

WOODS INN

During the contests over the rules governing the particular parliamentary status of the moment, it was interesting to note how Reed listened, with a suggestion about him, sometimes of semi-dependence, to everything Crisp had to say, and his rulings went with Crisp. Moreover, it was interesting to note the growing sense of fairness which seems to make his bearing toward Southern members, since his boom-seed was planted.

PATRICK'S SCHEME

In one of my former letters I referred to Dr. Talmage as Chief Operator in the coming Central Office of the American churches of all creeds. Those who are spiritualized enough to follow everything the great doctor says without salt may think it wicked to criticize his motives, but as it is the sinners he is after (for the Christians are safe) it may be pertinent to remark that there will hardly be found a well-balanced worldly-wise thirty-year-old sinner who will not look upon his Washington scheme as a big syndicate deal. Last Sunday he took as his subject, "Washington for God," which seemed to be a long apology for having bounced young Dr. Adolos Allen in order that he might preach to the human race on Sunday morning and incidentally, perhaps, the President and "Fambly." He is a passage from his sermon: "Some on must give the rallying cry; why may not I, one of the Lord's servants? By Providential arrangement, I am every week in sermonic communication with every city, town and neighborhood of this country. Thursday evening I pray for the word to North, East, South and West. Hear and see it, all people!"

"Providential" is good. Bill Nye gets to every neighborhood by the same kind of "Providential" syndicate, only he don't call it "Providential." The doctor urged the people to come next Thursday evening to pray for the blessing of God upon this new departure. It all sounds like the story of the preacher's wife packing up to move for dear life, while the preacher was at church with his congregation praying for dear life for light as to whether he should accept a call to a higher-salaried job. The young preacher has been paid off for the rest of his year, which showed that there was right against his being turned off for the rest of the year. But the good doctor will be the periodic religious corn-cob of the country and will appear every week, each town getting a grain. There's bushes in it. And yet they marvel that sinners are not caught by such humbugs. There is a splendid eloquence in the old-time shout of the old circuit-riding that Talmage, with all his providentializing pulpit may never catch the air of.

Commenting on the report that the selection of Maj. Grant as Sergeant-at-Arms was in the interest of McKinley, Senator Pritchard says: "There is no truth in it. The Presidential question does not hinge on this selected in the millionth part of a degree. I am for McKinley. I confess, but my acquaintance with Capt. Grant began long before McKinley's name was even mentioned for the Presidency, and I have supported him for his senatorial office because I felt he was a fit and proper man. Scores of Capt. Grant's friends in North Carolina are Reed's friends, and whatever appointments he may make here will not have the slightest bearing upon the Presidential aspirations of any Republican who has been mentioned."

A MOST HORRIBLE AFFAIR

TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH IN A BARN.

Their Charred and Disfigured Bodies Raked From the Fire With Long Poles.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 10.—(Special)—Particulars of a horrible affair were received here this afternoon. Joseph and Dillard Walker, brothers, living three miles from Henry, Va., a small station on the Winston-Salem division of the Norfolk and Western road, spent Saturday afternoon at that place, leaving for home at 10:30 p. m.

The walk-way to their home runs through a plantation belonging to a man named King. Near this path was an out house filled with fodder. Being late, it is supposed the two brothers concluded to go in and spend the night. They had a lantern with them and it is thought they kicked it over while asleep, as a few hours later the building was discovered to be in a blaze. Several citizens of Henry went to the scene of the fire but when they reached the building the roof was falling in. Upon close examination the men decided that they could see a man's knee in an upright position in the fire. They also saw the tracks in a shoe belonging to one of the brothers.

The men secured long poles and began to stir in the burnt fodder. They raked out the two brothers, who were burned almost to a crisp. The legs of both men were burned off above their knees and both of their arms above their elbows. Their heads were so badly disfigured that no one could have told who they were. The skull of one was burned off and his brains ran out after he was removed from the building. The other brother had all the skin burned off his skull.

It is thought the men smothered to death before they awoke, the fodder and the house were practically destroyed before any one reached the scene.

The coroner's inquest was held yesterday, and the two men were buried late yesterday afternoon. Their bodies were in such condition that neither could be placed in a coffin. They were buried in a plain box.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Dispatch, one of the best journals in the country, says: "Raleigh, N. C., has the reputation of being one of the prettiest cities in the United States."

A DRESS AND A SHOE

Only Clues to the Fort Thomas Murder Mystery.

William Wood, of Green Castle, Ind., as well as Jackson and Walling, were arraigned in police court to-day, and their preliminary hearings were fixed for next Thursday, February 13th.

TWO STUDENTS ARRESTED

They Confess Knowledge of the Strange Killing.

BUT EACH ACCUSES THE OTHER

They Killed Pearl Bryan Trying to Commit an Abortion and Carried her Head About in a Satchel Three Days.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 6.—The headless body of a woman was found in the field in the Kentucky Highlands about a half of a mile south of Fort Thomas. Murderer and murdered were nameless, and there was no clue but a shoe, a corset and a woman's checked dress. Blood hounds called into requisition gave contradictory directions, one went to the Covington reservoir and others went to a point in the road and stopped. The reservoir was drained and the head was not found; the shoe was "raced" to a farm in Greely Castle, Ind. A hundred clues were worked to their end without result, and the dress and the shoe were the only clue left.

Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, farmer people near Green Castle, identified them as those of their daughter, Pearl Bryan, who left home last Tuesday week, January 28, to go to Indianapolis to visit a friend. She did not get there.

Detectives wired Chief Deitsch, of Cincinnati, yesterday to arrest Scott Jackson, a student at the Ohio Dental College, and charge him with the murder. They got him at 11 o'clock last night. Detectives also arrested William Wood as an accomplice last night at Scott Bend.

When arrested Scott Jackson protested his innocence, but this morning he weakened and confessed a knowledge of the crime, but tried to fasten the guilt upon Alonzo M. Walling, his room mate. Walling was arrested and in turn charged Jackson with the commission of the deed.

A satchel, which the murdered woman brought here, was found in a barber-shop with blood stains on it. In this the murderer or murderers carried the severed head of the woman until it was disposed of.

Jackson made his confession by small installments. He admits the girl was murdered, but he does it as if a third person had committed the crime. Walling has confessed knowledge of the crime, but only as a go-between for Jackson. There is no doubt that Jackson was the principal and that William Wood, arrested at South Bend, Ind., and now on his way here, is deeply implicated. Abundant letters from Wood to Jackson bear this part of Jackson's confession out. Nearly all of Wood's letters are about girls, and some of them are grossly indecent.

Pearl Bryan would have become a mother in four months. Jackson says William Wood is responsible for her condition. She arrived here at the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton depot on Tuesday night, January 25th. Jackson says she came here three days after Walling performed. He implies that Walling was the man that procured it and admits that she was killed in the attempt to perform the operation.

Each prisoner is trying to establish the guilt of the other, clearly showing the guilt of both. When Wood arrives, it is thought one or both of them will be ready to make a clean breast of it and tell the whole truth. Walling, talking to a colored turkey, said that Jackson murdered and beheaded the girl and kept the head here three days when he dropped it into a sewer. A search of the sewers has been instituted.

MRS. FISHER'S STATEMENT.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Louisa W. Fisher, of No. 75 Central avenue, this city, is the friend whom Miss Bryan left ostensibly to visit. Mrs. Fisher said to-day: "She is a member of one of the best families in Putnam county, and was the cousin of the late Senator Lockridge. She was a very handsome girl, a blonde, and of lovely disposition. I knew nothing of this sad affair until last night and I am greatly shocked. I received a dispatch night before last from her parents asking if I had news, and of course, I answered no, but I did not know what it meant. Miss Bryan and her family had a standing invitation to visit me."

Mrs. Fisher did not know Jackson.

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REPORTED TO THE SENATE.

A Direct Recognition of Belligerents So Far as Congress Can Give It.

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The substitute is in the shape of a concurrent resolution. As reported it is as follows: "Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

The committee resolution differs from the original resolution in that it is a direct recognition so far as Congress can give it of the belligerent rights of the Cubans and does not contemplate, as did the first measure, any appeal to Spain to accord such rights. It also contemplates taking the matter out of the hands of the President and he is not required to sign a concurrent resolution.

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He was first married to Miss Fannie M. Alexander, a daughter of William Lee Alexander, and granddaughter of Judge Richard Henderson, and a niece of Hon. Nathaniel Alexander, Governor of North Carolina in 1805. The issue of this marriage were six children—William L. A. Caldwell, Archibald H., Elizabeth R. (wife of Col. Charles F. Fisher, who fell gallantly leading his regiment at First Manassas), Richard A. Julius A., and Fanny M. (wife of the late Major Peter W. Hairston). Of these, there only survive Dr. Julius A. Caldwell and Mrs. Fannie M. Hairston.

His second marriage was to Mrs. Troy in 1839, but from this marriage there was no issue.

He was first a member of the House of Commons from Iredell county in 1817. He was elected to the House of Commons from Rowan county in 1825, and was a member of the Senate in Rowan in 1829-1830 and 1831, and was Speaker of the Senate in 1829. He was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in 1844. He was six feet one inch in height, weighed about 170 pounds, blue eyes and black hair.

Judge Caldwell was a good legislator, and being a fine lawyer of sound sense and judgment, he knew the needs of his constituents. He considered their interests and secured the enactment of laws conducive to their advantage and protection. He was dignified and reserved, firm and decided in his views and opinions, unmovable when his conclusions had been reached, and steadfast and unalterable in his rulings. It is easily to be conceived that he made a most capable and acceptable presiding officer, and gave to the Senate a Speaker equal to any of those who preceded him.

He is better known to the people of North Carolina as a Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, which position he held from 1844 to 1859, when he resigned. His manner, dignity on the bench, his sense of honor, his moral rectitude, his firmness and his sanctified mind, his high dispensation of law and justice, tempered with mercy and tenderness, if justified, or applied with harshness and rigidity, if demanded, constitute the upright judge, and cause him to be remembered as one of the best and purest judges recorded in the annals of the State's history.

What he conceived to be his duty he performed with fearlessness and indifference to criticism. He was gratified at the sanction of his fellows in his acts and deeds, but the want of that sanction would not alter his purpose or deter his action, if he conceived he should follow the line his judgment and conscience dictated to him to pursue. He would do nothing that savored of impropriety. If he were invited to dine, or to tea, he would be sure to be advised if the party inviting him could surely decline the invitation. In the whole term of his service as Judge, and at that date he frequently had not access to railroad facilities, it may be safely stated that, unless prevented by sickness, he never once failed to take his seat on the bench, and on open court on Monday morning. I have known judges, frequently, not to reach the county seat before Tuesday, when they had the chance to ride on trains that ran sixty miles an hour.

No levity or confusion was tolerated while he was holding court. Old man Solomon Blythe, one morning walked into the court house at Jackson, N. C., and his conversation being sufficiently boisterous to disturb the court, the Judge said: "Mr. Clerk—enter a fine of fifty dollars upon that loud talking man over there. After court adjourns, the Sheriff applied to old man Solomon for the fifty dollars, who, just at this time, observed the Judge passing by, went up to him and said: "Look here, Mr. Judge, how in the h—l did you and this here d—d Sheriff make it so much? Can't you afford to take a little less? I'll go to jail before I'll pay that much." Solomon's face showed he meant no disrespect, though terribly in earnest. The Judge replied: "Well, then, old man, how much can you pay twenty-five dollars, or go to jail." Then said the Judge, "You go to the Clerk and pay him twenty-five dollars and then go home, and don't you come to Jackson again while I am holding court." Solomon obeyed, but the Judge, before he left, released the fine and directed the Clerk to return him the twenty-five dollars.

John E. Drake, the witty and sensible Clerk of Northampton County, in ante-bellum days, was afflicted with two voices—coarse and fine—he would start coarse and end fine. His desk

JUDGE CALDWELL

A Short Sketch of His Life and Career.

BY MR. PULASKI COWPER

He Was a Fine Lawyer and a Good Legislator.

HIS DUEL WITH MR. FISHER

Though Judge Caldwell Was Apparently Brusque and Seemingly Reserved He Had a Kind Heart.

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