

Forecast for Thursday and Friday: North Carolina—Fair Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness; light north wind becoming northeast. Virginia—Fair Thursday and Friday; light to fresh northwest winds.



RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

The thermometer ranged as follows at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 36; 12 M., 38; 3 P. M., 44; 6 P. M., 42; 9 P. M., 40; midnight, 34; average, 39.0.

TROOPS WOULD CAUSE HANGING

Lunenburg People Careful to Get the Right Man

AND WILL LYNCH HIM

Any More Sending of Soldiers Will Precipitate the Work.

OTWAY EPES THOUGHT GUILTY

Sidney Hambrick Also Under Arrest, and He Has a Very Bad Reputation, but the Evidence Against Him is So Slight That Magistrate Orders to Bail Him in Small Amount—Ex-citement Subsidied.

(Staff Correspondence.) LUNENBURG, C. H., VA., via Blackstone, Va., Feb. 12.—Otway Epes and Sidney Hambrick are in prison on suspicion of having murdered Mrs. Faust. The former is believed by all to be the murderer, and the latter is held only because of his unsavory record and because some think he is guilty.

The consensus of opinion of those who live in the neighborhood of the tragedy is that Epes is the guilty party. There will be no lynching until the evidence against some one of the suspects is more complete, but once the residents of the community are assured of the guilt of any one, a lynching is almost sure to follow.

The Pollard case is by no means forgotten, and reputable citizens are authority for the statement that any more looking to the sending of troops here will result in an immediate hanging of one if not all of those suspected of the crime.

SIDNEY HAMBRICK'S ARREST.

The arrest of Sidney Hambrick was due mainly to a difficulty which he had with Mr. Faust last fall and a threat which he is said to have made against him in consequence thereof. The lightness of the suspicion against him is evidenced by the fact that Justice Tidwell ordered to bail him in the sum of \$300. No one would go this bail, but this was mainly due to the fact that he is a new-comer to the vicinity. I have no doubt of Hambrick's entire innocence.

Douglas Williams, who was arrested yesterday, was released to-day, the only suspicion against him being that he was a brother-in-law of Hambrick and lived in the same house with him. The excitement has died down greatly, and unless evidence of a convincing nature is adduced against some one person, there is little probability of a lynching.

The County Court is now in session, but no grand jury has been called, and it is probable that Judge Orgain will wait the gathering of all the evidence before assembling one.

POINTS TO EPES. The evidence points more and more to Otway Epes as the murderer, and as the chain grows the motive is more clearly established.

It was evidently not robbery. Epes had worked for the late Mr. Faust, and it is presumed on the kindness of Mrs. Faust in giving him bread and supper on some occasions, and went there, knowing that Mr. Faust was away. In the report being received, finding that he was mistaken, it is thought that, folled of his purpose, he became enraged and committed the dastardly crime of which he is accused.

Epes is becoming more frightened, and to-day when charged directly with the crime by the correspondent, responded that his lawyer had tried to get him out of the county, but he wasn't going to confess to nobody.

Epes, it has been said, is half-witted, but his chief defect of mind is a faulty memory. He has been away in the military service, and has developed the fact that except for a faulty memory, he is not only sane, but quite shrewd.

THE WHITE MAN STORY. The still sticks with tenacity to his story of the white man, which has been entirely disproved. He, however, admits that part of his story concerning his whereabouts on the day of the murder is false.

He stated that he had worked on that day for Mr. Skinner. Mr. Skinner says he had not seen him the whole day, and the negro now admits that he was mistaken. His father, Thomas Clark, to whom he first confided the white man story, now professes that he never believed it, although he told it to Mr. Skinner and at the preliminary trial as the truth, and now grasps at the theory of the idiosyncrasy and irresponsibility of his son.

An effort to prove an alibi is being made by Mollie Grammar, the woman with whom Epes lived as a wife. She swears that he was at her house at the time of the murder and all that day. Epes, when told of this, said it was useless, as he has admitted being within hearing when the crime was committed.

The people of Lunenburg are only awaiting the clearing up of the suspicions against any other person, for they are convinced of the guilt of Epes, and it is almost certain that a lynching will avenge the murder of Mrs. Faust.

THE STOKES CASE. The court is at present occupied in the trial of Sylvanus Stokes, a white man about fifty years old, for assault upon Elgie Wise, a German girl about ten years old. This trial began on Monday and from present indications will last all week. The evidence against Stokes appears very strong. In fact, some of the witnesses testified that he had confessed the crime to them. Stokes came from one of the best families in Lunenburg, but has been given to drink and dissipation, which led to his downfall.

It was occasioned by his surprise at the introduction of testimony of a confession of the crime by the prisoner.

R. L. M. SCOTT.

FOR WOMEN ONLY.

Mrs. Call Proposes Stamps for Their Exclusive Use.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The Executive Committee of the International Women's Suffrage Convention, which met here to-day, held its second session this morning, preliminary to the opening of the convention. Further consideration of the plan of organization and other questions of importance. The committee decided to admit to auxiliary membership the Friends Equal Rights Association. Two propositions submitted by President Carrie Chapman Catt, were referred to a subcommittee, who are to report to the full committee on Friday. The first embodies the creation of a woman's post-office stamp, the same as in France, to be placed alongside the regular stamp. Her other proposition was that each State Suffrage Association shall appoint a State Historian to keep a record of all interesting facts.

Hold Robber Confesses.

(By Associated Press.) GLENVIEW, ILL., Feb. 12.—Jerry McCarthy, a base-ball player, was sentenced to five years in the State penitentiary for the theft of nearly \$15,000 worth of diamonds from the trunk of C. B. Claussen, a traveling salesman for a Minneapolis jewelry house. McCarthy confessed the crime and led the officers to the cache where he had secreted the diamonds. He also confessed to the robbery. The robbery was particularly bold.

Fire Lieutenant Killed.

(By Associated Press.) UPTON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Music Hall, the property of the Maennerchor, of this city was burned to-day. Lieutenant John Bernie, of the Fire Department, and two other firemen were caught beneath a falling wall and Bernie was killed. The injuries of the others were not serious. The loss is \$50,000.

YACHT OF EMPEROR HAS ARRIVED

Came Earlier Than Expected, but Was Given Hearty Welcome.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The imperial German yacht Hohenzollern, sent here for the use of Prince Henry, of Prussia, in his forthcoming visit, arrived to-day at New York. She was not expected, for she came by the southern circuit and it was calculated that the ship would not arrive until the 15th. The yacht, which was built at Kiel, and which she would touch at Bermuda, and that place had reported her as having arrived. The weather encountered was unfavorable for a sail on the 12th, and the party formed plan and shaped his course for New York.

The yacht got the courtesy of port from Federal officials and came through the Narrows and up into North river without delay. Passing craft gave her a noisy welcome with their whistles, and the man at her jacket was kept busy dipping her big naval flag with its field of white, black Prussian eagle and black cross.

Admiral von Banbussen was formally welcomed to New York by a civic committee, a representative of Mayor Low and an officer of the United States Navy. The civic committee was headed by Captain A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, retired, who spoke briefly, greeting the Admiral and his officers and ship in the name of the people of the city. The Admiral, in reply, thanked the committee and through its members the citizens of New York. Private Secretary James Reynolds left the care of the yacht and Captain Converse, of the battleship Illinois, made the formal call in behalf of the navy. The German Emperor, for the launching of which Prince Henry is coming to the United States, also called. The officers of the Hohenzollern said that it would be a pleasure for them to accept formal entertainments until the arrival of the Prince, of whose suite they are members.

DR. DE PEAU TO VISIT "TEDDY"

Cuban Physician En Route to Washington to See the President.

Dr. Leonel De Peau, a distinguished physician of Santiago de Cuba, is in the city en route to Washington to visit President Roosevelt.

Dr. De Peau was a surgeon in the recent war on the island, and attended President Roosevelt during an illness of eight days, after the battle of San Juan Hill, when the latter was colonel of the Rough Riders.

Dr. De Peau's proposed visit to the President is with reference to some proposed bill which is of interest to the people of Cuba, and the former hopes to get the matter straightened out, so that he may receive it.

He is a great believer in Cuba, which is his native land, though he is of French descent. He was educated in the best colleges in France, and stands high in his profession. He asked how many States were in the American Union. When told there were forty-five, he remarked that he would not commit himself directly on the question of annexation. He praised the people of Cuba, and said they were badly misused abroad. Dr. De Peau speaks English quite fluently, and is much pleased with what he has seen of Richmond, and will with more to-day. He met with some new acquaintances in the Bijou last night, and will remain here for several days seeing the sights. Dr. De Peau was dressed in the military uniform of his country and is still an officer in that branch of the service. He is apparently about thirty-five years of age, and is a most pleasant gentleman. While in the city Dr. De Peau is stopping at Murphy's Hotel.

DRAMATIC ADDRESS IN ASHBY'S TRIAL

John L. Lee Recites the Fact That Led to Marye's Death.

IN A STATE OF FRENZY

The Story of His Suit and Unrequited Love.

THE LADIES ON THE STAND

The Facts As Already Published are Corroborated by All the Witnesses—The Court, While Considering the Admission of Mr. Ashby's Testimony, Adjourns Until This Morning.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Feb. 12.—The second day of the trial of Lawyer C. Aylett Ashby, charged with the murder of City Engineer E. A. Marye, was marked by rapid and satisfactory progress. The feature of the morning session was the magnificent presentation of the case of the defense by Mr. J. L. Lee, of Lynchburg.

Court convened at 10 o'clock, with every available nook in the building filled with interested spectators. In fifty minutes, the remaining three members of the panel were secured in the persons of J. E. Harrell, James T. James and L. J. Boling.

As the jury was sworn, Mrs. Ashby, her mother, Mrs. Mary W. Garnett, her sister, Miss May Garnett, and her two brothers, Will and Albie, came into the court-room and took their seats near the defendant. The Commonwealth's attorney moving to separate the witnesses, however, they were forced to leave the court-room after the presentation of the case, pending their testimony.

THE INDICTMENT. The indictment, to which Mr. Ashby had pleaded not guilty, was read, with the clerk's instructions to the jury and the Commonwealth's attorney presented the case to the jury very briefly and succinctly, saying he proposed simply to show that Marye was under arrest when shot by Ashby, five or six blocks from the residence, and that the accused knew both the officer and his prisoner. Mr. Lee then presented his case in a remarkably graphic manner, plainly impressing the jury, as well as the spectators, with the truth of the relations between the deceased and the Garnett family. Mrs. Garnett could not restrain her tears, and the other members of the family were overcome by the story.

"You are about to hear one of the saddest and most regrettable affairs of this character that has ever transpired in the State of Virginia," said the lawyer, "and the circumstances that brought the deepest sorrow to two homes and has cast a gloom over the entire city. The two young men were of equally high birth, sprung from the best blood in the State, and both of them were identified with the history of the Commonwealth."

ASHBY'S CAREER. "It is wise and proper that you should have some idea of the past of this defendant, and that you should know the man who is to pass. He is a native of Culpeper county. At the age of fourteen, when the child was merging into boyhood, all the responsibilities of manhood devolved upon him. By reason of the bad health and financial difficulties of his parents, he was thrown upon his own resources, and became that early the architect of his own fortune. By the labor of his hands and the sweat of his brow he elevated himself upon the ladder of life, until five years ago he came to Newport News, and met his home-coming. Of his life here I need say nothing. There is not a man, woman or child who has not learned that he conducted himself as a gentleman worthy of his parentage, in every respect. A law-abiding, quiet, peaceful citizen. Three years ago he met the lady who is now his wife, the daughter of the widow of Dr. Clarence Garnett. She being a widow, he put his home with his mother-in-law and the Garnett family."

MARYE'S LOVE STORY. "In the spring of 1899 the other prominent person connected with this case appeared upon the scene. Edward Marye met Miss May Garnett. Mr. Marye was a gentleman of high birth, of high and noble qualities, as he could not be had possessing, springing from such high and noble blood. The two young people were equal socially and intellectually. Mr. Marye formed a regard for Miss Garnett that was not reciprocated. Miss Garnett entertained a friend's regard and esteem for him, but she did not love him. In August, 1899, the young man called him away from the city, and during his absence he and Miss May corresponded. The letters were not love letters, they were the letters of friends. The relations between the two families were friendly, each admiring and respecting the other.

"After some months Mr. Marye returned and renewed his suit. Finally Miss Garnett was compelled, by order to deal kindly and fairly by Mr. Marye, to inform him positively that no nearer relation could exist between them.

TURNED TO FRENZY. "Up to this time the conduct had been all that could have been asked. He had borne himself like the gentleman he was. But this preposterous refusal threw him into a peculiar condition of mind. It seemed to be a sort of frenzy. His love seemed turned to gall. That instant his conduct toward the Garnetts underwent a radical change. He ceased to speak to the members of the Garnett family, much to the regret of the public, and he refused to appear on more than a dozen occasions, controlled by his grossly and outrageously insulted them. Upon one occasion he met Miss Garnett upon his face in hers, and in a voice loud enough to be heard all around told her she was the most contemptible woman alive.

"It is not my purpose to deal kindly or to say one harsh word against Mr. Marye, except so far as the defense depends upon so doing.

(Continued on Second Page)

SIX KILLED AND AS MANY WOUNDED

Desperate Fight in the Kentucky Mountains.

SHERIFF IS FIRED UPON

He Was Attempting to Arrest Lee Turner at His Saloon.

PARTICULARS NOT KNOWN

Several Probably Lost Their Lives in the Flames—Many of the Sheriff's Posses Were Killed Or Wounded. Turner, Escaped and Is Still at Large.

(By Associated Press.) MIDDLESBORO, KY., Feb. 12.—Six are dead and as many more are dying as the result of a battle between Middlesboro officers and mountaineers. The battle, one of the most desperate of its kind in the history of mountain warfare, occurred between 4 and 6 o'clock this evening at Lee Turner's saloon, three and a half miles from Middlesboro.

Last month Turner had some mules and other goods loaded on in payment for a debt, and a few nights ago, he, with others, went to a place where the property had been taken, secured what was formerly his and returned to his house. To-day Deputy Sheriff William Thompson summoned a posse of ten or fifteen men for the purpose of arresting Turner. Railroad transportation was refused the officers and they footed it through the mountains.

PREPARED FOR THE ATTACK. Turner had heard that an attempt would be made to arrest him and he and his men, fifteen in number, were prepared. The saloon is built of huge logs and is surrounded by a thirty-foot fence, in which loop holes were cut. Turner's surrender was demanded. His reply was a round of shots. Charles C. Cecil, of Middlesboro, was riding a palfray in plain view of the Turner gang. Some one, believed to have been Mike Welch, Turner's bartender, fired through a window, killing Cecil. Instantly the murdered man fell back, pierced by a half dozen bullets.

The officers scattered, hiding behind trees and rocks. In the shooting that followed John Doyle, a former railroad man, was badly wounded, perhaps fatally, and Simon Bent, another ex-railroader, was shot. A torch was applied to an exposed side of the building and in a few minutes the building was in flames. Several of the mountaineers came to the window and were immediately shot down. Lee Turner and several of his friends, however, escaped, and are reported to be at Mingo Mines, eight miles from Middlesboro.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES. Several of his men perished in the flames. Many rumors are reported to-night, one being that five of the Turner gang were killed and three more perished in the flames. It is also believed that the deputies lost several men.

Some of the deputies came in to-night and state that half of the men are still at the saloon and that they will return with reinforcements. It is feared that the trouble is not at an end.

Turner, it is said, graduated from a college at Rose Hill, Va.

Turner's saloon is known for the difficulties that have occurred there. Placing the building under a guard of only six, twenty-nine men were killed there and twice that number wounded.

SENATOR DANIEL SPEAKS TO LADIES

First Public Address in Many Months—Shows His Old-Time Force and Eloquence.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) LYNCHBURG, VA., Feb. 12.—For the first time in many months Senator John W. Daniel to-day spoke in public. The occasion was a meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy, at which Southern crosses of honor were presented to members of Garland Rodes Camp of Veterans. The Senator was present, and in response to a request from the presiding officer he made a short address. He was greeted with immense enthusiasm, and the eloquence of his remarks showed that he had lost none of his old power. He spoke with strength and vigor and was evidently feeling in the line health and spirits.

Aldie Thomas, keeper of a house of ill-fame, who was found dead in her room here yesterday, left a will which was probated in the Corporation Court to-day. She bequeaths \$2,000 in jewels and cash to an only sister, whose name and residence are given. The will shows that "Thomas" was an assumed name.

JOHN ARMSTRONG CHANLER.

Conference of His Attorneys to Secure His New York Estate.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) LYNCHBURG, VA., Feb. 12.—Captain Micajah Woods, of Charlottesville; Mr. Armistead C. Gordon, of Staunton, and Messrs. John W. Daniel and Fred Harper, of this city, Virginia attorneys for Mr. John Armstrong Chanler, held a consultation here this afternoon for the purpose of arranging a plan of action by which Mr. Chanler may be reinstated in the possession of his New York property. When seen by your correspondent to-night the attorneys stated that they had agreed not to divulge for the present the steps which they propose to take. Mr. Chanler was present at the meeting.

HAD SHARP CLASH IN THE SENATE

Mr. Lodge Denies Any Desire for Secret Hearings.

PROMISED STATEHOOD

Charged That Federal Party Thus Gain Control in Islands.

LETTER FROM GEN. CHAFFEE

Progressing Well in Stamping Out the Insurrection, and Expects to Have the Situation Well in Hand in Few Months. Cruelties and Tortures Applied to the Filipino Insurgents.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—With the exception of a sharp clash between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Patterson over the admission of representatives of the press to the investigation which the Philippine Commission is conducting, the discussion of the Philippine tariff bill in the Senate to-day was quiet. The Colorado Senator desired that all newspaper men be admitted to the committee hearings, declaring that as now conducted they were of a star chamber character. He said that his recollection was that Mr. Lodge had suggested that the hearings be entirely secret. This drew the fire of the Massachusetts Senator, who indignantly declared that he had suggested anything of the kind. He insisted that the reports made of the hearings by the three press associations were accurate and fair to both sides of the controversy.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a memorial of the Federal party of the Philippine Islands in support of American rule in the islands, called for by Mr. Patterson the statement that the Federal party had obtained its control in the Philippines by promising to the Filipinos that they would be admitted ultimately to statehood in the United States.

Mr. Teller occupied the attention of the Senate during the greater part of today's session and did not conclude his speech.

GENERAL CHAFFEE'S OPINION. In response to some statements made during the debate yesterday, Mr. Teller asserted that the prominent commanders of the American army did not agree with the conclusions reached by the members of the Philippine Commission as to the reconciliation of the people of the Philippines. He mentioned among others the name of General Chaffee.

Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, interrupted to say that to-day he had received a letter from General Chaffee, in the course of which he expressed his views upon the situation in the islands. The letter was dated at Manila on December 27, 1901. General Chaffee said:

"I may say to you that we are progressing very well in stamping out the insurrection, and in the course of two or three months we will have the situation well in hand."

General Chaffee believed that in a short time the Filipinos would become tired of the struggle, and that the water cure, if used before the American army did, would get the better of the insurrection.

Mr. Hear suggested that there was a difference between the stamping out of the insurrection and the reconciling of the Filipinos to American control.

SECRETS EXPOSED BY TORTURE. Mr. Teller quoted an account of the water cure given before the American army did, and stated that tortures were applied to Filipino insurgents with a view to forcing them to reveal the hiding places of their rifles. The particular torture upon which the Colorado Senator dwelt was that of the water cure, the authority of one writer, Mr. Teller said that of 160 Filipinos, to whom the water cure had been applied, all but 23 had died from its effects.

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, suggested that it might be better to let the American army with these cruelties. The tortures were practiced, he thought, principally by the Macabebes scouts (natives), and perhaps by some of the more vicious elements of the army who were afforded opportunity by the presence of the army in the Philippines to carry into effect their vicious instincts.

MR. TILLMAN INQUIRES. Mr. Tillman interrupted Mr. Teller to inquire of Mr. Lodge, chairman of the Committee on Philippine Affairs, whether it was true, as had been charged in some newspapers, that that committee was conducting its investigation of the Philippine question in a sort of star chamber manner, special representatives of the press being excluded from the hearings.

Mr. Lodge replied with some vehemence that that was an idle story; that representatives of the three press associations were admitted to the investigation, and that full reports were being sent out to all the newspapers of the country. It had been decided by the committee not to admit all newspaper men to the hearings, because the committee-room was totally inadequate for the accommodation of the press.

Mr. Tillman insisted that the report's sent out were garbled and colored.

MR. HOAR'S SARCASM. Mr. Hoar, disclaiming any desire to precipitate a debate at this time, retorted sarcastically that the memorial was "a pretty good commentary" on the state of the Philippine Commission, which prohibited the publication of the acts of the commission to publish political opinions when three members of the Philippine Commission were members of the society, provided that the publication be accompanied by an expression of "marvelous admiration" for the commission itself.

Mr. Lodge thought the Senate ought to understand the special significance of the document presented by the Federal party. He insisted that if the Republican leaders should say that it was not their intention to give the Philippines to the Filipinos, who now were advocating American control, would de-

Federal Party's Memorial.

The memorial of the Federal party of the Philippine Islands was transmitted to the Senate this afternoon by the Secretary of War, together with a letter of transmittal by Governor Taft, in whose charge the document was given. The memorial was adopted at an extraordinary session of the Federal party held in Manila in November. It sets forth that the performance of that obligation of the treaty of Paris which gave the United States Congress authority to fix the status of the Philippine Islands has been of the character of the Federal party of the Philippines upon the sovereignty of the United States, an act brought about, the memorial says, through a misunderstanding, and not through any intention of American sovereignty. It further states that out of the sixty provinces and districts, war exists only in two—Batangas and Samar. The memorial makes a presentation of the deduction of the Federal party that Congress should proceed to carry into effect its intention of defining the future of the Philippines in its relations to the United States, and asserts that there is no reason for not replacing the military regime "by a civil rule of the popular character, in conformity with the decisive words of the never-to-be-forgotten President McKinley."

A PETITION FOR ANNEXATION. The memorial proper is divided into two parts. The first of these is a petition for annexation, and the presentation of the form of government desired. In this submission the Federal party sets forth that it has made an exhaustive study of both the Filipinos and the American, and concludes from the mass of data collected, that the interests of the two peoples that they should never be disunited.

The second part of the memorial sets forth the aspirations of a social and economical character, the presentation of which the memorial presents to be the securing of a remedy of the "ancient evil known as the Friar." This designation, the memorial includes all the religious orders.

(Continued on Third Page.)

TREASURERS IN CONFERENCE HERE

Had No Harsh Words for Convention, but Simply Asked Equality.

If the County Treasurers ever intended to harshly condemn the Constitutional Convention for its action in rendering them ineligible for re-election after a second term of four years, they abandoned the idea after their conference assembled here yesterday.

The meeting was very simply attended, there being only about a dozen of the officers actually on hand. But in some of their inside pockets there were proxies from about thirty others.

Really there was very little, if anything, accomplished. The day was mostly spent in informal conferences were held at Murphy's in the afternoon and last night. No resolutions were adopted, and those present said they just talked the matter over in an informal way.

They declared that the sentiment of the treasurers was not to antagonize the convention in any way, but merely to say that they felt aggrieved that they should have been singled out—made ineligible for re-election when the privilege was extended to the city treasurers and other county officers.

Some of them expressed the belief that something would be done to restore them to their former position in the matter, but it would result from pressure brought by the people at large rather than by the treasurers themselves.

It is a common belief that the largest proportion of those actually present come from the Peninsula counties.

The counties represented in person at the conference were Accomac, Henrico, Stafford, Dinwiddie, King William, New Kent, Charles City, James City, Warwick and York.

One of the treasurers said last night that his colleagues were in favor of a good new Constitution, and would support whatever was framed, even if it abolished the office; but they did desire to be placed on an equal footing with other county officers.

MRS. DAVIS' VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM

Will Appear Before the Mississippi Legislature to Transfer Beauvoir to That State.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who reached here late last night, en route to Jackson, where she will confer with the Mississippi Legislature as to the sale of Beauvoir, was given a public reception to-day by the leading Confederate organizations of Birmingham. The crowd was large and enthusiastic, and many beautiful floral tributes were given her by the Confederate ladies. There were no formal ceremonies, Mrs. Davis expressed herself as being deeply touched at the hearty reception given her. She left for Jackson at noon in a private car.

Mrs. Davis has offered to sell Beauvoir to the State of Mississippi for \$100,000, which is to be turned into a home for disabled Confederate veterans and kept up by the State as a memorial to her late husband. Beauvoir has \$150,000 worth of Confederate bonds on it.

A Northern syndicate, who wished to fit up the place as a famous winter resort, offered her \$200,000. She refused both offers.

A bill looking to the purchase of the property has already been adopted by the Senate in Mississippi. However, there is fear that the purchase and the establishment of such a home as has been suggested might interfere with the pension system in vogue for the Confederate veterans, and therefore there has been some objection. Mrs. Davis was invited to appear before the Legislature and her trip to Jackson is to fill this engagement.

DR. SOUTHALL REPLIES TO DR. ROBT. FRASER

Interview With Superintendent of Public Instruction.

HE IS GREATLY SURPRISED

Says Dr. Fraser Never Expressed Any Such Views to Him.

SCHOOLS NOT CONTEMPTIBLE

They are Not Nearly So Bad as Dr. Fraser is Reported to Have Painted Them—All Have Greatly Improved—'Dog's Pull Down,' Says the Superintendent, but Encourage Increased Effort.

Dr. Robert Fraser's severe arraignment of the public schools of the State created great surprise. Many of them were wide open when they saw the report of his recent address. The people of Richmond never had the faintest idea that conditions existed in the rural districts as painted by Dr. Fraser. People have talked about what he said ever since he made his speech to the Executive Committee of the Richmond Education Association some days ago.

His address on that occasion certainly had the result of accomplishing, in a measure, what will be his work when he lays down the presidential program at the Senate on Monday, at Farmville, next June—that of stirring up interest in education in Virginia.

Many have asked if Dr. Fraser could have been accurately informed. He even displayed photographs of several schoolhouses to illustrate his remarks and confirm his statements.

DR. SOUTHALL REPLIES. Dr. Joseph W. Southall, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State, was seen last night, and asked for a statement regarding the criticisms of Dr. Fraser.

"I have been surprised by the criticisms of the public schools of this State by Dr. Fraser, as reported by the press; especially so from the fact that I have been closely associated with him in the educational work of the State. I have had him to meet with a number of distinguished educators in my office some months ago when those gentlemen submitted the result of their conference to the Committee on Education of the present State convention."

"On no occasion—not even the occasion of the conference just referred to—did Dr. Fraser indicate that he would express any such opinions as he has now reported as having given utterance to. Again, when I saw him last night of the election of his successor to the presidency of the Farmville school—he assured me that he would still be united with myself in our noble work."

"This he said in his graceful and impulsive way that touched my heart and drew me to him. And now his utterances, as they have been reported, give me great surprise."

Dr. Southall continued: "Several months ago a number of distinguished gentlemen, representing, as I was told, large money influences from outside of the State to be invested in education in the rural areas, came into my office and conversed with me on the subject of educational schemes and enterprises, which, though not definitely explained or outlined to me at the time, I felt sure would be explained in the near future. I heard that they were being carried out, and I have been invited to participate in them. I have, however, been cherishing the hope that this company of philanthropists would in some efficient way become co-workers with the State organization for the promotion of education in the rising generation."

"This constitutes another reason for my being at a loss to understand Dr. Fraser's utterances."

"Well, doctor