MRS. CARRIE CATT TO SPEAK TO-DAY

Will Address Suffrage Committee This Afternoon.

WANTS THE WOMEN TO VOTE

Meeting to Be Public and All Are Invited. After Delinquent Clerks—Mr. Hunton's Amendment—New Suffrage Plans. Convention Gossip

There will be a rare treat for the public and the members of the convention in the hall of the House of Delegates at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

It will be a speech by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. Mrs. Catt will arrive here this morning from New York, accompanied by Miss Kate M. Gordon, the secretary of the organization, according to a telegram received last night by Delegate Hubard from the latter lady. Senator Daniel has a previous engagement which will prevent him from occupying the chair at the meeting this evening, and he has designated Captain George D. Wise, of this city, to preside. Delegate Hubard, who is an advocate of woman's suffrage, and who is the author of an ordinance now before the Suffrage Committee on that subject, will present the speaker to the audience, and the public generally is invited to attend. Senator Daniel, who has heard Mrs. Catt, says she is an orator of splendid ability, and her speech will, no doubt, afford entertainment for those who attend the meeting.

Of course, Mrs. Catt comes to urge the Suffrage Committee to extend the right of suffrage to her sex in this State. She has appeared before the Suffrage Committees of other Southern States and was partially successful in Louisiana, women holding property being allowed to vote on certain propositions in that State. The meeting this evening will be one of much interest, and will, no doubt, be largely attended.

Judge Berryman Green is one of the most thorough business men, as he is one of the ablest lawyers in the convention. He believes in going ahead with whatever is before him or the convention. He gave evidence of this by displaying some impatience at the slow progress that was made in the disposition of the report of the Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights when that document was under advisement in Committee of the Whole.

Last night he gave additional evidence of his business qualities. Chairman Keezell, of the conference, explained that business would call him from the city to-day, and he wanted to know if he should designate some one to preside in his absence. There was a lull, and no one seemed inclined to hurry up action. In his quick, impetuous manner, the Danville leader jumped to his feet, made a motion carrying the suggestion of the chair into effect, put it and declared it carried in the twinkling of an eye. There was a hearty laugh, and some one suggested that the Judge had had good training. "I trained under Judge Cardwell," he said, amid continued laughter.

The Judiciary Committee, at its morning session yesterday, failed to accomplish anything, save to wake up a few County and Circuit Court clerks.

Several motions were made to reconsider the action Wednesday in regard to the manner of paying the salaries of circuit judges and city court judges. An effort was made to have a vote taken on these motions, but the point of order was made that the question of apportionment of the circuits had precedence, and Chairman Hunton so ruled, so the motions went over. The same fate met Colonel Smith's motion to take up and dispose of the resolution prohibiting judges to practice law.

Mr. Thom then moved that Princess Anne, Portsmouth and Norfolk county be made a circuit and Norfolk city a circuit. After considerable discussion it was found that, owing to the failure of the Clerk of Norfolk County Court to send statistics of the number of cases tried and disposed of by the courts, the committee was unable to definitely determine the necessities of the districts proposed to be changed by Mr. Thom. There was some talk of sending the Sergeant-at-Arms after the recalcitrant clerk for contempt.

It was also stated that there was a law on the statute-book requiring these statistics to be sent to the Auditor each year and that the Clerk in question had never complied with the requirement. It was stated that the Clerk of the convention had addressed a letter authorized by the convention to all clerks to get these statistics for use of the committee, and that this particular Clerk had failed or refused to take any notice of it. Chairman Hunton was authorized to draft a resolution for presentation to the convention, asking that these statistics be forwarded by the Clerk within five days. The question of apportionment was then postponed until the result of the resolution could be known.

The committee then adjourned to meet this morning.

The Finance Committee held a secret session yesterday afternoon and reporters were not admitted. The vote by which the Boaz amendment to the report of the subcommittee, requiring a majority of all members elected to pass a tax bill in the House of Delegates, was reconsidered. There was not much discussion on the motion to reconsider, as Chairman Newton was absent Tuesday night when the vote was taken, and in deference to him the vote was reconsidered.

The subcommittee had reported, recommending that a majority of all the members elected to the House of Delegates should be required to pass a bill levying or relating to taxation. This required fifty-one affirmative votes, which Messrs. Boaz, Meredith, Keezell and Fairfax contended made the passage of a tax measure practically impossible.

The amendment offered by Mr. Boaz permitted 40 members to pass a measure. It was opposed by Messrs. Newton, Hamilton and Hatton.

The vote yesterday was still more pronounced in favor of the amendment. The yeas were: Meredith, Keezell, Boaz, Fairfax, Gordon, Stuart, Fletcher, Brown and Muncy—9. The nays were: Messrs. Hatton, Hamilton and Newton—3.

Another attempt will be made to-day or within a short time to bring about better facilities for the transaction of business in the Committee of the Whole of the convention. Mr. Moore's amendment to the rules, abolishing the Committee of the Whole, having been repealed almost as quickly as it was adopted, the members feel keenly the need of regulating matters so that the business of the convention may be transacted with reasonable speed at least.

To this end, Mr. Hunton several days ago presented an amendment which, under the rules, is now upon the table, empowering seven members to call for the ayes and noes on any proposition pending in the Committee of the Whole. The object is mainly to keep a quorum on hand, and to be able to determine more accurately the wishes of members on propositions under advisement. There is a great feeling of dissatisfaction among certain members with the Committee of the Whole, and if they could do so they would abolish it now and forever, once for all.

Several other new suffrage plans are shortly to be presented. Most likely they will be laid before the Democratic conference instead of the convention and considered there in connection with the three now pending. It is known that Senator Glass, of Lynchburg, is preparing a suffrage clause, and it is not unlikely that within a short time one will be presented by Delegate A. C. Braxton, of Staunton. It is also probable that the plan of Delegate Lindsay, of Charlottesville, will be offered in the conference, though, he having signed one of the pending reports, it will probably be introduced into the conference by another member. When the plans now in contemplation shall have been presented there will be only a few members in the entire body who will not have offered "a little suffrage clause of his own."

Ex-Congressman John S. Wise, of New York, was in the city yesterday, and was an interested spectator on the floor of the Constitutional Convention during the debate on the Treat-Gregory contested election case. Captain Wise was surrounded by his old friends, who greeted him warmly. Ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth Henry W. Flournoy, of Farmville, was also on the floor, and was the recipient of much attention from his old party associates and friends.

The Committee on the Judiciary "went after" county and circuit clerks "with gloves off" at its session yesterday, and that was followed up by a resolution offered by Chairman Hunton and adopted by the convention, ordering them to appear at the bar of the convention and show cause why they have not complied with the law and the mandate of the convention in regard to making certain reports unless they shall make them within five days after this notice is received.

There are certain clerks, it is understood, who have failed to give the information asked by the convention.

It is thought that the action of the convention yesterday will serve the purpose of the committee in offering the resolution.

It looks like Judge Roger Gregory, the sitting member from the district composed of the counties of Hanover and King William, will hold the seat in the convention now occupied by himself and which is being contested by United States Marshal Morgan Treat.

Some of the strongest leaders in the convention, having studied the record, express the view that Judge Gregory was fairly elected and, so believing, they will fight for him on the floor of the convention. The position taken by the minority of the committee will be ably defended by Messrs. Flood, Turnbull and other strong leaders, and a great number of the members have said that they believe the minority report should be adopted.

Rev. Dr. W. F. Dunaway, the preacher-statesman from Lancaster county, is one of the ablest members of the convention. He is also a splendid specimen of the old Virginia gentleman and the very embodiment of honesty and integrity. Dr. Dunaway is a graduate in law and was in active practice up to thirty years ago, when he went into the ministry, where since he has been a bright and shining light.

Dr. Dunaway has lost none of the early training acquired at the bar, and has started out in the management of the majority report in the Treat-Gregory contested election case with as much dexterity and ability as if he were an old-time lawyer and parliamentarian. He quoted statute law and referred to authorities in his speech yesterday with as much ease as if he were now in active practice. He is a careful, studious and intelligent representative, and goes to the bottom of every subject he undertakes to fathom.

One of the livest topics before the public in Virginia at this time is the matter of improving the roads of the State. Not alone have both the political parties of the State incorporated a good roads plank in their platforms, but it is a live issue in convention circles, and it is likely that the new Constitution will contain a provision looking to the permanent improvement of the public roads of the State. Delegate J. H. Lindsay, of Charlottesville, is the author of an ordinance now pending having this for its object, and a great many of his colleagues are heartily in favor of some reform along this line. The people out in the State are looking to the convention to give them some relief in the matter of good roads, and they will hardly be disappointed.

The suffrage conference last night adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Portlock, of Norfolk county, admitting to the sessions of that body all State officers, as well as Democratic ex-officers, Democratic members of the Legislature and Democratic ex-members of the Legislature. A good deal of merriment was created when, in offering an amendment admitting Democratic ex-office holders, a member incidentally said "ex-Democratic office holders." Some one suggested, amid great laughter, that if adopted in that form the amendment might admit Colonel J. Hampton Hoge, the Republican nominee for Governor, who was once a Democratic office holder.

President John Goode is much interested in the speedy settlement of the suffrage question, as are, indeed, most of the Democratic members of the convention. After presiding and looking after his intricate convention duties all day the veteran leader is a regular attendant upon the conferences at night. He listens closely to every word that is said, and is expected later on to "say a few words" himself. Mr. Goode's advice and counsel naturally count for much with his flock, and he is expected to help lead them to a speedy agreement.

E. A. Randolph, the well-known colored lawyer, said yesterday he was not identified with the movement of certain people of his race to test the constitutionality of the Constitution that is being framed.

"I think a mistake has been made," said he. "They ought to have waited until the Constitution was completed. How does any one know what its suffrage provisions will be? The movement is ill timed. Those engineering it have jumped at the conclusion that the new organic law will be contrary to the Constitution of the United States. While I admit the right of anybody to test the constitutionality of laws and constitutions, I think it would have been good policy to wait and see what will be the provisions of our Constitution."

The Committee on Public Institutions met yesterday afternoon and had an informal discussion of the system of management and control of the various hospitals and asylums of the State. Owing to the absence of some members who were engaged on other committees, no definite action was taken.

The convention did a graceful thing yesterday in ordering that 1,200 copies of the memorial proceedings of the convention on the death of President McKinley be printed and nicely bound, for distribution. It is the purpose of the members to send many of the copies north of the Potomac river to show in what high esteem the late lamented President was held in Virginia.

The Committee on Bill of Rights yesterday afternoon considered the report of the subcommittee on the Homestead ordinance, but reached no decision on account of absence of members who were especially interested in it. The liquor license resolution was discussed. There are more than three hundred separate petitions asking for the passage of the Barbour resolution before the committee. These come from every section of the State and represent over 15,000 signers. No action will be taken until a full committee is secured.

It is beginning to become a little chilly in the hall of the Convention at night. Many of the members sit in the suffrage conferences with their overcoats on, but the courtly and venerable member from Stafford (Mr. Moncure) goes them one better and wears his hat during the sessions of the body. Mr. Moncure sits near one of the windows, which is sometimes slightly lowered from the top.

Capt. R. S. Parks, the able member from Page county, is one of those who is expected shortly to present a new suffrage clause to the Democratic conference for consideration by that body. Capt. Parks listens closely to the debates each night and has given a great deal of thought and hard study to the question.

Judge G. Taylor Garnett, of Mathews, who has been absent from his seat for several days, has returned to his convention duties and was present at the suffrage conference last night. Judge Garnett thinks his section will give an old-fashioned majority for the State ticket this fall.

MR. THOM IS HEARD AGAIN

(Continued From First Page.)

Thom conclude to-night, there will be no opportunity until Monday, as it is not likely that the conference will hold any session to-morrow night. A battle between giants is on, and its result will be looked for with great interest.

MR. POLLARD'S RESOLUTION.

Chairman Keezell called the conference to order at 8:20 o'clock and Delegate Pollard was at his deck as secretary.

On motion of Judge Portlock, it was agreed that all Democratic State officers and ex-State officers, all Democratic members and ex-members of the General Assembly be admitted to the conference.

Resuming the argument begun Wednesday night, Mr. Thom said no matter what it cost, one fact stood out supremely true that the Anglo-Saxon race now and forever would be master wherever it had won a dominating influence. That principle is not only recognized by Southern people, but it is recognized by all the intelligent races of the civilized world.

"The fundamental fact before us," he said, "is not the carrying of elections, but the preservation of the integrity of the Anglo-Saxon race from corrupting influences that must be eliminated now and forever."

MUST BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

No people of any race can maintain its greatness or preserve its integrity, the speaker continued, who cannot exercise the freedom of independent thought and independent action. Numerical majorities cannot solve the problem. It is a great social question that can only be answered by a firm and unfaltering response to the universal demand for freedom and independence. No temporary expedient will do, because it loses sight of the fact that the problem is sociological rather than political.

It has to do with the destiny of generations yet unborn, a posterity to spring from our loins.

Mr. Thom then gave a thrilling account of the innumerable obstacles that arose in the way of the committee in coming to a conclusion that would prove efficient, permanent and in keeping with pledges honestly made and conscientiously endeavored to be fulfilled to the white people of the State not only for a day, but for all time. Not only to those who were to the manner born, but to the great numbers of citizens who had populated three large cities of the State in a few years, worthy white laborers who had come from different States many of them Northern States.

EDUCATION AND UNDERSTANDING.

He told how, one after another, different principles had been abandoned, and two alone remained—education and understanding. Education, in its ordinary acceptation, could not be made the sole test without disfranchising large numbers of the most worthy and letting in still larger numbers of the least worthy of the race that stand as a menace to good government and social order. In this dilemma there was one remaining expedient, and only one—the understanding clause—which would not only absolutely carry out pledges made, but had been reviewed by the United States Supreme Court and pronounced clearly constitutional.

The understanding clause in the minority plan protects the illiterate white man, while the educational test gives suffrage to many of the most unworthy of the negro population. In the majority plan the understanding clause also protects the illiterate white man, but it goes further and excludes those negroes who are not worthy citizens, no matter how much reading and writing they can do.

FOR PERMANENT RELIEF.

The minority plan endorses the understanding principle, the majority makes it effective for permanent relief in the section most afflicted without working any possible hardship to the section of the State not burdened with the deadly incubus of the African demoralization.

In the proposed article of the Constitution the absolute purity and honesty of elections is provided for. It is only through the gateway of the understanding clause as recommended in the majority plan that the people of this State can pass on to elections freed from local or racial incentives or necessities for dubious practices. The members of this Constitutional Convention themselves fix the tribunal which administers the law, until that portion of the electorate which is the source or excuse for fraud, as been removed from the political horizen.

The great evil of the present system is that if a fraud is committed it is at the ballot box, when the voter is ignorant of the fact.

Under the plan proposed the applicant for registration is refused, if at all, in the broad light of day, and has an appeal to a higher court.

At this point Mr. Thom, on motion of Mr. Meredith, suspended his remarks and will conclude to-night.

Primo Pile Preparation.

"All that's necessary" for an absolute cure.

PRICE—25c. For Sale by all druggists.

Powers-Taylor Drug Co.,

Richmond, Va.,

Distributors for Virginia and North Carolina.

... SPECIAL ...

TRILBY EXCURSION TO NORFOLK

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.

ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

The "Trilby" excursions to Norfolk via the Norfolk and Western Railway will be continued EVERY SUNDAY until further notice. Leave Richmond (Bryd-Street Station), 8:30 A. M.; Petersburg, 9:05 A. M. Arrive Norfolk 11 A. M. Returning, leave Norfolk, 7:15 P. M.; arrive Richmond, 10 P. M. QUICKEST, BEST AND "ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE." NO CHANGE OF CARS. Only $1 round-trip.

R. T. ADAMS, Manager.

THERE MAY BE A NEW HEARING

(Continued From First Page.)

who are friendly to Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Owens, I am quite sure they will not unite in the request for a rehearing. This is child's play. Mr. Coleman came up here with many friends. They agreed in advance to abide the decision of the committee. Each side was given ample opportunity to present its case. The decision was in favor of Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Owens. I have heard of no new evidence that can be offered. In fact, I understand the Coleman people do not claim that they have any new evidence, but they simply hope for a favorable decision, provided certain members who were absent at the last meeting shall be present and some who were present shall be absent."

Congressman Jones was not present at the last meeting and the Coleman people expect great things of him. The other absentees were J. H. Spencer, of the Fifth District, and R. Tate Irvine, of the Ninth. There is now a vacancy in the Sixth District, on account of the resignation of Mr. Glass.

THE SITUATION.

The situation down in Norfolk county is anything but satisfactory to the Democratic leaders. The followers of Mr. Coleman are not in a mood to give Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Owens their enthusiastic support. There are many who think the safest and wisest and best way out of the difficulty is to order a primary and let the Democrats decide for themselves whom they want to represent them in the Legislature. Dr. Thos. H. Barnes, the member of the Executive Committee from the Second District, and who is better acquainted with the affairs in Norfolk county than any member of the committee, advocated a primary at the last meeting, but his advice was not heeded. Whether or not he favors reopening the case cannot be stated.

Senators Keezell left for Rockingham last night. The Democratic Committee of his county will be reorganized on Saturday. He states that the Democrats and Republicans each have placed strong tickets in the field and the fight will be a very pretty one. Rockingham is one of the doubtful counties. It has a Democrat and a Republican in the Constitutional Convention.

Both Democratic and Republican stump speakers complain of small audiences, and, as a rule, of the lack of enthusiasm.

There is great demand all over the State for good Democratic stump speakers. Of course, Attorney eGneral Montague is a favorite everywhere, and he will be unable to go to all of the places where he is wanted. Major Anderson's services are also in great demand. Requests are pouring in upon him daily, and he is going to give all the time to the canvass that he can possibly spare from his convention duties. Other convention leaders who are being invited to speak out in the State are Messrs. Cameron, Moore, of Fairfax; Hunton, Flood, Withers, Marshall, Wise, Parks, Watson, Braxton and others.

The campaign is destined to grow hotter day by day, and by the middle of the month a perfect army of Democratic orators will be on the stump.

Delegate Preston W. Campbell, of Washington county, believes that Mr. J. S. Byers, who was recently nominated to succeed Senator Steele from the First District, composed of the counties of Washington and Smyth and the city of Bristol will be elected, although the Republicans will put up a strong fight against him.

Mr. Campbell did not favor Mr. Byers for the nomination, but he is enthusiastically in line for him, now that the Democrats of his district have spoken. Mr. Byers is a young Bristol lawyer, and is a brother-in-law of Delegate John W. Prince, of that city.

Hon. Thomas H. Edwards, member of the House of Delegates from King William, was in the city yesterday, and was an attendant upon the session of the convention. Delegates Toney, of Manchester, and Baker, of Chesterfield, who, like Mr. Edwards, have just been renominated for another term in the House, were also at the Capitol.

Mr. A. T. Lincoln, of Marion, says the Republicans of Smyth and Bland will renominate Mr. J. D. Honaker for the House.

There is some talk in political circles to the effect that some votes were cast in the Constitutional Convention for quadrennial sessions of the Legislature because it would cause both United States Senators to be elected by the General Assembly that will succeed the one to be chosen this fall. As far as can be ascertained no such motive controlled the vote of any delegate.

It may be that Colonel Hoge will not visit Richmond after all. He has made no engagement to speak here.

Mr. N. J. Smith, deputy collector of internal revenue, is a candidate for chairman of the City Republican Committee, now held by Mr. M. M. Williams. Mr. Smith was formerly chairman.

Hon. Joseph T. Lawless has received a letter from Senator Martin saying he will sail for home to-day. He says that Mrs. Martin's health has been greatly benefited by the trip, and that the entire party are well.

Mr. and Mrs. Swanson are with the party, and Senator Martin in alluding to himself and Mr. Swanson says: "We will be at home in time to enter the campaign."

The City Democratic Committee will meet at Murphy's to-night. Among other matters to come up for consideration will be the revised by-laws.

H. Adolph Muller and Otto Busch yesterday morning handed in their formal notifications to the clerk of the Hustings Court of their intention to be candidates at the coming election for the two State Senatorships from Richmond and Henrico.

The Socialist Labor party has issued a circular letters to voters urging the support of their State ticket. It criticises Messrs. Mullen and Krausse as labor leaders and condemns the Virginia election laws.

ROOSEVELT INVITED.

Savannah Wants the President as its Guest.

(By Associated Press.)

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 3.—City Council to-night unanimously voted to extend an invitation to President Roosevelt to visit Savannah as the city's guest at his pleasure.

The invitation extends also to Mrs. Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet.

The State Fair Association has also extended an invitation to the President to visit the State Fair in Savannah next month.

Excursion Steamer Disabled.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—By the bursting of a feed pipe, the steamer La Grande Duchesse was disabled while returning from the yacht races this evening and the two thousand people on board did not get back to the city until 8 P. M. The break was repaired and she was able to proceed under her own steam.

The steamer had on board a party of the Newark Bay Yacht Club, delegations from the Brooklyn Yacht Club, Larchmont Club, Montauk Club, Union League Club, of Manhattan, and many other excursionists. No one was hurt and there was little excitement.

Cure for Asthma and Hay Fever

The statement published below confirms the claim of Dr. Schiffmann that he has now discovered an absolute remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever.

Mrs. Mary Zachery, of Pleasant Hill, La., says: "I have found your Asthma Cure a permanent cure for asthma, for which I used it 7 years ago. I have never had the slightest return of the trouble since. I have also found your remedy excellent in Bronchial affections. I shall ever have a feeling of gratitude for the benefits derived from your Cure."

A Hay Fever sufferer writes: "I have had Hay Fever for 14 years. I bought a package of your remedy (Schiffmann's Asthma Cure), of our druggist and due to its use this is the first summer that I have not been troubled." Mrs. Frank Guilfogle, 6237 Ridge Avenue, Roxboro, Philadelphia.

CONVENTION GOT DOWN TO BUSINESS

(Continued From First Page.)

in Richmond, September 26, 1837, and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1858. Before entering the priesthood he was professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Virginia, and during the Civil War he held a commission in the commissary department of the Confederate army. He was ordained deacon in 1867 by Right Rev. Dr. John Johns and took charge of Harrisonburg parish, Va., He was ordained priest in 1868 and 1869 he removed from Harrisonburg parish to Baltimore.

Upon the death of the rector of Christ Church, in 1870, he was elected rector of the parish, where he remained until his elevation to the episcopate in 1874, when he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Kentucky in Christ Church Baltimore, by Right Rev. B. B. Smith. On the death of Bishop Smith, in 1884, Bishop Dudley became head of the diocese.

BOLD INCENDIARIES.

Demanded Blackmail and Were Watched by Shotgun Guards.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

LEESBURG, VA., Oct. 3.—It is now almost certain that the large warehouse and stave factory of Purcell, Eubank & Co., burned Saturday was the result of an incendiary. When the fire occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning, the machinery was running and the hands were employed not fifty yards away.

The machinery has been tampered with repeatedly. Valves from the engine and at the stream which supplies the water have been suddenly found missing, the removal of which could only have been accomplished by an expert. At one time these offenders were fired upon and tracked some distance. A short time ago a notice was found tacked up demanding $100 as a reward for cessation of hostilities. The money was placed in an envelope and put in the spot directed, while two men watched, armed with double-barrel shotguns. No one appeared, and a careful watch was kept for some time thereafter.

Suspicion points strongly to certain parties, though as yet no arrests have been made. The loss of the building is estimated at $6,000, with insurance for $2,700.

Mr. Levi White, of Woodburn neighborhood, has sold his farm of 260 acres to Mr. Gilmer, of Washington county, Va., for $37.50 per acre.

BIG MINING SCHEME.

Louisville Men to Develop Coal Lands and Build a Town.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

CRAB ORCHARD, VA., Oct. 3.—The Interstate Investment Company, of Louisville, Ky., is again preparing to put their well drill in operation here in a few days on their A. C. Morris property, where they have located their mining town and coke oven site.

R. C. Ballard Thurston, of Louisville, Ky., the manager of the company, is to be here in a few days. The prospects are that this company means to push the development of their large boundary of coal lands here, to build a short line of railroad from Double Tunnel, between the Va. S. W. R. R. and the L. & N. R. R. up here in Crab Orchard, a distance of ten miles, and to build 600 coke ovens.

Their mining town site is said to excel and exceed anything of the kind in Southwest Virginia. Their coal is of the finest, best quality, easy to mine.

The Crab Orchard postoffice is now designated as a money order office and goes into that business October 1st.

A very sad accident occurred at Elisha Brown's residence. The postmaster of Clover Fork, in Harlan county, Ky., about three miles from here, Elbert Clark, accidently shot and killed himself with a pistol.

DECREASED DEATH RATE.

Mortality Statistics Make a Good Showing for City's Health.

The reports of the Board of Health of the city, giving mortality statistics for the months of August and September, show a gratifying decrease in the death rate as compared with the same period a year ago.

Mortality for August—white males, 1900, 37; 1901, 31; white females, 1900, 42; 1901, 31; colored males, 1900, 42; 1901, 59; colored females, 1900, 45; 1901, 49. Total—white, 1900, 79; 1901, 62; colored, 1900, 87; 1901, 38. Totals, 1900, 166; 1901, 150.

Still births (not included in death rate)—white, 1900, 4; 1901, 7; colored, 1900, 18; 1901, 17. Total, 1900, 22; 1901, 24.

Mortality for September: White males, 1900, 37; 1901, 24; white females, 1900, 37; 1901, 24; colored males, 1900, 42; 1901, 29; colored females, 1900, 42; 1901, 32. Total, white, 1900, 74; 1901, 48; colored, 1900, 84; 1901, 61. Totals, 1900, 158; 1901, 119.

Still births (not included in death rate)—White, 1900, 6; 1901, 6; colored, 1900, 14; colored, 1901, 14. Total, 1900, 20; 1901, 20.

Major B. W. Lynn, of Loudoun county, has sold his handsome property, where he has lived most of his life, and it is thought he will settle in Richmond.

CONSUMPTION

is almost as deadly as ever, although physicians know they can cure it generally, beginning when most of the lungs are still sound, and even sometimes when a great deal of damage is done.

The people don't know it yet. They have been told; but they don't believe it; they don't act on it.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is one of the principal means of cure.

There are other helps: dry air, sunshine, country, sleep, regular habits, right clothing.

BROOKLYN'S LOOP IS EXPLAINED

(Continued From First Page.)

itedly, but soon went out of business.

Mr. Rayner then asked:

"What was Admiral Schley's conduct and bearing at any time, either during the bombardments or during the battle of July 3d, when his ship was under fire?"

"He struck me as being just about as well possessed as it was possible for anybody to be under those circumstances."

Mr. Rayner then asked the witness whether on July 2, 1898, he had observed smoke coming from Santiago harbor over Zocopa Hill.

Captain Lemly objected and Mr. Rayner said that his purpose was to prove that it was believed at that time that the Spaniards were preparing to withdraw from the harbor, and that Commodore Schley had communicated the facts to the squadron.

Captain Lemly contended that the certain effect of such questions would be to open the gates for interminable inquiry, and that if one side should enter upon such questions the other must also be allowed to do so. They did not object, except for the return of time involved. Captain Parker announced his willingness to "open the door wide." He wanted the entire matter investigated, and would have the searchlight turned upon every individual from the commander-in-chief to the lowest officers under him. Mr. Rayner was then permitted to ask his question which he did in the following words: "Was the smoke observed on July 2nd by Commodore Schley, communicated to the squadron?"

SAW SMOKE RISING.

The reply was:

"Smoke was observed rising in the harbor on July 2nd, and my impression now is and always has been since that night that that information was conveyed to the commander-in-chief."

The witness was then requested to give a brief account of the part taken by the Brooklyn in the battle of July 3d. After stating the preliminaries Lieutenant Doyle related his observations of the battle in the following language:

"I fired the left gun first, and Halligan shortly afterward fired the right one. Then we began to load the guns again. It was necessary then, after loading the guns a second time, to turn the turret directly ahead, as our ship was apparently shutting the enemy out by turning with a starboard helm. Immediately after firing that left gun the second time the order was to man the starboard battery. I got out of the turret through the roof, that being the most convenient way of getting out, and crossed over to the starboard turret. As I was going into the starboard turret I had an opportunity to see the Spanish ships. They were then a little on our starboard bow. As soon as I had charge of the controller, which up to this time had been in charge of Mr. Woodward, I swung the turret around on to the starboard bow.

GREAT VOLUME OF SMOKE.

"In the meantime some of our forward guns had fired. The volume of smoke was so great that it must have come from one of the eight-inch guns of the forward turret, so I was entirely shut out from seeing the enemy. While the guns were in this position Mr. Mason, our executive officer, passed down the starboard gangway calling, 'sharp on the starboard quarter.' The interval of time from the time the guns were on the starboard bow or starboard quarter, I think must have been two minutes. I swung the guns around to the starboard quarter and then we picked up the enemy. The range at which I fired, to the best of my memory, was about 1,400 yards, and from then on it was a constant fire, training the guns until we finally got them on the starboard bow. The range increased up to 2,000 yards, and during the run after being parallel with the Spanish ships, the range varied from about 2,300 to 1,800 yards. I think when the Viscaya went in shore the range then was about 1,800 yards. Just immediately before she turned in she made a sheer with her starboard helm, apparently coming toward us, and then immediately put helm around the other way and went in short.

CHASE AFTER COLON.

"From then on it was a chase after the Colon."

He said at the time the Viscaya went ashore, the Colon by working up inside of the other Spanish had secured a very long lead. I should say she was at least five or six miles on our starboard bow well in shore. The order was given to cease firing and to come out of the turret and take a "spell" during the chase of the Colon. The Oregon, during that chase and while we were on the top of the turret, was directed to try her 13-inch guns on the chase, which she did, and the shots fell short. In a little while they were tried again and came a little closer.

Admiral Dewey: "Directed by whom?"

"By Commodore Schley, sir, by wig-wag signal, as I remember it."

Admiral Dewey: "You saw that signal?" "Yes, sir, I saw the signal being made."

Admiral Benham: "Did you read the signal?"

"I did not, but I understood what it was, and if I am not mistaken it was McCauley, an ensign we had on board, who made the signal himself."

SAW SHORE LIGHTS.

Lieutenant Doyle during cross-examination said that while he had seen the shore lights at night at Cienfuegos, he had never suspected that they were signals. He told of seeing three horsemen on the shore during the daytime. "We regarded them as Spanish cavalry," he said. "And they were so brazen that someone suggested that we should stir them up a bit; but we did not fire at them."

In response to Mr. Hanna's questions, Lieutenant Doyle said that upon approaching Santiago on the evening of May 28th the squadron had laid to for the night about seven miles off Santiago, but he thought that the Marblehead and Vixen had been placed on picket duty for the night. The log, however, showed no record of this latter record."

The afternoon session of the Schley court began with inquiries concerning the wig-wag signal to the Oregon from the Brooklyn to fire her 13-inch guns. The witness said that he was sure that he had seen the signal made, but that he was unable to find an entry of the signal in the ship's log. Reading the log, he found a notion of several signals and then a note, saying that "other unimportant signals had been made."

Lieutenant Doyle replied that it might be, that he could not say how the log writer had regarded the matter.

Mr. Hanna: "You have spoken of the appearance of smoke in the harbor and of the action taken by the Brooklyn with respect thereto. Was any entry made in the log of the occurrance?"

"I first none."

Captain Lemly asked what efforts had been made by the flying squadron to discover the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet while the squadron lay off Cienfuegos before the arrival of Captain McCalla. The witness replied that there had been no effort except in making inquiries of the captain of the British vessel Adula.

TO AVOID COLLISION.

Captain Lemly then asked for an explanation of what the witness meant yesterday when he said he thought that just after the beginning of the battle of July 3 there was a prospect of a "melee."

"I thought," responded the witness, "that the ships were coming right toward us. I thought they would get into us, and I thought we would have a mix-up, as they were only about 1,400 yards distant."

Judge Advocate: "Do you mean that the course of the Brooklyn took her across the Spanish line, and that she necessarily maneuvred so as to make a turn to avoid that?"

"That is what I mean."

"What orders were given by signal from the Brooklyn to the fleet during the action of July 3?"

"I do not know, except what I have already testified to about the wig-wag."

Lieutenant-Commander Clifford J. Boush, who had made for the court the large charts of the positions of the vessels of the American squadron while off Santiago, was called to identify those charts and to state the data upon which they were prepared.

Captain William A. Dawson said that he had noticed the Brooklyn when that vessel turned to the southward. He had supposed the ship was injured and had gone out of action. He thought she was 2,000 yards or more to the south.

Lieutenant Dyson took the stand, and shortly afterward the court adjourned.

What Shall We Eat

To Keep Healthy and Strong?

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits

and meats is undoubtedly the best, in spite of the claims made by vegetarians and food cranks generally.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables or grains.

Dr. Julius Remusson on this subject says: Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat plenty of meat. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily strengthened by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three or four hours, while the malt diastase also contained in Stuart's Tablets cause the perfect digestion of starchy foods, like potatoes, bread, etc., and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because they supply the pepsin and diastase so necessary to perfect digestion, and any form of indigestion and stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach will be overcome by their daily use.

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its complete digestion by the systematic use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, peptones and diastase, which actually perform the work of digestion and give the abused stomach a chance to rest and to furnish the body and brain with the necessary nutriment. Cheap cathartic medicines masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for relief or cure of indigestion, because they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily use at meal time of a safe preparation which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All druggists throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain sell them at the uniform price of fifty cents for full treatment.

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DOCTOR AND NURSE.

Miss Minnie James Bride of Dr. John Bel Ledlie.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

CLIFTON FORGE, VA., Oct. 3.—Miss Minnie James and Dr. John Bell Ledlie were quietly wedded this morning at the home of the bride, in West Clifton Forge. Dr. Ledlie is a native of Ireland, having come to this country some eighteen years back, and is now one of the surgeons in a large hospital at Saratoga, N. Y.

Miss James, though originally of this place, has for some time been a nurse at the same hospital in which Dr. Ledlie is employed as surgeon.

The happy couple will, after spending several days in Washington, proceed to their home in Saratoga via New York and other Northern cities.

The Secret Societies.

Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias, held a well attended meeting at Lee Camp Hall last night. Mr. Jefferson Wallace conferred the degree rank on candidates.

A called convention of Lafayette Chapter, No. 43, Royal Arch Masons, was held at the Masonic Temple last night at 7 o'clock, when there was work in the M. E. and R. A. degrees.

A Conductor Killed.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

CLIFTON FORGE, Oct. 3.—Conductor Wyand died here early this morning as the result of both legs being mashed off by a freight train.

Mr. Wyand was mounting his train at Rockland, a small station some miles west of this place, and fell with both legs under the moving cars. He was brought to the Chesapeake and Ohio Hospital, but died before an operation could be performed.

The remains were taken to his home in Hinton for interment.

Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued in Washington yesterday as follows:

William H. Wade, of Alexandria, Va., and Charlotte Easton, of Washington; Charles S. Williamson, of Spainville, Va., and Dessie L. Stuckey, of Richmond, Va.; Marion S. Crump and Odee Markham, both of Otterdale, Va.; Norman A. Cook and Annie L. Hatton, both of Herndon, Va.