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## A COMPROMISE BILL

SENATOR JONES, OF ARKANSAS, SUBMITS A NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

## A POPULAR LOAN PROPOSED.

Unlimited Coinage of Silver Provided for—All Notes Under the Denomination of \$20 to be Silver Certificates—National Banks to be Permitted to Issue Notes at the Par Value of the Bonds Deposited—Thought he had Discovered John C. Davis.

Special to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14. There is very great desire upon the part of Democrats here to pass a financial measure through Congress before the 4th of March. It is believed that if the Senate can get a measure through the House would occur even if it did not entirely meet its approval.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, has prepared a bill, the principal provisions of which are as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized to issue 500,000,000 of coupon or registered bonds, interest and principal payable in gold at not exceeding 2 1/2 or 3 per cent., the bonds to run thirty years, but redeemable at the option of the government after twenty years. The proceeds of these bonds are to be used for the current expenses of the Treasury, and the redemption of the greenbacks and the Treasury notes issued under the Sherman act. The bonds will be of the denominations of \$20, \$50, \$100, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000, all exempt from taxation, &c., and subscriptions for them are to be received at the Treasury, or at any sub-treasury or at any bank where United States funds are deposited, it being the intention of the act to give full and free opportunity for general subscription. The loan is to be made as popular as possible.

National banks will be permitted to issue notes to the par value of the bonds they have deposited to secure their circulation and an inducement will be offered the banks to increase their circulation by reducing the tax on circulation from 1 per cent. to one-fourth of 1 per cent. An effort will also be made to prevent the redemption of circulation by making it illegal for any bank to retire its circulation without the consent in writing of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the act will be repealed which prohibits banks from increasing their circulation for a period of six months after the withdrawal of circulation.

An increased use of silver.

An increase of the use of silver is created by two sections which will provide that all notes under the denomination of \$20 shall be silver certificates. These certificates provide that no national bank note shall be issued of a denomination less than \$20, and all notes of national banks now outstanding of a denomination less than \$20 shall, as rapidly as possible, be taken up, redeemed and cancelled and notes of \$20 or higher denominations issued in their stead. The Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized and directed to, out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized, cancel and destroy all greenbacks and Treasury notes issued under the Sherman act, of denomination less than \$20, and to issue silver certificates in their stead, but not to a greater aggregate amount than the greenbacks and Treasury notes and National bank notes, the withdrawal and cancellation of which are authorized, these silver certificates to be in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$10, and be payable in silver. It is the intention under this proposed act that neither the Treasury nor the National banks shall issue or keep in circulation any notes other than silver certificates of a less denomination than \$20. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, at the request of any holder of Treasury notes or greenbacks, to issue in lieu thereof, silver certificates of the same in certificates of a less denomination than \$20.

Another section of the bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury out of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds and from any surplus revenues to redeem and cancel and not re-issue the greenbacks and Treasury notes as fast as the aggregate amount of greenbacks, Treasury notes, silver certificates under \$20, and national bank notes shall be in excess of the aggregate amount of greenbacks, Treasury notes, and national bank notes in circulation at the passage of the bill.

Unlimited Coinage Provided For.

The unlimited coinage of silver is provided for in a section which will read practically as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to receive at any mint from any citizen of the United States silver bullion, the product of the mines of the United States of standard weight, &c., and coin the same into standard silver dollars, and the seigniorage for the said coinage shall be the difference between the coinage value and the bullion value in London on the day of deposit, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the owner of said bullion the silver dollars so coined, and the amount received from the seigniorage of said coinage shall be covered into the Treasury.

Thought It Was John C. Davis.

Quite a scene happened in the Howard House here on Saturday. A detective on looking over the register saw the name of John H. Davis, of Wilmington. He at once demanded to see the man, but it was discovered Davis had not taken a room. The detective searched all over the city, and later returned to the Howard to see if any news of the man had been heard. Upon looking at the register the second time, he discovered the middle initials to be H. and

not C. He then informed the clerk about the escape of John C. Davis, the ambler, of Wilmington, from the North Carolina Insane Asylum.

Dr. Chas. S. Mangum, of Chapel Hill, who for the past month has been resident physician of Charity Hospital in Philadelphia, has been here for a few days the guest of Mr. Thomas Ruffin. Mr. Mangum leaves to-day for Western Pennsylvania to practice among the miners. He is graduate of Jefferson College.

President Mervin, of Shaw University of Raleigh, has been here for the past few days attending a meeting of educators, presided over by Dr. J. L. M. Curry. The result of the meeting has not been made known.

J. Turner Morehead has been here on private business. He left last night for North Carolina.

Mr. A. L. Mace, who was formerly the proprietor of the Park Hotel in Raleigh, was here yesterday to see his daughter. He left last night for a few days business trip to New York. Mr. Mace will spend Thursday here to see Senator Hill and leave Friday for Lincolnton where he will have charge of the Lincolnton Lithia Inn.

Miss Annie Busbee, of Raleigh, is here visiting Miss Laura Payne at 1,329 N. street N. W.

Senator Jarvis will not speak on the day set apart by the Senate for paying respect to Senator Vance.

T. J. Cheek, formerly of Mebane, arrived here from Siam.

The Settle-Williams case has been postponed again, Settle being in Raleigh.

Arrivals:  
Lem. C. Batten, Winston.  
J. T. Morehead, Leaksville.  
R. L. Porter, Franklin.  
L. J. Caruault, Greensboro.  
T. J. Atkinson, Statesville.  
John H. Smith, Sparta.  
W. G. Gambill, Sparta.  
S. J. C. Weill, Wilmington.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

Representative Speakers and Ball Managers for the Next Commencement.

Special to the News and Observer.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Jan. 14.

On Saturday night the Dialectic Society elected representative speakers for the next commencement. After an exciting campaign, in which college politics figured, Messrs. M. B. Aston, of Tennessee; R. R. Ragan, of Randolph and J. W. Canada, of Guilford were elected. I understand that they are anti-fraternity men, though that did not elect them. They are good speakers and will do credit to their society at the great centennial commencement next June. The Philanthropic Society will elect their "reps." next Saturday night.

The election of ball managers was conducted by the students on Saturday. It was by ballot-box with poll-holders, and resulted in the choice of Messrs. E. C. Gregory, Chief, and W. G. Clarke, J. H. Andrews, J. C. Eller, H. Daingerfield, Stuart Hill and W. H. Woodson as aides.

As this is the one hundredth anniversary of the University, every effort will be made to render the coming commencement the most memorable event in the history of the institution. Hon. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, will in all probability be chosen as orator for the commencement day, and some such celebrated divine as Dr. John Henry Burrows, of Chicago, to deliver the baccalaureate sermon. The commencement balls will keep pace in their direction, too. There will probably be 150 dancing couples and 100 stags to attend them. Young ladies will be here from nearly every Southern State. A considerable number of them have already begun to have their engagements made for the dances.

The largest number of students previously enrolled in the catalogue for one year was four hundred and fifty-six; on January 10th, the total registration for this year was four hundred and fifty seven.

Arrangements for the Pearson meetings to begin January 20th, progress favorably.

The officers of the Young Men's Christian Association, the pastors and committee of the faculty met Saturday night and arranged for a special choir, the purchase of new song books, and special union preliminary meetings this week at the Methodist Church. The meetings will be held in the chapel, beginning next Sunday. The recitation hours will be slightly shortened during next week that Mr. Pearson may have the last hour before dinner for a Bible reading talk.

"The White and Blue," and "The Tar Heel," the two college weeklies, are out again. They are published by the students and fill an important place as a proper record of college life and events. Another University, periodical, the Alumni Quarterly, will soon appear. From the advance sheets it promises to be a very readable and well executed number. Dr. Winston, Dr. Battle, Prof. Alderman, Mr. J. E. Alexander and others contribute papers for this initial number. It will also contain a record of current events, which have happened during the year, besides other features of interest.

Texas' New Senator.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 14.—At a Democratic caucus of the Senate to-day it was decided to make Horace Chilton the nominee of the Democratic party for U. S. Senator at the election to be held here January 23. John A. O'Connor, of San Antonio, will be his opponent, running on the Populist ticket.

## THE INCOME TAX

SENATOR HILL WANTS THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW TESTED.

SENATOR GORMAN OPPOSES THIS.

He Makes a Strong Speech in Which He Tries to Explain His Action in Regard to the Wilson Tariff—Implores Aid of the Republican—Mr. Hill Replies in a Bitter and Sarcastic Speech, and Criticizes Congress for Its Slow Action on the Financial Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—After the routine morning business, the urgent deficiency bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Hill's appeal from the decision of the chair ruling out the amendment offered by him to authorize the United States courts to hear and determine questions as to the constitutionality and validity of the income tax. Mr. Stewart took the floor and concluded his speech, begun Saturday, a free silver speech.

Mr. Gorman's Speech.

Mr. Gorman next addressed the Senate. The pending proposition was, he said, a simple and plain one. An appropriation bill was before the Senate providing for deficiencies, among them one to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the law for the collection of an income tax. "But what the Senator from New York desires," Mr. Gorman concluded, "is a provision, distinct, exceptional in this case—a provision that would enable any taxpayer to suspend the income tax; by injunction to reverse the rule, and to prevent the money coming into the treasury until any question that might be raised by every unwilling taxpayer should be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Such an attempt, Mr. Gorman declared, would be wrong, and would be destructive to the interests of the Treasury.

Tries to Explain His Tariff Vote.

"You cannot eliminate," said he, "a single provision of the tariff law which brings revenue into the treasury without substituting something in its place that will produce an equal amount of revenue. And I repeat that there is no justification or excuse for any Senator who proposes to make a reduction unless he can show that this body can legally add to the revenue an equal amount by other provisions, and that cannot be done. There never was a more hazardous undertaking than that of revising the tariff law at the time the Democratic party undertook it. The bill was a compromise measure, and no bill could have passed the Senate except by a compromise, to which every Democratic Senator except the Senator from New York (Mr. Hill) agreed.

"As a whole, and as it stands to-day, the tariff law is the act of the Democratic party and it is the best tariff law that has been on the statute books for forty years. The Senator from New York was not a party to that compromise. There is something in the atmosphere of north-west New York, which, it seems to me, makes it impossible for a statesman from that section over to compromise (laughter).

It Was Will on Bill or McKinley Bill.

"The question was then the McKinley act or the pending bill, but the Senator from New York told his colleagues on this side of the chamber 'either give me my way or you shall never pass the bill.' In that compromise we put this income tax. Now I might excuse the Senator from New York for antagonizing this provision if it were not for the fact that what we were considering the tariff bill he not only opposed the income tax feature of it, but he joined with all the tariff reformers who wanted to cut down the revenue for customs. If that Senator had had his way he would have had five hundred millions of bonds to issue to pay the expenses of the government between that time and 1897. I could never follow a leader who would deliberately put this government in a position to increase the national debt to pay its customs expenses. I do not believe a national debt is a national blessing. I am not in sympathy with some men who proclaim themselves advanced reformers and who, under the guise of reform, want to increase the national debt."

Gorman said that under the existing tariff law the larger part of the revenue came not from customs, but from internal revenue taxation. The customs did not furnish revenue enough to pay the pensions. "Can we," he asked, "reduce the expenditures? I answer no. You cannot reduce the expenditures materially. The general expenses of the government will grow rather than diminish. Indeed, the Secretary of the Treasury puts the expenditures for 1895 some millions higher than those for 1895, and he is quite right in that estimate."

Asks Help of the Republicans.

Appealing directly to Republican Senators, Mr. Gorman said: "You come into power on the 4th of March next under better conditions than we did on the 4th of March, 1893. We have received from your pathway many of the obstructions. You have, as compared with our work, little to do. You come with a majority in the House as great as we had there. You have in this body a majority equal to if not greater than that we have.

The responsibility will be then on you. And I say to the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Quay) that I for one, will treat him and his friends in a spirit different from that which he has manifested towards us. In any question that affects the finances of the government, or that is to prevent the bankruptcy of the treasury, or that is necessary to reform the currency, I will help you, and you ought to volunteer to help us now."

Mr. Hill's Reply.

In replying, Mr. Hill said that the Senator from Maryland, instead of complain-

ing of the amendment offered to the urgent deficiency bill, should have been glad of the opportunity afforded him to vindicate himself. That was an opportunity which the Senator doubtless long sought. He, (Mr. Hill), did not propose now to enter into any discussion about the propriety of the income tax. The distinguished Senator from Maryland had been with him (as he supposed) when he made the attack on that provision of the bill. On one day, after he, (Mr. Hill), had been absent in the North, he returned to the Senate chamber, and, presto change, the Senator from Maryland was on the chair for the income-tax (sarcastically) "for a period of five years." (Laughter.)

Wants Closure in the Senate.

Mr. Hill then drifted into a reference to his attempt to have the rules of the Senate changed in the line of closure, and accused Mr. Gorman of having opposed such a change, which would, Mr. Hill said, "have enabled us to provide the necessary revenue for the government. I know," he continued, "that it is nearly impossible for us to legislate unless these rules are changed," and he referred contemptuously to the exhibition which the Senator from Maryland made to-day, turning around to his Republican friends and appealing to them, in a piteous manner, to come and save this side of the chamber." (Laughter in the galleries.) "I do not," Mr. Hill continued, "join in any such appeal. I would appeal rather to our own friends here, if we are in the majority. The appeal of the Senate will be in vain. Our friends on the other side opposed this tariff reform bill, and they do not propose to help us out of our difficulties. That is natural. The patriotic appeal which the Senator made to them will not find any response on that side of the chamber."

In the further course of his remarks Mr. Hill referred to a recent Democratic caucus and said that it had done nothing on the subject of currency reform.

Mr. Pugh: That was one of the specific subjects before the caucus.

Mr. Hill—What has become of it? Is it up in the air, or where is it? (Laughter.)

"Pondering" is Good.

"The finance committee," Mr. Pugh replied, "did not consider it its duty to act on that subject until it is disposed of by the House. After action by the House, I take it for granted that a committee of this body will consider it and bring it before the Senate. I know that the finance committee is now pondering."

"Pondering is good," interrupted Mr. Hill, with a sneer. "Pondering with great care," Mr. Pugh continued, with quiet disregard of Mr. Hill's remark, "and with a sense of the responsibility which the Senator himself recognizes. No party has ever had the responsibility which is now resting on the Democratic party, and no party has ever been able to deal with it without the trouble which now surrounds us."

Has No Hope for Financial Bills.

In the further course of his speech Mr. Hill said: "I do not propose to-day, or in the immediate future, to submit a financial measure. I have my ideas of what ought to be done, but unless we have the rules amended so as to be able to pass our legislation, it is practically useless to present any measure."

Mr. Gorman made another short speech in reply to Mr. Hill, denying that he had made any piteous appeal to the Republican side of the chamber and asserting that no change of the rules was necessary. There never had been a measure pending in the Senate looking to ameliorating the condition of the party or to advancing their interest or honor, at home or abroad which had not been acted upon under the existing rules.

Some remarks were made by Mr. Call, and the Senate after a short executive session adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

EXPIRING KANSAS POPULISM.

The First People's Party Government On Earth Passes Out of Existence.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 14.—At noon today the "First People's Party Government on Earth" passed out of existence, and the Republicans again took charge of the State house.

The office-seekers brought a strong pressure upon Governor-elect Morrill to induce him to take the oath of office at 8 o'clock this morning, and thus prevent Governor Lowell from appointing any more Populists to office and having his appointments confirmed by the Populist Senate, but he declined to break the custom which has been in vogue ever since the organization of the State. As a result the Senate was in executive session during the entire morning acting on Governor Lowell's appointments.

The Governor-elect and retiring Governor were escorted to the State House by a civic and military parade. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Herton, immediately after the farewell address.

Asheville Will Send Delegates.

Special to the News and Observer.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 14.

The following delegates have been appointed to represent Asheville at the convention of the Commercial and Industrial Association at Raleigh: T. F. Davidson, J. P. Kerr, R. M. Furman, V. S. Lusk and George H. Burnham.

P. C. McIntyre and M. Sherman, who were sentenced to one year for libel and pardoned Saturday by Gov. Carr, were released Sunday afternoon.

Failures in the State Yesterday.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14.—The following failures were announced to-day: McIver & Drymple, dealers in merchandise, Jonesboro. N. C.; Frank Gough, Lumberton, N. C.; A. F. Johnson, Clinton; and D. T. Morris, Vaughins, N. C.

## VANCE'S SUCCESSOR

THE REPUBLICANS NAME JETER C. PRITCHARD AS THE MAN.

FROM APPRENTICE TO SENATOR.

Lineback Alone Objected to Making the Nomination Unanimous—McCainley Stuck Unexpectedly to Holton—After Dilatory Tactics, the Vote Stood 38 to 21 against Holton—Sittie Says Mott's Retirement did it—Had Only Two Years Schooling.

Pritchard 38; Holton 21.

That is the story of last night's caucus.

And Jeter C. Pritchard, the Son of the Smokies, from Madison, will be the next short term United States Senator from North Carolina.

The caucus was held in the Senate wing of the capitol, where, Saturday night and Sunday night the ghosts of tumult—the black bats of envy and jealousy—were dipping by one another until dawn, and when the sun came up on the quiet Sabbath—in the deserted law chamber there were suggestions of blades and stiletts with a cold, swift brilliance in the air. Bats at night, and knives in the day; these things had been conjured up by the hurly-burly of Saturday night, when the Pritchard forces adjourned in an excited, surly mood, and after which Pritchard, giving way to his animal force, said to me in the dim hall just in front of his door, "I am a fighter."

Perhaps, from some such principle as this, this man's friends stick to him and follow when he says "Come!"

Any way, they stuck to him last night. The meeting was called to order about nine o'clock by Representative Lusk and lasted two hours and a half.

The ball was opened by Representative White, (Rep.) of Bladen, who called the previous question, which recurred on the question of nominations of candidates. This vote was the decisive one having been 38 to 26, in favor of Pritchard.

The Madison man never fell from this figure.

French announced Russell's candidacy; Starbuck announced Boyd's; Lineback nominated Holton, seconded by Walsler; Candler nominated Ewart, and Hunter nominated Pritchard, seconded by Starbuck.

Ewart withdrew in favor of Pritchard. Dilatory tactics came. They came too late: it was a Pritchard night; there was a boom in the air; the bats were gone and the knives were sullenly sheathed.

The vote was taken: it stood: for Pritchard 37; for Holton 22.

And here are those who voted:

For Pritchard: Senators Snipes, Rice, Cook, Carver, White, Starbuck, Sigmund, Black, Fortune, Moody, Candler, Herbert, Grant. Representatives Hopkins, Lusk, Burnham, Huffman, Squires, Smith, Duncanson, Williams of Craven, Campbell, Ellis, Ewart, S. J. Turner, Hunter, French, Cheek, Pool, Turner of Polk, Cox, Yates, Aiken, Peace, Young, Michael, Henderson. Total 37.

For Holton: Senators Sharp, Brown, Marshall Wall, Representatives McCauley, White, Walsler, Lineback, Mayes, Chiecut, Sutton, Darden, Bean, Phillips of Randolph, Petree, Norman, Alexander of Tyrrell, Davis, Ellidge, Crumel, Morrow, McLeod. Total 22.

Mayes changed his vote for Pritchard, which made the 38.

Yates was the only original Dockery man that went over to Pritchard. Davis changed to Holton from Docker, and Oscar Spears said that on a second vote McLeod, Bean and Ellidge would have gone for Pritchard. McCauley, a Boyd man, stayed with Holton.

Before the vote was announced Walsler got the floor and moved to make it unanimous, which would have been done with a hurrah but for one thing; Lineback refused. Like the old guard, he wouldn't surrender. But there were cheers that shook the walls all the same. Lineback continued to kick even after he was a corpse.

Sittie said to a group of half-dozen in the House end, in which stood Marshall Mott: "We would have got you if Dr. Mott hadn't retired."

Pritchard's room, 109, at the Yarboro, was packed. All had on hats except Pritchard. His handsome head showed to great advantage, and his handsome face, with courageous, honest, kindly Newfoundland dog eyes—and modest as a boy with it all.

Holton had passed me in the lobby, a little flushed, silent, but perfectly composed.

Dr. Carver had a joint of possum wrapped up which he was exhibiting to the crowd in Pritchard's room as the supper he was going to sit up with if necessary. Spears said he was the happiest man in America.

Pritchard strolled into the hall; he was let by the scholarly figure of Butler. Butler's hand was cold and colic; Pritchard's was warm and full of blood and grip; for he has a powerful frame. Said Butler cautiously, even then, but cordial as he took Pritchard's hand, "Well old man." One had come from college, the other the case; for in '47 when Pritchard was sixteen years old he had walked from Jonesboro, Tenn., to Bakersville, N. C., his present home. His mother when he was 12 had stood him up on a box in the office of the Jonesboro Tribune to learn type setting, and, later, she herself had walked with him and his brother George 29 miles to Washington, Tenn., to put them to school. Jeter got two years schooling—all he ever had, and when he set out for Bakersville, he had ten cents, and a chicken that his mother had bundled up for him.

He arrived and looked for a job, got it in a newspaper office and afterwards married the daughter of his employer's

brother. Then later he becomes United States Senator.

Such is the beginning and the up-to-date end of this man.

All things happen in America. And to tell the truth, there is a touch of pathos even in the victory of the man. For it all started with ten cents and a poor boy.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Representatives do Little but Object to Everything Proposed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—At the beginning of the morning hour Mr. Hatch called up the bill making oleomargarine subject to the laws of the State or territory into which it is imported, and demanded the previous question on it.

Mr. Bynum moved that a recess be taken until half past one o'clock. This was a filibuster and it was successful. No quorum was shown and the point was raised. By the time a quorum was secured the morning hour had expired.

Oleomargarine Bill Side-tracked.

Mr. Hatch asked unanimous consent of the Senate to have the House consider the oleomargarine bill, but objection was made, and the bill lost its favored place without having reached a vote on its merits. An order from the Committee on Rules will probably be necessary for the further consideration of the bill.

Objection was made to the granting of unanimous consent, asked by Mr. Hatch, for the consideration of the pure food bill.

Mr. Catchings presented from the committee on Rules a resolution providing that the remainder of the day be given up to business from the committee on the judiciary. Objection was raised to this by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, who claimed that the rules gave up to-day to the committee on the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia Affairs.

It was finally agreed that next Friday be set apart for District business, and the resolution giving up the day to the judiciary committee, was adopted.

Mr. Culberson called up the Senate bill, "To provide for the re-districting the Indian Territory for judicial purposes for an amendment Judge and more United States Commissioners, and to provide the duties and authority of such judges and commissioners." It occupied the time of the House in Committee of the Whole nearly the whole of the remainder of the day, and was finally passed with certain amendments received by the committee.

The bill to make an additional judicial district in Kentucky was taken up, but no conclusion had been reached when the House, at 5:15, adjourned.

WAR ON THE TRUST.

Attorney Glenn Preparing his Suit Against American Tobacco Co.

Special to News and Observer.

WINSTON, N. C., Jan. 14.

Attorneys Manly and Watson for Brown Bros., Tobacco Company and W. F. Smith & Sons, Company, accompanied by Sterling Smith, member of the latter firm, left to-day for Charleston, S. C., where they are to appear to-morrow before Judge Simonton, of the United States Circuit court, and answer certain affidavits relative to the cigarette machines now used by the above named firms. The object of the American Tobacco Company is to secure a temporary injunction against the Winston manufacturers, and thereby close their factories from operation.

If they succeed in this the trust will care nothing for a trial in the courts just so long as the temporary injunction holds good.

District Attorney Glenn is still out of the city, but it is reliably stated to-day that he is arranging to bring suit against the American Tobacco Company for operating in North Carolina as a trust. His plan of indictment is endorsed by Attorney General Olney.

MISS STEVENSON WORSE.

Her Death Said to be but a Matter of Moments.

Special to the News and Observer.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 14.

Miss Stevenson's condition is growing gradually worse, and her death is thought to be a question of only a short time, and the end may come at any moment. Her physician is constantly at her side. Vice-President Stevenson is still here from Washington. All the family are here except her brother Lewis.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 14.—To-night it seems almost impossible that Miss Stevenson can survive more than a day or two at most. The latter part of last night her condition was very serious, and to-night it is not more hopeful. Dr. Battle is almost constantly in attendance upon the sufferer.

Letter From Dr. Kirby.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 14.

To the Editor of the News and Observer.

The rather wild criticism of some newspaper correspondents, who should be better informed, in regard to the escape of John C. Davis, compels me to ask space in your columns to say that the North Carolina Insane Asylum is not a State prison nor a penitentiary, but a hospital for the treatment, care and restoration of insane patients. Employment, amusement, diversion and open air exercise are among the most valuable agents for their restoration, and these cannot be given without sometimes affording opportunities for escape. Patients escape from all well-managed institutions and as Mr. Davis is the first patient who has escaped from this institution for more than a few hours in nearly eight months, I presume we are as careful, vigilant and fortunate as any institution in the country.

G. L. KIRBY,  
Supt. N. C. Insane Asylum.