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NUMBER 1.

MIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH GAROLINA DAILY. THE LAR (Libry OF Congress S195

TO CURE SMALLPOX

A NORTH CAROLINA PHYSICIAN FXPERIMENTS WITH ANTI-TOXINE AS A REMEDY.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Senator Ransom has an Interview with the President in Regard to Currency Reform -- Hearing of the Williams-Settle Contest again Postponed -- Ex-Clerk Jno. W. Thompson at Washington -- Doings of North Carolinans at the National Capital. Special to News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23. An act of the last Congress provides for a meeting of physicians from every State in the Union to study bacteriology here for six weeks under the Marine Hospital service. The Marine Hospital has been filled

with animals of all kinds and two phy sicians from each State are here to be advance I in this study.

North Carolina is represented by appointment of the State Board of Health by Dr Albert Anderson, one of the lead ing physicians of Wilson, and Dr. W. T. Pate, of Gibson Station, a physician of great prominence in his section of the State.

These physicians are under the teutorage of Dr J. J. Kinyoun who ranks among the fir t of the physicians of this country. He was born in North Caro lina and studied medicine first under a country physician in the eastern part of the State. He left North Carolina soon after he began the study of medicine in order that he might have the advantage of hospital practice. He soon entered the Marine hospital service and now stands first on its roll of honor and first on its roll for pay

Dr Anderson and Dr. Bate will be joined about the middle of February by Dr. Battle, of Ralelgh, who will also take a course in this branch of study, which is most useful in diagnosing cases which do not show their characters by ordinary examination.

These theories were advanced about ten years ago, and these physicians gathered together as a class of collegstudents, are, with the aid of the microscope, studying the germs of all diseases. Dr. Kinyoun has just made a new dis

covery, or rather has advanced a treatment which is wholly original with him, for the treatment of small pox cases.

The theory has been looked into by other leading physicians and it is very probable from the reports that they nake, that the course directed by Dr. Kinyoun will be followed in the treatment of small pox and varioloid cases hereafter.

Explains his Treatment.

Dr. J. J. Kinyoun was sent abroad by the United States Government to inves tigate the diphtheria anti-toxine treat ment, has contemporaneously been conducting experiments in regard to the

lines and submitting his conclusions in a fature report. Ransom Interviews the President. Interest in the financial situation in the Senate was, stimulated yesterday by the knowledge that Senator Ransom, at the request of a number of his Demo-

cratic colleagues, has had an interview SEALS RAPIDLY EXTERMINATED. with the President on the subject, says the Post.

Gen. Ransom was, himself, very un-communicative as to the result of his visit. He would neither affirm nor deny that he had been at the White House, and declined absolutely to discuss the matter. It was learned from the Senators at whose instance the North Carolina Senator had made the visit that he brought no report which in any way cleared up the present fogginess. The President was represented as being anxious to see something accomplished, provided it could be done on lines which would meet with his approval, but evidently gave no indication of the programme which he would like to see followed. One thing, however, seems to be certain. His lack of friendliness to silver continues to be emphasized, and no measure which contains anything like a generous recognition of that metal will receive his approval.

With this almost total lack of co-operation at the White House, the Democratic Senators are averse to taking any action toward passing a bill when they find, after all, that they have only their labor for their pains. The discussion in the meeting of the Finance committee yesterday indicated very plainly that the Democrats have no hope of passing any thing like a general revision of the currency system or any elaborate financial plan. There was some talk in the committee, as there is quietly upon the floor. of an issue of bonds, pure and simple, not for the purpose of maintaining the gol ! reserve, but to meet the actual expenditures of the Treasury. Such a measure would, however, excite most bitter opposition, and it is doubtful if it could be passed Meanwhile, Senator Jones holds the bill which he has prepared and may introduce it to day. Senator Smith is also working upon a bill, the details of which he will not make publie

The Williams-Settle Contest. It is now expected that the Settle-Williams case will come up the first week in February instead of this week.

The North Carolina Congressmen have all agreed to remain until after the case is settled before making a trip to North Carolina. * * *

It was stated several weeks ago that the business men of Washington city had petitioned the officers of the Southern Railroad to reduce from \$50 to \$40 the price of the 2,000 mile tickets. Yesterday an answer was received from W. A. Turk, general passenger agent of the road, stating that the request of the merchants could not be complied with.

of continuing his investigations on these OUR SEAL FISHERIES THE PARIS REGULATIONS FOR

THEIR PROTECTION HAVE PROVED A FAILURE.

Mr. Dingley Introduces a Bill Author= izing the Killing of the Alaskan Herd on the Seal Islands and Covering the Proceeds into the Treasury--England's Financial Interest in Preservation of the Seals--The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Taken up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.-Among the executive communications laid before the House to-day was a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the resolution of inquiry introduced some days ago by Mr. Dingley (Rep.), of Maine, relating to the condition and prospects of the Bering Sea seal herd.

Mr. Dingley called attention to the importance of this letter, which showed that the Paris regulations for the protection of the Alaskan seal fisheries have proved a flat failure, as shown by these facts cited :

1. The lessees of the government, not-withstanding there had been three years cessation of killing seals in Alaskan seal islands, were able to secure less than 18,000 male seals during the male season, whereas an hundred thousand were easily obtained a few years ago.

2. The pelagic sealers, largely Canadian, secured nearly 60,000 seals, mainly females, the past season, of which 45,-000 were killed in Bering Sea, whereas previously they had not been able to obtain half of this number. And as 95 sealing vessels are now preparing to sail with Alaskan spearsmen on board, there is little doubt that they will kill an hundred thousand seals in Bering the next season unless interfered with by new legislation.

3. It is the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury and all seal experts, that under the Paris regulations, within three or four, or at the most, five years, the entire Alaskan seal herds will be exterminated and property worth ten million dollars to this country and a source of comfort of inestimable value to the world, will be exterminated.

"Obviously," said Mr. Dingley, "selfrespect as well as self interest demand that this farce should be at once ended. It costs this country more than \$200,000 per annum to execute the Paris regulations, and all for the benefit of the pelagic sealers, mainly Canadian. We should at once notify Great Britain of the situation, and I understand this has been done, and inform her that unless she will join us in regulations that will protect the Alaskan seal herds from extermination, we shall be obliged to at once kill and secure the whole herd and save to that extent the property which belongs to us. And I believe that should be

done. This is the only alternative " ky, asked if th eary, of Kentu

with applause.

After considering 55 of the 104 pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Two Financial Bills Introduced and the (anal Bill Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, D C., January 23. Mr. Hale gave notice of an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, appropriating \$500.000 owards the connection of a telegraph cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and said that recent events showed that the time had come when the United States ought to have close, near. quick communication with these islands.

Two financial bills were then introduced, which were, after remarks by their authors, referred to the finance committee. The first was by Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, its title being "To pro-vide for the appointment of a non-partizan monetary committee, and to provide means for temporary deficiencies in the revenue." The second part of the title refers to a proposed issue of United States 3 per cent. bonds, purchasable and payable in gold coin, to an amount

vide for the issue of bonds, the coinage of silver, and for other purposes." In his explanatory remarks Mr. Jones declared that he would, under no condition vote for any issue of bonds unless the bill was coupled with "a sensible, manly and substantial recognition of silver." As the bill proposes to abolish all lesser denominations of greenbacks and national bank notes than \$10, and to make all such lower denominations silver certificates, payable in silver coin. he claimed that that would be a great stride forward in the interest or silver, and he applied to the extreme silver men to stand by the bill.

Senator Burrows Sworn in.

Senator Patton, of Michigan, who held his seat in the Senate under appointment of the Governor "to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Stockbridge, clased today to be a Senator, and Mr. Burrows took the oath of office in his stead, having previously resigned his seat in the House of Representatives. The Nicaraguan canal bill was taken up and Mr. Turpie (Dem), of Indiana, made a characteristically sharp and bitter speech in opposition. At the close of Mr. Turpie's speech the

bill went over, and the Senate, after a short executive session, at 3:55 adjourned until tomorrow.

THIRD BOND ISSUE PROBABLE. Gold Reserve Reduced to \$66,795,006,

and Withdrawals Continue.

eloquent tribute to Charles Carter, who was killed in the recent rebellious up-rising in Hawaii, which was received

ANOTHER WARLIKE DAY IN THE USUALLY PEACEFUL CITY OF BROOKLYN.

ONE MAN FATALLY WOUNDED.

The Froops are on Guard all Day and All petty Rioting is Quickly Suppressed -- Habeas Corpus Proceedings Before Judge Advocate -- Cars Run;on some of the Streets-Trade Affected and Clerks Dis harged -Some forty Shots Fired During the Day.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 23.-Major Abrams in command of two companies of the Seventh Regiment, at 8 o'clock this morning, closed all saloons near Ridgewood. He stationed pickets at the door of each, with orders not to allow anyone to pass in or out. A large number of men were practically imprisoned Major Abrams said he would keep them closed all day. He also closed the hall in Palmetto street in which the strikers gather.

There were 300 men in the place at the time, and they clamored to get out. Finally a messenger was dispatched to the office of Baldwin F. Straus, a lawyer on Fulton street, and an hour later he appeared before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, asking for a writ of habeas corpus compelling Brigadier General McLeer to produce the imprisoned strikers in court. The writ was granted and made returnable at 4 o'clock.

When Gen. McLeer was served with the writ of habeas corpus he sent word to Col. Appleton to release the men who were penned in the hall, and when the lawyer entered the court to argue the matter the men were at liberty and were not produced in court.

Paul G. Defere, who appeared for the Judge Advocate, of the national guard in the matter, stated that there were other exits to the hall than the one blockaded by the militia and therefore the strikers were not prisoners at any time. He said the troops closed the main entrance to the hall to prevent the men from rushing out and throwing bricks, stones and other missiles and then retreat to their rooms to escepe the militia. The writ was dismissed.

Trade Affected by the Strike.

Frederick Loeser and Company, drygoods merchants on Fulton street, suspended 50 clerks to day, so they an-nounce, until the strike is over. They say their trade has been affected to such an extent that they cannot afford to keep their clerks on the salary roll.

Abram and Straus, dry goods, suspended 75 clerks to day for similar reasons. Adjutant General McAlpin, Judge Advocate General Wallace. and military secretary Marvin, of the Governor's him. The mayor said that there was no \$7 each. The strike fund has been grow-

necessity of calling out more troops.

car proceeded without interruption after that. The people of Hicks' street had learned their lesson. Windows were kept closed and doorways deserted. Two cars passed through the street and returned to the stables without injury.

The firing of the troops caused a reign of terror in the vicinity which lasted until about 4 o'clock, when the troops marched to the city hall, entered trolley cars and were transported to their armorv

Carney is a roofer and says he was at work when he heard the order to stand back. He started to run back but was shot before he could get out of sight. Henry Aherns, the man who was shot on Halsey street last night, by the pickets of the 7th Regiment, died shortly before noon to-day.

Early in the day Troop A, New York City's swell cavalry, charged with drawn sabers, to disperse a mob which was stoning a gang of non-union workmen repairing tracks. In other instances the troops fired at windows from which stones were thrown at them, and used their bayonets to disperse crowds. Wire cutting, obstructing tracks and bombarding cars was continued in spite of the presence of the troops.

The linemen and electrical workmen, after much deliberation, decided to strike out of sympathy for the conductors and motormen. Their action will increase the trouble of the trolley lines.

Six New Lines Opened.

The lines made the best showing in the operation of the cars than any day since the beginning of the strike. Six new lines were opened and more cars were run on the others which have been open all of this week.

Presidents Lewis, Norton and Wicker, of the three systems affected, declare that the strike is practically won by them and that they have shown that they can operate their lines. They propose to open new lines to-morrow and predict a complete restorat on of traffic in a few days. The strikers proposition to made a the Presidents -o-day, offering to leave of matters in dispute to the abitration allWilliam J. Richardson, a director in the Atlantic avenue railway company, and a son of the late Deacon Richardson. The presidents once more positively refused overtures of arbitration or to treat with the strikers organization.

At 7 o'clock to night Corporal Doyle, of Co. B., 7th Regiment, while on duty at the Knickerbocker avenue station of the Union Elevated railroad, told some men who came down the elevated steps. to move on. They refused. Doyle-struck one on the shoulder with his clubbed musket. He smashed the musket and knocked the man down. He also jabbed his bayonet into another man deep enough to draw blood. Both were taken away by their friends.

The strikers were paid off to-day by staff, called upon mayor Schieren this the legislative committee. The married afternoon and had a brief interview with men were paid \$10 and the single men ing daily and a considerable sum is now on hand. Considerable of the money has been used to pay the fares of the nonunion men brought from other cities and who have been induced to return to their homes.

not to exceed \$500,000,000. Mr. Jones' Financial Bill. The title of Mr Jones' bill was "To pro-

treatment of variola or smallpox by its anti-toxine. He reports the results to the supervising surgeon general. "Just previous to the reappearance of smallpox in this city," he says, "I had made arrangements with Dr. Ralph Walsh, proprietor of the National Vaccine Farm. to conduct a line of inquiry concerning vaccina, and, while engaged in this, took advantage of the cases of smallpox to put a theory into effect. It has been already demonstrated by Maurice Raynaud and Sternberg that the blood serum of an immune animal destroys the potency of vaccine lymph. It had occurred to me, as well as to others, that this fact could be utilized in the treatment of small-pox by an injection of this serum in patients' suffering with this disease.

"Accordingly, on December 23, 1894. I took a liter of blood from a heifer calf which had been previously vaccinated on November 26 A part of the serum was transferred to a small sterilized flask, while another part of equal quantity was passed through a special filter in order to remove the blood corpuscles and any chance bacteria which might have cont-minated it.

"I prepared a considerable quantity of this filtered serum and sent it to Dr. Elliot, the physician in charge of the smallpox hospital, accompanied with the request that he would use this serum upon such cases of variola as were, in his judgment, suitable for the experiment. It was suggested that the treatment be given to fresh cases before the stage of pustulation, for these, I thought, would react more favorably to the serum than older cases.

"It is much to be regretted that an opportunity did not offer to give serum to cases in the first stage of the eruption whereas the treatment was continued to two, which were in the pustular stage.'

Some Conclusions Drawn.

Dr. Kinyoun submits elaborate notes taken by Dr El'iot, of the effects of the treatment, from which these conclusions are drawn

"From the history of the two cases treated with the serum it appears that it does have a modifying effect upon the disease, especially upon the eruption. I am inform ad by Dr. Elliot that it was his belief that by administering the serum to the first case life was prolonged at least seventy two hours.

"Since it appears possible to modify the pustular stage of smallpox, and in this case have little or no pitting follow, it certainly appears reasonable that it would have even a yet greater power over the disease in its first stages.

"Since it appears possible to mitigate the attack of variola, it also appears rational to presume that the serum would have the power to render susceptible persons refractory to the disease.

Dr. Kinyoun announces his intention longer.

Mr. F. F. Patterson, of Baltimore, formerly of Winston, was here yester-He is now the sporting editor of day. the Baltimore American, and is one of the best authorities in America on sports.

John W. Thompson, of Raleigh, exclerk of the Superior Court of Wake county has been here for the past few days to see his son, Master Herbert Thompson, who is a page in the Senate. Mr. Thompson left this morning for North Carolina. The Washington Post has this to say of him : Every habitue of the Metropolitan lobby looked long and admiringly on the herculean figure of ex-Clerk of the Superior Court John Thompson, of Raleigh, N. C., as he stood in front of the cigar stand and chatted with a group of friends. The gentleman from the Tar Heel country is six feet seven inches in height, weighs 245 pounds, and is built like an athlete. Capt. Thompson is one of the leading Democratic politicians of the State, and bitterly deplores the revolution that has put the Republicans and Populists in power. He takes comfort, however, in the belief that their triumph will be of short duration.

* * *

A box party was given last evening by Mr. Thomas Ruffin complimentary to Miss Ethel Bagley, to see William Crane in the the Merry Wives of Windsor. Among those present were Miss Bessie Henderson, of Salisbury; Miss Annie Busbee, of Raleigh; Miss Belle Bagley and Miss Laura Payne, of Chapel Hill.

Mr. Clarence Ray, of Windsor, came up on the boat from Norfolk this morning. He is going back up in in New Jersey where he has been at work for the past year. * * *

Congressman Bower was called home to day by illness of his father. Mr. Bunn has also gone home.

Gov. Steadman, of Asheville, is here, having returned New York. He leaves to night

Arrivals.

John W. Davis and S. L. Henderson, Salisbury.

Will Jackson and Corbett Fight ?

LONDON, Jan. 23 .- Dick Burge received to day a letter from James J. Corbett concerning the proposed Corbett-Jackson prize fight. Corbett wrote that he would meet Jackson for 5,000 pounds a side at the National Sporting Club nine weeks after his fight with Fitzsimmons, which will take place in December. When told of the contents of the letter Jackson declared that he was willing to fight at any time in the next four months, but would not wait a week

United States was not now paying more than it ever did before to protect the seals, and if the arbitration at Paris was not a total failure as far as the United States was concerned.

Mr. Dingley answered that he had already expressed his belief to that effect. Mr. Reed-We are paying a larger sum than ever to enable the Canadian sealers to do their work more perfectly.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep.), of Illinois, asked whether or not the administration was doing anything to acquaint Great Britain with the facts.

Mr. Dingley replied that it was, and he believed effectually. "Great Britain," said Mr. Dingley, ' has nearly as much financial interest in the preservation of the Alaskan seal herds as this country, because these skins are nearly all prepared and dyed in London, giving employment to probably 50,000 persons in the English capital."

Mr. Dingley's Bill.

Mr. Dingley then introduced a bill au thorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to forthwith kill and secure the skins of the whole Alaskan herd on the seal islands, sell the same from time to time and cover the proceeds into the treasury. The second section authorizes the Presi dent to suspend the execution of the act whenever Great Britan shall unite with this country in regulations that, in his judgment, will protect the Alaskan seal herda

The bill and Secretary Carlisle's letter were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. McMillan, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution, referred to it on the 15th instant, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for additional information, all the facts on file in the department relating to the seal business since January 1, 1891, the contracts made, suits or claims against the United States arising thereunder, loss of revenue to the government by the diminution of the catch, and an itemized statement of the expenses connected with the Paris arbitration; also, what expenses the government is now under for carrying out the treaty for the government of Samoa.

Sundry Civil Bill.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole. Mr Sayers briefly explained the provisions of the bill and Mr. Cannon, (Rep.) of the Committee on Appropriations, expressed his regret that the committee had not seen best to make more generous appropriation for certain public works, especially for the light house board.

The bill was then considered under the five minute rule for amendments.

At the earliest possible moment Mr. Pickler got the floor and delivered an day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23 .-- Gold t the amount of \$1,700,000 of which \$1,-600,000 was for export. and \$100,000 for exchange of United States notes, was withdrawn from the New York subtreasury to-day. This reduces the gold reserve to \$66,795,006. Notice of \$1,-000.000 to be withdrawn to morrow '7as also received.

The gradual reduction of the go'd reserve has not, up to this time, given rise to any authorized statement that a third bond issue will soon be made, but a cabinet official said this afternoon that another proposal inviting bids for bonds would shortly be issued in the absence of action by Congress.

At what point the gold reserve would be allowed to decline before the third bond issue would be made was a matter of discretion solely and must naturally the Butler street stables at 2:46 be decided by circumstances.

SUGAR TRUST WITNESSES.

Supreme Court Will Make no Ruling on the Case Till Monday

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.-The the petitions for writs of habeas corpus filed by Broker Chapman and Correspondent Shriver, and it is now understood that no ruling will be made until Monday.

whose warrant the petitioner is held is without jurisdiction.

It cannot be used to correct errors. Nothing short of want of jurisdiction in the court by whose applicant is held, will justify his release on habeas corpus.

Nobody Would Testify.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 23 - The grand ury of Jasper county failed to find indictments against any of the mob which took a prisoner from the court house at Monticello last November and lynched Attorney General Merrill was sent him. to Monticello by Governor Atkinson. Neither white nor black witnesses gave any testimony upon which an indictment could be found. They either did not remember who were in the mob or were of

the adjoining county, Jones.

All Quiet in Argentine Republic.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Jan. 23.-Minister Buchanan, at Buenos Ayres, cabled the State department confirming the news heretofore published that the Argentine cabinet resigned last Wednesday, that President Pena resigned yesterday and that Vice-President Urubu has assumed the presidency. All was quiet there to-

More than two hundred special police men have been sworn in during the past two days as a supplementary force to the regularly appointed police.

Blood was shed in starting the cars on the Hicks Street line of the Atlantic avenue system this afternoon. Preparations were made to open the line shortly after noon. The 13th regiment, Col. Austen in command, and Majors Cochran and Luscom were in charge of the two battalions. These had been on duty on 5th avenue and 23rd street and at 9th avenue and 20th street previously. They were ordered to protect the route of the Hicks street cars. These troops saw service in the Buffalo riots, and will stand no nonsense.

The First Car Started.

The first car was started from p. m. On the front platform was a special policeman, and on the rear officer Seward was on duty. Col, Austen deployed his men over several blocks in the neighborhood where he anticipated trouble. The Second Battallion got a hot reception in the region about Hicks and Harrison streets. Stones, bottles and other missiles were thrown at them from windows. They were taunted and ridiculed by people who stood on the door-step, and in at least one instance, a revolver was pointed at them from a window. The first car was not attacked, at least so its oc cupants say. The militia themselves were the targets.

Finally they ordered that all windows be closed and the sidewalks and doorways cleared. The people in the windows did not obey. There was a crack of a rifle and a piece of brownstone was chipped from a house front at the side of the window. The window closed with a bang. Peo ple across the way leaned out over the heads of the troops and threw things Crack, crack, spoke the guns, and bullets whizzed past several heads.

The police rushed into the house at 419 Hicks street and arrested Jacob Quinlan for throwing lumps of coal at private William Cole, of Company I. At 439 Hicks street they arrested John Meade, who pointed a loaded revolver out of a window at Corporal Platt, of Company I.

One Man Shot.

saloon, No. 444 Hicks street, a man was most likely succeed Mr. Daniels. seen on the roof. The order was given, "Stand back there." Almost simulta neously several shots were fired, and the man dropped. He was a

roofer by the name of Thomas Carney. A bullet entered his right thigh, passed upward through the groin and abdomen. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital and the coroner sent for to take his ante-mortem statement.

There were in all about 40 shots. Carney was the only man shot. The esteem.

WILL VOTE FOR BONDS.

Republican Caucus to Consider Their Position on the Financial Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23 -The Republicans have just issued a call for a party caucus to be held Friday morning at 10 o'clock in the room of Mr. Sherman. One of the chief matters to be considered will be the proposition to be assumed on financial legislation. There has been a canvass of the situation, and it is said the caucus will endorse the views individual senators have expressed. -that there is no time during this session for any elaborate revision of the currency.

They will agree, if the deficit in the Treasury requires an issue of bonds, to vote for such a proposition, but on condition that it carries no other currency legislation.

The Republicans, it is said, will also endorse the proposed increase of the tax on beer, as outlined in an amendment of which Mr. Squire gave notice to-day.

There appears to be a disposition on the part of the Democrats to urge the passage of the bill admitting the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma to Statehood.

There are a few Republicans who favor this action, but a majority of Republican Senators seemed to be opposed to the admission of any more States at this time.

CHIEF CLERK DANIELS RESIGNS

Bat His Resignation Has not Been Accepted nor His Successor Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 -Although the signation of Chief Clerk Daniels, of the Interior Department, has not yet been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, there are a number of applications for the position and an equal number of names rumored as his success It is not probable that a successor will be appointed for a month, the custom being to grant the outgoing official thirty days leave.

Emmett Wormer, of Georgia, an assis-Just beyond this house. over Pollard's tant attorney for the department, will

Mr. Wormer will be detailed as acting, Chief Clerk for the next month, which practically means his appointment to the position.

Mr. Daniels, the outgoing official, was to day given an ovation, the chiefs of bureaus and clerks called upon him and. expressed their sincere regret at his. severance of his connection with the department and the watch force presented him with a silver set as a token of their

the opinion that the lynchers came from

Supreme Court did nothing to-day on

Solicitor General Maxwell has filed his brief in opposition to the granting of a writ in the case of Elverton R. Chapman. Its main point is that the writ will not be issued unless the court under