WEATHER FOREOAST.
Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:
Virginia—Fair Saturday, warmer in north and east portions; Sunday fair, fresh south winds.
North Carolina—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

The Times.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.
The thermometer ranged as follows at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 73; 12 M., 79; 3 P. M., 80; 6 P. M., 76; 9 P. M., 67; 12 midnight, 67. Average, 71.3.

VOL. 17. NO. 73. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1902. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO YEARS GIVEN RICHMOND COMPANY

Wires Must Be Put Underground Within This Time.

FIGHT IN THE COMMITTEE

Company Asked for Ten Years, but Would Not Accept Five.

ASKS FOR INCREASED RATES

The Committee Decided Upon a New Thirty Year Franchise to Be Recommended to the Council, Similar to the Bell Franchise—It Does Not Ask for Exclusive Use of Poles.

The larger portion of the time of the meeting of the Street Committee of the Council last night was given to the consideration of the new franchise ordinance asked for by the Richmond Telephone Company.

This company is living under a fifteen-year franchise, seven years of which are past. It asks for a franchise which will allow it to increase its rates from the present ones, named in its ordinance as a maximum, $36 for business and $24 for residences, to the rates named in the recently granted Bell ordinance—$72 for business and $48 for residences. It also asks for ten years in which to put its wires underground in a district in the center of the city.

The committee, after considerable discussion last night, instructed the City Attorney and City Engineer to draw up an ordinance similar to the Bell ordinance, but with the provision that the company be given two years in which to put its wires underground.

Mr. John C. Robertson, the president of the company, and Mr. Warner Moore, the principal stockholder, were present to look after its interests.

That the result is far from being satisfactory to them is shown by Mr. Moore's statement to the committee that under an ordinance similar to the Bell ordinance, with the requirement of having to go underground in two years, the company could not cope with the fierce competition of the Bell Company.

Colonel Cutshaw reported that the cost of a conduit system for this company in the central district proposed would be $294,000, if a pole system of distribution in alleys is adopted, or $316,000 if the system of distribution in use in Baltimore is adopted.

MR. ROBERTSON HEARD.

Mr. John C. Robertson, the president of the company, was then heard. He stated that his company asked for an ordinance identical with that given the Bell Company except in the matter of the time limit within which the underground conduit system should be installed.

Mr. Mills moved that the ordinance be taken up seriatim. Mr. Mosby moved that the same ordinance be given this company as was given the Bell Company.

Colonel Cutshaw called attention to the fact that this company does not ask for exclusive use of conduits and poles, as the Bell Company asked and was given.

Mr. Robertson stated that he wished the same franchise as was given the Bell Company, with one or two exceptions. This would allow the same rates to his company as are allowed the Bell Company. He desired ten years in which to put his wires under ground. He desired a thirty year ordinance, which would expire at the same time as that of the Bell Company. He did not ask for exclusive use, but would let another company use his conduits.

Colonel Cutshaw thought the company should get underground in twelve months, and that in the meantime the use of temporary poles connecting with their new exchange might be allowed.

The underground district proposed by the Richmond Company is about the size of the old so-called underground district and about one-third the size of the new Bell underground district. It extends from Adams to Fourteenth Streets.

Mr. Robertson stated that under the new Bell system there would be more poles on the streets on account of the distribution poles than under their present system, which runs up the alleys.

Mr. Robertson, in reply to a question of Mr. Bahen, stated that it would be altogether impossible to go under ground in twelve months.

BELL COMPETITION.

Mr. Warner Moore stated that any ordinance of this character would force the company out of business. His company could not meet the competition of the Bell Company under the Bell ordinance as Mr. Mosby suggested.

Mr. Mosby renewed his motion to give the company an ordinace similar to the Bell Company, with the following exceptions:

"1. That they be not granted exclusive right to conduits or poles.

"2. That they be required to place all wires underground in the underground district within twelve months.

"3. That they be allowed to use all present poles owned or controlled by them and erect such others during the twelve months as may be necessary until their conduits are completed.

"4. That their conduits be constructed so as to accommodate 25 per cent. more wires than are necessary for their use.

"And that the City Attorney and City Engineer be directed to prepare an ordinance with these amendments as early as practicable."

Mr. Pollock moved as a further amendment that the preparation of the ordinance be left to a subcommittee along with the City Attorney and City Engineer. This amendment was lost.

UNDERGROUND LINE LIMIT.

Mr. Peters offered as an amendment that the twelve months within which the company is to go underground be changed to five years. This was lost by a vote of 5 to 7.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Mosby's resolution, and it was lost by a tie vote of 6 to 6.

Mr. Mills then offered Mr. Mosby's resolution with the change that four years be given the company to go underground.

This was lost by a vote of 5 to 7, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bahen, Burton, Glenn, Mills and Peters—5.

Noes—Messrs. Curtis, Gibson, Minor, Mosby, Pollock, Whittet and Allen—7.

Mr. Mills then made the same motion, but allowing the company 30 months in which to go underground. This was lost by a tie vote of 6 to 6, as above, except that Mr. Curtis voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Minor made the same motion, but with the provision that the company be given two years.

Mr. Peters was opposed to this provision. He thought the company would have to go out of business.

Mr. Mosby, on the other hand, wanted to know why the city should not give the company a sum of money upon which to continue to do business.

Mr. Minor's two-year motion was adopted by a vote of 7 to 5, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Curtis, Glenn, Mills, Minor, Pollock, Whittet and Allen—7.

Noes—Messrs. Bahen, Burton, Gibson, Mosby and Peters—5.

The permission for the erection and use of temporary poles with which to connect up with the new exchange on Seventh Street was left to the City Engineer and City Electrician.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The special seven-foot sidewalks in Lee District with a three-foot grass plot on each side were decided to be inpracticable and allegations for sidewalks of the full width were ordered.

The subcommittee to which the matter had been referred, recommended that $500 be paid to Maynard and Perkins in full of their claim of $856.25 for additional expense of the Lee District sewer where it passes under the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. The payment of this sum to Maynard and Perkins was recommended to the Council.

Upon request of Mr. Guigon, the Brook Avenue franchise, the Fourteenth-Street matter and the joint conduit ordinance were deferred to a special meeting on Friday of next week at 5 o'clock.

Major Allen stated that he would oppose any further granting of franchises until the matter of the consolidation of the two local street railways was fully settled and cleared up.

SEABOARD BORROWS MONEY.

Supplementary for $75,000,000 Recorded in Norfolk Co. Clerk's Office.

(By Associated Press.)

NORFOLK VA., May 2.—A mortgage, supplementary to one which was negotiated by the Seaboard Air Line to the Continental Trust Company for $75,000,000, was to-day recorded in the Norfolk county clerk's office. The mortgage enumerates the following property:

That portion of the line between Richmond and Ridgeway, N. C.; the Roanoke Rapids Branch of the Raleigh and Gaston, the Louisburg Branch of the same road, the Gibson and Pittsboro branches, branch lines on the Central Carolina, Georgia, Carolina and Northern and other constituent properties of the Seaboard Air Line.

DOORS SHUT ON GEN. FITZHUGH LEE

Engaged to Lecture to the Veterans in Birmingham.

THEATRE NOT OPENED

General Lee Returned to Hotel; Veterans Are Indignant.

SAYS HE IS IN POLITICS

Discusses the Situation in Cuba and the Philippines, and Thinks America Should Not Make Up its Verdict Until Both Sides Are Heard—One of His Own Cruel Orders.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 2.—Leading Confederate veterans here, like Major John W. Johnston, father of the author of "To Have and to Hold"; Major Milner, commander, and Captain J. B. Francis, adjutant of Hardee Camp Confederate Veterans, are indignant over the treatment of General Fitzhubh Lee here last night, and have been explaining all day that neither their camp nor any of the Confederates here are in any way responsible.

General Lee was under contract with the Lyceum Bureau to lecture here on Cuba. J. D. Gresham, a Birmingham man, signed the contract with the Lyceum. When General Lee arrived he was met by a large committee of Confederate veterans, and arrangements were started to give him a public reception.

DOORS CLOSED.

When the hour arrived for the lecture there were about fifty people at the door. Manager Douglass refused to open the theatre on the ground that Gresham had made no deposit for the rent and incidental expenses, and General Lee had to go back to the hotel, where he was tendered a reception. He took the incident good-humoredly, but his friends here are much incensed.

In an interview to-day General Lee stated with emphasis that he was in politics to stay, but when asked if he would be a candidate for United States Senator from Virginia, he said that matter would develop itself and he would cross the bridge when he came to it.

He added he had not yet opened any campaign.

CUBAN SITUATION.

Referring to Cuba and the movement to reduce the sugar tax, he said he agreed heartily with General Wood's recommendations, and added:

"To put the matter in a nut-shell, the Cuban must be employed or he will breed insurection like his cousin in the Latin-American Republics. Some of the Cuban sugar estates are of vast proportions and employ hundreds of men when in full operation.

"The sugar growing industry is largely in the hands of Americans, while the British and Germans dominate the railway and commercial interests.

"A reduction of the tariff will encourage the planters to cultivate their fields to the fullest extent and they will employ a very large number of laborers.

"I will go further and say I think the United States owes it to Cuba to promote her prosperity in every possible manner that is consistent with sound policy.

WARD OF UNITED STATES.

"Cuba will be a ward of the United States for years to come. The incorporation of the Platt amendments in her Constitution means nothing less than this; it might be said these amendments were crammed down the Cubans' throats. The capacity of the Cubans for self-government is a grave problem and every factor possible should be eliminated from it. If the Island is prosperous, lif labor is steadily employed, Cuba may work out her salvation.

"But if depression and discontent come, the United States will be forced to send an army of occupation over there again to protect not only the interests of Americans, but those of the English and the Germans, which this government has guaranteed, shall be preserved. So I am of the opinion that a reduction of tariff duties is in all respects the wise thing to do. It will save the expenditure of vast sums of money and of much bloodshed."

Referring to the Philippines situation, General Lee said:

"The people of America should not make up their verdict until they hear both sides.

WAR A CRUEL THING.

"War at its best is a cruel thing. Remember how Sheridan and Sherman devasted the South. And we burned Chambersburg in our invasion of Pennsylvania.

"In time of war conditions arise and must be dealt with on the spur of the moment, before excitement has had time to subside. I will give you an instance, in which I issued what might be called a barbaric order and yet I hope, I am a human man. I descended upon a portion of Sheridan's force which had occupied Ashland, a beautiful town near Richmond, where many of the people of that city had summer houses. Each of the enemy's troopers had a wisp of burning hay with which he was endeavoring to fire a house. In my indignation I issued an order that if one of these houses became wrapped in flames, the man who set it ablaze, should be thrown into it. Subsequently, I countermanded the order, but at the moment I felt it was justifiable."

General Lee laughed at the suggestion that his name would be put before the National Democratic Convention as a candidate for Vice-President. He left to-day for Indianapolis.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE SEEKS A SITE IN THE FAIR WEST END

Buildings and Grounds on North Tenth Street to Be Sold—One Hundred Thousand Dollars Needed.

Trustees' Special Session.

The Woman's College is to go to the West End. The present site and buildings, on North Tenth Street, between Marshall and Clay Streets, are to be abandoned and sold.

This was determined upon almost unanimously at a largely attended meeting of the trustees yesterday afternoon.

But much remains to be done, besides merely deciding on going to a more suitable location in the West End. At least $100,000 is to be raised, and the scheme by which so much money is to be gotten is yet undetermined. The trustees fully appreciate that they have a great undertaking before them, but all have unbounded faith in the future of the institution and the strongest conviction that a great woman's college ought to be located in Richmond. It will take several years at least to bring all this to pass, but it will come in time, and will be something of which all the people of the city will be proud and which will be a material benefit to the entire community.

TWO REPORTS CONSIDERED.

The trustees met yesterday afternoon in special session Dr. W. E. Hatcher presided and all the resident members were present. Dr. H. W. Battle, of Petersburg, was the only non-resident member in attendance. Dr. Hatcher said last night that he had never seen a more inspiring meeting of the board since he had been connected with it. The meeting was called especially to consider the matter of removal. Two reports were presented from two separate committees. Mr. J. D. Crump was the chairman of one and Rev. H. A. Bagby chairman of the other.

Mr. Crump's came first. His committee was named some months ago. The report was a thoughtful paper, the gist of which was that the trustees ought to settle the agitation of removal, as the college would be hurt by a continuation of discussion without action. He followed the report with an able argument in favor of the recommendation of the report. He was in favor of remaining where the college is and making improvements. But when he had heard the arguments for removal and the vote was taken, he cast his in the affirmative.

Rev. Mr. Bagby's report was out and out in favor of removal. This paper was signed by Mr. Bagby, President Boatwright, of Richmond College; Professor Mitchell, Mr. John Garland Pollard and Mr. A. J. Chewning. Addresses were made regarding the report by Dr. Battle, Dr. Hawthorne, Mr. Bagby, Professor Mitchell, Mr. J. C. Williams, Dr. Cooper and others. The vote followed and all save two favored removal. These two hastened to state that they would give their entire support to carry out the wishes of the majority.

Mr. Bagby's committee was continued to decide on a location. There is a growing belief that the property of Richmond College, on the south side of Franklin Street, will be the choice of the committee.

It was decided that it would take at least $100,000 to carry out this plan of removal. Dr. Hawthorne, Mr. J. D. Crump and Mr. Bagby were named a committee to formulate a scheme for getting this sum. Their report will be submitted at a meeting to be held about the 1st of June.

The Woman's College has now 260 students, and it is expected that that number will be doubled. Dr. Nelson, the president of the college, was a welcome guest at the meeting. And at the close of the session the trustees were his guests at an elegant supper.

FIRST OF ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

Check for $5,000 is Received, and $20,000 is Safely Invested.

Richmond College has just gotten the first instalment of the $25,000 to be given it by Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The money nominally came from the American Baptist Education Society, but this organization distributes Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to educational institutions.

The first lump of the $25,000 came in the form of a check for $5,000. The college was to raise $75,000. At the beginning of the year Dr. Ryland, secretary of the trustees, and President Boatwright, of the college, certified to the society that the required $75,000 had been subscribed. The first instalment of this amount was $15,000. Recently Dr. Ryland had the sum in hand, and he so notified the American Society. In a few days here came a check for $5,000. Dr. Ryland coupled it with the $15,000 and invested it at once. It is safe, too. So wise have been the ventures of Dr. Ryland with the money of the college that not one cent has ever been lost.

Next year the subscribers to the college fund of $75,000 will pay in another $15,000 and the society will send another check for $5,000. This will be kept up for five years, when all will be paid.

J. J. REDMOND FOR CITY SERGEANT

Council Ticket Up in Jackson Ward—The List is Now Closed.

City Sergeant James C. Smith is the only Democratic nominee for a general office in Richmond who will have opposition at the election on the fourth Thursday in May.

Mr. James J. Redmond has announced his candidacy and filed his notice with Clerk Walter Christian, of the Hustings Court, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Redmond lives in the West End, and is quite well knoown, and was a candidate for the postmastership of Richmond under President McKinley's first administration. That Mr. Smith will be elected there is practicaly no doubt, and no pains will be spared by the Democratic managers to get out a full vote.

Yesterday was the last day upon which entries may be made under the law. All the Democratic nominees for all offices from Mayor down to Justice of the Peace have filed their notices according to law, and their names will be printed on the official ballot.

The only other entries save the Democratic nominees and Mr. Redmond are as follows:

B. Carreras, for Council from Jefferson Ward.

William P. Burwell, John G. Smith, H. F. Jonathan, John F. Brown all colored, for Council from Jackson Ward.

Henry J. Moore, for Alderman from Jackson Ward.

Henry C. Hunter, for Justice of the Peace from Jackson Waard.

The City Democratic Committee met at Murphy's last night to map out some plans for a vigorous campaign especially in Jackson Ward. Nothing definite was done, and the body adjourned to meet next Friday night. There will be meetings every Friday night from now until after the election.

THE METROPOLITAN.

Big Race to Be Run by Good Field of Horses.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 2.—The racing season at Morris Park will commence tomorrow, and the Metropolitan Handicap, one of the rich prizes of the turf year, gives distinction to the opening day. Of the sixty-three nominations made for the handicap probably twelve will start in the race. They represent a field remarkable for its balance, and in the play that will precede the start there will be a wide distribution of the money.

HAMPTON ROADS STREET CAR DEAL

Norfolk Stockholder States That R. Lancaster Williams Mentioned it to Him.

The situation as regards the reported consolidation of all street railway and electric power properties adjacent to Hampton Roads has not cleared up.

Reports of this deal came first from the Times' Baltimore correspondent a few days ago. They elicited vigorous denials from Mr. R. Lancaster Williams, president of the Norfolk Williams properties, and Mr. W. J. Payne, president of the Newport News and Hampton Road.

Mr. Williams gave out a signed interview, stating that the report "that we are contemplating selling our interests in Norfolk and vicinity" to anyone "is absolutely untrue, and wholly without foundation."

The Associated Press sent out from Norfolk to yesterday's papers a report that such a deal was on or contemplated. This elicited further denials from Mr. Williams and Mr. Payne.

"The statement is incorrect. There is nothing to add to my denial of several days ago," said Mr. Williams.

Last night the following dispatch was sent out by the Associated Press from Norfolk:

"J. P. A. Mottu, a large stockholder in the Norfolk Railway and Light Company, one of the corporations in the Virginia Street Railway combine, in an interview to-day, stated that R. Lancaster Williams, the president of the company, had approached him in reference to the combine and asked his opinion of it.

"'I told him I thought very favorably of it,' said Mr. Mottu, and while nothing definite has been placed before the directors of the company, it is evident negotiations are on foot."

Mr. W. J. Payne, president of the Peninsula Electric Railway system, yesterday wired to Newport News emphatically denying the Norfolk dispatch alleging a prospective combination of all the electric properties on both sides of Hampton Roads.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Wishard to Discuss Mission Work at the Seminary To-Day.

Mr. Luther D. Wishard, of New York, who is here to deliver the missionary address before the students of the Union Theological Seminary, will conduct by special arrangement a conference at the seminary this afternoon that is to deal with the question of carrying on missionary work in Young People's Societies of the Church.

The conference will be held in the seminary chapel to-day at 12:30 P. M. and at 3 P. M. At one of these sessions Dr. A. L. Phillips will give in outline his "Model Missionary Meeting."

PRESIDENT SPOKE TO GRADUATE CADETS

Impressed Upon Them Responsibility of Their Calling

MEDAL FOR A VIRGINIAN

Cadet James Lannon Awarded Prize as the Best Fencer.

SALUTE OF TWENTY-ONE GUNS

Exercises Passed Off Very Pleasantly. In the Maryland City Speaker Was Silent About Schley, but Referred to Dewey and Sampson as Heroes of the Spanish Naval War.

(By Associated Press.)

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 2.—The special trains conveying President Roosevelt and party to Annapolis to attend the graduating exercises at the Naval Academy arrived here to-day over the Pennsylvania Railway. As the President alighted from the train he was received by Superintendent Wainwright and his aide, Lieutenant H. J. Ziegemier. A battalion or marines under command of Captain Lucas was drawn up at the station. The party proceeded in carriages to the Academy grounds.

The President walked across the campus to where the cadets were lined up, and passing down the line, looked each cadet squarely in the face. He was then presented to the officers of the Academy by Commander Wainwright.

While this was going one the shore batteries fired the President's salute of 21 guns. At the sound of a bugle blast the cadets stacked guns and marched by fours to the chapel, where benediction was pronounced by the chaplain. In the meantime the President had been escorted down the aisle by Commander Wainwright and was shown to his seat on the platform, the battalion of cadets, the officers and others receiving the President standing. Commander Wainwright then introduced Dr. George Winston, a member of the Board of Visitors, who delivered a short address. He was loudly applauded when he referred to Dewey as the hero of Manila, and Sampson, the hero of Santiago, and at the conclusion of his remarks he was congratulated by the President.

The graduating class discarded their guns and accoutrements and advanced close to the platform. President Roosevelt then addressed them, his remarks being frequently interrupted by applause.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President said in part:

In receiving these diplomas you become men, who, above almost any others of the entire Union, are to carry henceforth the ever-present sense of responsibility which must come with the knowledge that on some tremendous day it may depend upon your courage, your preparedness, your keen intelligence and knowledge of your profession whether or not the nation is again to write her name on the world's roll of honor or to know the black shame of defeat. We all of us earnestly hope that the occasion for war may never come, but if it has to come, then this nation must win; and the prime factor in securing victory over any foreign foe must of necessity be the United States navy. If the navy fails us then we are doomed to defeat, no matter what may be our material wealth or the high average of our citizens. It should, therefore, be an object of prime importance for every patriotic American to see that the navy is constantly built up, and, above all, that it is kept to the highest point of efficiency in material and personnel.

It cannot be too often repeated that in modern war, and especially in modern naval war, the chief factor in achieving triumph is what is done in the way of thorough preparation and training before the beginning of the war. It is what has been done before the outbreak of the war that is all important. After the outbreak all that can be done is to use to the best advantage the great war engines and the seamanship, marksmanship and general practical efficiency which have already been provided by the forethought of the National Legislature and by the administrative ability, through a course of years, of the Navy Department.

TAKES TIME.

A battleship cannot be improvised. It takes time to build, and the skill of the officers and crew in handling it aright can likewise never be improvised, but must spring from use and actual sea service and from the most careful, zealous and systematic training. You to whom I give these diplomas now join the ranks of the officers of the United States

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE CASE IS VERY SIMILAR TO THAT OF NELL CROPSEY

Miss Cordie Childers Has Disappeared from Her Uncle's Home Near Lenoir, North Carolina.

(By Associated Press.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 2.—A special from Lenoir to the Observer says that Miss Cordie Childers, who disappeared form the home of her uncle near Lenoir Wednesday night under circumstances similar to those that surrounded the death of Nellie Cropsey, of Elizabeth City, has not been found.

It is said that she was seen at Chesterfield, a little town between Lenoir and Morganton, early yesterday on her way to the latter place. Later, it is said, she was at the Southern Railway station in Morganton, where she told some one that she was on her way to Hildebran, a village five miles west of Hickory, where she had taught school.

The case is creating quite a sensation in this section of the State, its striking similarity to the Cropsey case making it more interesting.

MR. CUMMINGS DIED LAST NIGHT

Was a Brilliant Journalist and for Many Years Represented New York in Congress.

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, MD., May 2.—Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York, died at 10:15 o'clock to-night at Christ's Church Home, in this city. The cause of death was pneumonia incident to an operation. The Congressman's wife and cousin, Charles H. Cummings, were at his bedside when death came.

Congressman Cummings came to Baltimore on April 11th to undergo treatment for kindey trouble. Four days later an operation was performed by Dr. Hugh H. Young, and Mr. Cummings seemed to be on a fair way to recovery. One week later, however, pleurisy developed, and on April 25th it was announced that Mr. Cummings was suffering from pneumonia in one lung. Last Tuesday it was announced that the malady had extended to both lungs, since which time Mr. Cummings had been hovering between life and death.

Sketch of His Life.

Amos J. Cummingswas born in Conkling, Broome county, New York, May 15, 1841. He received a common school education and then began as a printer and worked at the "case" in every big city in the country. As a boy the top of his ambition was to get a job on the New York Tribune and set Horace Greeley's manuscript. He suceeded in this design, but before he had mastered the great editor's remarkable handwriting he enlisted and went into the army. He was made sergeant-major in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry, Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He received the congressional medal of honor for gallantry on the field of battle. After the war he went once more to his "case" in the Tribune office. The big strike soon set him adrift. He secured a place on the Yonkers Statesman at $12 a week. Its editor, who had been the "devil" of the office, resigned to go to New York, and Cummings got his place. The foreman of the Statesman didn't like the way Mr. Cummings conducted the paper, and the new editor was discharged. He followed his late chief to New York and was engaged in the editorial department of the Weekly Tribune. That position he held until Dana took him to the Sun.

But although no longer a printer by ocupation, Mr. Cummings held the craft close to his heart. He never gave up his card of membership in New York Typographical Union, No. 6—"Big Six," as it is called—and was always proud of the fact that he was as loyal a member of that famed organization as any man in its ranks. On one occasion he was invited to a banquet of employing printers in New York, and signalized his opportunity by giving them a superb oration on the beauty and the uses of the typographical union.

In the columns of the Sun Mr. Cummings became a great power. He developed rapidly and soon had the reputation of being one of the most forceful writers and perhaps the ablest descriptive writer in America. He never cared to be an editor. Free lance writing, bound by no limitation as to space, suited him best. As a writer he was a power in Washington. His unsurpassed knowledge of men and politics aided him immensely in his work. His story of the Bynum-Bayne incident in Congress deserves a place in the history books of America.

Mr. Cummings was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1892 and 1896. He was editor of the Evening Sun when elected to the Fiftieth Congress; declined a renomination, preferring to give his whole attention to editorial work; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress, receiving 20,585 votes to 12,886 for John Glass, Jr., Republican, 99 for E. C. Barton, Prohibitionist, and 243 for C. J. Tesche, Socialist Labor.

As a member of Congress, Mr. Cummings made a good record. He was a strong speaker. Of athletic build, active, light of step, soldierly, he would have been handsome but for his pugnacious nose. Gentle, aggressive, eloquent, easy going and good natured, his character was balanced by a self-taught erudition and a profundity that fitted him for higher offices.

HIS ACCOUNTS SHORT.

Disbursing Clerk of Census Department Speculated.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 2.—H. A. Barrows, the disbursing clerk of the United States Census Office, has been summarily removed as the result of discovery of a shortage in the accounts of his office.

Two experts from the Treasury Office have begun an investigation of the accounts and as soon as their report is made the exact amount of the shortage wil be made known.

Mr. Barrows was subjected to regid examinations to-day by Director Marriman and Chief Clerk MacAuley, and in the course of them he gave the amount of his discrepancy as $7,400, and credited the trouble to speculation.

The Government is amply secured from loss by bonds aggregating almost $300,000.

Barrows lives at Berwyn, Md., and has a wife and seven children.

COME HERE FOR OPERATION.

South Carolinian Suffering from Appendicitis, Came to Richmond.

Major J. L. Coker, a prominent citizen of Hartsville, S. C., arrived in Richmond this morning on a private car attached to the Atlantic Coast Line passenger train No. 32.

Major Coker is suffering from an attack of appendicitis and comes to Richmond to undergo an operation.

Amalgamated Convention Closed.

(By Associated Press.)

WHEELING, W. VA., May 2.—The Amalgamated Convention came to a close to-day after electing its vice-presidents and choosing Columbus as the next convention city.

McCoy Had Better Of It.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 2.—Kid McCoy and Charles Russell, of Chicago, fought six rounds at the Industrial Athletic Club, in which McCoy had the better of the contest.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION METHODS

Subject of Warm Discussion in the Senate.

RED SHIRT ORGANIZATION

Senator Simmons Defended Them from Pritchard's Attack.

THE ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL

It Came Up Rather Unexpectedly in the House, and Was Passed Before Some of the Members Knew What Was Happening, Without a Word of Debate.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A lively debate was precipitated in the Senate to-day by Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, by some remarks he made on politics and political methods in North Carolina, in the course of a discussion of the Philippine bill. He maintained that the pending measure dealt simply with administrative features of the Philippines and insisted that charges made against the American army that tortures and barbarities were practiced in the islands, were not revelant to the discussion. He said that if the charges were true, the guilty ought to be punished and undoubtedly would be.

He suggested that some of the methods employed by the opponents of the bill in this country ought to be reformed and told of what is called the "sand cure" in North Carolina, the victim having his face crushed into the sand to stifle his cries while he was being beaten to intimidate him politically.

MR. SIMMONS REPLIED.

This drew the fire of Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, who declared that he never heard of such a practice. The debate thus started covered a wide range of subjects concerning North Carolina politics.

Mr. Pritchard declared that a majority of the people of North Carolina and of the South were in favor of the proposition of the majority of the Philippine Committee and he quoted the Charlotte Observer, as a leading Democratic paper of the South in support of the retention of the Philippines.

"Does not the Senator know," interrupted Mr. Simmons, "that the Charlotte Observer opposed the election of William J. Bryan to the presidency?"

"That is true," replied Mr. Pritchard, "but the paper opposed him purely on the issue of free silver."

In response to another question by Mr. Simmons, Mr. Pritchard said he knew of nobody in the South, Republican or Democrat, who was in favor of "imperialism," but he asserted that a majority of the business men of the South were in favor of expansion.

Concerning the charges of cruelties and torture alleged to have been inflicted upon the Filipinos by the American army, Mr. Pritchard said he could not see the relevancy of the charges to the pending measure. He was in favor of the prompt and speedy investigation of the alleged cruelties and the punishment of the guilty, but he believed the charges had nothing to do with this measure, which provided merely for a civil administration in the Philippines.

NO INTIMIDATION.

"If we retain the Philippine Islands," said he, "as we will, the Southern States will secure the bulk of the trade with

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

FORECAST.

Fair Saturday and warmer in north and east portions of Virginia; fair Sunday with fresh south winds.

Highest temperature yesterday	81
Lowest temperature yesterday	58
Mean temperature yesterday	70
Normal temperature for May	67
Departure from normal temperature	03
Precipitation (in inches) during past 24 hours	00

LOCAL.

Richmond Telephone Company to be required to put its wires underground in two years.

Searcey, the train robber, being released from the penitentiary goes to Stafford county, where his crime was committed.

Messrs. Williams and Payne deny that there is to be any consolidation of the street car lines of Norfolk, Newport News and vicinity.

Burial of the Chinaman Charles Lee, for whose physical wants money and food are placed in the coffin.

Trustees of Woman's College decide in favor of moving to the West End and want to raise $100,000.

Dr. Peltier is released from jail, but his girl bride refuses to live with him.

Race meeting and lawn party of Deep Run Hunt Club to be held this afternoon.

J. J. Redmond enters the race for City Sergeant.

VIRGINIA.

General Passenger Agent R. E. L. Bunch, of the Seaboard Air Line, resigns.

The North Atlantic squadron awaiting arrival of Admiral Dewey at Old Point to be inspected and surveyed.

The Mystic Shriners initiate large number of members in Lynchburg.

The Democratic Herd at Newport News come over to Mayor Moss, but keep on their fighting clothes.

The Norfolk Convocation in session at Williamsburg.

Death of a Mexican veteran at Wytheville.

Two sets of Council candidates in Crewe.

The Amherst whiskey case to be taken to court of last resort.

GENERAL.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings died last night in Baltimore.

President Roosevelt attends graduating exercises at Naval Academy and delivers an address.

Warm discussion in Senate over North Carolina election methods.

House passed anti-injunction bill without debate.

Attempt to bring up color line discussion in convention of Women's Clubs fell flat.

There was a "shaking out" in stock market.

Wreck of New York Central Fast Mail kills two and injures many others.

Ovation to Schley in Meridian, Miss.

Case similar to that of Nell Cropsey in North Carolina.

State representative of Emory and Henry won intercollegiate oratorical contest.