

HOW BODIES OF DEAD ARE USUALLY FOUND.

Women Are Found With Face Up While Men Who Are Drowned Always Lie Face Downward.

SOME OF JOE EDWARDS' EXPERIENCES.

"Well, I don't know how you are going to account for it, but you can make up your mind and swear to it, too, that if the corpse floats face upward, it is a woman, but if the face is turned down in the water it is a man you are looking at."

About a fortnight ago a workman employed on one of the boats in the Trigg Company's dock dropped a pair of spectacles overboard. The glasses sank in the twenty feet of water and landed on the soft mud bottom. The workman was greatly worried and sent for Edwards. He pointed out the place "where he thought they went"; but this was all that the expert diver needed. He made eleven dives and they recovered the missing spectacles to their owner.

"There is," Edwards continued, "as I say no accounting for it, at least, I have never been able to figure out one good reason why a drowned woman should always float and a man sink. The man on water whether the corpse is a man or woman by the position of the body. Unless the body is pinned down by wreckage, the man will lie with his face in the mud, while the woman will lie with her face upturned. I can always tell by this simple phenomena."

THE METHODIST INSTITUTE IS DOING A NOBLE WORK

Has Been Means of Reforming Many Who Drifted Into Paths of Unrighteousness.

IT HELPS MANY POOR PEOPLE.

The remarkable success of the Methodist Institute established a few weeks ago placed it as one of the foremost charities in the old hotel-building at Nineteenth and Main Streets, has in this short time able institutions in the city.

who has just "blown in," with his decided northern or western accent and hard-looking garments, showing signs of the coal car, in which he probably reached the city, feel perfectly at home, and as though he had known the "push" for some time.

The aim of this interested in the work is to appeal to the humble people, pick up the fallen, bring them into the Christian influence, which characterizes all its departments. From the lunch counter to the music-hall, a visit to this place cannot but impress one with the genuineness of their work and the certainty of success, on account of the practical way in which its affairs are conducted. No tramp comes too dirty and begrimed with travel to the doors of the institution to be turned away, denied its shelter and hospitality.

MERELY NOMINAL RATES. The stranger is given lodging for 30 cents if he has the cash. If not, he is given lodging any way, and on the morrow is assigned to some light work about the place. One man, a painter by trade, who had been on his "uppers" for many months, tramping over the country, leaving a wife and children in a northern town scarcely knowing what had become of him and he trying not to think what might befall them, drifted into the Institute a few weeks ago—one of the hardest cases. He was relieved as though the Institute had been erected for his particular reception, and after spending the night and day he began to "come to," and realizing the chance for his redemption, accepted it by firmly resolving on a change of career by the help of God and the kindness of those hands he had fallen. He braced up, stopped drinking, and a few days ago was given a position in this city at \$5.00 per week. His wife and children were telegraphed and have arrived in the city to join him and share their new good fortune. There are several cases similar to this, which have occurred since the beginning of the institution. The social feature of the work has met with the approval of the people in that section of the city, and every night just been turned up, and in the reading-rooms and around the big stove in the main hall every body taking a pride in the institution which their countenances bespeak.

MANY HAVE REFORMED. Of course, all who come do not prove themselves worthy and willing to accept its benefits and to do away with the vices of their lives and starting life anew, under circumstances which will help them in their new resolve; but figures show that thirty out of the one hundred and fifty tramps, as they may be called, who have been taken into the institute, have, at the present time, changed completely their mode of living, of these thirty men, many of them have secured positions in the city, while others remain at the institute, taking an active interest in the work, filling the positions of several of the present time, at the lunch counter, who stream into the broad hall and line up around the counter, or collect in groups at the table for their three-cent sandwich and coffee.

The crowd is a good-humored one usually, and those who have become acquainted by frequent meeting in the place, seem to exert themselves to make the stranger feel at home.

IS THE HOT RIVAL ALWAYS SAYS HE'S GLAD TO SEE ME.

See Each Other Very Regularly. MIES WHOM WE LOVE.

I am glad that the regulations for those who wish to avoid the "broad way that leadeth to destruction" do not contain any provision requiring one to love his "hot rival." To love one's enemies is easy, dead easy, when compared with the other alternative. I can and do love my enemies, is one of the points of resemblance between me and a great writer—Dr. Johnson. He loved a good hater and so do I. There may be others, but I am too modest to mention them, and my Boswell has not yet appeared on the scene. It takes a Boswell to make a Johnson. That's why there never was but one, of course, there was a Ben, but only one Sam.

good to see how glad we are to see each other. And I don't mind to see it. She gives them all the glad hand and a majority of them are glad to see me. I am usually in the minority and I am gambling on staying there. If I found myself in the majority, I would be as much astonished as the poet who waked up and found himself famous. I think it was Byron, and am quite sure it was not Albert Austin. He would have to wake up to find that he isn't famous.

Now I can't imagine what the girl (I mean the girl we both go to see) sees in him, but then she has so many chances of seeing him. As well as I can calculate, he must spend pretty much all of his time there. I go around—well—occasionally myself, and he is usually there, and he isn't he soon comes. Then how glad I am to see him! It would do you

Going back to my calculations I find that if I go around occasionally and the "hot rival" is there every time I go, he must be there on an average of more than fourteen times a week. The "hot rival" works for doesn't discharge him for neglect of duty. I think I admire his spunk. Why he spends money like a runaway macinate and buys enough flowers for a week! And as for theatre tickets—he seems to have a corner on the market. I am looking for it with the intention of asking her to go to the theatre. She says she is sorry she has an engagement, always is. Why in the name of the unchangeable (as printed) should she make an engagement if she is going to be sorry for it?

That is what I say, but between you and me, I believe I could get along if I didn't see him quite so often. But I wouldn't have him know that, because he is such a good friend of mine.

one must make allowances for girls. I learned that when my rich uncle died; he made an allowance for every female member of our family, but not a cent did he leave for the "hot rival." I scap for everything that is coming to me, and that's the reason I am not downhearted, even if the "hot rival" does seem to visit the girl regularly, while I only drop around "occasionally." He is not so smart, after all, as I can think he is and believes I don't cut any figure, but I could cut my name on the several teeth since then.

The main trouble with this fellow is

the main trouble with this fellow is

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that he thinks he's the "whole thing." When a fellow thinks that he is dead wrong and he won't get anybody to agree with him. Not even a girl with an allowance.

The Hampden-Sidney Team. (Special Dispatch to The Times.) HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, VA., March 9.—As the baseball season approaches the many candidates for the various places on the college team are making good use of the time by practicing. There is good material from which to select a team, and the captain, Mr. R. S. Graham, thinks the prospects for a successful season were never better.

The schedule, as far as made out by Manager T. R. English, Jr., is as follows: April 6—Hoge Academy, at Hampden-Sidney. April 16—Roanoke College, at Hampden-Sidney. April 20—Randolph-Macon College, at Hampden-Sidney. April 27—Richmond College, at Hampden-Sidney. April 27—Fredericksburg College, at Hampden-Sidney. April 29—William and Mary, at Hampden-Sidney. May 2—Richmond College, at Richmond. May 4—William and Mary, at Williamsburg. May 6—Randolph-Macon, at Ashland.

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CRITICISM OF GEN. ROB. E. LEE

Gen. Thomas L. Rosser's Letter Concerning the Strategy of the Greatest Confederate Leader.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., March 9.—General Thomas L. Rosser of "Rugby," who has been engaged for several weeks in writing and publishing a series of papers on the Civil War, concluded his letters this week in the Daily Progress.

General Rosser says: "The wisdom of General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863 has often been questioned by military men as well as statesmen, but when you remember that at that time Grant held General Pemberton by the throat, Vicksburg, and the hope of the ultimate success of the Southern Confederacy was faint and flickering, you will agree that the situation called for desperate action."

"General Lee had gained an easy victory over General McClellan at Chancellorsville in early May, and having a low estimate of his military ability, he felt that a victory over him north of the Potomac was not beyond the bound of reasonable hope. The prospect was too tempting to be disregarded."

Lee had lost his lieutenant, Stonewall Jackson, and while Longstreet was with him, neither Ewell nor Hill, who had nearly been promoted from major to lieutenant-general, had ever commanded a corps in a battle, and while Lee must have felt some anxiety, he had confidence in his superb army and resolved to make the move, not as Napoleon would have done, to Carthage in 201 B. C., in order to loose the hold on Virginia of the invading army, and at the same time strike a blow which would awaken an echo to be heard in Europe and, through diplomacy, end the war in favor of the Southern Confederacy."

General Lee planned to give battle as near the range of South Mountain as he could, so that in the event of disaster, as was the case, he could drop back through the narrow mountain passes in prospect for a successful season were never better. The schedule, as far as made out by Manager T. R. English, Jr., is as follows: April 6—Hoge Academy, at Hampden-Sidney. April 16—Roanoke College, at Hampden-Sidney. April 20—Randolph-Macon College, at Hampden-Sidney. April 27—Richmond College, at Hampden-Sidney. April 27—Fredericksburg College, at Hampden-Sidney. April 29—William and Mary, at Hampden-Sidney. May 2—Richmond College, at Richmond. May 4—William and Mary, at Williamsburg. May 6—Randolph-Macon, at Ashland.

General Lee declined battle on the 2d of July at Gettysburg, as General Longstreet claims he advised him, and Meade had been forced by a flank move of Lee, back on Washington, and a day's fighting and Lee's army would doubtless have been destroyed before he could have reached a safe refuge in the mountains or recrossed the Potomac at the nearest ford, which was west of the mountain. Therefore, Lee acted wisely in fighting where he did, and the only mistakes he made were tactical, not strategic, as shown in my previous letter.

Had General Lee died at Gettysburg, he would not have ranked in history as a great general. His victories over McClellan, Pope, Burnside and Hooker would have been ascribed to the genius of Stonewall Jackson, who participated so gloriously in all of them, for we all remember that in the winter of 1862-3 General Lee did not acquit himself with credit in his campaign against Rosecrans in West Virginia, and the failure at Fallburg with the day's march of Richmond, and in leaving Hooker in June, 1863, with an army double his own in number at Fredericksburg, and marching around him to Culpeper—liberties which poor Hood limited them to the road open to Sherman, which he accepted, and march upon Atlanta and the sea, while he, poor fellow, was defeated at Franklin, Tenn., and had to be relieved of his command by General Grant.

General Lee does not appear to have gotten strictly down to business until he was confronted by Grant in the Wilderness in the spring of 1863. General Grant was greatly surprised when General Lee permitted him, unopposed, to cross the Rapidan on the 4th of May, 1863, with an army of 54,000 men and a train of 4,000 wagons. "Seeing nothing of Lee or his army," Grant believed that he had fled, and all he had to do was to pursue, overhaul and destroy him. He little understood his great adversary. Lee was thoroughly informed as to every move Grant made, and when Grant began, and the morning of the 4th of June, 1863, his great army, which lay in many folds around Germania Ford, and serpent-like, extend its fiery and bristling head through the dark jungles of the Wilderness, Lee, who was holding his army of 60,000 men, met and well in hand on his flank, fell upon him with the fury of a cyclone, beating him at every point, and compelling him to recall his advanced corps and to prepare for and fight the two-days' battle of the Wilderness, in which General Lee and his little army most signally triumphed.

General Grant now saw that in the game of skillful maneuvering he was not a match for General Lee, and feeling that he could not drive him out of his path, he began a series of the most remarkable tactical evolutions ever employed on a battlefield. Grant's army was so much larger than Lee's that he could easily cover Lee's entire front, which he did, but fearing Lee's superiority in generalship, he entrenched himself with as much care and speed as he could, and kept pace with the offensive of the defensive. Holding a continuous entrenched line all along Lee's front and pressing with a constant strain at every point, he hoped to be able to slip his reserves from the rear and then to Lee's right so as to get in between him and Richmond and cut him off from his supplies. But as he pursued this "earth-worm-like" movement, extending his head, and drawing up his tail, he kept pace with him, and wherever the head of his army appeared, Lee was there to strike it. Thus Grant edged along, and fought all the way to Cold Harbor, where, on the 1st of July, he found himself at a point whence he would either have to force Lee's lines, or give up the cry of "On to Richmond" which had been the refrain of the Army of the Potomac for the past thirty days.

At Cold Harbor, Lee occupied the position which McClellan held on the 27th of June, 1862, and Grant the position which Lee held at the same time, and from which he attacked and drove McClellan. Here Grant met the same kind of assaults on Lee, and finally despairing of success gave up the job and entrenched in Lee's front.

To leave Cold Harbor with Lee in possession of it was to turn away from Richmond, and that meant in assaulting Lee's human butcher with no compensatory punishment of Lee—therefore he gave up the assault, ordered up siege trains and took up McClellan's methods of zig-zag approaches. Here Grant met the same kind of assaults on Lee, and finally despairing of success gave up the job and entrenched in Lee's front.

Affairs in Buckingham. (Special Dispatch to The Times.) NEW STONE, VA., March 9.—There is more truth than poetry in the so-called "ground-hog fallacy"—and not so much of a fallacy after all, for while this section has been almost devoid of snow, it has been extremely cold and most of the ice-houses have been filled. There have been few "seasons" suitable for stripping tobacco this winter consequently many farmers have not yet sold their crops. The plant-beds, however, for the coming season have been prepared and other farm work well under way.

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able water that he soon gave the siege up. Grant, in his Memoirs, page 276, Vol. II, says: "I have always regretted that the assault at Cold Harbor was made." His losses here were very heavy in the reason of this regret, no doubt. Grant had been out-generated by Lee at every turn, and leaving Cold Harbor he resumed his "crab-like" side movement which enabled him to reach Petersburg, where he found Lee confronting him as usual, and where he was compelled to resort to the zig-zag method of approach and mining, with the hope of making a breach in Lee's lines, but failing, early in the spring of 1863, he resumed his "crab-like, earth-worm" movement by the flank, and pressed on to Five Forks, where he succeeded in breaking the last link over which Lee could gather supplies for his army, and thus by destroying the kitchen he starved the great and immortal army which with all his mighty host he could not whip.

The public schools will soon all be closed, as the schools in this county run only five months. The first to finish the term in this (Francisco) district are the South-End school, taught by Miss Lizzie Baldwin, and the Oak Grove school, taught by Miss Annie Jones—both close to-day. The roads are in a beautiful condition and traffic unimpeded, which is quite different from the usual state of affairs at this season of the year. On last Sunday Rev. Mr. Robertson preached at Smyrna M. E. Church to an immense audience. Many people from Farmville were present, the sunny day and magnificent roads being an inducement too tempting to resist. Among those visiting in this neighborhood during the week I noticed the following: Misses Henri Gillis, of Farmville; Gertie Campbell, of Woodstock; Estelle Crawford, of James City, and Willie Lewis, of Howardsville; Mrs. Hopkins Gilliam, of Farmville; Messrs. Richard Gilliam and Hugh McAllister, of Hampden-Sidney College; John Lewis, of Howardsville; C. P. Ehrman, of Petersburg, and Major Latham Morgan, of Richmond.

ALONG THE RAPPAHANNOCK. Dr. Butler, a Candidate for Supervisor, is Over Eighty Years Old. (Special Dispatch to The Times.) FREDERICKSBURG, VA., March 9.—Rev. A. H. Thomas, of Colonial Beach, who recently accepted a call to a Baptist Church in King George and moved his residence to that county, will still hold three appointments a month at Colonial Beach. Rev. Mr. Dickinson, who has been an assistant to the rector of Christ's Church in Norfolk, has been called to the rectorship of Tappahannock Parish, in Essex county. Considerable interest is already being taken in this section in the coming county elections for supervisors and other county officers. In Caroline county, Dr. J. D. Butler, the present supervisor of Bowling Green district, who is past 80 years old, is a candidate for re-election. In the last County Court of Essex county Mr. Danbridge P. Motley was the defendant in a case brought by Miss Geneva A. Griffin, of the same county. Further proceedings in court were put to an end this week by the principals entering the state of matrimony. They were married in Washington. The friends of Judge E. C. Moncure, of Caroline, are making an earnest effort to secure his nomination for the Constitutional Convention from that county.