

RUSSELL RAVING

AT NEWSPAPER RIDICULE OF HIS FREE PASS BUSINESS

Southern Railway Officials Indicted for Refusal to Answer Questions Before the Railway Commission—The Abbott-Hancock Suit Withdrawn—To Build a Railroad from Raleigh to Lillington—Ex-Congressman Settle Files Charges Against an Uncle, Who is a Candidate for the Greensboro Postoffice

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., January 12.

People are laughing a great deal at these "free pass prosecutions." It is said that Governor Russell yesterday stated that he had bought \$50 worth of tickets—probably a mileage book. The governor heartily denounced newspapers which ridiculed him about his free pass business.

A telegram from New Bern says the mother of Miss Annie Abbott says she is not able to push the charges against President Robert Hancock and has to withdraw them. It is said a gentleman named Lumley was prominent in securing the withdrawal. Her father is a Mason and there is an intimation that Masons will aid in the prosecution.

It seems reasonably sure that in a little while work will begin on a railway from this city to Lillington, Harnett county. A lumber company will build the road, to develop the large tracts of long-leaf pine timber.

The grand jury of Masons has settled the suit as to the property left by Mr. Bradley of California so it gets \$500 a year income.

The secretary of state grants license to the Carolina Benevolent Association of South Carolina to do business in North Carolina.

The grand jury of this county having presented Vice President Andrews, Henry W. Miller and R. L. Potts of the Southern railway for refusal to answer questions or to produce books, it appears that tomorrow the railway commission will not take action in the contempt case against them, but will wait the result in the superior court. Chairman Caldwell, of the commission, who arrived this morning, said he did not expect the presentation to be exactly in this shape, but that he had learned that Solicitor Pou would put the matter in such a way as to give power to the commission act so far as the forcing of witnesses to give evidence is concerned. This, Chairman Caldwell says, will settle the whole question of the board's power and authority. It is contended that under section 27 of the railway act, they can act if it is made a misdemeanor to refuse to answer the commission's questions, the penalty being a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000. Caldwell says he must necessarily await the action of the superior court, as he is not only a lawyer, but also sworn as commissioner.

Chairman Caldwell said to me today that subpoenas have been issued for Vice President St. John and other officials of the Seaboard Air Line for giving free passes, and also subpoenas for officials of the Atlantic Coast Line for the same thing. He added "we will put all the roads on the same footing."

In the superior court here there is a presentation of the Seaboard Air Line for giving a free pass to Railway Commissioner John H. Pearson. It appears that the president of the Seaboard, St. John, sent him and which he returned with thanks.

P. W. Avirett, who was Governor Russell's counsel in the suit to vacate the lease of the North Carolina railroad, returns all the fees he has received, \$1,250, and washes his hands of the whole business.

George Vanderbilt's landscape gardener, who will supervise the planting of shrubs and plants, the gift from Baltimore, at the executive mansion grounds, is making suggestions as to the capitol square. He yesterday told the keeper of the capitol that the number of trees in the square was twice too large.

The reports to the railway commission show that in this state the Atlantic Coast Line has 2,961 employees, the Southern 2,674, the Seaboard Air Line 2,408, miscellaneous roads 2,291.

There are three candidates for the postoffice here, that is Joshua B. Hill will be the next postmaster; others that C. T. Bailey will be the lucky man. No dark horse is now suspected.

There was \$5,000 accident insurance on I. G. Barnes, the Henderson man who died two weeks ago after an injury received while trying to get on a train. The company declined to pay unless there was a post mortem so the body was exhumed yesterday, in the presence of a Raleigh physician and six others who found death was due to the breaking of a blood vessel in the leg caused by the injury.

It is now the fashion to file the gravest possible charges against the candidates for national office and it is learned there have been filed bad ones against P. H. Lybrook, who expects the Winston postoffice. Those against McBrayer, who wants the Smith postoffice, are also trying to get on a national ticket. And now ex-Congressman Settle has gone to Washington to file charges against his uncle, Tyre Glenn, who wants to be postmaster at Greensboro, at a corner of the Coleman court mill at Concord, which is nearly owned by negroes and will have only negro operatives, will be laid February 8th. President McKinley, Senator Pritchard, General John B. Gordon, Governor Russell, Congressman White, Bishop Hood and Booker T. Washington are asked to be present.

Receiver Gill, of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, arrived at Greensboro today, it is believed on business connected with the lease to the Seaboard Air Line.

Collector Duncan Confirmed

Washington, January 12.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of E. C. Duncan to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of North Carolina.

LAWYER AVIRETT EXPLAINS

Why He Returned His Fee in the Railway Lease Case—Bill Not Yet Sent to the Grand Jury in the Railway Cases

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., January 12.—P. W. Avirett says he returned his fees as attorney in the railway lease case because it had been frequently stated that he entered on the suit against his conscience and convictions, and simply for money; declares there are members of the directorate of the North Carolina railway with whom he declines to come in contact, as he says "For same reason that any gentleman naturally avoids contact with persons or things whose use in economy of nature he is much puzzled to account for."

Up to 6 o'clock Solicitor Pou had not drawn any bill against Andrews and others in the superior court. The case cannot be taken up at this term unless he makes motion to take it up, and judge grants it, when instant caplases would issue. Ordinarily the case would in regular order come up at the March term. No bill has yet been sent in on the presentment made at the last term of the court in the free pass case in which Governor Russell is named as a witness.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION

Subpoenas Officials of the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line—Dr. Kirby-Smith Presented for Assault on Aurelia Hampton

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., January 12.—Tonight there is denial by the railway commissioners that they have subpoenaed Vice-President St. John. They simply say they have subpoenaed officials of the Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line.

The grand jury today returned a bill for assault upon Aurelia Hampton, the criminal insane inmate of the penitentiary, against Kirby Smith, but as this charge would not hold water, it was not pressed, on motion of the solicitor. The reason why a bill for assault and not for fornication and adultery was not returned is a puzzle.

FINANCIAL REFORM

The Monetary Commission Given a Hearing on its Bill by the House Committee on Banking and Currency

Washington, January 12.—The monetary commission was given a hearing today by the house committee on banking and currency, on the commission's bill proposing a comprehensive revision of the currency. Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, chairman of the commission, headed the delegation and with him were Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Patrick, of New York; J. W. Fries, of North Carolina, representing the gold democratic sentiment of the south; T. J. Bush, of Alabama, and Judge R. S. Taylor, of Indiana, representing the middle west. Secretary Gage was also in attendance, accompanied by the solicitor of the treasury. The hearing attracted much interest, a number of the members of the house, accompanied by ladies, being present.

Mr. Edmunds was the first speaker. He said that the fundamental principle which the commission had felt was to be considered in establishing a more stable currency was first, to know what the standard of value in this country is and is to be. On this there were many divergent views among financial authorities. Many believed an actual standard, one which will be the same when a transaction closes as it was when it opened. The commission felt that such a thing as a double standard had never existed in the world through natural operations. There had been double standards established by law, but never in fact. When of one name, but of two standards, there could be but one. By law, the United States had a double standard—a silver and a gold standard—both established on an exact equality.

Mr. Edmunds then took up the proposition of the commission's bill proposing a retirement of United States notes, explaining and urging this on the lines of the commission's report. He closed with a strong appeal for early action.

As Mr. Edmunds was to be engaged in the supreme court tomorrow, he asked that the committee propound questions today. This made the discussion general.

Representative Cox, democrat, of Tennessee, propounded a series of questions in regard to the bill, the effect of which would be to convert all debts, public and private, into gold obligations. Mr. Edmunds answered that it would convert every government obligation except a few of minor form, into gold obligations and stated broadly that the effect would be to make all United States obligations payable in gold. But as to private obligations between citizens, Mr. Edmunds answered emphatically in the negative.

Chairman Walker asked if the bill was designed to change the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollar.

Mr. Edmunds answered that it would not, the only purpose was to give the silver dollar a distinct reference to one fixed standard without a ratio.

Representative Newlands, silverite, of Nevada, discussed with Mr. Edmunds the effects of the bill in contracting the currency. Mr. Edmunds did not believe contraction would occur, or that bankers would be injuriously affected by having the supply of greenbacks limited and in part displaced by the demand for gold. Mr. Newlands specified the limited quantity of gold in this country, to which Mr. Edmunds replied that the metal flowed to the point where it was most needed and followed a law like that of gravitation.

Pursuing his questions, Mr. Newlands asked if the world had a sufficiency of gold.

Not a sufficiency of gold or of virtue," answered Mr. Edmunds, "and this is why we are struggling for both."

Cosgudloeh, that the other was not Coughs, colds, pneumonia and fevers may be prevented by keeping the blood pure and the system toned up with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HANNA'S ELECTION

SECURED BY A BARE MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT

No Change in His Vote from that of the Day Before—His Commission for the Unexpired Term Sent to Him by the Governor—The Senate Appoints a Committee to Investigate Charges of Bribery—A Like Resolution in the House—Hannatta's Talk of Reorganizing the House

Columbus, Ohio, January 12.—Marcus A. Hanna was elected today to represent Ohio in the senate for seven years and two months. If McKinley should be re-elected, Hanna would still be there to the end of the president's second term. Including both the short and the long terms, Hanna's time as senator will expire in March, 1905.

After the two houses met in joint session, in the house chamber, the roll of the senate was called first, and there were no changes from the votes of yesterday—19 for McKisson and 17 for Hanna.

Senator Burke, the only dissenting republican, presented the name of E. McKisson, the republican mayor of Cleveland, in a very forcible and inflammable speech that commanded the closest attention. In one of his climaxes, he said: "James A. Garfield would have voted for McKisson if he were alive and a senator here today."

The vote of the house was the same as that of yesterday with the exception that Hazel, who then voted for Wiley, and Hess, who voted for Warner, today voted with the other democrats for McKisson. General Aquila Wiley was the only democrat not voting with the coalition, and he voted again for Congressman Lenz. The joint ballot—Hanna, 73; McKisson, 70; Lenz, 1; absent, 1; and declared Marcus A. Hanna elected senator for the unexpired term, ending March 4, 1898.

The ballot for the long term was taken without much interest being manifested. Representative Roberts, of Cleveland, second in the race, announced that he had been elected to the senate by the vote of McKisson. The democrats presented no name and made no seconding speeches for the long term.

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After Hanna was declared elected senator for the long term, pandemonium reigned in the galleries. The galleries went wild and the senators and representatives participated in the demonstration. The crowds outside indulged in all sorts of demonstrations over the final result.

Soon after the senate assembled this morning Senator Burke, of Cleveland, offered a resolution to have his name stricken out of the charges that \$1,750 had been offered by alleged agents in the interests of Senator Hanna for the vote of New York. The resolution was adopted for a committee of five consisting of Senator Burke, Robinson, Fink, Garfield and Long. Senator Burke afterwards moved to have his name stricken out, and that of Senator Sullivan was substituted. The committee thus constituted consisted of three democrats and two republicans. The committee's discussion followed, led by Senator Burke for immediate consideration and by Senator Sullivan for deliberation and full consideration.

Before the vote upon the resolution could be taken, a message was received from the house of representatives stating that the house was ready to receive a question of electing a United States senator. The president held that further discussion was out of order, and the house adjourned.

When the house convened at 10 o'clock Representative Otis was promptly recognized. He made a long statement regarding the bribery charges. He said it was due the house and himself to have investigated the proposition to reorganize the vote stood—22 yeas and 12 nays. Representative Cramer was absent and is still very sick. The other forty-six democrats present, the other forty-six republican representatives voted together for an investigation before electing a senator. Representative Stewart, one of the democrats, said that he would come to a proper time for a vote on the question, but this was the time for electing a senator.

The appearance of Lieutenant Governor Jones and the senators at the bar of the house shut off the hot bribing discussion. After the election the house adjourned. The question of bribery resolutions still under consideration.

Consideration of its resolution was resumed in the senate this afternoon and adopted by a vote of 19 to 18. The dissenting senators explained that they regarded the matter as unbecome. There were eight senators absent, or not voting. The proposition to reorganize the vote under this resolution, began its work tonight, but nothing additional was developed. After their sessions tomorrow, both branches of the legislature will adjourn till Monday.

Among the representatives during the afternoon, there was considerable agitation of the proposition to reorganize the house by ousting Speaker Mason and all the officers of that body that had been elected by the fusion ten days ago. It was claimed that the fusion representatives who voted for Hanna today and constituted a majority of three in the house would stand together for that purpose. No plans for the reorganization of the senate are considered, for the reason that Senator Burke continues to cooperate with the democrats, which leaves the body standing 19 to 18 as it was organized. If Senator Burke cooperated with the other republicans, the senate would stand a tie politically and could not be re-organized.

Colonel J. L. Rogers, the secretary to the governor, came to the Neill house at 4 o'clock p. m. bearing the commission of Senator Hanna as elected senator for the short term. He informed him that his commission for the long term would be forwarded in a few days. Mr. Hanna in reply, said: "Colonel Rogers, I thank you and appreciate this, and I give back to the state my pledge to the fullest extent of my ability and will do my best to serve the interests of the people of my state."

Funeral of Major M. F. Handy

Berlin, Md., January 12.—The body of Major Moses P. Handy arrived here yesterday afternoon and was taken directly to Buckingham cemetery. The funeral was attended only by relatives of the deceased, including his widow, his son, William M. Handy, associate editor of The Chicago Times-Herald, his brothers, Robert C. Handy, president of the Commodore Publishing Company, of New York, and F. A. Handy, of Washington.

A DULL DAY AT THE CAPITOL

No Business of Importance Transacted by Either Branch of Congress—The House Passes an Urgent Deficiency Bill—Owners of Assay Office to Pay Cost of Progress from Assay Office to Mint

SENATE.
Washington, January 12.—Senator Chandler, of the committee on naval affairs, introduced in the senate today a resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration, requesting the secretary of the navy to furnish the senate a list of the active officers of the navy in each corps, together with those who are at sea and those who are on shore duty and those who are on waiting orders.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, said that he would be glad to have included in the information asked for, the number of retired officers of the navy. "It is well known," said he, "that a vast army of naval officers has been retired to make room for younger men who have been graduated from the naval academy or are about to be graduated. Many of these retired officers are anxious to resume active service and I would like to know whether the committee purposes to do anything in that regard."

Senator Chandler objected to tacking anything to his resolution and it was adopted as presented.

At 12:25 o'clock p. m. the senate, on motion of Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, went into executive session and at 2:50 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The house today passed an urgent deficiency bill carrying \$1,741,843. One of the items authorizing a further expenditure of \$20,000 for the Soldiers' Home at Danville, Ill., for which \$150,000 was appropriated in the last sundry civil bill, was used by Mr. DeArmond, democrat, of Missouri, as a basis for a bitter personal attack upon Chairman Cannon, whose home is at Danville. He charged the chairman of the appropriations committee with having used his powers and position to secure the location of the home at Danville.

Mr. Cannon, in reply, branded Mr. DeArmond as a common scoundrel who would have been ducked under the town pump had he lived in the old days. He said he would stand or fall on his record.

The house, by a vote of 123 to 74, sustained the appropriation.

There was a lively debate over the provision in the bill requiring the owners of bullion hereafter to pay the cost of the progress of the bullion from assay offices to the mints. The western members and the free silver advocates generally took the position that this change of policy on the part of the government, which now pays these charges, would discourage gold production, depreciate its value and might result in driving the gold to foreign mints. The republicans and some of the democrats, including Mr. Sayers, of Texas, denied that it would have any such effect; that it meant but the repeal of a bounty granted to miners since 1878.

The motion to strike out the provision was defeated—110 to 125.

Mr. Hitt, from the foreign affairs committee, reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and at 4:45 o'clock p. m. the house adjourned.

The Reported Indian Uprising a Fake

Kansas City, Mo., January 12.—At noon today the Associated Press correspondent at South McAlester, I. T., wired the following: "The whole story of the Indian uprising is a fake. The first account of the alleged affair was sent out by the agent of the C. O. & G. railway at Earlburo, I. T., to the train dispatcher here. Today all acquainted with the situation give it as their opinion that the story was a pure fabrication. The hearing at McAlester, I. T., at Earlburo, today as far as can be learned everything is quiet at Earlburo and Melauka, the centre of the alleged uprising."

Washington, January 12.—Commissioner Jones, of the Indian office, received a dispatch from Wewiki, Seminole nation, this afternoon, signed by W. S. Field, who says that the report of the Seminole troubles are untrue. The whites, he said, burned a probably innocent man and the Indians are indignant, but will make no trouble. A few shots were fired in the darkness by practical jokers in the neighborhood of Earlburo.

The commissioner says he knows Field very well and regards this information as entirely trustworthy.

Secretary Bliss wrote the war department asking for troops. He said that the exaggerated reports as to at least greatly exaggerated, but nevertheless it might be the part of prudence to have troops on the scene. The war department will comply with the request and dispatch troops unless the request is countermanded in case the whole affair proves a fake.

This afternoon General Brooks, at Chicago, reported that he had dispatched an officer to make an immediate investigation of the conditions in the Indian territory. The troops at Fort Reno, he said, could be placed at the point where trouble was reported by the newspaper dispatches, in less than three hours after they received marching orders. General Brooke was instructed by telegraph to use his discretion in preserving the peace and to use troops in his command as he saw the point where trouble was reported by the newspaper dispatches, in less than three hours after they received marching orders. General Brooke was instructed by telegraph to use his discretion in preserving the peace and to use troops in his command as he saw the point where trouble was reported by the newspaper dispatches, in less than three hours after they received marching orders.

Sparks

General Gonzalez Munoz, the captain general of Porto-Rico, died immediately after his arrival there.

The Spanish gunboat Galacia has captured off the south coast of Cuba, near Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, a fishing smack from Jamaica, having on board a cargo of war material, medicines, groceries and clothing.

An official dispatch from Batavia announces that the capital of Amboyna, one of the Moluccas islands, has been completely demolished by a earthquake. Fifty persons were killed and 20 injured.

SWEPT BY A TORNADO

A LARGE PORTION OF FORT SMITH, ARK., IN RUINS

Business Houses, Churches, Residences and Hotels Mowed Down by the Storm—Fire in the Wreckage Adds to the Horror and Increases the Number of Deaths—The Death Roll Numbers Thirty Nine, With a Long List of Injured—The Storm at Other Points

Fort Smith, Ark., January 12.—Two scores of human lives and upward of \$1,000,000 worth of property were destroyed by a tornado which burst upon this city a few minutes past 11 o'clock last night. The storm struck near the national cemetery, and tore its way through the entire city, leaving its path marked by death and desolation. Men, women and children were awakened without a moment's warning to meet death by falling walls or in the flames which engulfed many of the wrecked buildings.

The scene following the first terrific crash of the storm was one of awful grandeur. Business blocks, handsome mansions, hotels and humble cottages were raised and scattered in shapeless masses. Several of the wrecks caught fire and the inflammable timbers burned furiously.

The city was crowded with rural visitors, many of whom were sleeping at boarding houses unregistered. For this reason the number of victims who perished may never be definitely known.

The tornado struck Garrison avenue, at the corner of Ninth street and made a clean sweep from there to the Texas corner. Isaacson's store was totally demolished and the stock is a complete loss. Balcock's grocery store had the rear end blown out. The following stores were totally demolished: Fleming Brothers, coffee and tea; Hartfield's restaurant; Smith's grocery store; Martinez's secondhand store; J. Mance, dry goods; Mann & Wilson, groceries city feed store. A number of stores were badly damaged. The upper floor of the block on the corner of Garrison and Towson avenue is used as a flat. The ruins caught fire from the night lamp. Seven bodies were taken from these ruins. Burgess hotel, a three story brick building on Towson avenue, was demolished. There have been eight bodies already taken from the ruins. Rescue parties are still at work at both places and expect to find several more bodies. George Carter's house was one of the first struck. It was turned completely over and is now supported on the roof. A half pane of glass was driven through Carter's body almost severing the head from the trunk. M. W. Buck's foundry was demolished. The beautiful national cemetery is a wreck. Fort Smith's \$50,000 high school building was badly wrecked. It was one of the few buildings upon which there was tornado insurance. The tornado destroyed two historic buildings. Judge Parker's residence is badly wrecked and the old Rector mansion, where Albert Pike passed his days, is a pile of ashes, the ruins having caught fire from a lamp. The First Baptist church and the Central Methodist church were raised from the ground and are now only a scattered pile of kindling wood.

The church of the Immaculate Conception and Brownson's memorial church lost their spires and sustained other damage.

Thirty-nine bodies have been recovered and it is now thought all the persons in the wrecked buildings have been accounted for.

The citizens' relief committee has \$10,000 in hand for assisting the sufferers. President Robinson, of the Price road, unasked, sent his check for \$1,000. The Missouri railroad also sent \$1,000. Business is practically abandoned all over the city and men of all classes are assisting in clearing the debris.

Leaving Fort Smith, the tornado bounded for VanBuren and continued down the river, demolishing everything in its path. News from outside points is not yet at hand, but rumors of great damage as far south as Alma have reached here, it being reported that a number of persons were killed near that place.

Articles Needed for the Starving Cubans

New York, January 12.—The following cablegram from Consul General Lee has been received by the Central Cuba relief committee. It gives in detail articles that are urgently needed to alleviate the suffering in Cuba:

"Havana, January 12.

"Central Cuban Relief Committee: "Summer Clothing, secondhand or otherwise, principally for women and children, medicine for fevers, including a large proportion of quinine, hard bread, flour, corn meal, bacon, rice, lard, potatoes, beans, peas, salt fish, principally cod, any canned goods and large quantities of condensed milk. The Central Cuban relief committee made a large shipment today on the Ward Line steamer Vigilancia, consigned to Consul General Lee, consisting of 30,000 separate packages and in addition 500,000 grains of quinine. The work is progressing finely, and relief committees are being formed in all parts of the country. "Another large shipment will be made next Saturday and others semi-weekly thereafter.

"Only the Best!"

Should be our motto when you need a medicine. Do not be induced to take any substitute when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Experience has proved it to be the best. It is an honest medicine, possessing actual and unequalled merit. Be wise and profit by the experience of other people.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Lady Sykes Before the Court
London, January 12.—The case of Jay vs. Sykes, was opened before the lord chief justice, Baron Russell, of Killowen, in the queens bench division, of the high court of justice today.

Lawson Walton, Q. C., who appeared for the plaintiff, Daniel Jay, a money lender, said the action was to recover £15,570 lent to Lady Sykes in 1886, on the security of notes purporting to be signed by her husband, Sir Tatton Sykes. The actual amount of cash lent, counsel continued, was about £10,000, the balance being interest.

Lady Sykes admitted the liability, but Sir Tatton denied that the structures were his and alleged that they were forged by Lady Sykes.

The latter, counsel said, would testify that her husband signed the notes. Early in 1897 Mr. Jay pressed for payment, but he agreed to wait if Sir Tatton would write asking him to do so. Subsequently Lady Sykes presented to Mr. Jay a letter purporting to be signed by her husband, asking him to hold the notes and agreeing to pay the amount due in the March following. Sir Tatton now alleges that Lady Sykes, or some one she employed, also forged this letter. The couple went to the West Indies in January, 1897, the husband going from there to New York. When he returned to England, Sir Tatton promised to pay off the whole of his wife's liability, but immediately afterward he disappeared, leaving Lady Sykes in great financial distress. Finally she was forced to take proceedings to obtain relief to which her husband answered by the present criminal charges.

Lady Sykes then testified, she corroborated the foregoing statement of Walton and said her husband's income was £70,000. The notes, she added, were signed in her presence by Sir Tatton, and the letter referred to by Lady Sykes asserted, was also written by him.

During her cross examination Lady Sykes admitted that she bet heavily, but said it was with her husband's consent. Altogether, she added, her winnings on the stock exchange exceeded her losses. Her ladyship also admitted she owed Sam Lewis, the well-known money lender, £2,000, and many of her husband's idiosyncrasies.

Later Lady Sykes started the court by announcing that she had not kept account books, adding that she kept her accounts in her head. Upon further cross examination, Lady Sykes said it was impossible to say money persons, including Vice-President Victorino Pereira, Captain Lopez Carra, of the Brazilian navy, seven majors and colonels, Senator Cordeira, eight deputies and the soldier, Muzio Elino, who executed the crime. Deputy Glicerio continues to be absent and it appears that he was in close relations with Diocleciano, who deceived the crime. Diocleciano and Marcolino have made full confessions.

The Conspiracy to Assassinate the President of Brazil

Rio De Janeiro, January 12.—A sensation has been caused here by the publication of the police report on the conspiracy to assassinate President Moreira, on November 5th last. The police allege that there were several plots against the life of the president prior to the one in November. The report concludes with indicting twenty persons, including Vice-President Victorino Pereira, Captain Lopez Carra, of the Brazilian navy, seven majors and colonels, Senator Cordeira, eight deputies and the soldier, Muzio Elino, who executed the crime. Deputy Glicerio continues to be absent and it appears that he was in close relations with Diocleciano, who deceived the crime. Diocleciano and Marcolino have made full confessions.

Origin of the Big London Fire
London, January 12.—As a result of the investigation which has been in progress for several weeks past into the origin of the great fire which occurred recently in the Cripple Gate district of London (involving a loss of \$2,750,000), the jury today, after five hours deliberation, found that the fire was not caused by a gas explosion or by spontaneous combustion, but was the work of some "person or persons unknown." The foreman said the jury was unanimous in the belief that the fire originated on the premises of Walker & Brown. He added that the jury was fully equipped with steam fire engines and was unanimous in the opinion that the water supply was efficient and recommended that an engine with steam continually up be always kept at the Central City fire station.

The Chicago Market

Chicago, January 12.—Wheat today lost all the advance it acquired yesterday and closed at 46c to 46c. The market received some support from the Leiter interests, but weak cables and general apathy of traders resulted in a decline in spite of this support. Corn dropped 4c to 36c in sympathy. Oats closed a shade lower. Provisions were the only strong market on the floor and advanced 5c to 10c.