

ARP ON VACCINATION

Did Down in Florida Where There Is Scare.

SAYS MANY ARMS WERE BARE.

Arp Then Talks About How Physicians Have Become Famous for Their Discoveries.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 12.—Jacksonville has got the smallpox scare. It is not a panic, for there has been no deaths, but there are about forty cases and the board of health have got them out of town and have ordered universal vaccination. A child can't go to school without a sore arm and a certificate from the doctor. My son is a doctor here and it interests me to note the flocks of children who come and go and to listen to their talk. Mothers or sisters come with them to keep their courage up. Some are timid and some are brave. Young men come at night and take their turns, and the city will soon be immune. What a wonderful discovery it was—only a hundred years ago Dr Jenner dared to proclaim it to the world and it took twenty-five years to make the world believe it. Now every child that bares its arm to receive the virus is a living monument to the sagacity of that great and good man. It is pathetic to read how he was hounded and persecuted by the envious and malignant of the medical profession. How patiently he waited for time and truth to prove his theory, and lived to see it confirmed, and when he died a beautiful monument was erected in Trafalgar square to honor his name and perpetuate his fame and memory. Our own Dr. Crawford Long is entitled to a similar memorial, not only by the state, but by the nation, for although he did not protect mankind from a pestilence, he did give them immunity from pain under the surgeon's knife. I remember well when the patient had to clench his teeth and strong men had to hold him while the doctor cut and saved his limb in two.

I remember when it was my part to hold the foot and leg that was being severed from a poor sufferer, and when at last the saw had cut through the bone and the weight of the limb came down upon me I fainted and fell down upon the floor with the bleeding leg. But Evans never groaned. He lived to make me another pair of boots. I remember when at college in 1846, I had a jaw tooth extracted, and took what was then called Merton's Lethaen, and didn't know when it was pulled. It took me some time to get over it and as I was reeling back to college I met Professor McCoy, and in a hilarious manner slapped him on the shoulder and said: "Hello, old Mack" and he thought I was drunk and had me before the faculty. My roommate Derrell Cody, was with me and tried to explain, but the professor would not hear him and we had fun next morning when the truth came out. The professor apologized to me and not long after invited me to supper. Poor Bill Williams was there—good, loving Bill Williams. He was my classmate and I loved him and I mourned for him when he died. He had charge of the blind asylum, at Macon for many years. Every now and then the boys drop out. Just drop out and the procession moves on. I read of every one and feel sad but that is all I can do. A friend in Atlanta asked me the other day, "why didn't you write something about Eugene Harris, your college mate and one of the truest, kindest and best men that ever lived." "Of course," I said, "but what could I write." He was a friend in need, a friend indeed—an aristocrat by birth, a gentleman in heart and manners. Lost everything by the war except the gentleman that was born in him. He died poor and was buried by his friends, but he was a big-hearted gentleman to the very last. How kind he was to my wife and little children during the war, when they were fleeing from the foul invader, and I was far away. That's all. He was not a great man in any sense, but he had a great big heart and would have died for a friend. That's all! If I can't find him in heaven, I shall be disappointed. My wife says he was the best friend she ever had when she was in the greatest distress.

Easter is about over and will soon be forgotten. I brought down some Easter eggs for a little grandson. His cousin dyed them for him and he was very curious to know more about them, and said to his mother, "Mother, who is this Easter man and where does he live?" "He lives up in heaven," she said, "and his name is Jesus." "Is he selling eggs up there?" he asked. How these little chaps do perplex us with their questions. Little Mary Lou has the whooping cough and didn't want to take her medicine. "If you don't take it," said her mother, "you may die." "Well, mamma, if I die I will go to heaven, where God is, and he will give me a pony." I wish the grown up people were as trusting and innocent as the children. "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven" is one of the sweetest verses in the scriptures. The preachers may quarrel about the confession of faith and infant salvation, but the mothers don't want any better faith than is in that verse, and that one other where David said of his child: "He cannot come to me but I shall go to him." There is another remark that I will make about mothers. Not one believes that her dead son is lost, no matter how wicked he was. The mother expects to meet him in heaven and if he is not there how can she be happy? God knoweth. We do not. All that a poor mortal can do is to trust Him and do good.—Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The Election System as Created by the Last Legislature.

The new election law provides for the appointment by the Governor of a State Board of Elections, five in number, to hold office two years, beginning June 1, 1901, not more than three of the members to be of the same party. There shall be in every county a county board of elections to consist of three persons, appointed by the State board of elections, holding office two years, not more than two members to belong to the same party. The State chairman of each party shall have the right to recommend persons for appointment on the county boards, and the State board shall appoint the county boards from the names recommended; provided they be recommended on or before the first Monday in August of the year when appointments are to be made.

The State board of elections shall meet in Raleigh on the first Monday in July, 1901, for organization. The members shall receive as compensation \$4 per day for time actually engaged, together with actual traveling expenses, etc.

The county board of elections in each county shall appoint registrars and judges of election. The State board shall have power to remove any member of a county board for incompetency, failure of duty, or any other satisfactory cause. The county board shall have power to remove any registrar or judge of election for satisfactory cause.

The county board shall meet not later than the first Monday in September, 1902, and biennially thereafter, and at any other times as the chairman or any two members may direct, to divide the counties into election precincts and fix the polling places. They may adopt the present election precincts or may establish new ones. There shall be at least one polling place in each township, conveniently located for the majority of the voters.

Before the next general election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1902, there shall be an entirely new registration of all persons entitled to register in every voting precinct of the State, and only such persons as are registered shall be entitled to vote. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language, provided, that no person who was on or before January 1st, 1867, entitled to vote in any State, and no lineal descendant of such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification aforesaid.

In all cases, the applicant for registration shall be sworn and shall answer all questions material to his identity and qualification. The registrar, if in doubt, may require other evidence as to qualification of applicant. No person shall be entitled to vote unless he shall have paid his poll tax for the previous year, except in case of those exempt from poll tax. Removal from one election district to another in the same county shall not deprive any person of the right to vote in the district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. The residence of a married man shall be where his family reside, and that of a single man where he sleeps.

The county board of elections shall select, on or before the first Monday in September, 1902, and biennially thereafter, one registrar for each township or precinct. The registrar shall, between 9 a. m. and sunset for 20 days preceding the day for closing the registration books, keep the books open. On the second Saturday before each election, the books are to be closed. On the Saturday preceding the election, the registration books shall be, from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m., open for the inspection of the electors, any of whom may object to the name of any person on the books, in which case the registrar shall appoint a time when he, together with the judges, shall hear and decide the objection, giving due notice to the voter objected to. But no elector shall be prohibited from challenging the name of any person registered at any time other than that above specified.

The county board shall appoint two judges of election at each place of holding elections. No person holding office under the United States or the State of North Carolina, except justices of the peace, shall be eligible.

No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, except in case a person shall prove that he has become qualified after the time for registration.

The polls shall be open on the day of election from sun rise to sun set. In case of challenge, the registrar and judges shall examine the challenged person, and administer the prescribed oath; but, even if he takes the oath, the registrar and judges may nevertheless refuse to permit him to vote. They are authorized to administer necessary oaths to witnesses brought before them.

A space of not more than fifty feet in every direction from the polls shall be kept clear of all persons except the judges, registrar and election balliffs, and after the elector has entered no one except registrar or judges shall be permitted to communicate with him. In case of challenge, one challenger for each party shall be entitled to enter the space during the hearing of the challenge.

The ballot will be deposited by the voter or by one of the judges or the registrar.

The registrar and judges may appoint one or more balliffs for each precinct to keep the peace, protect the voting place and enable all persons to vote when others are not voting.

There shall be ballot boxes for each class of officers to be voted for, and each one shall be labelled in plain Roman letters. Any ballot found in the wrong box shall not be counted unless the registrar and judges shall be satisfied that it was placed there by mistake.

The registrar and judges shall ap-

point one of their number to attend the meeting of the Board of county Canvassers and the members of the several precinct boards of election so appointed shall constitute the Board of County Canvassers.

The County Board of Canvassers shall meet on the second day after every election, at the court house, except in the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare, where the meeting shall take place on the seventh day after the election. The Board shall then, in the presence of such electors as choose to attend, open and judicially determine the returns, having power to send for papers and persons for examination.

Any person who shall fraudulently vote more than once, or shall illegally vote, shall be guilty of an infamous crime, and imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and any registrar, or clerk or copyist making any fraudulent entry shall be liable to the same penalty. It shall be a misdemeanor to break up any election, deprive the officers of the ballot-boxes, disturb the registrar or judges in their duties or the State Board of Canvassers, behave in a disorderly manner in the presence of said officers, while discharging their duties, treat with either meat or drink with intent to influence an election, injure, threaten or attempt to intimidate any voter because of the vote he may or may not have cast, bribe any elector or bet upon any election.

The registrar shall receive three cents for each name registered in the new registration herein ordered, and thereafter in the revision of the registration book he shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book. Each chairman of the county board of elections shall be allowed one dollar per day for time actually employed, and five cents per mile for distance traveled, for making the returns for Senators. Each sheriff shall receive thirty cents for each notice he is required to serve under this act. The Board of State Canvassers may employ two clerks, at four dollars each per day, during the session of the board. The members of the county boards of elections shall each be allowed one dollar per day for each day actually employed. The compensation of the registrars and judges shall not exceed one dollar each for holding the elections. The election balliffs shall be entitled to one dollar per day each. The registrars shall receive in addition one dollar per day for each Saturday during the period of registration.

The governor and four members of the State Board of Elections shall constitute the Board of State Canvassers; but no member thereof shall take part in canvassing the votes for any office for which he himself is a candidate. This board shall open the abstracts transmitted to the Secretary of State, examine the returns from all the counties and conduct a public canvass in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Any person registering in more than one election precinct, or in one in which he is not entitled to vote, or who shall falsely personate any registered voter, shall be guilty of an infamous crime, and punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisoned at hard labor for a term not exceeding two years or both.

Any person who shall give away intoxicating liquors, except upon prescription of a practicing physician within five miles of the polling place, and within twelve hours next preceding or succeeding any public election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

The persons elected as electors of the President of the United States, shall assemble on the second Monday of January next after their election, at the capital in Raleigh and give their votes on behalf of the State for President and Vice President. They shall be allowed the same compensation as members of the General Assembly, and shall be entitled to the same privileges.

An Absurd Pursuit.



Free trade arguments travel in a circle, like a dog chasing his own tail.

Getting Their Reward.

Commercial travelers throughout the country, according to the Troy Record, are all making the same report, all agreeing that trade was never better, and that orders are uniformly large. The Bryanites made a desperate effort to win over the commercial travelers during the last campaign, with direful prophecies of the evils that would befall them in the event of the re-election of President McKinley. Most of the traveling men were too busy taking orders from customers who had been made prosperous by Dingley law protection to pay much attention to the Bryanite enticements. Most of those who did take time to listen were altogether too good business men not to see through the "tariff and trusts" fallacy, and consequently Bryanite traveling men were about as scarce as hen's teeth during the last campaign. The overwhelming majority of them voted for McKinley and protection, and they are now getting their reward.

There are no fewer than 260,000 habitual criminals in the United States.

CORPORATIONS FORMED.

All Sorts of Charters Granted by the Legislature.

The last session of the North Carolina legislature created a number of new corporations. A full list of these is given below:

RAILROADS CHARTERED.

The following railroad and traction companies were incorporated: Durham Traction Company, Southport and Western Railroad Company, Hillon Railroad and Logging Company, Piedmont and Alleghany Railroad Company, Blue Ridge and Atlantic Railway Company, Duplin and Onslow Railway Company, Trent River and Cape Fear Railway and Logging Company, Rutherfordton Railroad Company, New River Valley Railroad Company, Jackson Springs Railroad Company, New York and North Carolina Railway Company, Charlotte, Monroe and Columbia Railroad Company, Thomasville and Eldorado Railroad Company, White Oak River and Onslow Tramway Company, Raleigh and Virginia Railway Company, South and Western Railway Company, Transylvania Railroad Company, Rutherfordton, Holroyd Nut Gap and Asheville Railway, Washington and Plymouth Railroad Company, Asheville and Waynesville Railway and Power Company of Buncombe County, Elkin and Alleghany Railway and Power Company, French Broad and Southern Railroad Company, Montana Road and Power Company, Southport, Wilmington and Durham Railroad Company, Atlantic and Northwestern Railway and Mining Company, Kernersville Air Line Railroad, Atlantic and North-western Railroad Company, the Greenville and Vanceboro Railroad Company, Scotland Neck and Roanoke Railroad Company, Raleigh and Cape Fear R. R. Company, Santee Railroad Company, Durham and Raleigh Electric Railway Company, Wayne and Sampson Railroad Company, Raleigh and Virginia Railway Company, The Aberdeen and Gibson Railroad Company.

BANKS CHARTERED.

The following banks, banking, trust and insurance companies were incorporated: Hertford Banking Company, Surry County Loan and Trust Company, Bank of Hendersonville, Bank of Olinville, Security, Life and Annuity Company, Bank of Mt. Olive, Bank of Fremont, Commercial Bank of Rutherfordton, Bank of Randleman, Bank of Plymouth, Statesville Loan and Trust Company, Bank of Montgomery, Bank of Red Springs, Vance Banking and Loan Company, Snow Hill Banking and Trust Company, Fayetteville Savings and Trust Company, Chapel Hill Investment Company, Robeson County Loan and Trust Company, the Trust Company of North Carolina, the Southern Loan and Savings Bank of Charlotte, N. C.; Richmond County Savings Bank, Charlotte County Savings Bank, Charlotte Savings Bank, Farmers' Bank of Rockingham, Bank of Dunn, Eastern Insurance Company, Southern Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, Greensville Banking and Trust Company, Farmers' Bank of LaGrange, The Kingston Savings and Trust Company, Gilliam and Lyon, Bankers, Tolson Banking Company, Bank of Youngsville, Southern States Trust Company, Bank of Beaufort, Citizens Savings Bank of Kinston, Bank of Benson, Bank of Davie, Central Trust Company, Citizens' Bank of Franklin, Salisbury Loan and Trust Company, Clayton Banking Company, Asheville Savings Institution, Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Edgecombe county, Citizens' Banking and Trust Company.

TOWNS INCORPORATED.

The following towns were incorporated: Biscoe, Montgomery county; Wingate, Union county; Mapleton, Hertford county; Rose Hill, Duplin county; East Spencer, Rowan county; Merry Oaks, Chatham county; Pinnacle, Stokes county; Spencer, Rowan county; Bushnell, Swain county; Raeford, Cumberland and Robeson counties; East Lumberton, Robeson county; Parkton, Robeson county; Chockeysville, Halifax county; Toxaway, Transylvania county; Lawrence; Angler; Jonesville, Yadkin county; Landis; Woodside, Rowan county; Swann Station, Moore and Harnett counties; Clarkson, Bladen county; Speed, Edgecombe county; Mildred, Edgecombe county; Macclesfield, Edgecombe county; Dover, Craven county; Staley, Randolph county; Rutherford College, Burke county.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

The following societies, associations and churches were incorporated: United Sons and Daughters of Salem, Wilmington Lodge No. 532, B. P. O. Elks; Chamber of Commerce at Washington, N. C.; The Charlotte Brotherhood; Orestis Temple, Ancient Archic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Trustees of Lincoln Hospital, Piedmont Gun and Athletic Club, United American Free Will Baptist Denomination (colored), Winston Aid and Benevolent Association of North Carolina, Bread Winners' Mutual benevolent Association, Pamlico Lodge No. 73, K. of P.; Home Mission Committee of the Presbytery of French Broad, Kittrells M. E. Church, Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church South, of Murfreesboro, Hertford county, certain churches in Robeson county, churches in Snow Creek Township, Mitchell county; Cape Fear Free Will Baptist Conference, Corinthian Lodge No. 230, A. F. and A. M., of Rocky Mount, C. P. and A. M., of Rocky Mount, A. M. U. W. Association, Greenville Lodge No. 234, A. F. and A. M.; Unity Cemetery Association of Rocky Mount, Board of Trade of Asheville, North Carolina Poultry Association, J. M. Ray Camp of Confederate veterans, West Asheville Cemetery Association, Beaver Island Baptist church, Rockingham county.

SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES.

The following named schools, academies, colleges and institutes were incorporated by special acts: Cleveland Commercial College, of Shelby, Cleveland county; Winterville High School,

Pitt county; Fruitland Institute, Henderson county; Tuckaseegee High School, Jackson county; Yadkin Valley Institute, Yadkin county; Free Will Baptist Theological Seminary; Oxford Seminary for Girls; Yadkin Valley Normal and Industrial Academy for the colored race, at Wilkesboro; Sylvan School House, Ruffin Township, Richmond county; White Oak Academy, James Sprunt Institute of Duplin county, Peru School House in Anson county, Belgrade Institute in Onslow county.

DISPENSARIES ESTABLISHED.

Dispensaries were established in the following counties and towns: Township No. 1, Edgecombe county; Winton, Hertford county; Murfreesboro, Hertford county; Mayo, Rockingham county; Kealy, Johnston county; Lucama, Wilson county.

SUNDRY COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

Companies of various kinds were incorporated under the following names: Eagle Hose Company No. 7, of Greensboro; Goldsboro Oil Company, The Carolina Art Company, Hertford County Telephone Company, Valleytown Cemetery in Cherokee county, Asheville Wood Working Company, New River Development of North Carolina, Elizabeth City Water Company, Yadkin Falls Electric Company, Durham Light and Power Company, French Broad Power Company, Central Power Company, North Carolina Talc and Mining Company, Clinton and Dunn Telephone Company, Swicewood Toll Bridge Company, Rowland Lumber Company of Faison, Marion, Burnsville and Bakersville Turnpike Company; Halifax and Northampton Development Company, Western Carolina Power Company, Salisbury Light and Power Company, Weldon Bridge, Steamboat and Ferry Company, Croatan Development Company, North State Mining Company, Smithfield Fire Company.

FREE-TRADE LEGISLATION.

Its Invariable Effect Has Been to Increase British Trade at Our Expense.

Figures recently compiled by the Bureau of Statistics show that the United States now stands at the head of the world's exporting nations. A quarter of a century ago the United States stood fourth, being surpassed not only by Great Britain and Germany, but by France. One feature of the trade records for the past quarter of a century is their showing of how the export trade in domestic produce declined under a Democratic tariff bill, and how it expanded when the Republican party was restored to power and put again in force the policy of protecting American products. Standing alone these figures might be explained by the free traders on the theory that it was a general return of prosperity to the whole world, which brought out an increased demand for American goods and thus swelled the export trade, and in explanation of the depression under Democratic administration that the hard times then complained of were also world-wide in their effects.

The explanation is plausible, and might be difficult to refute exactly, were it not for certain other figures which appear in the same report. These figures show that as the American export trade in domestic produce declined under the maleficent influences of the Democratic tariff, in almost precisely the same proportion the British export trade advanced, and further, that the instant the American export trade commenced to expand after the passage of the Dingley bill that instant the British export trade commenced to fall off.

From 1892 to 1895 the annual volume of the American export trade declined \$115,494,900. From 1893 to 1896 the years when a Democratic administration was in power, the British export trade expanded \$105,509,000 annually. The immediate result of Democratic success in a Presidential election in the United States was a falling off of the American export trade, which in four years amounted to an annual decline of upward of \$100,000,000 in amount. It was not a mere coincidence that during the same period of Democratic control of the machinery of the Federal Government, and the existence of a Democratic tariff law, the exports of Great Britain expanded annually almost in the precise proportion that the American exports declined.

Note still further: The expansion in the volume of American exports commenced the instant the Republican party took up control of the Federal administration, while the British export trade that instant received a decided setback, from which it took some years to recover. The American export trade for 1897 exceeded that for 1896 by upward of \$93,000,000; the British export trade for the same period declined nearly \$20,000,000 in value. From 1897 to 1898 the American export trade expanded over \$150,000,000 more. During the same period of good times the British export trade declined about \$4,000,000. At the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration the total volume of the British export trade exceeded that of the United States by upward of \$182,000,000. In 1900, after three years of Republican tariff legislation, the exports of the United States were upward of \$34,000,000 greater than those of Great Britain.

From these figures it is clear that a considerable portion of the gain in the volume of exports from the United States has been at the expense of Great Britain, and it also appears sufficiently clear that the immediate effect of Democratic tariff legislation was to increase the volume of British trade at the expense of the United States.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Owing to American competition the Northeastern Steel Works, of Middletown, England, is unable to declare a dividend for the first time for sixteen years.

HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED

North Carolina Called "One of the Richest States in the Union."

An agreeable fast and very kind and complimentary allusion to the Old North State are contained in the following from the Charleston News and Courier:

"North Carolina is one of the richest States in the Union, and will make an exhibit at Charleston that will cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000. The exhibit is already nearly available, the State department of agriculture having devoted for years a great deal of intelligent attention to the establishment of a State museum in which is assembled specimens of nearly every mineral, wood, crop and manufactured product in the State. Mr. Bruner, who has been engaged in the work of making these collections for the last 20 years, and Professor Holmes, who enjoys a national reputation in his special field, have already gone into the work with energy and enthusiasm, and promise that the North State will make a brilliant display at Charleston. The Governor is heartily in sympathy with the enterprise, and the money for making the exhibit is available. Philadelphia and Baltimore and the Northern and Western States will find in the exhibit from North Carolina much to inform them as to the richness of the Southern field, which they will find it to their interest to cultivate. We shall have to work very hard if South Carolina is not to be beaten on its own soil by other, and in some respects, the greater Carolina."

Maj. Martin's Defalcations.

The discovery is now made that Maj. W. H. Martin has stolen funds of the State Hospital, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Blind Institution, and the Agricultural Department. He says when first arrested that the stealings were from the penitentiary alone. Now that the facts are known he confesses that he stole from the four other institutions and Departments above named, but says he stole from them only to pay up stealings from the penitentiary. Nobody believes anything he says. The committee went out to the penitentiary to see Martin, and it was then he made the new confession. He declared he had not stolen from the other asylums or school. The total amount stolen from the penitentiary appears to be \$16,000.

Tar Heel Notes.

The citizens of Back Creek have decided to put in an electric light plant. Rev. E. A. Osborn will move to Monroe and become pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal church. Congressman Kitchin, of the Fifth district, will address the Salem lodge of Odd Fellows on the 5th anniversary, May 6th.

Orange Presbytery is in session at Graham. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Godman, of Hillsboro. The East Carolina railroad from Tarboro to Farmville will be completed by the Fourth of July. It goes through a very rich country.

Franklin, Macon county, had a fire last week, and the Episcopal school building was destroyed. Several nearby buildings were saved only by the heroic effort of neighbors. A special from Salisbury to the Charlotte Observer says: "Mr. J. S. Tatum, book-keeper at the Coolee Mills, has on foot a scheme to put a steamboat on the South Yadkin from Coolee Junction, on the North Carolina Midland, to the mills, to carry freight and excursion parties. There is already a home-made steamboat on the main stream, with headquarters at the toll-bridge. It is a flat-bottomed affair and was very popular with the Easter Monday picnickers. The fact that the Yadkin is navigable by flat boats for fifty miles up stream has entered into the calculations of the street railway people in planning an excursion to the river."

Chinese Indemnity.

Pekin, By Cable.—The committee of ministers which is considering China's financial resources, has reached the conclusion, based upon what information is obtainable, that \$300,000,000 in gold can be raised without injuring China's resources. The examination by the committee into the subject is thus far incomplete, and it will probably be subsequently learned that other Chinese resources for indemnities are available.

The ministers openly express their desire that the foreign troops leave Peking. They are seemingly as anxious for the departure as were the beleaguered ministers anxious for the arrival of the troops.

Fire in Wilmington.

Wilmington, Special.—Fire did ten thousand dollars damage here Saturday morning in the Van Kemper block. It caught in the rear of an oyster roasting place and communicated to a storage warehouse of the street railway company, also to the rear of Hardin's pharmacy, the stock of which was damaged to a considerable extent. The loss was covered by insurance.

Vice President of S. A. L.

New York, Special.—James M. Barr was elected vice-president and general manager of the Seaboard Air Line at a meeting of the directors in this city. The pool of the company's first mortgage bonds was dissolved and it was decided to retire \$2,483,000 5 per cent bonds on the Georgia & Alabama Railroad on July 1, at an accrued interest, years.