



THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

BOYD FOR THE CABINET

Pritchard Sends Special Envoy to McKinley in His Behalf.

BUTLER ADMITS LEASE BILL'S DEFEAT

CHARGES BRIBERY, THE SAME AS WHEN THE LEASE WAS MADE.

Butler Says Governor Russell is the Man He Will Have to Defeat in 1900—Expects to Run as a Silver Candidate—Senator Pritchard No Better.

Special of THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—In response to a second message from President-elect McKinley, Senator Pritchard dispatched a special envoy to Canton today in Col. Boyd's interest. He will submit Col. Boyd's voluminous endorsement and Senator Pritchard's urgent request that action preliminary to his appointment be deferred until he can see McKinley in person. With Maryland out of the way that State will join West Virginia in urging Col. Boyd's appointment. Kentucky is the lion in the path. Senator Butler privately conceded today, it is reported, the defeat of Gov. Russell's bill to annul the lease of the Norfolk & Carolina Railroad. As reported, the alleged admission was coupled with charges of bribery. The sum used by the Southern to defeat the proposed legislation is variously estimated—one hundred thousand dollars is the minimum and one million the maximum expended. This sum added to the alleged fabulous sum expended by Hanna in the Senatorial election ought to make flush times in Raleigh.

Talking over the situation in the State, Senator Butler is quoted as saying that Russell is the man he will have to beat for the Senate in 1900.

It is intimated that Butler will be the independent silver candidate for Governor in 1900, with a view to holding the Populist party in line on the silver question and thus secure a re-election.

Mrs. Senator Pritchard and McKinley Pritchard arrived this morning. The Senator is more comfortable tonight, but there is no marked improvement in his condition.

Mr. C. J. Harris left today for Chicago. J. B. H.

SUGAR TRUST INVESTIGATED.

The Trust, with a Capital of \$75,000,000 Controls Product and Price of Sugar in the United States.

New York, Feb. 5.—The special committee appointed to investigate the subject of trusts, met in this city today. H. O. Havemeyer and Theo. A. Havemeyer, the heads of the American Sugar Refining Company, were on hand, having been subpoenaed as witnesses.

Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the company, said the so-called sugar trust came into existence in 1887, and it continued until January 1891. The witness said that there were about fifteen companies which were consolidated in 1891. He thought that the total value of the assets of the combined companies was \$90,000,000 less 15 per cent.

Witnesses said the American Sugar Refining Company was organized in 1891 and took the place of the so-called trust. The transfer was made by the purchase of the assets of the trust. Fifty million dollars worth of stock was originally issued and increased in 1893 to \$75,000,000.

"To an inquiry from Chairman Lexow whether the witness company did not now control product and price of refined sugar in the United States, Mr. Havemeyer replied in a very emphatic voice: "We undoubtedly do."

"And you do it by reason of the consolidation?"

"We do it simply from the fact that we own property that can refine so much sugar."

The witness said that the American Sugar Refining Company did not prevent anybody from competing, and that it could not be called a monopoly.

Mr. Havemeyer being questioned in reference to the coffee business, said that he was going into the coffee business had nothing to do with the Arbuckle's, and did not consider them competitors.

John Arbuckle was called next. He testified that he had determined to build a sugar refinery. A director of the American Sugar Refining Company, in speaking to him about it, said: "How would you like us to go into the coffee-roasting business?"

"I felt it was an implied threat that if we went on with the building of our sugar refinery they would go into the coffee business," said Mr. Arbuckle. "Did you go on?"

"Yes, sir, we did; and we are now building it."

CHRISTIANS AND MOHAMMEDANS

Fighting in Crete—Desperate Work of Turkish Soldiers—Christians Slaughtered.

London, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Central News, from Athens, says that desperate fighting has occurred between the Christians and Mohammedans in the Island of Crete. The Mussulmans have set fire to the city of Candia and the place is now burning. The place is in a state of anarchy, and a Christian is safe nowhere. Many Christians who locked themselves in their houses, were driven out by the flames, only to meet death at the hands of Turkish soldiers, who shot them down at sight. A number of Christians have succeeded in finding refuge on the warships in the harbor, but the outlook for those still in the city is very precarious.

The situation is so critical that marines have been landed from the British and French warships to protect the Consulates of their respective governments.

RETURN OF THE INDIANA

SHE HAD BEEN AT SEA SCARCELY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Her Turrets Worked Loose, Allowing the Big Guns to Swing Back, Almost Sinking the Vessel.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—What may be reported to foreign governments as an ignominious failure of one of the crack vessels of the new navy receives an explanation which navy officers of experience regard as satisfactory. The return of the battle ship Indiana to Hampton Roads today, after having been at sea with Admiral Bence's squadron scarcely twenty-four hours, was due to the same turrets which got loose in a storm last fall when Captain Evans commanded the ship in evolutions off Long Island. On that occasion the big guns projecting from the turrets swung back and forth across the decks as the ship heeled over on her beam ends in the sea and the gravest fears were felt that the magnificent vessel would turn "turtle," as the sailors express it, and go down with all hands. Captain Evans hove her to, and lashed the guns temporarily, which enabled him to reach port, and then several months were spent at the navy yard in trying to remedy the defect.

Captain Evans was succeeded in command by Captain Taylor, formerly of the war college, and yesterday was Captain Taylor's first experience for some time in an armored ship that has earned a reputation for wallowing, and it is understood that the long rollers following the recent heavy gale, made themselves felt on the ship when the fleet got off Hatteras. If she had not been restricted to squadron formation, Captain Taylor might have headed his course into the seas, but as the New York, with her high freeboard and notable stability, was setting the course, and as the Indiana could not safely stay with the fleet, she was permitted to return. If her turrets had broken loose off Hatteras the ship might have been lost.

The Navy Department gave out the following statement regarding the matter this afternoon:

"The Indiana returned today to Hampton Roads, having made a run with the squadron. When she went out this time she had with her a new locking device for her turrets lately put on at New York, and which was intended to remedy the trouble she had the last time she put to sea in heavy weather. This present device has three times the strength of the former one. Very properly the officers of the ship have been cautious and observant as to its workings, and she has returned to the Roads for a further inspection of it and possible readjustment. Her former trouble was occasioned to some extent by her rolling in the very heavy sea which she then encountered, and it is possible she again met unusually rough sea."

When the Indiana and Massachusetts were designed they had on, as is absolutely necessary for them, bilge keels, but very unfortunately all the docks up to the one just completed at New York were not of sufficient capacity to dock any of these ships with bilge keels, but anticipating the construction and finishing of the dock at New York, the Department some time ago ordered bilge keels to be ready for all these ships, and such keels will be placed in position as soon as possible.

Great Britain had a similar experience with her battle ships before such keels were put on. The case of the Resolution is well known to the profession all over the world.

The Department expects to have the Indiana again at sea in a few days.

Negligence of Fellow Servant.

There was an interesting session of the House Judiciary Committee yesterday afternoon to consider the bill introduced by Mr. Hartness of Ireland to abrogate the law of negligence of fellow servant. The debate was animated. Messrs. Ayer, Lacey and Schulken and the author of the bill spoke in favor of it. Messrs. Busbee, Batchelor and Day opposed it. The committee decided to report the bill favorably. Under existing law, one who receives an injury from the negligence of one in the same employment can recover in a suit against his employer. The bill proposes to give such an one the right to recover.

Death of a Famous Pitcher.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 5.—Charles Radbourn, who for many years was the pitcher for Providence and Boston teams of the National League, died here at 1 p. m.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Richard R. Kenney from Delaware Seated.

61 PRIVATE PENSION BILLS PASSED

LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASES TAKEN UP IN HOUSE.

Mr. Thurston Continues His Speech on the Right of Judicial Sale of the Union Pacific Railroad Property.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—The vacancy which has existed in the Senate since the 4th of March, 1896, by reason of the failure of the Delaware Legislature to elect a Senator from that State, was filled today by the admission of Richard R. Kenney, whose credentials, in due form, were presented by Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) and were accepted as prima facie evidence of his right to the seat. Even Senators Chandler and Hoar recognized Mr. Kenney's right to be sworn in and to take his seat, suggesting, however, the question of whether the Delaware Legislature which had elected him was a fraudulent body which would be hereafter presented to the committee on privileges and elections. Meantime, Mr. Kenney holds the seat, and the forty-five States of the Union are now fully represented in the Senate by ninety Senators.

The House bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capitol was not taken up today. Mr. Hill stating that it could not be disposed of within the morning hour, but notice was given by Mr. Morrill that he would move to have it taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) continued his speech in opposition to the resolution of his Populist colleague, Mr. Allen, questioning the right of the Executive Department to consent to a judicial sale of the property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. His argument was to show that that disposition of the question was the legal and proper one. He had not finished his speech when the morning hour expired.

The Nicaraguan bill was taken up, and speeches in opposition to it were made by Senators Allen and Caffery.

Afterwards some fifty pension bills and some twenty-five other unobjectionable House bills were taken from the calendar and passed, and the Senate at 6:05 p. m. adjourned till tomorrow.

With a few interruptions the House applied itself today to the consideration of the unfinished business, and while thus engaged, disposed of 61 private pension bills. Among them were bills granting pensions of \$50 a month to the widow of General Erastus A. Tyler; to Edwin C. Spofford, of the 5th Massachusetts infantry; to Shuball Gould, of the 8th Iowa; Hans Johnson, of the 27th Iowa; to Major General Julius A. H. Stahl; to the widow of General Matthew P. Trumbull; and of \$30 a month to the widow of the late General and Governor W. H. Stoneman, of California.

Reports were presented and ordered printed upon the contested election cases of Benoit vs. Boatner, from the fifth district of Louisiana (the second from that district this Congress); of Hopkins vs. Kendall, from the tenth Kentucky district, and of Beattie vs. Price, from the third Louisiana district—all in favor of the sitting member.

The conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was agreed to.

At 5:30 the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills.

PREMIER HINTZE ROBEIRO.

Delivers the Resignation of the Entire Ministry to the King.

Lisbon, Feb. 5.—Premier Hintze Robeiro today delivered to the King the resignation of the entire Ministry, in forming His Majesty that the Cabinet had found themselves unable to grapple with the present economic and financial situation, and had, therefore, resolved to retire from office. The King accepted the resignations and summoned the Progressist leader, Senor Luciano Da Castro, to form a new Cabinet, in which Senor Barros Gomez, a member of the Council of State, will be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons Will Fight.

Denison, Tex., Feb. 5.—Dan Stuart, the promoter of the Corbett Fitzsimmons fight, left for Nevada today to arrange for the coming fight. Before leaving, Stuart said: "The battle will either take place at Reno or Carson City. There will be no hitch in the programme. There are no technicalities, no legal interference, nor anything to look for in that direction. I shall erect an amphitheatre to seat 25,000 people and expect it to be full. I shall arrange all details soon after reaching Nevada, and will then announce the place where the contest will take place."

Bank Failure in Ohio.

Franklin, O., Feb. 5.—The First National Bank has suspended. Capital \$100,000; surplus \$20,000; undivided profits \$30,000; deposits \$135,000; loans and discounts \$195,000.

No More Dividends for Creditors.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5.—Creditors of the National Bank of Illinois will get no further dividends for the present. The West Chicago park commissioners have secured a restraining order to this effect from Judge Haney. The injunction commands Receiver John C. McKeon to reserve a sum of \$218,169, which the park commissioners claim should be paid from the bank's funds to their creditors trustee. This is the amount which the commissioners say is due from their late treasurer, Edward S. Dreyer, and the charge is made that he turned over this amount to the insolvent bank.

Southern's Earnings Falling Off.

New York, Feb. 5.—For January, the Southern Railway earned \$1,571,168, a decrease of \$72,902. The Georgia and Alabama, \$88,078; increase \$35,516. Chesapeake and Ohio, \$900,473; decrease \$39,650. Alabama and Great Southern, \$133,250; increase \$7,553.

GENERAL STONE'S LECTURE

HE TELLS OF MANY ADVANTAGES IN GOOD ROADS.

A Tribute to North Carolina—Midway Between Maine and Florida—An All-the-Year Health Resort.

Representatives' hall was well filled last night with a large attendance of General Assemblymen, and visitors as well assembled, to hear General Stone lecture on "Good Roads" and witness Prof. Holmes' North Carolina scenery as shown upon a canvass by magic lantern process.

The following are only a few brief extracts from General Stone's able lecture: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the General Assembly of North Carolina:

When I had the privilege of speaking in this chamber before on the subject of road improvement, it was of I by invitation of a few public spirited citizens. I speak tonight at the joint request of the Senate and House of Representatives of North Carolina, and I take this fact as a happy augury of the progress and success of the movement for good roads throughout the United States.

The State has already made such progress, in some sections in improvement of its highways that, wherever I have gone, I have been able to hold the Old North State up as an example and incentive—a shining beacon light to States of far greater wealth and population. I am sure, however, that the little taste you have had of the fruits of road improvement has only given you an appetite for more, and that you are anxious for more speedy progress if the way can be found without oppressive taxation or dangerous indebtedness.

In considering the subject of taxation for good roads you must take into account the tax of bad roads, and we find the average cost of marketing products to be almost exactly twenty-five cents per ton for every mile. This is three times as great as the cost of hauling the same products over good roads.

The cost of the hauling done on the county roads is not less than nine hundred million dollars annually. We deem it entirely safe to say that six hundred of this nine hundred millions can be saved to the country when good roads become universal. This six hundred millions then, is the annual bad road tax.

The farmers add all of it they can to the price of their products and this saddles it upon the merchant and the consumer, and this it is which is making the people of the cities and villages, and all other occupations than farming willing now to help bear the burden of road improvement.

Your State has many special considerations which would prompt it to a speedy effort, even at some sacrifice, to improve its roads. I have lately urged upon the people of Maine to make good roads for their summer visitors, and upon the people of Florida to do the same for their winter visitors. Midway between these localities, your mountains are a summer resort for the South and a winter resort for the North, and a health resort all the year round. You offer all other attractions except the one essential feature of the means of easy and comfortable access and communication.

If your mountains belonged to a wide-awake land syndicate, that syndicate would spend millions of dollars on their roads, and this regardless of all considerations but that one of the entertainment of tourists.

What prosperity would burst upon this country if every farmer, farm hand and farmer's boy, who is not in school, and every farmer's team could earn a day's wages every working day, rain or shine.

You are all studying further how to renovate the worn-out soils of the lower portion of the State. How easy this would be if you had good roads and such cheap fertilizers as lime, marl, muck leaf mould and the refuse of the towns could be hauled as it is in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, in loads of three or four tons to a pair of horses. It is not uncommon there to see the cheap fertilizers hauled twenty miles on a wagon.

In conclusion General Stone suggested that competent men be selected by the Legislature to investigate the needs of the State and make such recommendations as they may deem to be the best interests of the public in road improvement.

PROFESSOR HOLMES' SCENERY.

The splendid magic lantern portrayal of North Carolina scenery by Professor Holmes was a fitting conclusion for the able lecture by General Stone. The scenes embraced many of the most noted places in the western, middle and eastern sections of the State, and all were heartily received, there being abundant demonstration of the appreciation of the Assembly and visitors.

MARKETS FAVORABLE

Prospect of Protection Has Its Effect on Wool.

LITTLE DEMAND FOR IRON AND STEEL

NO EMBARRASSMENT IN THE MONEY MARKET.

305 Failures This Week Against 326 Last and 338 Previous Week—Dun & Co. Report No Important Change in Business Over Last Week.

New York, Feb. 5.—Bradstreet tomorrow will say that the general trade, which was retarded by unfavorable weather a week ago, has recovered somewhat at Chattanooga, Memphis, Birmingham and New Orleans. While the cold weather cut into stocks of heavy goods, it delayed the sale of spring goods. Other relatively favorable trade reports are from St. Paul, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Louis. At most centres jobbers report business quiet or unchanged, with no prospect for immediate improvement.

The restriction of the production of cotton goods has not strengthened the market or advanced prices yet. The heavy increase in sales of wool (40,000,000 pounds at Boston alone since January 1, against 24,000,000 pounds last year) is based largely on the expectations of a higher duty on wool. More woolen mills have started up, and those which have hit the popular taste in style and fabric are full of present business.

One of the most unsatisfactory industrial features is the lack of demand for iron and steel, prices of which in the central West-rn States have gotten below nominal quotations. Eastern and Western iron makers are attracted by the expansion of the Southern pig iron export trade within a few months.

The downward tendency of prices of staples noted during the past two or three weeks is checked, in part, there being almost an equal number of the products and commodities usually quoted, which are higher or lower or unchanged compared with last week. Among those which have advanced are Havana tobacco, wheat, corn and oats, paper and refined and crude petroleum. Those which are lower include rosin, hides, wheat, flour, pork, lard, coffee and raw sugar. Practically unchanged quotations are recorded for refined sugar, rice, tea, lumber, wool, cotton and print cloths.

The check to the number of business failures reported last week appears again in the total for the current week, 305 throughout the United States as compared with 326 last week, and 338 in the same week last year.

New York, Feb. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co. will say tomorrow in their weekly review of trade: No important change in business appears, but the number of manufacturing establishments starting much exceeded the number of those stopping during the week, and so much that the curtailment of working time in many cotton mills probably does not lessen the aggregate productive force or amount of wages paid. There is distinct increase in orders for woolen goods, some gain in the silk manufacture, awaiting conditions, with gain in one branch of boots and shoes, and indications of better things coming in the iron and steel manufacture.

Cotton fell to 7½c, after the agreement to close Fall River and other print cloth works became known, but recovered the quotation of a week ago, 7 3/4 cents, without further news. Spinners' takings have been so small this year, those of Northern mills about 400,000 bales less than in 1894-95, that the admitted narrowness of demand for goods has at present considerable weight. It appears that foreign trade is also somewhat restricted by narrowness of demand.

Sales of wool have been smaller than in other recent weeks and yet are far in excess of the consumption of all mills for a week, if all were fully employed. At the three chief markets the aggregate for the week has been 13,563,700 pounds. There has been only a slight stiffening in prices, but more foreign wool will be taken and stored, it is believed, if Western holders continue to demand higher prices.

Prices of Bessemer pig and Grey Forge at Pittsburg have slightly advanced, with a much more hopeful feeling, notwithstanding the comparative narrowness of the demand for finished products, and in plates and wire and wire nails there is much more business, with good prospects. Billets are quoted at \$15.25, with scarcely any demand at present, and rods at \$21, while No. 27 black sheets are quoted at only 2c. Reports that 25,000 tons of steel plate and sheet bars have been exported to England are only indications of the temporary excess of supply over demand in this country, and are not supposed to have realized any profit. Yet it is stated that prices of cast pipe are from \$2 to \$3 per ton lower at New York than at Scotch Works.

Bars are quoted at the lowest price ever known at Philadelphia, without much improvement in the demand, and steel rails are still inactive and unchanged in price, the railroads waiting

for a decline corresponding to the fall in billets. But on the whole, the demand for iron and steel products is slowly gaining and a considerable proportion of the work is employed for those who have taken large stocks of material or products on speculation.

In the money market there appears no embarrassment, and the large sale of Northern Pacific and Oregon Navigation securities to European capitalists has given additional assurance that balances due to this country will not be cancelled for some months to come, so that the point of possible gold exports is removed still further.

Failures for the week have been 311 in the United States, against 323 last year, and 68 in Canada, against 67 last year.

Cashier Left a Shortage.

Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 5.—Expert accountants have found a shortage of nearly \$15,000 in the accounts of Cashier C. E. Breder, of the First National Bank of Bethlehem. Breder has absconded. The amount was taken in small sums, showing systematic peculation. Breder was cashier twenty years.

BANK CLOSED BY DIRECTORS

DEFALCATION OF ABOUT TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Statement Shows Large Excess of Assets Over Liabilities—Depositors Will Be Paid in Full.

Great Falls, Mont., Feb. 5.—The Northwestern National Bank of this city failed to open its doors this morning, and it is said that the directors have discovered a defalcation of about \$27,000. The cashier is R. D. Hatcher. The Northwestern had a capital of \$250,000 and an advertised surplus of \$50,000. Thomas Couch, G. M. Hyams, Frank Klepko and other prominent stockholders in the Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston mining company are members of the board of directors of the bank and W. G. Conrad, a Great Falls capitalist, is president of the institution.

The trouble arose out of a recent sale of stock, whereby the Conrad brothers disposed of holdings to R. D. Hatcher, who claimed to represent Eastern parties. The purchase money, amounting to some \$150,000, was paid to the Conrads and was supposed to come from Hatcher's clients. Nothing further was known of the matter until it was discovered that \$177,000, which the Northwestern bank had in the Globe National bank of Boston, had disappeared. The transfer of the money from the Globe National to a New York bank was known to the directors, but Hatcher had said that officials of that bank were among the purchasers and it was supposed that the money transferred came from him.

Last night President Conrad arrived from Boston and related the condition of affairs as far as the Globe National was concerned. The Northwestern books show a surplus over draft. At a meeting of the directors held last night it was decided to close the bank pending investigation. The last statement of the bank shows deposits \$597,894; assets about \$750,000. The bank officers say there is no doubt that depositors will be paid in full. There is no trouble in other banks so far.

NOMINATIONS HUNG UP.

One Hundred and Eighty Five Postoffice Nominations Not Reported.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—For two or three executive sessions recently the postoffice committee, of which Mr. Chandler is acting chairman, has been criticised for holding up nominations. Mr. Chandler says that in all cases where the Senators from the State have been able to agree, and where there has been no injustice done, the nominee has been reported without undue delay.

A count of the nominations show that there are still with the committee a total of 185 that have not been reported, and of these eighty-five are offices that have recently become presidential by promotion from fourth-class, owing to increased receipts of the office.

In almost all of these cases the President has nominated the incumbent, and Republicans say that if he were again confirmed the official would be given a term of eight years, which would, they argue, be unfair. In some cases also the nominees have been named to succeed men who have been removed. Among the nominations held up are those for the following offices:

North Carolina—Rocky Mount, Lenoir, Warrenton, Laurinburg and Wilson, of which three have been raised from fourth class.

Large Sale of Seats for Nat Goodwin Yesterday.

The box sheet for Nat Goodwin was opened yesterday morning and there was a phenomenally large sale of seats—the greatest first day sale ever known here. There is every indication that standing room in the Academy of Music will be at a premium on the 17th, when America's greatest farceur makes his initial engagement here. The management of the Academy is much encouraged by the large sale of seats yesterday, and they are certain of getting back the large guarantee, which induced Mr. Goodwin and his company to come to Raleigh.

Reserved seats may be secured at King's Drug Store until the evening of the performance.

The Weather.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—Virginia—Rain, clouding Saturday afternoon or night; easterly winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Rain, clearing by Saturday noon in western portions and by night in eastern portions; high northeasterly winds, shifting in western parts to northwesterly.