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CONDITION SERIOUS.

President's Son Grows Suddenly Much Worse.

SYMPTOMS ARE VERY ALARMING.

A Long and Anxious Day For the President and His Wife at the Bedside of Their Sick Son.

Groton, Mass., Special.—Theordore Roosevelt, Jr., the son of President Roosevelt, is seriously sick, but it is too early to say what the chances are for his recovery. This was the statement issued by Mr. George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the President, at 9 o'clock Monday night, and was made after a careful examination by Dr. Alexander Lambert, the family physician of President Roosevelt, who arrived here from New York at 6 o'clock. President and Mrs. Roosevelt spent a long, anxious day, in the infirmary awaiting the crisis of the disease which this morning appeared to have taken such a strong hold of their son. The change for the worse in the boy's condition during the night had showed itself when the regular morning examination was made by Dr. Shuttuck and Dr. Warren. Secretary Cortelyou, who is the only means of communication with the sick room, made the announcement of the patient's serious condition, although he said then it was not alarming. "His temperature is higher," said Mr. Cortelyou, "and his respiration is weaker than Sunday, but his pulse is better."

He also said there was no immediate change, only the natural progress of the disease. He announced that the disease had spread and involved both lungs.

This sudden and unfavorable turn warned the President that the most skillful medical treatment was necessary, and so he called to the aid of Dr. Shuttuck and Dr. Warren his family physician, Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, an eminent practicioner and a man well acquainted with the boy's physique.

Groton, Mass.—The condition of Theordore Roosevelt, Jr., at 3:30 Tuesday morning was apparently very serious. For half an hour the voice of the boy calling for water could be heard on the streets. Nothing could be obtained from the house, but it is believed the patient is delirous.

To Buy English Railroads.

New York, Special.—The incorporation of the Great Britain Railway Development Corporation, at Trenton, N. J., is announced ,and according to a director of the company who will be quoted in the Journal and American, will build and purchase electric lines in England, in those places where the transit facilities are inadequate to the demand and the equipment behind the age. According to the same paper, the charter of the company calls for only $100,000, but this is merely nominal. As a matter of fact, $3,300,000 have been subscribed already by citizens of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond.

The Prince Coming.

Berlin, By Cable.—Prince Henry of of Prussia, came with Emperor William from Potsdam Monday morning. The Prince will remain quietly at the Schloss until Tuesday evening, when His Majesty will give a dinner in honor of Prince Henry and his suite. There will be no speeches made. This will be the Emperor's farewell to his brother. Emperor William and the Prince will have a private interview before the dinner. The Prince will go on board the Kron Prinz Wilhelm Saturday afternoon. Emperor William and Prince Henry expressed concern at the news of the illness of President Roosevelt's son, and received from the German ambassador at Washington re-assuring replies to their messages of inquiry.

Fitzhugh Lee in Chicago.

Chicago, Special.—General Fitzhugh Lee lectured here Monday night at the Auditorium, under the auspices of the National Union, a patriotic fraternal organization. There was a large attendance and the welcome accorded Gen. Lee was in the nature of an ovation. His subject was "Peace and War in the United States and Cuba."

Steals a Million.

Detroit, Special.—Vice President Frank C. Andrews, of the City Savings Bank, which has been in the hands of State Bank Commissioner George L. Maltze, since Monday morning, was arrested late in the afternoon and arraigned at 9:20 o'clock at night on the charge of "wilfully, fraudulently and knowingly" securing from the bank without security and without the knowledge of the other directors, a sum exceeding $1,000,000. He was released on $10,000 bail and his examination was set for February 21.

Order Rolling Stock.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—In addition to an order placed with the Southern Car & Foundry Company, of Birmingham, Ala., last week, by the Norfolk & Western Railroad for 1,000 box cars and 750 coal cars, that road announced its intention to place an order for 500 flat cars with the Roanoke Machine Works of this city. The orders for rolling stock, placed by the Norfolk & Western during the past few months amounts to more than $4,000,000.

NORTH STATE NEWS.

$75,000 Fire in Washington, N. C.

Washington, Special.—A bad fire is raging here as this dispatch is being written, but is under control. It originated in the Atlantic Coast Line warehouse, which was destroyed. It contained a large amount of freight. Following are losers: Atlantic Coast Line warehouse and contents, $35,000; E. Peterson, wholesale grocery, $30,000; W. C. Dudley, bar, $1,000; Mrs. C. K. Gallagher, building, $1,000; Dr. D. T. Taylor, building, $500; Mrs. E. S. Hoyt, building, $8,000, H. Susman Furniture Company, damage to stock, $1000. Quite a number of merchants and others were damaged by removal of stock, etc.

The cause of the fire is said to have been a defective flue in the Atlantic Coast Line office.

At one time the whole of Main street, the business portion of the town, seemed to be doomed, but by heroic work on the part of the fire company and citizens the fire is now under control. This is the second time within a year our town has been visited by a big fire.

Charge in Convict System.

Raleigh, (Special.)—The Directors of the State's Prison, whose session closed Friday, not alone attended to routine business, but made an important arrangement for the State's Prison.

The company will manufacture pants and overalls in the penitentiary, and the prison authorities are to be under no extra expense beyond maintaining the prisoners, guarding the penitentiary, and providing a general overseer who is to see that the convict do the work as contracted.

For this the State is to receive 62½ cents a day for each convict at work. The directors are to furnish at least 100 hands, and upwards to 300. In these are to be included the one-legged and otherwise disabled convicts who are not able to do hard work.

It is estimated by a member of the board that the cost to maintain each convict is 35 cents per day, and the difference between this and the contract with the Atlanta firm goes to the profit account. The work is to begin on March first.

All farm work has abandoned, except work on the uplands at Caledonia, where there are some 4,500 acres of land that the State still holds.

Wants a Railroad.

Statesville, Special.—The citizens of North Iredell are arousing themselves in behalf of a railroad for that section. In an interesting letter which appears in today's Landmark is set forth the inducements for such a road, the profits that would accrue from the line and what a factor it would prove in developing the natural resources of that section, which, it is a well known fact, is possibly capable of greater development than any part of the county. It is the best watered and timbered part of the county. In the article referred to it is shown that on the several streams the different water powers can readily be developed several thousand horse power. Some of these powers are already partially developed. It is the most inaccessible part of the county, because of the extremely bad condition of the public roads. They are very much in earnest about a road and demonstrate that, owing to the topography of the country along certain suggested lines, a road can be built at much less than the usual cost of railroad building. They naturally prefer that the road be built from Statesville via Bethany, Turnersburg or Olin and Williamsburg, and connect with the most accessible point on the road between Winston-Salem and Wilkesboro. If not this route, then they will try to get it from Coolemee. The citizens propose to have mass meetings at as early a date as possible to formulate plans for accomplishing the end desired, and in this they ask the hearty co-operation of all who wish to see this rich section developed.

Mysterious Murder Near Mocksville.

Smith Grove, via Mocksville, (Special.)—Will Kelly was found dead near the well of Mrs. Hunt, widow of Dr. Hunt, in Yadkin county Friday morning. He had been shot through the head and twice through the shoulders. There is damaging testimony against Mrs. Hunt and her brother, Will Martin. Martin has fled with officers in pursuit. A Roberts boy was captured carrying Martin's clothes. Mrs. Hunt and her lovely daughter, Miss Daisy, are strongly guarded.

Kelly was killed some distance from the house and dragged to a well. The tracks of a man and woman were found around the body. Kelly was a nephew of Mrs. Hunt and was courting the only daughter of the wealthy widow.

Miss Daisy Hunt is prostrated about her lover being killed.

Truckers Ask Better Rates.

Wilmington, Special.—The executive committee of the Eastern Carolina Fruit and Truck Growers' Association met here and had a conference with Traffic Manager T. M. Emerson, of the Coast Line. The result of it appears to have been entirely satisfactory, judging from interviews with several of the prominent members who are at the meeting. The committee is not asking for better rates, those in effect being entirely satisfactory, but it wants a better service and will no doubt receive it this season. The strawberry movement will be about April 5th and the crop is expected to reach 400,000 baskets. There is said to be a very material increase in the berry acreage this season.

Cherry Tree Men Under Bonds.

Rutherfordton, Special.—H. Hester, H. L. Clower, C. D. Wilkie, G. W. Rollins and C. F. Geer, of the cherry tree concern, who have been on trial for the past two days charged with having used the mails for fraudulent purposes were bound in a bond of $1,000 each for their appearance at the next term of the Charlotte Federal Court. This makes 11 of the cherry three men who have been bound over, and there are yet other arrests to be made.

THE SAMPSON SIDE

Further Developments in the Three-Cornered Fight.

OBJECTS TO SCHLEY'S STATEMENT

That The Latter Was in Full Command When the Spanish Fleet Was Destroyed

Washington, Special.—E. S. Theall, representing Stayton, Campbell & Theall, counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, have filed the following brief with President Roosevelt, protesting against the claim set up in Admiral Schley's appeal that he was in supreme command during the battle off Santiago:

"No argument will be submitted as to the volunteered opinion of the presiding member of the court upon the question of command at Santiago. We repeatedly applied for an opportunity to present evidence upon this point to the court, and our request was as often refused, and we are confident that an attempt to reproduce an adverse judgment where a hearing has been denied is so plain a violation of simple good faith that has no chance of receiving your approval. We were ready then and are still ready to produce much evidence which was not offered before the court on this question. We are prepared to show that the statement that the New York, at the beginning of the battle 'was out of sight of each and every ship of the squadron but one' is inaccurate.

"We are ready to show that under the navy regulations and the judicial interpretations thereof, Rear Admiral Sampson was during the battle in command of every single vessel in the American line. There is abundance of testimony available to show that from the beginning of the battle every American vessel at Santiago was in sight of the New York. There is evidence at hand, both record and parol, to show that whenever the commander-in-chief left the blockading line in front of Santiago, he hoisted the signal 'disregard movements of commander-in-chief,' proceeded to that point where under the regulations his immediate command of the squadron ceased and then signalled to the next in rank to take command; and that on the morning of July 3, the commander-in-chief had given instructions to have ready for hoisting the signal directing Commodore Schley to assume command, and that this signal was to be hoisted when, under the regulations, the appropriate movement arrived; that that such signal had not been hoisted when the enemy endeavored to escape from the harbor.

"From the Oregon, too, there is available evidence to show that when the first shot was fired the quartermaster of the Oregon, using the long glass, could, from the position of that vessel, near the centre of the line, read the New York's battle signals then flying.

"All this evidence was ready to be presented to the court of inquiry and was not admitted before the court, because it refused to go into the question of command. Rear Admiral Sampson has never objected, and does not now object, to any inquiry to determine the question of command. He has, however, claimed that he was in command at the battle. As commander-in-chief he has made his recommendations concerning the promotions. He has been recognized by the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government as being the accuracy of his reports is questioned, he be at least permitted to hear the evidence in opposition, and to permit his brother officers to come forward with the testimony they are ready to give in hisbehalf.

"There is further an abundance of evidence available to establish the fact that what the applicant now calls 'the complete and total failure of the prearranged order of battle,' was due wholly to his own disobedience of the orders of the commander-in-chief. These orders were to close in and to hold the enemy at the harbor's mouth. Commodore Schley so understood the orders. He hoisted that very signal. Yet, when he saw the enemy approaching that part of the line guarded by his own vessel he looped. He withdrew from the battle formation, left a hole in the line, interfered with the Texas, which would have stopped the gap and carried her to back, thereby giving to the enemy the double opportunity of which they availed themselves—to escape through the interval he had made.

"We have no desire to prolong this controversy. We only ask that before there shall be a finding adverse to Admiral Sampson, either by the President the courts or the Navy Department, that he be given the opportunity which has been given to admiral Schley, to present such evidence as may make both sides of the matter clear."

The President will consider the brief in connection with Admiral Schley's appeal and the Navy Department's comment. His decision in the Schley case will not be made public until after his return from Charleston.

Two Killed in Fire.

Horton, Kan., Special.—Fire in the big car works of the Rock Island Railroad Friday afternoon caused the death of two persons and the destruction of a quarter of a million dollars worth of property. The dead are: P. H. McKeon, president of the board of education, and W. H. Davis, the oldest employe of the car works.

Desers Hanged.

Washington, Special.—Two soldiers were undoubtedly hanged in the Philippines Friday, in the execution of sentences imposed by military commissions by which they were tried and convicted of deserting to the enemy. Their names were Edmund A. Dubose and Lee Russell, and both were attached to Company E. of the Ninth Cavalry, a negro regiment. While their company was operating against the insurgents in the province of Albay, in August last, the two men deserted

PRESIDENT VISITS HIS SICK SON

Mrs. Roosevelt at his Bedside—Trip to Charleston Exposition Abandoned.

Groton, Mass., Special.—Mrs. Roosevelt and maid reached here just after 10 o'clock Saturday. At the school Mrs. Roosevelt was received by President Peabody and a few moments later was at her boy's bedside.

Subsequently an attempt was made to obtain from Mrs. Roosevelt a statement for publication regarding the illness of young Theodore, but, through President Peabody, she declined to depart from the course approved by President Roosevelt. According to this plan, all necessary information concerning the lad's condition will be transmitted to President Roosevelt, who will determine what news shall be made public. It was learned late this afternoon that young Theodore was a little better today than yesterday. His temperature this morning was 105, but during the afternoon it dropped to 103. The presence of Mrs. Roosevelt, had a beneficial effect upon the lad, and he has brightened considerably since her coming.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou left Washington for Groton, Mass., Saturday night at 12:24 on a special car attached to the regular train on the Pennsylvania. Just before leaving the President received a telegram saying that his son Theodore had slept all the evening and that his condition appeared quite favorable.

The train left Washington 14 minutes late. It is due to Jersey City at 6:52 a. m. A special train will be in waiting in New York to take the President to Boston.

Late Saturday evening the President determined to disregard the request of his son's physician and to go to his boy's bedside. It was stated that the President felt that his presence would be a comfort to Mrs. Roosevelt and that as the critical period covers the next three days he should be near his son. It is also stated that the trip to Massachusetts is taken on the President's own initiative and is not due to any alarming news which has reached him concerning his son's condition.

There is absolutely no change in the condition of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., tonight say the physicians in attendance, and there are no new developments in connection with the boy's illness and the closing of the Groton school.

It is stated that the President has no plans for returning to Washington his future movements depending upon the condition of his son.

Advices received early this evening at the White House, say that Theodore, Jr., is doing well. He is suffering from a treacherous form of pneumonia, but is not considered in immediate danger.

Owing to the request of the physicians, the President has abandoned his trip to Charleston.

Saturday a Big Day for Columbia.

Columbia, (Special.)—Columbia has had to assemble within her borders in the last few weeks the Methodist conference, the Southern Educational association, the Good Roads convention, and now comes the Young Men's Christian Association convention—last, but by no means least. A few of the delegates came in Friday night, but most arrive Saturday.

Saturday the presidents of the college Y. M. C. A.'s were in conference with the college secretary, Mr. Wilson.

That night supper was served by the ladies auxiliary. Prof. E. S. Dreher, president of the last convention, called the convention to order, and it will be in session until Tuesday night.

Mr. C. L. Gates, of Atlanta, one of the most experienced and capable secretaries of the international committee and formerly State secretary of Alabama, will be here assisting in the convention.

Mr. L. A. Coulter, of Richmond, is state secretary of Virginia. He came especially to address the mammoth men's meeting in the new Columbia theatre at 4 p. m. Sunday afternoon. His theme was "Chains that Bind," and was heard by almost every man in Columbia.

Atlanta Has a Population of 135,735.

Atlanta, Special.—According to the city directory published by Thomas J. Maloney, the advance sheets of which have just been issued from the press, Atlanta, including its immediate vicinity, has a population of 135,735.

Atlanta and all suburbs included has a population of 145,940, which is an increase of more than 5,000 within a year.

Atlanta's financial growth, as told by the records of the clearing house, is shown in the following table, which covers a period of nine years past:

1895	65,318,254.71
1896	69,026,033.17
1897	72,005,161.52
1898	71,964,809.03
1899	83,058,397.11
1900	96,375,251.22
1901	111,755,849.98

Telegraphic Sparks.

Asheville (Special)—A large textile mill is to be established just below Asheville on the French Broad river. At a meeting here today the new company was formally organized and operations are expected to begin at an early date. Both cotton and Woolen goods will be manufactured. The new plant will be located near the W. T. Weaver Power Company.

Washington, Special.—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley arrived in Washington today from their Southern trip and went at once to their apartments in the Richmond. The severe cold from which the admiral has been suffering has been greatly improved.

Pittsburg, Special.—Mrs. Soffel, who aided in the escape of the Biddies and was shot during the battle which resulted in their capture and death, shows considerable improvement today. She is suffering more from mental distress than from the wound, and it may be a week or more before she can be removed from the Butler Hospital to the Pittsburg jail. Her husband, ex-Warden Soffel, has retained counsel for her defense, but says he does not want to see her, or have any communication with her in the future.

BIG CONFLAGRATIONS

Loss in Patterson, N. J. $10,000.000

Fire in St Louis Kills 11 People.

EIGHT PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FIVE

Churches, Four Banks, Fine Club Houses, Seven Office Buildings, Two Telegraph Offices, 26 Stores and Two Newspapers.

Paterson, N. J., Special.—A great fire swept through Paterson on Sunday and in its desolate wake are the embers and ashes of property valued in preliminary estimate at $10,000,000. It burned its way through the business section of the city and claimed as its own a majority of the finer structures devoted to commercial, civic, educational and religious use, as well as scores of houses. There was small tribute of life and injury to the conflagration but hundreds were left homeless and thousands without employment. A relief movement for the care of those unsheltered and unprovided for has been organized and John Hengchcliffe said tonight that Paterson would be able to care for her own without appealing to the charity of other communities and States. The great manufacturing plants of the place are safe and the community, temporarily dazed by the calamity, already has commenced the work of re-organization and restoration. The fire came at midnight and was checked only after a desperate fight. Every city and town within reach of Paterson sent firemen and apparatus to the relief of the threatened city, and it took the united efforts of them all to win the battle. A partial list of the properties destroyed follows:

Public Buildings: City hall, public library, old city hall, police station, No. 1 engine house, patrol stables, high school and school.

Churches: First Baptist, Second Presbyterian, Park Avenue Baptist, St. Mark's Episcopal and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic.

Banks: First National, Second National, (partially); Paterson National, Silk City Trust, Hamilton Trust, and Paterson Trust.

Club Houses: Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Progress Club, St. Joseph's Hall and Hamilton Club.

Office Buildings: Romaine building, Katz building, Marshall & Ball; Cohan building, Old Town Clock, Old Kinne building and Stevenson building.

Telegraph Companies: Western Union and Postal Telegraph.

Theatres: The Garden.

Newspapers: The Evening News and Sunday Chronicle.

Stores: Quackenbush's dry goods; Boston Store, dry goods; Globe Store, dry goods; National Clothing Company; Kent's drug store; Kinsella's drug store; Muzzy's hardware and general merchandise; Marshall & Ball, clothiers; John Norwood, paints; Oberg's grocery; Wertendyke's grocery, P. H. & W. G. Shields, groceries; "The Paterson," dry goods; Jordan's piano store; Sauten & Company, pianos; Federer & McNair, shoes; Zendler's confectionary; Pappin's tea store; Bagowski's millinery; Brohal & Muller, shoes; C. E. Beach, automobiles; Moreham & Son, clothiers; Paterson Gas & Electric Company; Skye's drug store and Mackintosh's drug store.

An estimate from a general inspection of the ruins of the residence district places the number of people left without shelter at 1,000. A re-estimate, when order succeeds confusion, may alter those figures.

St. Louis, Special.—An early Sunday morning fire, which destroyed the Empire Hotel, a large three-story lodging house at 2,700 and 2,702 Olive street, occupied by men exclusively, caused the death of 11 persons—ten men and one woman—and dangerously injured eight others. Ten or more had narrow escapes from death in the fire, and numbers were more or less injured by being frost-bitten. Twenty thousand dollars it is thought will cover the damage to buildings and contents which were totally destroyed.

The dead are: Morris Yall, senator member of the firm of Yall, Clark and Cowen, manufacturers of fine cut glass, formerly of Chicago, burned to a crisp; John C. Lueders, father of Deputy City Marshal Lueders, skull fractured in jumping from third story window; Geo. Thompson, switchman terminal yards, burned to death.

Mexico City, Special.—The Federal government has voted $20,000 in aid of the victims of the earthquake at Chilpancilgo, and the city government of this capital will send aid.

Big Fire at Elberton, Ga.

Elberton, Ga., Special.—Fire on Sunday destroyed nearly all of the business section of this place, doing damage which is estimated at $100,000. The fire at one time threatened the entire city. Among the firms burned out are Stillwell and Govern, W. H. Corley, T. J. Hulmes, E. B. Tate and Sons, two stores; the Tate block, livery stables of R. E. Hudgins and M. H. Maxwell, their stock being turned loose and not yet recaptured; T. W. Campbell, J. R. Mattox, Taber and Almand, S. O. Hawes, M. E. Maxwell, Jos. Cohen, the T. M. Swift block and the new plant of the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

Admiral Sampson Grows Worse.

Washington, Special.—Alarming rumors were afloat here Saturday to the effect that Admiral Sampson had taken a serious turn for the worse within the last twenty-four hours. Inquiries at the Sampson residence and of the naval physicians, developed that there has been no decided change in Admiral Sampson's condition, but that a steady retrogression is in progress which is common to his disease.

IN CONGRESS.

Detailed Doings of Our National Law-makers.

HOUSE.

Thirty-eighth Day—Representative Newlands, of Nevada, of the ways and means committee, who was the author of the resolution annexing Hawaii, introduced a joint resolution inviting the republic of Cuba to become a part of the United States, first as a Territory and then as a State of the United States, to be called the State of Cuba, also authorizing a 25 per cent. reduction of duty on the present crop of Cuban sugar, in consideration of Cuba's granting preferential rates to the United States. The resolutions confine the 25 per cent. reduction of duties to the period prior to January 1, 1903. The provision of annexation is as follows:

"That in the meantime the republic of Cuba is invited to become a part of the United States of America and her people to become citizens of the United States with the assurance that Cuba will be entitled at first to a territorial form of government under the constitution and laws of the United States with a Delegate in Congress to represent her people, and that ultimate statehood will be granted when, in the judgment of the Congress, it is advisable to admit Cuba, including such other West India islands belonging to the United States as may be deemed advisable, as a single State in the Union to be called the State of Cuba."

Thirty-ninth Day—The day was devoted to a further hearing of Gov. Taft's Philippine report. At 4:35 p. m. it adjourned.

Fortieth Day—There was but little interest in the House proceedings. The business under consideration was of a purely routine nature. The House adjourned to Monday.

Forty-first Day—General debate in the House on the oleomargarine bill have decided to offer an amendment to make the 10-cent tax on oleomargarine in imitation of butter "of any shade of yellow." The amendment is designed to meet the charge of the opponents to the bill that without this amendment the language of the bill might be construed to absolutely prohibit the sale of oleomargarine.

The speakers were: Haugen and Thomas, of Iowa; Shallenberger, of Nebraska; Dahl, of Wisconsin; Gaines, of Tennessee, and Lamb, of Virginia, for the bill, and Messrs. Feeley, of Illinois; Slayden, of Texas; Mondell, of Wyoming; Berkley, of Georgia, and Wooten, of Texas, in opposition.

The House adopted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill and it was again sent to conference.

SENATE.

Thirty-eighth Day—Throughout the day's session the Senate had under consideration the urgent deficiency appropriation bill and just before adjournment passed it, substantially in the shape in which it was reported to the Senate by the committee.

During the early part of the session the case of Judge Arthur H. Noyles, of the District Court of Alaska, and Alexander McKenzie and others, which was brought to the Senate by Mr. Tillman a day or two ago, was discussed.

Mr. McCumber, of North Dakota, delivered an elaborate speech in defense of Judge Noyles and Mr. McKenzie. He paid a high personal tribute to both men, characterizing them as men of fine character, eminent ability and sterling intergrity, incapable of doing the things with which they had been charged. In the course of his argument he became involved in a colloquy with Mr. Tillman. The South Carolina Senator had intimated that he would deliver a speech on the Noyes case, but at the conclusion of Mr. McCumber's speech, he contented himself practically by putting into The Congressional Record the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals of San Francisco in the cases of contempt against Noyes and McKenzie.

In a brief speech Mr. Stewart reviewed the case, taking strong ground against Judge Noyes and his actions in Alaska.

During Mr. McCumber's remarks he referred to what, to his mind, was appalling corruption in Alaska.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, interruped to inquire whether Mr. McCumber did not think he owed it to the Senate to give it all the facts concerning the "damnable corruption" of certain United States Courts, to which he had referred.

Mr. McCumber replied that he had not accused the members of the San Francisco Circuit Court of Appeals of anything worse than prejudice and bias. The conclusion of the court, he said, were based for the most part upon evidence the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillman) would not give the least credence to. He asserted that Mr. Tillman had cast serious aspertions upon a man as honorable as he was—a man whom the South Carolina Senator might meet outside the chamber, and there, if he saw fit, call the vile names he had applied to him.

Mr. Tillman disclaimed any intention to reflect improperly upon anybody, his remarks, he said, being directed at the Department of Justice, practically, for not doing its duty in promptly investigating and acting upon this case, scandal as had developed in this case whoever were the guilty parties. He insisted that either the judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals of San Francisco were guilty of some infamy, or the party was. He felt it his duty as he had some respect for the judiciary of the United States, to defend judges who had been arraigned so seriously and to see that their side of the controversy should go into The Record. Mr. Tillman said that he appeared in the role of a defender of United States courts when he was on record as having made many scathing criticisms of the Federal judiciary, but, he remarked, facetiously, that he would not be doing his duty by his clients, the three judges of the San Francisco Circuit Court of Appeals, whom he had gotten into hot water, if he did not attempt at least to cool the water a little. The South Carolina Senator, saying that the debate had been precipitated by the reading by him of a clipping from a newspaper, read a dispatch printed in a New York newspaper charging Ben Daniels, whom the Senate had confirmed as United States marshal of Arizona, with being entirely unworthy to hold that office. Mr. Tillman made some scathing comments upon the judiciary committee for passing such a nomination favorably. He supposed, he said, that Senators from the State from which Daniels hailed now would feel called upon to criticise him for introducing this newspaper clipping, but he did it simply "to hold up the mirror in order that the other side might see themselves as others saw them."

Thirty-ninth Day—The Senate was in session but 30 minutes. The discussion of the Philippine tariff occupied the time.

Fortieth Day—While the Philippine tariff bill was taken up early in the day, the session was notably quiet. Mr. Turner, of Washington, delivered a carefully-prepared speech upon the general Philippine question, and had not concluded when the bill was laid aside for the day. He discussed particularly the legal and constitutional questions involved in the government and control of the Philippine archipelago by the United States. After a brief explanation and the adpotion of only minor amendments the pension appropriation bill was passed early in the session.

During the consideration of the pension appropriation bill, Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, offered an amendment, providing that a man who had served in the Confederate army, but subsequently served in the Union army, should have a pensionable status. A point of order against the amendment by Mr. Gallinger was sustained.

Forty-first Day—Throughout the early session of the Senate, the Philippine tariff bill was under consideration. Mr. Turner, of Washington, concluded his speech begun last Friday. He devoted his argument as on the previous day, to a discussion of the legal and constitutional phases of the Philippine question, holding in the main, that as the Filipinos had established an independent government in the islands prior to the fall of Manila, the United States, under the principles of international law had no right to the islands.

Walked on River Danube.

Vienna, Special.—Capt. Crossman started on Thursday from Linz for Vienna, a distance of 100 miles, walking on the surface of the River Danube on shoes invented by himself. He covered twenty miles on Thursday, towing his wife in a boat. He was therefore unbale to make anywhere near the speed he expected. It is stated that the peasants along the banks wese terrified by the strange spectacle.

Condition Serious.

Mexico City, Special.—The condition of Rev. Dr. Meredith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has become so grave that arrangements have been completed for taking him to his home from Cuatula, in the State of Merelos, where he now lies in a precarious condition. The patient will pass through the city tomorrow afternoon, en route to Vera Cruz, where arrangements have been made for his passage on board the steamer Monterey of the Ward Line, which sails for New York Thursday.

Four Children Burned.

Cumberland, Md., Special.—At 3 o'clock Saturday morning, the farm house of Wm. P. Robertson, about 29 miles east of here, on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, was entirely destroyed by fire, and four of the Robertson children, Pearl, Owen, Effie and Joseph, the eldest aged 10 and the youngest 4 years, were cremated. The fire, which is thought to have started from sparks from an open hearth, spread so rapidly that Mr. and Mrs. Robertson found all means of escape gone for the children, who were in the second story.

Great Disappointment.

Charleston, Special.—The greatest disappointment is felt in all circles here at the abandonment of the President's proposed trip to Charleston. Arrangements had been made for a splendid reception and everybody was looking to the occasion as the great day of the exposition. Everything will have to be called off as the President was the central figure of the programme.

New York, Special.—Jos. C. Blackburn, Jr., son of the Senator, is barely alive tonight, and is not expected to survive until morning.

Four Children Cremated.

New York, Special.—Jennie and Elsie Burlinger, aged 8 and 6 years respectively, children of Dr. Bellinger, were suffocated and died while the fire was in progress, in their father's residence, in this city Sunday. After the fire was extinguished the bodies of the children were found lying near the door of their room on the second floor.

Rutherford B. Hayes, son of former President Hayes, has donated a hundred volumes of choice books to the county schools of Buncombe.

Greensboro, (Special.)—The new building for the Practice and Observation School at the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, has been named the Curry Building as a compliment to Hon. J. L. M. Curry, the agent of the Peabody Educational fund.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—C. M. Cole and Henry Reynolds were killed and G. W. White was seriously injured today by the breaking of a scaffold. They were painting the interior of a building fifty feet from the ground.

The Locust Plague in Canary Islands.

News comes from Santa Cruz de Tenerifa that the Canary Islands have been visited by a locust plague. A southwestern storm brought them over from the African coast. On one single estate the insects destroyed, within five minutes, 20,000 young tomato plants. Great fires were lighted. The natives armed themselves with rifles and guns, and tried to disperse the pests by smoke and noise, but all their efforts did not meet with any success.