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THE CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

SOUTH'S GREATEST

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION THE GRANDEST WE HAVE EVER HAD.

THE GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBIT.

The Postoffice Museum Will be on Exhibition Just as it Was Shown at the World's Fair--The Original Accounts Kept by Benj. Franklin When He Was Postmaster-General Before the Revolutionary War--Sons of Confederate Veterans--Postal Notes. Special to News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, N. C., March 23. The Atlanta Exposition will truly be the greatest Exposition the South has ever had. Nearly every thing of prominence which belongs to the government will be sent there.

The Post-office Museum will be sent complete and will occupy a conspicuous space of 40x55. Everything which is in the exhibit brought here from Chicago will be sent there under the same manager, Mr. S. I. Slack. He takes great pride in having every thing explained thoroughly.

In this museum are all the stamps in the history of the world, the uniforms of all classes of postal carriers. One of the most interesting things in it is the original accounts kept by Benjamin Franklin when he was Postmaster-General. Few people know that he was ever Postmaster-General; but before the Revolution he was in that position and kept an account with his own hand of all dealings with postmasters, of which there were only about 39. He resigned this position when he was sent to France. The book is in a good condition considering the time it has had to stand. To think of one man keeping the accounts of all the post offices in the country in that day, and the fact that it takes hundreds of men to day to keep the accounts of one city post office. It shows the remarkable growth of this country.

The "city of Paris" has an exact model in the museum. It is about eight feet long, and is a perfect piece of workmanship, costing \$6,000. The 60-foot mail car of today is represented perfectly in one sixth the size. Everything is exact, even to the bags being on the inside. Everything is to be carried to Atlanta. An old mail stage coach, which, at one time, was used in Georgia and North Carolina, will also be used in the exhibit.

Two pictures in the museum contrast San Francisco of 1850 and 1895. The first is where people came once in two months to get the mail, would have a horse race, cock fight, etc., and the second is a picture of the hundreds of carriers who deliver three mails a day standing on the steps of the magnificent public building.

Mr. John B. Burwell and son, who have been here for several days, will return to Raleigh next week, accompanied by Mrs. Burwell, who has been in ill health. Mrs. Burwell has had the best treatment which Washington and Baltimore physicians could give, and by the direction of her physicians she will return to Raleigh. She is slightly improved.

New postoffices have been established at Carralla, Currituck county, with Emma V. Parker as postmistress, and at Longhorns, Lincoln county, with William L. Crouse as postmaster. Postoffices have been discontinued at Carmichael, Cumberland county, Hemlock, Transylvania county, Glenn, Mitchell county, and Odessa, Pender county. All star routes to these places are abolished.

The Association of the Confederate Veterans, at a meeting held last night, decided to admit the sons of veterans to associate membership. At a previous meeting the project of forming a separate organization of veterans' sons was discussed, but it was decided last night to admit them to associate membership in the regular organization. This action is entirely local and will have no effect upon the organization at large, except as an example to other branches of the association. In other cities lodges of the Sons of Confederate Veterans have been organized on plans similar to those of the Sons of Veterans, which is composed of the sons of those who fought in the Union army.

On Tuesday evening a "Circulating Library" entertainment was given by Miss Jennie Haywood complimentary to her guest, Miss Sophie Grimes, of Raleigh. Mr. Jacob Seagle, of Morganton, N. C., won the gentleman's prize, which was a beautiful edition of Lallah Rook. Among the North Carolinians present were Miss Mamie Cowper, of Raleigh; Miss Bagley, of Raleigh; Miss Sophie Grimes, of Raleigh; Misses Hester and Sanderlin, of Raleigh; Miss Wheeler, daughter of Woodberry Weeler, the North Carolina historian; Messrs. Seagle, Hester, Haywood and Murdock.

A party of North Carolinians to day visited the Chinese legation and called upon Minister and Mrs. Yang. The legation is handsomely furnished, being unequalled by any in the city for beautiful painting and bric-a-brac.

Mr. W. W. Moore left to day for his home in Asheville.

Mr. Sherwood Higgs, of Raleigh, will spend a few days here next week.

Miss Bessie Henderson is now perfectly well and will leave for North Carolina in about a week.

Arrivals.

L. T. Slaton, Tarboro.

W. T. Powell, Morganton.

F. S. Raison, North Carolina.

THE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

The Stories of Brutal Usage of Women and Girls Emphatically Denied.

LONDON, March 23.—The Turkish Embassies in London and Paris give absolutely wholesale denials of the stories that 200 Armenians are in prison and many of them dying from the rigors of confinement.

The Globe's correspondent in Constantinople quotes a statement made by a European who was travelling in Bitlis and Moosh last fall. This gentleman avers that he was passing through Dielieguzan on and about February 23rd, when it is related that the most inhuman atrocities were perpetrated, one incident being the massacre of 360 Armenians of all ages and both sexes by Turkish troops.

In refutation of this he says he never saw or heard anything of the massacre although he admits that the village was attacked on account of the hostile attitude of its inhabitants towards the government. He saw ruins here and there as a result of the fighting, but declares that the accounts published in Great Britain were gross exaggerations and that the so-called details pure fiction.

This he declares, is especially true of the stories of the brutal usage of women and girls and the torture of villagers. In another letter Sir Ellis-Meade Bartlett denounces as monstrous lies the statements that owing to grave reports of outrages from the Russian Consuls at Erzerum and Van, Russia has appointed an imperial commission to examine and report upon the alleged barbarities perpetrated in Turkish prisons. It is needless to denounce this story, Mr. Bartlett says, as it is too obviously an ornate composition of a factionist, inspired by the Anglo-American Association.

This letter, however, has not excited the public, and the members of the House of Commons who are connected with the Armenian Association have called a meeting to be held on Monday with the object of organizing an extension of the anti Turkish agitation.

SPAIN'S NEW PREMIER.

Senor Castillo Succeeds in Forming a Cabinet.

MADRID, March 23.—This Ministry was announced late in the afternoon: Canovas del Castillo, President of the Council; Navarro Reverter, Finance; Romero Robledo, Justice; General Ascarraza, War; Admiral Beranger, Marine; F. Cos Gayon, Interior; Duke of Tetuan, Foreign Affairs; Castellanos, Colonies; Bosch, Public Works.

The names were submitted to the Queen Regent this morning and were approved by her.

Senor Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo was born in 1830. In 1854 he was named Deputy for Malaga, and since that year has never ceased to occupy a seat in the Cortes. He held several important positions under the government, and in 1864 was minister of finance and the colonies. He drew up the law for the abolition of the traffic in slaves. His greatest title to fame is that of having been the first to hoist the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy in the full constituent assembly in 1868 in face of a triumphant revolution. His fidelity and capacity definitely obtained for him the supreme direction of the Alfonsist party, and in the proclamation of Alfonso XII as King, in December, 1874, he became president of the council chief of the new cabinet. This office he held until 1879, when Marshal Martinez de Campos became prime minister.

In 1884 Senor Canovas de Castillo again formed a ministry, but in November, 1885, he was compelled to resign on the question of the German occupancy of the Caroline Islands, and he was succeeded by Senor Sagasta, who held the premiership until July, 1890, when he resigned, and Senor Canovas del Castillo again became prime minister with a coalition cabinet. From then until now Senores Sagasta and Canovas del Castillo have alternated in holding the office of prime minister.

BEAT HIM WITH RAW HIDES.

Virginia Women Severely Punish Their Trauducer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—An Alexandria special to the Washington Evening News says that this morning Mr. Harry Hines, one of the citizens of Alexandria, was tried before Justice Triple for assaulting J. C. Weese, a Pennsylvania, who, it was alleged, had made some remark derogatory to Virginia women. He was acquitted.

As Weese, the accuser, left the court he had to pass through a double line of women all armed with raw hides who beat him so unmercifully that the aid of a physician had to be called in. An attorney who appeared for him was compelled to go down on his knees and apologize.

MILITARY OFFICERS RESIGN.

The Legislature of Missouri Followed the Example Set by the Fusionists.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Brigadier General Milton Moore, commanding the Missouri National Guard, has tendered his resignation to Governor Stone, with the request that it be immediately accepted. Other State officers will do likewise and the dissolution of the militia is near at hand.

The Legislature has refused to make an appropriation sufficient to maintain the guard, and as it adjourns next Monday, it is not likely that any assistance will be granted at this session.

A CONSUL CONVICTED

AN AMERICAN EX-OFFICIAL TRIED BEFORE A FRENCH COURT MARTIAL.

SENTENCED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

A Protest From the State Department Will Follow—Jamaica's New Tariff Bill—Nicaragua and Great Britain—The Amount of Damages Asked for Cannot be Paid for by the Government, and the United States May Have to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—A despatch is published here to day dated Port Louis, Mauritius, stating that "Mr. John L. Waller, formerly United States Consul at Tamatawe, Island of Madagascar, has been tried before a court martial by the French military authorities and has been found guilty of having been in correspondence with the Hovas, and was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment."

The State Department officials are of the opinion that if this be true the French government has exceeded its authority and that a protest from this government will follow. The trial of a civilian before a military court is not admissible and his trial before any court for the reason stated in the despatch is equally out of the question.

Waller is a colored lawyer who was appointed from Kansas by President Harrison to be United States Consul at Tamatawe. One of the chief causes of complaint of the French authorities in Madagascar against Waller, it has been stated, consisted in his having secured a concession of over two hundred square miles on the invaluable rubber forests of that great island.

Jamaica's New Tariff.

The State Department to-day received a report from Consul Eckford at Kings town, Jamaica, enclosing a copy of the message of the Governor of the Island to the Legislative Council. The Governor says that "the withdrawal of the government of the United States of America from the reciprocal arrangements with this colony, entered into in 1891, and the reimposition of the duty on sugar, leaves us free to restore to our tariff some of the sources of revenue abandoned under that arrangement."

He also incloses a proposed tariff revision, introduced into the Legislative Council, which in some instances the duties upon many articles that are imported exclusively from the United States, such as hog and beef products, lumber, petroleum, grain, dairy products, etc.

The increase proposed ranges from 25 to 100 per cent. There is absolute authority for the statement, notwithstanding guarded and technical details, that Great Britain's demand upon Nicaragua is of such a character as to merit every grave consideration on the part of the government of the United States. Inspection of the text of Great Britain's demand, a copy of which was brought to Washington by Minister Barrios, the special agent sent to London by Nicaragua, discloses the fact that the conditions imposed upon this feeble and impecunious Republic are harsh in the extreme. Great Britain demands 15,000 pounds (\$75,000) "smart money" to be paid down within seven weeks, that is to say before April 16th next, for the affront to the British Crown implied in the alleged wrongful expulsion of the British consul, Hatch from Bluefields. This is an imperative demand. There is no suggestion of arbitration, or loop-hole offered for compromise or delay.

Nicaragua and Great Britain.

Next, Great Britain insists that the claims of Hatch and other British subjects for damages alleged to have been sustained shall be submitted to a mixed commission of three—one to be appointed by Nicaragua, one by Great Britain, and the third to be selected by them, but "not to be a citizen of any American Republic."

This stipulation, as originally given out by the Nicaraguan representatives, was "not to be a citizen of the United States."

This statement gave opportunity for a technical denial on the part of the British representatives, who said that no such diplomatic and insulting discrimination had been made against the United States. But that Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, Brazil and other American Republics, are included with the United States in the embargo does not render the fact that the United States is deliberately shut from participation in a matter of this great importance to the integrity of the American continent any the less serious.

Our interests in Nicaragua, especially in regard to the problem of a trans-Isthmian canal are so great that the presentation of excessive demands, impossible of immediate compliance, to be followed perhaps by the seizure of territory as a guarantee of payment, have brought the United States face to face with a complication, which taken in connection with the Venezuelan boundary question, assume importance of the first magnitude.

The immediate question that may confront the Administration relates to the extent to which Great Britain shall go in enforcing the prompt payment of this money, knowing that Nicaragua can spare no such sum from its Treasury, which like those of most of the Latin American nations, barely suffices to meet current expenses.

It remains to be learned whether Nicaragua can make the pecuniary apology required or give any satisfactory

assurances of its future payment. Little doubt is expressed that Great Britain will seize something as security in case of a default, and under the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the United States will have a right to know in advance just what Great Britain proposes to do.

No such serious international problem has been presented to a recent administration as the present one.

ENGLAND'S CABINET CRISIS.

The Queen Unwilling to Accept Lord Rosebery's Resignation.

LONDON, March 23.—Mr. Gladstone's return to London has been hastened by the deadlock in the cabinet over the question of the dissolution of Parliament, upon which question there does not seem to be any feeling of unanimity. It is certain that the advice of the Premier will guide the Ministers in deciding both questions, and until he has arrived and the leaders have had the benefit of consultation, nothing will be done.

At the cabinet council, which was convened a week ago last Tuesday, it seemed very improbable that there would be a dissolution until the ministerial programme, fixed at the beginning of the session, had been carried out. The executive committee of the Liberal party had told the election agents that there would be no general elections until November. The change in the situation is due to Lord Rosebery's increasing desire to withdraw from the premiership, and there is a general realization now that something must be done to make a change in the state of affairs existing. The squabbles over the speakership and the threatened desertions from the ministerial ranks on the question of local veto have also had their effect upon Lord Rosebery and other ministers are becoming disgusted over the tension caused by their working with small and uncertain majorities which is liable at any unexpected moment to become a minority.

Lord Rosebery's Health.

Lord Rosebery is gaining strength daily, but has prolonged periods of insomnia and symptoms of serious nervous disorder. Nevertheless he will not withdraw from office until he sees the end of the present Parliament. Throughout ten days he has not had a single night's sleep, and his favorite remedy, that of drinking warm water, which he has found valuable upon previous occasions when similarly attacked, has not been efficacious. Only drugs have given him relief and those only temporarily. His condition is such that his physicians have again urged him to take a sea voyage, as the only thing that would give him permanent benefit.

The Queen has been informed of Lord Rosebery's condition and desire to retire from office, and has declared herself most unwilling to accept his resignation. Her Majesty has expressed hope that his colleagues will allow the Premier time to recover from his ailments before taking action which would embarrass him, and this course may be pursued. However, there is a clique of ministers, among whom Sir William Harcourt is the most prominent, who think the easiest way of a seemingly impassable road is an early dissolution.

Lord Rosebery's Health.

The choice of the Liberals for the succession to the speakership now lies between Right Hon. Leonard Courtney and Mr. Wm. Court Gully, and the latter will probably be the ministerial nominee. Mr. Gully who is a member of the House for Carlisle, is a grand son of the famous light-weight champion pugilist, John Gully, who after retiring from the ring became a member of Parliament for Pontefract. Mr. Gully's father, James Manby Gully, Esq., M. D., was a noted physician, whose reputation, however, was not enhanced by his connection with the notorious Bravo poisoning case.

The present Mr. Gully is a high bred, courtly, dignified and clever gentleman and a Queen's counsel. He would unquestionably make a good figure in the chair, but is so seldom in his seat that Sir Charles Dilke was recently moved to ask in connection with his candidacy, "Would you make a man a speaker who has been years a member and ten minutes in the House?"

THE PANNILL TRIAL.

Few New Facts of Interest Developed Yesterday.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 23.—The Pannill trial to day developed few new facts of interest.

Cashier Talley, of the bank, was cross examined further for two hours or more and Esten Shumate, one of the book-keepers, was also questioned at great length. The checks and deposit slips that have been so prominent in the case were gone over again and again in the development of points raised by the prosecution or the defense.

Several directors of the bank testified that they had never given consent for Pannill to overdraw or over check the account. Mr. Swain, travelling auditor of the Chesapeake and Ohio; Mr. Walker, General Agent of the Kanawha Dispatch; John R. McMurdo, travelling freight agent of the C. and O.; D. Axtell, second vice-president of the road and others, testified to Pannill's good reputation.

This testimony was introduced at this time as a matter of convenience to the witnesses. The taking of testimony for the prosecution has not yet been concluded and the case will hardly come to an end before Tuesday evening.

HIS OPPONENTS WIN

THE REICHSTAG REFUSES TO OFFER CONGRATULATIONS TO BISMARCK.

HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

The Proposition Creates a Wild Storm in the Chamber--The Vote Was 163 to 146 and as a Result President Von Letezow and the Vice-President, Dr. Buerkin Immediately Resigned--The Victory Not so Complete as the Iron Duke's Old Opponents Had Expected.

BERLIN, March 23.—The Reichstag this afternoon by a vote of 163 to 146 rejected the proposal of Herr von Letezow, President of that body, that the Reichstag charge him with the duty of offering the congratulations of the Chamber to Prince Bismarck upon the occasion of the ex-Chancellor's 80th birthday. When the result of the vote was announced President von Letezow immediately resigned. Immediately afterward Vice-President Dr. Buerkin also resigned.

Herr von Letezow's proposal to send the Reichstag's congratulations to Bismarck seemed to revive all the bitterness that old Chancellor so often roused among the deputies. It's rejection was generally expected, yet the announcement of the vote agitated the House beyond measure. Members sprang from their seats and shouted defiance and derision at one another across the aisles. The Social Democrats and Richter Radicals jeered while the Conservatives and National Liberals cried, "Shame," "Ingratitude" and "Enemies of the Empire."

President von Letezow rang for order repeatedly. When comparative quiet had been restored he spoke of the vote, apparently with a strong effort to control his indignation.

When it was intimated that he would no longer serve as the president the disorder was renewed. Half the members were again on their feet, the Conservatives shouting "Bravo" and the Richter Radicals, South German Democrats answering with derisive calls, whistling, handclapping and stamping.

The appearance of Rudolf von Bennigsen, the veteran leader of the National Liberals, calmed the storm for a moment. He is the one man of the cabinet rank left in the Reichstag, and a close friend of the old Chancellor and in and out of office. His face was white and his voice trembled with anger as, with a single quick gesture, he announced that Dr. Buerkin, his party representative in the vice presidency, declined to serve longer.

The courtesy of Bennigsen seemed to affect General Richter as a personal insult. Pointing to Bennigsen, he called so loudly as to be heard above the din, and increasing disorder: "Let him go then. The Reichstag can do without either of them."

The Grand Duke of Baden and Herr von Lucanos, chief of the Emperor's civil cabinet, were in the Imperial box during this scene. The strangers' gallery was filled with officers and conspicuous civilians. The visitors rose from their seats, waived their handkerchiefs to the Conservatives on the right and shouted "Shame!" at the Social Democrats and Radicals on the left. They cheered Herr von Letezow as he left the chair and was surrounded by Conservatives and National Liberals, eager to congratulate him upon his refusal to preside longer.

The House was not full as was expected last evening when Richter was moving heaven and earth to rally Poles, Catholics, Socialists and Radicals to vote down all proposals to honor his old antagonist. He calculated at the close of his labors that he could bring together an adverse vote of 213. He based his estimate on the promises extorted from the clericals, but many of those deputies lost their courage at the last moment and remained at home. The majority of the clericals certainly supported Count von Hompesche in his declaration against Bismarck, although a few stood by Dr. Lieber, the clerical leader, who urged his party to refrain from a hostile demonstration. Dr. Lieber was sagacious enough to see and say openly that such an anti-national outbreak would degrade all participants, except the Social Democrats in public opinion.

The Conservatives and National Liberals are so convinced that the country will resent the action of the parliamentary majority that they are urging the ministers to seize the opportunity, dissolve the Reichstag and appeal to the electors in the heat of their Bismarck ardor. Thus they say the government would get a Reichstag with at least some other principle than opposition to the ministry and all the ministry proposes. The ministers do not care, however, to associate their own policy so closely with the Dynasty of Bismarck as to assent to this programme.

The feeling in the Reichstag lobbies is that the Bismarck haters will find their victory a very costly one, even the opposition parties, excepting the Social Democracy, showed plainly. Their jubilation in the House gave place to something like diffidence after the excitement subsided. The leaders of the majority looked rather anxious and, although conversing freely among themselves, sealed their mouths to all others.

Duties on our Food Products Repealed.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Belgian government has informed the State Department that the discriminating duties against food products recently imposed, have been repealed by Royal decree.

PRESIDENT WINSTON HONORED.

A Banquet Given in His Honor Under the Direction of the Class of '95. Special to the News and Observer.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., March 23. During the breathing spell just after the rigid period of the March examinations the senior class, numbering forty, took the lead in getting up an entertainment in honor of the beloved president of the University. Never before has the low, long dining room of the old McDade-Watson-Pickard Hotel held a more hearty and unanimous crowd than the two hundred citizens and students, who sat last night to do honor by their presence, and words of respect to the head of education in North Carolina, Dr. G. T. Winston. The neatly primed programme announced: "Banquet to President Winston, conducted by Class of '95, U. N. C."

Committee of arrangements: Holland Thompson, Dudley Lindsay, John A. Moore, J. E. Alexander, T. E. Brown.

Dr. K. P. Battle was toast-master, and was in his usual happy mood.

The toasts: "Waterloo," was responded to by Mr. E. Lewis; "University's Triumph," Mr. Alexander; "The University and Education," Prof. H. H. Williams, and "The University and State," President Winston.

The best of decorum and good feeling, with the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, making it an occasion long to be remembered, and a fitting testimonial to one who gives his days and nights, the best of his vigorous manhood to higher education for the youth of North Carolina. Long may he live to continue his leadership in the time honored institution that appreciates his ability and love for North Carolina and for what is best for her sons.

Many old students are writing to say they expect to attend the great Centennial Commencement next June. It will be one of the greatest annual reunions ever held. A feature will be the reunion of all the classes for seventy years previous.

The societies are planning to have a special feature on Monday, of that week, usually a dull day. With Rev. Alexander Phillips for the baccalaureate sermon, Hon. A. M. Waddell and A. H. Eller, Esq., as orators, with all else that will be offered, the program will be of the greatest interest.

Quite a number of students are in attendance as delegates to the Y. M. C. A. convention in your city.

The Infirmary is taking shape and will be a conveniently arranged building for such students who may need better attention while sick at any time than they could get in the dormitories, in a quiet retreat from the bustle and noise of recreation rooms.

Rev. Dr. Carroll has been sick for some days. Dr. Hume preached for him last Sunday and we expect Dr. N. B. Cobb to-morrow.

Only one weekly is issued by the students, viz: "The Tar Heel," "The White and Blue" having left the field, and the editorial forces consolidated.

There will be a good baseball team this year.

Mrs. J. A. Harrell, of Henderson, is on a visit in town.

Arrangements for the summer school for teachers, June 18 to July 19, are going forward. There will be a fine faculty of the best talent to be had.

THE SEABOARD BOYCOTT.

Hearing of the Injunction Case at Atlanta Not Completed.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 23.—The petition of the Seaboard Air Line Railway for a permanent injunction restraining the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis from boycotting it, came up before Judge Lumpkin to day.

Arguments were heard from Jack J. Spalding, representing the Seaboard, and Baxter counsel for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis. President Spencer, Vice-President Baldwin, of the Southern; President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis; Receiver Comer, of the Central, and a great many more prominent railroad men were present.

The case involves the power of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association and all pooling and traffic organizations to enforce boycotts. The case was not concluded and will be resumed Monday.

International Monetary Conference.

LONDON, March 23.—In the communications which have passed between the British and German governments in regard to the calling of a monetary conference, Sir William Harcourt is reported as defining the position of England as ready to take part in a conference if a basis of feasible discussion shall be obtained. It is the opinion of officials high in authority that prolonged negotiations upon this subject must precede the conference.

Mr. Jennings Pemberton III.

Special to the News and Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 23. Mr. Jennings Pemberton, prominent in social and business circles here, was seized with congestion of the lungs at 2 o'clock to-day, caused by overheating while skating last evening. It is feared that he cannot recover.

Death of Solicitor Thorne.

Special to the News and Observer.

WELDON, N. C., March 23. Mr. W. C. Thorne, Solicitor for Halifax county, died in Enfield last night. He was an able lawyer and Christian gentleman and was loved and respected by all who knew him. His death is a loss to this entire section.