

## A WHIRL OF BILLS

### Amendments to the Constitution Proposed

## THE DAY IN THE HOUSE

### To Give the White Race Benefit of Its School Taxes—A Code Commission—Labor in the Textile Factories

The House encountered a whirlwind of bills yesterday morning. The new measures embrace most everything in sight from a change in county road laws to an amendment to the Constitution.

The House was in session some two hours, and a good part of the time was given to the reading of the Governor's message.

Three bills were introduced proposing amendments to section 2, Art. IX., of the State Constitution. All of these measures are directed at the present system of apportioning the school fund, and their object is to give the white race the benefit of its taxes paid into the school fund.

Other important bills introduced were those which provide for a change in the Jim Crow Car Law, the regulation of labor in textile factories, the creation of a code commission, the increase of the Superior Court judges to sixteen, the employment of stenographers for judges, the legalization of primary elections, compulsion of education and a change in the divorce laws.

Representative Rountree of New Hanover has the honor of getting through the first bill in the House. This bill changes the name of the Guardian Security and Trust Company to the People's Savings Bank of Wilmington. It passed all of its readings.

Speaker Moore named the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Francis D. Winston of Bertie heads this important committee. Mr. Winston was chairman of this committee in 1890, and his suggestion to the important post was that when his services in connection with the framing of the present constitution were taken into consideration.

The House adjourned, on motion of Mr. Wright of Rowan, until 11 o'clock this morning.

### The House Proceedings

Speaker Moore called the House to order at 11 o'clock. Rev. A. Marshall, pastor of the First Baptist church, offered prayer.

Representative C. T. Williams of Bertie, who was not present at the opening session Wednesday, came forward and was administered the oath of office.

Representatives S. M. Beasley of Currituck and N. W. Taylor of Carteret, were granted leave of absence on account of sickness.

Representative McNeill of Brunswick, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two to wait on the Secretary of State and request him to furnish members of the Legislature with copies of the Code if he has them. The resolution was No. 32.

Mr. Mason offered an amendment requiring the Secretary of State to furnish the members with copies of subsequent acts of the Legislature. The amendment was lost. An amendment to give copies of the Code and Acts of the Legislature for every five members was introduced by Representative L. L. Smith of Gates. The amendment was adopted and the resolution passed in its amended form.

A resolution introduced by Representative Carroway of Lenoir, providing for the appointment of a committee to select quarters for the engraving work, was adopted.

Speaker Moore named the following committees: Carroway of Lenoir, McPherson of McDowell, and Oliver of Duplin.

The resolution introduced by Representative Watts relative to contested election cases, was referred to the Committee on Elections by request.

H. B. No. 29, introduced by Rountree of New Hanover, providing for the change of the Guardians Security Trust and Deposit Company to the People's Savings Bank, passed its second and third readings.

### Committee on Elections

Speaker Moore announced the following committee on Privileges and Elections:

Winston of Bertie, Thompson of Onslow, Spauldner of Burke, McCulloch of Bladen, Watts of Fredell, Doughtridge of Edgecombe, Nicholson of Beaufort, Lawrence of Hertford, Weaver of Ashe.

The appointment of pages was announced by the Speaker as follows:

Joseph F. Jerome, Benny Dawson, Robert E. Lee, Tudor Hardy, Robert C. Hookaday, Mack Oliver, John A. Cleland, Thomas F. Farrow, Roy Leathwood, Core Daniels, Robert E. Deane, Blum Darger.

H. B. No. 11, introduced by Representative Blythe of Hendersonville, passed all of its readings and was sent to the Senate.

Shortly after noon Private Secretary Cade appeared with the Governor's message. It was read by Reading Clerk Willson.

The message was heard with interest

by the representatives. It required forty minutes to read it.

### To Print Governor's Message.

Representative F. D. Winston of Bertie suggested that the usual number of copies of the message be ordered printed. Mr. Winston said that this action should be taken by joint resolution and he deferred the matter.

Representative Joseph A. Collins of Haywood, who arrived during the morning, was administered the oath of office.

H. B. No. 34, for the relief of F. P. Hobgood, Jr., which was introduced by Major Graham of Granville, was taken from the calendar. The bill authorizes the payment of \$300 to Mr. Hobgood, who served as superintendent of the county Board of Education for one year. He has never been reimbursed for his services. The bill provides that the sum shall be paid out of the school fund of Granville County. Mr. Hobgood was elected superintendent of the County Board of Education and a decision of the Supreme Court put him out of office. The bill passed all of its readings and went to the Senate.

### New Bills Introduced

H. B. 5.—By Nichols, of Pitt—An act to amend the constitution of North Carolina in reference to school tax.

H. B. 6.—By Reiphardt, of Lincoln—A bill to amend the road law of Lincoln county.

H. B. 7.—By Blount, of Washington—An act to amend chapter 384, public laws of 1890, relating to the provision of separate apartments for white and colored races on railroads and steamboats in North Carolina.

H. B. 8.—By Wright of Rowan—An act to regulate labor in textile factories.

H. B. 9.—By Whitaker of Forsyth—An act to amend the charter of the Winston-Salem Railway and Electric Company.

H. B. 10.—By Blythe of Henderson—An act to incorporate the Bank of Hendersonville.

H. B. 11.—By Blythe of Henderson—An act to amend chapter 2, private laws of 1890, relating to the State Bank of Commerce at Hendersonville.

H. B. 12.—By Rountree of New Hanover—An act for revising and adjusting the public statute laws of North Carolina.

H. B. 13.—By Graham of Granville—An act for the relief of Miss Mamie M. Parham.

### To Increase the Judges

H. B. 14.—By Craig of Buncombe—An act to increase the number of Superior Court judges and judicial districts.

H. B. 15.—By Doughtridge of Edgecombe—An act to amend the Edgecombe stock law.

H. B. 16.—By Wright of Rowan—An act to provide each judicial district with a stenographer.

H. B. 17.—By Blount of Washington—An act to legalize and regulate primary elections.

H. B. 18.—By Nash of Pasquotank—An act to regulate the working of convicts in Pasquotank county.

H. B. 19.—By Wright of Rowan—An act to make education compulsory.

H. B. 20.—By Mauney of Graham—An act to repeal chapter 154, laws of 1890, relating to wild animals in Graham county.

H. B. 21.—By Mauney of Graham—An act to pay the indebtedness on the new jail and other county indebtedness in Graham county.

H. B. 22.—By Dean of Macon—An act to authorize the town of Franklin, Macon county, to issue bonds for the improvement of its streets and to levy special tax.

H. B. 23.—By Pierce of Craven—An act to allow the county commissioners of Craven extra pay.

H. B. 24.—By Pierce of Craven—An act to allow the commissioners of Craven county to levy a special tax.

H. B. 25.—By Pierce of Craven—An act to prevent persons from fishing and shooting across the News and Trent rivers in Craven county.

H. B. 26.—By Gaither of Catawba—An act to repeal chapter 100, laws of 1887; chapter 277, laws of 1895; and chapter 29 and 211, laws of 1893, relating to divorce.

### To Amend Constitution

H. B. 27.—By Stubbs of Martin—An act to amend section 2, article 9, of the Constitution.

H. B. 28.—By Wright of Rowan—An act to amend article 9 of the Constitution so as to give the white race the benefit of the school taxes and the colored race the benefit of its school tax.

H. B. 29.—By Rountree of New Hanover—An act to change the name of the Guardian Security Trust and Deposit Company of Wilmington to the People's Savings Bank of Wilmington.

H. B. 30.—By Hartley of Davidson—An act to repeal chapter 426, public laws of 1890, relating to shooting wild fowl.

H. B. 31.—By Page of Montgomery—An act to continue in force chapter 90, private laws of 1891.

H. B. 32.—By McNeill of Brunswick—An act relating to the furnishing of copies of the Code to members.

H. B. 33.—By Carroway of Lenoir—A resolution raising a committee to secure quarters for the engraving work.

H. B. 34.—By Graham of Granville—An act for the relief of F. P. Hobgood, Jr.

### The Code Commission

The bill introduced by Mr. Rountree of New Hanover, providing for the creation of a Code Commission, is one of the most important matters that will come before the General Assembly. There is general unanimity of opinion that the commission is needed. The bill that is defeated as the result of an unopposed vote is the bill which will be made up of the appointments of Code commissioners. To obviate this evil Mr. Rountree has made provision that the governor shall name the commissioners of whom there will be three.

The bill provides that three commissioners be appointed by the governor to collate, digest, revise and index all the

(Continued on Third Page.)

## SENATE BREEZE

### Caused by Precipitation of the Dispensary Question

## GOVERNOR'S PARDONS

### Senators Order Executive's Reasons for Clemency Printed—Appalachian Park Matters—The Committees

Right breezy time in the Senate yesterday for a few minutes—not due to an improved ventilation of the chamber (so much desired), however.

Liquor dispensary question caused it, and Senator Glenn of Guilford was the man in charge of the bellows.

Senator Aycock got in a few turns at this weapon, also, but he developed a different character of "hot air" from that manufactured by the General.

The man with the bellows won his fight, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings in detail below, and it was a distinct and decisive victory.

The Governor's message was read, as announced, and a pointer was given by the adoption of a resolution ordering printed 250 copies of the "accompanying documents," as well as 500 copies of the message itself.

What does that mean? Well, among the accompanying documents are the reasons given by the Governor for granting pardons and commutations of sentences. It is the purpose of the Senators to examine into these, I am told, more carefully than usual this session.

The Appalachian National Park matter, meant the condemnation of land in western North Carolina, as provided in a bill introduced, was another matter of interest which came up. The proposed park is a good thing, and everybody seems disposed to help it along.

The Senate committees were agreed to in caucus last night. The list in full on page three of this paper. They will be announced in the Senate this morning.

### Proceedings in Detail

Senate was called to order at noon, by Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds.

Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall, rector of Christ (Episcopal) church, opened proceedings with prayer.

The Journal of preceding day read and approved, after one or two slight corrections were suggested.

Private Secretary Cade appeared and the sergeant-at-arms announced a message from the Governor.

### Governor's Message

Senator London, from the committee to wait on the Governor, announced that His Excellency had a communication to make to the Senate (this biennial message) which he believed was now in the possession of the Senate.

The chair then announced the reception of a message from the Governor, which was ordered read. The reading of the message (which will be found printed in full in this issue of The Post) was attentively listened to by the Senate.

Senator Woodward moved that 500 copies of the message be printed and offered a resolution to that effect. Passed and ordered sent to the House without engrossment.

Senator Brown offered a resolution providing for the printing of 250 copies of the "accompanying documents" to the message (these being the reasons given by His Excellency for granting pardons and commutations of sentences, etc), which was also passed.

Senator Currie submitted the evidence in the contested election case in which he appears as the contestant.

### Bills Passed

Messages from the House were received announcing the passage of certain bills and resolutions, including those notifying the Senate of the organization of the House; with reference to passage of Senate Resolution No. 1, absent formal opening of election returns next Tuesday (15th); also that providing for joint committee on inauguration, the latter being amended by increasing House committee from 4 to 5. This amendment being concurred in by the Senate; also a bill changing the name of Wilmington Trust and Security Company to that of "People's Savings Bank," the latter being put on its immediate passage in the Senate (on motion of Senator Morton) and ordered rolled for ratification; also a bill reducing the capital stock of the State Bank of Hendersonville from \$30,000 to \$15,000. Mr. Candler asking that it be put on its immediate passage in the Senate; objection being made, it was referred (after some discussion between Senators Tracy, Aycock, Gudger and Carner) to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

### Appalachian Park Matters

Senator Gudger introduced a bill concerning the condemnation of land in western North Carolina for use of the proposed Appalachian National Park, and in doing so stated that the Legislature of Georgia has passed a like bill and that Tennessee will do so soon. He added that he had information to the effect that Congress would soon appropriate a proper sum of money in furtherance of the plans of the park commission, and that President McKinley

(Continued on First Page.)

had become interested in the proposition and would give it his support, etc. Referred.

### Expenses of Dangerous Insane

Senator London placed before the Senate the following communication from the executive committee of the Hospital for the Insane at Raleigh regarding the necessary expenses for the care and maintenance of the dangerous insane (now confined in a wing of the State prison) and for which the last General Assembly made no provision:

"State Hospital at Raleigh  
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 10, 1901.  
Hon. H. A. London, President, Pro Tem, of Senate of North Carolina.

"Dear Sir—We respectfully call your attention, and through you, that of the General Assembly now in session, to the fact that the treasurer of the State of North Carolina, by the advice of the governor and his council, advanced to the dangerous insane department the sum of \$6,000 for the maintenance of the unfortunate confined in the west wing of the State prison.

"That amount has been entirely disposed of, and there are now urgent needs for the money to pay off the employees and discharge some outstanding claims, which the steward says can be covered by \$700.

"We will be pleased to have the honorable General Assembly pass a resolution covering the amount due the State Treasurer (\$700) which should be paid before he retires from office.

"Another resolution which we will be pleased to have your honorable body pass is to meet the immediate expenses of the dangerous insane.

"The dangerous insane were committed to the care of the directory of the State Hospital at Raleigh and no provision was made for their maintenance by the Legislature of 1899.

"Trusting that this appeal may command your immediate attention.

"JAMES McKEE,  
"R. H. STANCHILL,  
"W. B. FORT,  
"Executive Committee."

Referred to the Committee on Asylums for the Insane.

Justice announced the appointment of Senators Webb Wood and Warren as committeemen on the part of the Senate to serve on the joint inauguration committee—as agreed upon the preceding day.

### A Whiskey Dispensary Eerie

Senator Glenn introduced the following bill and asked immediate consideration and passage: Senate Bill 14, providing for the repeal of Chap. 254, Acts 1890, establishing a whiskey dispensary for Guilford county at Greensboro. Under this bill operation of the dispensary, as such, is to stop Feb. 1, 1901, and the stock remaining on hand at that date to be disposed of at wholesale, or as agreed, and that five months (or until July 1) be allowed for this purpose.

In speaking of this bill, Senator Glenn called attention to the fact that the last Democratic county convention (the largest ever held) it was agreed to submit the matter of continuing the dispensary system to the white voters of the county; that this had been done and that they (by a majority of more than 2,000) had voted against the continuance of the dispensary system, it having been agreed and generally understood that in the event of such result this Legislature would, as soon as it assembled, be asked to relieve the people of the unpopular dispensary. That was why he was now offering this measure; both members of the House from Guilford being as earnest advocates of the bill as himself.

### Cumberland in the Same "Fix"

Senator McNeill of Cumberland arose and stated that his county was in a similar condition, the only exception being that the primary of white voters had not yet been held, but he as an anti-dispensary man, predicted that they would vote it out of the county.

Senator Woodward moved that 500 copies of the message be printed and offered a resolution to that effect. Passed and ordered sent to the House without engrossment.

Senator Brown offered a resolution providing for the printing of 250 copies of the "accompanying documents" to the message (these being the reasons given by His Excellency for granting pardons and commutations of sentences, etc), which was also passed.

Senator Currie submitted the evidence in the contested election case in which he appears as the contestant.

### Aycock Favors Dispensaries

Senator Aycock agreed with Mr. Foushee, and went further. He thought the dispensary system should be generally adopted. He thought he saw a fine avenue here to increase the school fund and thereby materially assist in carrying out our promises to the "mothers crying out for the education of their sons and daughters." "I know of no channel through which the State could derive revenue easier than by levying tax on the sale of liquor, and if it is best for the State to go into the dispensary business to secure the necessary revenue, then I favor it."

### Many Opposed to It

Senator Glenn explained that the dispensary authorities (county and municipal) had paid the \$400 tax for this year and that the school fund would lose nothing. On the other hand, the harvest could be licensed at once, if this bill passes, and the money secured from them (full amount for whole year) would be added to the school fund, etc.

Senator Woodward made the point (in favoring immediate action) that no committee could act more intelligently on this subject than did the white voters of Guilford at the primary.

Senator Morrison thought the Senate needed and wanted no further information than that the white people of the county affected opposed the dispensary.

Senator Morton felt sure the committee to which it was sought to refer the bill would unhesitatingly recommend it, and there was no good reason for the delay.

Senator Webb favored immediate action.

(Continued on First Page.)

## FILIPINOS' PLEA

### They Ask America to Give Them Freedom

## THEY LOVE LIBERTY

### Petition Read in the Senate. Hawley Denounces It as Treason—The Army Bill Still with Us

Washington, Jan. 10.—There were many vacant seats when the Senate convened at noon today.

After the transaction of morning routine business, Mr. Teller presented a petition, signed by 2,000 Filipinos, in which the Filipinos state their sentiment toward the United States.

Mr. Teller said these Filipinos were not enemies of the United States. He asked unanimous consent, which was granted, that the body of the petition be read for the information of the Senate.

The petition was a plea for independence and recited the struggles made by them against the tyranny of Spain. Aguinaldo, the petition stated, was the idol of the Filipinos, and when the war broke out with Spain the Filipinos believed the dawn of their independence had arrived, but in this they were disappointed.

The idea of independence, they declared, was not new, but had been implanted in the hearts of the Filipinos for years before the advent of the American soldier. The petitioners appeal to Congress to suspend hostilities and grant the independence which they demand. They are not acceptable to the Filipinos, the petition stated, to annex the island to the United States, nor would they agree to a form of government such as enjoyed by Cuba, where the Filipinos cannot assimilate American ideas. They insist on a government of their own.

The Filipino nation, the paper states, bearing in mind the history of America and its humanitarian doctrines, asks America to cease her persecution of men struggling to be free, struggling against greater odds and greater wrongs than those which inspired the fathers of the republic. This they ask in the name of Washington, of Jefferson, of Lincoln, in the name of justice and in the name of God eternal.

About half an hour's reading, which was listened to with very close attention by Senators on both sides, a change of readers led to the supposition that the paper had been all read; whereupon Mr. Teller moved that the members consent that it should be printed as a Senate document.

"I object," Mr. Hawley exclaimed, excitedly. "It is a treasonable denunciation of the government and an attack on all our soldiers."

Mr. Bacon called attention to the fact that the paper had not all been read, and its reading was resumed and concluded.

Mr. Teller renewed his request for the printing of the paper, and Mr. Hawley renewed his objection. Thereupon Mr. Teller said he would make the motion for the printing of the paper.

Mr. Teller offered a resolution for the printing of the petition from the Filipinos which had been read.

"I protest against the paper being printed as a Senate document," Mr. Hawley interposed. "It is an attack upon the United States, its power and its troops, and a passionate appeal to the Filipinos to continue to kill our soldiers."

Mr. Jefferson-Davis had brought along a similar paper after the battle of Gettysburg and demanded to have it read and printed as a Senate document, it would have been a mild crime in comparison with this.

The resolution went over until tomorrow.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the army was taken up, the pending question being on a committee amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Proctor as to the appointment of volunteers to the grades of first or second lieutenant in the regular army. The amendment was agreed to.

"Another committee amendment which was agreed to was one increasing the first-class privates of the signal corps from 200 to 250.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania and was agreed to, allowing the wearing of distinctive badges by soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American war, on occasions of ceremony.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia offered an amendment authorizing the president to select from the brigadier generals of the volunteers two volunteer officers without regard to age and appoint them to be brigadier generals of the United States army for the purpose of placing them on the retired list. After a short discussion in which it was stated that the amendment applied to General Wilson and General Fitzhugh Lee the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sewell of New Jersey also offered an amendment authorizing the president to select from the retired list of the army an officer not above the rank of brigadier general who distinguished himself during the war with Spain in the command of a separate corps, and appoint him as major general on the retired list.

Mr. Pettigrew asked whether this amendment was intended to apply to General Shafter, and when he was informed that it was he questioned the right of the General to be so selected, and denied that he had distinguished himself in the campaign at Santiago. He had noticed, he said, that when an effort was made to promote a soldier by act of Congress the soldier was not a man who had done fighting. The fighting at Santiago, he said, was not

done by Shafter, and there was nothing in the history of that transaction which entitled Shafter to promotion. In that connection, and to verify his assertion, he sent to the secretary's table and had read an extract from Senator Lodge's history of the battle of Santiago.

"Commenting on Mr. Lodge's description of the battle, Mr. Pettigrew spoke of the absence of any plan whatever on the part of the commanding general. "And yet," said he, "this is the man who is to be specially honored after this damaging testimony from the most eminent historian of this body." (Laughter.)

"We have already," he added, "promoted Corbin by act of Congress, and promoted Ainsworth, who preferred the duties of a clerk, and now it is proposed to put Shafter on the list. It emphasizes the fact that Congress never promotes anybody by special act unless he is sure not to have done any fighting."

Mr. Sewell replied to Mr. Pettigrew and spoke of General Shafter as one of the best soldiers of the army, and as entitled to great credit.

The vote was taken on Mr. Sewell's amendment to put General Shafter on the retired list as major general, and it was agreed to, yeas 41, nays 11.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

## VIEWS ON SILVER

### How to Maintain Its Parity with Gold

## WHAT EXPERTS SAY

### Financiers Propose to Dump All the White Metal on the Country in the Form of Bullion

Washington, Jan. 10.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Horace White of New York and several other prominent financiers today appeared before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures at the request of the committee, and gave their views of the Overstreet, Levy and Hill bills to maintain the parity of money of the United States. The three bills, although containing different provisions, each provide for the exchange, at the option of the holder, of the gold and silver coins of the United States.

To accomplish this, the Overstreet bill authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to use the gold reserve fund in the treasury, and the Levy bill authorized him to issue two-per-cent bonds.

Before the hearing Chairman Southard read a letter from John H. Rhodes, chairman of the Finance Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, heartily endorsing the bills and urging the enactment of the proposed legislation at this session of Congress.

Horace White said he assumed that no argument was necessary in support of the gold standard. The only question at issue was the means to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury to secure its maintenance. He then took up the language of the bills and gave the Hill bill his endorsement.

Mr. Shafter of Colorado asked whether to make silver and greenbacks exchangeable in gold did not in fact make them simply promises to pay in gold. "Certainly," replied Mr. White. "If you desire to impose \$500,000,000 of silver and eventually dump the silver on the country as bullion?"

"Not at once, but gradually," replied Mr. White. "We should do just what Germany has done. I think we would be lucky to have three times as much of what we paid for silver."

Questioned further, Mr. White said a failure of crops—anything which would greatly lessen the demand for money—would send silver and silver certificates under the present law into the treasury and eventually cause a disparity between the price of gold and silver because of the government's inability to pay gold.

Mr. Hill of Connecticut said that in his opinion, the two dangers which threatened the gold standard were greenbacks and silver. Of those two he considered the former the greater, but the country seemed to think otherwise. He asked if Mr. White did not agree that much of the silver could be recoined into subsidiary coin and the remainder made exchangeable.

Secretary Gage said that the question involved in the bills before the committee was simple. He agreed with Mr. White that the government should not pressure the bankers and other holders of money in the centers of population would gradually withhold gold and allow silver certificates to pile up in the treasury through the failure of customs duties and taxes. If Congress failed to make gold and silver exchangeable it would be a matter as to whether they were at parity. As long as this doubt, he mated how slight it might be, remained, the bankers and holders of money refused to take the risk. "Why should they take the risk," he asked, "if you refuse to remove the uncertainty as to their responsibilities you will not take?" he asked, striking the table emphatically.

Secretary Gage said that if a man showed the slightest inclination to evade responsibility for enterprises he had undertaken, he was hurt in the community. It was the law of life, he said, and it was a pretty good law. He saw no risk in the government removing every doubt as to its policy and purpose.

Mr. Cochran of Missouri asked the Secretary if silver was to be made redeemable in gold, why it should not be better from the standpoint of economy to sell the silver and place it in the gold fund for redemption purposes.

"If it could be done without seriously disturbing the money markets," replied Secretary Gage, "I think that course would be more honest."

Mr. Levy of New York, who was present to advocate his bill, created something of a sensation by stating that Mr. Bryan, the recent Democratic candidate for President, had told him that if elected President he would find a way to pay the obligations of the government in silver.

### CRUSHED IN A RUSH

Fire and Death Result from a Panic

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 10.—The annual popular fete of Toshi-No-Ichi, in the Kanda district of Tokio, was the scene of a terrible accident recently. Great crowds attended the festival and when the affair was at its height a heavy rain began falling. A rush was made for shelter and a panic resulted. Twenty persons were crushed to death and 213 injured. Some of the buildings were burned by the upsetting of kerosene lamps.

### Method in Linney's Madness

Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 10.—Special—Milton McNeill, who recently lost the Wilkesboro postoffice by the appointment of B. S. Call, passed through Winston today on his return from Washington City where he had been to investigate his removal. He said he found out, but declined to explain. Another Republican who talked with Mr. McNeill stated that Congressman Linney had him removed for spite and to embarrass the new Congressman-elect Spencer Blackburn. There are already two Republican factions in Wilkes, and it is claimed that this action of Linney has widened the breach.

### La Grippe Everywhere

New York, Jan. 10.—Dispatches received by the World from almost every city of importance in the country say that grip seems to be epidemic. There are thousands of cases in every large