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NO. 3.

STATE PROHIBITION BILL

Full Text of Proposed Prohibitory Law Which is to Be Submitted to the People for Their Ratification on August 8th, 1908.

The Prohibition Bill Following is the full text of the prohibition bill as endorsed by the State Anti-Saloon League and adopted by the House and Senate committees on the liquor traffic. The bill was introduced in the House by Representative Dowd and in the Senate by Senator Long:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN NORTH CAROLINA:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to manufacture, or in any manner make, or sell, or otherwise dispose of for gain any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters within the State of North Carolina; provided this act shall not be construed to forbid the sale of such spirituous, vinous fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating liquors by a medical depository or by any druggist for sickness upon the written prescription of a regularly licensed and actively practicing physician having the person for whom such prescription is made under his charge, which said prescription shall specify the amount of spirits required and the disease or malady for which it is given; provided further, that wines and ciders may be manufactured or made from grapes, berries or fruits, raised on the lands of manufacturers and sold at the place of manufacture only and only in sealed or crated packages containing not less than 5 gallons per package, but no wine nor cider shall be drunk upon the premises where sold nor shall the package containing the same be opened on said premises.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of this act spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters are defined to be such spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters, or compounds of either or other medicines or beverages as the United States government levies a special tax upon, or for the sale of which a United States license is required to be taken out by the person or persons, firm or corporation, proposing to sell the same, and all liquors or mixtures thereof by whatever names called which will produce intoxication shall be construed and held to be intoxicating liquors within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 3. That any physician who shall make any prescriptions (except in case of sickness), for the purpose of aiding or abetting any person or persons who are not bona fide under his charge to purchase any intoxicating liquors contrary to the provisions of the act and any druggist who shall sell or otherwise dispose of for gain any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters without the written prescription of a legally qualified physician or intoxicating liquor for any person or persons not bona fide under such physician's charge, without the written direction of the physician who gave the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned or both, in the discretion of the court for each and every offense and all druggists selling intoxicating liquors by prescription as aforesaid shall keep a record thereof, which shall bear the dates of the sale, the names of all persons to whom sales were made, the names of the physician upon whose prescription the sales were made and the names of the diseases or malades for which the prescriptions were given; which said record shall be subject at all times to the inspection of the solicitor of the district, the sheriff and other peace officers of the county, the mayor and police officers of the city or town in which said druggist's business is located and all other persons; and any druggist failing to keep the record aforesaid, or refusing to permit examination of such record by the officers named or other persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The place where delivery of any intoxicating liquors is made in the State of North Carolina shall be construed and held to be the place of sale thereof and any station or other place within said State to which any person shall ship or convey any intoxicating liquors for the purpose of delivery or of carrying the same to a purchaser shall be construed to be the place of sale; provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the delivery of any intoxicating liquor to druggist in sufficient quantities for medical purposes only.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed as making it unlawful to sell to any minister of religion or any other officer of the Church wive to be used for religious or sacramental purposes.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the county commissioners or governing body of any city or town from prohibiting the sale of spirituous, vinous, fer-

mented or malt liquors or intoxicating liquors by druggists in their respective counties, cities and towns.

Sec. 7. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby to the extent of such conflict repealed; Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall operate to repeal any of the local or special acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina prohibiting the manufacture or sale or other disposition of any of the liquors mentioned in this act, but all such acts shall continue in full force and effect and in concurrence herewith, and indictment or prosecution may be had either under this act or by special or local act relating to the same subject.

Sec. 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 9. That the foregoing provision of this act shall go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1909, if a majority of the votes cast at the election hereinafter provided for shall be "against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Sec. 10. That on the first Thursday in August, 1908, an election shall be held in the Federal election precincts in each county to determine whether the provisions of Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, of this act shall become effective. Said election shall be conducted and held under the same rules and regulations and in the same manner as elections for State officers, and unless otherwise provided for in this act the general law regulating elections as set forth in Chapter 90, Revisal of 1905, and the amendments thereto shall be applicable to said election. At said election every person who was duly registered and qualified to vote for members of the Legislature at the general election in 1906 and who has not subsequently become disqualified to vote where registered shall have the right to cast one vote where so registered. At each election precinct there shall be two ballot boxes provided for the purpose of said election, one of which shall be labeled in plain Roman letter: "For the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquors." and the other: "Against the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors." In all other respects said ballot boxes shall be in conformity with the general laws. At said election every qualified voter who is in favor of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State shall have the right to vote in the box so labeled, a written or printed ballot or one partly written and partly printed bearing the words: "For the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors" and every qualified voter opposed to such manufacture and sale shall have the right to vote in the appropriate box a written or printed ballot, or a ballot partly written and partly printed, bearing the words: "Against the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors." The ballots shall be of white paper and without device. The votes cast shall be counted and returned under the same rules and regulations as the votes for State officers, provided in the general election laws, except that the board of State canvassers shall immediately after it has completed the canvass of the returns of the election from the abstracts transmitted to the Secretary of State, certify to the Governor a statement of the results, and the Governor shall forthwith issue his proclamation, announcing and declaring the result and such proclamation shall have the effect to determine the results of said election. The State board of elections, and the county boards of election are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to take all such actions as may be necessary to fully provide for the election to be held in accordance with this act.

The several county election boards shall meet in their respective counties not later than May 1, 1908, and arrange for the holding of said election by selecting and appointing a registrar and two judges of elections for each election precinct in their respective counties, the duties and powers of whom shall be in all respects as provided in the general election laws of the State as above referred to, except that there shall be no new registration of voters for the said election. In making the appointments of judges of elections, the county boards of election, shall, if possible each appoint for each election precinct one competent person, generally known to be in favor of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State and one competent person generally known to be opposed to such manufacture and sale. The several county boards shall make publications of the names of these registrars and judges of elections and serve notice upon them as required by the general election laws of the State. The compensation of all officers engaged in the said elections shall be the same as is provided by law for similar services in case of general State elections. In order to fully effectuate the purposes of this act and to carry out the true intent and meaning of the same, it is hereby provided that the State board of elections, in matters affecting the entire State and in matters affecting their respective counties shall respectively have full power and authority and they are hereby directed to make all such rules and regulations and to do and perform all such acts and things

as shall be necessary to complete the details for the holding of said elections and to conform the same as nearly as possible to the general laws of the State, regulating the State election, as set forth in Chapter 90, Revisal of 1905, and the amendments thereafter adopted.

Sec. 11. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE N. C. LEGISLATURE

Proceedings in Detail of Both Houses of the General Assembly.

Election April 28th.

In the house Monday night the State Prohibition bill was fully discussed and passed, fixing April 28th as the time for the election. Several changes were made in the original bill.

In the Senate the special order was the passenger rate bill. Burton offered an amendment that after next January the corporation commission shall have full power to fix rates.

Graham, in charge of the bill, said the State faced a condition and not a theory, and that after full hearing the committee on railways had reported this bill. He declared he was willing to yield anything for the Democratic party. He opposed any preference of independently owned and operated railways as he thought the courts would not uphold this. He said the bill was drafted by the Council of State and not by himself. (It has been published as Graham's own bill). He opposed the section providing that the rate for any leased or otherwise controlled road shall be controlled by that railway which operates it. He declared that the railway men were going to be a factor in this year's political campaign, and that if the rates were lowered so that their wages were cut the political complexion of North Carolina will be changed. He declared the railway agitation had done good, as there is now better service and schedules than before the rate legislation.

Buxton offered an amendment that the railways pay not over \$17,500 for costs of rate litigation. Buxton said Judge Long had made a mistake in imposing the \$30,000 fine on Southern Railway. The Supreme Court had made the first correction of this and now the Legislature is to make a second correction. He believes the State would lose its case in the United States Supreme Court and that the railway would win.

Turner said he would be delighted if the Legislature would adjourn without passing a bill, and Klutz, who said he favored the bill, said rest and confidence were needed, and that after all this agitation a Governor was needed who could be silent in seven languages.

The House met at 11 o'clock and Rev. W. Woodall, pastor of the M. E. Church, offered prayer. Bills were introduced as follows:

By Peele: To better pay the clerks of court of Scotland county, and to regulate the speed of automobiles there.

By McMaekin: To amend the law regarding salaries of officers in Columbus county.

By Davidson: To amend the charter of Murphy.

By Gilliam: To protect banks which issued scrip.

By Harris: To provide for local tax election for schools at Raleigh, and to increase the pay of the pension board of Wake.

Grant presented a resolution asking the Governor to furnish to the House his correspondence with the railways regarding the rate matter, and also information as to whether his visits to Atlanta and other points out of the State were made in an official capacity, at the expense of the State, or if not, at whose expense.

Winborne made a motion that the resolution be referred to the committee on public service corporations, and this course was taken.

Acts Ratified. A number of bills were ratified, including the following:

To amend the charter of the Montesta Trust Company, of Henderson county.

To amend the charter of the North Carolina Savings Bank and Trust Company.

To allow a change of site of Rutherford court house.

To allow the commissioners to make Wilmington a gateway port.

To protect game in Richmond county.

To allow the Town of Rockingham to pay commissioners for a bond sale.

To amend the law regarding sale of liquor in Rutherford county by making it complete.

To amend the stock law in parts of Pitt.

HIGH LIFE MARRIAGE

Miss Gladys Vanderbilt Weds Foreign Nobleman

WITH UNPRONOUNCABLE NAME

Wedding at Vanderbilt Mansion, New York, the Most Brilliant That Has Taken Place in That City in Years—Number of Guests Limited to About 350.

New York, Special.—Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was married to Count Laszlo Szechenyi, a young Hungarian nobleman, in the Fifth avenue home of Mrs. Vanderbilt at noon Monday. The wedding was probably the most brilliant that has taken place in this city for several years. Although the number of guests was limited to about 350, mainly relatives and immediate friends of the two families, there were included Baron Hengelbauer von Hengelbauer, the Austrian ambassador to the United States; James Bryce, the British ambassador, and several of the prominent members of New York society.

Outside of the Vanderbilt home a great crowd of the curious public gathered, hoping for a glimpse of the count and his bride and watching the arrival of the guests. There was no disorder for the streets surrounding the Vanderbilt residence were patrolled and kept clear by a force of nearly 100 policemen. Police lines were drawn across 57th and 58th streets between which two streets the house stands and the uninvited public was not permitted on the Fifth avenue sidewalk in front of the house. They gathered in large numbers in the square in front of the Plaza Hotel but their curiosity was satisfied only by witnessing the arrival of the count and the guests.

From 11 until 12 o'clock the guests arrived in a procession of carriages and automobiles and on foot. Promptly at noon the wedding ceremony was performed in a large drawing room of the Fifth avenue house in which a bower of palms and arbor of orchids had been constructed. Beneath the arbor a temporary altar was erected and in front of this the ceremony was performed by Monsignor Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's cathedral.

The bride was escorted by her elder brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt, down an aisle, bordered with palms, entwined with great abundance of orchids to the altar. Count Szechenyi was attended by his brother Count Lioyus Szechenyi. The ceremony of giving the bride away was performed by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The wedding chorus from Gaul's cantata, "Ruth," was sung by thirty boys of the St. Patrick's chancel choir, attired in surples and red socks, accompanied by the organ and assisted by the cathedral's male quartette.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin with embroidery, point lace and garlands of orange blossoms. Her veil was of point lace caught with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and gardenias.

Monument to Randall.

Augusta, Ga., Special.—Patriotic organizations and private citizens of this city are arranging to erect a memorial shaft to James R. Randall, author of "Maryland, My Maryland," to be placed between those of Hayne and Wilde on Greene street, the fashionable residential thoroughfare.

Fires Room and Burns To Death.

New York, Special.—Despondency because his wife had left him, and had him haled to court charged with non-support, is alleged by relatives to have caused Gaetano Berardone to end his life by setting fire to his little home on the top floor of a tenement in the lower East Side. A 17-month-old baby perished with him.

The Birthday of the Kaiser.

Berlin, By Cable.—Great public rejoicing marked the observance Monday of the 49th birthday of William II, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. Celebrations were held in Berlin and throughout the empire. Emperor William was born January 27th, 1859, and succeeded to the throne on June 15th, 1888. He married the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Angensteinburg and has seven children. The crown prince, Frederick William, was born in 1882.

Girl Shoots Out Sweetheart's Eye.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Near Advance, Davie county, Sunday evening, Charles Hege, aged 29, was accidentally shot by his sweetheart, Miss Annie Lovengood. The girl was handling the lover's pistol, and not knowing it was loaded, pointed at Hege, pulling the trigger, the ball entering his left eye and coming out above the temple. Physicians say he will recover, but the sight of the eye is destroyed.

YOUNG MAN MURDERED

Act of Brutality Committed in Union County Last Week.

Monroe, Special.—The dead body of Thomas Furr, an 18-year-old youth, who disappeared from his home, was found in a stubble field a mile from Monroe. A gunshot wound in the heart was the silent evidence of the cause of his death. Furr left the house of Harvey Flynn, a brother-in-law, with whom he made his home, after eating his supper. He rode a mule and carried his gun. Before daylight Thursday morning the mule returned riderless, and with great splashes of blood on the saddle. Flynn immediately started out to search for the boy and shortly afterward found his dead body in a field a quarter of a mile from the house. After returning home with the body Flynn invoked the aid of officers and together they returned to the scene. A half-mile from the spot where the body was found is the cabin of Susie Watts, a negro. Search of the cabin revealed a quantity of bloody clothing, including an apron and young Furr's gun, which had been discharged. The woman was arrested and with her Charles Stratford, a negro man, who was with her when the officers arrived. The arrest of Stratford was made on the strength of evidence that he had a quarrel with young Furr Sunday and was heard to say that he intended to get even with the boy. The officers believe that young Furr was murdered in the negro woman's cabin by Stratford, assisted by the woman, and that together they dragged the body to the place where it was found. The coroner has not yet held an inquest, but Stratford and the woman are safe in Union county jail here.

The Carolina Valley Railroad.

High Point, Special.—Mr. W. T. Van Brunt, of New York, who is largely interested in the building of the Carolina Valley Railroad and the electric car line in High Point, is in the city. He comes on a tour of inspection of the entire line and will be out, going over the properties for a day or so. Sometime the latter part of the week an important meeting of the company will be held here which will mean much to the future of High Point and surrounding territory, it is stated. It has been settled beyond a doubt that the Carolina Valley Railroad will be built and that work will commence within thirty days, when the material and construction apparatus will be on the ground. The line when completed will be some sixty miles in length, running from perhaps Wadesboro on the south, where connection with the Seaboard Air Line will be made, through to Winston on the north, where connection will be made with the Norfolk and Western road. However, just at present the line will be completed to Thomasville, and then stretched out in another direction. Greensboro will be reached in time by the trolley line if not the rail road. The company is said to have ample money in hand for all purposes and that there is no hindrance whatever now to keep from pushing the work to completion.

A New Bank.

High Point, Special.—Mr. T. F. Wrenn, of Marion and other financiers of High Point have launched the People's Banking & Trust Company with a capitalization of \$50,000 paid in. The building of Mr. E. D. Steele, on North Main street is now being overhauled to accommodate the Old North State Banking & Trust Company with a capital stock of \$100,000 and will be ready to begin business about the first of April. The Messrs. McDaniel, of King's Mountain, have been here and say that they have gotten everything in shape for the opening of their bank about the 15th of March with a capitalization of \$75,000. It is also learned on good authority that Mr. J. Henry Mills and others are interested in themselves in a bank for this place.

Items of Current News.

Mary Roberts Clark, a manicurist, killed Frank Brady, an advertising solicitor, and fatally shot herself in the restaurant of Macy's department store, in New York.

That no tests of hose had been made in four years by the New York Fire Department developed at an investigation.

Mrs. William Thaw testified to insanity in her own and her husband's family in the effort to save her son.

Morris K. Jesup, New York financier and philanthropist, is dead.

Federal Court For Salisbury.

Representative Webb has succeeded in pushing through the House the Overman bill for a Federal court at Salisbury. Simmons has introduced bills providing for \$100,000 Federal buildings at Greenville, Monroe, Henderson, Wilson, Rocky Mount and Tarboro.

STORM DAMAGES VESSELS

Belated Steamers Bring News of Shipwrecks at Sea and Possible Loss of Life as Result of Severe Storm Which Swept the Atlantic.

New York, Special.—Tales of shipwrecks at sea and possible loss of life are the echoes of the recent severe storm, that were brought to port by belated and tempest tossed steamships. Fears that an unknown three masted schooner, with her crew, have been lost in the storm off the Delaware capes are expressed by officers of the steamer Manna Hata, which limped into harbor from Baltimore. The schooner was seen 'ogging in the trough of the sea off the Delaware capes and when the Manna Hata, which had been blown off her course, neared the locality where the schooner was last sighted riding out the storm, many pieces of a wrecked vessel and quantities of railroad were seen floating in the water. Hata, further reports that the Winter Quarter shoal lightship probably has broken loose from her moorings as the light vessel was not sighted in its accustomed position.

Two Barges Missing.

The Italian steamer San Giovanni reached here with Captain Morse and the crew of five of the oil barge Matanzas, which with two other barges, the Fall River and the Grafton, in tow of the tug Concord from Philadelphia for Boston, broke adrift during the storm and for hours was at the mercy of the waves which wrenched off the rudder and opened her seams. The Matanzas was filling rapidly when the Italian merchantman hove in sight and rescued captain Morse and his crew. The barges Fall River and Grafton are still missing.

The battered superstructure of trans-Atlantic liners, arriving here were mute evidence of the assaults of raging seas encountered in the storm, while incoming vessels in the coastwise and lesser trades all report incessant battles with waves that kept the decks in a smother of spume and spindrift and knocked angrily at the battered hatches.

The Dutch steamship Prinz Willem V, from West Indian ports, arriving Sunday night, had a turbulent trip. The hurricane struck the Prinz Willem V on January 23d and the waves smashed the decks, carried away the life boats and loosened the steering gear. The steamship was stopped for 5 hours while repairs were made.

The White Star steamship George, from Liverpool showed the effects of a rough voyage. Captain Thomas Kidwell, of the George, died from pneumonia during the voyage.

Outlook in Philippines.

Washington, Special.—Nine years after the battle of Manila Bay, Secretary Taft records the results of the American occupation of the archipelago and forecasts the future of the Philippines, in an exhaustive report transmitted to Congress by the President, with a letter written by the Chief Executive, commending in the highest terms, the Secretary's conclusions. The President declares that ruin would have followed the adoption of any other policy towards the Philippines than that outlined by William McKinley and carried forward through these nine years, and asserts triumphantly that there is no brighter page in history than that dealing with the relations between the strong and the weak in these islands. He adds that the Filipinos "have yet a long way to travel before they will be fit for complete self-government."

John D. at Colored Church.

Augusta, Ga., Special.—John D. Rockefeller occupied his first Sunday morning in Augusta this winter in listening to a sermon in the Tabernacle Baptist church (colored) by Rev. C. T. Walker, the "black Spurgeon." Walker got out of a sick bed to preach when informed that Rockefeller would be one of his congregation. The oil king was accompanied by his physician, Dr. Biggar. After the sermon Rockefeller held a conference with Walker in the latter's study, when he "made a very generous donation to the church."

Violent Storm at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Special.—A violent storm with unusual features for the winter season swept over the city Sunday night. There were vivid flashes of lightning and heavy thunder and for a short time rain fell in sheets, while the wind of terrific velocity raged. The barometric pressure was exceptionally low, 29.12 inches indicating the storm center in or near the city.

Three Killed by Explosion.

New York, Special.—Three men were killed instantly and five others seriously injured by the premature explosion from an unknown cause of dynamite in the Bergen Hill section of the Pennsylvania tunnel, at Homestead, N. J., Sunday. The dead are: Robert Aitken, Joseph Cove, Leo H.

Late News In Brief

MINOR MATTERS OF INTEREST

Ex-Senator Henry Davis is ill. The defense in the Thaw case closed on Monday.

North Carolina will vote on State prohibition on April 28th.

The torpedo-boat flotilla arrived at Buenos Ayres.

The man known as the "Astor tramp" is dead in New York.

Democrats in the House discussed Mr. Bryan's candidacy.

Labor leaders plan a \$1,000,000 temple at Washington.

Prominent Chicagoans will raise a fund of \$100,000 for the unemployed.

In the United States Senate Monday Secretary Taft was directly accused of having knowledge of the existence of slavery in the Philippines.

W. J. Bryan refused to be advised to work in the interest of harmony in the Democratic party.

A special committee has made a lengthy and exhaustive report on railroads to the South Carolina legislature.

Mexico is to have a \$20,000,000 bar iron plant, promoted by American capitalists.

Baron Takahira, at an audience with King Victor Emmanuel in Rome, elucidated the Japanese emigration problem.

Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy, head of the Christian Scientists, unexpectedly changed her residence to Brookline, Mass., making the trip on a special train.

National political affairs are overshadowing the legislative work at Albany, N. Y.

Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook, a Cornell co-ed, has been declared eligible to represent that institution in the Triangular Debate League.

The Empire State Sons of the Revolution are opposing the location of a prison on the former site of Forts Montgomery and Clinton as an historic spot.

Comptroller Ridgeway ordered the Bank of North America, New York, close for liquidation.

The new Governor-General of Odessa ordered that a bomb found in a restaurant be exploded there, with the result that the building was wrecked.

The missing boatload of passengers and crew from the steamer Amaterdam was picked up and brought into port.

Dr. Farnano Lopez, who was connected with the conspiracy against Premier Franco, of Portugal, escaped from prison.

Taft's letter to Representative Parsons, of New York, against dividing the Empire State delegation, is regarded as a master political stroke.

President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, defied an injunction of the District court.

The Virginia House of Delegates defeated the bill passed by the Senate to elect Corporation Commissioners by popular vote.

Norfolk and Tidewater Virginia were in the grasp of the worst storm of the winter.

The Benwood (W. Va.) plant of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company will start up early in February employing about 2,000 men.

Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, was led from the hall at the Waterways Congress because, in the opinion of the chairman, he was injecting politics into the proceedings.

The city and the police buildings at Portland, Maine, were destroyed by fire, the loss being placed at \$1,000,000.

A Cleveland (Ohio) court dissolved the Amalgamated Window-Glass Workers as an illegal organization or a labor trust.

Andrew Jackson Detsch, who shot a fellow-boarder in Philadelphia in mistake for a burglar, as he said, was acquitted.

J. D. Marsteller, bookkeeper in the Elkins National Bank and L. D. Collett, a farmer, living near Elkins, W. Va., have received ostensible Black-hat letters notifying them to leave the State in 90 days or die.

Important changes were made among the staff of the Coal and Coke Railroad.

The home of Sheriff Cromwell, of Norfolk county, Virginia, was burned. Loss \$20,000.

The Model Liquor License League in session in Louisville, passed resolutions in favor of temperance, but against the destruction of the liquor industry.

The storm was severe on the North Atlantic coast and caused much suffering in New York.

Judson Harmon urged the necessity of tariff reform in an address at Nashville.

Jackson Detsch was put on trial in Philadelphia for the slaying of an alleged admirer of his wife.

Leslie M. Shaw may resign from the presidency of the Georgia...