THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

Daily Press

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS — NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

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NO CAUSE FOR WAR

Rev. E. T. Wellford Pleads for Peace.

CUBA ILLUSTRATES IT.

Rev. M. S. Colonna Draws a Picture of the Suffering in the Island in a Discourse on the Parable of the Good Samaritan.

"Shall We Have War?"

This was the subject of Rev. E. T. Wellford's morning discourse at the First Presbyterian church Sunday. Mr. Wellford took his text from Romans XII:18—"If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men"—and discussed the crisis through which the country is passing, drawing vivid pictures of the horrors of a bloody conflict. He said in part:

"At the present time under the present circumstances the text is an applicable lesson for the church, country and the world. While there has been war from the beginning of the world, yet, if there be one, let its cause not be traced to any act of your hand or because of any influence you may save, for it is God's command that you live peaceably with all mankind. There are times when war is a necessity, and the Bible recognizes legitimate warfare. But man is only excusable when driven to war to protect his God-given rights and privileges.

"There is no doubt that there is and has been intense sympathy throughout the country for Cuba, and lately, by an unfortunate chain of circumstances this fire has almost been fanned into a flame. Spain dislikes the sympathy and moral and other support given by the citizens of the United States to the Cubans, while, on the other hand, the feelings of the people have been wrought to an intense heat because of the disaster to the battleship Maine. As a result, the relations of the two nations are strained. When a certain letter fell into the hands of the government, the feelings of the people were aroused to such an extent that it was almost impossible to control them. The position of Spain towards her subjects, and towards the United States, is peculiar. The citizens of the United States are crying for the freedom of Cuba, while if Spain declared Cuba free it would mean an internal revolution. At the present time one injudicious step would bring about a war, and perhaps precipitate the whole world in war. Under such circumstances and in such times of trial it is our duty to look to a higher power for advice. Congress has appropriated $50,000,000 for national defense; Great Britain has appropriated $120,000,000 and Russia $60,000,000—thus we find that $230,000,000 have been appropriated by three nations to make preparations for war. It must be remembered that the cost of preparation is not to be compared with the cost of actual war—it is only an index to the evils of war. We can have war, but we must pay for it. War is always costly and destructive. A good example is Cuba, a bountiful and productive country in time of peace, now devastated and desolate with thousands of people crying for the necessities of life—suffering all the evils of war. We can have war, but we must also have poverty with it. In our own beloved country we can find in the late civil war where 43,000 men were killed in two days and at another time where 29,000 were killed in one day. In the face of these facts shall we have war if it can possibly be avoided? If we want widows and orphans, suffering and sorrow, homes desolated—a fair land desolated, let us have war. Should this nation rise in arms and be the victor, do not think we will not pay for it. Certain things belong to war, and these are true the world over.

"We should start first as a nation of peace. Our borders do not bound upon a hostile country. The seas are at each side of us and friendly nations border our boundaries. We are far removed from those things which are a source of so much trouble to other countries. Our surroundings are such as make for peace, and we have the resources to feed millions. The immensity of our nation has made other nations fear us. The foreign policy of our government has always been for 'peace,' and the avoidance of entangling alliances would no longer be ours should we go to war under the present circumstances. We have peace and can keep it or lose it as we wish. Shall we have peace?

"At the time of the establishing of this great nation it was be cry that a monarchy was the only successful form of government; that under a republican form of government there was too much centralization of power, while under a democratic form, it was impossible to control the people. We stand as a great nation—an example—showing that the masses can be controlled. We are the greatest power on earth, and have demonstrated to kingdoms and monarchies that a representative people is conservative. We have, as a nation, repeatedly demanded and declared in favor of arbitration, claiming this as the best method of settling national differences; and have extended the friendly hand of arbitration to save war between nations. Shall we, who have been demanding and advocating arbitration, rush headlong into a war? Will not other nations look upon us as hypocrits? On the other hand, would it not be better for us to demonstrate the principle by a living lesson? Should we not, therefore, move more slowly? While Spain is but a poor nation, a feeble child, and this government has two guns to her one, we should not be too confident. Over confidence of superior power has repeatedly caused the fall of nations. Before God and the world we have no cause for war; and should we rush headlong into war we may have the blood of the world on our hands. You ask why! The whole of Europe is in a restless state. Have we not heard of the immense war appropriations of other countries? France is watching Spain; Germany is watching France; England is watching Russian encroachments in the East, and so is Japan. In case of a conflict between the United States and Spain, we will not only lose our present peace, but are confronted with the possibilities and probabilities that it would precipitate a war of the whole world.

"The demand of indemnities and arbitration come before a declaration of war. And when the day comes that war is a necessity, those who are loudest now will be the tenderest, and the cowards who have counselled peace will be at the front. Let us stand for peace, according to the policy and declaration of this court to the world and not hypocritical. Let us stand by our principles."

SERMON TO YOUNG LADIES.

At the Second Baptist church Sunday evening Rev. T. J. MacKay, the pastor, preached a special sermon to young ladies. He took his text from the book of Ruth—"Thy people shall be my people and thy God shall be my God." Mr. MacKay said, in part:

"The words of my text were uttered by one in the depths of sorrow and anguish, yet they are words of determination, and I would have every young lady to repeat them in prayer as this Moabite woman did. Naomi was the wife of an Israelite. There was a famine in the land and instead of trusting in the God of Israel he entered the land of Moab to find a home, but God's ways are higher than our ways. Instead of a home he found a grave. He died in a strange land, with no Jewish priest to commit his body to the ground. We must remember that man proposes, but God disposes. God's thoughts are not your thoughts. His ways are higher than your ways. One would say surely Naomi now returned to her people. No, she remained. Her son came in contact with idolatry and they married wives there. See the home filled with music and dancing. But God looked from his throne in Heaven. Soon the home was turned into a home of mourning. See those three women standing at the grave weeping and no doubt making many promises. Many here have made those promises, but they are broken. Tonight they are unfilled. There is no grander sight recorded in the old testament. See those three women weeping—a mother and her two daughters-in-law. Naomi pleads with them to return to their father's house. Orpah kissed her mother-in-law and returned to her idols of wood and of stone, but Ruth places her arms about the neck of her mother-in-law, crying in the words of my text: 'Thy people shall be my people, and thy God shall be my God.'

"I would to God that every young lady could see the importance of having Jesus as her counselor. You know if she makes one mistep the world will never forgive her and she is lost forever to cultivated and refined society. Only divine grace can ever save her. It is not so with the young man, but it should be. There is one who will forgive, one who said 'go in peace and sin no more.' I warn you to be careful of your companions, ladies or gentlemen, for they are the cultivators of your soul which is the garden of God. Remember that beauty of character is the most important consideration. Women today do not depend on men for support. There are more than 500 avenues open to their support, but the grandest and the noblest state is when you enter the marriage band and become queen in the home. The Queen of England does not reign as you may in your home. With Jesus on the throne of your home your children are your jewels and your royal subjects. Should you ask me what kind of a man to marry I would tell you to marry a man that loves his mother, and you may rest in the fact he will love you. Marry a christian man—one with the love of Christ in his heart and not a flirt, who can tell you all the little stories. Choose one with the divine love implanted in this very being. This love is divine, and is as lasting as eternity."

SUFFERING CUBANS.

At Chestnut Avenue church Sunday evening, the pastor, Rev. M. S. Colonna, Jr., read the parable of the Good Samaritan as the basis for his discourse. He said in part:

"Every road that we travel in life, like the one leading from Jerusalem to Jericho, is strewn with the victims of violence. It then is a matter of continual interest to us—this question of the proper attitude toward such suffering. In the parable there are three distinct lines of conduct that are drawn.

"The sanctimonious priest sided off from the poor fellow, half dead. Doubtless there were some plausible excuses he made to himself for his inhumanity. There always are. It may have seemed to him that his official dignity would be compromised by ministering to such a dog. Probably the wretch deserved all this and more, or to take a charitable view, the priest may have known that the Levite was following him, and concluded that he would pick him up.

"The priest, said to say, represents a large portion of the church today. To close one's eyes to the physical woes and sufferings of humanity is to betray our character and to give the lie to our professions. There is no special difficulty in training oneself to see only the happy side of life, but cross-eyed optimism is full of mischief. Self-imposed ignorance may find numerous excuses to justify itself. It may be said that the majority of those that compose are imposters, or that the conditions are not nearly so bad as represented, or that one can become accustomed to anything—want as well as wealth.

"The conduct of the Levite was, if possible, baser than that of the priest. His morbid curiosity led him to the spot where the unfortunate man lay. He ascertained his condition as best he could, and passed on with a precious bit of news to recite. To know of misfortune and not to feel compassion for the victim is worse than brutish. Some few persons there are whose sympathies can never extend beyond the social class to which they belong; some that have their sympathies bound by the time in which they happen to exist. Christians should learn to exercise their imagination if they would put themselves in the place of those that suffer.

"The example of the Samaritan was that commended by our Saviour. Bound by no ties of race, under no particular obligations of religion, he conquered his pride sufficiently to minister to one who in health would probably have spurned any assistance offered by him. Unlike the priest that declined to know the facts; unlike the Levite who coldly turned away to pursue his journey, the good Samaritan had compassion on him. He felt the pulse, looked into the eye, perhaps put his hand on his forehead, and then, with a sympathy that was heaven-born, began to revive the spark of life that was left.

"One application of this parable that occurs just now is to the case of Cuba. Under a most oppressive government the patriots of the ill-fated island entered upon a war of rebellion in 1868 (cat aside) for ten years. Then the Spaniards promised to institute a set of reforms. Sixteen years showed that the unhappy people had nothing to expect from these promises, and on the 24th of February, 1895, a new insurrection broke out. General Campos was placed in command of the Spanish forces, but after conducting the war for one year he was removed from his position to be succeeded by one whose name has become a synonym for cruelty—Weyler, the butcher.

"One of the official acts of this man was to issue a proclamation in October, 1896, ordering all the inhabitants of the country districts or those who resided outside occupied by troops on pain of death. With no money, with no provisions, with no means whatever of support, these persons have been collected in colonies to perish from fever and starvation. Hundreds of thousands of these inoffensive women and children have already died. Those that survive must follow soon unless we respond to the appeal for help. Shall we follow the example of the priest or the Levite or the Samaritan?"

At the Christian church Sunday evening, Rev. W. R. Motley, the pastor, preached the annual sermon before Newport News Council, No. 65, Pr. O. U. A. M., taking "True Patriotism" as his subject. The members of the council attended the services in a body.

In discussing the beauties and attractions of Palestine for the Jew, Mr. Motley said he thought this was a practical

(Continued on fourth page.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 28

This is the Date Fixed for the Primary.

NO PLAN YET ADOPTED

Important Meeting of the City Democratic Executive Committee Held Last Night. Date Acceptable to Candidates.

Thursday, April 28th.

This is the date fixed by the City Democratic Executive Comittee for holding the primary to select the candidates for the municipal officers to be elected Tehursday, May 26th.

The committee held a meeting last night in the city treasurer's office, Chairman John G. Livezey presiding. All of the members were present except Messrs. Hickey, Evans, and Lenz. Among the candidates in attendance were Mesrs. A. A. Moss, J. K. M. Newton, C. W. Robinson, E. W. Mistead and R. S. Shield.

After transacting routine business of minor importance the committee took up the matter of holding a primary, and it was agreed to hold the primary under the act passed by the last General Assembly.

There was some discussion as to how the judges should be selected. Dr. H. M. Smith moved that the committeemen from each ward be vested with the power to name the judges who should conduct the election in their respective precincts. Mr. T. M. Watson offered as an amendment that the committeemen be authorized to recommend the names of five persons from each ward, next meeting of the committee two of two of whom are to be elected as judges at the next meting of the committee.

The committee then fixed the date for holding the primary and the candidates present stated that it was perfectly satisfactory to them.

The plan to regulate the primary was next taken up and discussed. It was disposed of by the appointment of a committee of three, composed of Messrs. C. W. Reynolds, Thomas Riley and Dr. H. M. Smith, to draft a plan and submit it to a meeting to be held Friday night for approval. It is understood that the expenses of holding the primary will be borne by the candidates, who will be assessed.

No other business was transacted.

Now that the date for the primary has been fixed, the candidates will get on the "hurr-up," and they will hustle from this time until the date for the election. The campaign promises to be one of the liveliest ever held in the city.

GOVERNOR TYLER COMI G.

He Will Witness the Launching of the Battleships.

Governor Tyler will attend the launching of the twin battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge at the shipyard on the 26th instant. He will be accompanied by the ladies of his family and his staff. The party will probably come on a special train, or it may be that Governor Tyler will include the launching as a feature of his trip to some of the Tidewater cities and counties, which he has had in contemplation for some time. He has not yet decided as to when he will start on this trip, but it is more than probable that he will leave some time this week.

The oyster boat Chesapeake will carry the party, which will be composed of the Governor and his family, and, probably, one or two invited friends. The run will be made down the James directly to Norfolk. The night will be spent there, and then the party will go over to the Eastern Shore—Pocomoke sound and Tangier being included in the itinerary.

The prime object of the Governor's trip is to look into the oyster question as much as possible, prior to appointing the Board of Fisheries, created by the last Legislature. The applications for these positions are very numerous, and the Governor desires to learn as much as possible of the qualifications of each of the applicants.

CRYSTAL WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnson Celebrate th Fifteenth Year of Their Marriage

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnson celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage by giving a crystal wedding at their residence on Chestnut avenue, in East End, last night. The parlors were beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the many guests spent a delightful evening.

The following were among those present: Mesdames J. L. Hick, David Kane, H. H. Furnwalt, Miss Fannie Church and Mr. L. P. Furnwalt, of Norfolk; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McFall, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sills, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Ketchum, Misses Mamie Felton, Florence Smith, May Norsworthy, Edna Nottingham, Maggie Rayfield, Dora Buckley, Elsie Gillam, Mesdames J. R. Gillam, N. I. Rayfield W. T. Rayfield, W. F. Williamson, and Messrs. J. U. Coffey, C. Gresham, Clarence Norsworthy, T. G. Eubank, W. C. Abdell, J. M. Binford, John Bunkly, Thomas Smith, and F. B. Smith.

Refreshments, consisting of tropical fruits, ices and cake, were served, after which dancing and other festivities were indulged in. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the recipients of many beautiful and costly presents.

Before Justice Ford.

Justice Ford disposed of three cases in his Bloodfield court yesterday morning as follows:

Jennie Lockett was fined $5 and costs for stealing two pillow slips from another negress named Gracie Ann Tyler. She was sent to jail in default.

For using profane language Charles Braxton was fined $1 and costs.

Lucy Faunleroy was before the court on a warrant charging her with assulting her sister Alice. The case was dismissed.

Shot in the Leg.

A white man named Harry McCauley was shot in the left leg about 10 o'clock last night, on Twenty-fourth street, near Mackey's restaurant by a stranger. It seems that the man had a previous difficulty. The stranger made his escape.

Negro Charged With Seduction.

Sergeant J. W. Reyholds yesterday afternoon arrested James Clark, a negro fireman on the Chesapeake and Ohio tugboat Helen, on a charge of seduction. It is alleged that the crime was committed in Norfolk. Clark protested his innocence, claiming to be a married man, with children.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

BRIEF ITEMS.

Mrs. E. Gahrs has returned from a visit to New Orleans.

Mr. E. Peyser left last evening on a business trip to Baltimore and New York.

Mr. A. Q. Scammon, the advance agent of the "Real Widow Brown" company, was in the city yesterday.

The boulevard along the water front, between the Chesapeake and Ohio depot and the Casino, has been completely repaired and is now much stronger and abler to resist the force of a storm than ever before.

Mr. W. B. Vest, the newly elected president of the Business Men's Association, has called a special meeting of the association for tonight.

Twenty expert shipfitters and coppersmiths left the shipyard yesterday for Portsmouth, where they will assist in rushing the work on the cruiser Newark, now undergoing repairs at that place.

Mr. John E. Cadwell left Sunday for a week's visit to relatives in Chester, Pa.

Miss Carrie Barney, of Fredericksburg, is visiting the Misses Carter, in East End.

Mr. Peter Cunningham, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mr. Thomas Daugherty, in North End.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brinkley, of Washington, are the guests of Mrs. Leland Minter.

Miss Mamie Elliott, of Smithfield, returned home yesterday after a visit to her sister, Mrs. Mooney, in North End.

Miss Carrie Lippincott has returned from Baltimore, where she visited her aunt, Mrs. T. K. Harvey, formerly of this city.

Master Tommy Carter, of East End, left Sunday with his aunt, Mrs. Berydale, for a visit to relatives in Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. Samuel Johnson, of East End, left last night for Boston, where she will join her husband, who recently secured a position in that city.

Mr. Bernard Wynn, a boilermaker, and Miss Anna Richardson, both of this city, were married yesterday afternoon at the Methodist parsonage, Rev. B. F. Lipscomb officiating.

The fire engine which has been undergoing repairs at the shipyard, was tested yesterday afternoon and found to be in working order. The steamer was then taken to the central station, on Lafayette avenue.

Yesterday was the first day of the March term of the Corporation court, but no business of importance was transacted. This is the regular criminal term, and a number of cases will be tried.

The Hebrews held a dikewalk at Moss' Hall last night, in which twenty-five couples participated.

A hop will be given at the Casino on Wednesday night, March 23.

Tonight the common council will meet in regular session.

MANY BUILDINGS GOING UP

Structures in the Course of Erection Throughout the City.

Carpenters and contractors are busy. In every section of the city buildings are going up, and others are being contracted for.

In a few days the work of excavating the foundation of a $100,000 opera house or theatre will be commenced.

Within the next ten days the Board of School Trustees will ask for bids for the erection of a handsome high school building, which is to cost in the neighborhood of $25,000, exclusive of the ground on which it will be built.

The Common Council will shortly give some consideration to the building of a new jail on the property adjoining the courthouse, on Twenty-fifth street. This building will do service not only as a jail, but an emergency hospital and station house as well. It will cost $15,000.

Mr. F. F. Finch is excavating his property at the corner of Thirteenth street and Washington avenue for some large building, the nature of which has not yet been disclosed. Mr. Finch gave it out some weeks since that he would build a theatre on this property, but since then it is probable that he has changed his mind. At any rate, he is not excavating for nothing, and no doubt the near future will see a handsome large combined store and tenement house going up.

The First Presbyterian church is now considering the advisability of erecting a magnificent house of worship at the corner of Washington avenue and Thirty-fourth street. It is rumored that the building will be of brick, and will cost upwards of $20,000, exclusive of the price of the site. It is understood that the present frame church on Twenty-seventh street will be moved to the new site and used as a Sunday school. The consummation of these plans will make the First Presbyterian church the handsomest in Newport News.

St. Paul's Episcopal church will shortly erect a new building to cost $10,000 on Thirty-first street.

The Washington Avenue Methodist and Newport News Baptist churches are contemplating the erection of new buildings.

One of the local preachers stated from the pulpit that the colored Baptist church was the only church in the city that was keeping up with the progress of Newport News.

This fine building is rapidly nearing completion and will shortly be ready for occupancy.

Among the large new buildings nearing completion are Mr. W. E. Rouse's carriage repository, on Twenty-fifth street, between Washington and Lafayette avenues; Mr. D. S. Jones' combined store and tenement house at the corner of Lafayette avenue and Twenty-eighth street and the ice-storage house for the Peninsula Electric Light and Power company.

A number of new residences have recently been completed, the finest of which is that belonging to Mr. W. B. Vest, at the corner of West avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

With all of the evidences of the great building boom which is now at hand, comes the authoritive announcement that a prominent capitalist will shortly invest a portion of his fortune in a magnificent new hotel in the central part of the city, to be operated on a high standard at a popular scale of rates.

Coupled with this announcement, it is also known that work on a new hotel will shortly be commenced on the property at the corner of Washington avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

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Wood delivered in any part of the city. M. S. WARREN, 445 Twenty-ninth street. Phone 2615. feb6-2m

For Rent—The Central Hotel, nicely furnished. Apply to M. H. Lash, 2803 Washington avenue. feb 15-tf.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c., 25c.

Don't forget the little house 2412 Washington avenue when you want pictures. fe27-tf

TWO SHIPS SECURED

Amazonas and Admiral Abreu all Uncle Sam's Property.

BOTH FINE CRUISERS

American Line Steamer St. Louis May Be Held by the Government. Spain's Reported Purchase of the O'Higgins Denied.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A week's negotiations closed today by the purchase by the navy department at London of two fine cruisers built and building at Elswick for the Brazilian government. Possibly the officials took more pleasure in closing up the business in this manner because of the knowledge that the Spanish agents had been striving to secure these very ships, to whom, it is said, they would be of much greater value in case of trouble than to the United States. The next question is how to get the ships home, and that has not been settled, according to the secretary of the navy. Just as soon as the crew can be put aboard the Amazonas she will start for the United States. The other vessel will follow at the earliest possible moment. The terms of sale are secret. Mr. Lane, agent of the Maxim-Nordenfelt Company, said today that the two ships would be a most desirable acquisition to the American navy, as they are the latest and best yards. One of the ships is complete in every respect, has her coal supply and ammunition on board and steam can be raised at any time. There will be no trouble in bringing this ship across, as an adequate force from the local yards can be secured for the service.

TWO CRUISERS BOUGHT.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The reported sale to the United States of the two Brazilian cruisers Amazonas and Admiral Abreuill, now receiving their finishing touches in an English shipyard, was confirmed here this afternoon. It is learned also that Spain has not secured the O'Higgins, and that Chile will not sell her to Spain. It is furthermore said that Spain has not and cannot purchase ships from either Chile or the Argentine Republic.

Orders have been sent to Commodore Howell, commanding the European station, to send a force of men from the San Francisco to take possession and hoist the United States flag on the Brazilian ship that is ready to go into commission at Newcastle. This will prevent any difficulty in case hostilities should break out, as the ship would be under the flag, but lying in a friendly harbor.

The two vessels will be extremely useful additions to the United States navy in either war or peace, in the opinion of Secretary Long, who acknowledges they have been bought by the United States. They are steel sheathed and coppered, and with twin screws, and will be the first of the cruisers in our navy to embody that most useful feature of naval construction, sheathing, for which Chief Constructor Hichborn has worked earnestly for many years past. He finally succeeded in having some of the smaller gunboats constructed on this principle. The Amazonas is rated at 3,600 tons displacement, with an indicated horse power under natural draught of 7,500, which is calculated to develop twenty knots speed. Thus, while the ship is about the size of the Charleston, she is much faster. Her armament is also much more formidable, not so much in calibre for the main battery is made up of six 6-inch guns, but these guns, as well as the four 7-inch guns, take of what is known as 50-calibres length, giving them an unusual range and power.

A dangerous deficiency in the engineer branch of the navy has been brought to light in the fact that it is scarcely possible to secure a staff of engineer officers to bring back to the United States any of the ships purchased abroad. This state of affairs has been brought to the attention of the House naval committee, but so far it is feared without meeting with that degree of success which it was hoped for in the shape of an amendment increasing the number of engineer officers in the service.

In addition to this there are ten six pounder quick firing guns, four one-pounders, four Maxim machine guns and two boat or field guns. The torpedo tubes are three in number. The coal capacity is 850 tons, giving her an effective steaming radius of 8,000 knots, a most valuable feature, inasmuch as it would enable the ship to cross and recross the Atlantic without coaling. Such a vessel used as a commerce destroyer would be vastly more effective than what appears to be more powerful craft, because of her ability to get along on long cruises without touching in at neutral ports to coal and thus exposing themselves to capture. The cruisers carry no armor in the ordinary sense, but their machinery is protected from the fire of guns by an arched steel deck just below the water line, varying in thickness from 1.2 to 3.5 inches. The battery has an unusual train, being arranged to fire three ahead and three astern of the principal guns.

It is said the coal and ammunition on board passed with the sale to the United States. The ammunition is not all of the kind in use by the United States navy, so that the supply of ammunition is a necessary adjunct to the new ships. The other ship has been launched, but it will take some time to make her ready for sea. Mr. Lane believes, however, that there will be difficulty in bringing her over immediately, if it is desired to make the move without delay, as the hull of the ship is so well along that she could be towed, and her own sail power utilized for the trip across.

The bureau of ordnance of the war department opened bids today for a large supply of armor piercing projectiles, and for 12,000,000 rifle ball cartridges. The bidding brought together a number of the representatives of the large steel and ammunition companies, some of whom took occasion to give assurances that in the present emergency government work would be given the preference over commercial orders. The bidders for steel projectiles, varying in size from the eight-inch steel-capped shot to the 1,000-pound shot, were the Midvale Steel Company, the B. Atha Illingsworth Company, the Carpenter Steel Company, and the Furth Sterling Company. The bids varied only slightly on the various classes of heavy shot, running from $146 each for the 8-inch shells to $235 each for the 1,000-pounders. The B. Atha Illingsworth Company confined their bid to the 8-inch shot and shell, while the others submitted bids for the entire order contemplated by the war department, viz.: 150 8-inch shot, capped; 49 8-inch shell; 482 10-inch shot, capped; 481 10-inch shell; 1,210 12-inch deck piercing shell, weighing 800 pounds each; 835 12-inch shells, weighing 1,000 pounds each. The bids of all the companies for the 800 and 1,000 pound shells were the same, namely $187 and $235 each.

Although the department intends to accept only one bid, or to divide the order between the bidders, it afforded satisfaction to the authorities to know that such large supplies could be obtained from so many sources on short notice. The Midvale Company offered to begin deliveries in twenty-five days; the Furth Sterling Company at the rate of 101 per week, and after twenty-five days; the Carpenter Company 25 per day after April 8, and the B. Atha Illingsworth Company in 90 days.

The bids for rifle cartridges with brown powder, and 2,000,000 metallic cartridges, with smokeless powder. There were three bidders, viz.: the Union Metallic Cartridge Company; the United States Cartridge Company, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The bids were the same in each case, $18.50 for the brown powder cartridge, and $27 for the smokeless cartridge. One company offered to deliver 50,000 at once, and all the offers contemplated a delivery of 100,000 a day after a few days. The bids for shot, shell and cartridges will be briefed and the awards made within the next few days as the war department wishes the work to begin at once.

Colonel Heywood, the commandant of the Marine corps, today made five details for marines for cruisers now being repaired or ready for commission. There are two drafts of 45 each for the Philadelphia and the Charleston, one of 52 for the Newark at Norfolk, and two of 30 each for the Columbia and Minneapolis, at Lengue Island.

Senator Proctor visited the White House and up town departments today and his call excited a good deal of interest. He spent half an hour first with Secretary Alger, explaining, it is believed, the military situation in Cuba, and afterward had a conference with Judge day, assistant secretary of state. Then he went to the White House and was closeted with the President for two hours and a quarter. When he emerged from the room he ceaseously declined to speak regarding the nature of the information he had communicated to the President.

N. F. Palmer, representing the Quintard Iron Works, of New York, which built the engines of the Maine, was at the navy department today in consultation with the officials respecting the conversation of vessels of the merchant marine into war craft. While not a ship building firm, the Quintard works have done much work on the engines and interior fittings of ships, which is just the class of work that would be required in the case of the auxiliary cruisers.

Because of a protest from some of the western people, the secretary of war has modified his order of last week changing the names of bounds of the military department so as to retain the name of the department of the Missouri. To do this, however, it was necessary to abandon the naming of "The department of the Platte" and the territory included within the present limits of that department will be known as the department of the Missouri. The old department of the Missouri retains its new name of the department of the lakes.

The Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, received a number of dispatches today from the minister of state at Madrid and from Captain General Blanco. Those from General Blanco were reassuring in tone and stated that the situation at Havana and throughout the island was quiet and satisfactory. The minister of state cabled saying in substance:

"The uprising in the Philippines is so insignificant that it will be ended by the time you receive this."

The minister asked that an emphatic denial be made in his name to the reports from Spain that Senor Juan Ceballos had been in Washington as a commissioner from the Spanish government to make overtures for terms of settlement with the Cuban insurgents.

Senor Polo's attention was called to the reports from Spain as to the prospective sailing of the Spanish torpedo fleet for Havana and to the significance which had been attached in this country to this movement. The minister said that the movement of torpedo craft had been long contemplated. Their coming has no relation whatever be decided, to recent conditions, as they were wanted for work along the Cuban coast.

The minister has received no intimation as to the finding of the Spanish court of inquiry which is investigating the Maine disaster. He says this commission is proceeding with the same formality and secrecy as the United States court of inquiry and that no intimation of its findings will be justified until the formal report is presented to the Spanish government. Senor Polo added that his personal belief, however, was that there is no doubt the Spanish commission will report that the Maine explosion was due to an accident, and said he was convinced that this also will be the conclusion reached by the people in this country when all the facts in the matter are made known.

The recruiting branch of the navy department is naturally one of the biggest branches of the service just now. It is in the temporary command of Captain Hemphill during the absence in the South of Captain Hawley, and he was busy today with a representative of the railroads engaged in arranging for terms for transportation of recruits to the seaboard and of sailors already in the service from one port to another, made necessary by the commission of new ships. A new problem that confronts the recruiting office is to procure the necessary force of enlisted men for manning the two ships which have been purchased from Brazil.

Colonel Myron M. Parker, one of the leading business men of Washington, who accompanied Senator Proctor in his recent visit to Cuba, said today that the Americans on the island had no doubt that the disaster to the Maine was caused through Spanish agency. Their belief, however, he said, could not be traced to any authoritative source. The insurgents, Colonel Parker thought, were in better shape than ever before and would be able to accomplish their independence in time.

The Cubans as a rule, he believed, would be glad to see the island come under the American flag, and would do what they could to bring about that result. The Colonel reiterated his statement of last night that the situation of the reconcentrados was deplorable in the extreme. They were confined within narrow limits and practically left to starve. The generosity of the American people, however, was beginning to be felt and the extreme distress was gradually being relieved. He spoke in the highest terms of General Lee and the work he was doing, and also of Consul Barker, who had made great personal sacrifices for the starving people within his district.

Representative Elliott, of South Carolina, called at the navy department today to talk with the officials respecting the clothing of the naval militia. Under the existing regulations the department has no authority to expend any of the small allotment of funds made by Congress for the use of the naval militia, for the purchase of clothing. It is all consumed in the purchase of boats equipments, arms, books, signal flags etc. For several years the militiamen have been trying hard to secure a modification of the law that would permit of the application of at least a portion

(Continued on fourth page.)

NEWS OF RICHMOND

"Parson" Massey to Retire From Office Today.

MINISTER FALLS DEAD

Aged Winchester Man Attempts to Commit Suicide. Today's Municipal Contest. President Andrews to Deliver an Address.

(Special to the Daily Press.)

RICHMOND, VA., March 14.—Tomorrow will witness the laying aside of official life by a man who has atracted more attention during the last twenty-five years than any other two men in the State of Virginia—Hon. John E. Massey the superintendent of public instructions, will lay down the title to his office. Since 1872 Mr. Massey has been continuously before the public. On the stump in the many campigns since the campaign of Horace Greely for President, "Parson" Massey has been a recognized leader. He was an able debater, forceful speaker and as a member of the House of Delegates, the State Senate, Lieutenant-Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction he has discharged his duties with signal ability. He has been assailed time and time again, and each time has come from the contests a winner. Doubtless the most exciting time in his political history was the time when he sued the Norfolk Daily Pilot for slander and succeeded in getting a nominal verdict. He sued for $50,000 and was awarded a little more than $1,000.

Mr. J. A. McGilvary, who has been clerk to the State Board of Education for several years will be succeeded by Mr. F. P. Brent, of Onancock, a most scholarly and accomplished gentleman.

President E. B. Andrews, of Brown University, will tomorrow night lecture before the Richmond Lyceum on Robert E. Lee. Dr. Andrews is one of the most prominent educators in the United States. He has the "courage of his convictions," and when he espounded the cause of W. J. Bryan and was told to desist by the Board of Trustees of Brown University he promptly met the request by a manly letter, tendering his resignation. It was a bomb. There were hurried consultations, and the result was that Dr. Andrews is still at the head of Brown University. As a speaker he enjoys the reputation of being one of the most fluent on the lecture platform. A northern man, a recognized educator, to sound the praise of the Southern chieftain is certainly to be greeted by a packed house on the occasion of his appearance.

Rev. W. J. Jolly, pastor of Randolph Street Baptist church, fell dead today at his residence. He has been a resident of this city for about six years, and was highly regarded by his congregation. He was about sixty years of age.

In Manchester on Sunday evening, Mr. John S. Latham, aged seventy-two years, who was suffering from an acute attack of grip, which caused temporary insanity, attempted to suicide by jumping from the second story of his residence. The old gentleman was not much hurt, and after regaining his feet he went to the wall of the house and butted the wall for several minutes, inflicting painful injuries. A physician took several stitches in his head and it is thought he will recover.

There was a fire this afternon at the residence of T. D. Hatcher, north Forth street. The flames originated in a rear room on the second floor in an unknown manner. The damage will amount to about $200.

Everything is astire here today in political circles. The candidates as a rule are moving with alacrity, taking a final shot at the voters. The polls open tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock and will be open just fourteen hours. Then the candidates will be on the anxious seat. The Good Government League has endorsed strong men in every ward except one, and are making strenuous efforts to succeed. Nothing can be said against their nominees.

General John Watts Kearney and Miss Elizabeth Montgomery Harrison were married at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Greene Peyton, near Charlottesville. The marriage was a private one; indeed, it was an exceedingly quiet affair in every respect, only a few intimate friends being present. Among those present were Mrs. Julian Harrison, mother, and Mr. Bernard Harrison, brother of the bride; Phil Kearney, son of the groom; Mrs. Powell Hill, sister of the groom, daughter and son, of New York, and Mr. W. M. Hill, of Richmond, the bride's brother-in-law. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. B. Lee, of the Episcopal church. General and Mrs. Kearney left on the 5:40 Southern for New York, whence they will sail on Wednesday for a bridal tour in Europe. The bride is the daughter of the late Colonel Julian Harrison, of Elk Hill on the James. Her mother is a Kentucklan, whose maiden name was Phoebe Johnson.

In the marriage license General Kearney is set down at 52.

VIRGINIA POSTMASTERS.

Knight Named for Richmond and Burroughs for Portsmouth.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President today nominated the following postmasters for Virginia: Wray Thomas Knight, Richmond; Samuel L. Burroughs, Portsmouth.

A Stylish Hat.

The finishing touch of a gentleman's attire. The correct hat for spring at WOODWARD & WOMBLE'S. mr15tf

Crackers and Pudding.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the bag, nor is the proof of Fox's XXXX crackers in tasting some other brand which may or claimed to be their equal. When you require the best you'll take Fox's and only Fox's.

A Happy Woman

Is the housekeeper who buys her coal and wood from the Warwick Coal and Wood Co., Twenty-eighth street. ja14-tf

800 Lots at Auction.

Sale will commence on the 24th of this month—after the launching is over—and continue until all are sold. Property situated on car line and water front. For maps and information call on Powell Bros. & King, 2701 Washington avenue. mr2-tf

Cut Flowers.

The very finest quality at green house prices. W. G. BURGESS.

The nobblest Hats ever shown in this city were opened up by Woodward & Womble this week. The styles are beautiful. fe27-tf