

Judge Henry, in Kansas City, recently decided that a man must pay his wife's debts, even if he is suing her for divorce.

It cost \$1000 to take a carload of fruit from Sacramento, Cal., to London two years ago. The rate now has been reduced to \$700.

The universal postal union was virtually completed when it received the adhesion of Cape Colony, South Africa, the only large civilized community not yet included in it.

Germany is considering whether it would not be better for her to buy part of her cotton supply elsewhere than the United States.

Including stocks and bonds the railways of the United States are capitalized at \$60,000 per mile, while those of Great Britain are capitalized at \$220,000 per mile, or nearly 400 per cent. higher than in this country.

Gymnastics are a healthy and dangerous sport. At least it appears so from the latest annual report of a society of Swiss "turners." During the year, 324 of its 6299 members met with accidents while engaged in gymnastic exercises—being hurt seriously enough to draw a sick benefit from the society during an average time of 163 days.

The South in 1894 raised about fifty bushels of corn to every bale of cotton. The farmer who comes out even on his cotton at present prices is fortunate. The farmer who has a surplus of corn is ahead. The salvation of the South during 1894 was its great corn and hog product. It is useless, in the judgment of the Atlanta Journal, to say more.

The Kentucky Board of Railroad Commissioners has placed the valuation of the railroads in the State at \$52,357,910, while that submitted by the railroad officials is \$32,075,319. In 1893 the assessment was \$55,263,265, the assessment for 1894 having been reduced \$2,941,755, or a trifle over five per cent., because of the loss of revenue suffered by the railways.

Superintendent Gilbert, of the St. Paul Public Schools, tells the "Sunbeam" of the New York Sun a story to illustrate the practical results of moral and humane training, especially in schools. Thankgiving has been made a subject of discussion in the schools for some years past, with the result that the children took voluntarily to contributing great wagon loads of food and other creature comforts to the poor on that festival. One text book of the school is a somewhat famous little volume teaching the lesson of kindness to brutes, and the effect of its teachings came out one Thanksgiving Day, when the boys, finding the horse was to draw a load of their gifts without a blanket, stripped off their coats to cover the animal while they loaded the wagon.

The famous codfish which hangs from the base of the dome in the Massachusetts Statehouse, and inside the old room in which the Representatives used to meet, will be absent from the chamber in the new extension which they are soon to occupy. Just why this emblem, which has always attracted the notice of visitors and sometimes moved them to ridicule, should be ignored in the transfer of movables from one room to the other is not explained, and it is even said that the codfish is doomed to figure in a museum, presumably historical. The following account of its origin is given: "In 1866 Charles W. Palfrey, editor of the Salem Register, and a member of the House for several years, undertook to gather all the facts that could be learned about the placing of the figure in the chamber. After extensive researches, he found much concerning the fish, which, luckily, had been preserved. On Wednesday, March 17, 1784, John Rowe, a member from Boston, moved permission to hang the codfish in the house as a memorial to the importance of the codfishery to the welfare of the State. The motion prevailed, and shortly after the emblem was placed in position, and there it has remained undisturbed through all the vicissitudes of the years which have intervened. Once it was repainted, but it has never been taken down from the iron rod by which it is held in position. Mr. Rowe, who presented the figure to the Commonwealth, was a well-known citizen of Boston and a conspicuous patriot, being associated with Samuel Adams, James Otis, John Hancock, and other leaders of the period. He was interested in commerce and an extensive property owner along the water-front, Rowe's Wharf and contiguous territory being among his possessions. He died on February 17, 1787."

THE LEGISLATURE.

DOINGS OF OUR LAW MAKERS AT RALEIGH.

Assemblemen Working Hard to Make This 60 Day Session a Memorable One.

TUESDAY.

SENATE.—A petition was received from citizens of Davidson county asking for the repeal of the merchants' purchase tax; bills were introduced by Mr. Westmoreland, for the authorization of the public printing by contract; Mr. Hoover, to amend sec. 101 of the Code, for the protection of females; Mr. Hamrick, to exempt cotton and iron mills from taxation if built by foreign corporations; Mr. Dula, to reduce the salaries of State officers. A recess was held until 12 o'clock, when the Senate re-assembled and proceeded to ballot for two United States Senators. Mr. Meawhorne nominated Marion Butler and Mr. Obell nominated Hon. T. W. Mason. The vote stood: Butler 43, Mason 4—Butler getting the solid vote of the Republicans and Populists.

For the short term Mr. Fortson nominated Jeter C. Pritchard; Mr. Meawhorne nominated Lee S. Overman. The vote was taken and Pritchard received 43, Overman 4. House.—There was some discussion of a bill to incorporate the Wampum Cotton Mills at Wilmington, this being on the question if license fees for such corporations should be \$50. It was stated that a bill was on the calendar to reduce such fees to \$25. A bill to fix the fees of solicitors in case of appointment of receivers of infants, was taken up. It makes the fee \$10 where the estate is over \$500; and \$5 if less than \$500. Mr. Westmore spoke in support of the bill. It passed. At noon the House voted for Senators, taking up first the short term, as the person elected for that term will be inducted into office first. The vote was Pritchard 66, Overman 41. The vote for the long term was Butler 66, Mason 41.

William H. Worth was sworn in as State Treasurer. He was escorted to the clerk's desk by Mr. Hileman, and the oath was administered by Associate Justice Clark.

WEDNESDAY.

SENATE.—A petition was presented from the ladies of Taylorsville, against the sale of liquor. Bills were introduced: To protect the people of the State against the sale of spurious kerosene oil and coal oil, to prevent preferences by insolvent corporations; to validate deeds executed by corporations; also to prevent prize fighting in North Carolina. A letter was read inviting the members of the Senate to the fish and oyster fair at Newbern; also a letter from Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the woman suffragist, requesting the President to ask the Senate that she be allowed to address it. On motion of Mr. Cook her request was complied with and she was offered the Senate chamber for that purpose. Bills to make the 30th of May a legal holiday; in relation to diamond back terrapin; to amend the charter of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., to construct a bridge over Tuckasee river; all passed 2d and 3d readings.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to restore 6 per cent. as the legal rate of interest. The debate lasted until 3 o'clock. It makes 6 per cent. the rate of interest, and passed by a vote of 45 to 2 (Abell and Sigmon voting against it). The following is Mr. Cook's substitute: "That the legal rate of interest shall be 6 per cent. for such time as interest may accrue, and no more; that violation of this rate shall involve a forfeiture of the entire interest, and that the party or corporation by whom a greater rate of interest has been paid may recover back twice the amount of interest paid in an action for debt. Such action must be begun within two years after the payment of the indebtedness. That in action to recover on such note the party against whom the action is brought may plead as a counter-claim the penalty above provided, viz. twice the amount of interest paid, and also the forfeiture of entire interest."

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced, Mr. Check, to change the method of drawing juries, so that the sheriff and clerk of court shall from the tax list each September select the names for jurors; Mr. French, to provide for the collection and display of this State's resources at the Atlanta Exposition; Mr. McLean, to establish a new county out of part of Robeson; Mr. Ewart, to reduce the pay of clerks and doorkeepers of the Legislature from \$5 to \$4 a day.

THURSDAY.

SENATE.—Swain county sent in a petition for a larger property exemption. Mr. Hoover introduced a bill to prevent any but chartered insurance companies from doing business in this State; Mr. Dolby to incorporate the Bank of Granville; Mr. Fortson, for the improvement of the public roads of the State; Mr. Hamrick, resolution asking information from the president of the University of North Carolina; Mr. Starbuck, to incorporate the town of Guilford College. Bills to construct a bridge over the Tuckasee river in Jackson county, and one to incorporate the Bank of Edenport, passed 2d and 3d readings.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Campbell, to restore Mitchell county to the ninth congressional district; by Mr. Ray, to provide for the just distribution of the school fund by the State Board of Education among the various counties on the basis of school population; by Mr. Turner, of Polk, to incorporate Columbus, Polk county; by Mr. Taylor, to allow Fayetteville to operate a system of electric light and motive power; by Mr. Robinson, to incorporate Steele's Mills, Robeson county; by Mr. Vickers, to incorporate East Durham; by Mr. McCall to amend the road law of 1885. The bill to amend the charter of Mt. Airy and establish graded schools there passed its third reading, 91 to 0. A bill for the protection of drinking water from pollution (enlarging the provisions of a former act) was taken up and passed.

A resolution in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people was promptly tabled. MONDAY. SENATE.—The principal bills introduced were by Mr. McCaskey, to authorize a sub-committee of the Senate

FRIDAY.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented as follows: By Mr. Long, from citizens of Columbus county, in regard to dividing line between that county and Brunswick; Mr. Meawhorne, from citizens of Johnston county, not to extend stock law to that county; Mr. Adams, from J. M. Worth and others, asking that a law be enacted to raise a fund for a reform school; Mr. Wicker, from citizens of Chatham, asking prohibition of sale of liquor.

The following bills and resolutions were then introduced, read the first time and referred to committee: Mr. Starbuck to allow the farmers of the State to ship partridges and other game; also bill for the relief of John W. Cook, late sheriff of Guilford county; Mr. Stevens, to amend an act incorporating the Atlantic, Yancey & Reidsville Railroad; Mr. Carver, to regulate the hours of labor in cotton mill; Mr. Dula, for the relief of the sheriffs and tax collectors of the State.

J. A. Green, Democrat, of Halifax, Senator from the 4th district, was sworn in. Bill to build a bridge over the Tuckasee river passed third reading; also bill to work convicts in Bertie county on convict farms. Bill to amend Art. 14 of the constitution, to prohibit trusts, was withdrawn by Mr. McCaskey. To give dentists further time in which to register, passed second and third readings. To regulate the forwarding of freight by railroads. Mr. White, of Alamance, opposed the bill and said the railroads were a great benefit to the people. This bill makes railroads liable for twice the value of the goods. Mr. Cook amended by making it \$10 per day. Amendment adopted. Bill passed third reading, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following are the chairmen of the new committees: Banks and currency, Bryan; printing, Beam; fish interests, Pool; county government and justices of the peace, Ewart; State library, Phillips; public buildings, Harris; of Gaston; colonial records, Pool; election of trustees of University, Dolby.

Petitions from the people of Robeson against the creation of a new county out of a part of Robeson, were presented by Mr. Carlyle. An unfavorable report was made on the bill changing the manner of drawing jurors by taking that power away from the county commissioners. A favorable report was made on the bill to add the public schools by local assessments.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Henderson, to compel fire insurance companies to pay the full value of the face of the policy; by Mr. Turner, of Mitchell, to provide for the election of the chief of the bureau of labor statistics by the Legislature on joint ballot; by Mr. Burnham, to repeal the charter of West Asheville; by Mr. White, of Bladen, to plant shade trees in public school grounds; by Mr. Monroe, to afford better fire protection and to furnish the female department of the insane asylum at Raleigh; by Mr. Winburn, to amend the charter of Murrefreesboro; by Mr. Croom, to repeal the act in regard to fishing in Northeast river; by Mr. McLean, to enact a law for the sale of liquor in North Carolina on the plan of that in force in Mississippi; by Mr. Lusk, to regulate the hours of labor for women, children and others in factories, making nine hours a day's work; also for the relief of Sheriff Reynolds, of Buncombe; also for the maintenance of the Lindley Training School in Buncombe.

Mr. French, chairman of the committee on rules, made a report and read the new rules which are printed. The Speaker is allowed to designate a Speaker pro tem. for two days instead of one day. Smoking in the hall is prohibited. The meeting hour is 10 a. m. All members within the House are to vote unless excused and not over two minutes is allowed in explanation of a vote. Another rule is that a "majority of all the members elected" may suspend a rule (heretofore a two-thirds majority has been required). Yet another rule allows no member to speak more than twice on the same question, nor over 20 minutes for the first speech and 10 for the second.

SATURDAY.

SENATE.—Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows: By Mr. Hoover, to admit the Farmers' Alliance to the same privileges as other benevolent societies as regards insurance; Mr. Westmoreland to incorporate the Charlotte and Mecklenburg Railroad Company; Mr. Moody, to regulate the employment of labor; Mr. Adams, to prohibit the sale of spurious liquor near Poplar Springs church; Mr. Dowd, to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Emanuel church, Mecklenburg county. The following bills were disposed of: To amend the act incorporating the Bank of Louisiana; passed third reading. To regulate the time of holding the Superior Court of Cumberland county; passed third reading. To allow an increase of taxation for the maintenance of the public graded school at Charlotte; passed second reading. To provide for instruction in vocal music in the public schools of the State; tabled. To have one woman on the board of school committeemen; tabled.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Campbell, to restore Mitchell county to the ninth congressional district; by Mr. Ray, to provide for the just distribution of the school fund by the State Board of Education among the various counties on the basis of school population; by Mr. Turner, of Polk, to incorporate Columbus, Polk county; by Mr. Taylor, to allow Fayetteville to operate a system of electric light and motive power; by Mr. Robinson, to incorporate Steele's Mills, Robeson county; by Mr. Vickers, to incorporate East Durham; by Mr. McCall to amend the road law of 1885. The bill to amend the charter of Mt. Airy and establish graded schools there passed its third reading, 91 to 0. A bill for the protection of drinking water from pollution (enlarging the provisions of a former act) was taken up and passed.

MONDAY. SENATE.—The principal bills introduced were by Mr. McCaskey, to authorize a sub-committee of the Senate

to investigate the management of the Morganton Hospital for the insane; by Mr. Candler, to abolish the Inferior Court of Swain county; by Mr. Lindsay, to prevent the competition of public schools with high schools; by Mr. Farthing, to amend the acts of 1893 regarding fishing in Catawba river; by Mr. Fortson, to enable magistrates at Henrietta Mills to deal out exact justice; by Mr. Bellamy, to amend the law in regard to the assessment of taxes; by Mr. Moody, to abolish the sale of cigarettes in the State.

The bill passed to raise the national flag on the capitol as did also the bill in regard to the Charlotte graded school, and the bill to make certain script, checks and due bills negotiable and payable in cash. This is to prevent cotton mills and other corporations from issuing such checks and compelling the holders to trade it out.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Ray to extend the time within which work may begin on the Harrison, Franklin & South Atlantic Railroad; by Mr. McClammy to allow the Wilmington & Southern Railroad issue bonds.

Bills passed final reading allowing the people of Mitchell county to vote on the question of local assessments in aid of schools; to incorporate South Baltimore, Buncombe county; to amend the charter of the Piedmont Bank at Greensboro so as to increase the stockholders.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.—Lucien Baker has received the Republican caucus nomination for U. S. Senator, which is equivalent to an election.

Senator J. N. Dolph has been re-elected by the Oregon legislature.

Senator Geo. C. Perkins has been re-elected by the California legislature.

The Texas Legislature elected Horace Chilton, Democrat, to succeed Richard Coke as United States Senator.

Marion Butler, Populist, was elected by the North Carolina Legislature to succeed Matt W. Ransom, Democrat, as United States Senator. Jeter C. Pritchard, Republican, was elected for the short term to succeed Thos. J. Jarvis, Democrat, who was appointed by Governor Carr to fill out Senator Vance's term.

The New Jersey Legislature elected Wm. J. Sewall, Republican, to the United States Senate.

Senator Pettigrew, Republican, has been re-elected from South Dakota.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Francis E. Warren and Clarence D. Clark, Republican, were the choice of the Legislature for United States Senators. Warren will serve the long term.

The New Jersey Legislature elected Wm. J. Sewall, Republican, to the United States Senate.

Senator Pettigrew, Republican, has been re-elected from South Dakota.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Francis E. Warren and Clarence D. Clark, Republican, were the choice of the Legislature for United States Senators. Warren will serve the long term.

St. Paul, Minn.—Gov. Knute Nelson was elected U. S. Senator over Washburn, present incumbent.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom has been declared his own successor by the Illinois legislature.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Legislature elected Hon. Isham G. Harris, Democrat, to succeed himself in the United States Senate. The vote stood: Harris, 79, Sanford, Republican, 39; Mills, Populist, 9.

Ex-Sec. of War Elkins, was elected U. S. Senator by the Va. Legislature to succeed Senator Camden, Democrat.

SAM SMALL'S PAPER SUED.

Rev. John E. Massey the Complainant and Libel the Charge.

NORFOLK, VA.—Suit was entered in the Circuit Court of the city of Norfolk by Hon. John E. Massey, Superintendent of Education of Virginia, against the Norfolk Pilot, a Prohibition newspaper, Sam W. Small, its editor, and the directors of the company, and R. E. Byrd, a lawyer of Winchester, Va., for libel. The sum is \$50,000. The suit is the result of the charge made by the Pilot that Mr. Massey was bribed by the American Book Company to secure that company's contracts with the State of Virginia for furnishing books to the public school children. Leading counsel for Mr. Massey are Alfred P. Thom and Judge John Neely, of Norfolk. The notice of suit was filed Wednesday afternoon and the process made returnable to the first term in February.

The charges made by the Pilot affect Governor O'Ferral and the Hon. R. Taylor Scott, Attorney General of the State, who are, with Mr. Massey the board of education which gives out the contract. The trial of the case, which promises to be a celebrated one, will be watched by the people of Virginia and of the entire country with great interest.

Durham's Mayor Drops Dead.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A sudden and very sad death occurred at the Southern depot Saturday morning. Mayor I. N. Link, of Durham, while waiting in a carriage for the south-bound train, suddenly expired without a word.

Capt. Link was for a number of years head keeper for the Duke Cigarette Co. of New York. He broke down at this and was never afterward able to resume the work. He has been mayor of Durham for two years and was very popular. He had been married twice, and the second time only about two weeks ago.

Mr. Carr Will Have to Pay Income Tax.

The report of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Co., of Durham, N. C., for 1894 shows that the business of the company was next to the largest in volume and the largest in the way of profits since the organization of this company. The report shows a very gratifying condition of affairs, and the directors very naturally accord to John S. Carr much of the credit for this prosperity. It is said that the salary of \$10,000 which Mr. Carr is paid is the largest salary paid in North Carolina.

A Teacher Found Not Guilty.

CONCORD, N. C.—Several weeks ago charges were preferred against Mrs. Lucy P. Cole, a teacher of the sixth grade in the graded school, by Dr. L. M. Archey, for conduct unbecoming a lady and a teacher, and manifestations of temper and ill treatment of children. After thorough investigation the school board found that the charges were not sustained by any evidence that could be gained from the witnesses.

SPECIAL MESSAGE. PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

THE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CONGRESS.

And Makes Suggestions for the Speedy Relief of the Present Financial Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On Monday the President sent to Congress a special message on the financial situation. In his introductory remarks he says Congress did not approve of his plan of currency legislation as proposed in a previous message, and the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that he deems it his duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people.

The President lays down the proposition that we are suffering the results of a false financial policy, and that the real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations.

An adequate gold reserve is, in all circumstances, absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit, and to the maintenance of our high national character. Our gold reserve has reached such a state of diminution as to require its speedy re-inforcement.

There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the Treasury a comfortable surplus of more than \$63,000,000, but it is not in gold and therefore does not meet our difficulty.

Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver or bi-metallicism, the proper solution of the question now pressing upon us requires a recognition of gold as well as silver and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of national credit, a necessity of an honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold, and a badge of solvency.

While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with the financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely abolished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed.

I therefore ask Congress to give the subject immediate attention. In my opinion the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve.

I suggest that they be issued in denominations of twenty and fifty dollars and their multiples and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum. I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their date. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations and long bonds are most salable.

As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the Treasury, our duties on imports should all be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the government to be paid in any other form of money.

I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement on a sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme provided for the increase of the circulating medium, through the agency of national or State banks, since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme.

In conclusion, I desire frankly to confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances, and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of much anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief, an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which situation or check for improving the our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

WHAT HILL SAYS OF THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hill, when asked his views upon the President's message, said: "The message states the situation very accurately. Permanent as well as temporary relief should be granted at once. I trust that there is good sense and patriotism enough in the present Congress not to refuse consideration of this subject. The business interests of the country desire and demand action, and the Democratic party cannot afford to antagonize that sentiment."

To Raise Broom-Corn.

The Farmers' Alliance of Lompasa county, Tex., has agreed to plant a large acreage in broom-corn this year and to organize a company to manufacture it. The plan suggested by A. F. Baker, of Lompasa, secretary, is for each member to plant a portion of his farm in broom-corn, and to sell the product to the factory and take pay in stock for the entire product. Five hundred farmers, Mr. Baker says, will be interested in the project, and each will contribute a small sum in cash to purchase machinery.

A Howling Gale and Four Feet of Snow in Ontario.

TORONTO, ONT.—A howling gale, the worst of the season, with snow, struck this province from the northeast Saturday night. Reports from all parts of the province show that trains everywhere are behind time, some of them as much as nine hours. At some points snow is reported to have fallen to a depth of four feet. The storm has ceased and the weather is becoming colder.

Pittsburg to Build a Large Mill South.

LAGRANGE, GA.—A Pittsburg syndicate has decided to build a large cotton mill here. A land company and a brick manufacturing company, which are to be adjuncts of the cotton mill, were organized here this week.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

A Board of Trade has been organized at Pulaski, Va., with Geo. M. Holstein, president.

The Bank of Seneca, S. C., has been incorporated by M. W. Coleman, H. J. Gignillat and G. W. Gignillat. The capital stock is \$25,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$50,000.

The Southland Colony of Fruit Growers, Tallapoosa, Ga., has declared its sixth monthly dividend of 5 per cent.

The Cannery Association of Mecklenburg county, N. C., has made arrangements for the location of a tin-can factory at Charlotte.

A fire occurred at Abbottsburg, N. C., Wednesday, destroying the postoffice, a store and dwelling.

Subscriptions of stock for the \$50,000 extension of the Raleigh (N. C.) Cotton Mills is being rapidly made.

It is said that there is a movement on foot to erect another cotton mill at Elkin, N. C., this year. Nearly enough capital has already been subscribed.

The Batesburg (S. C.) Cotton Mill has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and will at once put in the machinery for its plant.

That valuable mineral, monazite, has been discovered in York county, South Carolina, and the farmers are commencing to dig it.

South Carolinians are beginning to see a time in the near future when they will have to import cotton from other States, as they will manufacture more than that State can grow. May the day soon dawn!

The sheds and compress of the Tennessee River Compress Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., were burned Wednesday, together with 1,200 bales of cotton. The fire was caused by a spark from a passing engine falling on a bale of cotton. Loss, \$40,000 to \$50,000, insurance about \$25,000.

A company has been formed at Westminster, Oconee county, S. C., for starting a factory for the manufacture of shuttles and bobbins used in cotton mills, and its establishment is assured. The best of timber for the manufacture of these articles abounds there.

The movement for a new cotton mill at Shelby, N. C., is a strong one, with Hon. T. D. Lattimore and E. Y. Webb at the head. They will make an effort to erect a \$200,000 mill on the installment plan, and have quite a sum already raised.

The Camden (S. C.) Cotton Mills will probably be soon filled with machinery and put into operation. The building has long been erected, being of brick, three stories high, and 1011 x 250 feet in dimensions. An effort is being made now to sell \$100,000 more stock to equip and start the mill, and it promises to be successful.

The erection of the newly chartered Walhalla (S. C.) Cotton Mill will shortly begin. The capital stock is \$75,000, over \$60,000 of which has been subscribed. D. P. Robinson secretary and John D. Verner, banker, president, both of Walhalla.

An extensive fire is reported from Warrenton, N. C. A great part of the business quarter of that town has been entirely consumed. Among the stores burned are those of T. M. Casserty, W. J. Powell, T. J. Ellery and J. H. Miles.

The Arkansas legislature contemplated making an appropriation for the drought sufferers of Nebraska, and Governor Clark telegraphed Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska, asking if it would be accepted. The offer was declined.

There is a rumor to the effect that an electric railroad is in project to run from Donnanah, a station on the North-western North Carolina railroad by East Bend, Yadkinville, Eagle Mills and to Statesville. It is intended to make the Yadkin and smaller water courses along the route furnish the power.

Two masked men plundered an express car on a Cotton Belt train near McNeil, Ark., and are supposed to have secured about \$25,000.

Senator M. C. Butler and his friend Senator Dan Cameron are arrayed in South Carolina gray jeans.

Senator Butler will endeavor to have the substance of his Charleston light station warehouse bill, already introduced incorporated into the sundry civil appropriation measure.

A new industry at Greenville, S. C., is a broom factory, which, it is said, is doing an excellent business. The company proposes to buy all the broom-corn in its section of the State, and it is expected that the demand will start up the industry of growing broom-corn, and farmers will have a new "cash crop." Charlotte, N. C., also has a broom factory.

Nebraska is experiencing the worst blizzard in years. There is certain to be great suffering in the Western drought-stricken counties, and it will be amazing if many lives are not lost. The loss of cattle and stock is sure to be great. A telegram from Kansas says a severe snow storm is sweeping over the northern part of the State. One from Iowa says: The snow storm which came from the west united with the one from the Gulf in southeastern Iowa and continues over the State. Snow lies from eight to fifteen inches deep. The wind increased in velocity and the mercury sank to zero. Chicago is suffering also.

The strike of the ingrain carpet weavers employed by C. H. Meehan & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., has virtually ruined the mill, which employs about 300 people. The employees are confident of winning the fight. They say the firm has many orders on hand which it must fill or lose the trade.

In the United States Circuit Court at Abingdon, Judge Paul granted the application of Richard Dale, of Philadelphia, and others, for a receiver for the Ronoke (Va.) Iron Co. D. W. Flicker, general superintendent of the eastern division of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, was appointed. Suits and supply liens were recently filed against the company for \$125,000.

A building and loan association is being organized at Yorkville, S. C.

A commission was issued at Columbia, S. C., this week to the "F. W. Poe Mfg. Co." of Greenville, S. C. The corporations named are F. Hammond, F. W. Poe, C. H. Schwinn, N. C. Poe, Wm. Wilkins, H. C. Markley, L. W. Parker, W. E. Denton, W. C. Cleveland and T. Q. Donaldson. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$250,000. This is one of the new series of mills that is to be put up in Greenville.

It is generally understood that the Atlantic Coast Line will purchase the Charleston, Sumter & Northern when the latter road is offered for sale on February 15. It extends from Greenville, S. C., to Gibson, N. C., 113 miles, with branches aggregating sixteen miles more. Chas. E. Knaball of New York, is its president. The road is a feeder to the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta branch of the Coast Line.

The Southern \$3 Pants Co., of Charleston, S. C., was burned out Monday night.

George L. Buist, of Charleston, S. C., has been elected captain of the Yale Gymnastic Team which will meet Princeton at the Yale Gymnasium on February 27th. Captain Buist has begun drilling his team for the event. He was the college gymnast of Yale last year.

The town council of Rock Hill, S. C., has granted a petition of Rock Hill citizens for an ordinance exempting from city taxes for a period of ten years all manufacturing enterprises having a capital of not less than \$100,000, and that may be established there within three years from this time. Rock Hill people are anxious to have more factories. A new local company is now being formed to establish one. The committee were appointed on a subscription consisting of Dr. A. Crawford, W. J. Reddy, J. M. Cherry, J. B. Johnson, R. T. Fossil, the other to select the site, the last consisting of J. B. Johnson and R. T. Fossil. It was also decided that the minimum capital should be \$100,000.

DR. SIMPSON POPE'S PETITION.

It Charges Fraud, Claims That He Was Elected, and Asks the Senate to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Butler laid before the Senate the petition of Dr. Simpson Pope, late candidate for Governor of South Carolina on the Democratic ticket. The petition is in the handwriting of Mr. Pope, is addressed to the Senate and makes some very plain statements relative to the conduct of the election. It says: "The undersigned respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the State of South Carolina and at the election held in that State on November 6th, 1894, he was a candidate for the office of Governor, and was, he believes, defrauded at said election to such an extent as to deprive him of said office; that members of the General Assembly were elected who have recently elected B. R. Tillman a United States Senator; that thousands of voters were prevented from casting their ballots at said