

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.  
The thermometer ranged as follows at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 31; 12 M., 28; 3 P. M., 48; 6 P. M., 44; 9 P. M., 40; 12 M., 38. Average temperature, 39.65.

VOL. 14. NO. 307.

RICHMOND VA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## TUCKER NAMED FOR JUDGESHIP

### Nominated Over Judge Dupuy by a Close Vote.

### MR. BAUGH ADMITTED

### Another So-Called Independent Gets Into the Caucus.

### THE GREAT RAILROAD FIGHT.

### Senator Martin and Other Party Leaders Were Here and Were Consulted With Reference to the Bills Now Before the Legislature—The Investigation of the Soldiers' Home.

John Randolph Tucker defeated J. A. Dupuy for judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit. The vote was 40 for Tucker and 36 for Dupuy.

Mr. Tucker is a nephew of the late John Randolph Tucker, of Lexington. He formerly resided in Richmond, and was the law partner of Judge John H. Ingram, of Manchester. A few years ago he located at Bedford City. His popularity in Richmond was attested by the fact that all five Richmond members of the House voted for him. Senator Minford was paired in his favor. The Circuit embraces the city of Roanoke and the county of Bedford. Judge Dupuy has served one term.

Secretary John Whitehead called the conference to order, and announced that Chairman Fisher could not be present until 8:45 o'clock. Hon. John F. Ryan was chosen to preside over the conference.

Delegate R. S. Parks offered a resolution providing that when the caucus adjourns it be to meet next Wednesday night to consider the application of Delegate Joseph Stuckley, of Shenandoah, for admission to the conference, and that until then Mr. Stuckley be permitted to sit in the lobby, but without voice.

### MR. BAUGH SEATED.

Delegate E. W. Hubbard, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the claims of Delegate Baugh, of Prince George and Surry, to a seat, reported that testimony had been taken and the evidence was overwhelmingly in favor of Baugh's claim that he and not Mr. Harman, who was recognized by the State Committee, was the nominee of the Democratic party. The committee unanimously adopted the report.

Senator A. Nash Johnston, of Rockbridge, appeared in the caucus, and was admitted to a seat.

Senator Kezwell offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to nominate a judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit. He said there was a committee at work upon a plan to reorganize the judicial circuits, and in all probability a constitutional convention would be held in the near future, and to elect a judge of this circuit now to serve eight years, would, in his judgment, be unwise.

Delegates Southard and McAllister said the election of a judge of the circuit in question would in no way embarrass the Constitutional convention, for that body could legislate out of office all judges by changes in the organic law.

Mr. Kezwell's resolution was voted down.

### THE CANDIDATES.

Nominations being declared in order, Senator Clayton placed the name of Mr. John Randolph Tucker, of Bedford, before the caucus. He was supported by the support of four of the five representatives from the circuit; these four being Senators Lyle and Clayton and Delegates Murrell and Goad. Delegate W. P. Dupuy, of Roanoke, was the Republican nominee from the circuit. Mr. Clayton was convinced that Mr. Tucker was the overwhelming choice of the people of the Circuit.

Delegate Bowles, of Roanoke county, who represents in part the city of Roanoke, complained that Mr. Clayton had left him out of the circuit. He claims to represent the people of Roanoke. Mr. Bowles nominated Judge J. A. Dupuy, the incumbent.

Delegate Fitzpatrick, of Nelson, seconded Mr. Tucker's nomination, and Senator Watkins in a very earnest address urged the caucus to select Judge Dupuy by appointment or not is not known.

Delegate Kelley, in an eloquent speech, seconded the nomination of Mr. Tucker.

Delegate Cardwell said that as no resolution was adopted, the incumbent officer should be turned out, he would vote for the re-nomination of Judge Dupuy.

The nomination of Mr. Tucker was seconded by Delegate Anderson, of Richmond.

### THE VOTE.

Mr. Tucker was nominated by the following vote:

For Tucker—Messrs. Anderson, Baker, Barclay, Cromwell, Clark, Clayton, Coghill, Dodson, Duke, Early, Fitzpatrick, Folkes, Guss, Goad, Gouldman, Ivy, Jeffries, Johnston, Polk, M. Jones, Thos. N. Jones, Kelley, Kezwell, Lewis, Leech, Massie, Maynard, McAllister, McClung, Murrell, Patterson, Pettit, Ryan, Southard, Walker, Waring, Wellford, J. M. Whitehead, Joseph Whitehead, Wickham and Williams—40.

For Dupuy—Messrs. Akers, Ayers, Beach, Bantz, Bowers, Cardwell, Clenden, Cowan, L. G. Donohoe, Dupuy, Ewell, Gent, Hume, Lunley, Hutcheson, Walter Jordan, Lacy, Lyons, Madison, McConnell, Moss, Musgrave, Newhouse, Opie, Owen, Parks, Price, Shands, Shelton, Stoner, Tate, Todd, Tucker, Tyler, Wallace and John Whitehead—36.

About a dozen pairs were announced.

### The Seaboard Bill.

Senator Martin, Representatives Hay, Epes and Swanson were in the city at the Jefferson Hotel Sunday. They met a number of their friends at the hotel.

It is stated upon pretty good authority that the visit of these gentlemen had no political significance. The question of selling the State's interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road and the granting of charter for a rival line to Washington was discussed with some members of the Legislature and other persons, though, it is said, the Senator and representatives did not come to Richmond to seek to influence the lawmakers in this matter.

President John Skelton Williams, of the Seaboard Air Line, met Mr. Martin and, possibly, the Representatives, but without appointment or not is not known.

Messrs. Hay and Epes returned to Washington on the 3:50 train yesterday.

Mr. Martin went up to Scottsville. Mr. Swanson is still here.

A gentleman who is in a position to know what took place Sunday, says the Democratic party leaders who came down from Washington he thought favored as a matter of good public policy, a rival line to Washington. They do not think the Seaboard's charter should be granted unless a forfeit is put up in sufficient securities to guarantee the building of the proposed road. He was also of opinion that the Seaboard would have to pay more for the State's holdings in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road than is provided for in the bill.

In this connection it is stated that those behind the bill to incorporate the Washington and Richmond Railroad Company have joined hands with the Seaboard Air Line and will aid that system in securing the charter for the Richmond and Washington Air Line Company. This whole matter will be considered by the Senate Committee on Roads at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

### ON PARTY LINES.

### Contest From Ninth North Carolina District Decided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Special.—House Committee on Elections, No. 3, by Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, today submitted a majority report in the Pearson-Crawford contest, Ninth North Carolina District. The report is favorable to Pearson, and is signed by all the Republican members except one. The minority has been granted ten days in which to file their report.

In brief, the report throws out the returns of the city of Asheville, on the ground that the examination of witnesses during the time testimony was being taken, a negro swore that Mr. Crawford's attorney attempted to bribe him to swear falsely. The proof, in fact, does not sustain the charge, but the committee takes a different view of it, and apparently disregard all evidence tending to prove Crawford's side of the case. The charges of intimidation and fraud, which the contestant alleges were practiced, Mr. Crawford says, are not proven by the evidence. He will, he says, appeal to the Supreme Court. He will allow them to arbitrate the case and will abide by their decision.

This announcement he made at 6 o'clock to-night at his office in the Executive Building. Governor Taylor in favor of arbitration was at once wired to Lieutenant-Governor John Marshall and Attorney David Fairleigh, Republican members of the political committee. The only word that will describe the political situation as it existed to-day in Frankfort. This condition arose not so much from anything that was done by either side, as from the confusion and rumors that were spread abroad during the day.

Early in the morning it was positively asserted by the Democrats and confirmed by a few Republicans that the Legislative session in London was abandoned, and that the Democrats claimed to have had the highest possible assurance that Governor Taylor would take such action and that the session of the Legislature would be held in Frankfort in the Capitol Building tomorrow.

### ALLEGED SITUATION.

Governor Taylor, however, altered the situation entirely by declaring that the meeting at London would proceed as originally intended by him. He denied in the emphatic manner that there had been any intention on the part of the Republican party to abandon the London session. This was a bombshell to many of the Democratic members of the Legislature who had absented themselves from the city on Sunday to prevent any possible move by Governor Taylor to convey them to London to make a quorum, and who had returned on information that everything had been settled and an agreement reached by the Legislature in the Capitol.

By noon fully thirty of them had arrived; they knew nothing of the situation except what had been contained in messages received by them, and these were found to be misleading when they were confronted on their arrival in Frankfort by the statement of Governor Taylor.

To-day in Frankfort was County Court day, which commences the first Monday of every month and brings to the city anywhere from 2,000 to 5,000 outsiders. The number to-day was smaller than usual, for many assurances had gone forth from here that the Legislature would be held in London, and nobody without special business should take it upon himself to come to town. The crowd, however, was sufficiently large to throw the city into confusion, and it was during the day that the Democrats were returning to the city in numbers and that during the morning at least, political excitement ran high, induced Adjutant-General Collier to make many ample preparations for the suppression of possible trouble that he had done at any previous time. A three-inch rifled cannon was brought from the army on the hillside and placed in the Capitol grounds, pointing directly down Saint Clair street. Ammunition was placed beside it and beside the Gatling guns which were on both sides of it, commanding the approaches to the Capitol Building from the south and southeast.

Although every leader of the Democratic party is now away from Frankfort, it is generally understood that the Democratic party in case of a failure to meet in London will determine immediately by one process to organize a State government. To avoid delay the contests for the minor positions on the State ticket will be determined immediately.

Governor Beckham will have to appoint a Secretary of State, a Treasurer and an Auditor. All these contests are little more than mere form, all resting upon the same evidence which caused the Legislature to decide the Goebel-Taylor contest in favor of the former. The contests will be decided by the Election Commissioners, and their decision is already a foregone conclusion.

Among the arrivals to-day was Colonel Thomas C. Campbell, of New York, formerly of Cincinnati. He was in conference to-day and to-night with the friends of Governor Goebel, including the brothers, Arthur and Justus.

It is stated that Colonel Campbell is assisting in working up a vigorous prosecution, and that there has already been much information gathered by detectives on which arrests are expected soon.

### DR. CARTER SAFE.

### Heard From at Port Gibbon, Alaska Last Month.

ASHLAND, VA., Feb. 5.—Special.—A message was received here to-night by Mr. Hill Carter from Capt. Glenn Vanconver Barracks station, that his son Dr. H. Carter, for whom there has been great anxiety during the past winter months, was safe on the 11th ult. at Port Gibbon, Alaska.

### Inzalls Still Big Four's Head.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Special.—A report received here to-day is to the effect that M. E. Inzalls has authorized a statement that there is no truth in the frequent reports from New York that he has resigned the presidency of the Big Four Railroad Company.

### Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations of postmasters: North Carolina—R. H. Caldwell, Newby; by Mr. Graham; R. M. Norment, Lumberton.

## THE SITUATION IN FRANKFORT

### Chaotic the Only Word That Fitly Describes It.

### COUNTY COURT DAY.

### People Thronged the Streets and Political Feeling Ran High.

### AMPLY PREPARED FOR TROUBLE.

### A Three Inch Rifled Cannon Was Placed in the Capitol Grounds Pointing Directly Down Saint Clair Street—Democrat Will Likely Organize a State Government.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 5.—Governor Taylor to-night made a distinct offer to submit the merits of his claim to the International chair in Kentucky to any three fair-minded men in the world. These three men to be selected by the United States Supreme Court. He will allow them to arbitrate the case and will abide by their decision.

This announcement he made at 6 o'clock to-night at his office in the Executive Building. Governor Taylor in favor of arbitration was at once wired to Lieutenant-Governor John Marshall and Attorney David Fairleigh, Republican members of the political committee. The only word that will describe the political situation as it existed to-day in Frankfort. This condition arose not so much from anything that was done by either side, as from the confusion and rumors that were spread abroad during the day.

Early in the morning it was positively asserted by the Democrats and confirmed by a few Republicans that the Legislative session in London was abandoned, and that the Democrats claimed to have had the highest possible assurance that Governor Taylor would take such action and that the session of the Legislature would be held in Frankfort in the Capitol Building tomorrow.

### ALLEGED SITUATION.

Governor Taylor, however, altered the situation entirely by declaring that the meeting at London would proceed as originally intended by him. He denied in the emphatic manner that there had been any intention on the part of the Republican party to abandon the London session. This was a bombshell to many of the Democratic members of the Legislature who had absented themselves from the city on Sunday to prevent any possible move by Governor Taylor to convey them to London to make a quorum, and who had returned on information that everything had been settled and an agreement reached by the Legislature in the Capitol.

By noon fully thirty of them had arrived; they knew nothing of the situation except what had been contained in messages received by them, and these were found to be misleading when they were confronted on their arrival in Frankfort by the statement of Governor Taylor.

To-day in Frankfort was County Court day, which commences the first Monday of every month and brings to the city anywhere from 2,000 to 5,000 outsiders. The number to-day was smaller than usual, for many assurances had gone forth from here that the Legislature would be held in London, and nobody without special business should take it upon himself to come to town. The crowd, however, was sufficiently large to throw the city into confusion, and it was during the day that the Democrats were returning to the city in numbers and that during the morning at least, political excitement ran high, induced Adjutant-General Collier to make many ample preparations for the suppression of possible trouble that he had done at any previous time. A three-inch rifled cannon was brought from the army on the hillside and placed in the Capitol grounds, pointing directly down Saint Clair street. Ammunition was placed beside it and beside the Gatling guns which were on both sides of it, commanding the approaches to the Capitol Building from the south and southeast.

Although every leader of the Democratic party is now away from Frankfort, it is generally understood that the Democratic party in case of a failure to meet in London will determine immediately by one process to organize a State government. To avoid delay the contests for the minor positions on the State ticket will be determined immediately.

Governor Beckham will have to appoint a Secretary of State, a Treasurer and an Auditor. All these contests are little more than mere form, all resting upon the same evidence which caused the Legislature to decide the Goebel-Taylor contest in favor of the former. The contests will be decided by the Election Commissioners, and their decision is already a foregone conclusion.

Among the arrivals to-day was Colonel Thomas C. Campbell, of New York, formerly of Cincinnati. He was in conference to-day and to-night with the friends of Governor Goebel, including the brothers, Arthur and Justus.

It is stated that Colonel Campbell is assisting in working up a vigorous prosecution, and that there has already been much information gathered by detectives on which arrests are expected soon.

### DR. CARTER SAFE.

### Heard From at Port Gibbon, Alaska Last Month.

ASHLAND, VA., Feb. 5.—Special.—A message was received here to-night by Mr. Hill Carter from Capt. Glenn Vanconver Barracks station, that his son Dr. H. Carter, for whom there has been great anxiety during the past winter months, was safe on the 11th ult. at Port Gibbon, Alaska.

### Inzalls Still Big Four's Head.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Special.—A report received here to-day is to the effect that M. E. Inzalls has authorized a statement that there is no truth in the frequent reports from New York that he has resigned the presidency of the Big Four Railroad Company.

### Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations of postmasters: North Carolina—R. H. Caldwell, Newby; by Mr. Graham; R. M. Norment, Lumberton.

have convened the Legislature at London, where it will continue to sit, for the present at least, and no action by the Democratic members of the Legislature can, therefore, have any legal standing. IT WOULD NOT BE VETO.

"Another thing, I have never been given formal notice that I had been deposed by act of the Legislature. When such notice of the act of the Democratic members of the Legislature is given me, I will either ignore it or veto it."

Governor Taylor then stated that the case of the Election Board is different from that of the Legislature.

Continuing, he said: "The law specifically provides for the Legislature in the State building, where they shall hold their sessions. Of course, I was declared elected by the former Board, so the present Board has nothing to do with my case. The courts enjoined the gentlemen appointed by the Legislature, and the vacancies caused by the resignations of Commissioners Pryor and Ellis, from taking their seats on the Board, and it is useless to submit arguments to the present Board, when at least two members of that Board have already committed themselves in regard to the contests before them. It is simply a farce to bring the case of the other State officers before the Board."

The rule that no civilians should be allowed to enter the Capitol building, which has prevailed since the Legislature was compelled to leave it one week ago, was relaxed this afternoon in favor of the State Board of Election Commissioners. They were permitted to enter their office in the Capitol for the purpose of attending to some routine work relative to the contests made by the Democratic candidates for the minor places on the State ticket. They were kept waiting for an hour at the entrance gates, but were admitted to their offices before they were able to attend.

### WERE ADMITTED.

It was 2 o'clock when Commissioners Yontz and Fulton, and Hendrick approached the gate and demanded that they be allowed to enter the office of the Commissioner for the purpose of attending to the contest. Hendrick, who was in charge of the office, in charge of the gate telling them to wait until he could see Colonel Williams, Colonel Williams, it was reported to the commissioners, could not be found for a long time, but finally he came and the commissioners then they would be allowed to enter provided that they would go to their office and attend to their business there. The commissioners replied that they desired to do that very thing, and they were admitted.

The lawyers were stopped at the gate. The commissioners went to their office in the building and remained only for a few minutes, as they were unable to attend to their work without the assistance of the attorneys.

After reaching the Capitol Hotel they adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. No action was taken in any of the contests to-day.

### LEGISLATURE IN LONDON.

### It Will Certainly Be Held There To-day, Says Taylor.

LONDON, KY., Feb. 5.—Rumors were circulated here all day that the proposed meeting of the Legislature here had been abandoned, and that the Democrats claimed to have had the highest possible assurance that Governor Taylor would take such action and that the session of the Legislature would be held in Frankfort in the Capitol Building tomorrow.

By noon fully thirty of them had arrived; they knew nothing of the situation except what had been contained in messages received by them, and these were found to be misleading when they were confronted on their arrival in Frankfort by the statement of Governor Taylor.

To-day in Frankfort was County Court day, which commences the first Monday of every month and brings to the city anywhere from 2,000 to 5,000 outsiders. The number to-day was smaller than usual, for many assurances had gone forth from here that the Legislature would be held in London, and nobody without special business should take it upon himself to come to town. The crowd, however, was sufficiently large to throw the city into confusion, and it was during the day that the Democrats were returning to the city in numbers and that during the morning at least, political excitement ran high, induced Adjutant-General Collier to make many ample preparations for the suppression of possible trouble that he had done at any previous time. A three-inch rifled cannon was brought from the army on the hillside and placed in the Capitol grounds, pointing directly down Saint Clair street. Ammunition was placed beside it and beside the Gatling guns which were on both sides of it, commanding the approaches to the Capitol Building from the south and southeast.

Although every leader of the Democratic party is now away from Frankfort, it is generally understood that the Democratic party in case of a failure to meet in London will determine immediately by one process to organize a State government. To avoid delay the contests for the minor positions on the State ticket will be determined immediately.

Governor Beckham will have to appoint a Secretary of State, a Treasurer and an Auditor. All these contests are little more than mere form, all resting upon the same evidence which caused the Legislature to decide the Goebel-Taylor contest in favor of the former. The contests will be decided by the Election Commissioners, and their decision is already a foregone conclusion.

Among the arrivals to-day was Colonel Thomas C. Campbell, of New York, formerly of Cincinnati. He was in conference to-day and to-night with the friends of Governor Goebel, including the brothers, Arthur and Justus.

It is stated that Colonel Campbell is assisting in working up a vigorous prosecution, and that there has already been much information gathered by detectives on which arrests are expected soon.

### DR. CARTER SAFE.

### Heard From at Port Gibbon, Alaska Last Month.

ASHLAND, VA., Feb. 5.—Special.—A message was received here to-night by Mr. Hill Carter from Capt. Glenn Vanconver Barracks station, that his son Dr. H. Carter, for whom there has been great anxiety during the past winter months, was safe on the 11th ult. at Port Gibbon, Alaska.

### Inzalls Still Big Four's Head.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Special.—A report received here to-day is to the effect that M. E. Inzalls has authorized a statement that there is no truth in the frequent reports from New York that he has resigned the presidency of the Big Four Railroad Company.

### Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations of postmasters: North Carolina—R. H. Caldwell, Newby; by Mr. Graham; R. M. Norment, Lumberton.

## CITY SCHOOLS ARE A DISGRACE

### Appropriations for Improvements on Them.

### FUNDS FOR CHARITY.

### Representatives From Various Institutions Talk.

### \$28,480 FOR IMPROVING RIVER.

### An Ordinance Regulating Fees to Be Collected by City Sergeant for Keeping Prisoners in City Jail. Much Business Disposed of at Last Night's Session of the Council.

The Common Council disposed of a large amount of business last night; passed the item of \$2,500 for music in the parks of the city; passed a resolution appropriating \$28,480 for the purpose of purchasing Justis Island and abutting property, and improving James river; considered the question of continuing the appropriations for various charitable institutions of the city; passed an ordinance regulating fees to be collected by the City Sergeant for State and city prisoners in the city jail; and, with a few alterations, passed the budget of appropriations for the coming year.

To almost every member's coat was pinned a beautiful carnation, as a souvenir of the occasion.

Those present were Messrs. Blanks, Broomberg, Camp, Cottrell, Curtis, Ferguson, Garber, Gibson, Grimes, Gust, Harrison, Hecke, Hobson, M. McCarthy, Mills, Miner, Peters, Pollock, Shea, Tanner, Teefey, Wallerstein, West, Whalen, Williams, Winston, Woody, and Chairman Caskie.

### CITY SERGEANTS' FEES.

An ordinance providing that the City Sergeant of Richmond shall be entitled to receive out of the city treasury for receiving each person into the city jail, committed thereto for a violation of the ordinances of the city, or under capias served, the sum of ten cents, and for imposing for violation of such ordinances, the sum of twenty-five cents; for keeping and supporting each of such prisoners therein, where there are confined also in separate cells, the sum of ten cents; and committed thereto for offenses against the Commonwealth of Virginia, thirty cents; where there are confined also in jail, but not more than fifty prisoners committed thereto for offenses against the Commonwealth of Virginia, twenty-three cents, and where there are confined also in jail any number of prisoners in excess of fifty, committed thereto for offenses against the Commonwealth of Virginia, fifteen cents.

A resolution asking the City Attorney to take an appeal to the mandamus secured by the Hustings Court by Mr. C. H. Epes, city sergeant, was adopted.

### SECULAR INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Miner said that he was going to take a different course from that which he had taken heretofore in the matter of charitable appropriations for sectarian institutions.

Mr. Pollock asked that Mr. Miner state what he meant by sectarian institutions, and the information was given him.

Motion of Mr. Miner to give Mr. Bolton was adopted.

Mr. Bolton said in part: "We believe that if a certain denomination desires to take care of a certain institution that they should not come before such a body as this and ask for an appropriation. We believe that the Common Council should spend its money for public purposes, therefore we come with earnest protest against such practices. We simply come before you to-day to ask for appropriations for secular institutions. The bill appropriating money for educating Indians was adopted in the National House of Representatives, and was also adopted in the Senate by a good majority."

Mr. Pollock moved that Professor Pollard be allowed to talk for the Baptists.

### PROFESSOR POLLARD TALKS.

Mr. Pollard said that he was present for the purpose of representing the Baptist Missionary Conference.

"We believe," said he, "that these institutions are worthy institutions, but we do not believe it is right to take public funds for the purpose of maintaining such institutions that are sectarian." He thought that such a violation of the principles underlying the immortal document of Jefferson would be a disgrace to this city.

"Now, we don't think that there can be any question about that. Do you think that the training and teaching in such an institution would help to make the States to help take care of Baptists? Is it the business of the State to help take care of them? I say that if they cannot help take care of themselves they should be taken care of by the State. The particular tenets taught in them."

### ought to STAND ON MERIT.

Rev. Mr. Bagby, of Mt. Calvary church, was the next speaker, and said that he very heartily concurred in what had already been said. He thought that the appropriations given certain institutions imposed a double tax on other institutions. He did not believe that the State should call on outsiders to help them in their work. He said: "Let every tub stand on its own bottom."

Rev. W. T. Derieux also spoke in opposition to appropriations for sectarian institutions.

Mr. Miner addressed the Council at length on the Christian work that the institutions receiving appropriations to do, but did not deviate from his opposition to giving appropriations to those that he called sectarian.

Mr. Wallerstein compared the denominational institutions of other cities with those of Richmond, and pointed out the fact that they had wealthier denominations at their head.

### A GLOWING TRIBUTE.

He spoke glowingly of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and said that whenever he had a nickel to spare that that institution could get it. "We should take charitable grounds in the city," said he, "and we should have as long as we live, light against Church and State. We only give one-fifth of 1 per cent of all the revenue to these institutions. I believe that if a vote of all the people of Richmond were taken on this question, that one-half of 50 per cent would be put out." He was in favor of the appropriation of the Woman's Christian Kindergarten. He said that he trusted that Mr. Miner would see fit not to press the motion.

Mr. Miner at this juncture contended for his motion.

Mr. Peters said that about a year ago

he took the same stand as he took in the present matter. He said that he would like to tell those present that there was nothing to hide in the Little Sisters of the Poor; that it was a free institution, and the only one to which a poor man could go unless he goes to the Almshouse.

Mr. Miner again arose and said that this institution was conducted under the religious tenets of a particular denomination. He said that he had heard that all who were able to attend worship in that institution were expected to do so.

Mr. Peters denied this statement.

Mr. Caskie said that the Little Sisters of the Poor was not a sectarian institution.

In the question then before the body was the motion for an appropriation for this institution from \$50 to \$75. A recorded vote stood in favor of the present appropriation of \$50.

### MUNICIPAL CHURCH HOME.

Mr. Miner offered an amendment to the appropriation for the Protestant Episcopal Church Home, reducing it from \$150.00 to \$112.50.

Mr. Bloomberg asked that some light be thrown on this institution, and asked why the appropriation should be cut down.

Mr. Miner said that this was a sectarian institution, and moved that the amendment which he had offered be laid on the table.

Mr. Wallerstein said that he trusted that the motion of Mr. Miner would not prevail. He said that he had heard that several requests had recently been made this institution.

A recorded vote on Mr. Miner's motion defeated it.

Mr. Grimes said that the soldiers' section of Oakwood Cemetery had not received an appropriation in four years, and moved that \$200 be appropriated for keeping the section in good condition.

Mr. Cottrell moved to make Oakwood's expenses \$50. His motion was adopted.

### OAKWOOD'S CONFEDERATE SECTION.

Mr. Grimes then moved that \$300 be taken from the contingent fund for the purpose of keeping in good condition the Confederate section of the cemetery. This motion was adopted.

Mr. Bloomberg thought that the budget for the coming year was a disgrace, and that the appropriation for the school board repair fund last year was \$12,000, but the expenses of the Board exceeded the amount by \$400.

Mr. Bloomberg moved to insert instead of \$4,000 for school repairs, the sum of \$11,200. He said that the school buildings of the city of Richmond were going into decay. He further said that the High School of the city was a disgrace, and a perfect first-class. He said that the young ladies were compelled to sit in the poorly ventilated rooms in little desks and chairs without backs. He thought that the sum which he recommended would make good the school buildings of the city, where this \$11,200 was going to come from.

### FUTURE MEN AND WOMEN.

"We must not forget, Mr. President, that the school children of to-day are the future men and women of Richmond, and we should not fail to make this appropriation."

Mr. Gunst said that he had similar information to that given by Mr. Bloomberg.

Mr. Bloomberg said that he wanted a vote taken on his motion before it "expired in the next evaporation." A recorded vote showed nineteen for and eight against Mr. Bloomberg's motion. It was, therefore, adopted.

### LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES.

&lt;