

# The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1895.

7E CENTS.

## THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

### KOLB'S TALE OF WOE

SENATOR ALLEN CONTINUES HIS HARANGUE ABOUT FRAUDS IN ALABAMA.

#### SENATOR MORGAN'S PROTEST.

He and Senator Pugh Consider Allen's Arraignment of Their State and People an Abuse of Parliamentary Law and the Privileges of the Senate—Important Income Tax Amendments—No Progress on Postoffice Appropriation Bill—Winston's Public Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The business record of the Senate to-day comprised the passage of all the private pension bills on the calendar—twenty six in number, and some half dozen bills of a miscellaneous character, including three for public buildings in Winston-Salem, N. C., Pottersville, Pa., and Brockton, Mass.; also one for the appointment of a commissioner of army engineer officers to report as to the new bridge over the Delaware at Philadelphia.

No progress was made on the post-office appropriation bill, although it was ostensibly under consideration most of the day.

The question of election frauds in Alabama was discussed at much length by Mr. Allen (Pop), Nebraska, in continuation of his speech on Monday, and was wound up by the presentation of a protest on the part of the two Alabama Senators, Morgan and Pugh, against the arraignment of their State under such circumstances.

And the recent bond issue arrangements were denounced by Mr. Stewart, (Pop), Nevada, who indulged in direful predictions as to the future of the United States under the curse of "Gold pooling."

Mr. Gray reported adversely on the House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.

#### Income Tax Amendments.

Mr. Vest, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill resolution to extend the time for making returns for income tax for this year until the 15th of April, 1895, with important amendments and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

The amendments provide, first, that in computing income from rents of real estate, the amount paid for fire insurance of the premises and for ordinary repairs shall be deducted.

Second, that in computing income dividends, there shall be deducted such sums as are received from corporations that pay two per cent on their net profits (whether actually paid at the time or not), and third, that no taxpayer shall be required to answer any interrogatories except such as are specifically provided in the act.

A conference was ordered on the disagreement between the two houses on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and the Senate Hawaiian telegraph cable amendment.

#### Senator Morgan's Protest.

Allen speech while the postal appropriation bill was up, was two hours long and was devoted entirely to the Alabama election. When he had concluded Mr. Morgan took the floor, and said that his colleague (Mr. Pugh) and himself considered it their duty to place on the records of the Senate a protest, which he proceeded to read. It began thus: "The undersigned Senators, accredited to this body by the State of Alabama, respectfully and earnestly protest against the proceedings in the Senate on the part of the Senator from Nebraska, who has occupied the attention of the Senate for nearly two days, as a clear abuse of the parliamentary law, in disregard of the urgent necessities of the public business, and in a discourteous assault on the rights of Alabama as a State of the Union, and on the character of her government and people."

The protest goes on to state that the subject was not, in the remotest degree, relevant, pertinent or german to the bill before the Senate; that it was impossible, in any parliamentary sense, for the Senate to vote upon it, and that it was equally impossible for her Senators, with decent regard for the public business, now to reply to the charges of gross fraud and injustice made by the Senator from Nebraska. Due respect for their State forbade the Senators from Alabama from acknowledging the right of the Senate or admitting its jurisdiction to hear and determine a question relative to her rights as one of the sovereign States of the Union.

#### Serious Abuse of Privileges.

They considered the form, and the time and place of the assault upon their State as a serious abuse of the privileges of Senators and of the dignity of the Senate. The election of a Governor in Alabama was not a matter that, on any occasion, could fall within the jurisdiction of the Senate of the United States. The Congressional Record was made the vehicle, at public expense, of advertising the personal and political associations and complainings of men who abused justice and honor.

#### Bill Cooke Gets Fifty Years.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 12.—In the United States court to-day Bill Cooke, the notorious outlaw, was found guilty on half a dozen counts, and sentenced to fifty years in the New York State penitentiary at Albany. He took his sentence unflinchingly, and will be taken to Albany to-morrow.

#### To Fight a Duel.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Herr Libermanstön Sonneberg, anti Semite member of the Reichstag, has challenged Dr. Boeckel, also a deputy of the same political faith, to fight a duel in consequence of some libelous remarks made by the latter in the course of an anti-Semite meeting. A counsel of honor is endeavoring to arrange a settlement of the affair.

were appointed conferees on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. After a short executive session the Senate, at 6:10, adjourned until to-morrow.

#### THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Appropriation Bill Passed After Three Days' Discussion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government was passed by the House this afternoon after three days' consideration, practically as it came from the committee on appropriations. It carried, as it came to the House, a total of \$21,805,726; as it passed the total was \$21,825,976.

Most of today's session was spent in discussing the appropriation for paying pension officers' employees, upon an amendment offered by Mr. Pickler (Rep.), of South Dakota, to maintain the present force of clerks for next year. This was rejected, 69 to 132, and also the amendment was agreed to in committee of whole to make clerks to members annual instead of sessional employees. A vote of yeas and nays was demanded in the House on the latter amendment and after an hour's animated, and at times disorderly, but always good humored, discussion, it was lost—Yeas, 98; nays, 142.

The committee of the whole, in which no record of the individual votes is kept, twice voted in favor of the amendment—once 112 to 69, and once 124 to 59.

Vote on the Clerk Amendment. The vote on the clerk's amendment was nearly on party lines, the Republicans favoring it and the Democrats opposing it.

The following Democrats voted for the amendment: Bartlett, Boatner, Adams, Cobb, of Missouri, Cockrell, Cooper, of Florida, Crain, Davey, Everett, Griffin, Haines, Hayes, Kribbs, Layton, Livingston, McAleer, Meredith, Meyer, Pigott, Robertson, Rusk and Turpin. Brosius and Daniels, Republicans, voted in the negative.

Other business transacted included the passage of the following measures: Senate bill setting apart certain lands in Mississippi for the benefit of the mechanical and agricultural schools of that State.

House bill authorizing the restoration to the public domain of certain live oak lands in Mississippi and Alabama which were originally set apart for naval purposes.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following members on the part of the House of the joint Congressional Commission to arrange a program of exercises for the opening of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park next September: Messrs. Kilgore, Morgan, Wheeler of Alabama, Cox of Tennessee, Maddox, Grosvenor, Kiefer, Strong and Avery.

At 4:35 o'clock the House adjourned.

#### THINKS WELL OF HIM.

A. J. Lyman who was Arrested in New York is the Son of Bishop Lyman.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 12.—A. J. Lyman, arrested in New York yesterday, is a well and favorably known citizen of this city, where he has lived for the last twelve or fifteen years. He has been socially prominent as well as in business and holds a large amount of property here.

The community will be very loath to believe Mr. Lyman has intentionally defrauded or deceived anyone. That his judgment in the matter of making loans has not been of the best is thought here quite possible. He is a son of the late Bishop Lyman of the diocese of North Carolina, and has a family.

#### Miners on a Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12.—The Banks-ville coal miners in the Saw Mill Run district to the number of 500 are out on a strike for an advance of the rate of mining coal to 29 cents per ton. The miners had heard of fancy prices being charged for coal during the cold weather and demanded their share of the advance, which was promptly refused by the company.

#### Funeral of Judge Gayarre.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 12.—At a few minutes to 11 o'clock, all that was mortal of Charles Gayarre, jurist and historian, was laid before the altar of St. Louis Cathedral to receive the last sacraments of the church he loved, and of which he was so faithful a member.

#### With the Alaska in Tow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Morgan line steamer Excelsior, from New Orleans, arrived to-day, having in tow the British steamer Alaska, Captain Jones, which cleared from Wilmington, N. C., February 6th for Berwick.

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### THE NEW BOND ISSUE

THE CONTRACT CONSIDERED BY THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

#### SECRETARY CARLISLE QUESTIONED

He Furnished the Committee With a Copy of the Contract and Explained Why the Bonds Were Sold to a Foreign Syndicate—Wants the Treasury Relieved From Redeeming National Bank Currency—The Various Propositions Referred to Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—To-day the Ways and Means Committee of the House was in session.

For two hours Secretary Carlisle was before it. He furnished the committee a copy of the contract made between the administration and the foreign syndicate which recently agreed to purchase the new bond issue. The contract was very short, but at the Secretary's request a resolution was adopted by the committee that none of the proceedings connected with this document should be made public. The Secretary was subjected to a running fire of questions from the members present.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, wanted to know why these bonds were to be sold to the syndicate at a price six per cent below the quotation for the fours.

The Secretary replied that the administration had made the best terms with the syndicate it could.

Being asked if an attempt had been made to secure the sense of the country upon it, the Secretary replied in the negative. This precipitated a discussion in which the attitude of the administration was severely criticised, not only by the Republicans but by certain of the Democratic members as well.

Before leaving Secretary Carlisle suggested that a proposition be reported from the committee to relieve the Treasury from redeeming National Bank currency and compelling the banks to establish an agency for the redemption of their own currency.

The effect of this proposition would be practically to restore the law as it stood before 1874.

#### Mr. Tarsney's Resolution.

Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, offered a resolution that power be given to the administration to issue a three per cent gold bond whenever such action became necessary to protect the gold reserve in the treasury. It also provided that none of this money should be used for the current expenses of the government.

The resolution offered by Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, the chairman of the committee, yesterday, looking to the issuance of \$63,000,000 of bonds payable in gold, also came up for consideration and it drew from Mr. Cockran, of New York, an emphatic declaration that he would oppose this proposition and any other which looked to the endorsement of the contract with the foreign syndicate.

Messrs. Reed and Hopkins, between them, questioned Secretary Carlisle at considerable length regarding the necessity for an issuance of gold bonds. Did he think that such an issue of bonds would stop the drain of gold and would not some of the money be used to meet current expenditures? They also asked about the estimated receipts of the government for the remainder of the calendar year, and if the Secretary really believed there would be a surplus within the next eight or ten months.

The Secretary answered these questions frankly, and coming back again to the question of contracting for the sale of the bonds, he insisted that no favoritism had been shown; that the administration had consulted with leading eastern bankers upon the subject; had made the best terms it could, and would have done better if possible.

#### Referred to Sub-Committee.

After the Secretary's withdrawal from the committee room, the various propositions pending were ordered to be referred to a sub-committee which will report to the full committee later in the afternoon.

The Democratic members of the sub-committee are Wilson, Turner and Bryan. Payne and Hopkins were added on the part of the Republicans, but it was subsequently agreed that the Republican members of the committee should select their own representatives. After the committee adjourned the Republicans met informally and selected Reed and Hopkins.

#### Details of What Occurred.

Later in the afternoon fuller details of what occurred between Secretary Carlisle and the committee became public.

Secretary Carlisle explained his reason for asking that an injunction of secrecy be observed regarding the terms of the contract on the ground that if the time and manner of paying on the bonds became known, bankers and others might corner the gold, which the syndicate must procure to pay for the bonds and thus greatly embarrass them. As a matter of consideration for the syndicate, therefore, he preferred that nothing should be said outside the committee room regarding the contract, although he added that so far as the government is concerned, there is nothing to conceal.

At one point in the hearing Mr. Reed referred to the drain of gold from the Treasury and repeated the argument that has frequently been made, that if the greenbacks were retired, the gold reserve would not need further replenishing.

Mr. Carlisle then informed the committee that under the law of 1874 national bank notes may be offered at the

Treasury department and redeemed in greenbacks. It was for this reason that he subsequently suggested that an amendment be made to the law which will relieve the Treasury from redeeming the national bank notes, and compelling the banks to establish an agency for the redemption of their currency.

No inconsiderable part of Secretary Carlisle's remarks had reference to this provision of the national bank law upon which the members seemed to desire the fullest information, and which he gave them in detail.

#### The Sub-Committee's Report.

The sub-committee to whom the different propositions were referred were late in assembling this afternoon. They were in session an hour, and it was finally agreed that a bill should be reported to the full committee, embodying the President's recommendation for a 3 per cent gold bond. It was also provided that the gold thus received should not be used for current expenses, and the bill also carried a provision repealing that part of the national bank law which permits national bank notes to be redeemed in greenbacks.

The question was asked if a minority report would be made on the bill. Mr. Reed replied that this was not his plan, and that he would favor a proposition looking to an increase of revenue.

The full committee met later but adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow without taking action on the report of the sub-committee.

#### WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

President not Laying Flesh on Account of the Financial Situation. Special to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12. President Cleveland is apparently in better health than for a number of years. The financial worry does not make him lose flesh.

Miss May Hall, niece of Mrs. Hoke Smith, who has been spending part of the winter here, left yesterday for Raleigh where she will visit Miss Maude Merrimon and her kinswoman, Mrs. James McKimmon. Miss Hall has been one of the most popular young women at the Federal Capital this season, and has been greatly admired here for her beauty, grace and unaffected demeanor.

The diplomats here have been greatly shocked by the published interviews in an afternoon paper with the wives of the Mexican and Guatemalan ministers. They both declare that there ought to be no war and that it would be hurtful to both countries. The ministers preserve the traditional silence, but their spouses talk about the matter with perfect freedom, and shock the officials at the State Department.

The bright man on the Washington Post gets off the following:

Within an hour after the recent heated debate between Messrs. Hatch and Hall, of Missouri, in which Mr. Hatch, in reply to an intimation that he had mistated facts on the floor, exclaimed, in a loud voice: "The gentleman would not dare to repeat that remark outside of the House!" Representative Tarsney said to Col. Hatch:

"By the way, I very nearly had a row to-day."

"You did?" asked Mr. Hatch.

"Yes," said Tarsney, "I was standing at the telegraph office in the corridor writing a dispatch when a man approached and abused me shamefully."

"What did he say?"

"Called me a liar!" exclaimed Tarsney, frowning ominously.

"Called you a liar!" said Hatch, his eyes blazing.

"What did you do?"

"I shook my finger in his face," said Mr. Tarsney, "and told him he would not dare to repeat that remark to me on the floor of the House!"

Senator Vilas, who was formerly Postmaster General, has always been opposed to the appropriation for the fast mail through the South to New Orleans, and is fighting it again in the postoffice appropriation bill. There was a big fight in the Senate last year when Senator Ransom voted for it and Senator Jarvis voted against it. The result is in doubt, for Vilas has "blood in his eye" against the appropriation.

It turns out now that Attorney-General Olney accused Solicitor-General Maxwell not only of "impertinent interference," but also of lying. In some sections, Mr. Olney would have received a challenge instead of a resignation.

#### REACHED ITS LOWEST POINT.

The Gold of the Bond Syndicate Will now Begin to Swell the Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The Treasury gold reserve to-day stands at \$41,215,181, the lowest point it is likely to reach for some time, as the gold of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate will not begin to make its appearance in the reserve and swell its proportions until it again climbs to the \$100,000,000 mark. It is said at the Treasury that more than half of this gold will come from abroad and none of the gold paid in on this side will be taken from the New York banks. It will come mostly from trust companies.

Until the bonds are issued, the syndicate, it is understood, will protect the Treasury from withdrawals for legitimate export, by giving exchange on their gold in Europe.

A new and dangerous counterfeit of the \$5 silver certificate series of 1886, W. S. Rosecrans, register, E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, has been put into circulation and the secret service has sent out a warning letter about it.

### NINE MILLION BALES

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT MAKES ESTIMATE OF THE COTTON CROP.

#### QUALITY ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

The Total Crop in the United States is Placed at 9,088,000 Bales—Of This Number 2,080,739 Bales Are Still on the Plantations—The Crop in North Carolina is Estimated at 442,417—The Mills of the State Have Bought 109,992 Bales of This.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The statement furnished the Department of Agriculture by the various railway and water transportation companies of cotton movement to port and Northern and Eastern points from beginning of season to January 1, 1895, together with returns made by the department's country agents of the amount of cotton remaining on plantations and in interior towns on January 1st, and the amounts reported by mills as bought from September 1st to January 1st show as follows:

Railway movement from North Carolina, 227,172; remaining on plantations and interior towns, 105,282; bought by mills, 109,992; total crop, 442,447

Railway movement from South Carolina, 488,591; remaining on plantations, etc., 116,874; bought by mills, 182,343; total crop 787,808.

Railway movement from Georgia, 757,520; remaining on plantations, etc., 283,498; bought by mills, 110,942; total crop, 1,151,960; railway movement from Florida, 39,771; remaining on plantations, etc., 5,866; total crop, 45,637.

Railway movement from Alabama, 530,571; remaining on plantations, etc., 268,858; bought by mills, 27,017; total crop, 125,456.

Railway movement from Mississippi, 847,228; on plantations, etc., 270,376; bought by mills, 9,656; total crop, 1,127,260.

Railway movement from Louisiana, 568,400; on plantations, etc., 151,334; bought by mills, 6,199; total crop, 727,933.

Railway movement from Texas, 2,246,042; on plantations, etc., 611,966; bought by mills, 3,644; total crop, 2,861,653.

Railway movement from Arkansas, 468,322; on plantations, etc., 196,249; bought by mills, 636; total crop, 665,217.

Railway movement from Tennessee, 250,389; on plantations, etc., 42,342; bought by mills, 11,183; total crop, 303,914.

Railway movement from Indian Territory and Oklahoma, 89,591; on plantations, etc., 22,790; total crop, 112,381.

Railway movement from Missouri, 20,042; on plantations, etc., 5,728; total crop, 25,770.

Railway movement from Virginia, 10,872; on plantations, etc., 25; total crop, 11,125.

Railway movement from Kentucky, 1,657; total crop, 1,657.

Railway movement from Kansas, 44; on plantations, etc., 29; total crop, 73.

Total railway movement, 6,545,728; remaining on plantations, etc., 2,080,739; bought by mills, 461,533; total crop, 9,088,000.

No deduction has been made of cotton remaining on plantations and interior towns on September 1st, 1894.

In addition to the above, mill purchases are to be added: 8,388 bales bought in Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina mills from States in which their mills are not located, also 14,886 bales bought by Virginia and 8,483 bales bought by Kentucky mills, all of which are included in the railway movement, making a total of 493,292 bales reported by the Southern mills as bought from September 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895.

The figures in above report are subject to revision in the final April report of the department.

The per cent by States is as follows: North Carolina 87; South Carolina 91; Georgia 94; Florida 87; Alabama 91; Mississippi 88; Louisiana 89; Texas 89; Arkansas 90; Tennessee 90; Indian Territory and Oklahoma 88; Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky and Kansas 87; Average 88.9.

Losses from insects have been small; Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas reporting loss to some extent.

The proportion of lint to seed ranges from 29.0 to 33.9 per cent; average 32.9. The average date of closing picking was December 4. The quality of the present crop is slightly above an average.

#### ANOTHER STORM COMING

It is Predicted for All the Middle and New England States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The Weather Bureau has received information that another big storm is developing off the North Pacific coast. Storms arising in this section, move, as a rule, along the northern edge of the United States and leave their effects also on the New England and Middle States. A ridge of high pressure extends from the west of the Gulf of Mexico. Snow during the next twenty-four hours is predicted for all the middle and New England States and for a number of other States. It has already begun in Washington.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 12.—Severe weather is holding on tenaciously. No suspicion of a thaw yet and another snow storm raging at this writing. Three inches have fallen up to 8 o'clock.

### THE TRIAL SET FOR MAY.

A Juror Being Sick, the Debs Trial Will Have to Be Gone Over Again.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.—The jury was discharged this morning and the case was set for a new trial on the first Monday in May. The physician attending James C. Cooke, the juror whose illness has caused the hitch in the proceedings, this morning declared that the sick man would not be able to resume his duties as a juror for at least thirty days.

Judge Grosscup then held a conference with the counsel of both sides and it was agreed to leave the matter to the court's discretion. When court finally convened at 11 o'clock Attorney General for the defense, moved that the jury be discharged, but that the eleven men then in the box be again impanelled and a twelfth juror secured. To this the government objected and the motion was denied.

Mr. Grosscup then made a motion that the present trial continue, but that the taking of testimony be adjourned from time to time until juror Cooke was ready for duty. Meanwhile the court was to dispose of the jury as he thought proper.

Judge Grosscup said that such a course would be impossible. To keep the eleven men in custody for thirty days, he said, would be an infliction of unnecessary punishment, on the other hand it would be decidedly indiscreet on his part to allow the men to mingle with the people for a month and then resume the hearing. He therefore denied the motion.

The trial was set for May to suit the convenience of the court. The Debs habeas corpus proceedings will occupy the greater part of March and during April Judge Grosscup will hold court at Peoria.

#### LYNCHING AN INFORMER.

A Georgia Moonshiner Tells the Thrilling Story in Court.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—Anse Black, one of the Murray County Ku Klux, pleaded guilty in the Federal Court to-day to attempting to lynch Henry Worley, an informer on the moonshiners. He said that he was one of sixty men who rode up to Worley's home one night last spring, and called him out. All of the men were armed. Black's story was a thrilling one. It created a sensation among the witnesses and other defendants. Black said:

"Several men took cotton balls saturated with kerosene which burned brightly as they approached the house. The leader of the crowd knocked at the door and asked for Worley. Worley's mother came to the door and asked what we wanted with Henry. We told her that we were going to hang him for reporting."

"Worley's little daughter came to the door and all three of them stood there. We told Worley that we had come to hang him and that there was not any use resisting; that he would have to come and that we intended to take him alive or dead."

"Worley was terribly scared and begged for mercy, said he was not guilty of reporting and got on his knees to us."

The prisoner paused here a moment to remark that he never was so sorry for a man and that he would never forget Worley's pitiful looks as he crouched on the porch of his humble home.

"Worley's mother was talked to by our men," continued the prisoner. "They told her that her son had been a traitor to her people and that she ought to be willing to have him put out of the way."

"Henry looked at his mother and asked her if she, too, was against him. She said: 'Yes,' she was going to let the men take him for all she cared. Worley broke down then and cried like a baby and told the men that if his mother had gone back on him they could take him and do what they pleased with him."

"He never resisted us and when we told him to get on a horse he did it. Worley was tied with his hands behind him and rode in the middle of the crowd of men on horse back. He never spoke."

Worley was swung up to a tree and left hanging by the mob. He succeeded, however, in getting away, but was killed a few days later by members of the band.

#### Worst For Half a Century.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 12.—South Carolina's capital has had the heaviest snow-fall ever known in this section of the South. The snow storm began at 5 a. m. on Monday and continued for twenty-four hours without a moment's abatement. The snow's depth on the level is ten inches. The oldest inhabitant, who has lived here fifty-seven years, says he has no recollection of any such snow-fall. The records show none.

#### Acquitted by the Board of Police.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—The sensation at the investigation of the charges of bribe-taking against the city detectives came to an end this morning by a verdict of not guilty by the board of police. The three detectives under charges were Chief of Detectives Wright and detectives Looney and Casson.

#### Still no Choice for U. S. Senator.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 12.—One more ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day. It resulted: Higgins, 8; Addicks, 6; Masscy, 4; Wolcott, (Dem.), 6; Bayard, (Dem.), 3; Absent, 3. Necessity to a choice 16.

#### Twenty Below in Colorado.