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VOL. 7—NEW SERIES NO 273. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY DECEMBER 29, 1893. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HUNTON IS NOTIFIED.

THE SENATOR OFFICIALLY ADVISED OF HIS ELECTION.

Colonel Gibson Makes the Notification On Behalf of the Committee—The General's Eloquent Reply.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, December 28, 1893.

The Senate subcommittee on the investigation of the Hawaiian matter adjourned until Tuesday next, and Senator Gray left for his home in Delaware last night. Only one witness was examined. Mr. Emerson, who was secretary of the Missionary Board on the Hawaiian Islands, and who, it is believed, is strongly in sympathy with the provisional government. There are three Democratic senators on the subcommittee—Senators Morgan, Butler, and Gray. The first two were bitterly opposed to the administration on the repeal of the Sherman law, and Senator Morgan's reference to the cuckoos in the Senate is still fresh in the minds of everybody. Both of these senators are men of many accomplishments and broad and varied experiences, but both are resentful in the extreme, and uncompromising to an extent that under the circumstances does not make them desirable men upon a committee whose report will be necessarily an endorsement or otherwise of the policy of Mr. Cleveland. Senator Morgan's versatility has always made him a conspicuous candidate for a place upon most of the committees and deputations of this character, yet his loquaciousness and endless round of argument of secondary importance has invariably wound up his committee's work in nothing but an effort to escape his tireless tasks. Neither he nor the impulsive senator from South Carolina, with his blood still warm from his recent defeat in the financial debates, will procure the best results in this investigation, based upon a higher plane where prejudice finds no lodgment and antipathy to the President yields no bitter fruit.

The Witnesses Examined.

The witnesses already summoned show that evidence contrary to Mr. Blount's report is rather sought than otherwise, and the impression generally prevails that the Democratic majority on the subcommittee would rather leave the action of the President open to criticism than to go to any great length to find supporting facts and circumstances.

Senators Frye and Sherman are the two Republican members of the subcommittee. The former is a personal friend of ex-Minister Stevens, and both can be counted on to see that the Harrison administration is freed from all blame, but somehow or other there is an indescribable discrepancy somewhere whenever Democrats are called upon. They are somewhat like a lot of lady soprano singers in a volunteer church choir—they won't sing together; they all want to sing solos when they are not competent, and they invariably break up like a French Cabinet with the selection of new material.

Two Rosy-Cheeked Stowaways.

Col. William Lamb, of Norfolk, is in the city engaged in an effort to have a fine of $900 remitted to the British steamship Buckingham for the landing of two stowaway boys at the port of Norfolk.

The arrests are due to the efforts of the new immigrant inspector, Mr. H. W. Baker, who was recently appointed at Norfolk by Mr. Cleveland at the request of Congressman Tyler, and is the first arrest and fine made in years at any of the southern ports. While Col. Lamb endorses the course of Inspector Baker, he cites the following story in defence of the captain of the steamship, and in justification of his request for a remittance of the fine:

On October 21st the Buckingham sailed from Liverpool. Previously, however, in obedience to the captain's orders, the vessel was searched for stowaways, but none were found. When after one day out to sea, however, three rosy-cheeked, lusty British lads climbed out of the hold of the ship, and repeated their story of a great desire to come to America, of whose greatness they had so often heard. When the ship reached New York, the captain reported the stowaways as the law requires, and the lads, Thomas Walker, Charles Metcalf, and James Elward, were taken to Ellis Island at the ship's expense, until the captain was ready to sail for Savannah, for which port he was originally bound.

The captain was not fined in New York, but took the boys to Savannah, intending to take them back to Liverpool with him after securing his cargo. At Savannah the captain did not report the stowaways, but upon talking with the captain of the British steamer Elphistone, the latter agreed to take the boys home, and they were put aboard his vessel.

Two of the Lads Desert.

The Elphistone went to Lambert's Point for coal, and there, at the instigation of the boarding master, two of them deserted the ship. They were arrested and turned over to Immigrant Inspector Baker, who promptly reported to the Treasury Department. A little later, the Buckingham arrived at Lambert's Point for coal, and as the captain and the vessel were about to be taken into custody for the violation of section 10 of the act of March 3, 1891 in regard to stowaways, his agents at Norfolk paid the fine of $900 and jail costs and the ship proceeded.

The Buckingham carried the two boys home, and Col. Lamb is endeavoring to have the fine remitted. The boys were just such lads as make our best sailors on this side of the water, and were not of the character of stowaways, against whom the law was framed to avoid contagious diseases.

H. L. W.

Senator Hunton Notified of His Election.

The joint committee appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia to officially inform Senator Eppa Hunton of his unanimous election to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Senator Barbour, performed that duty here to-day.

The committee was composed of Senators Henry Fairfax of Loudoun, and George A. Mushbach, of Alexandria, on the part of the Senate, and Delegates J. C. Gibson, of Culpeper, John Ryan, of Loudoun, and H. E. Willard, of Fairfax, from the House of Delegates.

The parlors of the Metropolitan Hotel were tendered for the occasion, by the proprietor, Mr. W. H. Seldon. Messrs. Ryan and Fairfax were unable to be present on account of sickness, but as the remainder of the committee constituted a quorum, it was determined to proceed with the ceremony.

Hon. J. Catlett Gibson, as its chairman, in his happiest manner, represented the committee. In his speech the Colonel, among other things, said:

"As chairman of the joint committee of both houses of the General Assembly of Virginia, I have the honor to inform you of your election, by that body, to the United States Senate, to complete the unexpired term to which you were appointed by the Governor of Virginia.

"When the time for which you were appointed expired, at the convening of the Legislature, that body paid a handsome tribute to the wisdom of the Governor by electing you to serve the remainder of the unexpired term.

"Four terms you served your State in the halls of Congress, and you have been subjected to many trials.

The Force Bill Contest.

"In the memorable contest against the force bill, under the leadership of the lamented Sam Randall, you met the plumed knight and unhorsed him. On numerous occasions when the rights or liberties of your people were threatened you were ever ready and always foremost in their defense."

Mr. Willard followed Colonel Gibson in a few well-chosen remarks, after which Senator Hunton replied to the committee as follows:

General Hunton's Reply.

Senator Hunton, in his reply to the committee, said, among other things:

I received with emotions of gratitude and pride the official announcement you have made of my election by the Legislature of Virginia as United States senator, to serve as such till the 4th day of March, 1895.

To be a United States senator is enough to fill the ambition of any man. It is the highest honor a State can confer. This honor conferred on me is increased because bestowed by Virginia, the State that gave me birth; that I have tried to serve so often in the field and in the council chamber; the State that gave Washington, Jefferson, Lee, and Jackson to the world; that gave five States to the national government, and voluntarily surrendered to it territory enough to make an empire, and reduce her own to the dimensions of her larger sister States; that gave to our country the Bill of Rights and the Constitution.

To this position I was called by Governor P. W. McKinney (one of the best Governors Virginia has ever had) to fill the place made vacant by the sudden death of the lamented John S. Barbour.

There are features of my election that are especially gratifying. I was nominated by acclamation in the Democratic caucus, and received in the two houses every Democratic vote. I shall value beyond price this generous confidence, and seek by my conduct in the United States Senate to deserve it.

His Position on Great Questions.

My opinions on all the great political issues of the day are well known. They have been declared in the Senate and on the stump. I need only say now, I am in favor of both gold and silver as money metals, and believe they are both necessary to the financial health of our country. I am in favor of a revenue tariff, and believe that Congress has no right to impose import duties except for revenue enought to support the government, economically administered. I am in favor of a repeal of the tax on State bank circulation, and maintain that the Federal government has no right to tax out of existence a system of banking which a State may desire to establish. I am in favor of the repeal of the Federal election laws, and believe that the elective franchise is best guarded by State laws. These opinions will guide my conduct and votes in the United States Senate, always looking to the Legislature of Virginia as my constituent, and striving to conform my conduct and votes to instructions.

In each member of this committee I recognize a friend for whom I have a personal regard. It is most agreeable to have this pleasant announcement made by you, and to know the kindly sentiments and undeserved compliments, so eloquently spoken, come from the heart. I thank you, and wish for each one an honorable and useful career in the Legislature and a long, happy, and prosperous life.

Present my acknowledgements to the members of the Legislature, and say in your report, that I accept the high honor, and with the Constitution as my guide, shall strive to wear it as worthily as it is gracefully bestowed.

Virginians Present.

Among the Virginians present were the following well-known gentlemen: Hon. E. T. Meredith, Hon. John T. Harris, Mr. James Popham, of Culpeper, Mr. H. A. Claggett, private secretary to Senator Hunton, Mr. Bratton, correspondent Baltimore Sun, and others.

The remains of Consul-General A. D. Jones, of North Carolina, reached here at 10:30 last night, and were immediately transferred to the Richmond and Danville railroad, and carried to Raleigh, N. C.

Hon. Walter Moore and Major Lore, of Fairfax, are in the city.

Congressman Meredith called at several of the departments to-day.

Congressman Crawford, of North Carolina, is the only member of the North Carolina delegation in the city.

At the Hotels.

Messrs. William C. Harrison and wife, Ashboro, N. C., John L. Armington, N. C., A. S. Buford, and W. R. Williams and wife, Richmond, and G. Maxwell Luray, Va., are registered at the Metropolitan.

Messrs. E. H. Ryan and wife, Manassas; P. H. Thompson and wife, A. N. Roberts, W. G. Martin, J. S. Butler and J. W. Parker, Richmond, E A. Bramin, Lexington, E. V. Crowell, Virginia, and E. F. Johnson and wife, Virginia, are at the Howard.

Messrs. J. W. Scammell, F. W. Boatwright, and Grayson Burruss of Richmond, J. H. Nesbit, Virginia, and F. A. Porter, Norfolk, are at the St. James.

Mr. P. Henry O'Bannon, of Rappahannock, Virginia, is at the National.

WANT THE RECEIVERS REMOVED.

Sensational Turn in the Northern Pacific Receivership.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 28.—The highly sensational turn was given to the Northern Pacific railroad receivership situation to-day, when Hon. Silas W. Pettit, of Philadelphia, the general counsel of the corporation, appeared before Judge Jenkins in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, and filed a petition for the removal of the present receivers, Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and Henry C. Rouse, and for the appointment of other receivers. Serious and sensational charges are made against Receiver and ex-President T. F. Oakes, Henry Villard, and Roswell G. Rolston, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, at the instance of which company a bill for receiver was filed. No charges are made, however, against Receivers Payne and Rouse. An order was issued by Judge Jenkins to show cause why it should not be granted.

RIFFIAN CHIEFS IMPRISONED.

The Envoy of the Sultan Turns over Two of Them to the Spaniards.

MELILLA, Dec. 28.—Muley Araaf, brother of the Sultan of Morrocco, who was sent by the Sultan as an envoy to settle the trouble between the Spaniards and the Riffians, yesterday turned over as prisoners to Gen. Martinez de Campos, commander of the Spanish troops here, two of the Riffian chiefs, Sidi Maimon Mohatar and Hudch Hach. Gen. De Campos ordered that they be placed on the Spanish cruiser Isla de Luzon, which will convey them to Tangier. The Sultan will determine the punishment that will be inflicted upon them. Both of the prisoners have been most active in directing attacks upon the Spaniards.

Oliver Perry Bereft of His Reason.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A special dispatch from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to the Mail and Express, says: "Oliver Curtis Perry, the noted train robber and desperado, was to-day transferred from Auburn State prison to the criminal insane asylum at Mattewan. He is insane."

A Railroad Sold.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The New York and Northern R. R. was sold at auction to-day to J. Pierrepont Morgan, representing the New York Central Railroad Company, for $1,000,000.

PROPOSED INCOME TAX.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL ADOPT THE PLAN.

Mr. Turner Will, It Is Thought, Cast the Deciding Vote In Its Favor—An Interesting Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—On Monday evening next the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee will meet at the Treasury Department to settle definitely the form and scope of the proposed income tax. The members of the committee have had no meeting since the adjournment of Congress. Messrs. Breckinridge and Bynum are spending a few days in Maryland; Messrs. Turner, Tarsney, Stevens, and Cockran are at their homes; and Chairman Wilson is busily engaged upon his tariff speech, and denying himself to all visitors. The remaining members of the majority, Messrs. McMillin, Bryan, and Montgomery, are in the city, but their functions as a subcommittee on the internal revenue schedules are ended. They ended, in fact, a fortnight ago, when their recommenations regarding the general subject of internal taxation were laid before the full Democratic majority.

An Individual Income.

There is still a probability of an individual income tax, but the majority of the committee incline more favorably to Secretary Carlisle's recommendation, that the tax be placed only on the dividends resulting from investments in bonds, stocks, and other securities. If a tax on individual incomes be adopted, an effort will be made to graduate it in such a way that it will fall less heavily upon the heads of families than upon those who have only themselves to support. In other words, a man of a family will pay a smaller tax on a given income, according to the number of those dependent upon him, than a single man who has no family responsibilities.

At a meeting next Monday evening the majority of the committee will be able to determine, from the data at hand, the amount of revenue that may be expected to accrue from every form of tax. If as is now believed, no more than $15,000,000 will be needed from that source, it will be shown that this sum can be raised from investments alone, thus rendering unnecessary any individual income tax.

Mr. Turner Held the Key.

The divisions among the Democratic members on the general subject of income taxation is clearly defined. Wilson, Breckinridge, Cockran, Montgomery and Stevens are disposed to follow Secretary Carlisle's recommendation. Five members—McMillin, Tarsney, Whiting, Bryan, and Bynum—are staunch supporters of the proposition to tax individual incomes. This gives Turner, of Georgia, the deciding vote. Turner's inclinatons are beleved to be more in line with those of the gentlemen last named than those of the other members of the committee. How far he may be influenced by the fact that not more than $15,000,000 will be needed from an income tax is not known. He does not appear to have taken any positive stand as yet, and none of his associates assume to speak for him.

An Interesting Statement.

Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, has had prepared a statement showing the quantities and values of imported merchandize for 1892 and 1893; also the rates of duty and duties paid for these years, together with the rates proposed by his bill, and the estimated revenues under his bill, based upon like importations. The duty received under the McKinley bill for the year 1892 was $173,098,171. The duty estimated under the Wilson bill for a like period would have been $107,690,170, making an estimated decrease per annum of $65,407,900.

The whole duty received under the McKinley law for 1892 was $198,473,462. The duty estimated under the Wilson bill for a like period would be $122,665,698, an estimated decrease of $75,707,784.

A KNIFE BLADE IN HIS THROAT

A Negro Walks Two Miles After Being Stabbed Almost to Death.

MONTGOMERY, W. VA., Dec. 28.—A colored man, who refused to give his name, was stabbed in the neck by an unknown colored man near the Mecca Coal and Coke Company's mines, up Morris Creek, yesterday. In attempting to pull the knife out of his neck, his assailant broke the blade about a quarter of an inch from the handle, leaving one inch and a half sticking in his neck.

The victim displayed wonderful nerve by coolly walking into the coal company's store and asking the clerk to extract the blade. The clerk made a powerful effort to do so, the colored man assisting him, but their combined efforts were futile, and the negro man asked for cigarettes. They were furnished him and he drew an old handkerchief and asked the clerk to wrap it around his neck, remarking that he felt cold.

After the handkerchief had been tied around his neck he walked two and a half miles to Dr. J. W. Davis' drug store in the city. He staggered to the Doctor and asked for medical aid.

The doctor removed the blade and it was found that it had missed the carotid artery by a hair's breadth. The blade is on exhibition at the doctor's drug store.

DON JAN SENT ON.

The Judge Says Such Cranks Ought to Be Rigidly Dealt With.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Joseph Don Jan was arraigned in the police court this morning, on the charge of sending threatening letters to Vice-President Stevenson and Senator Mills. After hearing the evidence of the Vice-President's clerk, and of Charles H. Mills, son and private secretary to the Senator, and the personal statement of Don Jan, Judge Miller bound the prisoner over to await the action of the grand jury, fixing the bail at $2,000. In default of bail Don Jan was remanded to prison.

In holding the prisoner, the judge was particularly severe against the class of cranks, who are threatening, assaulting, and otherwise harassing public men. He said the time had come to bring these people—whether Anarchists, Socialists, or general cranks—up with a round turn "either in jail, or at the rope's end."

ANTI-TAX AGITATION.

Continues To Spread In Sicilian Cities and Villages.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The anti-tax agitation of Sicilian peasants and of the lower classes generally in Sicilian cities and villages continues to spread. News of Socialist demonstrations and anti-tax disturbances are received almost constantly at Palermo. At Travanuaa, a town of 8,000 inhabitants, twenty-one miles from Girgenti, 400 men, supposed to be members of the Fascio Secret Society, a revolutionary organization, attacked the villa of Prince Trabia, drove off the servants, and took possession of the buildings and grounds. When the police threatened to interfere, the rioters said they would burn down the house. Infantry has been sent from Caltanisetta to dislodge them and restore order in the neighborhood.

The revolutionary movement has spread from Monte Maggiore throughout the whole province of Palermo, toward Lercara Di Freddi. Socialists are exhorting the peasants to resent the action of the government in sending the military to put them down and to meet force with force.

Socialist Congress of All Italy

Giueseppe De Felice, Socialist deputy for Catania, and founder of the Fascio, has arrived at Palermo, where he will take part in a Socialist congress of all Italy. This congress will meet on January 1st, and will sit for three days. The chief subjects of discussion will be the injustice of the tax system in Sicily and the general discrimination of the authorities against the poor. It is feared that this congress will greatly accelerate the progress of the revolutionary movement.

In several cities of the mainland the infection of the Sicilian unrest is beginning to be apparent. Naples is already threatened with street riots. Twelve men have been arrested for inciting the people to disorder.

Some of the commoner theatres have printed on their programmes, "Down with Taxation," "Long Live The Sicilians," "Hurrah for Socialism."

Great Britain's Unemployed.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A deputation of unemployed workmen waited upon Gladstone to-day, and asked that the government provide work for the unemployed by building light railways in London.

Gladstone, in reply, said that the want of employment was not peculiar to London, or any part of Great Britian. The government sympathized with the men and their families in their distress, but it would be difficult for the government to engage in work that was beyond its usual power. There were parties, Gladstone added, that desired the government to become the owner of all the railways in the country. To a certain extent, he shared in this desire, but it was a complex question which could not be decided without mature consideration. For the present it was impossible to consider the question, but he promised to do so when the time was opportune.

AMERICAN SEAMEN SHOT.

Dangerously Wounded by San Domingo Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The steamer George W. Clyde brings information that two seamen belonging to the crew of the American schooner Henry Crosby were shot and dangerously wounded by San Domingo soldiers.

The Henry Crosby was trying to make the port of Azua, which is about ninety miles from San Domingo City, on December 11th. The captain had lost his bearings and the schooner approached the port of Old Azua, about ten miles distant from Azua. The vessel was anchored and a small boat lowered to send ashore for information as to the locality. The first officer and four seamen were in the boat. When about three hundred yards out, a file of soldiers clad in the uniform of the Dominican army, ran down to the beach and fired at the boat.

One of the sailors threw up his hands and fell. A second volley wounded the first officer. The sailors rowed for their lives. The officer was shot in the shoulder. The sailors were struck by several balls.

Reported the Outrage.

The captain of the Crosby proceeded to Azua. From there, he reported the outrage to the new United States Consul-General at San Domingo City. At the latter's request the full details of the shooting were written out by the captain, and the report has been forwarded to the United States authorities at Washington. The letter came by the George W. Clyde, and will probably rest in the steamer to-night.

No information or satisfaction was given to the American skipper by the Dominican authorities. It is supposed, however, the soldiers believed that the American sailors were a band of conspirators, who intended to overthrow the government of President Henreaux.

The San Domingo officials had information of an intended invasion by rebels from Turks' Island, Jamaica or Hayti, and were so sure that the invaders were coming that they did not stop to investigate, although the Crosby was flying the Stars and Stripes in plain view.

Assassination of General Campos.

The story of the assassination of General Joaquin Campos, in San Domingo, reached this city to-day by the steamer George W. Clyde. It had previously been reported that President Henreaux, having discovered that a rebellion was pending, and that Campos was at the head of the insurrectionary movement, ordered the rebel leaders to be shot. Afterwards it was also said all the members of General Campos' family had been killed by President Henreaux's orders. Such is not the case, according to the intelligence brought by the Clyde. Instead of being assassinated at the instance of the government, it is believed he was murdered by a rebel. The insurgents had endeavored to induce General Campos, who was the Governor of the Province of Azua, to revolt, and he then declared himself to be a zealous partisan of Henreaux.

General Campos was walking in the streets of Azua, on December 1st, when a man sneaked up behind him and shot him in the back. He died soon afterwards. The assassin escaped, and is now believed to be in Costa Rica. The killing of Campos caused consternation to the government officials. It revealed the fact that there was considerable disaffection among the people, and many were only waiting for a leader and a favorable opportunity to break out in armed revolt.

THE EVIDENCE ALL IN.

And the Summing Up Begun In the Celebrated Howard Case.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 28.—The evidence in the third trial of the celebrated Howard case at Jackson, Tenn., has closed and the argument in behalf of the government was begun this morning.

It is estimated that twenty hours will be consumed in the five speeches to be made, and that the case will not reach the jury before Saturday. The trial has been in progress three weeks and many witnesses from England and various parts of the United States have been examined, including ex-Minister Lincoln, and ex-Consul-General John C. New.

The government has made out a very much stronger case than it did on former trials, and it is thought that the Rev. Dr. Howard has been conclusively proven to be identical with William Lord Moore, of London, and with Messrs. Ledger and Ross, of New York, who were engaged in the fraudulent business of collecting alleged English legacies for American claimants.

BRECKINRIDGE STANDS FIRM.

He Knows of No Compromise and Will Be a Candidate for Re-Election.

LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 28.—Congressman Breckinridge, accompanied by his wife, arrived here yesterday afternoon. He said the report that he or his lawyers had made any overtures toward a compromise of the Pollard suit was without a shred of truth. There has been no communication, no settlement, no negotiations, and no compromise.

"Have you any idea whether the plaintiff has left Washington, or if so, where she is now?"

"So far as I am concerned, there has not been at any time the slightest foundation for these reports," said the Colonel.

"What about your candidacy for the nomination for Congress?"

"There is no event except my death that will put an end to my candidacy, the result of which I am entirely certain."

PUGILISTS IN CUSTODY.

MITCHELL AND CORBETT ARRESTED TO TEST THE LAW.

The Englishman Was Arraigned First and He Wanted Corbett There Too—The Argument For Release.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Dec. 28.—Charles Mitchell and James J. Corbett were arrested to-day according to a prearranged programme of the Duval Athletic Club, to test the law in this State in reference to glove contests. Mitchell was arrested just after he finished breakfast at the Everett Hotel this morning, but Corbet did not appear in court until this afternoon, as he could not reach the city from his training quarters at Mayport at an earlier hour.

The affidavit was issued this morning by County Judge Baker. It says that Charles Mitchell and James J. Corbett did, on the 27th instant, agree to commit an offense prohibited by law, to wit: did attempt unlawfully, by a previous appointment, to meet each other with the intention of engaging in a fight.

The warrant recites the substance of the affidavit, including the articles of agreement, alleged to have been signed by the principals. These articles of agreement call for a scientific glove contest with gloves allowed by law, and also empowers the referee of the contest to arrest it when, in his opinion, it endangers life or limb, of the principals. The warrent concludes with the allegation that Corbett and Mitchell are now trying to get together and carry out their intention to fight under the agreement. The judge commanded the arrest of both. He did not, however, issue the warrant or affidavit, until County-Solicitor J. B. Christie passed upon them. Judge Christie passed upon both, and advised the sheriff to go ahead and have the warrants served. He first amended the affidavit before approving it.

Mitchell, accompanied by his party, the members of the Duval Athletic Club, and a few local sports, went to the court room. It soon got noised abroad what was up, and the result was that the county judge's room and the corridors of the court-house were filled with humanity, from business men and sports, to the rag-tag and bob-tail of the town.

Mitchell Lonesome Without Corbett.

The first thing that Mitchell did was to look around over the room for Corbett. Not seeing him, a shade of disappointment spread over his face, and he asked where he was. The members of the club said: "Oh, he'll be here later on."

He evidently did not like it a bit, and said that the arrest of him first looked as if he were being made a monkey of. He would not have minded had he been arrested at the same time as the other man. He was told, though, and found some consolation in the fact, that the warrant was a joint affair, in which both he and Corbett were ordered to be arrested and brought before the court.

Once in the court-room, the formal reading of the warrant was gone through with. Deputy Sheriff Van Zant did the reading. He stood on the inside and read while Mitchell looked over his shoulder and followed him. The legal part of the warrant did not seem to interest Mitchell half as much as the articles of agreement which they incorporated. When the deputy got down to: "Said gloves to be furnished by James J. Corbett," Mitchell said: "Hold on." He put his finger on the place, and was about to make an objection, but Mr. Bowden told him that was all right, so he simply smiled, and the reading continued. After the formalities of the arrest were gone through with, a bond was made out, Mitchell binding himself in the sum of $1,500 to appear before the criminal court on January 2d. His sureties are Messrs. Richardson and Bowden, both of the Athletic Club.

The Englishman pondered over the bond for some time, and asked if it was going to cost him anything. He said he would not put his name to it if there was one dollar of expense. He would go to jail first and fight his own case. He did not wish to appear as if he invited this arrest.

A. W. Cockrell, Jr., of the firm of Cockrell & Son, who was present, said that the club was bearing the expense, and that it had retained ample counsel to conduct the whole affair; also that Corbett had to go through the same programme.

Then Mitchell sat down and put his name on the bond.

Corbett in Court, Too.

During the afternoon Corbett and his party reached the city from Mayport. Corbett immediately proceeded to the court-house and went through the same formalities regarding the bond as Mitchell did in the morning. During the Corbett hearing, Solicitor Christie expressed doubt whether the articles of agreement, which were incorporated in the warrant on which the men were arrested, were identical with the original articles. The solicitor seemed to think the clause giving the referee power to stop the contest when in his, the referee's opinion, it endangered life or limb, an afterthought. Corbett explained to the solicitor even if this clause had been added to the original articles of agreement it cut no figure, as it was impossible for the proposed contest to become brutal so long as the rules governing such contests were enforced.

Corbett then affixed his name to the bond offered him, under penalty of $1,500 to appear in the crimianl court January 2d and answer the charges set forth in the warrant. His sureties, as in the case of Mitchell, were Messrs. Bowden and Richardson, of the Athletic Club. Friends of both Corbett and Mitchell, especially of the latter, treated the whole proceeding as a huge joke. They joked him about the prospect of being locked up, and one of the party asked him how he would like to be locked up in the same cell with Corbett.

That seemed to tickle him immensely. A big smile spread over his face, and he said with emphasis:

"Fine; and I think that programme would take all the fight out of the gentleman, don't you?"

Before January 2d, when the principals are named to appear before the Criminal Court of Record, the procedure is to be taken, which will in a measure test the law. This is an application for the writ of habeas corpus, which will be made before Judge Call, probably next Monday.

The Argument for Release.

Corbett and Mitchell are now practically in custody. The argument will be that they are unlawfully detained, and that this arrest was illegal, because there is no law against glove contests.

If Judge Call holds that the arrest was illegal, Mitchell and Corbett will both be released and will engage in a glove contest if they please.

If, on the other hand, Judge Call decides that the arrest was legal, then the principals will be compelled to appear before the Criminal Court on the day named, and then their case goes before a jury. The opinion is, that there is no jury in Duval county, who would find them guilty. There is another contingency, which may put a new phase on the affair, and that is the possibility of the Governor instructing the county solicitor to quash these proceedings and institute such new proceedings as he and the attorney-general may agree upon.

Shortly after the arrest of Corbett and Mitchell, Solicitor Christie wired Governor Mitchell and Attorney-General Lamar, informing them of the action that had been taken. The arrests were made under two sections of the Florida statutes. The first section (2416) is as follows:

"Whoever by previous appointment or arrangement meets another person and engages in a fight, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding $500."

The Penalty if Convicted.

The second section alluded to (2594), relates to attempt to violate the laws of the State, and fixes the penalty at one-half of the greatest punishment which might have been inflicted if the offense attempted had been committed. Under this provision Corbett and Mitchell in case of conviction would be confined in jail three months and be fined $250 each.

The solicitor has wired Attorney-General Lamar to be present at the habeas corpus proceedings Monday. The members of the Duval Athletic Club feel confident that the court will decide that glove contests are not illegal in Florida, and assert more positively than ever that the contest will occur.

It was learned to-day that Sheriff Brevard, of this county, wrote to Governor Mitchell about a week ago, asking what means he should adopt to stop the fight. So far the Governor has not replied to the sheriff's letter, but men who know the governor are sure that he will order the sheriff to do all in his power to prevent the contest. The Governor is a very determined man, and those who know him best, say that he will never allow the contest to take place.

Corbett will spend the night in Jacksonville, and to-morrow will return to his training quarters at Mayport.

Mitchell went over to St. Augustine this afternoon. A special from that place says he is delighted with his quarters.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

Only Two Favorites Carried Off the Purses.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 28.—Only two favorites carried off the purses today, and they won in close finishes. The track was fast and good time was made, notably, 1:56 1-2, for the fourth race, for one and one-eighth of a mile. Cloe, who opened at twenty to one, and was backed to eight to one, won the first race, a length in front of Evans' Kid, who beat Tid Bits, the favorite for the place, by half a length.

Tom Gallant, at four to one, won the second race from Emperor Billet, by a head, with Ike S. only a head behind. The favorite was not installed. St. Pat was backed off the boards before the third race, which he won by a nose, from Wekoto, though he led by two lengths from the start. Hulbert was third, by a half length.

Illume, at even money, won the fourth by half a length, from Michael, who was three lengths in front of Little Nell. The start for the handicap was delayed half an hour by the action of Service, the favorite, whose heels were thrown out every second at any object in sight. Eyelet won by three lengths, Service two lengths in front of Captain Wagner. Summaries:

First race—three-fourths of a mile, maiden, three-year-olds—Cloe first, Evans' Kid second, Tid Bits third. Time, 1:18 1-2.

Second race—five and one-half furlongs, selling, all ages—Top Gallant first, Emperor Billet second, Ike S. third. Time, 1:09 1-2.

Third race—five and one-half furlongs, two-year-olds—St. Pat first, Wekoto second, Hulbert third. Time, 1:09.

Fourth race—one and one eighth of a mile, selling—Illume first, Michael second, Little Nell third. Time, 1:56 1-2.

Fifth race—six furlongs, handicap, three-year-olds—Eyelet first, Service second, Captain Wagner third. Time, 1:15 3-4.

The Entries.

The following give the entries at New Orleans for to-morrow:

First race—three-fourths of a mile, selling—Lida B., 85; Yellow Rose, 101; Speilbound, 102; Cassa, 102; Spalding, 104; Dakota, 104; Boodle, 104; Shiloh, 104; Bangtail, 104; Denver, 105; Pearl C., 105; Longbroeck, 107; Morse, 107; Hero, 107; Poor Abe, 110.

Second race—three-fourths of a mile, selling—Incommode, 117; Chess Regan, 88; Onyx, 91; Susie Nell, 92; Stella M., 92; St. Cyr, 94; Bryan, 94; Marble Rock, 95; The Ban, 97; Little Madge, 103; Jerome S., 104; Beatifice, 106; Glen View, 106; Billy Bennet, 110.

Third race—eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling, two-year-olds—Myrtleartha, 89; Alroy, 92; Jim Henry, 94; Narcissa, 95; India, 95; Gratz Hanley, 95; Thel W., 98; Parquette, 100; Artie Fern, 103; Gib Mason, 103; Moses Solomon, 106; The Bully, 109.

Fourth race—three-fourths of a mile selling—India, 82; Parish Queen, 82; Ethel W., 82; Selma, 91; Topic, 91; Lady Loraine, 99; Montevideo, 101; San Benita, 102; Uncle Jim, 102; Dud Hughes, 104; Bonfire, 104; Sam Farmer, 104; Silver Prince, 107; Ike S., 108; Lank, 110.

Fifth race—thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Belle of Springfield, 82; Rally, 82; Miss Knott, 84; Hattie Gant, 84; Silverado, 87; Joe Hardy, 93; Teany, Jr., 94; Gorman, 94; Texas Star, 96; Phelan Dorlan, 99; Rosebud, 102; Bret Harte, 105; Verbena, 107; Capt. Drane, 109; Brazos, 114.

Weather clear; track fast.

THE BICYCLE CONTEST.

Two More of the Men Drop Out—Standing of the Contestants.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The attendance at the bicycle race in Madison Square Garden during the early morning was slight and the big place presented a deserted appearance. The contestants looked fresher, however, than they did yesterday, and it looks as if most of them will be in at the finish on Saturday night. Fuller and Barton dropped out of the struggle early this morning. Martin, who is surely out to win the race, had a fainting spell, and was sick at his stomach at 7 o'clock this morning. He was taken to his quarters and subsequently his trainer said that friends of some of the other contestants had drugged him. This statement could not be substantiated. Martin soon got better and returned to the track.

On account of Martin's illness, the management has secured the attendance of two detectives to see that no crooked work is done.

At 4:24 this afternoon, Schock ran even with Waller. He gained a lead and kept it to 5:15, when Waller went off for an hour's sleep. Waller remained off till 7:28, and Schock's score forged rapidly ahead. The racing was uneventful up to 8 o'clock, when Albert, who had been off for a time, came on, and all of the ten were racing. The crowd was coming in rapidly and showed great enthusiasm. In the half mile scratch race Berlo won the final heat in 1:15 3-5.

Jack Prince won the fifteen-mile race from Dick Howell in 45:03 4-5. The midnight score was as follows:

Schock, 1,232; Waller, 1,216; Martin, 1,193; Albert, 1,123; Meixell, 1,016; Van Amberg, 1,013; Hosmer, 946; Golden, 948; Forster, 900; Ashinger, 812; Barton, 755.

A ten-mile scratch race, in which there were four contestants, was won by Berlo. Time, 29:36 4-5.

Carnegie's Liberal Donation.

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 28.—Andrew Carnegie has written a letter from New York, to Robert Pitcairn, of the Citizens' Relief Committee of this city, offering to duplicate all contributions made by the citizens of Pittsburg, for the unemployed, to the amount of $5,000 each working-day for two months. If the highest possible figure is realized, the donation will amount to over $250,000.

VIOLENTLY BOMBARDED.

HEAVY FIRING AT RIO AND A NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED.

To Add to the Horrors of War Comes Yellow Fever In Its Worst Form—Peixoto's Report of His Victories.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 28.—The latest reports from Rio de Janeiro are to the effect that the city is being violently bombarded. A number of persons have been killed by shots from the insurgents' vessels. A heavy fire is returned from the government forts. The severity of the canonading has greatly alarmed the populace. All the shops are closed.

Yellow fever in the worst form has broken out in the city, and has already caused five deaths.

Government Victorious.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 28. The Brazilian foreign minister, acting for President Peixoto, authorizes the representative of the United Press to send the following information:

Insurgent cruiser Almariante Tamandre was worsted to-day in an engagement with the government forts at Nictheroy. A heavy fire was maintained by the combatants, which finally resulted in the beating off of the war ship, which was seriously damaged. The markmanship of the government gunners showed considerable improvement, and comparatively few of their shots went wild.

The government has received advice confirming the report of the loss at Itajahay of the insurgents' steamer Meteore in a recent fight with the government forces.

Insurgents Repulsed.

The insurgents besieging Bage, in the State of Rio Grande de Sul, assumed active operations against that place, and suffered a severe repulse. Their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was six hundred. The insurgents there are under the command of General Tavares. This is the second time this month that the loyal troops at Bage have defeated the insurgents. The previous engagement took place at the beginning of December, when the insurgents were defeated with losses.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 28.—The United States warships in the harbor are under orders to be ready to get out of the way of the firing at an hour's notice.

The Miantonomah to Go to Rio

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—With the departure of the monitor Miantonomah to-day for Hampton Roads, interest in the Brazilian situation from a naval standpoint was given an impetus. Secretary Herbert said this afternoon that the monitor had received orders to proceed to Norfolk, and that she would there await further instructions. No orders to proceed to Rio had been sent her commander, the Secretary said. While at Norfolk and Hampton Roads the Miantonomah's men will be exercised in seamanship and target and gunnery practice. The Miantonomah will be ordered to Rio, unless something unforseen occurs. She is all ready for a long sea voyage. The trip to Rio, including stoppages for coal, will take about thirty-five days, allowing the vessel a speed of eight knots an hour. The coal-bunkers will probably be replenished at Key West, at Trinidad, and Pernambuco.

A dispatch from Minister Thompson was received at the State Department to-day. It is said to relate to a matter of no public interest.

This Report Discredited.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Brazilian legation here discredit the report that Count D'Arcos, the Portuguese minister to Brazil, has been compelled by the Brazilian government to remain in Rio against his will.

Officials at the legation think that it would have been impossible for the Peixoto government to commit such a blunder.

ENLISTING MEN TO FIGHT MELLO.

Three Officers and Two Privates of a Massachusetts Regiment To Go.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 28.—An American, in the role of recruiting officer for the Brazilian army, is circulating appeals for men to go to the front at Rio Janeiro immediately, and has succeeded in enroling in that service three non-commissioned officers and two privates of the First Regiment of the Massachusetts volunteer militia. It is understood that the recruiting agent will receive a second lieutenant's commission if he succeeds in raising twenty-five men. His salary was fixed at $95 per month and that of the men $50, to serve six months. The men who have agreed to enlist in the Brazilian army are Sergeant Fox, Corporals D. V. Brown, and C. F. Peterson, Bugler F. R. Brown, and Private Spitze. Their friends say they took the step because they are out of employment.

IN RECEIVERS HANDS.

Two Appointed For the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Road.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 28.—In the United States Circuit Court at Clarksville to-day, Judge Horace H. Lurton appointed Gen. John Echols, and St. John Boyle, receivers for the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad.

The application was made by C. P. Huntington and was resisted by the attorney's for the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The case was finally reached. Judge Lurton fixed the receivers' bonds at $50,000 each.

Down on the Wilson Tariff.

AMBLER, PA., Dec. 28.—Keasby & Mattison, manufacturers of chemical and pipe covering, yesterday posted in their works at this place, a notice to the effect that the introduction of the Wilson bill in Congress was causing this company to lose a large amount of business, and requesting employes in sympathy with the measure to resign. Mattison, the president of the company, says in the future preference will be given to Republicans in employing men.

The Reported Massacre Discredited.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 28.—The governor of Cape Colony states that he has no reason to accept as true the reports of the massacre by Matabeles of Captain Wilson and his force.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—For Virginia: Showers, colder Saturday morning, winds becoming northwest.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Showers, southwest winds.

Weather conditions and general forecast: The storm to the north of Lake Superior has moved to the St. Lawrence Valley.

A second storm has moved from the north of Montana to Eastern Montana.

An area of high pressure is central in Manitoba and a second off the middle Pacific coast.

The pressure remains relatively higher in Florida.

Light showers have occurred in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, Middle, and North Atlantic States.

The temperature has fallen in the Missouri and the upper Mississippi Valleys and the extreme southwest; it has generally risen elsewhere.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER.

The following was the range of the thermometer at the Times' office yesterday:

9 A. M., 50; 12 M., 67; 3 P. M., 62; 6 P. M., 60; 9 P. M., 59; 12 M., 57. Average, 58.