in North Carolina in favor of Virginia points. The commissioners are getting this material ready for the hearing before the inter-State commerce commission. It is understood that this hearing will begin at Raleigh, perhaps the latter part of March. Testimony was taken to-day by T. C. Guthrie, of Charlotte, one of its counsel.

Adjutant General Robertson is notified that Capt. A. H. Huguet, Seventeenth Infantry, United States Army, will arrive to-morrow to begin the inspection of the National Guard the following day.

The Adjutant General has been directed by Governor Glenn to ask the War Department for a company of infantry of the regular army to go to the State of North Carolina, near Morehead City, and be present during the encampment, in order that the National Guard may get the benefit of the instruction and work of the regular officers and enlisted men.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE STATE

M. L. Shipman, of the Department of Labor, says that there are now in the State 10 newspapers, with a total circulation of 50,152, and 20 afternoon dailies with 49,036. There are 173 weekly papers, total circulation 54,229; 25 semi-weeklies, with 104,715, and 4 semi-monthlies, with 208,810. The total number of papers is 235, and the total circulation is \$91,750. Of these papers 138 are Democratic, 17 Republican, 33 independent, 13 educational, 11 literary, 7 trade, 7 agricultural, 15 news, three fraternal, 12 political, 5 Methodist, 7 Presbyterian, 3 Holiness.

At the wedding of William D. Sloan, one of the clerks in the express office, and Miss Lucy Dowell, there was a new and quite novel feature, this being the first time that a wedding march by ten girls. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Sylvester Betts, an uncle of the bride.

GLENN MAKES A STATEMENT

Governor Glenn was asked directly to-day if he had anything to say in regard to the charges against Mr. H. E. C. Bryant that he had declared himself for the Senate. He replied that he simply had to say what he had said heretofore, that he had not seen or heard anything and that he would run up on that. He had received letters from a great many people in the State asking whether he would run and he had written to them through his bondsmen, asking them to consider his friends, asking them in case he did run how he would stand in their neighborhood, and that he had been very much pleased with their answers. The Governor has come to him from all over the State, but had never said to any one, not even his most intimate friends, that he would ever run for the Senate.

He said that he had not yet been asked by the Government, but that he had completed and this must be completed before he could definitely consider the matter.

He said that Bryant was generally very accurate in his statements and who had his hand on the right dial of Mr. Bryant must have got his information from some one who did not know the facts when he said: 'Overman was in the thick of the fight when the people were against him. Glenn was with him since the people turned and faced the question. The Governor said he had nothing to say against Mr. Overman's position, but the records of the Legislature of 1881 would show that he had nothing to say against the prohibition, both in the Legislature and in submitting the question to the people, and that he asked and voted for State prohibition in 1881. I have seen the records of the prohibitionist ever since; that he is going to make a fight for State prohibition in this election without any reference whatsoever to his future. He was the first to propose the temperance cause in North Carolina more than his elevation to any office.'

International & Great Northern in the Hands of Receiver. Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 26.—On application made in behalf of the Metropolitan Trust Company, of New York, before Judge Edward R. Meek of the Federal Court for the northern district of Texas to-day, alleging default of interest on a bond issue of \$2,000,000, the receiver of the International & Great Northern Railroad, Surety will be executed and the receiver will probably qualify to take over the property to-morrow. Mr. Freeman is general solicitor for the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

Order Signed For Foreclosure of Seaboard's \$75,000,000 Mortgage

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 26.—Judge Lanning, in the United States Court, to-day on application of the Continental Trust Company, of New York, trustee for the bondholders, signed an order for the foreclosure of a mortgage for \$75,000,000 on the property of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. Interest on the bonds had been defaulted.

Judge Lanning named S. D. Warfield and the other receivers of the Seaboard Air Line as trustees for the foreclosure proceedings.

Seaboard Grants Flat Rate of 2 Cents to Parties of 10 or More

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 26.—At a meeting of the Southeastern Passenger Association here to-day the Seaboard Air Line announced that it would grant a flat rate of 2 cents a mile to parties of 10 or more. The announcement came as a surprise to representatives of other lines attending the meeting, but it is likely that some agreement will be made to meet this rate for the present. The rate will be 1-4 to 2-1-3 cents a mile on the lines of the South.

Virginia Gives Up Breathitt County

Murders.

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 26.—The resignation of the Governor of Kentucky for A. B. Holt, who wanted in Breathitt county, Kentucky, for the murder of Charles Robbins in 1905, was to-day honored by Governor Swanson. Cresh is now serving a term in Roanoke Jail for particeps criminis in the Greek restaurant riots here last summer.

was bought from The Norfolk Dispatch jointly by him and W. W. Fuller, of New York City, at the time the latter expected to make Raleigh his headquarters. Mr. Drevy says this purchase was made as a personal venture and that the press was leased to the paper. The linotype machine he bought personally and leased to The Times. He says there may be a reorganization in part way of the paper, which he endeavored to dispose of to Mr. Crater last December, but Mr. Crater decided to go to Atlanta.

The Celiko Company has been reorganized here and \$15,000 capital has been paid in. W. C. Douglas is made the president; Z. P. Smith, secretary-treasurer, and W. D. Douglas, general manager. The company now has its plant in a factory in Pogue for many years Mr. Joseph E. Pogue manufactured tobacco.

D. P. Marko, the head of the MacCabe in the United States, is here and to-night addressed a great audience at the Academy of Music, the public being invited. Last night there was installation of new members and 10 were taken in, and there was also a banquet in the hall of the order in honor of Mr. Marko.

The police here report that there is certainly very little doing since the dispensary was put out of business. There has not been a serious case since that date.

WILL EXERT KINDLY OFFICES.

Chairman Knapp and Labor Commissioner Nell Will Proceed Informally to Mediate Between the Southern and Its Employees.

Washington, Feb. 26.—It is probable that in a day or two chairman Knapp of the inter-State commerce commission and Commissioner of Labor Nell will undertake by the terms of the Erdman act, to mediate between the employes and officials of the Southern Railway in respect to wages.

Last evening President Finley sent a letter to Chairman Knapp of the inter-State commerce commission, indicating that a controversy had arisen between the Southern Railway and its engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, operators and roadway men, concerning wages and requesting the exercise of the kindly offices of the chairman of the inter-State commerce commission and the Commissioner of Labor by mediation and conciliation to bring about an amicable adjustment.

The mediators named in the Erdman act will proceed entirely informally. They will discuss the situation with committees of the employes and with representatives of the railway and will endeavor to bring them to a common understanding.

FLORIDA RATES DISCUSSED

Subject Under Consideration at Meeting of Traffic Officials in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 26.—It developed to-day that the conference of executive and traffic officials of railway lines held here yesterday was upon passenger rates in Florida. The railroad commission of that State will meet soon, and the officials desired to arrive at a concerted plan of action for that occasion when they appear before the Democratic Caucus.

The Florida commission will be asked to sanction a rate of 2 3-4 cents on the main line and 3 cents for the branch lines. On some of the lines a rate has been the rate for Florida for a number of years.

Coast Line Employees Meet Officials at Wilmington.

Wilmington, Feb. 25.—Representatives of practically all branches of organized labor on the four divisions of the Atlantic Coast Line from Richmond, Va., to Tampa, Fla., including machinists, engineers, brakemen, telegraph operators and boiler-makers are here at the request of officials of the road to consider the general situation with reference to reduction of wage scales affecting all employes of the line during the past week, but returned Sunday without reaching an agreement.

Officials of the Seaboard and the Coast Line left last night for Florida.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE

Mr. Dalzell declared that the in-destructibility of the Union, which Mr. Cockran attributed to Andrew Jackson, was the antithesis of Democratic doctrine until 1865. "Until this time," he said, "Democratic doctrine continued to be the doctrine of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of Jefferson and Madison, namely, not only that the Union was not indestructible, but that it represented only a compact between the States, existing upon the part of individual States, the right to withdraw." If, he said, Mr. Cockran was correct in saying that the indestructibility of the Union was Democratic doctrine in 1861, "then he has stripped the Democratic party of the South of its most cherished doctrine, the Union, of every vestige of claim that in so doing they believed they were acting within their rights."

When the people of the South made war on the Union, said Mr. Dalzell, they either believed in the doctrine of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, or they were inexplicably wicked and deserve the condemnation of history.