

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER.
The following was the range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday: 6 A. M., 64; 9 A. M., 76; 12 M., 82; 3 P. M., 88; 6 P. M., 82; midnight, 75; average, 77 1/2.

WEATHER FORECAST.
Forecast for Sunday and Monday: Virginia and North Carolina—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

FIGHT TO FINISH AND NO QUARTER

U. S. Steel Corporation Ready to Spend Money.

GAUNTLET IS THROWN

Amalgamated Association Officers Declare Themselves Glad.

WORKERS IGNORANT OF PLANS.

An Effort to Break the Strike Will Be Made by the Importation of Non-Union Men Into All the Idle Mills—To Distribute Skilled Workmen as Instructors of Green Hands.

(By Associated Press.)
PITTSBURGH, PA., Aug. 3.—"It will be a fight to the finish; no quarter will be given. We are prepared to spend all the money and time necessary to wipe out the Amalgamated Association in all of our mills." This was the message that came over the wire from New York to local officials of the United States Steel Corporation this evening. Officials were waiting long after the usual Saturday afternoon closing hour to get word of the conference in New York between the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association and the general officers of the big trust.
The first stated that the conference had adjourned between the workers and Mr. Morgan, after receiving his ultimate decision in the matters in dispute. The second message contained the statement also that appears above. Some of the officials heard the message with misgivings, others with unconcealed satisfaction. One of the officials left his office declaring that he was glad of it.
The fight will surely be extended to a finish and the corporation would once and for all be freed from the influence of the union men. At the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association, few were about. The only regret heard among the strikers who were about was that President Shaffer had temporized with the trust officials so long. While the workers are themselves ignorant of the general plans of the officials of the organization regarding the extension of the strike throughout the union mills of the trust, they are content, however, that the general strike order will be issued in a short time.
That the officials of the United States Steel Corporation have been preparing for this battle was made apparent during this afternoon. It was learned on the authority that an attempt is to be made at once to break the strike by the importation of non-union men into all the idle mills. One of the officials said that the company is furnishing skilled men for the steel plants was concerned, it is only necessary to distribute the skilled workers in the present non-union mills in all the plants and make them general instructors of green hands, to soon develop more of this class of tradesmen.

No Prospect of Settlement.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Another effort to perfect a permanent truce between the great army of steel workers and the giant corporation which employs it has failed, and tonight the contest is fiercer than ever. The sharply and widely divided as ever. The leaders on either side met here again this morning and after a day of fruitless conference and discussion parted in a spirit that shows no trace of compromise. Neither side would surrender a position or concede a point in the dispute in which they are involved, and the indications point to a renewal with vigor of the struggle.

THE NEED OF MEN TRAINED TO ARMS

Colonel Anderson Tells Why State Should Aid Soldiers.

GOOD RESULTS OF ENCAMPMENT

Regiment in Fine Shape, but it Needs More Help and Encouragement at the Hands of the Government.

Five Plants Idle.

(By Associated Press.)
CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 3.—As a result of the report that negroes are to be brought into the city to supplement workmen at the Newburgh mills, the idle plants are now being picketed by members of the Amalgamated Association. Five plants are now idle, having recently closed down 12-inch, 10-inch and 9-inch mills, for repairs.
The pickets last night found a dozen men asleep near the Newburgh mills. Upon being aroused the negroes declared they had no intention of going to work. They were, however, unable to give a good account of themselves. They were advised that their presence might cause trouble and that they had better leave the city at once. The colored men lost no time in getting out of town.

STREET-CAR MEN MEET.

Were in Session After Three o'Clock This Morning.

The Street Railway Employees' Association was in session at Smith's Hall this morning at 3 o'clock.
The case of Mr. W. C. Matt, the discharged conductor of the Richmond Passenger and Lower Company, was under consideration.
There was a big crowd in attendance, some three or four hundred people being present. Many were outside the building. Some warm speeches were made. Many new members were initiated. What action was taken in the Matt case could not be ascertained. The meeting was still in session a short while before The Times went to press.

Allowed Joe to Escape.

(By Associated Press.)
TOLEDO, OHIO, Aug. 3.—George Ammons, the jailer who allowed "Poppeka Joe" and his pals to escape, and who was arrested by the Federal authorities, had a hearing to-day and was bound over.

THE NEW MAIN STREET DEPOT, SHOWING HOW THE TRAINS WILL ENTER



The magnificent new depot of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Seaboard Air Line Railways is nearing completion, and before many more months elapse will be opened for the use of the travelling public. Rising to a height of four stories, with a mansard roof of red tile, the imposing building lends an air of magnificence to lower Main Street, and casts all other structures in the immediate vicinity into the shadow of comparative insignificance.
The building of this depot and the splendid viaduct of the Chesapeake and Ohio, by which trains from its three divisions reach the station, has cost the company the enormous sum of \$2,000,000. The work, which has been in progress for more than a year, has attracted many skilled laborers here and given them employment.
There is still a great amount of work to be done in and around the structure, and when it is all accomplished Richmond can boast the possession of a railroad depot that will compare favorably with that of any city of her size in the country, and that need not blush before the stations even in the largest cities.
Standing, as it does, in the lowest part of the city, the building is, nevertheless, of such imposing proportions as to be plainly visible from afar, and the clock-tower will serve as a landmark for that entire portion of the city.
Not only is the new depot an architecturally beautiful addition to the city, but its interior arrangements are as convenient as it is possible to make them. From the nature of the situation, it was necessary that the tracks should be on a level with the second floor, but the elevators and stairways have been so arranged that passengers will suffer no inconvenience from this fact.
The ground floor is elevated some feet above the street, and may be reached either by the stairway in front or by an inclined walk just inside the street wall.
There is still a great amount of work to be done in and around the structure, and when it is all accomplished Richmond can boast the possession of a railroad

wagon entrance for baggage and express is by a driveway, in the rear, reached directly from the carriage concourse.
On the ground floor is the lower waiting-room, flanked on one side by the ticket office and on the other by the elevator and main stairway. Directly in the rear are the baggage and express-rooms, both of which are supplied with hydraulic lifts for handling the baggage matter between the ground floor and the tracks in the train-shed. The power for running these lifts, as well as the elevators, is supplied through an underground conduit from the boiler-room across the carriage concourse.
On this floor to the right and left are also situated a drugstore and barber-shop, with baths. To the rear of the drugstore are the general service elevator and stairway designed for use of occupants of the third and fourth floors and for those entering from the carriage concourse. On the second floor are the general waiting-room, restaurant and dining-room, ladies' room, smoking-room, telegraph and telephone booths.
The dining-room and restaurant has been given plenty of space, and will be maintained in first-class style by the railroad management.
The whole interior of the second story is arranged with colonnades and large openings, which gives it a very spacious appearance.
The third floor is to be occupied by offices of the two railroad companies, while the fourth will be arranged for the use of the railroad Young Men's Christian Association, with reading-rooms, baths, and the like. The kitchen will also be on this floor.
The Seaboard trains enter the station over a steel viaduct, which runs by the west side of the building, the Chesapeake and Ohio running on the east side. Trains over the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio pass over the viaduct, starting north of the present Broad-Street Station and crossing Broad street right at the present station. Trains from the east will pull directly into the station, while those from the West, over the James-River Division, will back in. The space back of the depot and between the two lines will be occupied by tracks built on viaducts, while over all will be an immense train-shed 500 feet long. Three of these intervening tracks are already up and two more are to be built. The clutter and bang as the huge network of iron girders is bolted together suggests the interior of some huge machine-shop. A small army of men can be seen moving about, fitting, lifting and fastening into place, while the pneumatic riveters make a racket that is titanic.
The whole appearance of lower Main Street has been greatly changed by the improvements that have been made. The two steel viaducts crossing the street suggest an idea of industrial activity that was formerly lacking in that portion of the city, while the fine building lends it an air of architectural beauty, rising like a giant among an army of pygmies. In the oldest part of the city, founded so many years ago by William Byrd, it stands, at once a testimony of the progress that Richmond has already made, and an omen of the great future that lies before her.

less, indeed, it practically embodies the whole people, soon decay and ultimately lose the liberties of their fathers, either through a more virile race or being enslaved by the military force created for their protection. It should then be the pleasure of the State, as it surely is its duty, to see that the militia is well regulated and is composed of the body of the people trained to arms.
To train the people to arms means to provide for their instruction. What does Virginia do in this respect? In the Colonel's opinion, Virginia does practically nothing, a pitiful little ten thousand dollar appropriation being in round numbers the sum total of her efforts.
Indeed, it is true to say that Virginia now loans upon the national government, without whose aid in arms, uniforms and all equipment, the State force could not exist for one day.
What the Bill of Rights enjoins is to see that the militia is well regulated and trained to arms. This can only be accomplished by provision for camps of instruction where the body of the people may, at prescribed times, be withdrawn from civil pursuits and instructed in the duties of a soldier; where, also, the volunteer soldier, besides learning how to care for himself and his equipment, and how to be cared for, may likewise be instructed and encouraged in the use of his arms.
Col. Anderson says he does not know of a single rifle range of 60 yards, for example, in Virginia, and he doubts if more than one man in ten could hit a company of men at six hundred or a thousand yards.
DAYS OF LONG GRANGE.
In these days of long range and rapid fire guns, it is wrong in the Commonwealth to call upon her sons to bear her flags in battle without having been what she could to prepare them to bear those flags to victory and with honor.
The men have, of course, inherited the courage of their fathers and of the race whence they spring, but the South African war has taught the bloody lesson of the savage cruelty involved in sending untrained and unskilled valor, however heroic it be, to inevitable defeat and defeat at the hands of a mere skeleton army highly trained in the use of its arms.
Untrained men may bring honor to the country whose standards they bear by giving up their lives freely and gloriously, but in these days of long range

and rapid fire small arms and artillery, they will never bring that honor which comes from victory which does so much to balance the account of blood and tears.
There must not only be a man behind the gun, but the man should be reasonably trained to make his use of the gun effective, and to do this, he must first know how to care for himself in the field and then have been instructed in the use of his arms.
There should, therefore, be a camp of instruction and rifle practice provided by the State, where the volunteers could be annually assembled under military discipline.
TWENTY THOUSAND A YEAR.
Colonel Anderson is of opinion that an annual appropriation of say twenty thousand dollars would cover the cost of such a camp, though such a sum would not provide pay for the troops, as is done in many other States. The Colonel points out another reason for such an appropriation, and that is that Virginia uses her militia and uses it frequently compared with other States as a State police force. Not only in times

between the two lines will be occupied by tracks built on viaducts, while over all will be an immense train-shed 500 feet long. Three of these intervening tracks are already up and two more are to be built. The clutter and bang as the huge network of iron girders is bolted together suggests the interior of some huge machine-shop. A small army of men can be seen moving about, fitting, lifting and fastening into place, while the pneumatic riveters make a racket that is titanic.
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TEAM RUNS AWAY IN PETERSBURG

A Young Prince George Farmer Badly Hurt.

PEANUTS SOWN BROADCAST.

The Independent Telephone Line Finished Between Richmond and Pocahontas. A Long Ride—A Negro Robbed.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

PETERSBURG, VA., August 3.—Two horses hitched to a wagon heavily loaded with peanuts, became frightened on Halifax Street this afternoon and ran away. Elmer Harris, a young man living in Prince George county, was thrown out of the wagon and received a severe scalp wound, besides other injuries. The peanuts were scattered along the street.
The independent telephone line has been finished between Richmond and Pocahontas. The Mutual Telephone Company will run the wires connecting with their exchange the first of next week. A telephone was connected with the wires in Pocahontas yesterday, when the first conversation over the new line took place.
A delightful hay-ride was given last night in honor of Miss Beattie Alice Rowe of Richmond, who is visiting Miss Ella Burgess on Harrison Street. Refreshments were served at the residence of Mr. W. A. Ruffin.
A NEGRO ROBBED.
Charles Russell, a negro, was held up on the highway in Chesterfield county last night and robbed of \$3.19 and his watch and chain. Russell had just received his month's salary, but had spent the best portion in this city for supplies.
He went to sleep on the side of the turnpike, and was aroused by a man demanding his valuables. He recognized the man as one of his companions, and as his life was threatened unless he gave up what he had, he complied with the request. He informed the police, and late in the night his assailant, Isaac Morgan, was arrested. Morgan was tried and sent on to the next term of County Court for trial.
Fire destroyed the office of Orr & Holt's Planing Mill this morning. The work of the firemen saved their large planing mill and lumber.

MUCH WORK DONE BY CONVENTION

Brief Review of Labors of Several Committees.

HAVE TOILED HARD.

Suffrage Committee to Meet on Monday, August 13.

AN EARLY REPORT IS EXPECTED.

The Body Over Which Mr. Withers Presides Has Gone Forward With Its Work and Known No Favorites—Legislative and Other Committees to Report Shortly After Recess—Members Deserve Credit.

The Constitutional Convention is on vacation for nineteen days.
Up to the time of adjournment yesterday the body had been in session within a week of two months.
Notwithstanding the impression—which seems to have gained currency in certain quarters—that the convention is making poor progress with its all important work, it is a fact that it has accomplished a great deal, and is now fairly on the way to forming a new organic law for the State. The making of a Constitution for a great State is essentially an irksome task, and in the language of Delegate Wyser in his able speech the other day, it is indeed "meat for men—not milk for babies." The committee, constituted as they are of the ablest men in Virginia, have labored faithfully, and most of them that have not already done so, will shortly be ready to report on the several branches of the work assigned to them.

ON ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Perhaps the hardest work committee is that on the elective franchise, over which Senator Daniel so ably presides. This body—composed of strong men from every section of the State and representing every shade of political sentiment and all the many divergent views on the great question of suffrage—has struggled in season and out to arrive at some conclusion which would tend to purify the electorate, eliminate the vicious and worthless negro from politics, and thereby solve the greatest political problem

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HON. EUGENE WITHERS.
"The Father of the Convention Movement."

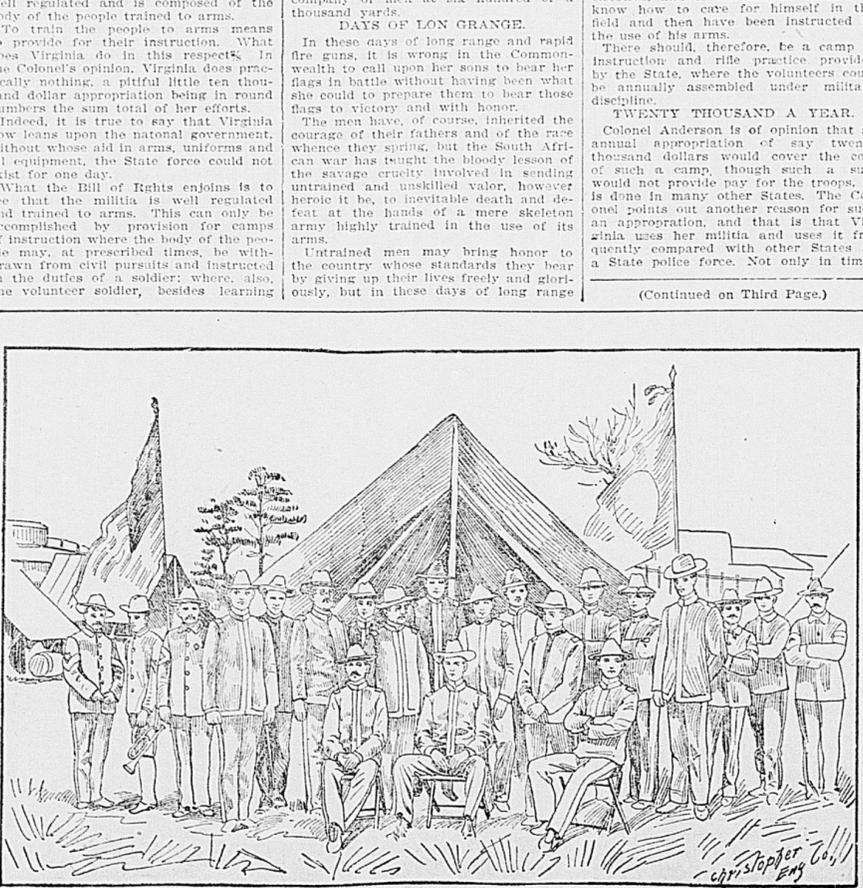
that has confronted Virginia since the days of reconstruction.
That the task has been a highly onerous one, there is no doubt, and while the committee has not finally and irrevocably come to any conclusion as to its report, it is the general belief that when the convention is reassembled on Thursday, August 23d, the atmosphere will be greatly cleared, and that the body will in all likelihood be not far from an agreement on something tangible. Meanwhile, it was agreed yesterday that the committee would meet in this city on Monday night preceding the reassembling of the convention and hold continuous sessions until a report is formulated.
THE PROPOSITIONS FIXED.
The propositions have been already fairly well settled upon, but are subject to revision and modification. They are the payment of a poll tax of \$3.00 in February prior to election; prepayment of all other taxes assessed against the voter at the same time and the ownership of \$500 worth of property—real, personal or mixed—by the voter. Something in the nature of an understanding clause is now under advisement, and will in all likelihood be adopted. It is thought that a breath of fresh air and a brief rest from the cares and responsibilities of the committee room and the heat of the city will put the members in better shape for their work, and they will no doubt return invigorated and refreshed and be able, by giving their best thought to the subject, to reach an early conclusion.

MR. WITHERS' COMMITTEE.

The committee of all others which has made most progress and gone forward more rapidly with its work is that on Reduction of Expenses, which is presided over by that able young leader from Danville—Hon. Eugene Withers—who, by all odds, deserves the title of the "father of the convention movement."
Although this committee was not named by the president until some time after the others had been formed, it has up to this time submitted no less than four reports to the convention, and they are all before that body ready to be considered.

Perhaps the intelligence and speed with which this committee has been able to accomplish its labors is largely due to the fact that Chairman Withers has devoted years of hard study to questions of governmental reform, and had all the statistics relating to a more economical system of government at his fingers' end. These suggestions he laid before his committee, and many of them were adopted and others taken for the basis of constitutional revision. Again, the body is composed of able and fearless leaders.

GROUP OF OFFICERS PHOTOGRAPHED AT OCEAN VIEW.



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(Continued on Second Page.)