

## THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

### DURRANT'S ONLY HOPE

IT IS TO THROW SUSPICION UPON THE PASTOR OF EMANUEL CHURCH.

### EVIDENCE AGAINST MR. GIBSON

The Preacher Made Many Queer Admissions and Some Queer Denials on the Preliminary Examination--Another New Ground for Suspicion Made Public Yesterday--Durrant's Lawyers Again Fail in Their Attempt to Prove an Alibi.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—One of the attorneys of the Durrant defense, A. W. Thompson, has consented, in the light of the remarks made public by Rev. J. George Gibson, to outline the facts and theories which caused Eugene Duprey, in his opening statement, to throw suspicion upon the pastor of Emanuel church, and to intimate to the jury that the reasonable doubt which the defense wishes to show will point toward the same gentleman.

The defense does not like Mr. Gibson's remarks at all. In the first place Durrant's lawyers say that the pastor's assertion that Durrant considered him guilty was entirely uncalculated, as Durrant never expressed himself on the subject. The theory of Mr. Gibson's guilt comes entirely from the lawyers, and they are glad to stand by their opinions.

The first suspicions of the defense in regard to the matter arose during the preliminary examination from Mr. Gibson's own testimony. It was in regard to the Minnie Williams case that the first doubts arose. In the testimony, the defense says, Mr. Gibson made many admissions which looked queer, and some denials that looked more queer. According to his own story, they say he was in his study from 6 until 7:30 the night of the Minnie Williams murder. At the latter hour he left his study and walked to Dr. Vogel's, a distance of three blocks, arriving there shortly before 8. It occurred to Durrant's attorneys that that was slow time. Later Dr. Gibson modified his testimony, stating that he arrived at the Vogel's a reasonable time after 7:30.

But, according to Mrs. McVey, they point out, Miss Williams, if she went directly to church, must have arrived there at about the same time. Their conclusion is obvious; the two were there alone for an hour and a half, and their theory is that after the murder was committed, the perpetrator went to the Vogel social and enjoyed himself.

Another point dwelt upon in this connection by the defense is the fact that the lock on the library door was pried and by the pastor's chisel, the forging they like to talk about. Both Durrant and King had keys to the lock, therefore the former would not have forced it, they argue.

One of their dramatic points is that Gibson, by his own admission, was the last person known to have been in the church on Friday night and the first one on Saturday morning.

In the Lamont case they have a new ground for suspicion which has never been made public, and did not appear in the preliminary examination. This is a fact hitherto unknown, but by which the defense expects to prove by one or more competent witnesses, that Blanche Lamont had intended to address the prayer meeting on the evening of April 3. It seems that on Sunday evening preceding Blanche Lamont's disappearance, she remarked at the meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which met before evening services, at which Miss Lamont was a faithful attendant, that she was going to speak at the prayer meeting on April 3, on the subject of "My dual life," and wished to consult her pastor on the subject. That she did not see the minister on Monday or Tuesday the defense can prove. They do not expect to show that she visited his study on Wednesday, but they can prove by the young ladies who overheard the remark that she intended to consult him, and they can also show that Wednesday afternoon was her first opportunity.

The defense in the Durrant case did to day that which it has often urged the prosecution to do. Attorney Duprey called to the stand fifty-nine members of the class to whom Dr. Cheney lectured on the afternoon of April 3, and asked each of them if he answered to Durrant's name at roll call. Every answer was in the negative. Attorney Duprey went further and asked each student if he knew of any other member of the class who had answered to Durrant's name. Not one witness had any information on the subject. Of the students summoned to the stand, not one knew whether Durrant was at the lecture room in Cooper College on the day that Blanche Lamont was murdered. Neither could they call to mind any other student who was there. It is expected that the remaining fourteen members of the class will be called to the stand to-morrow.

Great stress was laid by both sides to-day on the memory of the witnesses as to the individual students who attended the lecture. While the prosecution showed that no one of the students who were placed on the stand remembered seeing Durrant at the lecture, the defense brought out the fact that the witnesses did not remember any other student who was present. To day's testimony, therefore, resulted in no material advantage to either side. Earnest McCullough, a civil engineer, testified with regard to the dimensions and interior arrangement of Oppenheim's pawnshop. The object of

the testimony is supposed to have been to show that Oppenheim, who is near-sighted, could not have positively identified the man who is said to have tried to pawn one of Blanche Lamont's rings.

### MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

They Meet in State Convention and Nominate a Strong Ticket.

WORCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon and nominated the following ticket:

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, of Dardham for Governor.  
HON. JAMES S. GRINNELL, of Greenfield, Lieutenant Governor.  
HON. EDWARD J. FLYNN, of Boston, Secretary of State.

GEN. HON. E. STEVENS, of Dudley, Treasurer and Receiver.  
HENRY F. HURLBUT, of Lynn, Attorney General.  
ALFRED C. WHITNEY, of Boston, Auditor.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, presided.

In his address, Mr. Quincy classed as dead issues the questions of Federal control of elections and of pensions of war veterans. He said that the Democratic administration and the Democratic party were squarely opposed to the annexation of Hawaii. While, he said, there are no reasons why we should concern ourselves especially with the affairs of Hawaii, there are strong reasons that lead us to take an interest in the future of Cuba. If the letter of the Monroe doctrine forbids the further acquisition of American territory by any European power, the spirit equally demands American sympathy with such an effort as that which Cuba is now making to throw off European control.

Mr. Quincy dwelt at considerable length upon the currency question. Among other things he said:

"The representatives of the silver mining interest in the Republican party are more dangerous than the friends of free coinage in the Democratic party. The former, supported by a large financial interest, purely selfish in its demands, will be satisfied with no measure that does not enhance the price of their product; the latter, representing agricultural communities where the need of more circulating medium is felt will be satisfied with a measure which opens the door, under proper safeguards, for freer banking, with increased circulation of bank notes. The sound-money men in the Democratic party have shown over and over again that they will not compromise with financial heresy; and, except as a basis from which to compromise, the proposition for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by this country alone is so wildly impracticable that it is not really dangerous. The Republican leaders, on the other hand, judging by their past record, will compromise the silver question whenever they can see a chance to unite their party by doing so."

The platform adopted commends the present administration for its conduct of foreign affairs and congratulates the manufacturing interests of the country on the successful operation of the new tariff; regretting that the bill as originally framed by the Democratic leaders was not in force; denounces the efforts of the Republican party to reopen this question; demands a maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposes the free coinage of silver and the further purchase of silver bullion and demands that the government shall retire its paper money.

I favors the grant to Secretary of the Treasury of the power to make short term loans to maintain the gold balance of the Treasury, and tenders to President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle the thanks of the Democratic party of Massachusetts for their position on the financial question and congratulates the country on the marked revival of business which followed their stand.

It denounces by name the American Protective Association, its purposes, its methods and its allies and closes by urging all Democrats to stand together and do all they can to achieve a victory in 1896.

A resolution introduced by Jeremiah L. O'Sullivan, of Lawrence, against a presidential third term, was referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

### Nebraska Republicans Meet.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 2.—The Republican State Convention met this afternoon at the Funke Opera House. The convention preliminary was the most harmonious ever witnessed in the State. Regents of the University and a Chief Justice are to be nominated.

### MAHONE STILL IMPROVING.

But His Physicians Say He May Die at any Moment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Gen. Mahone's condition is much better than last night. He is able to take a small quantity of nourishment and move his left hand. His doctors say that while indications do not point to an immediate dissolution he may have a fatal relapse at any time.

### Conscious Only at Intervals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—At 2 a. m. there had been no material change in Senator Mahone's condition, he sleeps most of the time and is conscious only at intervals. No hope is held out by his physicians.

### Gen. Miles Detailed to Duty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Secretary Lamont issued an order this afternoon detailing Gen. Miles to duty in Washington as General of the army and Gen. Ruger, now on special duty in Washington, to command of the department of the East, with headquarters in New York.

### NEW FLAG DEFENDER

LAUNCHING OF THE MAMMOTH UNITED STATES CRUISER BROOKLYN.

### THE FASTEST OF OUR WAR SHIPS

The Brooklyn is a Steel Armored Cruiser and is Regarded as a Marvel in the Art of Marine Architecture--Her Cost Exclusive of Armament is \$2,286,000--Christened by Mayor Schieren's only Daughter--One of the Prettiest Launches Ever Made.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 2.—The mammoth United States cruiser, Brooklyn, the latest addition to and probably the fastest and most powerful of the fleet of flag defenders, was launched from Cramp's ship yard to-day, under auspicious circumstances. Surrounding the massive red and white hull, as she received her baptism of wine, was a goodly representation of national notables and a distinguished party from the city which gives the fighting marine her name.

It was exactly seven minutes past one o'clock when the army of workers knocked the last shores from the cradle of the vessel and she slowly began her first voyage. It was then that, in response to a signal from Henry W. Cramp, who stood by her side, Miss Ida May Schieren, only daughter of the city of Brooklyn's mayor, grasped the bottle of American champagne, wrapped in the stars and stripes, and crashing it upon the big cruiser's bow exclaimed: "I christen thee Brooklyn."

Then the vessel sped down the greased ways as lightly and gracefully as a swan, while everything for miles around possessed of the gift of sound paid her tribute. The shrieking of the whistles of the big ship building works and the numerous craft which dotted the river mingled with the roar of the multitude of humanity which filled every inch of space within the range of vision. Meantime, the newest marvel of marine architecture had plunged into the waters of the Delaware, where she rapidly lowered anchors which brought her to a halt in the middle of the stream.

It was one of the prettiest launches ever made at the ship yard, the cradle of the new navy.

While it was not attended by as much pomp and ceremony as previous similar events it was crowned with conspicuous success.

The christening stand was reserved for the guests from Washington and Brooklyn, who were carried to this city in special trains this morning. Above it towered the cruiser, decorated from stem to stern with the entire code of signals. After the launch an informal luncheon was served in the Mould Loft of the works.

The Brooklyn is regarded by naval experts as a marvel in the art of marine architecture. She is classed as a steel armored cruiser, having four eight inch bar-bette turrets. Her cost, exclusive of armament, is \$2,286,000.

The principal dimensions in the Brooklyn are: Length on the load water line, 400 5/8 feet; beam extreme, 64 6/8 feet; draught, mean normal, 24 feet; displacement, normal, 9,271 tons; indicated horse power, 16,000; speed in knots per hour, 24; total capacity, 1,753 tons; coal carried, normal displacement, 900 tons. The same dimensions of the New York are, respectively, 350.65 feet; 64 10 feet; 23 3/8 feet; 8,200 tons; 9,000; 21; 1,290 tons; 750 tons.

She will have twin screws and four engines of the vertical triple expansion type, two on each shaft.

The ship's battery will consist of eight 8 inch breech-loading rifles of 35 calibre; twelve 5 inch breech-loading rifles of the rapid-fire type; twelve six pounder rapid-fire guns; four one pounder rapid fire guns, and four machine guns. The 8 inch guns will be mounted in four bar-bette turrets, placed one forward and one aft on the centre line, and one on either side of the vessel amidship.

She will have no side armor. Protection to the hull will be given by a steel protective deck, worked from stem to stern, and supported by heavy beams. The bottom edges of this deck amidships are to be five feet six inches below the 24 feet water line, the top of the deck rising to the water line at the centre of the vessel.

Protection of the hull from injury to the water line region will be afforded by means of an armor belt three inches in thickness, extending the length of the machinery and boiler space, and in depth from four feet above the 24 foot water line to four feet 3 inches below the line. Protection to the smaller guns and their crews will be afforded by an extra side plating and the openings and shields.

The Brooklyn will have five torpedo tubes, one in the bow and two on each side. Six torpedoes and a suitable allowance of gun cotton for mines and other naval purposes will be carried on the ship. As a protection against hostile torpedoes, she will have heavy wire nettings carried out from the bow, stern and sides by strong booms. The ship will have a radius of action at full speed, of 1,758 knots, and a radius of action at ten knots of 6,008 knots. The complement of officers and men will be 561 persons.

### Death of Ex-Senator Crozier.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 2.—Hon. Robert Crozier, ex-United States Senator from Kansas, and for sixteen years past Judge of the State Court for Leavenworth county, died at 1 o'clock this morning of paralysis.

### RIOTING IN ARMENIA

THE SMOLDERING FLAMES OF DISCONTENT AT LAST BREAK OUT.

### NEARLY 200 PERSONS ARE KILLED

And Several Hundred Were Arrested and Imprisoned--The Trouble Caused by an Attempt of the Armenians to Present a Petition to the Sultan Asking a Redress of Grievances--Government Troops Ordered Under Arms to Suppress the Riot.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—Five hundred arrests have been made in connection with the recent rioting of Armenians here. The government is greatly alarmed and the garrison is kept under arms.

Trouble among the Armenians of this city has been brewing for a long time past, the bitter feeling against the authorities growing stronger as week after week passes without the adoption by the Turkish government of the scheme for reform in Armenia proposed by the representatives of the powers. The long smoldering flames of discontent, carefully fanned by the Armenian agitators, have at last broken out. Finally the Armenians determined, at all hazards, to make an attempt to present a petition to the Sultan, through the Grand Vizier, and a large body of Armenians, on Monday, marched, with this intention, towards the palace of the Porte.

The authorities in anticipation of trouble, had stationed a strong force of police about the palace and the other public buildings were also guarded. The arrival of the Armenians at the palace was the signal for several desperate encounters between them and the police, during which the Turks and a number of Armenians were killed or wounded. A conservative estimate of the affair places the killed at ten, with forty persons severely wounded. In addition, as already stated about 500 arrests were made. Many Armenians were severely beaten by the Turkish policeman after which they were securely bound and carted away to prison. One Armenian after having been terribly beaten with a bludgeon, was shot and killed by a policeman.

The riot was continued almost throughout the remainder of the day and so alarmed the government that the garrison was hastily ordered under arms and has been so ever since, night and day, the troops being rigorously confined to barracks.

The students took an active part in the rioting. A crowd of these young men, during a fight with a squad of police, killed two of the Turkish officers and wounded a number of others.

The arresting of the Armenians went on all day, Monday and yesterday, and was accompanied by more bloodshed, several Armenians, who resisted attempts made to take them into custody, being killed while fighting the police.

In addition, eight Armenians were killed within the precincts of the ministry of the police, where, besides, many persons were wounded.

The Turks were greatly enraged at the outbreak and threatened vengeance upon the Armenians. As a result, during the evening of Monday a body of Softas (Mohammedan students of theology), armed with ugly looking sticks, assembled in a public square, threatening to start out and massacre the Armenians; but the authorities hurried several detachments of police to the spot and the Mohammedan students were eventually dispersed.

The authorities are doing everything possible to belittle the affair; but there is no denying that it was a most serious disturbance, and that more trouble is anticipated.

The Turkish government, in its efforts to calm the apprehension experienced on all sides, has sent a quieting circular to the envoys of the different foreign countries here.

At the palace the utmost consternation is said to prevail and every precaution has been taken to suppress further outbreaks upon the part of the dissatisfied Armenians. Owing to the serious condition of affairs, a dinner which was to have been given to night at the palace, in honor of Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein has been countermanded and the French warship Petrel has postponed her departure.

The serious apprehension felt by the Turkish authorities and the precaution taken by them to keep the military force in the garrison constantly under arms on account of the fear aroused by the riot precipitated on Monday by the Armenians of the city are shown to be amply justified by the further outbreaks which occurred yesterday. Two Armenian porters were among those subjected to the wholesale arrest of Armenian subjects of the Sultan by Turkish authorities, and they showed resistance to the police, and were accordingly killed. It is only by personal investigation that those seeking news of the disturbance can secure any details, as the lips of all police and government official are closed, and no reliable information from official sources regarding the riot can be had.

The Armenian quarter of the city is today deserted and quiet as the grave. This is the quarter which usually presents the scene of greatest animation and life, the shops and great bazaars attracting throngs of chattering traders. The authorities have closed the shops and peremptorily forbid the gathering of groups in the streets of the quarter

and to insure the observance of this order, the streets are constantly patrolled by military.

The guards who are stationed at the Babi Humayan (the High Door of "Sublime Porte") of the Seraglio or Sultan-palace, were also staunchly reinforced yesterday in apprehension of an attempted attack upon the person of the sovereign. Yesterday the carriages which were conveying the ministers of the interior of Foreign Affairs and of the police to the council which was convened to consider measures of suppression of the disturbance were pierced with bullets as they passed through the streets, fired from arms in the hands of the insurgent citizens. The public officials in the carriages escaped injury from the flying bullets, so far as has been learned. Many passers by in the streets were not so fortunate and the latest accounts of the number killed and wounded place it at eighty.

The great church of the Patriarchate, situated in the Greek quarter, which was the scene of the first outbreak on Monday, is now surrounded by troops. The Korumkapou quarter is also in a state of siege. With regard to the death of Serivey Bey, one of the officers who was killed in Monday's riot at the Patriarchate, the following details are learned: It is alleged that he called the Armenian bearer of the petition which it was sought to present to the Grand Vizier, "Ghiaour." This is equal to saying "Infidel dog," and is the term of opprobrium used by the Turks towards those who do not follow the prophet Mahomet. The Armenian retorted to this and the quarrel increased in heat until the shooting began.

It is reported that a number of Armenians broke into the law courts of the city during the disorder and killed two judges. The murderers were recognized and were subsequently arrested.

An Armenian cashier employed in the Department of Customs of this city has been assassinated, and this crime, it is believed, was actuated by motives of political revenge.

### Much Terror Still Exists.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary Olney to day received the following cablegram from United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople:

"Monday several hundred Armenians marched on the Porte professedly to ask redress of grievances. The Patriarch tried to prevent it. A conflict occurred between Armenians and police. Probably about sixty Turks and Armenians are killed, among others a Turkish Major, and many wounded. Armenians carried pistols. Yesterday several more were killed. Last night eighty killed. Several hundred imprisoned. Porte had notice of the demonstration which they say was organized by leaders of Hunchangist revolutionists whom they have captured. Much terror exists. I think Porte will be able to resist fanaticism."

### MILLIKEN TO PLEAD GUILTY.

He Will Claim That He Wandered Aimlessly Into the House.

Special to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2. District Attorney Birney stated to a Star reporter this afternoon that Benjamin H. Milliken, the young man who was indicted last July for housebreaking in entering the residence of Judge Samuel F. P. Phillips, on the evening of the 4th of that month, with intent to assault a daughter of Judge Phillips, would appear in court to-morrow to plead to the indictment.

Milliken, it will be remembered, gave bail in Tennessee last August in the sum of \$5,000 to answer the indictment, and it is the intention of Mr. Birney to try the case at the earliest practicable day, probable some time this or next month. It is understood that Milliken will claim that he wandered aimlessly into the house.

The friends of Miss Phillips from the first have been very indignant, and her father will not permit any let up in the prosecution. It was due to her presence of mind, determination and quickness that Milliken failed of his purpose. No punishment could be too severe for the rascal and the North Carolina colony hope to see the punishment made to fit the crime.

### BEAUTIFUL HOME WEDDING.

Marriage of Mr. John L. Boyden and Miss Mary Davis.

Special to the News and Observer.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Oct. 2. Mr. John L. Boyden, of Salisbury, and Miss Mary Davis, of Statesville, were united in marriage to-day at 9:30 a. m., at Mt. Sterling, Miss Davis' beautiful home near Statesville. The attendants were Misses Bessie Henderson and Birdie Smith, of Salisbury; Mr. James Gaither, of Salisbury, and Albert K. Klingender, of Statesville. Quite a number of their intimate friends were present. Mr. Farrah Haughton was best man. Mr. Hayne Davis gave Miss Davis away. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Weston.

### Marriage Near Louisburg.

Special to the News and Observer.

LOUISBURG, N. C., Oct. 2. Married in Franklin county, N. C., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Dailey, Mr. K. P. Hill, of Louisburg, to Miss Bettie Burt. Mr. and Mrs. Hill took the Atlanta Special for a trip to the exposition.

ODessa, Oct. 2.—The Russian mail steamer Tsarowna has been wrecked near Cape Tarkhanut, on the coast of the Crimea. Her passengers and crew were saved, but it is believed that the steamship will prove a total loss.

### WITHIN THREE HOURS

THE LEGISLATURE FOREVER ENDS PRIZE-FIGHTING IN TEXAS.

### GOV. CULBERSON'S GREAT VICTORY

This Ends One of the Hottest and One of the Bitterest, as Well as Shortest, Political Fights Ever Brought Up in the Lone Star State on Any One Single Man--Prize Fighting Made a Felony Punishable by Imprisonment in the Penitentiary from 2 to 5 Years.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 2.—There will be no prize fight at Dallas, October 31, between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. This fact was settled this afternoon by the Texas Legislature in exactly three hours by the vote. The two committees, one in the Senate and the other in the House, gave an audience to the Dallas attorneys all the morning to ascertain their objections and protests to the passage of the law.

After hearing the gentlemen until noon, the two committees adjourned. This afternoon when the two houses met at 3 o'clock, both committees were ready to report and the Senate bill was very promptly considered. From the time the bill was placed before the Senate until it finally passed, was exactly fifty five minutes. During the time Senator Dean opposed the bill and Senator Lasker spoke in its favor. These were the only two gentlemen who spoke on the bill, the balance satisfying themselves by voting. The vote on the final passage of the bill was 27 ayes and 1 nay, Dean being the negative voter. The bill was immediately sent over to the House and at 4 o'clock that body began discussing it, substituting the Senate bill for the House bill. After several gentlemen had spoken on the bill and emergency feature pro and con, a final vote was reached at 6 o'clock precisely, and the bill passed the House by a vote of 110 to 5. Thus, within three hours, did the Texas Legislature forever put an end to prize fighting in Texas.

This time yesterday it would have been impossible to have passed a bill with an emergency clause. There were only ninety-two members present yesterday, and of that number fifteen were opposed to the emergency clause. It was necessary to have eighty-six votes to carry the emergency clause. The administration forces readily saw the minority would "do" them if the matter came to a vote; so they immediately wired all their friends to come here immediately and then set about to kill time until their forces could arrive. They had 83 only last night, but the absentees came flocking in on to-day's trains. Each additional arrival added to the administration forces, and when everything was arranged, the rush for the vote was made. The fight management were confused at the way the solons swarmed in this morning, and practically gave up the fight by 3 o'clock this afternoon. It was almost a certainty this morning that the Populists would be called over to the Dallas side of the question, but a cog was slipped, and on the vote this evening they voted with the administration forces, which cinched the matter.

Gov. Culberson's friends consider it a great victory for him, and lost no opportunity to congratulate his Excellency on the outcome of one of the hottest and, it might be safely termed, one of the bitterest, as well as shortest, political fights ever brought up in the Lone Star State on any one single man.

The bill that will prohibit prize fighting in Texas in the future, and passed to-day, reads as follows: "Section 1. Be enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas: "That any person who shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a bull or any other animal, for money or other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered or to see which an admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two or more than five years.

"Section 2. By the term 'pugilistic encounter,' as used in this act, is meant any voluntary fight or personal encounter by blows, by means of the fists or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two men for money or any championship, or for any other thing of value which is bet or wagered.

"Section 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

"Section 4. The fact that there is now no adequate penalty against prize fighting or pugilism, or against fights between man and beasts, creates an imperative public necessity and emergency requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three separate days, and that this law should be effective and in force from this passage, and it is hereby so enacted."

### Tobacco Injured in Granville.

Special to the News and Observer.

OXFORD, N. C., Oct. 2.

Tobacco was badly damaged by the frost of last night and night before especially in Northern Granville, where a considerable portion of the crop is outstanding.

### DANVILLE, Ind., Oct. 2.—

The jury in the case of Rev. Wm. E. Henshaw, on trial for the murder of his wife, rendered a verdict late this afternoon of guilty in the second degree.