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GENERAL NEWS.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR DECIDES ON THE BAGGING TRUST.

Tragic Scene Reported in a California Bank.

The Southern Immigration Convention--Appropriation for the Common Schools of Georgia.

Special to the JOURNAL.

NASHVILLE, December 13.—Governor Taylor to-day rendered his decision in the bagging trust requisition case. Attorney-General Peters, of Shelby county in a request for the requisition stated that Messrs. I. S. Warren, L. F. Jones, B. Gratz, Anderson Gratz and Joel Wood were indicted in the criminal court of Shelby county on the charge of "conspiracy." The governor has declined to issue the requisition. He gives the reasons for his action in a carefully written opinion. Summed up they are that the defendants have not fled from Tennessee and that they are not fugitives from justice.

A REVOLVER FOR A CHECK.

Novel and Dangerous Kind of Banking Paper.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., December 13.—Two strangers from Arizona entered the San Bernardino National Bank this morning. One of them presented a check and asked that it be cashed. E. H. Morse, the cashier, told him he would have to be identified. Some words followed, when the stranger drew a revolver and shot Morse through the body. The latter returned the fire and put two bullets into his assailant. Six or seven shots were fired in all. The strangers were arrested and lodged in jail. It is believed that the men entered the bank with the design of robbery. Cashier Morse died in a hour after the shooting. The man who did the shooting gives the name of John Oakes, but refuses to talk. It is said that a third man, who has not yet been arrested, was seen trying the side door of the bank while the shooting was going on. Oakes was shot in the arm, ear and back, but it is believed his wounds are not serious.

DUDLEY NOT INDICTED.

The Prosecution; a Prosecution Which Came Near Being a Boomerang.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 13.—The conduct of the last campaign was characterized by many desperate schemes by the democracy, but perhaps the most desperate was the forging of what is known as the Dudley letter. The democratic managers jumped to the conclusion that Dudley was very close to Harrison and was his personal representative, and that if they could involve him in a scandal it would be the best way to smirch the character of General Harrison. That was the inspiring motive for the conception and forgery of the letter. It was in reality aimed at Harrison. There was still another object, and that was to hide some of the deviltry they contemplated, and to withdraw the attention of the public from contemplating Coy and Bernhammer in the penitentiary for forging tally-sheets in the interest of the democratic party.

The failure to indict Dudley has so angered the conspirators that they are fairly mad with their wrath. Up to the present time they have not been able to produce one particle of testimony as to the letter, and the person to whom it was claimed to have been sent by Dudley has not materialized, although the Sentinel, when it first published the letter, boasted it could produce them at any time. Taking the letter as having been genuine, it is honesty and purity compared with what the democrats have time and again done in this county and state. But until the tally-sheet forgers are all punished, or at least until the democratic leaders cease to defend them, they ought to say very little about the Dudley letter.

Democratic Postmasters Want to Dictate Their Republican Successors.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Postmaster General Dickinson to day said to an Associated Press reporter that within the last few weeks he had received the resignations of a considerable number of presidential and fourth class postmasters, with a request that the republicans who they name and recommend be appointed in their place, and have written asking whether their resignations and recommendations of their republican successors would receive favorable action. In reply to an inquiry as to his action in these cases the postmaster general said that no resignations had been or would be accepted that are made for the purpose of forestalling the action of the incoming administration by the appointment of republicans.

The postmaster general has ordered to be established a full railway postoffice line between St. Louis and Nashville on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, thus making a continuous full car service between St. Louis and Montgomery, Ala. Small cars and parts of cars have hitherto been in use on this line.

Sherman and Foraker.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—A representative of the United Press asked Senator Sherman this morning if he desired to make any statement in regard to the story that he would not retire from the senate to go into the cabinet of President Harrison, if he thought there was any possibility of Governor Foraker succeeding him in the senate. Senator Sherman said: "I have heard this story in more diluted forms than this. As far as my relations with Mr. Foraker are concerned, his coming to the senate would not effect, directly or indirectly, in the slightest degree my going into the state department. As to the possibility of my going into the state department, I do not care to discuss it."

THE SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Assembled in the Hall Where the Southern Confederacy Was Born.

MONTGOMERY, December 13.—The Interstate Immigration convention reassembled this morning in the hall of the house of representatives, at the state capitol. Nothing could better illustrate the changed sentiment among the southern people.

Little more than a quarter of a century ago in the same hall, the southern confederacy was organized.

To-day representatives from every southern state, including New Mexico and Arizona, adopted what they believed to be a practical plan for inducing northern people to come and make themselves welcome in all parts of the south.

The first business was the appointment of a committee to wait on Gov Seay and invite him to address the convention, which he did.

Mr. Childon, of Texas, chairman of the committee on organization of a permanent southern interstate immigration bureau, submitted the committee's report, which was adopted.

The committee on resolutions offered the following, which, with other resolutions, was adopted:

Whereas, It is believed by many citizens of the United States that the southern states do not desire to have immigration from northern, New England and northwestern states and territories; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Southern Interstate Immigration convention, assembled this day in the city of Montgomery, Ala., composed of officials and prominent citizens of several southern states and territories, that we extend to all law-abiding citizens of every religious faith or political party, an earnest and hearty invitation to make their home in some one of these local states and territories here represented in this convention.

The Alabama Methodist Conference.

MOBILE, ALA., December 13.—The second day's proceedings of the Alabama Methodist conference (south) consisted of the examination of the records of classes of the second and fourth years and the admission of five candidates to deaconate and two to elders orders.

The effort of Rev. W. O. Dunlap, commissioner of education, for the colored people to raise a fund in the conference for the support of this work was opposed on the ground that it is not properly conference work. Mr. Dunlap was given permission to canvass the people of the church in behalf of the educational fund.

Increased Activity in the Steel Rail Market.

NEW YORK, December 13.—There is an increased activity in the steel rail market. President B. J. Clark, of the Thomas Iron company, to day said: "The prices at Chicago and the seaboard are ruling above $20 per ton, and at the mills the ruling rate is $28 per ton. The sales already made for delivery next year now amount to 400,000 tons." In 1888 over 1,251,000 tons were sold and delivered prior to December 1st. About 250,000 tons more will be placed this month, making the total 1,451,000 tons.

Fire in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 13.—A fire broke out this afternoon in the Central R R Cotton warehouse, adjoining the ocean steamship wharves. Baldwin & Co., are the heaviest losers. They had 1 800 bales stored, and Woods & Co., 1,683 bales. One warehouse was burned and, with it, between 3,700 and 3,800 bales of cotton stored by Baldwin & Co., Woods & Co., and Hammond, Hull & Co.

Attentions to Russell Harrison.

NEW YORK, December 12.—There were many callers to-day upon Russell Harrison at the Gilsey House, but he was not there to receive them. His box was filled with their cards and notes, while telegrams were received from various sources. He was around the hotel a portion of the forenoon, and after attending to his correspondence left the Gilsey House for some place down town.

Good News From Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., December 13.—The house of representatives to-day appropriated half a million dollars for the common schools of Georgia and the bill will go through the senate. This commits the state to an annual appropriation for the public schools and is looked upon by the friends of the common schools as a great victory.

Colorow, the Ute Chief, Dead.

DENVER, COL., December 13.—Word reached here to-day from Ouray agency, Green river, Utah, that Colorow, the celebrated chief of the southern Utes, had died at the agency yesterday of pneumonia. He was over seventy years of age, and will be succeeded by Sapovanaro, chief of the Uncompangres.

Rebellion Against Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 13.—Secret societies with extensive ramifications, composed of young educated Armenians and modelled after the young Italian society, which flourished prior to 1848, has been discovered in Russian-Armenia. Their object is to rebel against Russian rule and to establish an Armenian union and independence.

Harper Becomes Suddenly Insane.

COLUMBUS, O., December 13.—E. L. Harper, vice-president of the late Fidelity Bank, of Cincinnati, now in the penitentiary, has become suddenly insane and was to-day removed to the prison asylum and locked up.

Boiler Explosion.

MONTGOMERY, December 13.—The boiler of the cotton gin on Geo. Turner's place, two miles from here, exploded this morning killing George Turner and two negroes outright and wounding seven others.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER PERSISTS IN A POINT OF ORDER

And is Summarily Squelched by President Ingalls.

Senator Vance and Others Heard on the Much Discussed Tariff Question.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The senate at 12:10 o'clock resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being an amendment offered by Mr. Coke to admit cotton ties, &c., at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Riddleberger objected to the displacement of the morning business and said that advantage had been taken of the absenteeism occasioned by the business of the senate.

Mr. Vance criticised the senate substitute and declared that it was arranged "without the slightest regard on the face of the earth to the interests of the agricultural classes."

At this point Mr. Riddleberger rose to a point of order.

Mr. Vance: I do not care what the senator from Virginia rises to, I decline to be interrupted. I hope he will not be permitted to interrupt me any more.

The presiding officer, (Mr. Berry in the chair): The senator from Virginia will state his point of order.

Mr. Riddleberger: "I will do so when the senator from North Carolina (Mr. Vance) takes his seat.

The presiding officer again requested Mr Riddleberger to state his point of order, but the senator from Virginia insisted that the rules required a senator to take his seat when another senator rose to the point of order.

Finally as Mr. Vance retained his standing position and as Mr Riddleberger persisted in his demand, the presiding officer ruled that the senator from Virginia was out of order, and that the senator from North Carolina had the floor.

That, said Riddleberger, is because the senator from Arkansas (Berry) does not know any better.

The senator from Virginia is again out of order, the presiding officer declared, and it is a question for the senate to determine as to its correction.

At this point Mr Ingalls resumed the chair, and with a sharp rap of the gavel recognized the senator from North Carolina.

Mr. Vance had not proceeded far in his argument when a "point of order" was again raised by Mr Riddleberger.

The presiding officer, (Mr. Ingalls,) asked Mr. Vance to pause until the point of order could be stated.

"And take his seat," interrupted Mr. Riddleberger.

"The chair will attend to the enforcement of the rules of order," said the presiding officer, in a tone of rebuke. The senator from Virginia will state his point of order."

Mr. Riddleberger did not persist much further, but stated his point of order, to the effect that the morning business had not been gone through with.

The presiding officer declared that the point of order was not well taken, and directed the senator from Virginia to take his seat. Mr. Riddleberger, however, did not comply with the order, but persisted in his objections.

If the senator from Virginia does not take seat, said the presiding officer in a severe and resolute manner, the chair will call on the executive officer of the senate to enforce its rules.

There was no further contest, and Mr. Riddleberger, with an air of profound disgust, retired to a seat on one of the rear sofas.

Mr. Vance then proceeded with his argument and finished it without further interruption. He contrasted the injustice of giving free raw materials to the manufacturers of perfumery and cosmetics and refusing free raw material to the agricultural classes, whose products constituted 34 per cent. of all the exports of the country.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Jones of Arkansas, Dawes, Vest, Hiscock, Teller and Harris. Finally a vote was taken on Mr. Coke's amendment and it was rejected by a party vote—yeas 19, nays 23, (Mr. Riddleberger not voting.)

Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate on horse shoe nails, hole nails and other nails not specially enumerated in the act from 4 cents per pound to 2½ cents, rejected—yeas 21; nays 24.

Mr Vance moved to amend paragraph 141, as to railway, etc., by making the duty $11 per ton instead of 1 10 of a cent per pound, rejected—yeas 18; nays 21.

Mr. McPherson moved to make the rate 6 10 of a cent per pound, rejected—yeas 19; nays 24. Paragraph 144 as to sheets of iron or steel, common or block, having been reached.

Mr. Vance moved to reduce the rate on the size thinner than No. 29 wire gauge from 1 5-10 cents per pound ad valorem rejected—yeas 17; nays 22.

Paragraphs 145, as to sheets of iron or steel, corrugated or crimped, and 147, as to taggers iron were at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, passed over informally.

Vance moved to amend paragraph 146 by striking out the proviso which imposes on "taggers iron or steel" an additional rate of one cent per pound. Rejected.

The bill was then laid aside, about four pages having been disposed of this week.

Riddleberger offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, went over till tomorrow:

Resolved, That this senate will proceed to a reorganization by the election of its officers on the first day of the session after the 1st day of January, 1889.

Gray moved that when the senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday.

Agreed to; yeas 26, nays 23.

The republicans who voted with the democrats in the affirmative were, Bowen, Cameron and Davis.

Edmunds offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the secretary of the senate to send, by mail, to the governor of each state printed copies of the acts of February 4th, 1887, and October 19th, 1888, respecting the meeting of presidential electors and the transmission and counting of electoral votes for president of the United States. He stated he had been informed by more than one member of the house, and by one or two senators that they learned from their respective states that the proper authorities there had not yet been advised of these recent laws. He desired that there should be no mistake in the matter.

Mitchell introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on territories, for the admission of Idaho as a state.

The senate then proceeded to executive business, and at 4:25 adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—After the transaction of some routine business the house proceeded to the consideration of the Oklahoma bill in committee of the whole.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, offered an amendment providing that the unoccupied lands west of the 96th degree of west longitude, shall be open to settlement only by consent of the Cherokee Indians, or any other tribe or tribes having interest therein, which shall first be obtained by a commission to be appointed by the President.

After a long discussion, and after an hour consumed in an effort to secure a quorum, the amendment was rejected, 38-120.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that the rights of honorably discharged union soldiers to make homes on the public lands under the existing homestead laws shall not in any degree be impaired by the bill, and that their rights under these laws shall extend to lands open to settlement under its provisions.

This amendment provoked another long and, at times, heated debate.

In the course of the debate Mr. Payson made the prediction that if a yea and nay vote were taken on the amendment the gentleman from Illinois (Mr Springer) would not dare to vote against it.

Mr. Springer: I will vote against it here and on a yea and nay vote. I have never heard a proposition more demagogical and inconsistent than your proposition is, and you know it.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, said he yielded to no member in his devotion to the men who carried the flag in the late war, but this amendment was a proposition to stab the bill in the name of the union soldier. He had never heard of union soldiers asking for such an amendment, and it was not offered in their interest. He protested against dishonoring the union soldiers by placing them in the attitude of mendicants and beggars.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, said that if the lands were public lands he would be in favor of the amendment, but they were not. The proposition was to purchase them. He had a slight acquaintance with the wishes of the old soldiers of the country, and he had never heard a request from them that such an amendment should be put in the bill. He believed that the men who fought the battles of the country simply asked justice at the hands of congress. They were not here as beggars, and he hoped to God they never would be. [Applause on the democratic side.]

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, said that he had a larger soldier constituency than any other member of the house, and he had never heard a request from any soldier that such an amendment should be placed upon the bill.

The amendment was advanced by Messrs. Cutcheon, of Michigan, Anderson, of Illinois, Mansur, of Missouri, and Houk, of Tennessee.

Without action on the amendment, the committee rose, and Mr. Dockery retiring, the chairman called Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, to preside as speaker. This was a signal for a round of applause from both sides of the chamber, which was renewed when Mr. Dockery, in making his report addressed Mr. Butterworth as "Mr Speaker."

The House then at 5 o'clock adjourned, and a democratic caucus was announced for to-night, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, jocosely remarking to Mr Butterworth that as soon as he was in the chair, the democrats were obliged to retire for consultation.

Cleveland Looking Toward the Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—An army officer who has kept close watch of the little campaign for the staff increase in the army, which closes with Monday's appointments, boldly declares the President is now engaged in smoothing his pathway from the White House to the senate chamber, via New Jersey avenue, giving the elevation of Captain Kroom to be inspector general, which was due to New Jersey, political influence, as his reason for so thinking. "If Grover Cleveland ever takes the journey and Senator Ingalls lives till Senator Cleveland has taken his seat, there will be some scenes in that old chamber worth going miles to see."

Sellers Declines to Withdraw His Resignation.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Attorney General Garland to day received a telegram from United States District Attorney Sellers of Indianapolis, declining to withdraw his resignation and insisting upon its acceptance. It is said that the president and attorney general are very much dissatisfied with Mr. Sellers' course in relinquishing his office just at this particular time, when so many important matters are pending in his office, and it is intimated that he may be dismissed, instead of being allowed to resign.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, December 13. To day's bond offerings aggregated 414,100; acceptances, $161,100 4½ at 1 08 at 1 08½.

Perry Belmont's Nomination Confirmed

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Perry Belmont as minister to Spain.

IS IT PERSECUTION?

W. H. Claxton, a Prominent Campbell County Republican, in Jail on a Serious Charge.

W. H. Claxton, a member of the Campbell county court, is occupying, along with several other people, a cell in the Knox county jail. He had a trial before United States Commissioner Carter Wednesday afternoon on the charge of holding an illegal election at Poltect's Gap, in the thirteenth district of Campbell county. Mr. Carter bound him over to court in the sum of $500. He will make his bond probably to day and will, of course, be set at liberty.

His accuser is 'Squire Hunter, postmaster at Jacksboro, and a former citizen of Knoxville. Claxton is probably guilty of a breach of the election laws, but he made an honest mistake. He was appointed by Sheriff Grant, of Campbell, to hold the election at the voting place of the thirteenth district on November 6th, and according to a custom which is not only allowable but legal appointed the judges and clerks. The evening before the election several colored men called and a half dozen white voters who were at work in the new mines of the Pioneer Coal company, called upon him for a construction of the law in regard to the time a voter must live in the county, state and civil district before he is allowed to vote. He read them the law from the codified statutes of the state of Tennessee and also a passage from the revised statutes of the United States, which says in substance that no state shall pass laws abridging the rights of citizens of the United States in exercising the privilege of free suffrage. He claims that he did not advise them (those who had not been in the county the required six months) as to how they should vote, although it is charged that he did.

"I'll tell you how it was," said he to a JOURNAL reporter who called upon him at his cell in the county jail yesterday afternoon. "Sheriff Grant appointed me to hold the election in the thirteenth district. He wrote me a letter notifying me of the fact, which he mailed at Jacksboro, the county seat, on the 13th day of October, and which reached me on the afternoon of November 6th, shortly after the polls had closed. Whether 'Squire Hunter, the democratic postmaster at Jacksboro, withheld the letter or not is only a question of veracity. In the meantime I saw the official notice of the sheriff appointing officers to open and close the polls of the several respective civil districts, in the Valley Sentinel, a democratic newspaper published at Jacksboro, and to which I am a regular subscriber, because it is our only county paper. Acting on this information I appointed three judges in my district, all of whom will be arrested on the same charge hanging over my head, and all of whom are honest men. One of the number, Henry Adkins, is one of the most prominent citizens of Campbell county and was a judge at the polls in 1840, when Gen. W. H. Harrison was elected president.

On the morning of the election day we opened the polls according to law. Pink Dowell, a rank democrat, who was paid the sum of $10 in cash by 'Squire Hunter and his bosom friend Dock Hart, of Caryville, for the purpose, soon appeared on the scene and challenged sixteen republican voters. These same voters, largely men who were employed in the coal mines and on the new railroad, claimed the right to vote for the presidential electors. Notwithstanding the common acceptance of the laws of the state we decided that they could vote for the electors. They tore the names of the state nominees from their tickets and voted for Harrison and Morton. Dowell kept a disturbance at the polls all day long and tried his best to intimidate the republican voters. After the polls closed he had the three judges and myself arrested on a state warrant and taken to Jacksboro. 'Squire Hunter then sent information to the attorney general at Knoxville, and by and by we were arrested by a deputy marshal. God knows we did not intend to violate the election laws, and the prosecution is nothing more than a scheme to make political capital."

G. A. R.

A New Southern Department to Be Organized.

The department of the Grand Army of the Republic, which embraces this section, has heretofore embraced the states of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and has been known as the department of Tennessee and Georgia. Commander-in-Chief Warner has just issued an order providing for the organization of a new department, to be known as the department of Georgia and Alabama. The state of Tennessee will constitute a department, to be known as the department of Tennessee.

The Grand Army was never in a more flourishing condition in these states than at present. A number of new posts have been organized recently in the state of Georgia. A sufficient number now exist in that state and in Alabama to justify the organization of the new department.

Advertising in Great Style.

The splendid four horse advertising outfit of Mr. E. F. Brantley, representing John Dwight & Co., the famous soda manufacturers of New York, has attracted general attention for the past several days. Mr Brantley will take in every town in East Tennessee in the same way. The "Corn brand" is famous for its purity. It sells on sight, and Brantley he sells the merchant, on sight, too. He has traveled nearly all over the country advertising his goods. He knows how to do it, and the firm of Jno. Dwight & Co. spend a fortune in printer's ink every year.

Expected To-day.

Maj. J. W. Wilson and party are expected home to-day from their long journey to Vancouver's Island.

FROM BIRMINGHAM.

THE CORONER INVESTIGATING THE SHOOTING AT THE JAIL.

Mayor Thompson Testifies as to the Occurrences of Saturday Night.

The Crowd Made Threats and he Believed They Were in Earnest---Couldn't Say About the First Shot.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., December 13.—The coroner's jury to day began investigating the shooting at the county jail on Saturday night last. Mayor Thompson was the only witness examined. He testified that the crowd continued to advance on the jail, after repeated warnings given by himself, the sheriff and many others. The crowd made many threats and he believed they were in earnest. He heard considerable talk of using dynamite. Could not say whether the first shot was fired by the officers or by the crowd. He had given orders to hold the jail at all hazards. He did not call out the military, because he believed the civil authorities could hold the jail, and was opposed to the use of the military only as a last resort.

Mayor Thompson said he had intended to bring the force of officers out of the jail and make an attempt to drive the crowd back from the alley way leading to the entrance, but got cut off from the jail and could not get back.

The investigation will be resumed to-morrow.

The troops have all left the city and only a small force of deputy sheriffs is now guarding the jail. All is quiet.

THE TERRITORIES.

An Inter-Territorial Convention Suggested.

CHICAGO, December 13.—A dispatch from Bismarck, Dak., says: "Communications have been received here from the territories of Wyoming, Montana and Washington, calling upon the leaders in Dakota to take steps toward the holding of an inter-territorial convention that will act in the interest of admission for all the territories that are properly equipped for statehood. It is quite likely that such a convention will be held. Dakota is one grand mass-meeting at present and will so remain until she becomes a state. Every town and city in the territory is holding meetings and buying torches and every orator is giving his lungs abundance of exercise. Every man who owns a house or an acre of land feels confident that statehood will add to the value of his property, and every community feels that it is being held back by the fact that Dakota is still a territory. The legislature will convene January 8th and it is expected that one of its first acts will be to call a constitutional convention and take other preliminary steps toward statehood. In nearly every legislative district the members have been instructed in favor of a division of the territory, and there will be virtually no opposition to calling a constitutional convention for North Dakota.

Panic in a Theatre.

OSWEGO, N. Y., December 13.—During Mrs Langtry's performance here to-night in the academy of music, as the curtain was about to rise on the last act, there was a cry of fire from the rear of the house, and thick clouds of smoke came up through a large register in the middle aisle. The crackling of the flames was heard underneath the floor, and the large audience rose panic-stricken and made for the exits. Cool-headed men sprang upon the stage and called out to the people that there was no danger. Others mounted their chairs in every part of the house and called upon the people to remain cool. This succeeded in partially quieting the people, and in two minutes the theater was cleared just as the flames sprang up through the floor. By this time the fire department was at hand and streams of water were pouring into the building. The fire was soon extinguished. It caught from an over heated furnace directly under the center aisle, and near the main entrance. But for its timely discovery it would have shut off the people from escaping from the main door, and there would have been a terrible scene, as the house was packed. Mrs. Langtry escaped through the crowd and took refuge in a near by saloon until her carriage found her. The theater was black with smoke before all the people got out.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, December 13.—Weather clear and cool to-day, but the track was slow, and races resulted as follows:

First race, six furlongs, Go Lightly and Winnie Davis ran a dead heat, Jimmie B third; time, 1:21½. Go Lightly won the run off; time, 1:21½.

Second race, eleven seventeenths of a mile, Event won, Stallane second, Lula May third; time, 1:15.

Third race, five furlongs, Pellmell won, Probus second, Red Leaf third; time, 1.06½.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, Bertha W. won, Countess second, Derochemont third; time, 1:35.

Cotton on Fire.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 13.—A fire broke out between eleven and twelve o'clock last night in 450 bales of cotton lying on Brice's wharf ready for shipment and securely covered by tarpaulins. The fire is still burning and the engines are playing on it. It is estimated that 300 bales are injured more or less. It is insured in local agencies for $43,000. The insurance agents estimate the loss at about $10 000. The cotton is owned by Gastover & Co.