

PEARL HEART

Cool Reception at the Senate Chamber.

DUBOISE DEFEATED?

DO YOU GO INTO THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Be Removed for Too Artisanship—The Senate Reorganized Early in

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—Butler's heart when he appeared in the Senate, and he soon left. He says something about the fight for silver in the Senatorial election in Indiana, but honest silver men, Teller, smile incredulously at his heads significantly. In Butler had an opportunity, show that he is an honest man. Why did he desert him? The Senator elect, though a Democrat, goes into the Democratic Silver caucus has been by this treacherous blow, silver Congressman today. It is expressed that Butler's defeat in furtherance of his amalgamate the Butler Populists in North Carolina. Then asked, will he, too, go into the caucus? It is understood that the bill will be extended when reorganizing the Senate after raised. Duboise is expected and his meeting with Butler interesting incident. There is no Hanna and Butler defeated Republican victory. The Republican vote in the Legislature to accomplish it. The satisfactory to the Republican is the first of the Republican to hang up tariff legislation could not have their way on the just penalty for his defection up the Republican party in the is a renegade without party sympathy.

was current today that Lloyd, post as Senate messenger and participated in the attempt to Pritchard will be removed, sensitive in matters of this are precedents for Lloyd's Lloyd is guilty of a gross material courtesy," said Senator when the report was called to his

ow certain that a reorganization will be effected early in March Democratic co-operation. A position to this effect was made today protection Democratic today, Kissick, of Asheville, and Oliver, Jr., are appointed aides on staff, with rank of Colonel.

J. B. H.

FOR FREE SEEDS

ASSES THE AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Only Matter of Consequence Yesterday—Private Bills

on, D. C., Jan. 30.—The appropriation bill was the principal subject of consideration today, this being the has been on. As usual, distributed gave considerable discussion. was adopted authorizing the select the seeds they desire, the of Agriculture to purchase and the same.

pect of Peace in Cuba.

Jan. 30.—The Epoca says Azcarra, minister of war, at, in the course of conversation, an arrangement with the looking to a cessation of the in Cuba may possibly be. The Madrid newspapers that the recent visit of Tietuan, minister of foreign an event of great importance bearing upon the situation in

College President Dead.

on, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Rev. all McVaine, D. D., the venerable of Evelyn College, Princeton, died early this morning of, in the 82d year of his age.

CAR LINES CONSOLIDATED.

Electric Company in Charleston Buys Out Horse Car Lines.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 30.—The owners of the Charleston Street Railway, a new electric line in course of construction, have just purchased the two-horse car lines now in operation here, the Enterprise Railroad and the City Railway. These companies have been doing business for many years and are operated upon some of the most important thoroughfares. The purchase price of the City Railway is par for stock and 95 per cent. for bonds. The Enterprise stock was somewhat less. This gives the Electric Company all available streets in the city, and all lines will be electrified.

MRS. BEECHER FAILING.

She is Much Worse and There is No Hope of Her Recovery.

Stamford, Conn., January 30.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was worse today. She was able last week to sit up in her room for a short time each day, but she suffered a relapse, and could not be moved at all. The attending physicians give the assurance that there is no immediate danger, but they acknowledge that she is steadily failing, and that, on account of her advanced age, there is practically no hope that she will recover from the injury to her hip. She was weak today and suffered more pain than at any time in several weeks.

For the Championship and a Heavy Purse.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30.—Two picked crews from the flagship New York and the battleship Indiana, raced for the championship of the navy and a \$7,600 purse in Hampton Roads this afternoon over a five-mile course. The New York's crew won by nine strokes, or about four boat lengths.

Cotton Receipts at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30.—Norfolk's cotton receipts during the five months ended today were 610,484 bales, as against 228,707 bales last year, an increase of 382,777 bales.

SOME OBJECTIONS STATED

WHY SOME PEOPLE DO NOT LIKE THE SCHOOL BILL.

There are Objections to Everything New—Elevates Professional Standard—Takes Money.

Speaking to a representative of THE TRIBUNE of some of the objections that are made to the Teachers' Assembly school bill, now being considered by the legislative committee on education, Mr. Charles J. Parker, secretary of the Teachers' Assembly, said:

Some will object to it because it is something new. To some people a new thing approaches criminality. Some will object to it because the specified qualifications of the District Superintendents will preclude the possibility of the election of themselves or one of their friends to the office.

Many will object to it because it will elevate the professional standard and will relegate to the menial trades and occupations those who are incompetent to do creditably the work required of a teacher. Of course, an educated and trained supervisor will soon weed these incompetents out.

Some will object to it because they do not comprehend the force of the bill. The most intelligent element of the teaching profession, including hundreds of school and college work, discussed carefully and endorsed this plan. I am sorry their work has disgusted and nauseated some of the teachers in the State who criticize but propose nothing better. It must be a case of indigestion. Many who are not teachers will object to it because they think lawyers, doctors, preachers, magistrates, &c., know more about teaching than do the teachers themselves. Some of this class will probably be thoroughly entrenched in their opinions for and against the bill, if they, at one time, made a few dollars teaching (?) school in order to prepare for their present professions. But it is a well known fact that, as a rule, the man who is not a success in his own business, can give beautiful counsel to others who are succeeding.

If the present law, requiring physicians to stand examinations for license to practice medicine were repealed, in five years there would be a vigorous protest among a certain class of doctors against its reenactment into law, and 'would be the same case with the lawyers. Would the Legislature hear the protests of these, or would it heed the recommendations of those better versed in the science of their respective professions?

Some will object to it because it will take money from the school fund to maintain the system. The amount required is small, and will affect the school term but slightly. One of the greatest needs is good teaching as well as longer terms. Much of the public school money is now being practically thrown away because of "cheap teachers."

In one school, to my personal knowledge, the Committee employed a teacher from the Soldiers' Home. Probably the fact that he "fought, bled and died" for his country, and needed the money for his family, secured him the place.

A certain County Examiner in North Carolina told me himself that if a school committee employed an incompetent teacher, he would not refuse the teacher a certificate, because the people paid the taxes and were entitled to say whom they wanted to teach their school. Such an economy as this is disastrous.

No manufacturing plant will attempt to run without a superintendent and departmental heads. No farm can be successfully managed without intelligent supervision, and no man of sense would invest his money in such enterprises and permit them to be worked by incompetent laborers.

THE DUKE OF DURHAM FACTORY

LARGEST CIGARETTE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD—THE DUKES' BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY AS SEEN BY A TRIBUNE REPORTER.

The Most Complete and Best Equipped Factory, Combining All Modern Improvements and Facilities With Up to Date Ideas.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE while in Durham visited the magnificent cigarette and smoking tobacco establishment, known now as the Duke's Branch of the American Tobacco Company's, which has achieved a National reputation under the old firm name, which is dear to the heart of every native North Carolinian, "Duke of Durham."

The business of manufacturing tobacco and cigarettes was started under this



name by Mr. Washington Duke in 1865. He found the venture profitable, and the goods he manufactured gave such great satisfaction that he continued and in a few years his business grew to such an extent that he took his three sons into partnership, and the business continued increasing so that in 1878 Mr. George W. Watts of Baltimore, Md., became a partner with W. Duke and his three sons, B. N. J. B. and B. L. Duke, the firm then becoming W. Duke, Sons & Co., a title which in a short time became established and known in all parts of the United States, Canada, Europe and other foreign nations, as the leading manufacturers of cigarettes and smoking tobacco in the world, a reputation which they sustained by manufacturing the best goods to be found in the civilized and uncivilized countries.

In 1890, when the American Tobacco Company became a formation, W. Duke, Sons & Co. became one of its branches, and Mr. J. B. Duke was elected president of the consolidation, with offices in New York.

The factory in Durham, as presented to THE TRIBUNE's readers, is an immense structure of brick and covers almost a whole block, with additional houses for engines and machinery. It has four stories and basement, with a floor area of 185,700 square feet, with all modern

conveniences that could be adapted to a factory building, as well as everything for the promotion of the safety and comfort of the employees, such as fire-escapes, dressing-rooms, steam heat in winter, fans in summer and other conveniences.

They have magnificent offices, which are connected with all parts of the factory by telephone, speaking tubes and electric bells. They have a daily production of three million cigarettes and twenty-five thousand pounds of smoking tobacco. They have in addition to the main building, store-houses in various parts of the town, in which are stored millions of pounds of leaf tobacco in the natural state.

The following is a brief synopsis of how cigarettes are manufactured:

All cigarettes made at this factory are



WASHINGTON DUKE.



GEORGE W. WATTS.

made by turning cold water and steam together which makes a dense fog and tempers the leaf tobacco. This leaf tobacco is then prized and stored in immense hogsheads from 2 to 5 years before being used. When the leaf has remained in this condition the proper length of time it is taken out and the manufacture of cigarettes begins.

The tobacco is taken out of the hogsheads, steamed and then goes to the casing machine, where it is flavored and then cut into fine cigarette tobacco by machinery. From here it goes to the making rooms, where there are twenty-six machines constantly at work, with a capacity of 12,000 cigarettes to a machine. The tobacco is fed into these machines in a loose state and comes out cigarettes all ready to smoke, with the name of brands printed on each cigarette. The cigarette is next taken to the packing department, where they are inspected and all defective cigarettes thrown out and the good ones are ready for boxing. The girls in this department are so used to handling these goods that they can tell at a glance the good ones from the bad. The cigarettes are then packed in boxes and again inspected to see that the proper number are in each box. They are then taken to the stamp

ing department where the revenue stamps are pasted on each box, and they are ready for packing into cartons. They are then packed into cartons and the cartons are wrapped in rice paper, after which they are packed and ready for shipment.

All cigarettes manufactured for export are wrapped in tin foil and boxed and sealed up in lead foil.

They manufacture all their boxes for cigarettes, cartons and wood boxes, having factories of their own for this special work. They make their books of cigarette paper which goes with each package of their smoking tobacco of which they make many brands.

Their Duke's Mixture smoking tobacco has a larger sale than any tobacco in the world. They use forty-four hogs-

heads of tobacco per day in the manufacture of their products.

Their building is fire proof, being fitted throughout with an automatic sprinkler system, which is worked by automatic engines and is always ready for instant use, within one minute's time any part or floor of the building can be flooded with water.

Every department is complete within itself, being divided by massive iron doors, and can be made separate by simply shutting them to.

Their leading brands of cigarettes are the famous Duke of Durham, Cameo, Cycle, Battle Ax, Old Gold, Pin Head etc., and in smoking tobacco their Duke's Mixture and Duke of Durham are their recognized leaders.

This big house employs over 800 hands and does an annual business amounting to millions of dollars.

The managing directors of this immense branch of the American Tobacco Company are B. N. Duke and Geo. W. Watts, both gentlemen of rare culture and experience, who have spent years in the tobacco business.

This institution has been conceded, even by rival manufacturers, to be the largest cigarette manufactory in the world.

The following are the officers of the American Tobacco Company: James B. Duke, President; Wm. H. Butler, First Vice-President; John Pope, Second Vice-President; Wm. A. Marburg, Third Vice-President; Geo. Arens, Treasurer; W. R. Harris, Auditor; Josiah Brown, Secretary.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

is the Cashier of the Charleston-Savings Institution.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 27.

It is currently reported that Mr. J. W. Bock, cashier of Charleston Savings Institution, is short in his accounts about eight thousand dollars. Every effort to ascertain the exact amount has proved fruitless. It is admitted by one in a position to know that his books were a "little tangled." The shortage is said to have been made good by Mr. Bock's father. Mr. Bock, the cashier, is now at Glenn Springs, S. C., to which place, it is said, he has been ordered by his physician. For several years it has been current talk of the fine style in which Mr. Bock lived. Mr. Isaac S. Cohen, the son-in-law of Mr. Morris Israel, the president and largest stockholder of the bank, has been made cashier in place of Mr. Bock. Mr. Cohen, up to the time of this appointment, was president of the State Savings Bank, and although only about 29 years of age, has by his energy and personal careful attention to its affairs built the bank up to its present high standard, and his loss will be keenly felt by the bank, and it is quite hard to say whether they will find anyone who will so ably and satisfactorily to both customers and stockholders fill this vacancy. Mr. Bock has been connected with the bank about ten years and was highly esteemed, and many regrets are expressed at his fatal step.

The cold wave has given us a taste of its icy blasts.

Congressman Murray is daily expected here. Mr. H. W. Purvis, his notary, is up to his ears in work, taking testimony in the contest for the 55th Congress.

The political news in THE TRIBUNE of the 23d set the tongues of the politicians to wagging.

Dr. W. D. Crum said he was a candidate for the post-office if he don't have to fight for it; but if there is any fight he is out of it.

There were no new developments in the Reedy Logan case—everything passed off without any friction.

Mr. Edward Gadsden, a prosperous farmer has, at his residence on Ashley Avenue, a white raccoon, which he caught out hunting.

Major R. C. Browne, Chairman First Congressional District of South Carolina, of Union, Republican party, is very ill at his home from a relapse of a gripper; he is very much missed by the local politicians, who daily discuss with him the different political phases. The Major is quite popular with a host of people, who sincerely hope for his speedy recovery.

Congressman G. W. Murray received a complimentary vote for United States Senator, his friend, the Hon. R. B. Anderson, the only colored and Republican member of the House of Representatives in this State, cast his vote for him.

The Staniford Opera Company is playing here to crowded houses. At the first performance all the tickets were sold before noon, and standing room only was obtainable.

Judge Joseph H. Earle was elected by the joint Assembly to succeed Hon. J. L. M. Irby in the United States Senate.

BISHOP OF LONDON.

Rev. Mandell Creighton Enthroned Without Spectacular Imposing Ceremonies.

London, Jan. 30.—The formal enthronement of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Mandell Creighton as Bishop of London, to succeed the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Frederick Temple, who was elevated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury and Primacy of all England, took place in St. Paul's Cathedral today, and, contrary to expectation, it was in no wise an imposing spectacle. The cathedral was only about half filled with spectators and there was only a fair attendance of the London clergy. The actual enthronement took place in the choir, out of sight of the majority of the people present.

Bank Wreckers Sentenced.

Denver, Col., Jan. 30.—This morning Judge Hallett, in the United States court, sentenced C. H. Dow, former president of the Commercial bank of this city; S. B. McClurken, teller, and Dr. O. E. Miller, customer and resident of Chicago, to the penitentiary at Leavenworth, for wrecking the bank. Dr. Miller was sentenced to ten years, Dow to seven years, and McClurken to five years.

THE LATE GOLD WAVE

Remarkable for Its Extent, Duration and Severity.

FREEZING WEATHER IN FLORIDA

COLDEST WEATHER ON RECORD FOR LAST WEEK IN JANUARY.

Low Temperatures in the Northwest—Very Heavy Snows in the Middle States and Throughout New England.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—The following special bulletin was issued by the Weather Bureau this afternoon on the cold wave of January 23d to 30th:

The condition of extreme cold that has prevailed over the country the past week has been remarkable for its extent, duration and severity. The temperature over nearly the entire United States east of Rocky mountains has been greatly below the normal during the whole week, the deficiencies in some sections ranging from 30 to 40 for several days. Throughout the Ohio Valley and the Lake region on the 25th, and the Carolinas, central and northern Florida, Georgia, Alabama and eastern Tennessee on the 28th and 29th. The minimum temperatures reported were lower than any previously recorded by the bureau during the last ten days of January. The conditions were especially severe throughout the Southern States, the line of freezing temperature extending nearly to Jupiter, Fla.; and the temperature as far South as the gulf coast, falling to fourteen degrees below freezing, and continuing ten degrees or more below for several days.

Following are some of the minimum temperatures occurring in the regions where the cold wave was pronounced, viz: On the 25th, degrees below zero, Chicago, 20; Milwaukee and Sault Ste Marie, 18; Indianapolis and Detroit, 14; Cincinnati, 10; Pittsburg, 8; on the 28th above zero, Tampa 30; Jacksonville, 22; Mobile and Atlanta, 6; Knoxville, 2; on the 29th above zero, Jupiter, 34; Tampa, 28; Jacksonville, 22; Key West, 50. Below zero, Knoxville, 4.

The period of cold weather was attended by a persistent condition of abnormally high barometric pressure, readings of 31.5 inches and above, the highest readings on record being reported from the extreme northwest. A storm that developed over Florida on the 26th and moved northeast along the Atlantic coast was an efficient factor in producing the low temperatures in Florida on the 28th and 29th. This storm developed great energy in its passage along the middle Atlantic and New England coasts, causing high and heavy snows in the middle States and New England. Boston reported about 14 inches of snow; North field, 9; Portland, 9; Albany and New York City, 10; Philadelphia 7; and Washington 5.

A Receiver for a Dime Savings Bank.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—Judge Froman today appointed Ralph Metcalf receiver for the Dime Savings Bank, requiring him to give a bond for \$200,000. This action was taken upon a bill filed in the Superior Court by Geo. W. Reed, a stockholder in the concern. There was no opposition on the part of the Directors, but on the contrary they came into court with an answer and consented to the appointment.

Samuel G. Bailly is President and W. C. O. Grannis Vice-President of the bank. Bailly claims to have resigned some months ago and Grannis is sick in bed.

The posting of the receivership notice on the door of the bank did not create any excitement on the street and the depositors who have been unable to get any of the money due them because of the enforcement of the 90 day notice were in a condition to receive the news as the only logical ending of the banks embarrassment.

Receiver Metcalf, who was the newly elected Treasurer, said: "I am almost certain we will be able to pay every dollar to our 4,000 depositors."

Judge Goff Hesitates.

Canton, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Maj. McKinley said this morning he had not received a letter from Judge Goff, of West Virginia, declining a Cabinet position. No word has been received here from Judge Goff since he left Canton. Judge Goff, when he came to Canton at the request of Maj. McKinley last week, took the matter of entering the Cabinet under consideration. At present there is no reason to think he will not accept a Cabinet port folio.

Corbett Will Go into Training.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—James J. Corbett has decided to close his theatrical season at Kansas City February 5th, and to start at once for the Pacific coast, where he will go into training for his battle with Fitzsimmons March 17th. Corbett expects to do his training in California, and if his present plans are carried out he will not go to the Nevada battle ground until a few hours before the fight takes place.

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