

TRI-COLOR TWINED WITH OLD GLORY

Two Nations Join in Honoring a Great Frenchman.

THE COUNT ROCHAMBEAU

Helped Washington to Carve Out Her Independence.

BRILLIANT MILITARY PAGEANT

French Sailors and Marines Joined Their Cheers With the Soldiers of America in Honoring Heroic Dead—A Superb Bronze Statue Unveiled in Washington.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of a great concourse of people, the superb bronze statue of General Count de Rochambeau, who brought the forces of France across the sea at the hour of greatest peril in the American Revolution, was unveiled to-day. Seldom has an event presented so many brilliant features of military pageantry, and at the same time given occasion for the manifestation of the strong bonds of friendship existing between the French Republic and the United States. For the first time in its history the National Capital witnessed the sight of rank on rank of French seamen swinging through Pennsylvania Avenue and mingling their cheers with those of the American blue-jackets and soldiers, while at the same time the French tri-colors were entwined with the Stars and Stripes, and the sound of the Marseillaise was heard along with the Star-Spangled Banner.

COLORS BLENDED.

The ceremony of unveiling occurred at the southwest corner of Lafayette Square, almost directly opposite the White House, where the massive figure of the French General has been erected. Surrounding the figure were great stands to accommodate the many distinguished officials and guests invited to part in the exercises. On every hand the colors of France and America were blended, one stand being hung with great folds of red, another with white and still another with blue. Within these amphitheatres were gathered representatives of every branch of the government, including the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet, the chief justice and associate justices, the Supreme Court of the United States, the lieutenant general of the army and the admiral of the navy, Senators and Representatives.

No less distinguished was the representation of France, embodied by President Loubet and including General Brugere, the highest field officer in the French army; Vice-Admiral Fourlier, inspector-general of the French navy; the venerable General Count Chalander, the descendant of Rochambeau and Lafayette; and others distinguished in French military, official, literary and artistic life. With them were the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and the entire staff of the French Embassy, all in brilliant diplomatic uniform, while the diplomatic corps was represented by the German, Russian, Italian and Mexican Ambassadors and the ministers from many foreign countries.

PRESIDENT ARRIVES.

President Roosevelt and the members of his Cabinet were escorted to the White House by a file of Minute Men, dressed in the uniform of continental days. The President noted the appropriateness of the uniform for this occasion and made a brief complimentary speech to the escort. When the parade was over, the presidential stand, the entire assemblage arose and greeted him with lusty cheers. After an impressive invocation by Rev. Dr. Stafford, who took the place of Cardinal Gibbons, President Roosevelt delivered the address of welcome. He spoke in a strong voice and with great earnestness, pausing frequently at the outbursts of applause.

As the President concluded his address, the Countess Rochambeau caught up the chords in the flag's entwining the status and the massive bronze figure emerged through the folds of red, white and blue. At the same time, the "boom," "boom" of an artillery salute came from a battery of heavy guns nearby, and the strains of the French national hymn, the Marseillaise, from the Marine Band. It was an inspiring moment, and by President Roosevelt, the entire assemblage joined in cheering. Another demonstration occurred at the close of General Brugere's address, when, with characteristic French vehemence, he spoke this pledge of undying Franco-American friendship:

"Entre vous, entre nous; a la vie, a la mort!"
 "Between you, between us; in life, in death."

Following the French Ambassador, General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, spoke.

The orator of the day, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, closed his brilliant address as follows:
 The lilies which had floated so triumphantly in the Virginia air gave way to the American colors which French armies carried in triumph from Paris to Moscow and from the Baltic to the Nile, wiping out forever the petty tyrannies which sold men to fight in quarrels not their own and clearing the ground for the larger liberty and the united nations of to-day. The United States with independence achieved passed out of the network of European politics in which for a century and a half the American colonies had been entangled, into the inviolable example of the American Revolution which was felt throughout the civilization of the West.

We unveil this statue in honor of a brave soldier who fought by the side of Washington. We place it here to keep his memory fresh in remembrance and as a monument of our gratitude to France. But let us not forget that we also commemorate here the men who first led in arms the Democratic movement, which, during a century of conflict, has advanced the cause of freedom and popular government.

DISTINGUISHED SONS OF THE CONFEDERACY WRITE FOR THE TIMES OF MEMORIAL DAY IN THE SOUTH.

AN APPROPRIATE OCCASION TO RECALL FACTS OF HISTORY

Editor of The Times:
 Sir,—There is much pathos in Memorial Day. Our patriotic and noble women are making their annual pilgrimage to deck the graves of our heroic dead and pay a tribute to defeated valor and manhood, men who died for their beloved Southland, and have no other reward than our love and tender recollection of that love they bore for their homes and firesides, in the gigantic drama of a war which for four years shook the American continent and held the attention of the world. So long as this beautiful memorial custom is continued, it will teach the generations of the future the story of the matchless, unending and undying honor which the Confederate soldier won.

The survivors of the great struggle are but a handful. All around them are the young people who have grown up since the war. Many have been born and come of age since these men laid down their arms. It is forty-one years since they took up the struggle and thirty-seven years since they were compelled to lay it down. More than a generation have lived and died by laws of nature.

People have almost forgotten the great war, even during the lifetime of some of its survivors. Have forgotten that three and a half million of men were soldiers and marshaled in hostile array; that over one million of men lost their lives, and \$10,000,000,000 of money was spent and property lost; have forgotten the devastation of our land, our burned cities and destruction of all property; have forgotten the great social upheaval in the freeing of slaves.

We survivors are in the midst of new generations, new duties, new responsibilities, and in the exacting demands of the present we have little time to think and talk of the past. In fact, my comrades, we are almost strangers, living amid a new people.

This is one occasion, however, when it is appropriate to recall some of the plain facts of history for the information of our children who are to take our places. They should know that our motives were pure and manly, that in the great civil strife the South was guided and controlled by a sense of duty and actuated by patriotic spirit, and did not in a cowardly and base manner submit while most sacred constitutional rights were ignored and pledged guarantees trampled under foot.

STEPHEN D. LEE,
 Columbus, Miss., May 22, 1902.

PROCLAIMERS ARE SURE OF VICTORY

How Members of the Convention Stand on Burning Question.

THE DEBATE DRAGGING ON

Mr. Thom Likely to Speak To-Morrow
 Proclaimers Ready to Vote, and Do Not Seem Inclined to Talk.
 Big Guns to Come Later.

For proclamation.....	37
For submission to present electorate.....	36
For submission to abridged electorate.....	11
Probably for proclamation...	6
Probably for submission.....	10
Total.....	100

The above figures show, so far as can be learned, the probable standing of the convention members on the question of proclaiming or submitting the new Constitution.

The names of those who compose the body, together with their probable standing, are given below:

For proclamation: Messrs. Ayes, Barham, Thomas H. Barnes, Boaz, Bouldin, Brown, Carter, Cobb, Dunaway, Fairfax, Fletcher, Garnett, Goode, B. T. Gordon, R. L. Gordon, Green, Hardy, G. W. Jones, Kendall, Lawson, Lindsay, McLivaine, Meredith, Miller, Orr, Parks, Richmond, Stebbins, Stuart, Tarry, Thornton, Turnbull, Walter, Wescott, Willis, Withers and Yancey—37.

FOR SUBMISSION.

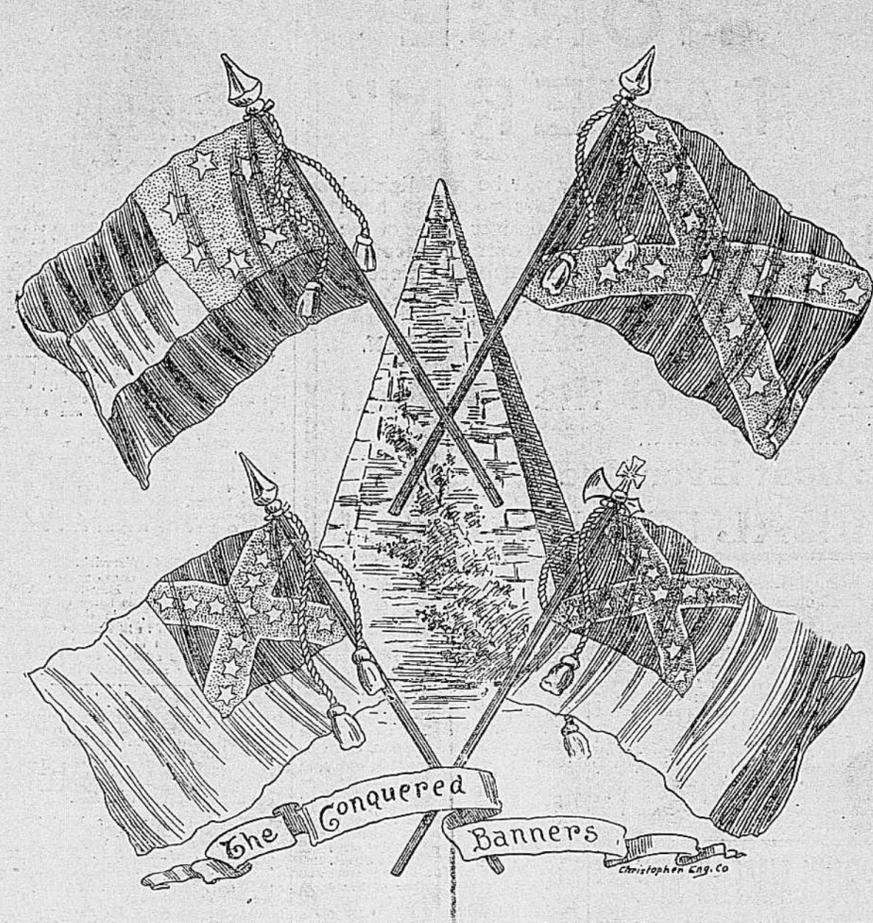
For submission to present electorate: Messrs. George K. Anderson, W. A. Anderson, Blair, Bolen, Bristow, C. J. Campbell, P. W. Campbell, Chapman, Crismond, Daniel, Davis, Earman, Flood, Gilmore, Gillespie, Gwyn, Harrison, Hooker, Hubard, Kezzer, Lincoln, Marshall, R. Walton Moore, Thomas L. Moore, O'Flaherty, Phillips, Pedigo, Pettit, Rives, Robertson, Smith, Summers, Thom, Waddill, Wise and Wyser—36.

For submission to abridged electorate: Messrs. Barbour, M. H. Barnes, Brooke, Epps, Glass, Hunter, Lovell, Moncure, Pollard, Quarles and Watson—11.

Positions not known, but probably for proclamation: Messrs. James W. Gordon, Ingram, C. B. Jones, Mundy, Vincent and Walker—6.

Positions unknown, but probably for submission to one electorate or the other: Messrs. Allen, Eggleston, Braxton, Cameron, Gregory, Hamilton, Hancock, Hatton, Portlock and Woodhouse—10.

FAIR AND CONSERVATIVE.
 The above estimate is considered a fair and conservative one and it forecasts a



CONFEDERACY'S FOUR FLAGS AND HISTORY OF THEM.

- No. 1. The "Stars and Bars" was the first flag of the Confederate States, and was adopted by the Confederate Congress in session at Montgomery, Alabama, February 16, 1862.
- No. 2. The "Battle Flag" was designed by General Beauregard, and adopted by General Joseph E. Johnston after the first battle of Manassas, and afterward adopted by the Confederate Congress. The reason for the adoption of said "Battle Flag" was that in this first battle of Manassas the "Stars and Bars" was, in the smoke of battle, several times mistaken for the "Stars and Stripes," and vice versa. This remained as the "Battle Flag" until the close of the war.
- No. 3. On May 1, 1863, the Confederate Congress adopted this flag as the "National Flag" of the Confederate States.
- No. 4. On March 4, 1865, the Confederate Congress adopted this design as the "National Flag" of the Confederate States, for the reason that when the flag adopted on May 1, 1863, fell limp around the staff it looked like a flag of truce—the white only showing—therefore so it could never be mistaken for a flag of truce.

HONOR MEMORY, DEFEND MOTIVES, RECORD GALLANTRY

Editor of The Times:
 Sir,—Confederate Memorial Day is a day set apart in our dear Southland in memory of the Confederate dead, to keep alive in the hearts and minds of their survivors, descendants and sympathizing friends the gallantry and patriotic devotion of the noblest, bravest and best men that ever fought and died for liberty.

"They died for us." We should honor their memory, defend their motives and record their gallantry. This is the great object of Memorial Day. It is a beautiful and sentimental duty we owe to those who "died for us."

In addition, it teaches our children and children's children to follow our example and continue the observance of Memorial Day.

I sometimes fear the day will come when there will be none in our dear Southland who will know the history of our great struggle, or sympathize in the sacrifices of their ancestors to achieve our independence. Memorial Day observances will hand down to posterity the brilliant deeds of the men and the heroic sacrifices of the women of 1861-65; they will keep before the minds of the young men of this and future generations the patriotic and great deeds of the illustrious Lee and Jackson and other good and great Confederate leaders and stimulate them to emulate their great deeds of patriotic heroism. These Memorial Day services also teach us that with the failure of our dear "lost cause" came the duty of submission to the "powers that be" and the discharge of our duty as citizens of the United States. They will prove that the best Confederate soldiers became after the war the best citizens of the United States.

I pray that the observance of Memorial Day may never cease, and that its lessons may never be lost on our descendants.

Very respectfully,
 JOHN W. DANIEL,
 Richmond, Va., May 24, 1902.

MEMORIAL DAY CELEBRATES OUR SACRIFICE FOR COUNTRY

Editor of The Times:
 Sir,—Memorial Day is, so to speak, the Christmas Day of patriotism. It originated in the South in the hour of affliction. It is its wreath of blossoms hung around the cross. It has taken hold of the affections and patriotic aspirations of the people. It has long since de-sectionalized itself, spreading all over the country and rooting itself everywhere in the best feelings of the human heart.

There could be no better evidence of its worth. As an institution, it instructs, purifies and ennobles. It fuses religion and patriotism in its ceremonies and in its teachings, and bringing history to the shrine of prayer, it puts a day of grace and companionship with its work-day fellows.

There can be no patriotism, as there can be no religion and no heroism, without self-sacrifice. Sacrifice is the root of Christianity, and must be the root of all lofty creeds and all lofty deeds. Sacrifice for country is what "Memorial Day" celebrates, and worthily rendered sacrifice for country is the sacrifice of man to his Creator.

Memorial Day should be perpetuated from generation to generation. On its annual recurrence the sacrifice of those who have served their country should be commemorated by suitable exercises. Let history bring its riches to preserve the names and deeds of those whose lives have made them the best exemplars of mankind, and let their memory be crowned with flowers.

Very respectfully,
 JOHN W. DANIEL,
 Richmond, Va., May 24, 1902.

WISH OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY WILL SOON BE FULFILLED

Editor of The Times:
 Sir,—More and more the world is coming to understand the South and what she stood for so bravely and so fatally; and more and more the pity and the pathos of it all touches the heart of humanity. It will not be many years before the wish of President McKinley will find its fulfillment in a full national tribute to the elemental manhood of the old South, whose leaders and soldiers added new glory to the history of the Anglo-Saxon race.

I cannot express myself more clearly than the following quotations from the speech of the hero of my new novel, "The Leopard's Spots":
 "Yes, I confess it," he continued; "I am in a sense narrow and provincial. I love mine own people. Their past is mine; their future is a divine trust. I hate the dishwater of modern world citizenship. Race and race pride are the ornaments of life."

"So I confess I love my people. I love the South—the loved, silent South, that for a generation has sneered at paper-made policies and scorned public opinion. The South—old-fashioned, medieval, provincial—worshipping the dead and raising the South—cruel and cunning when fighting a treacherous foe, with brief volcanic bursts of wrath and vengeance! The South, generous and reckless, never knowing her own interests, but living her own life in her own way! Yes, I love her! And with it all she is worthy to live."

"The courage of the Celt, the nobility of the Norman, the vigor of the Viking, the energy of the Angle, the tenacity of the Saxon, the daring of the Dane, the gallantry of the Gaul, the freedom of the Frank, the earth-hunger of the Roman, the stolidism of the Spartan, are all yours by the lineal heritage of blood."

Sincerely,
 THOMAS DIXON, JR.,
 Elmington Manor, Dixonsdale, Va.,
 May 23, 1902.

MET AFTER MANY YEARS.

Veterans of Civil War Greeted Each Other Yesterday.
 Two gentlemen who were very intimate friends during the Civil War met yesterday for the first time since they parted in a rain storm at Appomattox Courthouse on the 11th of April, 1865.

They were Mr. J. C. Smith, a prominent farmer, and formerly chairman of the Democratic Committee of Dinwiddie county, and Mr. William A. Page. Mr. Smith was here on business. He hunted up his old friend and found him at L. C. Younger and Company's. It was a very happy meeting.

Dr. Patton Leaves.
 Dr. Patton, who for the past year has been resident physician at the Old Dominion Hospital, left yesterday for Long Dale, Va., where he will temporarily locate. He is succeeded by Dr. Rucker, recently appointed.

NEW RAILROAD IS ORGANIZED

Charlotte, Farmville and James River to Build its Line at Once.

From present prospects there is going to be a new railroad from Rosey, in Buckingham county, to Danville, Va., as early as can be built by those who are behind the scheme. The recent session of the Legislature granted a charter in

corporating the Charlotte, Farmville and James River Valley Railroad Company, which proposes to build a road between the points mentioned above.

The stockholders held their first meeting at the Jefferson Hotel, in this city, yesterday and organized and elected officers for the first year. They are as follows: President, Kenna L. Crawley, of Cumberland; First Vice-President, Evans Williams, of Richmond; Second Vice-President, George W. Miles, of Radford; Third Vice-President, B. W. Lynn; Treasurer, Mr. Clapham, of Farmville; Secretary of Board of Directors, Wiley J. Hubard, of Buckingham. Messrs. Lynn and Clapham are both bank officers, and the other officers are all good business men, and claim that they are in close touch with financial institutions and have an abundance of capital behind them. It is said that the company is an independent one, and is not controlled by any other corporation.

The promoters propose to go forward with their work as speedily as possible.

BRAVE, IMMORTAL COMRADES, PEACE TO YOUR ASHES

Editor of The Times:
 Sir,—All ages and all peoples have their heroes, and the honoring of their memory after they are dead is eminently right, for it is the cultivation of patriotism.

Heroism is not always measured by the weight of circumstances, nor by the ends sought, even through sacrifice and blood, however great that sacrifice may be; but it is measured by the loftiness of purpose and the grandeur of the inspiration which elevates the soul to a summit on which the "burning bush" of duty consumes life and makes death a pleasure.

He who knows his duty is a wise man; he who does his duty in defiance of consequences is a brave man. But he who lays his life on the scale of justice and right to turn it for good, is a hero whom the whole world honors. The Spartans are gone—Leonidas and Xerxes are no more—yet the human heart is thrilled at the sight of the simple shaft in the mountain pass of Thermopylae, around which lie the immortal Leonidas and his 300 braves, who say to the traveler, "Go tell the Spartans that we lie here in obedience to their laws."

The spirits of the brave Confederate soldiers, who lie in our much-neglected graveyards in our fair Southland, did not fall in battle because they believed that "the Constitution goes with the flag," nor because they believed "that slavery should be protected in the Territories," nor that they believed "every State in the Union had a right to secede from it." But they fell because our mother, Virginia, called them to her side, unfurled her "Bonny Blue Flag" over them and commanded them to defend her even unto death.

As we stand now over the dust of these brave spirits, we can only say, "Peace to your ashes, brave and immortal comrades; may your sleep be sweet and peaceful and your awakening be eternal and happy."

Civilization and enlightened progress have made many changes in our political and economic condition which impose obligations on us now which did not confront us forty-two years ago, and while these do not detract from the glory of their achievements, they demand of us fidelity, courage and devotion to duty no less heroic than theirs. The lamp of experience has shined on our pathway light which our fallen comrades did not, and could not foresee, and now, standing in this light, as we do, we gladly say, "That might have been." The Union saved is far better than a Confederacy won.

Very truly yours,
 THOMAS L. ROSSER,
 Charlottesville, Va., May 23, 1902.

MANY MODELS FOR THE DAVIS ARCH

Board of Directors Soon to Make a Selection.

The Board of Directors of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association will decide on June 4th upon a model design for the memorial arch to President Davis which the association proposes to build at Twelfth and Broad Streets, in this city.

The twenty-four ladies composing the Board of Directors represent every part and section of the South. They will be in Richmond on June 2d. A business meeting will be held at 11 o'clock on June 2d at the Confederate Museum. On June 4th a second meeting will be held, at which time a final decision will be reached by a vote of the board between the models submitted by artists. These models, by permission of the Governor, will be on exhibition in the Senate chamber in the Capitol. Mr. E. D. Taylor has kindly consented to receive and take charge of the models for the ladies. He has received several notices of shipment. None of the models have arrived as yet. The artists have been instructed to have their models in Richmond not later than June 2d.

LIST OF COMPETING ARTISTS

Their Models Will Be on Exhibition in the Senate Chamber, and a Selection Will Be Made on June 4th.

NO NORTHERN ARTISTS.
 The association decided that only Southern or foreign artists would be admitted to the contest. Several Northern artists have applied for permission to compete, but the ladies have courteously informed them that in their judgment a Southern or foreign artist was better equipped for the interpretation of the feeling of the South toward Mr. Davis in the form of a memorial arch.

Each of the artists admitted was nominated or presented by one of the Board of Directors.

THOSE IN COMPETITION.
 The following is the list of artists who will submit models for the memorial arch:
 F. Flores de Mancillas, of New Orleans, presented by Mrs. Charles C. Brown, of Alabama.
 L. Amities, of Washington, D. C., presented by Mrs. M. M. Rosenberg, of Texas.
 Amory C. Simons, of Paris, presented by Mrs. Augustine Smythe, of South Carolina.
 Lewis Albert Gudebrod, of New York, presented by Mrs. William Read, of New York.
 C. C. Pillars, of Jacksonville, Fla., presented by Mrs. R. C. Cooley, of Jacksonville, Fla.
 Herbert Barbee, of Washington, D. C., presented by Miss Mary Amelia Smith, of Washington.
 George Julian Zolnay, of New York.

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FILLY REINA WON THE HANDICAP

Captured Classic Event by Short Head from Fine Field.

FEW PICKED THE WINNER

Betting Was Forty to One Against the Chestnut Filly.

GREAT CROWD SAW THE RACE

Thirty-five Thousand Persons Gathered at Gravesend Track to See the Fourteen Crack Thoroughbreds Contest for Rich Prize of \$10,000—Advance Guard Was Second.

(By Associated Press.)
 NEW YORK, May 24.—Under ideal conditions for a great running race, the Brooklyn handicap, at Gravesend, was won to-day by Arthur Featherstone's four-year-old chestnut filly Reina in 2:28 1/4 to 40 to 1, with O'Connor up. Reina won by a short head, leading home thirteen of the most noted racers of the American turf. Advance Guard, Burns up, was second, a length ahead of J. E. Madden's Pentecost, ridden by Redfern. Frank Farrell's Blues, a great favorite in the betting ring, fought hard, but Pentecost for third place, but finished fourth, and Monograph, the Western horse that had raised expectations after leading from the first quarter of a mile, dropped back to fifth place at the wire.

BROKE TRADITION.
 The winning of the race by Reina not only upset all calculations of the shrewdest guessers, but also broke a tradition. She is the first mare to win the Brooklyn handicap. Only a wise few picked her to win. An hour or more before the race, when the first book on the handicap was showing in the betting ring, Blues, Herbert and Advance Guard were the favorites in the order named, the odds on Blues being 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, while Herbert was 4 and 8 to 5, and Advance Guard at almost the same price.

Thirty thousand persons, the greatest crowd ever assembled at the Gravesend track, packed the grandstand and the pavilion and the space between. A deep fringe of spectators lined the inner side of the track for a quarter of a mile.

FOURTEEN CONTESTANTS.
 A few moments after the bugle sounded the fourteen contestants of the great race passed up the stretch, single file, each handsome and thoroughly bearing its rider dressed in gay colors at the start.

Monograph took the lead at the start. At the half Monograph still was clinging to the lead and Reina was second. Herbert had worked up to third place with Blues fourth. Pentecost was seventh and Advance Guard had begun his rush toward the front by getting into the eighth place. In the course of the next quarter Reina took the lead with Monograph second. Reina finished the mile first, the battle of the real leaders growing fiercer every jump. Advance Guard had rushed up from seventh to sixth place, and was flying into the stretch with what looked like a grand determination to win.

CLOSE FINISH.
 Down the stretch came the great field. Shots rang out as Pentecost new for a second time a battle with Blues for third money. The eye of the multitude, however, was chiefly on Advance Guard and Reina.

Winnie O'Connor on Reina and Tommy Burns on Advance Guard began using their legs in earnest, and Reina, by some apparent effect on Reina, but not on her great rival. The mare made one last effort and flew under the wire with Advance Guard's nose almost beside her own. So close was the finish that several in the grandstand shouted "Dead Heat!"

It is all that one or two jumps more would have reversed the order of finishing of the two leaders.

Alcedo stumbled immediately after the start and passed the grandstand riders less.

SUMMARIES.
 First race—for all ages, handicap; about six furlongs—The Musketeer (8 to 5) first, Cunard (7 to 1) second, Kilogram (7 to 1) third. Time, 1:29 1/4.
 Second race—the Empire State Stew plechase Handicap, full course; about two miles and a half—Miss Mitchell (8 to 5) first, Pia (5 to 5) second, Jim Mosbaben (7 to 2 and even) third. Time, 4:38 1/2.
 Third race—the Expectation Stakes, for two-year-olds; five furlongs—Mexican (8 to 1) first, Mary Street (4 to 1) second, Sir Voorhes (3 to 1) third. Time, 1:00.
 Fourth race—the Brooklyn Handicap, 10/160; mile and a quarter—Reina (40 to 1) first, Advance Guard (4 to 1) second, Pentecost (4 to 1) third. Time, 2:27.
 Fifth race—two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs—Squanto (6 to 1) first, Decoration (6 to 1) second, Petit Bleu (7 to 5) third. Time, 1:28.
 Sixth race—mile and seventy yards, selling—Fried Krupp (9 to 1) first, The Puritan (5 to 1) second, King Baine (7 to 1) third. Time, 1:44.
 Seventh race—two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs—Turnpike (6 to 1) first, Kennard (11 to 5) second, Warte Night (10 to 1) third. Time, 1:01.

SOLD LIKE HOT CAKES.

Newport News People, However Bought Under Misapprehension.
 A special from Newport News states that a Richmond lady has been selling tickets to a performance to be given "at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Thursday, May 29th, 1902."

Many persons made purchases, thinking the entertainment was to be given at Newport News. In fact, tickets sold like hot cakes. The purchasers have discovered that the tickets were for a performance to be given in Richmond. It is said that representatives were made that a part of the proceeds were to go to the Children's Home Society of Virginia.

Secretary McKee, of the Richmond Association, said last night the Association Hall had been taken out for the night of the 29th of May to Miss Turnure, of Washington, whose address is 1111 Willard Hotel, in that city. Mr. McKee said the lady was highly recommended. He did not know the exact character of the entertainment proposed to be given, nor had he any knowledge of anyone selling tickets in Newport News.

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