MODERATE REPUBLICAN.

The Liberals Had a Majority of 213 Over the Conservative Candidate, Ex-Premier Meline-Favorable to Dreyfus -Anti-Semites Fought Loubet.

PARIS, Feb. 20. - M. Loubet was elected president of the French republic, to succeed the late Felix Faure, by the assembly of deputies and senators this afternoon.

There was only two candidates, M. Loubet, Moderate Republican, and M. Meline. Conservative. Loubet received 483 votes against 270 for Meline.

The radical press favored the election of M. Loubet, who was also supported by the Socialist papers, while the Conservative and moderate journals endorsed the candidacy of M. Meline. Meline withdrew yesterday in favor of Loubet, which practically insured Loubet's election.

From an early hour stations of the railroad lines leading to Versailles were crowded with people gathering to witness the departure of the deputies and senators. M. Deroulede arrived here by the Lyons railroad and was met by members of the Patriotic league.

Order prevailed at the stations, where, to all appearances, there were no special police precautions taken.

telegraphers and telephonists to Versailles, where the town hall was decorated with flags and draped with crepe. The lamps were lighted and ble at 10 o'clock and to select their

M. Loubet, president of the Senate and presiding officer, arrived in a carriage at 10 o'clock. Friends surrounded him when he entered the gallery, and he said: "If you love me, I hope you won't vote for me."
When M. Paul de Roulede, organizer

of the League of Patriots, voted he attempted to speak from the tribune tives. where the urns were placed, but M. Loubet forbade him to do so, which called forth protests from the Rightists and applause from the Leftists. DISTURBANCES AT THE VOTING.

M. de Roulede, however, persisted in speaking and repulsed the ushers and from the tribune, which he finally left. M. Drumont, anti-Semite, also at-

While in the tribune, M. de Roulede shouted: "The president of the re- phia before the month is over. I am public ought to be elected by the peo- glad to hear what President McKinley ple. I will not vote here." Then said at Boston. That will do more turning to M. Loubet, De Roulede for peace than any action of Concried: "Do you deny what M. de gress." Beaurepaire has written?

"To this Loubet replied: "I am not called on to answer you."

M. de Roulede retorted: "I know what you are."

In the meantime the voting continued and at 2:10 p. m. the ballot was completed. While the checking was in progress the members of the assembly left the hall and assembled in the galleries and corridors, where they discussed the chances of the election. M. Meline loudly announced that he had voted for M. Loubet.

The Progressists insisted on voting for M. Meline, although he had withdrawn his candidature in favor of M. Loubet. The votes not given to M. Loubet or M. Meline were divided between M. Cavaignac, Ganeral Jamont, General Saussier and others, M. Meline received an ovation when he

Apart from the De Roulede-Drumont Incidents the voting passed off quietly, the members returned to their seats after voting and chatting on the events of the day.

The announcement of the result was received with cheers.

"Loubet," said a friend, "is a good, anaffected, level-headed man, of honest, open life, and far more intellectgal culture than Faure.'

Loubet is 61 years old and a lawyer by profession. He entered public life as mayor of Montelimart. In 1876 he became a member of the chamber of deputies. His present distinction makes of interest the fact that he roted for the expulsion of religious orders from France several years ago. He was, however, inconsistent enough to secure the exemption of the Trappists in his department from this harsh treatment. He became a member of the senate in 1885 and minister of public works in the Tirad cabinet in 1887. The portfolio remained in

his hands only four months. In 1892 Loubet became premier. His cabidet went to pieces in the Panama revelations. Last month he was slected president of the senate.

The fact that Loubet was opposed by the anti-Semites, the bitter enemies of Dreyfus, indicates that he is regarded as favorable to the revision of the Dreyfus case.

Damages for the Killing of N. J. Gilfillan Asked by the Witow.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Feb. 20.-Mrs. Cora Gilfillan, widow of W. J. Gilfillan, to-day filed suit in the circuit court, asking \$5,000 damages against John D. McCrillis for killing her husband last December. In her petition she claims that McCrillis en tered the home of herself and husband and "unlawfully, wrongfully and wantonly" killed her husband. She

gays she was thereby injured and damaged to the extent of \$3,000, and asks judgment for that sum.

CAUSED MANILA TBOUBLE

General Jonett Says Our Lack of Polley i

to Dame.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.-Judge Advocate General Jewett, United States army, who has just arrived here from Manila, in speaking of the fighting in the Philippines, said: "I am glad of it. The sooner the crisis is reached the better. Might is the first requisite for enduring peace. The Filipinos will not give us any trouble after the malcontents and guerilla leaders are captured. We must not forget that the utter absence of a policy regarding the future is to blame for this trouble. Aguinaldo has had cause to

doubt our good faith. "He used to come to see me nearly every day, just as he went to visit General Merritt. He would ask, What is your government going to do with us?" We could not tell him. He naturally believed us liars and cheats. He could not conceive of a powerful nation without a fixed policy. Then he took to uttering falsehoods to the world about the American occupation."

"Had he any grounds?"

"None but motives of revenge," was the reply. "I went into Manila when it was captured and established our courts. In a week, by proper police system we made Manila, with all its sub-tropical population, as safe as New York. Aguinaldo's infamous falsehoods about the maltreatment of native women were circulated to inflame the Filipinos. We had 22,000 men there and not a single censurable act was committed by one of them. That is remarkable, but true."

"What is the real situation?" "Satisfaction among the Spaniards The first trains took an army of and some discontent in the insurgent

ranks due to the delay in declaring our policy.

"Beyond question we owe considerble to the insurgents. They cowed veiled with crepe. The members of the Spaniards by their show of the national assembly began to assemthe Spaniards in the city, expecting to make cold meat of them when we came ashore. Naturally, from their point of view, they were disappointed when we would not let them.

"There will not be any serious guerrilla warfare in the Philippines. If there is, Spanish regiments will be organized with American officers and short work will be made of the na-

"The audacious bravery of our menvolunteers chiefly, be it rememberedin charging the intrenchments on the side hills back of Manila was amazing to several English army officers who witnessed the charge. Our men crossed the open and climbed hills in the full blaze of Spanish rifle fire. They did others who rushed up to expel him this as if they had been soldiering all their lives. Nothing more than an order was necessary. Off they tempted to speak, and a great commo- went. This utter disregard - for tion followed, during which cries of fear has impressed natives and Span"Down with anarchy" were raised. | iards alike. I predict that Iloilo will lards alike. I predict that Iloilo will be as quiet and orderly as Philadel-

HASTENED FAURE'S END.

Paris Papers and the Dreyfus Crisis as

Causes of the President's Death. PARIS, Feb. 20. - There is little doubt that the Dreyfus crisis and the attacks of a portion of the Parisian papers are largely accountable for President Faure's sad end. The "gutter papers" have been constantly raking up court incidents reflecting upon members of M. Faure's family, though not affect. ing the honor of President Faure personally. On the day of Faure's death the Libre Parole attacked the mother of M. Faure's son-in-law with reference to a house, which, it is claimed, she wants to force the city of Paris to purchase at her own price, in order to prolong the Rue Mogdar. The city officials, it further appears, found the price exorbitant and determined, rather than pay the sum demanded, to make a bend in the street. They had offered her a larger and more valuable house a few doors off, which she refused. The matter was taken before the council of state, which decided against the proposition to make a bend in the street. Thereupon the Libre Parole denounced the decision as "jobbery," implying that M. Faure exercised his influence in the interest of his son-in-law's mother. The president was much upset by this attack, foreseeing in it only the opening of a campaign against him.

WANT NO EXTRA SESSION.

Republican Senators Ready to Concede Something on the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-There was a yesterday looking to a compromise on gear. the army reorganization bill. The movement originated with several Republican Senators, who advanced the opinion that a compromise was bet's honesty and integrity are unimpreferable to an extra session of Congress. The Cockrell bill was accepted by them as the first advance on the part of the Democrats for an underpart of the Democrats for an under-standing, and many felt that they Panama affair, which is the only thing would go further in that direction in case the Republicans would indicate willingness to meet them half way.

INDICTED EIGHT CHURCHMEN.

Latour, Mo., Men Tried to Mob John Hunter While He Was at Services.

E Wallace, Charles Dickerson and the home here, is visiting her daugh-Egdar Wright, all business men of La ter at Goshen, Ind., and Mrs. Brice is tour and members of the Cumberland in New York, so that the amount of Presbyterian church, for attempting goods stolen is not known. Much to mob John Hunter while he was at tending the Cumberland Presbyterian the house by the thieves in their ruthchurch one night in January.

TO FORCE M. LOUBET OUT.

Dreyfus' Foes Bitter in Attacks on the President.

OPPOSITION IS VERY HOSTILE.

Sneers for His Country Manners and His Wife's Accent-The Majority of the People ant the Serious Papers Trust Loubst's Integrity.

New York, Feb. 21 .- A dispatch to the New York Tribune from Paris says: Never before has a president of the French republic been confronted from the very hour of his election with such hostile demonstrations, nor persecuted with such an abusive press. Loubet, like Casimir-Perier, was not the nominee of a mere coalition and has the support of almost the entire Republican party, but, liks Casimir-Perier, he is of a sensitive temperament and reads the newspapers containing gross libels on his character, emphasized by exhortations to violence.

The ferocity of the Nationalist and the anti-Semitic press almost justifies M. Cornely's article in the Figaro, in which the French political arena is compared by that facetious royalist to a "den of hyenas, tigers and jackals." This morning the president's first impulse was one of discouragement, but in spite of the noisy shouts of de Roulede's and Milievoye's professional patriots, which continue tonight as merrily as yesterday, it becomes hourly more apparent that the masses of the people believe in Loubet and in the republic.

The scrious papers like the Temps, the Journal des Debats and the Liberte come out strongly in his behalf and this is also the position taken by an overwhelming majority of the newspapers throughout the country, especially in the South. Loubet enjoys the enormous advantage of never having expressed any opinion on the Dreyfus ravision and his views on this point are still unknown to his closest friends. The conviction of those in the president's confidence is that, come what may, there will be no flinching from responsibility, as was the case with Casimir-Perier.

Millevoye's Patric, Drumont's Libre Parole, the Echo de Paris and the Eclaire contain the most violent articles that have yet appeared against the head of the state. Even the fash. ionable Gaulois indulges in sneers at the president's humble origin and rusty habits and draws the following picture of Loubet's home life:

"It is true that Loubet did not wear his peasant wooden sabots at his apartments in the Luxemborg palace. where he resided as the president of the senate, but when he came home he always took off his shoes and put on a pair of felt slippers, which he wore even during meals. While eating he tucks a corner of his napkin in his shirt collar.

"His wife, who also comes from the little town of Montelimar, near the Rhine, midway between Lyons and Marseilles, is a good cook and knows how to stew a rabbit better than anyone. A strong dose of garlie invaribly perfumes the dishes in the Loubet household, and to remedy this Loubet. who, in the dialect of the country is called 'Loubette' by his wife (the Paris pronunciation is 'Loubay'), is in the habit of taking from the rack one of his well colored pipes, and while smoking it expectorates freely on the floor, no matter what the quality of the carpet may be. Mrs. Loubet is a loquacious woman and a good housekeeper. She speaks with a strong southern accent.

"Loubet does not ride horseback, so that Nont Jarret, the chief of the presidential stables, will be disappointed. The ambassadors, and especially the ambassadors' wives, will not be bored at entertainments at the Elysee with the president's rural frankness and Mme. Loubet's expansive humor. And above all what a treat this will be for the sovereigns, the imperial and royal princes and princesses who may come to the exhibition of 1900. All Europe at the Elysee. How happy the good folk of Montelimar will be."

Such is a fair example of the exasperating articles which fill page after page of the Nationalist reactionary press. The Matin published a detailed biography of the president, and calls attention to Loubet being the first president of the republic, except Thiers, who came from Southern France. The Matin adds that Loubet has a marked Southern accent, and that his mother, a venerable woman of 84, lives on a farm near Montelimar, pronounced movement in the Senate and always wears a peasant's head-

Loubet is not wealthy. His fortune consists of only \$.0,600 or \$80,000. The public feels convinced that Loupeachable, notwithstanding Quesnay de Bureaupaire's accusations of complicity in protecting some of his in his long career which his bitterest enemies have been able to rake up against him.

Brice Home Robbed.

LIMA, Ohio, Feb. 21. - Last night thieves ransacked the residence of the WARRENSBURG, Mo., Feb. 20.—The grand jury returned indictments against James and Luther Feebach, L. dence in New York. Mrs. Meilly, mother of Mrs. Brick, who occupied to the property of the late Galvin S. Brice, in this city, to damage was done to the furnishings of less search.

An O.Jelal Report Denles Later Gold

Finds in Alarka.

DESCRIPTION OF STREET PROPERTY OF STREET

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-A complete report on the relief work of the War department in the Klondike country. undertaken as a result of reports that extreme distress among the miners followed the influx to the gold country during 1897-98, has been submitted by Secretary Alger. It embraces the detailed reports of Captain P. H. Ray and Lientenant W. P. Richardson. Aside from details of the relief work, Captain Ray's last report, dated last May, contains the following interest

ing statement:
"I do not find anything either in Alaska or the Northwest territory to justify the great rush of people to that country or the enormous investment now being made in transportation, trading and mining companies. In the Northwest territory no discoveries of extraordinary richness have been made since that of the Klondike, and the claims are almost entirely confined to Bonanza, Eldorado, Dominica, Honka and Sulphur, with a few claims on Bear creek. In this district all rich claims are well known and held at very high prices, and, while the whole country has been staked, it has been done for speculative purposes, and no work is being done except such as is necessary to hold a title until they can be sold to the unwary newcomer or disposed of in the states for corporation schemes. Captain Constantine of the Canadian Northwestern mounted police is my authority for denouncing the movement as a fraud.

"In the absence of any other industry, except cutting wood for the river boats, I do not see anything in the future for over 90 per cent of the people now flocking to that country except disappointment and suffering. Even those who obtain employment at \$1.50 per hour find that, after deducting the cost of food, packing, candles, etc., they do not net to exceel \$3 per day, and they tell me it is barely enough to tide them over the idle season.

"Up to date no paying mineral lodes of either gold or silver have been discovered in North Alaska, so far as

"I am now fully satisfied that in the near future, Alaska will be the source of great wealth, but the development will necessarily be slow owing to the carly introduction of horses, mules and cattle and extra inducements it. should be held out for the development of agriculture in the valley of the lower Yukon especially. Wild hay can be obtained there in great abundance, and oats, barley and spring wheat can be successfully cultivated, as well as potatoes, turnips and all the more hardy garden vegetables, all of which would be required for many years to meet the local demand and by reducing the cost of transportation and food render it possible to profitably work a large per cent of the mines now lying idle.

"But few of the people now entering | He then commented upon a general the northern part of the territory will slight inaccuracy of newspaper interever become a factor in its permanent views owing to the dependency of development. They must pass away before the time when the wealth of the country will become known and developed.

"The ruling rate of interest at Dawson is from 10 to 12 per cent per month which is the best exemplification I tion as he thought wise and safe, but can give of the speculative condition of the finances of that country."

RUSSIANS KILL 300 CHINESE.

Taxes Sald to Have Caused a Clash Between Natives and the Czar's Troops.

PERIN, Feb. 21.-A serious conflict has taken place between the Russians upon some points and speech upon and the Chinese at Talienwan, 800 of the latter being killed. It is said to have originated in a question of taxes. Talien-Wan is about 100 miles from Port Arthur, the Russian coaling station and headquarters in China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. -Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador who was stationed at Pekin five years, says he has not received any advices regarding a conflict between Russians and Chinese at Talien-Wan.

"It is almost impossible that there there between Russian and Chinese troops," he said, for there are no Chinese troops there. Talien-Wan is occupied by 12,000 Russian troops, supported by a large fleet and that the Chinese should attack the point is impossible. I do not believe an armed conflict has taken place.

"It is possible that there may have been some local disturbance by natives, but it would hardly be necessary to call the troops into action to restore order."

The Chineso minister, Mr. Wu, was also without advice on the conflict. "The probabilities are." he said, "that if there has been any trouble it was a native uprising, resulting from the Russian occupation and some outrage committed. Perhaps the Russian troops may have been on a spree and abused and beat the natives."

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-Lord Charles lieresford and party left for the East yesterday. He will stop for a short time at Niagara Falls to view the ice bridge and from Buffalo will go direct to Washington. He took luncheon with Mme. Melba.

A Memorial for Myron W. Rood

DENVER, Feb. 21. - The Denver frades and Labor assembly has decided to act with the Colorado Art clubin the direction of a memorial to the late Rev. Myron W. Reed. Their proposition is to build a labor temple-a large building to be used as a sort of national headquarters by labor associations-connected with which there will be a free art gallery, library and reading-room. The preliminary work will be begun immediately by a committee appointed for that purpose.

THE KLONDIKE WAS THE LAST MILES MAKES CORRECTIONS.

The Court of Inquiry Hears the -. General's Testimony.

EXPLAINS WHAT HE MEANT.

Mesnt "Theory of an Experiment" In stead of "Pretence of an, Experiment" in Referring to the Army Beef-No Inference of Dishonesty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. - General Miles in his testimony to-day before the court of inquiry said that his use of the phrase "pretense of experiment" in speaking of army beef was unfounded. He disclaimed intending any inference of fraud and said he should have said the refrigerated beef issue was "on the theory of an experiment" "and a very costly one."

The court of inquiry to examine into the beef controversy assembled at the Lemon building shortly after 10 o'clock this morning preparatory to its first formal session. Brigadier General George W. Davis and Colonel George L. Gillespie, members of the court, and Colonel George B. Davis, recorder and judge advocate, were first to arrive. Major General James F. Wade, president of the court, came later and at 10:35 the court, in full dress uniform, proceeded to the White house, where it paid its respects to the Prasident, and then to the War department, where it called upon Secretary Alger ank Major-General Miles. Meantime newspaper men who were accorded places in the court-room had assembled, and upon the outside were many other correspondents and artists detailed to attend the inquiry.

The court returned at 12:05 o'clock from its visit of courtesy and after two photographers made pictures of the court, Colonel Davis announced readiness to proceed and read the orders convening the court and its instructions.

The court was then sworn, and Major-General A. Nelson was presented as the first witness. He appeared in fatigue uniform, and was sworn. Vfter stating his rank and office, he was asked about his statement before the war commission. He said he mads one. Upon Colonel Davis's submitted climatic conditions. I recommend the a printed report of that statement. General Miles examined and approved

> Then he was asked about an alleged interview which appeared in the New York Journal of December 23, whether it represented completely or in part what he said. General Miles said: "I do not recall anything in that interview that had not been given in my testimony or transmitted in my reports. You will observe it contains a number of my declinations to name officers or my authorities and refusals to answer. It must, therefore, be incorrect in its representation.

writers upon their memories. Hardly a day in six months had passed that an interviewer had not applied, and, because of the press to the army, and especially the enlisted men, he had endeavored to give them such informanever, he said, with a view to prejudieing anyone against any person or department. Finally General Miles said he did not think the New York Journal interview represented correctly what was said because its contents should be taken in connection with all that was said, his silence

Asked about an interview from the New York Herald of February 1, he said: "I have a letter from the gentleman who wrote this in which he says he is willing to swear that I declined to be interviewed and that thinking something had been given out, he proceeded to write what he

knew were the facts." He then pointed out that the interview was erroneous, in that where it represented him to have said that he should have been an armed conflict had overwhelming evidence that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals. The fact was that his only evidence was what was collected in the reports of the officers and the statements of men who claimed that the beef had the odor of an embalmed body; that they had seen fluid injected into beef and other indications of chemical treatment. He deciared the interview an erroneous presentation

of what he could possibly have said. Recurring to the expediency of feeding the troops hoof beef in Porto Rico, General Miles said he was much in favor of it. He said native beef killed at night could be very well fed the men next day.

"Do you think," continued Colonel Davis, "that the native beef would keep as well as the refrigerated beef in the absence of cooling apparatus on shore?"

"I am quite sure it would unless the refrigerated beef was chemically treated with preservatives. If it was treated so as to keep for seventy-two hours after coming out of the coolers of course it had the advantage of the native beef, so far as keeping goes."

FOR & HAWAII-MANILA CABLE.

The Senate Commit: o Reports Favorably on a Subsidy Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The Senate sommittee on foreign relations authorized a favorable report to-day

upon an amendment to be offered to the sundry civil bill providing for the construction of a cable to Hawaii and Manila. The cable is not to be built by the United States, but a yearly subsidy is to be paid by the govern-

FINED THEM THEIR ALL.

The Cause of the Revolution of Conservatives in Nicaragua.

Monn.s, Ala., Feb. 2).-The fruit steamer Sunniva of the Bluefields Banana company arrived from Bluefield, Nicaragua, with the following advices up to February 15: A battle is expected here in a few days. General Reyes' boats have returned from Graytown to defend this place. The man-of-war San Jacinto is also here. Three hundred Americans from Cuba are due here to join the insurgent (Conservative) forces Mitraileuse, Gatling. Krupp and Hotchkiss guns are also expected here as additions to the insurgent arms. Graytown was surrounded by the "Rough Riders" (insurgents) when the gunboats left. A force of Liberals (government) is due at that port.

Among the passengers on board the steamer Sunniva was Adam Espinoza of Bluefields, nephew of General Juan P. Reyes, the revolvtionary leader.

Senor Espinoza, nephew of the insurgent leader, Reyes, is in Mobile, He states that his uncle proclaimed himself provisional president of Nicaragua, armed the Indians of the Mosquito coast, and, with the aid of Americans in Bluefields, has probably an army of 900 or 1,000.

Senor Espinoza says the cause of the discontent against President Zelaya is widespread and well grounded. In addition to levying tariff taxes on the Eastern coast, Zelaya has caused to be summoned the leading native capitals ists of the country and with a promise declaring them to be enemies of the republic, had caused them to be informed that they had been muleted in fines in most instances equivalent of their entire available capital. If the departmental fiscal agent failed to collect the fine the unfortunates were committed to the penitentiary without trial or form of law, placed in chains and kept incommunicado, in many cases denied food or water, until the fine was paid, which in all cases purged the prisoners of their declared treason.

ARE HARD TO DISLODGE.

Filipinos Hold Their Position Despite of Gunbonts.

MANILA, Feb. 21.-The California volunteers abandoned Guadalupe church at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, which has since been set on fire, and retired to San Pedro Macati. The rebels still hold the country in the vicinity of Guadalupe, Pasig and Patero, despite the efforts of the gunboats to dislodge them from the jungle on both sides of the river.

The enemy have apparently realized the hopelessness of attacking the American position and are occupied chiefly by occasional sharpshooting from the jungle whenever leasible. Fortunately, their ignorance of the use of sights minimizes the effects of their guerrilla tactics.

The retirement of General King's advance posts upon San Pedro Macati has evidently been construed by the rebels as a sign of weakness, as they pressed forward on both sides of the river, persistently harassing the occu-

pants of the town. Last night the rebels poured volley after volley in San Pedro Macati from the brush to the adjacent ridge, but fortunately, without effect. General King's headquarters, in the center of the town, was the target of Remington and Mauser bullets. The rebels are using smokeless powder and it is extremely difficult to locate individual marksmen

The heat is intense, and increasing perceptibly daily. Under present conditions, it is impossible to provide shade for the troops in certain parts of the line, particularly MacArthur's division. King's brigade is also exposed from San Pedro Macati to Culiculi, where it joins Ovenshine's brig-

OTIS NEXT MAJOR GENERAL

The President Will Reward the Philippine Commander.

Washington, Feb. 21. - President McKinley has determined to reward several general officers for gallantry during the Cuban and Philippine operations

Upon the retirement of Brigadier General M. P. Miller, March 16, Colonel E. V. Sumner, now brigadier general of volunteers, will be appointed brigadier general in the regular

No reward can be given to Major General Otis until after June 16, 1900. unless the army reorganization bill shall pass. General Otis holds only the rank of brigadier general in the regular service. He will be appointed a major general upon the retirement on June 16, 1900, of Major General Wesley Merritt, but the President would like to confer promotion upon him sooner, should he have the opportunity to do so. General Otis will be the next major general of the regular service appointed.

Although Brigadier General D. W. Flagler will not retire until June 24. the gossips in the war department are already talking of his successor. It seems to be generally conceded that Colonel J. M. Whittmore will receive the appointment of chief of ordnance.

Missouri Peach Crop Not Damaged. SEDALIA, Feb. 21 .- J. B. Roe, the

most extensive fruit grower in Central-Missouri, has completed a thorough examination of his Pettis county peach orchards and reports that very few trees were injured by the late severe sold wave. He says Hills Click, Late lleath, Freestone and Foster's Yellow have not been injured at all and that the Elbertas and Late Crawfords, the most delicate of peaches, were only slightly damaged. In Roe's opinion the peach crop of 1890 will be the large est in years.