RICHMOND HEADLIGHT.

VOL. I. NO. 3. ROCKINGHAM, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1901. Send One Dollar and Get It.

CYCLONE SWEPT

...ngham Suffers Seriously From the Fury of the Wind.

LIVES LOST ESTIMATED AT 75

Five of the Victims White—The Property Loss is Estimated at ...,000.

...ingham, Special.—Shortly before 10 o'clock Monday morning a fearful tornado swept over the southern portion of the city, traveling in an easterly direction. The number of killed is estimated at 75, but only five of them are white. The destruction of property is placed at a quarter of a million dollars. Eighteen bodies have been recovered from the debris up to dark and scores of injured have been removed to the hospitals. Among the dead are: Dr. G. C. Chapman, of the firm of Tally & Chapman, who conducted a private infirmary in this city, and his wife and infant child of Hon. ... J. Lowe, chairman of the Democratic executive committee. Following is the list of identified dead and those injured:

The dead are: Dr. G. C. Chapman; ... Robert E. Lowe; infant child of ... Lowe; J. Alexander; little daughter of R. R. Houston; F. Meyer, colored, collector of the Union Mutual Association of Mobile; Carrie Hudson, colored; Mamie Blevins, colored; Carrie Haney, colored; Lizzie Glenn, colored; cook for R. R. Hudson, colored; ...ry carpenter struck by flying timber.

The fatally injured are: Mrs. R. H. ...man; Mrs. W. H. Thomas; Mrs. D. ... McLaughlin; Mrs. J. Ferguson; Mrs. ...ytum; Carrie Hite, colored.

The injured are: John Dillon; Hamright Dothey, back of head cut; J. R. ..., hands and head cut; child of Mrs. McLaughlin; Mrs. Stevens; L. L. ...; Sarah Adams, colored, right ... broken; Albert Glenn; Jerusha ..., both colored; Green Carey, colored; Carrie Simons, colored, not expected to live; Mary Goodlow, colored; ... Throckmorton, colored; Dave Hill, colored; Sarah Simons, colored; ... Lynch and daughter; Frank ..., Lougin Martin, colored; ... Carey, colored; Mrs. F. G. Schaefer and baby, slightly injured; Mrs. ... and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. ... W. W. Rentzer; W. B. Dickey, ... badly bruised and concussion, serious; Mrs. Joel H. Stacompaint, bruised; Miss Jane Land, injured about the head; Jim Wilson, colored; Mary Calloway, colored, badly fractured arm; Will Calloway, colored; Now Thomas, colored; Lee Richardson, arm bruised; little negro boy, name unknown.

The storm struck shortly in the ... and passed across Corker and plowed its way through Kingsport, Smith 150 feet wide, through the entire southern section, extending from Green Springs, on the west to Avondale on the east, and continued its course through Bluff City and spent in the mountains beyond Bristol, a small town six miles east of the city. The morning dawned cloudy and sultry and grew more threatening as the day advanced.

Clouds began to gather and shortly ... from the southwest. The air became heavy and stifling. The velocity of the wind suddenly began to increase and some men ran out of the ... sky the dreaded funnel-shaped cloud made its descent. Hugging close to the earth, it passed through the city ... and was gone to the east before people generally realized what had happened. The width of the cyclone was not more than 75 feet. The negro shanties and cottages in the lowlands in the path of the storm were the principal sufferers. The large residences on the higher ground suffered but slightly. The large trees on the hill side of the St. Vincent's Hospital were torn up by the roots, and large masses of stone were twisted out of the ground and broken and shattered all over the grounds. The extent of the damage to the institution ...

Killed Himself About Seven Dollars.

Chicago, Special.—The body of Guy Chestnut, who it is believed, committed suicide by jumping into the lake at Sixty-third street, was found floating in the sand on the beach near the Sixty-ninth street pier. The cause of the girl's suicide was the fact that she had run into debt to the extent of $7 and dreaded to ask her father for money. Miss Chestnut was the daughter of John Chestnut, a retired fruit grower, formerly a resident of Florida and California, but now living at Jackson Harbor. The girl was studying music in this city.

Choir Leader Suicided.

St. Louis, Special.—H. Charles Hamphrey, tenor singer, leader of the choir at the Second Baptist church and a well known society man, committed suicide in his studio here. The cause for the act is unknown. The revolver with which the fatal shot was fired lay beside the piano. Mr. Humphrey, who was 32 years old, was well known in musical circles throughout the country as an oratorio singer.

Destroyed By Dynamite.

Hot Springs, W. Va., Special.—The fine medical springs, set aside over a century ago for the use of the public by Lord Fairfax, were dynamited by unknown persons early Sunday morning. The controversy over the opening of the spring to outsiders has caused ill feeling, and the work of the vandals is attributed to this.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Judge Clark Testifies—Argument by Counsel Begun.

The roll call at the opening of the court Thursday showed 48 Senators present.

The prosecution called Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, as its first witness.

Col. Thos. F. Davidson conducted the examination of this witness.

The first few questions were of the biographical order: "Where were you born," etc. The answers to them showed the following facts:

Judge Walter Clark was appointed on the Supreme bench by Gov. Fowle, on the death of Chief Justice Merrimon, in 1889. For four years previous to that time he was on the Superior court bench.

"Did you take part in the decisions in the office-holding cases?" asked Col. Davidson.

"I have taken part in every decision since I have been on the bench, except those cases in which I did not sit," replied the witness.

"You sat in all the office-holding cases?"

"I did."

Here on request of Col. Davidson, Judge Clark told of the docketing of the case of White vs. Auditor, on December 12th, 1898, its advancement on the docket on request of Mr. F. H. Busbee and Mr. J. G. L. Harris and then of its argument before the court by these attorneys on December 19th."

"Was any point raised in the argument in regard to the right of the court to issue a mandamus?"

"No the only question argued was as to the amount of salary to be paid White. In the conference also the judges held that was the only question in it. When they got through I told them they were mistaken, that this case presented the most important question that ever came before the court—its right to issue a mandamus on the Treasurer. The Chief Justice said no such point had been raised by counsel in the argument. I replied: 'You five men said in Garner vs. Worth that a mandamus cannot be issued by the court on the State Treasurer?'

"The matter was then allowed to go over till May, when it was decided."

The witness was then asked to tell what he knew of Harris coming before the court and asking for the mandamus.

"Early in October of the fall term of the court, Mr. Harris came before the court to move for a mandamus. The Chief Justice asked if he had given notice to the other side. He said he had not. Judge Montgomery said he ought to apply to the clerk for his mandamus. Mr. Harris went out.

"Next morning Harris came back, accompanied by C. A. Cook, now Associate Justice, but then attorney with F. H. Busbee for the Auditor and Treasurer. Harris renewed his motion for a mandamus. The Chief Justice asked him if he had filed affidavits. He replied that he hadn't considered them necessary. He was told that as no affidavits had been filed he would not get his mandamus, and he went away again.

"THE COURT DIRECTED IT.

"On Thursday, October 11th, Col. Kenan met me again and said he reckoned he would have to issue the mandamus. I replied that it was a very serious matter and that before he issued it he ought to come into open court and let the judges tell him to do so; that I wanted to then state my objections.

"The court met in conference again on Friday morning. Col. Kenan came in again and wanted to know what he ought to do. As there seemed to be no hurry to answer him, he pelted the court. Judge Douglas was rather nonconcessential at first; Judge Montgomery was the same; Judge Purches said issue it; Chief Justice Faircloth said: 'As an individual, I say you ought to issue it.' Now turning again to Judge Douglas, he used the same formula as the Chief Justice. Col. Kenan appeared still not to be satisfied, but after some further words he went out apparently satisfied.

"When I came out of the court room I asked Col. Kenan what he proposed to do about it. He said he'd have to know it. I told him I did not think the court was explicit about it and asked him to wait till I could send down a protest. I wrote and sent the protest to him that afternoon, with the request that he return it with his signature and a copy furnished each member of the court.

"That night about 8 o'clock Col. Kenan telephoned me that there was no use to send the opinion around; that he would not issue the mandamus without a written order from the court. I replied that this was an extremely important matter and I preferred that he would send the opinion around as I had requested. He said he wou'd do so.

"The next morning," said Judge Clark continuing the story related above— "The next morning when court met, I found Gov. Jarvis reading in the Supreme Court library. I called him into the consultation room and told the whole matter before him—Shall I tell you what occurred there?"

This last remark was addressed to Gov. Jarvis who was now on his feet with upraised hand, as if commanding silence. Gov. Jarvis asked:

"Judge, do you think you ought to tell a private conversation?"

Judge Clark, bowing and smiling, replied assinibly:

"Of course, Governor, if you object I will not tell it."

Gov. Jarvis: "I don't object on my own account. It is not competent in this case. After the trial is over you may publish it to the world if you like. I have nothing to hide. It is not evidence, though."

Judge Clark: "I will not tell it, Governor, if you object."

Gov. Jarvis: "My objection is that you ought not to repeat a private conversation between gentlemen."

Judge Clark now resumed his story of the proceedings in court touching the issuance of the mandamus.

"On the new afternoon (Tuesday) Col. Kenan came in again for more explicit instructions. He had a written opinion in his hand, and he pelted the court again. Judge Douglas said: 'issue it.' Judge Montgomery said: 'Col. Kenan, I'm bound to tell you that you have no constitutional power to issue that writ.' Judge Purches said: 'It is your duty to issue it.' The Chief Justice said: 'Issue it.' I said: 'Col. Kenan, you know my views. You have my protest and dissent.'

"That was the last of it."

"Do you recall," asked Col. Davidson, "any other expression of Judge Montgomery after the court was pelted?"

"Just before Col. Kenan came in on Monday," replied the witness, "Judge Montgomery said: 'Gentlemen, I am bound to tell Kenan he cannot issue that writ. You gentlemen have a political party back of you; I have not.'"

The witness was then questioned concerning the concerns and alterations in his copy of the protest and dissenting opinion. He replied:

"There was some discussion in conference about the mandamus. Judge Purches said the copy of it furnished to Kenan was changed by him (Purches) and the Chief Justice. Then some discussion was had as to my dissent. I took up a pen and started to strike out the objectionable parts of it. But finding that that would take too much time, I remarked that I would carry the opinion home and make the alteration. No one objected and I put it in my pocket. Later I brought the copy, as corrected by me, back and asked to have it filed, saying: 'I hope there is now no objection to it.' Judge Purches said it was all objectionable to him; Judge Montgomery said he was tired of political chops and discussing opinions, and he hoped this was an end of them. Judge Douglas said he was willing for it to go into the obituary column. I replied: 'Yes, it may suit the obituary column but it is not in my funeral.'" (Laughter.)

"What did you strike out of the opinion?"

"My opinion, as first filed out, held that the court had no power to issue the writ and Col. Kenan had not been directed to issue it. This latter statement was struck out because the court had ordered the writ issued."

"Did you ask your protest and dissent back?"

"Yes, when the court refused to allow them filed. The Chief Justice and Judge Douglas said they didn't have their copies. Judge Montgomery handed his over, and Judge Purches said that in view of what had been said he believed he'd keep his."

"Is it usual for judges to make corrections in their opinions?"

"It is very frequently done. In fact, few opinions are filed that are not first corrected or altered. These corrections are always made in the copy of the judge writing the opinion."

"Did you suggest any other way out of the difficulty, other than issuing a peremptory mandamus?"

"After Col Kenan had gone out I said: 'Gentlemen, I don't want you all to get into trouble, and allow me to suggest that you issue an alternative mandamus. To this the Treasurer can reply that the legislature prohibited payment of the claim. The matter can then come before that body for its action, and we will thereby both maintain our dignity and keep out of trouble.'"

"What did they say to that?"

"They replied that the matter had been quarreled over enough, and they thought the man ought to have his money."

"Was this before the writ was issued?"

"Yes, just as soon as Kenan went out."

"Will you explain the difference between an alternative and peremptory mandamus?"

To this question the defence objected and it was withdrawn.

Judge Clark's testimony was completed and the counsel agreeing that no cross examination would be held he was dismissed. The case was then given to the attorneys. The first speech for the prosecution as begun by Major Guthrie, and his argument was still in progress when the court adjourned to Friday.

Argument was resumed by Maj Guthrie for the prosecution on the opening of the court Friday morning. Following Maj. Guthrie came, Capt Coppie for the defense in a strong and vigorous speech. The gallleries was well filled with spectators. The arguments of counsel on both sides have been dignified and on a high order, such as is befitting the important case under consideration.

Argument by counsel in the new famous impeachment trial occupied the remainder of the week, and was resumed on Monday.

President Turner called the high court of impeachment to order Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Forty-three Senators answered to the roll-call. Senator Justice offered a resolution that court hold night sessions from 8 o'clock until 10 o'clock. Senator Morton opposed night sessions, saying Senators were exhausted from near three months' continuous public duties and asked that the vote on the resolution be deferred until all the Senators were present. Justice insisted on the resolution being put. The resolution was lost: Ayes 23, noes 24.

F. H. Busbee, for the defense, concluded his speech, begun Saturday. He said he understood the managers had challenged the respondents to say whether or not they had issued the writ of mandamus. He thought it was understood by the profession that the office of the writ of mandamus was simply a message to a clerk to carry out the provisions of the opinion just as it was the duty of the clerk to issue execution on any judgment.

"In White's case the judgment of Judge Starbuck ordered the issuance of a writ and the Supreme Court only affirmed that judgment. Judge Clark, in his dissenting opinion, says that a writ of mandamus had been ordered. Now shall these respondents be judged for what Judge Clark says? The court took the same view of this as every other lawyer took and the Supreme Court clerk swears it was his opinion of his duty until Judge Clark went to him and forbade his doing it. The case was coram non judice. The court had nothing before it. Every lawyer knows that after judgment issues and a term expires the court never takes further cognizance of the matter, unless by proper process, in form of motion, affidavit or petition of clerk, their attention is legally called to it."

At 11:35 Mr. Busbee concluded his argument.

Mr. B. F. Long, counsel for respondents, then began his argument and said he had tried in a conscientious manner to look at this case from the standpoint of a man earnestly seeking justice.

Mr. Long's speech was an able presentation of the side of the Justices and was delivered in an impressive manner. He concluded his argument at 5:30, when the court adjourned to Tuesday.

The "Man With a Story."

The majority of the "men with a story" (vagrants) are frauds. The expression is often heard, however, "Oh, well, help them anyway! It is better to help many frauds than to let one genuine case suffer." That argument is all right provided there are genuine cases? There is on record a statement of the late Doctor John Hall that in all the years of his experience in New York City he had never found one. Certainly of the two hundred strangers who have come to me during the past year not one was worthy of any help of the kind asked for.—Rev. David H. Steele, in the April Ladies' Home Journal.

At the Kansas City stockyards a Hereford cow was recently sold for $2,700, the highest price on record.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

The South.

Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia, knocked out Tom Corcoran, of Savannah, Ga., in the eleventh round in the latter city Friday night. The mill was in the theatre, before a full house. The fight was to have been twenty-five rounds. A punch in the stomach and a swing on the jaw did the work. Corcoran had been bleeding freely for four rounds. Zeigler was not marked at all, and left the ring apparently as fresh as when he entered it.

An application has been filed in Atlanta for a charter for the North Georgia Mining and Milling Company. The capital stock will be $2,500,000. The company owns 30,000 acres of land in Murray, Gilmer and Fannin counties upon which it proposes to develop the ore and timber.

Representative Livingston, of Georgia, is now steadily convalescing. Dr. Spring, the attending physician, stated yesterday that Mr. Livingston is gaining rapidly and that unless unexpected complications set in his recovery is assured. He has no fever and his weak heart is all that is feared.

F. H. Carpenter, a retired capitalist of Ohio, blew his head off with a shot-gun at Leesburg, Fla.

The presentation to Lieutenant Hobson, at Greensboro, Ala., has been postponed because of the Lieutenant's illness.

The American Leather Company, at Knoxville, Tenn., has closed a deal by which it comes into possession of the Tannery of the Virginia Tanning and Exchange Company, one of the largest tanneries in the State.

A special to The Atlanta Constitution from Lavonia, Ga., says: "John Hunter, a negro, charged with assaulting the five-year-old daughter of J. E. Conwell, escaped from his captors Sunday night, while being taken to the Hartwell jail. In pursuing Hunter Mr. Conwell accidently shot Henry A. Singleton, one of those guarding Hunter, but the wound is not fatal. Two posses are pursuing the negro.

The North.

The ice in the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, went out leaving the channel clear for several miles. This is the earliest for years.

The Meinecke Toy Company's five-story brick structure, in Milwaukee, was gutted by fire Sunday night, entailing a loss estimated from $100,000 to $125,000.

A special to the Buffalo Express from Campbeltokn, N. B., says: "Six persons were burned to death Saturday night at Little Cascapedia, Quebec, as the result of the explosion of a coal oil stove in the house of John Gauthier. G[illegible] was sick in bed."

At the next session of the Ohio General Assembly, Representative Gear, of upper Sandusky, will introduce an anti-kidnapping bill. He has received three letters threatening to kidnap and mutilate his daughter unless $500 be left in an old shoe, at a certain place. The writers threatened to put out the girl's eyes with a red-hot poker and fire the Gear residence.

Foreign.

The dock strike at Marseilles is unbroken.

Rumors of the illness of President Diaz, of Mexico, are denied.

There was a general fight between students and police at St. Petersburg.

A lottery in Europe for the Boers is being organized by M. Henri Rochefort.

Indefinite closing has been ordered at the Colchester Cotton Mills, Burlington, Vt.

Germany made an additional appropriation yesterday of nearly $21,000,000 for the Chinese expedition.

The census of Austria-Hungary shows a population of 40,310,285 which is an increase of 10 per cent. during the last decade.

A special dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, says a new Dervish movement is reported to have occurred in the southern part of the Soudan.

The official organ of the Russian Ministry of Finance at St. Petersburg threatens that Russia will make strict reprisals in case of any raising of duties by Germany on Russian products.

Miscellaneous

Queen Victoria's funeral cost $175,000.

The battleship Alabama developed 15.2 knots on its last trial.

A Berlin dispatch reports that the German navy like the British, has decided to abandon the Belleville boilers in warships.

Mr. Harvesthoff, Jr., describing the new defender in an interview published by the London Daily Mail, says: "I hope Shamrock II will win, as British victory would do more to develop yachting on both sides of the Atlantic and promote good will between the two nations than anything else could.

A Yokohama dispatch says that the cabinet crisis at Seoul, capital of Korea, which drove out of the arena of the acting Minister of Finance on charges of having plotted to murder a number of the ladies of the imperial household, continues.

A dispatch from Shanghai announces the sailing of United States Minister Conger. The condition of Li Hung Chang is improved.

The railroad between Pekin and Chan Sing On was opened Saturday, in the presence of the French and Belgian ministers. There was a review of the troops as a feature of the celebration.

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse reports a serious rising in Tonsrau, Persia, because certain reforms have been attempted by the Shah.

Major Mulford, of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, was attacked by a mob while going from Manila to Kioto. He was in uniform and his clothing was torn.

FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

What the Recent Legislature Appropriated for Their Support.

The General Assembly investigated carefully the needs of the State Educational and Charitable institutions. It took much time both in committee work and in debate to make a bill that would reach up to all the requirement of the people, and still keep within the limits of the money to be raised by the revenue bill.

The amounts appropriated for the charitable and educational institutions of the State are as follows:

Deaf and Dumb—Annual appropriations, $40,000; for waterworks, fire pump, fire escapes and equipping for better protection against loss of fire, annually for 2 years, $3,500; total, $43,500.

Cullowhee High School—Annual appropriation, $2,000; new building (all property to be conveyed to the State,) $5,000; total, $7,000.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind—Annual appropriation, $40,000; annual for two years, $15,000; annual for library, $50; annual to pay deficit and to furnish dining hall, repairs, plumbing and basement, fix artesian well, gymnasium, electric light plant, paving and macadamizing, re-cover kitchen and laundry, $10,000; total $65,050.

University of North Carolina—Annual appropriation, $65,000; annual increase, $12,500; total, $37,500.

State Normal and Industrial College—Annual appropriation, $35,000; to pay indebtedness of $35,000, build practice and observation school and additional dormitory and recitation rooms, annually for four years, $16,000; total, $40,000.

North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts—Annual appropriation, $10,000; annually for 2 years to pay debts, $10,260.81; annually for 2 years to build textile building, $10,000; total, $30,260.81.

Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College—Annual appropriation, $7,500; annual increase, $5,000; total, $12,500.

State Hospital at Raleigh—Annual appropriation, $71,500; annually for 2 years for iron stairways and repairing $1,250; annually for 2 years to pay indebtedness, $5,000; total, $77,750.

State Hospital at Morganton—Annual appropriation, $100,000; annually for 2 years to pay indebtedness, $10,000; annually for 2 years to complete present buildings and erect new ones, $55,000; total, $165,000.

State Hospital at Goldsboro—Annual appropriation (1901), $47,500; (for 1902 increased to $50,000); annually for 2 years, to erect new buildings, $25,000; total, $72,500.

Provision. None but indigent insane to be admitted to hospitals free. All others to pay as directed by Board of Directors. Officials violating act guilty of a misdemeanor.

Provision. Money to be used exactly as appropriated. No buildings to be commenced that would require more money to complete them that is appropriated, the Board of Directors to determine this.

Provision. Unlawful for any governing official to incur any debt except as provided by law, unless in extreme emergency and authorized by Council of State.

Graded Schools Established.

Graded schools were established in the following towns and counties:

Rocky Mount; Enfield, Halifax county; Henderson township, Vance county; East Bend, Yadkin county; "Guilford Graded School," in Guilford county; Hendersonville; Rockingham, Richmond county; Selma, Johnston county; Smithfield; Johnston county; Marion, McDowell county; Mt. Olive, Wayne county; Edenton, Halifax county; Greenville, Pitt county; Sanford, Moore county.

Colored Orphan Asylum.

The Colored Orphan Asylum at Oxford will by special act receive the sum of $1,000, in addition to the annual appropriation for its maintenance. The amount is to be used to pay off the existing debts against the asylum, and to make such repairs as may be needed.

Colored Normal Schools.

The act for the consolidation and government of the Colored Normal Schools empowers the State Board of Education to remove or close any of the State Colored Normal Schools, and to distribute the funds now appropriated in such manner as may be best for the interests of the remaining ones. All regulations of the State Board of Examiners in reference to said schools shall be subject to review by the State Board of Education.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Heavy snow is again impeding travel in Northwestern Michigan.

Weather forecasters will meet at Milwaukee, Wis., August 27 to 29.

Chief Swenie of the Fire Department of Chicago, Ill., is critically ill.

The savings bank at Ashaway, R. I., suspended some time ago, resumed business Thursday.

The three assailants of Mary Paige in Brooklyn, N. Y., were held in $3500 each.

The Presbytery of Chicago, Ill., will raise $160,000 in the next five years for church building.

George St. Cyr, who killed James Davis at Dawson City, Alaska, has had his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

MARYLAND'S LAW

Providing for Disfranchisement of All Illiterate Voters

PASSES THE LEGISLATURE EASILY.

Estimated That Fully Fifty Thousand Will Be Disfranchised by the Workings of the New Law.

Annapolis, Md., Special.—The new election bill, having for its object the practical disfranchisement of most of the 50,000 illiterate voters of the State, passed the Senate shortly after midday. It was immediately sent to the House, where all the amendments made by the Senate were concurred in, and the bill passed. It is now ready for the Governor's signature.

The final passage of the bill was marked by the utter absence of anything of a sensational character. In the Senate but one protest was entered, which came in the form of a speech from Senator Dodson, Republican, who characterized the entire proceedings as a blot upon the fair name and honor of the State. The final vote was 11 to 14, a strict party division. In a quarter of an hour after passing the Senate the consideration was immediately begun. One by one the Senate's amendments were taken up and concurred in without division. Then it was put upon its final passage, with no attempt at relay upon the part of the minority, except a motion to allow them one hour to consider the amendments. This was promptly voted down, and the bill was passed by a vote of 53 to 38, the Democrats having six votes more than the majority required by the constitution. Five Democrats, Messrs. Buckey and Lamin, of Frederick; Keys, of Cecil; Pattison, of Dorchester and Carter, of St. Mary's, voted with the Republicans.

The most important change in existing methods accomplished by the enactment of the new law lies in depriving illiterate voters of the assistance of ballot clerks in preparing their ballots. Under the previous practice these clerks accompanied such voters into the booths and marked their ballots for them, or showed them how to do it. The Democrats claim that this practice utterly destroyed the secrecy of the ballot and made it possible for corruptionists to learn through signals from the ballot clerks whether bargains made with corrupt voters had been carried out. The arrangement of the names on the ballots has been altered so that the candidates for each office are grouped instead of being arranged in groups according to the party they represent. Party emblems are abolished and other changes which make the new law very nearly similar to that in existence in Massachusetts. The effect of the law, is, of course, largely a matter of conjecture, and one upon which the party leaders widely differ. The Democrats expect that it will disfranchise about 32,000 negroes and perhaps 16,000 white voters who cannot read or write. Of these it is claimed, all the negroes and about 50 per cent. of the whites vote the Republican ticket. With these out of the way the State will be safely Democratic for many years to come, and the immediate result will be the election of a Democrat to succeed United States Senator Wellington in 1902.

The active interest taken by Senator Gorman in the passage of the bill leaves no doubt of his candidacy for the senatorship in the event that the effect of the new law is as the Democrats expect it to be

Wolcott to Succeed Hitchcock.

Pueblo, Col., Special.—The Daily Chieftain says: "It is definitely known here that ex-Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, will be appointed by the President to be Secretary of the Interior to succeed Mr. Hitchcock. The news has been received by the friends of Mr. Wolcott in this city, the statement being made unequivocally, and it is indicated that the appointment will be made in Washington tomorrow."

An Alabama Railroad Sold.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—A special to The Age-Herald from Gadsden, Ala., says: "The Gadsden and Attalla Union Railway was sold at public outcry to satisfy the claims of the bondholders, as the road had forfeited on the interest. The road went to T. S. Kyle in behalf of the bondholders for $50,000. The cars are being operated by a receiver."

Telegraphic Briefs.

Tiptonville, Lake county, Tenn., was partially destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss estimated at $75,000, partially insured.

The court which inquired into the conditions under which the training ship Dixie grounded in the Potomac river off Maryland Point, finds that the grounding was not due to any fault of the officers or the crew and is of the opinion that no further proceedings should be had in the matter.

Dr. Wm. F. Channing, son of the philosopher, Dr. Wm. Ellery Channing, died at the Perry Hospital, in Boston, aged 81 years.

M. Francois Jules Edmond Got, the celebrated actor, is dead in Paris. He was born October 1, 1822.

THE TERMS BOTHA DECLINED.

Military Government to Be Replaced By a Crown Colony.

London, By Cable.—The parliamentary papers giving details of the negotiations between the Boer commander-in-chief, General Botha, and Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, begin with a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. The dispatch is dated Pretoria, Feb. 22, and states that Mrs. Botha has returned from a meeting with her husband bringing a letter in reply to Sir Alfred Milner's verbal message offering to meet General Botha as a means of ending the war on the express understanding that he would not discuss the independence of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Mrs. Botha assured Alfred Milner that the letter was written with the point clearly understood. General Botha referred the matter to his generals and it was stated that the meeting would probably take place at Middleberg. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was glad to hear of General Botha's desire to treat and hoped that it was genuine. "He will find us," said the Colonial Secretary, "anxious to meet him on all points affecting his individual position."

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the War Office, dated Pretoria, Feb. 23, reports a long interview with General Botha, who showed very good feeling and seemed anxious for peace. He asked for information, which he said he would submit to his government, the generals and the people. If they agreed, he would visit the Orange River Colony and get them to agree. Should all then hand in their arms, it would finish the war. He said they could go on for some time and he was not sure he would be able to bring about peace without independence.

"I declined to discuss such a point," said Lord Kitchener, "and said a modified form of independence would be most dangerous and would lead to war in the future. Replying to General Botha's inquiries, I informed him that when hostilities ceased the military would be replaced by a crown colony administration consisting of a nominated executive and an elected assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government. The Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives, the Dutch and English languages were to have equal rights. Kaffirs would not have the franchise until after representative government had been granted, the Orange Free State laws for Kaffirs would be considered good, Church property, public trusts and orphan funds would not be touched, no war tax would be imposed on the farmers, assistance would be given to repair the burned farms and to enable the farmers to start afresh, and colonists who had joined the republic should not be disfranchised. General Botha generally seemed satisfied with these conditions."

On March 3, Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener, suggesting the following replies to General Botha: "I beg to inform you that on the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of arms, ammunition, cannon and munitions in the hands of the burghers in the field at government depots or elsewhere, His Majesty's government is prepared at once to grant amnesty in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for all bona-fide acts of war during the hostilities, as well as to move the governments of Cape Colony and Natal to similar action, qualified by the disfranchisement of any British subjects implicated in the war. The military prisoners in St. Helena, Ceylon and elsewhere on complete surender, shall be brought back to their country. Military law shall at once be replaced by a civil administration, but it is the desire of His Majesty's government as soon as circumstances will permit to establish a representative government. On the cessation of hostilities a high court, independent of the executive shall be established to administer the laws. Land, Church property, trusts and orphan funds shall be respected. The English and Dutch languages shall be taught in the public schools and allowed in the law court.

Whiskey Was Poisoned.

San Francisco, Special.—Mrs. Geo. F. Kent, wife of a longshoreman, has been arrested on suspicion of having sent to her husband, through the mails, a bottle of whiskey, which, on examination, was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic. The couple had separated. The package containing the poisonous liquid was held by the postal officials because of the rules forbidding the mailing of liquids. Kent was notified and when he called at the postoffice the bottle was opened with the result that dectives soon afterward arrested Mrs. Kent. She denies any knowledge of the matter.

Another Steamer.

New York, Special.—The Ocean Steamship Line has placed an order with the Roach Shipbuilding Company, Chester, Pa., for a new steamship to run between here and Savannah. The new vessel, it is expected, will be completed in a year from April. She will be 270 feet long, 50 feet beam with a depth of hold 30 feet from the spar deck. She will be of 3,500 gross tonnage with a 12 foot mean draft loaded.

Fourteen Perished.

Antwerp, By Cable.—The steamer Chemnitz of the German-Australian Steamship company and the British steamer Tay collided in the Flushing Roadstead. The Tay sank and only three of her crew were saved. The Tay had put into the Flushing Roadstead owing to the prevailing storm. Fourteen persons perished, including the wives of two sailors who boarded the vessel on a farewell visit.