RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER.

The thermometer ranged as follows at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 70; 12 M., 72; 3 P. M., 75; 6 P. M., 69; 9 P. M., 66; 12 midnight, 64. Average, 69 1-3.

The Times.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for Thursday and Friday: Virginia and North Carolina—Fair Thursday and Friday; fresh southwesterly winds.

VOL. 16. NO. 93 | RICHMOND, VA. THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901 | PRICE TWO CENTS.

VIRGINIA HAS POST OF HONOR

Her Veterans Will Lead Parade in Memphis.

DALLAS IS CHOSEN.

Veterans Will Assemble Next Year in the Texas City.

BATTLE ABBEY OF THE SOUTH.

The Executive Committee Was Ordered to Meet in This City Within Ninety Days and Complete Arrangements for Laying the Corner-Stone. Beautiful Floral Parade.

(By Associated Press.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 29.—With all their work finished, nothing remains in the programme of the Confederate Veterans save the parade which will be held to-morrow morning if there is no interference by the elements. There was a sharp little thunder storm this evening and the prospect for to-morrow is not entirely favorable.

The convention adjourned this evening to meet next year in Dallas, Texas. General John B. Gordon was re-elected commander without opposition, and the scene which followed was touching. Delegates climbed upon their chairs, made the building ring with their shouts and filled the air with their waving hats as they applauded him again and again.

The convention has been memorable in another respect, and that is in the decision that steps are to be taken for the erection of the Battle Abbey in Richmond. Within ninety days the members of the Executive Committee will meet in the city of Richmond for the purpose of completing details for the commencement of the building and the laying of the corner-stone. From now on it is said there will be no delay in the erection of the memorial.

FLORAL PARADE.

Outside of the work of the convention, and more attractive to the great mass of visitors, was the floral parade of the afternoon, which was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever given in this city and which it would be difficult to surpass in any place at any time.

The streets of the city were packed almost to the danger point to-day, and although the police had their hands more than full in keeping an open thoroughfare for the parade, the throng was good-natured in the extreme and made no more trouble than they could help.

It was only by the utmost efforts of the police that the crowd in certain parts of the line of march taken by the flower parade was kept moving in order that dangerous crushes might be avoided.

The ball given in Confederate Hall in the evening by the Sons of Veterans, although not intended to rival the great event of to-morrow night, when the visiting soldiers will be honored by the citizens of Memphis with a grand ball, was a most successful affair. Fully 2,000 people were upon the floor when the ball was at its height. To-morrow will witness the great parade of the old soldiers, laying the corner-stone of the Forrest monument and the great ball in the evening.

VIRGINIA LEADS.

Her Veterans Given Post of Honor in Parade To-Day.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 29.—Twenty stalwart veterans in the conventional gray came in this morning from A. P. Hill Camp, of Petersburg. They formed a picturesque group in the Virginia section at the Auditorium.

The Virginia delegation now numbers two hundred and fifty, and no veterans attending the reunion command more interest. Every non-veteran on this side of the Alleghanies is curious to see the men who beat back the Federals at Bull Run; who followed the leadership of Stonewall Jackson in his wonderful Shenandoah Valley campaign; who charged and took Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg, and who shared in the glory of Lee's victory at Cold Harbor.

Judge George Christian and James F. Gray, of Richmond, members of the Richmond Howitzers, who fired the first land guns on Southern soil, at Big Bethel, and who fired the last gun in defense of the South, at Appomattox, are personages of considerable interest.

VIRGINIA WILL LEAD.

The following orders were issued this morning, giving the formation of the Virginia Division, which will lead the grand military parade of veterans to-morrow morning:

Pursuant to orders issued by the Chief Marshal, the Virginia Division U. C. V., will form for parade at 9:30 A. M., on Thursday, the 30th instant, ready to move promptly at 10 o'clock. The three brigades of this division, in regular order from right to left, will form on the east side of Second Street, south of Union, the right of the first brigade resting on Union Street, and will move in column of fours north on Second Street, the Virginia Division leading the column. Brigade commanders will see that their ranks are kept well closed during the march.

By order of Major-General Garnett.

W. M. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDER OF FORMATION.

Headquarters First Brigade Virginia Division United Confederate Veterans, James F. Crocker, brigadier-general, commanding:

Pursuant to general orders, No. 7, from Division Headquarters, the brigade will form promptly for parade at 9:30 A. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant, on the east side of Second Street, south of Union Street, the right resting on Union Street. The formation will be as follows: R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1; A. P. Hill Camp, Thomas Smith Camp, Magruder Camp. All comrades of other camps of the First Brigade present in the city will form on the left of Magruder Camp.

By order of J. F. Crocker, brigadier-general commanding.

W. M. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

At a meeting of the Federation of Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association this morning the efforts of Mrs. Randolph, of Virginia, and Mrs. Bahen, of Louisiana, in moving Confederate dead to their own State were commended. The following resolution was passed:

"Be it resolved, That, as representative women of the South, we earnestly beg the United Confederate Veterans to throw no obstacles in the way of the efforts we are making to remove the remains of our dead who are buried in Northern soil or Federal Cemeteries. The Memorial Associations of the different States desire to claim them, and are willing to defray all expenses of reinterment."

The veterans failed to take any action.

PROCEEDINGS OF SECOND DAY.

Various Reports of Interest Were Read and Adopted.

(By Associated Press.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 29.—A cloudless sky and a cool western breeze were in evidence the second day's session of the Confederate Veterans. The exercises in Confederate Hall were opened at 10:20 A. M. by singing the Doxology and the offering of prayer.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was read. The total representation of 1,359 camps was reported, with an aggregate attendance of 2,309 delegates. Texas had the largest representation, with 129 camps and 451 delegates. The report was adopted.

The resolutions prepared by various delegates were passed up to the commander, who read them aloud before returning them to the Committee on Resolutions. Among them was a motion that Congress be memorialized to erect in the Capitol of the nation a monument to General Robert E. Lee. No action was taken, but there were a number of cries of "No!" "No!"

The report of the Committee on Confederate Memorials was read by Chairman C. A. Evans, of Georgia. The report showed a total cash in hand of $81,296; there is also $81,307 in good and collectable subscriptions; there is an additional $60,000 still due from Charles Broadway Rouss, of New York. Other items bring the total to $228,170. Appended to the report was a resolution that the members of the Memorial Committee be ordered to meet within 90 days in Richmond, Va., to make final arrangements for the laying of the corner-stone of the Battle Abbey. Adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions was not entirely ready, and a partial report was presented. The first resolution was that Congress be respectfully requested to make sufficient appropriation for the care of Confederate dead in the cemeteries of the North. The second moved that thanks be extended to Congress and the President for the passage of the act making an appropriation for the re-interment of the Confederate dead interred in the National Cemetery at Washington. These resolutions were passed without debate.

As his gavel fell announcing the adoption of the resolutions, General Gordon said: "My comrades, at last I congratulate you that the day has finally come when foes as well as friends are ready to pay tribute to the valor of the men of the South."

General A. P. Stewart offered a resolution asking that members of the United Confederate Veterans each give one dollar for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to the women of the South. The motion met with great approval and one delegate, who announced himself as "Jim Crow," from Louisiana, handed up the first dollar.

The report of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association was then read by Mrs. N. V. Randolph, of Richmond, Va. The financial report of the association showed a total of cash in hand of $32,672, with outstanding subscriptions of $10,727. Mrs. Randolph made an urgent appeal for more money.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report of the Memorial Association, General Gordon announced that at last the hour had come for the holding of the sacred srevices in memory of that well-loved daughter of the South, Winnie Davis. He introduced Rev. Dr. Derry, who delivered an eloquent invocation.

As the clergyman resumed his seat General Gordon announced that it was intended likewise to hold a sacred service in honor of the Confederate dead. He then introduced Rev. George F. Harris, of Mississippi, who spoke at some length, extolling the people of the South as their character was revealed by four years of war. The exercises were closed by a prayer by Chaplain-General Jones.

General Gordan then announced that General A. P. Stewart, of Chattanooga, had been appointed treasurer of the fund to raise a memorial to Southern women, and that all subscriptions for that purpose be sent him.

HISTORY COMMITTEE.

At the afternoon session the report of the Historical Committee was submitted, and after reading was unanimously adopted. The report stated that the chief and probably only impediment to the preparation and reception of a his-

(Continued on Third Page.)

MR. STENGLE IS UNDER ARREST

Charged by His Business Associate With Embezzlement—Denies His Guilt.

Mr. Charles I. Stengle is a prisoner at the Second Police Station. He is charged with embezzlement. His accuser is Mr. Hal. M. David, his employer or business associate. The amount involved in the charge is $300.

The arrest created great surprise, and was widely talked of last night, as Mr. Stengle has become quite generally known during the few months he has spent in Richmond. He has taken a deep interest and even an active part in the gubernatorial fight, and has mingled freely among the political leaders.

Mr. David makes a business of getting out special editions of newspapers. For a year or two Mr. Stengle has been associated with him, and it is in connection with transactions growing out of this business relation that the serious charge is made. Mr. Stengle protests his innocence, and does not seem at all uneasy as to the outcome.

Mr. Stengle is a minister of the gospel, but, as indicated ablve, has for some time devoted himself to literary work. He is an educated man, writes and speaks well and makes friends. He has a love for politics. In Norfolk he was a member of the Reform Committee, and recently he has taken great interest in the fight for Governor. He is an ardent Montague man. He has made several speeches for the Attorney-General, and recently challenged Senator Martin to a joint debate.

Mr. Stengle gave out the following statement last night:

"I am thankful for the opportunity to let my friends throughout the State know some of the facts in connection with my arrest this morning. It was no surprise to me. I expected it. It was threatened yesterday unless I should agree to do what my duty to my family would not allow me to do. This threat was made in the presence of witnesses, behind closed doors, with Mr. David holding a watch and saying: 'I'll give you fifteen minutes to accept my proposition or go to the penitentiary.' Feeling, and knowing, that I was innocent of the charge he preferred, I declined to give him any answer until to-day. This morning I delivered my answer to his clerk, but he had already sworn out the warrant, and I was arrested.

"I ask the public to suspend judgment

(Continued on Third Page.)

CHARGE ALLIANCE WITH REPUBLICANS

Colonel R. C. Marshall Denounced in Resolution.

NUMEROUS FIGHTS.

Montague and Marshall Men Come to Blows.

TWO MEETINGS WERE HELD.

At the First a Motion Allowing Marshall to Name Delegates Was Declared Adopted—Montague Men Then Chose Delegates, and 337 Out of Total Registered Vote of 447 Were for Attorney-General.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

NORFOLK, VA., May 29.—Shakespeare's comic tragedy, in which Mercutio was spitted to his death in the quarrel between the noble houses of Montagu and Capulet, was done to a turn to-day at Providence Church, in Norfolk county. Captain R. C. Marshall, of Portsmouth, candidate for the governorship, was Mercutio.

Some six hundred Montague men proceeded to Providence Church on a special train to participate in electing delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention. Soon, while surrounded by about 125 Marshall men, District Chairman Frank Portlock, sitting in a buggy, read a paper which was this evening explained to be a resolution authorizing Candidate Marshall to appoint delegates to the convention, and the resolution was declared by the Marshall followers to have been adopted. Such was the disorder prevailing at the time, while fighting with fists and sticks was general, that those present did not know the purport of the paper. Hundreds present declare that such rioting has never been seen here before.

MONTAGUE MEN MEET.

The Montague men at noon called their meeting to order in Providence Schoolhouse. Secretary of the Executive Committee Russell McCoy called the meeting to order and John A. Morgan, of Berkley, was elected chairman. Then a motion that each voter should endorse on his ballot his name and residence prevailed, and this each voter did. 335 votes were cast and five delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention were elected. These are George W. Jones, E. T. Lindsay, W. W. Robertson, Dr. J. P. Jackson, W. G. Pritchard. Then a most unusual thing happened. Rev. W. Asbury Christian, Methodist, Rev. A. E. Owen, Baptist minister, who were present, were asked to supervise the count of the ballots. This they did and certified to the records of the count. The ballots were then given to the editor of the Norfolk Public Ledger, Joseph Fiveash, who was one of the secretaries of the meeting, he to have the custody of them until the Gubernatorial Convention meets here. The number of registered voters in the district is 447.

DRASTIC RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was then adopted:

"Whereas, for several years past, there has existed in Norfolk county an unholy and unnecessary alliance and fusion between certain Democrats and the Republicans of the county, the leader or chief of whom is Alvah H. Martin, the Republican Clerk of the County Court, and one of whose most zealous and active lieutenants is R. C. Marshall, of Portsmouth, who has for several years held the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for the county by reason of his affiliation with these combined Republicans and Democrats, who have for years been able to control the elections in the county by the use of the negro votes; and, whereas, we, the Democrats of Washington District, Norfolk county, are violently opposed to any fusion, combine or agreement with any Republican for any purpose, and being of the opinion that no Democrat who will so prostitute his principle and opinions for mere local pelf and office is worthy to be the Democratic nominee for the governorship; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the delegates to the gubernatorial convention from this district, be, and they are hereby instructed to vote against said R. C. Marshall, if his name be placed before said convention, and use their best endeavor to bring about his defeat."

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR MONTAGUE.

Representative Norfolk county men, with whom The Times correspondent talked, declare that they consider Colonel Marshall's candidacy in the interest of Swanson and they are opposed to him for that reason. The sentiment of the Berkley people and of the people of the county generally seems to be overwhelmingly for Montague. There are Swanson men and Marshall men in the county, but the mass of the people seem to be on fire for Montague.

The turnout to-day of the Montague forces was a revelation to many who did not dream that he was locally so strong.

MONTAGUE VICTORY.

All-Day Primary Decided on for Charlottesville.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., May 29.—The friends of Mr. Montague having quietly urged for some time a meeting of the Democratic Committee to order a primary for the selection of delegates to the Norfolk convention, but without success, a majority of the committee signed a call and the meeting was held this evening. The Montague men were in the majority and an all-day primary was provided for and it will be held June 14th. The Swanson men wanted ward meetings and opposed an early decision.

MAY GET CONTRACT.

Petersburg Iron Works Lowest Bidder on Projectiles.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Ordnance Office of the War Department to-day opened bids for a large quantity of steel and cast-iron projectiles. Although no award has been made the indications are that the lowest bidder on six-inch, eight-inch, twelve-inch and thirteen-inch shot and shell was the Petersburg Iron Company, Petersburg, Va.

Oil in Tennessee.

(By Associated Press.)

JAMESTOWN, TENN., May 29.—An oil gusher is reported to have been tapped near the Kentucky line, twenty miles north of Jamestown. It is the second rapidly flowing well recently located in that county.

HAS NOW REACHED GUESSING STAGE

Wise Leaders Figure on Gubernatorial Results.

ALL ARE VERY ACTIVE

Some Interesting Figures About Instructed Delegate.

REPUBLICAN MANAGERS TALK.

Hugh Gordon Miller Stirs Up Agnew, Walker and Hoge—Mr. Montague to Speak in Clay Ward — Prominent Leaders Are Here—Political Notes and Gossip.

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED.

FOR MONTAGUE	224
FOR SWANSON	152
FOR MARSHALL	28
FOR ECHOLS	46
IN DOUBT	18
TOTAL	468

HOW THE DELEGATES STAND.

SWANSON.		MONTAGUE.	
Alexandria city	20	Alexa'dria c'n'y	3
" county	1	Dickenson	7
Floyd	6	Fredericksburg	6
Henrico	5	Fairfax	22
Henry	14	Goochland	6
Patrick	10	Henrico	10
Pittsylvania	38	Manchester	6
Petersburg	16	Mathews	7
Bristol	8	Powhatan	5
Lancaster	10	Prince William	14
Carroll	14	Williamsburg	2
Madison	10	Winchester	6
		York	6
		Smyth	13
		Radford	1
		Tazewell	13
		Lynchburg	11
		Middlesex	7
		Loudoun	27
		King William	5
		Lunenburg	6
		Bedford	25
		Danville	16

MARSHALL.	
Norfolk county	15
Portsmouth	13
ECHOLS.	
Appomattox	11
Augusta	29
Staunton	6
IN DOUBT.	
Radford	2
Henrico	7
Portsmouth	4
Norfolk County	5

The standing of the candidates in the gubernatorial race was not changed yesterday, only five delegates being chosen, and they being contested. These were in Norfolk county and a full account of the meeting will be found in another column of The Times.

Mr. Montague still leads by 72 votes, and his friends are not losing any of their enthusiasm over his recent victories. On the other hand, Mr. Swanson and his advisers are in fine spirits and the Congressman seems as buoyant as though he had carried Danville.

There are some interesting facts in connection with the delegates already chosen. There are 450 instructed delegates, and of these Mr. Montague has 224. Eight from King William will be added to his list on Saturday, which will give him more than one-half of the instructed delegates and increase his lead over Mr. Swanson to

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BOAT AND MEN BLOWN TO ATOMS

Tons of Dynamite and Powder Explode, Wrecking River Freighter and Much Property.

(By Associated Press.)

BOONEVILLE, MO., May 29.—By the explosion of 1,000 detonating caps, which set off 2,100 pounds of dynamite and 1,200 kegs of powder, the 14-ton freight boat Laurine, plying between this city and Rocheport, on the Missouri River, was blown to pieces last night. Considerable damage was done to property for miles around. Two laborers who were aboard the boat are missing.

The Laurine was the property of the Rocheport Ferry and Packet Company, and was about ready to leave her dock with a cargo of explosives for use in building a railroad below town, when the accident occurred. The boat was propelled by a gasoline engine. When a match was applied to the generator, the gasoline took fire. Captain Farris and the crew immediately vacated and warned all persons near-by. The fire spread rapidly to the supply tanks of gasoline and a second explosion occurred. This evidently set off the explosives on board, and, with a report that was heard miles away, the boat was blown to atoms.

The ferry-boat Joseph L. Stephens, lying five hundred yards above, was considerably damaged, the wood work of the upper deck and pilot-house being torn away. Those aboard the ferry-boat escaped. Three residences, about six hundred yards from the disaster, were wrecked.

Fifteen plate-glass windows in business houses on Main Street, half a mile away, were broken, and nearly all the wondows and glass doors for a mile surrounding the accident were smashed by the concussion.

NEED DR. KERNAN AS A WITNESS

His Absence Causes Delay in Marion Inquiry.

DECLINES TO APPEAR.

May Cause Postponement or Dropping Matter Just Now.

DR. PRESTON ANSWERS CHARGES

Files a Long and Carefully Prepared Statement in Which He Denies in Detail All of the Allegations Made and Reviews and Criticises the Course of Dr. Sherrill While at the Institution.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent.)

MARION, VA., May 29.—No progress was made to-day in the investigation of the management of the Southwestern State Hospital. The telegraph wire was burnt by the board in trying to secure the attendance of Dr. C. K. Kernan, who is temporarily at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. Dr. Sherrill was unwilling to proceed without Dr. Kernan's presence, He claimed, through counsel, that he would rely upon Dr. Kernan to prove many of his charges.

The board was unable to get any answer from Dr. Kernan, and a recess was taken until to-morrow morning to give him further time to reply. He cannot be forced to come. Counsel for Dr. Sherrill asked for a postponement until July, but this was not granted. They said Dr. Kernan would visit his family, at Rural Retreat, in the next thirty days and a legal summons could then be served on him.

HE MAY DROP IT.

It is understood that, in the morning, if nothing is heard from Dr. Kernan and the board refuses to continue the investigation, Dr. Sherrill will decline to go into the case, but will ask the board at some future time, or the Legislature, to make an investigation when Dr. Kernan's attendance can be secured.

Dr. Preston has to spend most of his time with his counsel or in the room where the investigation is being conducted. His first assistant, Dr. A. S. Priddy, is the acting superintendent. I find that he is exceedingly popular with all the employes. He is Dr. Sherrill's successor. Dr. J. C. King, who succeeded Dr. Kernan, is a most excellent gentleman. The two assistants and Dr. Preston work in harmony. Dr. Priddy is widely known in Richmond, having represented Charlotte in the House of Delegates two terms.

DR. PRESTON'S ANSWER FILED.

It was 10 o'clock before the Board of Directors of the hospital met this morning to resume the investigation of the charges preferred against Dr. Preston. Mr. G. T. Porterfield, of Giles, arrived this morning, making eight members of the board now in attendance.

The sun occasionally came out from behind the clouds and the weather was upon the whole a great improvement upon that of yesterday. A dozen or more ladies who fill positions at the institution were in the room.

Counsel for Dr. Preston filed his answer to the charges and specifications contained in Dr. Sherrill's paper. This answer covers more than twenty pages of typewritten paper. It goes into all details and in general is a broad denial of Dr. Sherrill's charges. The answer, too, in substance, is a criticism of Dr. Sherrill's course while the First Assistant Superintendent of the institution. It contends that Dr. Sherrill, himself, was responsible for many of the things he charged to Dr. Preston.

WANTED DR. KERNAN THERE.

After the answer had been read by the board, the body was called to order. Mr. Bell, counsel for Dr. Sherrill, stated that his side was ready to go into the investigation, but that it was very important that Dr. Kernan, the former Second Assistant Superintendent, be present as a witness. He thought it but justice to Dr. Sherrill, who was placed in the position of prosecutor, that the board learn by telegraph, whether or not Dr. Kernan can come at once.

Mr. Trigg did not oppose waiting for Dr. Kernan to come. He said Dr. Preston was ready now and ready at all times for the investigation.

Mr. Poage spoke of the importance of having Dr. Kernan present. He said that he was a man in possession of information that the board should have. All he wanted was time in which to exchange telegrams with Dr. Kernan.

Mr. Trigg said any action in the matter the board might take would be satisfactory to Dr. Preston and his counsel.

The board took a recess until 2 o'clock in order that Dr. Kernan might be communicated with. Dr. Kernan telegraphed yesterday that he could not come except at great inconvenience. There is no process by which he can be forced to come, as he is a non-resident of the State.

ASKS FOR A CONTINUANCE.

Nothing had been heard from Dr. Kernan when the board reconvened soon after 2 o'clock. A recess was taken for two hours. All efforts to secure an answer from Dr. Kernan proved futile. Mr. Bell asked for a continuance of the investigation until the regular meeting of the board in July. He said that in the meantime Dr. Kernan would be in Virginia, and a summons could be served to compel his attendance. Mr. Bell stated that Dr. Sherrill was surprised that Dr. Kernan had not come. He thought the investgiation should be thorough, full and complete, for public sentiment demanded it. The attorney quoted from Dr. Preston's answer the statement asking for a thorough investigation. If the case, he said, were in a court it would be continued on account of the absence of a material witness.

Mr. Trigg replied to Mr. Bell. He was opposed to a continuance. The first intimation his client had had of the charges were publications in the newspapers. These charges had not been withdrawn nor explained. Dr. Preston was ready to defend his course and conduct as superintendent. The institution was upset, the inmates excited and the attendants away from their posts of duty. He thought it was due to Dr. Preston and to the institution that the board proceed with the investigation. Mr. Trigg said it would be a strange thing for Dr. Kernan to come here now and tell of improper conduct on the part of the superintendent, which it would have been his duty to divulge during his own stewardship.

Mr. Poage in replying to Mr. Trigg said that Dr. Sherrill did not order the investigation. The board brought Dr. Sherrill here. He had brought his charges like a man and he was ready to prove them at the proper time. It would be unjust to him to force him to present his case while a most important witness was out of the State. All Dr. Sherrill wanted was a chance to make his charges good. Mr. Poage contended that his client was not the plaintiff. He was before the board because the board requested him to be there. He assured the board that if Dr. Kernan's attendance could not be secured by the July meeting no further postponement would be asked for.

Mr. Bell made a vigorous reply to some things said by Mr. Trigg. He laid great stress upon what he contended was a demand from counsel for the other side to go into the investigation when it was apparent that the most important witness was absent.

HE DECLINES TO COME.

A telegram was received late this evening from Dr. Kernan stating that he would not come here to testify for reasons explained in a private letter to Dr. Sherrill. What these reasons are has not been made public.

The board had a called session to-night, lasting about an hour. It was not determined whether or not the investigation would be proceeded with. This will be decided at the session to be held at 8 o'clock in the morning. P. R. N.

DR. KERNAN WILL NOT GO.

It Is Inconvenient and He Does Not Wish to Testify.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

BALTIMORE, MD., May 29.—Dr. Kernan, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, was seen to-night in reference to the investigation now going on at the Southwestern Hospital at Marion, Va. Dr. Kernan said he had received the summons from the Board of Directors and had replied by wire this evening that owing to engagements here he would be unable to attend. While he did not say so, Dr. Kernan gave the impression that the directors had no power to compel his attendance, and he did not want to appear in the investigation.

Asked as to whether he knew anything about Dr. Preston's management of the hospital and the charges now under investigation, Dr. Kernan admitted that he knew something about it, but did not want to talk. When asked as to whether he severed his connection with the Southwestern Hospital of his own accord, Dr. Kernan said: "I do not care to discuss that point."

ANSWER OF DR. PRESTON.

He Reviews Dr. Sherrill's Record and Denies All His Charges.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

MARION, VA., May 29.—Dr. Preston's answer to the charges preferred against him by Dr. Sherrill is a carefully prepared paper covering twenty-seven typewritten pages. After a general review and criticism of the record of Dr. Sherrill at the hospital, it takes the charges up in the order in which they come and answers them. Dr. Preston says:

Before answering the said charges and preliminary thereto, respondent desires to say that during the term of Dr. Sherrill's service under him his conduct was such as to call for frequent admonitions and reprimands at respondent's hands. He would express regret at his course and promise to refrain from it in the future, but finally his course became so flagrantly improper and disagreeable, by reason of his promoting discontent and discord among the attendants and employes, by violating the rules of the institution, by his carelessness and indifference in handling poisonous medicines, and by his imprudent and indiscreet conduct in the wards, which engendered and promulgated rumors and disagreeable gossip among the employes and patients of the institution, and his failure to regard frequent promises made to respondent to refrain from such course, that respondent felt it his duty to place the facts in the possession of your Executive Committee, as he could no longer be responsible for the consequences which might result from such conduct. This respondent did on January 8, 1901. Complainant begged respondent not to take this course, as it would discredit him and involve others, and added that he feared that respondent had lost all confidence in him. Respondent told him frankly that he had lost confidence in him and could not submit longer to his course without calling the attention of the Executive Committee to it. Respondent stated to complainant that he had submitted the facts in his possession to the Executive Committee without making

(Continued on Third Page.)

FRIENDS ARE WE, SAYS BRITAIN NOW

America's Debut as a World-Power Makes "Keeping on Good Terms" Imperative.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 29.—"The world at large stands to gain something by this momentous decision by which Congress may devise for the dependencies a form of government outside the American Constitution," said the Westminster Gazette to-day, discussing the United States Supreme Court's judgment. "Without the decision," continues the Westminster Gazette, "the United States Government would have been unable to adopt a more liberal trade policy outside of America than within without disarranging the whole of their continental fiscal system. The relation of America to Europe and the world is profoundly modified by the new departure. Colonies mean a navy, a navy means naval bases and coaling stations, and naval bases are insecure unless they are backed up by the possession of a Hinterland. This is the logic of Imperialism and it may lead the Americans as far as it has led us. Moreover by stepping outside their continent the Americans will undoubtedly weaken the force of the Monroe Doctrine.

"There is a certain reciprocity in the present arrangement that helps to reconcile Europeans to their exclusion from South America, but if the United States plunges into weither-world politics equipped with a strong navy and an American canal, enabling it to concentrate on either ocean, she can hardly claim to compete on the principle which limits liability while putting no limit on her expansion. The entrance of the United States on the scene as a world power is already regarded as a highly disturbing factor by the European chancelleries. The new departure makes it more important than before for British and Americans by all possible means to keep on good terms with each other, and settle by friendly negotiation all outstanding differences."

Bequests to Charity.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 29.—By the will of Locadie Guenbult two thousand dollars goes to the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, of Charleston, S. C., and the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, $1,000 to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, and $4,000 to St. Mary's Academy, Augusta, Ga., and to the Sisters of Divine Compassion.

NEGRO FIEND WAS BURNED TO DEATH

Paid Fearful Penalty for Atrocious Crime.

THRONGS LOOKED ON.

Stake Erected at Scene of Crime Near Barlow's Chief Street.

THRONG QUIET AND ORDERLY

The Miscreant Shrieked and Pleaded to God and Man for Mercy, but the Crowd With Stolid Silence Proceeded With Their Work and Then Went Their Ways.

(By Associated Press.)

BARLOW, FLA., May 29.—Fred. Rochelle, a black negro, thirty-five years of age, who, at noon yesterday, criminally assaulted and then murdered Mrs. Rena Taggart, a well known and respected white woman of this city, was burned at the stake here early this evening in the presence of a throng of people.

The burning was on the scene of the negro's crime, within one hundred yards of the principal thoroughfare of the city. The assault and murder was one of the boldest and coldest-blooded crimes ever committed in Florida.

OF GOOD FAMILY.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Taggart, who was born and reared in this place, and was a woman of good family and reputation, went fishing alone in a small rowboat that she kept at the city bridge over Placo Creek. This is in full view of the public thoroughfare. A few minutes before noon Mrs. Taggart, desiring to return home, rowed her boat to the bridge and made it fast. A negro man was fishing from the bridge at the time. Mrs. Taggart started home, and had proceeded only a few steps in the swamp toward the open prairie and thence to the street, when she was approached by Rochelle, who had been hiding in the swamp. He seized her and she broke loose, and, screaming, ran from the swamp into the prairie, where he overtook her, overpowered her and assaulted her.

BRUTAL MURDER.

After the assault, while she was prostrate, he held her with his hands and knees and, taking his knife from his pocket, cut her throat from ear to ear, causing instant death. He then walked to the negro who had been fishing on the bridge and who was thoroughly frightened and asked him what he should do with the body. He was told to leave it where it was, but unheedful of this request he took the bleeding form in his arms and carried it back to the swamp, threw it down and escaped into the interior of the swamp.

In a few minutes the crime had been reported, and in less than an hour practically the entire city was in arms, and a well-armed posse was moving in every direction in search of the criminal. Bloodhounds were secured and all night a fruitless search was continued. This morning no trace of the negro had been secured and the people were becoming more desperate in their determination to apprehend him as the chances for his final escape seemed to grow.

NEWS OF CAPTURE.

About noon a courier arrived announcing that the negro had been captured by two other negroes three miles south of the city. Parties were immediately on the trail, but the capturers evaded them and succeeded in getting their prisoner quickly into the city and turned him over to the sheriff of Polk county.

In spite of the sheriff and a strong guard of extra deputies, who made every effort to protect him from mob violence, they secured the prisoner and took up the march to the scene of the crime. He was half dragged, half carried to the bridge, enveloped by a great throng of people of all ages, who were resolute and determined, but quiet and orderly. Scream after scream broke from the wretch's quivering lips, followed by groans and prayers for mercy. At the bridge the mob turned toward the prairie and then into the swamp and to the scene of the negro's horrible crime.

BURNING THE PENALTY.

By common consent burning was to be the penalty. There were no ropes, no plans for lynching by hanging. The stake was the only suggestion as to the proper expiation of the crime and without organized effort and yet with apparently unanimous understanding a barrel was in readiness and was placed by the stake on the very spot where Mrs. Taggart was assaulted and murdered. On this the negro was placed and chained to the stake. Louder and louder and more desperate grew his pleadings to God and man for mercy, but in the great crowd around him silence was the only response. There were no jeers, no swearing, no disorder.

Before the chains around the negro had been made fast cans of kerosene oil from many sources were passed to the front and one of the leaders stepped to the body and slowly but deliberately poured the oil upon him and his clothes until clothes and barrel were well saturated.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

It was then 6 o'clock. The crowd was growing, business in the city had practically been suspended and all eyes were turned toward the scene. In an instant the match was applied. As if by explosion the blaze quickly leaped skyward in volume. The burning body could be seen only as a dark object in the cycle of a maddened roaring flame. Then the fire lessened in speed and the writhing body came back to full view, but already the groans had ceased and the only evidence of life was in the contortions of the muscles of the limbs. For fifteen minutes the body burned and in half an hour from the minute of application of the match only the charred bones were left as a reminder of the negro's horrible crime and his fate.

The crowd dispersed as orderly as it had gathered, and at 8:30 o'clock to-night the city is quiet.

More Boers Surrender.

(By Associated Press.)

CAPE TOWN, May 29.—Two hundred Boers have surrendered at Palapye (Palachwe?), Bechuland, and forty-two wagon loads of men, women and children have surrendered at Fort Tuli, Rhodesia.

Court-martial To-Day.

The general court-martial will sit at the Seventh Street Armory this morning at 10 o'clock, being adjourned Tuesday until that time.

Two cases of absence without leave will be heard.