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LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Senate Passes a Bill to Establish Mew Criminal Courts.

THE JIM CROW CAR BILL

Passed Second Reading in the House—Total Tax Provided in the Revenue Act is 43 Cents on the Hundrerd Dollars.

FORTY-SECOND DAY—In the Senate the bill to ratify the Madison county bond issue of 1887 was tabled. The bill passed to provide graded schools for Mt. Airy, Morganton and Newbern. The Guilford dispensary bill passed today by a vote of 39 to 14.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.—In the Senate the bill passed to amend the public school laws of the State and devote $150,000 in 4 per cent. bonds to public school purposes. Messrs. J. P. Caldwell, J. Y. Holt, J. K. Davis, Joseph Jacobs, J. P. Sawyer, and E. H. Armfield were elected trustees of the Morganton hospital. The trustees of the Central hospital are W. B. Fort, R. N. Speight, J. D. Biggs, R. H. Stancill and J. B. Broadfoot.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.—The Senate passed the House bill for a department of Printing and Labor Statistics, but increased the appropriation to $3,500. The committee report on the Charlotte dispensary bill was unfavorable. A message was received from the Governor nominating the following directors of the State Normal and Industrial School, at Greensboro: Fifth Congressional district, S. M. Cattis; sixth district, J. F. Post, Jr.; seventh district, W. D. Turner; ninth, R. D. Gilmer. These nominations were confirmed. The Governor nominated for directors of the Eastern Hospital at Goldsboro, the following: For a term of six years, beginning March 1897: Drs. Elisha Porter, Pender county; D. W. Bulock, New Hanover county; Jos. E. Grimsley, Greene county. For a term of six years beginning March 1899: Albert Anderson, Wilson county; Shade S. Wooten, Lenoir county; W. F. Rountree, Craven county. These nominations were also confirmed.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.—In the Senate a bill passed to establish a criminal circuit court for the counties of Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, Haywood, Henderson, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell and Forsyth. A bill asking Congress to protect the depositors in the Freedman's bank was passed. A bill was introduced to allow the State to sell its stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway. The Charlotte dispensary bill was defeated by a vote 31 to 12. The time-honored custom of giving the pages $5 in addition to their per diem of $1 came up in the form of a resolution signed by 33 members of the Senate, Senators Hicks, Smith and Daniels made eloquent speeches against the passage of the resolution and over half an hour was consumed in discussing the falsity of the principle involved, Senator Daniels even going so far as to produce a $5 gold piece, which, he said, he would give to the pages but was unwilling to expend the State's money as a bonus to them. Finally, by a roll call vote of 29 ayes to 11 noes, it was decided that the $5 should be given to the boys. The special order for the election of the trustees of the University was taken up. The joint committee made the following nominations: Kemp P. Battle, Orange county; Charles M. Steadman, Guilford; F. H. Busbee, Wake; H. Clay Wall, Richmond; Benhan Cameron, Durham; John Fries, Foresyth; James S. Manning, Durham; Robert M. Furman, Wake; Wm. A. Guthrie, Durham; Thos. S. Keenan, Wake; James A. Lockhart, Anson; Richard H. Lewis, Wake; Jas. D. Murphy, Buncombe; J. L. Patterson, Forsyth; Fred Phillips, Edgecombe; I. A. Roebling, Buncombe; Harry Weil, Wayne; William T. Whitset, Guilford; E. J. Hale, Cumberland; Charles M. Cooke, Franklin; terms to expire 1903. Thomas J. Jerome, Union, in place of A. B. Gorrell, deceased. Those with terms expiring in 1901: Henry E. Faison, Sampson, in place of R. D. Gilmer, October, 1891; Thomas B. Pierce, Duplin, in place of W. E. Hill, October, 1891; James Sprunt, New Hanover, in place of D. G. Worth, deceased; L. Julian Picot, Halifax, in place of W. R. Allen, resigned; Jos. P. Caldwell, Mecklenburg, in place of himself, October, 1901. Those with terms expiring November 30, 1899: H. A. London, Chatham county, in place of A. H. Merritt, October, 1891; Frank Wilkinson, Edgecombe, in place of I. W. Starnes, deceased; E. R. Outlaw, Bertie October, 1891. These nominations were confirmed by the Senate and House.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.—The Senate convened as a committee of the whole on the act to consolidate the public school laws. Most of the amendments adopted tend to increase the power of the State Board of Education.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the Senate a bill passed to provide five thousand dollars for penitentiary, it being declared by the executive committee that the penitentiary did not have enough money to pay for the return of escaped convicts captured in Washington City. Nearly one hundred local bills were passed. The Senate met at 5 o'clock in special order to complete consideration of the act to revise and consolidate the public school law. Section 83 was the only section unconsidered. It provides that county boards of school directors shall adopt a series of textbooks which shall be used for three years.

THE HOUSE.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.—The House in committee of the whole considered the revenue act. The poll tax was made $1.20; the general State tax 21¾; the pension tax, 3½; school tax, 18; making a total of 43 cents on the hundred dollars of property. The act provides taxes on bank and building and loan stock of non-residents shall be paid by the cashier of such corporations. Tax on gross profits from untaxed property is five per cent. Taxing incomes was adopted. The tax on gross profits and income from untaxed property is 5 per cent.; on gross income from salaries and fees, public or private, 1-2 of 1 per cent. on excess over $1,000; ¾ of 1 per cent. on excess over $1,000 to $5,000; ⅞ of 1 per cent. on excess over $5,000 to $10,000. The "Jim Crow" car bill passed its second reading. The act exempts freight trains and relief trains and allows the railroad commission to exempt roads whose gross earnings are less than fifteen hundred dollars a mile. The penalty for violation of the act is one hundred dollars for each day.

FORTY-THIRD DAY—In the House Allen introduced a bill to abolish the railroad commission and establish the Railroad Insurance and Building and Loan commission. Craig's separate car bill passed the Houses on its final reading. Sections of the revenue act were adopted to substitute a graduated license tax for the merchants' purchase tax. Winkler offered an amendment to tax dispensaries on a graduated scale, $500 on each county dispensary; $100 on each in a town of less than 500; $200 on each in a town of between 500 and 2,000 and dispensaries in cities or towns having no township dispensaries $300, and on dispensaries in cities or towns having over 4,000 people $1,000.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY. — The House amended the revenue act taxing dispensaries for cities over 6,000 inhabitants or for counties $500 a year. Section 36, imposing a graduated franchise tax on railroad capital stock, was adopted. The tax on undertakers was reduced from $25 to $10 on Carroll's motion. Section 60, imposing the new graduated tax on gross earnings of railroads, was adopted without any alteration. The tax on telegraph, telephone and express companies is fixed at 2 per cent. on gross receipts in the State. Counties, sections and towns are not allowed to levy any additional tax, license or fee except ad valorem tax. Auctioneers pay $15 tax in towns of over 12,000; bicycle agents, $10; rent collectors, $15; butchers, $7.50; wood and coal dealers, $20; cotton compresses which press not less than 100,000 bales, $100; cotton factories in cities of over 1,200, $15. On marriage licenses are $1. The motion to strike out commissioners "may" grant license and substitute "shall," was defeated.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.—The House discussed the proposed tax on the gross earnings of the railways. Judge Connor offered as a substitute a resolution directing the Railway Commission to assess all railway property on the basis of six per cent. on the net income of railroads.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.—In the House Julian's motion to strike out the section of the revenue act taxing railroads on their gross receipts was voted down, after lengthy debate. Overman introduced a resolution directing the Railway Commission to reassess all railway property, taking into consideration the gross income and franchises. A bill passed to restore the old form of county government to a number of counties. It provides for a return to the mode of election of commissioners by justices of the peace. It applies to Vance, Washington, Caswell, Bertie, Pasquotank, Montgomery, Warren, New Hanover, Perquimans, Franklin, Edgecombe and Granville. Clarkson introduced a bill to make the appropriation of $10,000 for the Soldiers' Home.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the House a bill passed preventing the State treasurer from paying warrants issued by the board of the State Deaf Mute School. The revenue bill passed. All substitutes for the section imposing an income tax on railroads were voted down. A bill passed changing the time for local option elections from June to August. Under a suspension of the rules the Senate bill appropriating $5,000 for use by the new executive board in meeting the immediate necessary incidental expenses of the State's prison, was passed, Republicans voting no. The bill came up to provide for the better working of the public roads of the State by allowing any county's commissioners to levy a special tax of not less than 5 nor more than 25 cents on $100 valuation for permanently improving the roads. The bill was not voted on, but goes over. It does not apply to all counties—about 40 being excepted.

Sustaining Power of Ice.

"Though there is a rule in the British army about the sustaining power of ice," explained an army officer, "there is no such a rule in our army regulations, though the engineers have a formula which covers the matter. Their formula in brief, is that ice three inches thick will sustain 100 pounds to the square foot; four inches will sustain a column of infantry and five inches artillery. In Central Park New York, and Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, skating is never allowed until the ice is three inches thick on the lakes. The same rule is observed in other skating parks. Ice two inches thick is safe enough for a man to skate on, and even for a number at the same time, but that thickness of ice cannot be depended upon for parks where great crowds gather. Ten inches of ice will hold up any weight that can be put upon it, as far as people are concerned. Railway trains have been run on the St. Lawrence river on fifteen inches of ice without the slightest suspicion of danger. There have been a number of horse races and carnivals on the Hudson river on ten-inch ice. One of the best races of the kind I ever saw was on the Potomac about thirty-seven years ago, in which a half-dozen horses engaged, and thousands of persons stood along the course and watched it, and the ice was not over nine inches and a half thick. In 1856 when the Potomac broke its freezing record, there were hundreds who drove wagons and carriages on the ice from here as far down as Mount Vernon, and teams crossed the river at many points. It was over thirteen inches thick and lasted two weeks."—Washington Star.

Freight Cars by the Thousands.

Last year the contracting car-building companies did the greatest business that they have done since 1890. The total number of freight cars built during the last calendar year was 99,809, the passenger cars were 699, and the street railroad cars 4,650, or a total of 105,158. In 1890, the best year so far as our records show, the output was 103,000 freight cars, but in 1891 and 1892 nearly 100,000 were built each year. The increase of 1898 over 1897 is quite wonderful. In that year our reports are from thirty contractors (and five estimated) showed 43,588 freight cars. This year our reports are from twenty-eight companies, and from twenty-six others we have made estimates carefully checked. These are mostly very small concerns. In 1896 the freight cars built outside of the railroad shops amounted to 51,189, in 1895 to 38,100, and in 1894 they aggregated only 18,000. Among the cars reported this year we find 1,663 built for export; of these, 330 were street cars. In making this summing up of car building last year we found 2,107 street railroad cars reported to have been built.—Railroad Gazette.

The current number of Watts' Official Railway Guide, published at Atlanta, is one of the most complete numbers of this valuable publication. It contains 208 pages and a handsome, up-to-date map of the Southern States, making it an attractive issue. While it is an indispensable and thorough guide for railway and hotel information, there are many other items of reference and interest to the tourist and traveler. It is on sale at 25 cents, or will be forwarded on receipt of price postage paid.

DEWEY WANTS MORE SHIPS.

He Cables the War Department to Send the Oregon Immediately.

FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

Much Speculation in Washington as a Result of the Admiral's Request—Troop Ship Scandia has Arrived at Manila.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The following dispatches have been received at the Navy Department:

"MANILA, Feb. 24, 1899.

"For political reasons the Oregon should be sent here at once.

"DEWEY."

"MANILA, Feb. 24, 1899.

"The Yorktown arrived. Charleston and Petrel cruising around the Philippine Islands. Affairs more quiet.

"DEWEY."

"SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.

"The Oregon arrived at Hilo, February 4th, and at Honolulu February 5th. The Iris and Scandia arrived on the 12th. GIFFEN."

Mr. Giffen is dispatch agent of the Department. The cablegram from Admiral Dewey asking for the Oregon was received with surprise by the officials here. No one knew, or at least would admit that he knew, the nature of the political reasons why the admiral demands the immediate presence to the peerless battleship.

The cablegram was taken before the cabinet and fully discussed. The admiral, it is said, possibly feels that the moral effect of the presence of the big ship on the insurgents themselves, and patricularly upon the larger element among the Filipinos that is believed to be restrained with difficulty from joining fortunes with Aguinaldo, with whom their sympathies lie, would be good. But there is an underlying doubt whether or not the admiral may not be keenly sighting a gathering cloud in the East and is looking to the prevention of any possible intervention or interference by European powers in the struggle now in progress in the neighborhood of Manila. It is believed that in the big fires much property of foreign residents and business concerns was destroyed. That these flames were caused by the insurgents cannot be denied, and it may be that some of the foreign naval commanders in the East are disposed to seize upon the protext that their interests demand protection, which we cannot afford them, to make a landing, or do something obnoxious to the United States and likely to encourage the insurgents.

The cabinet gave some attention to Admiral Dewey's message about sending the Oregon at once to Manila. The Department reached the conclusion That too much importance should not be attached to it; that Dewey wants the big ship to influence the Filipinos through fear. Secretary Long when asked for an explanation of the reference to politican reasons in the dispatch said: "I am sure that it has no international significance. You may state that positively. Probably he wants a fine ship there as the American commissioners are about due and it will give weight to the American representatives."

500 Insurgents Killed or Wounded.

General Otis has cabled the War Department as follows: "Manila, Feb. 24. On the nights of the 21st, 22d and yesterday morning, insurgent troops gained access to the outskirts of the city behind our lines. Many got into hiding and about 1,000 entrenched themselves. They were completely routed yesterday with a loss of killed and wounded of about 500 and 200 prisoners. Our loss was very slight. The city is very quiet, confidence restored and business progressing. OTIS."

An Immune Comes Back With Smallpox.

One case of illness which has been diagnosed as smallpox, developed at at St. Joseph's Infirmary at Savannah, Ga. The patient is a member of the Sixth Immune Regiment which arrived a few days ago, and is now being mustered out. Immediately upon the completion of the diagnosis the patient was isolated at the pest house, four miles out of town. No fear of a spread of the disease is felt.

During the fighting at Manila, on the 22d and 23th, six Americans were killed and 29 wounded.

Philippine War Notes.

Thursday afternoon the enemy's sharpshooters were very active about Caloocan. All day they paid special attention to the three gun battery near the railroad. There is a noticeable improvement in the rebels' marksmanship. A lieutenant of the 20th Kansas and three others were wounded. One man was killed. The fire was so strong that during the night the headquarters were removed to a church a few hundred yards within the lines.

The shooting of two Englishmen and of Mr. Argentine, manager of the Andrews Cotton Mill, at Tondo, is generally regretted; but it is admitted that this was quite unavoidable.

Gomez's Triumphal Entry Into Havana.

General Maximo Gomez, the Cuban commander-in-chief, entered Havana Friday afternoon escorted by General Ludlow of his staff and Troop L, of the Seventh United States Cavalry. He marched at the head of 2,000 armed Cuban horsemen and footmen. The population of the city was wild with enthusiasm.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The Rome, Ga., Iron company has failed. Liabilities, $150,000; assets $100,000.

The five story building of The Minneapolis Tribune was burned Friday night. Loss $150,000.

Two Pennsylvania trains collided under the Forty-fourth street bridge in Philadelphia. One person was killed and 13 injured.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson was introduced to the audience in the congress of the daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, Friday.

Admiral Schley's friends will not further press the fight over the question of Admiral Sampson's advancement over him.

A resolution calling for an investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the vote on the McCarrell jury bill, has been adopted in the Pennsylvania House.

A $10,000,000 syndicate has absorbed all the iron industries and coal and coke properties in southwest Virginia, including nine blast furnaces and 120,000 acres of producing lands.

By permission of the authorities, a party of blue jackets is landed every evening from the British cruiser Narcissus, to act as a special fire brigade for wetting down the consulate and banks as a precaution against incendiarism.

THE NATION'S LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House Day by Day.

SENATE.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.—Formal discussion of the Hull army bill was begun in the Senate. A bill for the relief of certain Lynchburg, Va., tobacconists, who had failed to pay their internal revenue taxes in time, was passed. A message was received from the House transmitting the bill passed by that body appropriating $20,000,000 to be paid to Spain in accordance with the terms of the Paris treaty. It was referred to the committe on appropriations. The postoffice appropriation bill was laid before the Senate and its consideration was resumed. Butler's amendment reducing the amount to be paid was defeated, 45 to 14. The bill was then passed.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.—The session of the Senate was devoted to two special orders, the reading of Washington's annual address, an annual custom of the Senate on Washington's birthday and the pronouncing of eulogies on the late Senator Justice S. Morrill, of Vermont.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.—During the entire session Senate had under consideration the river and harbor bill. Good progress was made, 80 pages having been disposed of, with the exception of one amendment. A bill reported from the committee on military affairs permitting volunteer regiments to retain their colors and deposit them in the State capitols passed. A bill granting to the Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railroad Company, all rights privileges and franchises heretofore granted to the Denison, Bonham & New Orleans, railroad was passed; also a bill authorizing the Georgia Pine Railroad Company, of Georgia, to construct a bridge across the flint river, in Decatur county, Ga.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.—After a sessin of nearly eight hours, the Senate passed the river and harbor bill, by the decisive vote of 50 to 3. Among the bills passed during the morning session were the following: Granting a right of way to the Pensacola & Northwestern Railroad Company, over and through the United States naval and military reservations near Pensacola, Fla., and for the erection of a public building at Elizabeth City, N. C., at a cost not to exceed $50,000. The Senate committee on military affairs reported the compromise army reorganization bill just before adjournment of the Senate at 6:30 o'clock.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.—After two hours devoted to the consideration of bills on the calendar, the Senate, at 1 o'clock, began the consideration of the compromise army reorganization bill which had been agreed upon by the members of the military affairs committee. Speeches in support of the bill were delivered by Hawley, of Connecticut; Cockrell, of Missouri; Carter, of Montana, and Smith, of New Jersey, and against it by Gorman, of Maryland, and Allen, of Nebraska. No agreement to vote on the bill had been reached when the Senate adjourned. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of three bridges across the Conech river, a navigable stream, in Escambia county, Ala. Forty-seven pension bills were passed.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.—In the Senate Cullom, of Illinois, presented the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill and it was agreed to. Allison, of Iowa, presented the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. After some explanation of the report it was agreed to by the Senate. Chandler, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill, authorizing the President to appoint two vice admirals of the navy who should not be placed on the retired list until eight years after the passage of the bill, except upon the application of the holder of the the offices; the offices to cease to exist when vacated by death or otherwise. This bill is intended to advance Admirals Sampson and Schley. A bill providing for the holding of two terms each year of the United States Circuit and District Court of the western district of Texas, to be held at Laredo, Texas, was passed. The consideration of the army reorganization bill was then commenced. Several amendments, among them. One by Mr. Gorman were adopted. The language fixing the minimum of the various branches in the service was stricken out. The debate was continued until 7 o'clock, when the bill was passed 5 to 13.

THE HOUSE.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY. — The House reached the last paragraph of the naval bill and adjourned with a point of order pending against a provision fixing the price of armor plate at $545 per ton. Much time was occupied in debating the amendment offered by Mudd, Republican, of Maryland, appropriating $720,000 to complete the three buildings authorized to be erected at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis. The House adopted the amendment, 74 to 53. Two important provisions in the paragraph providing for the construction of new ships went out on points of order. One provided that no more than two battleships, two armored and two protected cruisers should be built at any one yard and the other provided that no bid for the construction of ships should be entertained from any firm or company which had not at the time of bidding an adequate plant.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.—The House inaugurated the custom which has prevailed for many years in the Senate, of listening to Washington's farewell address on Washington's birthday. The address was read at the request of Bailey, of Texas, the Democratic leader. Two hours were devoted to the naval appropriation bill, but seemingly only the threshold of the debate upon the cost of armor plate had been passed.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.—The Senate's amendment to the Military Academy bill was adopted. This bill now goes to the President. The Senate bill to permit volunteer regiments of the Spanish war to retain their colors was passed. The naval appropriation bill was passed.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.—During the general debate upon the army appropriation bill in the House, Johnson, Republican, of Indiana, delivered against the President and some of his advisors the most scathing philippic heard in the House for months. He sneered at the President and the influences which he alleged controlled him, impugned his motives, questioned his sincerity and likened him to dickens' most contemptible character; charged his Secretary of War with incompetency and predicted that the President would in the end be engulfed by adverse public sentiment.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY.—In the House an order to meet at 11 o'clock the remainder of this session was made. The House went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of army appropriation bill. The committee rose at 2 o'clock without completing the bill. Eulogies were pronounced upon Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, also Mr. Love of the same State.

SIXTIETH DAY.—The House was in session seven hours and sent to the Senate two more appropriation bills—the army, which has been under consideration for several days, and the fortifications. The former carries about $79,000,000 and latter approximately $4,700,000. The final conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was also adopted. The only amendment of importance attached to the army bill was the one giving two months' extra pay to enlisted men in the regular army who served beyond the limits of the United States during the war with Spain.

HARASSED BY INSURGENTS.

The American Lines kept Busy—Monadnock Joined in the Engagement.

MANILA (By Cable)—Thursday morning the enemy commenced worrying tactics at various parts of the American line, apparently for the purpose of withdrawing attention from affairs inside the city. An attempt was made to rush through our extreme left, near Caloocan, but it was promptly checked by a hot and effective musketry and artillery fire. In the meantime small bodies of rebels, evidently some of those engaged in the cowardly work at Tondo, spread out between the city and the outposts. Every available man was sent to drive them away, with the result that there was a desultory firing all the morning. From 8 to 10.30 a. m. the United States double-turrett monitor Monadnock joined in the engagement, hurling ten-inch shells over the American lines into bodies of the enemy as indicated by the signal corps. So far our casualties are one man kiled and ten wounded. At 11 o'clock there were sharp engagements at the Chinese cemetery and at San Pedro Macati almost simultaneously, but the artillery fire from both positions drove the enemy back.

President Faure's Funeral.

PARIS (By Cable.—The remains of Felix Faure, late President of France, were deposited in the tomb Thursday, and although immense crowds of people were assembled at different points there was no disorder. The casket containing the dead President was conveyed from the Salles des Fetes, in the Elysee palace, to the Notre Dame cathedral, escorted by a brilliant procession. Madame and Mademoiselle Faure, who had been praying the greater part of the night beside the remains, attended mass at 8 o'clock in the chapel of the palace. They then retired to their apartments and did not take part in the procession or in the funeral ceremonies, though they heard mass at noon in the chapel of the Elysee. The ceremony at the cathedral was most solemn and impressive. The facade of the building was enveloped with sable drapery. Cardinal Richard, are the archbishop of Paris, bearing a crucifix, awaited President Loubet, offered him holy water and then conducted him processionally to a front seat in the choir.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The Ninth and Sixth Infantry are to sail from San Francisco on March 15th, for Manila.

Enoch Carson, the highest standing Mason in the United States, died in Cincinnati.

Benj. F. Haywood, ex-State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, died in Sharon, Pa. He was one of the defendants in the Quay suit.

The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds made a favorable report on the bill appropriating $50,000 for the public building at Winston, N. C.

Gen. Wheeler has received an invitation from the Michigan delegation in Congress to visit that State in June and attend the encampment of State troops at Petoskey.

Harry Cornish, on the witness stand at the Adams' inquest in New York, accused Roland B. Molineux of having sent him the poisoned bromo-seltzer.

The Richmond, Petersburg & Carolina Railroad people have closed some $200,000 of the options they had on property for right of way and depot site in Richmond, Va.

Postmaster C. W. Moxley, of Wadley, Ga., was shot at the Terminal Hotel, in Wadley, by a man named Hewitt, who claims to be a Central Railroad detective.

A Washington dispatch says it is not true that the German government demanded the removal of Chief Justice Chambers, nor has the United States or the British government demanded the removal of the German consul at Apia.

Count d'Altemas declines to accept the challenge to a duel sent him by Gen. Linares, whom he had charged with cowardice in connection with the capitulation of Santiago. He declares that he will continue the campaign against the generals in the Senate.

Philippine War Notes.

Major General Otis has issued a general order directing all the inhabitants of Manila until otherwise ordered to confine themselves to their homes after 7 o'clock in the evening, when the streets will be cleared by the police. The general also warns incendiaries and suspects that they will be severely dealt with if discovered.

The Secret of Success as a Writer.

The way to write is first to have something to say, and then say it as well as you can. That is all there is about it. If what you say is something which the world wants to hear, an editor will find it out quick enough when you send him the manuscript. So far as "a chance to be heard" is concerned, there is plenty of chance? The question is: Have you something worthy of a chance? That you can only find out by sending your manuscripts to editors. "Influence" counts for nothing in a magazine office; the only thing that "counts" is what there is in a manuscript.—Edward Bok in the March Ladies' Home Journal.

The Umbrella's Steel Rod.

The steel tube, or rod, as it is called, running through the umbrella stick, was first imported to this country from France. It was used for women's parasols as far back as the '50s, but it did not become an important feature of umbrella manufacture here until about 1880. At first it did not find favor with retailers, who objected that if a man leaned on a closed umbrella, with so slender a stick as the tube permitted, the umbrella would break. The manufacturers persevered however, and now the great majority of umbrellas are made with the steel rods. This change was a decidedly important one, allowing umbrellas to be made much smaller and lighter than before. The ribs of umbrellas were formerly solid, and this pattern is still used in the commonest grades, but the hollow ribs were introduced by a London firm previous to 1840. The latter were at first employed very sparingly, but they became general in the '60s.—New York Post.

TERRIBLE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Lady and Her Husband Seriously Wounded.

WERE PROTECTING THEIR HOME

The Deplorable Affair the Result of Dispensary Constables' Raid on a Private Residence in Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C. (Special).—Four State constables, charged with the enforcement of the dispensary law, went at 6 o'clock Saturday evening to the residence of John Stuart, a respectable citizen and a clerk in one of the biggest mercantile establishments in the city, for the purpose of searching it to see if there was any whiskey in the house. They went with a search warrant, but were met at the door by Mrs. Stuart. She sent for her husband who, on arriving, indignantly refused to permit the search. The constables stated that they had been informed that he had been selling contrary to the law and were determined to make the search. Words followed and finally, upon Stuart cursing Constable Crawford, the latter slapped him. Stuart ran into the house. His wife had come out on the piazza. From the doorway Stuart opened fire on the constables. Crawford returned it and shot Mrs. Stuart just below the heart. The woman was dangerously wounded, but not killed. She is now lying in a critical condition at the city hospital. Stuart was also badly shot in the mouth, his tongue being nearly severed. In the fusilade that followed Constable Crawford was shot through the left wrist. The sheriff and several policemen arrested the constables and carried them to a magistrate's office. The news of the shooting spread all over the city, and soon 400 or 500 infuriated men were in front of the office, making a big demonstration. The constables were kept prisoners in the magistrate's office all night, guarded by the sheriff and his deputies. The two local militia companies were ordered out and kept the crowd pressed back. There is no danger of a lynching, but public feeling is wrought up to a high state, and should Mrs. Stuart die, as now seems probable, feeling will run higher.

Philippine Notes.

The military police have raided several suspected houses in various districts of Manila capturing small bodies of 20 to 30 prisoners in each place. This, and the 7 o'clock ordinance, is effectually dispelling the fear of threatened outbreaks of the natives who do not dare, singly or collectively, to appear on the streets after dark. The feeling in the city has decidedly improved, although the Chinese are still timorous.

The German first-class cruiser, Kaiserin Augusta, has arrived at Manila.

The insurance agents refuse to entertain any claims on account of the recent fires. They intimate that General Otis, having guaranteed the safety of life and property of the inhabitants of Manila, is responsible for these claims.

Cayman Islands Swept By a Tornado.

A special from Kingston says: The Cayman Islands, situated 150 miles from here, were swept by a terrible storm on February 13th and 14th, which devastated the country districts, destroyed the local shipping and caused several fatalities among the islanders. The schooner Whitewater, from Mobile, Ala., was a total loss, with her cargo. Her crew were saved and have arrived here.

Favorable Report.

The naval committee of the House has directed a favorable report on the Senate bill creating the grade of admiral, and intended for Rear Admiral Dewey. The bill was recently passed as an amendment to the the naval appropriation bill, but as some question was raised as to this method of procedure, the committee determined to report the bill as an independent measure.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Secretary of War Alger has abandoned his proposed trip to Cuba and Porto Rico, owing to pressure of business.

The Senate of North Dakota has passed a bill providing for a commission of three physicians in each county for the examination of all marriage licenses.

Samuel Pasco's term as Senator from Florida will expire March 4th. The Legislature upon which devolves the election of his successor does not meet until April 4th. Governor Bloxham has announced that he would appoint Mr. Pasco United States Senator for the vacancy.

It is rumored in Baltimore that the Florida Central and Peninsula Railway has been bought by the people owning the Georgia and Alabama and the Seaboard Air Line.

The State Department has been advised in a friendly way that Germany thinks Chief Justice Chambers is an improper person to represent the three governments at Samoa.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections decided that there was no case made in the protest against Senator Hanna, of Ohio, and has ordered such a report made to the Senate.

A new fast mail train is being talked of to leave Chicago at 2:30 a. m., reaching Nashville, Via the Evansville & Terre Haute, and Louisville & Nashville at 2:30 p. m., Chattanooga at 6 p. m., arriving in Atlanta at 10:30 p. m.

The traffic men of several Southern roads have restored cotton rates to the Seaboard to 43 cents from Atlanta and Athens, to Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, and 49 cents from Atlanta and Brunswick to Portsmouth.

The dispatch from Admiral Dewey, speaking of political reasons for sending the Oregon to Manila at once, is still the subject of general discussion in Washington. But apparently the administration is satisfied that it understands exactly what the admiral meant when he used the terms "political reasons."

The Ellicot Square Bank at Buffalo, N.Y., has closed its doors for good. An arrangement has been made with the Buffalo Commercial Bank by which depositors will be paid in full on demand. No statement of assets and liabilities could be secured.

The steamer Nuestra Senora del Carmen has arrived at Manila, bringing the news that the American flag has been raised over the island of Cebu, east of the island of Negros.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington adopted a resolution that the present Congress should by the passage of suitable laws, make impossible the election of a polygamist to public office.

Brief Mention.

The President has appointed ex-Secretary of State Wm. R. Day, of Ohio, to be United States circuit judge for the sixth judicial court.

The Rome correspondent of The London Daily News says he learns on reliable authority, that Archbishop Ireland will be created a cardinal at the next consistory.

Archbishop Vilette, of Milwaukee, of the church organization known as "The Old Catholics of America," has withdrawn from that body.

Charles B. Rouss, of New York, has sent his check for $1,000 to the mayor of Winchester, Va., for the poor of that city, who are in need of relief.

Adjutant Gen. Corbin is reported as saying to Senator Pritchard that he would issue orders immediately for the mustering out of the First North Carolina Regiment.

General Rios, who commanded the Spanish troops in the Philippines, cables from Manila to Madrid that the position of the Spaniards "is becoming very insecure owing to the movement of the insurgents of the town.

The loss to foreign property in the incendiary fires at Manila is estimated at $500,000, and to native property $600,000. About 3,000 houses were burned.

A dispatch from Madrid says it is rumored that Senor Don J. Brunette Due d'Arcos, former Spanish minister to Mexico, will be designated minister to the United States on the resumption of diplomatic relations.

A white cappers' league has been organized in Miller and Early counties, Ga., and the gang is terrorizing the people of that section by threats and deeds of outlawry. The gang has issued an order that no negro shall live in that section.

Ratified Acts.

Since February 8th the following bills have been ratified and are now laws:

To elect Gaston Battle a justice of the peace for Edgecombe; to amend chapter 314 public laws of 1897; for relief of Trinity Land Company; to amend chapter 456, public laws of 1895, to appoint additional justices of the peace for Hyde; to amend chapter 114, public laws of 1895; to amend laws as to drainage of Clark's creek, Lincoln county; to amend charter of Franklinton; to repeal chapter 217 acts of 1895 and chapter 115, acts of 1897, to change the inscription on the corner-stone of the new buildings at the institutions for the white blind and negro deaf mutes and blind; to establish stock law in part of Carver's creek township, Cumberland county; to prohibit hunting, fishing or trapping without permission; also to prohibit bird hunting without permission in Buncombe, Lincoln, Halifax and Iredell; to amend the bankrupt law; to repeal charter of Yanceyville; for the relief of sheriffs, allowing collection of back taxes; to amend The Code as to probate of will; to incorporate Winston-Salem Trust and Deposit Company; to allow Lexington to issue bonds; to amend charter of Graham; to allow Edenton to sell lands for school purposes; to require freight corporations which desire to do business in North Carolina to domesticate themselves; to allow Nash to levy special tax in stock law territory; to incorporate the Beaufort & Pamlico Railroad; to provide for a State board of public improvements; to amend chapter 297 public laws of 1895; to amend chapter 213, private law of 1897; to amend section 3,109 of The Code; to amend the charter of Edenton; resolution, as to notifying directors of the State's prison; to regulate hunting in Davidson; for the relief of late Treasurer O. A. Grant, of Brunswick, and his sureties; to regulate bonds of officers of Craven county; to provide for free passage of fish in Mingo creek; to amend chapter 167, private laws of 1897, (resolution) providing for election of directors of the State's prison; to amend chapter 57, laws of 1897; to amend chapter 246, acts of 1885; to ratify consolidation of Petersburg Railway with other roads; to amend chapter 235, public laws of 1897; to incorporate inter-State Telephone and Telegraph Company; to amend chapter 277, public laws of 1895; to amend sections 148 and 163 of The Code by removing disabilities of married women as to land titles; to repeal chapter 56, volume 2, of The Code; to allow McDowell to levy special tax; to allow Jones county to sell its county home; to incorporate Lattimore, Cleveland county; to allow clerks to pay out certain funds under $20 to minors; to amend chapter 49 of The Code; to repeal act of 1897, regarding drainage of Big Sugar creek, Mecklenburg county; (resolution) for removal of State arsenal; to repeal chapter 361, public laws of 1897 to prevent sale of adulterated and misbranded food; to incorporate the Brevard Banking Company; (resolution) calling for inventory of penitentiary assets; to amend chapter 57, acts of 1897, to prevent drunkenness; to ratify the consolidation of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad with other divisions of the Atlantic Coast Line; to allow chairmen of boards of commissioners and boards of education to administer oaths in certain cases; to give Perquimans county additional commissioners; to abolish July term of Circuit Court in Madison; to declare the Southeastern Railroad duly incorporated; to incorporate Bank of Chapel Hill; to repeal the road law in Nash; to amend chapter 34 of The Code and chapter 181, acts of 1889; to repeal the Halifax road law; to amend chapter 299, acts of 1891; to establish graded schools at Kinston; to amend road law in Graham county; to establish a dispensary at Smithfield; to repeal chapter 427, acts of 1895, and chapter 162, acts of 1897;, as regards Jones county; to repeal chapter 171, public laws of 1895; to protect public bridges in Clay; to give New Hanover two additional commissioners; to amend chapter 20, public laws of 1897, to amend sections 196 and 197 of The Code; to amend section 9, chapter 15, private acts of 1895; to amend chapter 311, private laws of 1871-'72; to amend charter of St. Peter's Home and Hospital at Charlotte; to change boundary between Ashe and Alleghany; (resolution) to provide for election of justices of the peace; to incorporate Golden Rule Benevolent Association; to drain Muddy creek and tributaries in Forsyth and Davidson; to elect cotton weigher at Charlotte; to amend stock law in Henderson county; to provide for cross-indexing of wills; to amend charter of Elizabeth City; to allow Watauga to levy special tax; to require State Treasurer to pay per diem and mileage of new directors of State's prison; to provide for management of negro normal school at Franklinton; to incorporate Raleigh Storage Warehouse Company; to incorporate the Olivia Raney Library at Raleigh; to authorize and regulate actions to test the right to possession, custody and control of the property of State's prison and the convicts confined therein; (resolution) to elect directors of deaf mute school at Morganton.

Lotteries and Games.

In the Prussian Budget for 1898 occurs this curious item: "From lotteries, 82,000,000 marks"—about $20,000,000 of our money. These lotteries are conducted under the direct sanction of the state and are managed as honestly as any game of chance can be. The Italian lotteries yield $15,000,000 a year revenue; those of Denmark, about $350,000; of Holland, $750,000; of Portugal, $1,825,000.

FILIPINOS WANT PEACE.

Eight Thousand Filipinos are Anxious to Surrender.

READY FOR OVERTURES.

Aguinaldo Anxious to Release Two American Soldiers for $30 Each—Casualties by Regiments.

MANILA (By Cable).—Two Spanish commissioners, Senors Rosario and Abogado, who were permitted to pass through the lines and confer with Aguinaldo with