WEATHERFORECAST.
Forecast for Thursday and Friday:
Virginia and North Carolina—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; fresh southwest winds.

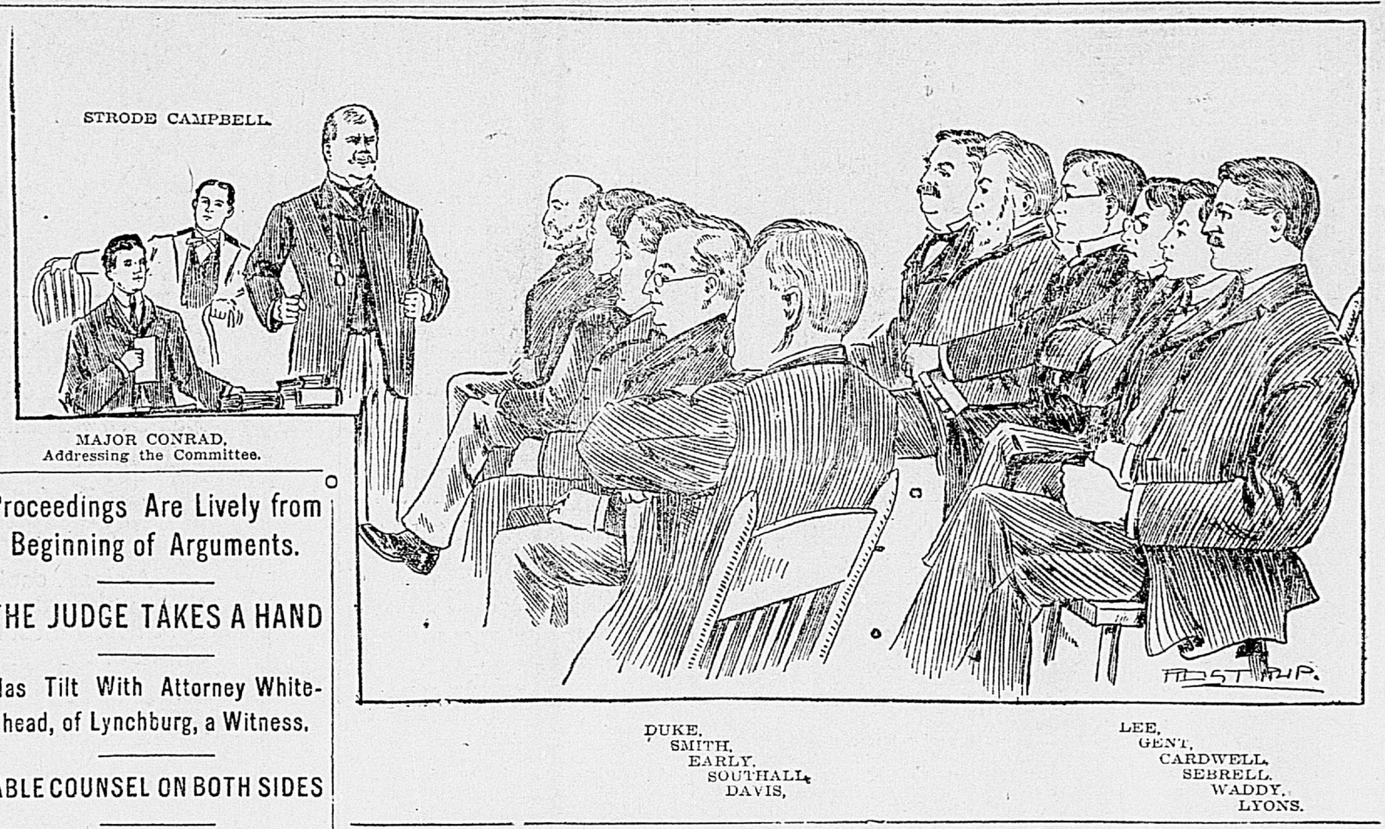
The Times.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.
The thermometer ranged yesterday as follows at The Times office: 6 A. M., 25; 12 M., 37; 3 P. M., 42; 6 P. M., 35; 9 P. M., 34; 12 P. M., 34; average, 34 3-6.

VOL. 17. NO. 291. RICHMOND VA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1903. PRICE TW CENTS.

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY IN CAMPBELL INVESTIGATION

C. J. CAMPBELL.



STRODE CAMPBELL.

MAJOR CONRAD,
Addressing the Committee.

DUKE,
SMITH,
EARLY,
SOUTHALL,
DAVIS,

LEE,
GENT,
CARDWELL,
SEBRELL,
WADDY,
LYONS.

NEGRO UNFIT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

Almost Unanimous Opinion of School Superintendents.

ENTHUSIASTIC SESSIONS HELD ON THE FIRST DAY

Attendance is Up to Expectations and Enthusiasm Unbounded.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS MADE BY GOVERNOR MONTAGUE

Programme of Discussion Mapped Out E braces Subjects That Will Prove of Great Interest to All—Conference to Result in Great Betterment of Education Throughout State.

The first day's sessions of the Virginia school superintendents was enthusiastic, interesting and ful of promise of good result for the advancement of education in the State. The attendance is fully up to the expectations, and the enthusiasm evinced by those present led Dr. Buttrick to declare last night after adjournment for the day had been taken, that he was greatly gratified with the outlook.

Organization was effected yesterday, and eloquent and interesting addresses were made by Dr. Buttrick and by Governor Montague, but the most startling feature of the entire day hinges upon the education best suited to the negro. The answers to the questions that were propounded to the superintendents show beyond measure that the superintendents are emphatic in their best belief that the education of the negro should be confined to manual training, and the most elementary branches of learning. The discussion on this subject will come up to-morrow, and will prove the most spicy of the three days' meeting. Of the 117 superintendents who were asked to give their opinion on negro education, but half a dozen advocate higher education for the negro race. The unanimity of the opinions are truly remarkable.

LINE OF DISCUSSION.

The morning session yesterday was taken up in getting acquainted and mapping out a line of discussion. The question of taxation—particularly local taxation for school purposes—was discussed during the afternoon, and there was a diversity of opinion that made the discussion interesting. The consensus seemed to be that the county supervisors be left free to make the local assessments as high as permitted by the Contitution, if they saw fit. A committee was named to appear before the Legislative Committee that is to-night to consider the question of schools.

At the night session Dr. Buttrick and Governor Montague were the speakers. The keynote of the Governor's address was for the concentration of schools Better schools, even if there were fewer of them was what was needed. He advocated this improvement, even if the State have to pay for the transportation of scholars who live at a distance. Dr. Buttrick told of the origin and conception of the General and Southern Education Board. It was a mistake he said to think that either the one or the other had a mint of money which it was only seeking a place to spend. The Southern Board had money which was to be used for the creation of a sentiment for education. The future of education in Virginia depended upon Virginians, that of education in the South on southerners. Southern schools should be supported by southerners, and taught by southerners. The traditions of the South should be inculcated upon the children of the South.

ALL WELL ATTENDED.

All of the ssessions were wel lattended. There were many present, teachers in the schools and members of the Richmond Education Association. Great interest was evinced in the discussion, and this will not lessen, but increase as the session progresses.

Among some of the subjects to be discussed are Teachers—Their Preparation and Selection; The Country Superintenden; The Kind of Manual Training Best Suited to Rural Schools and How to Get It. All of these discussions will be led by competent speakers, and there will be discussion of them from the floor, the speeches of all but the leaders being limited to five minutes.

The personnel of the conference is distinctly pleasing and the interest shown is encouraging for the future of education in the State.

"This meeting is just what I expected," said Dr. Wallace Buttrick at the close of the session last night. "Enthusiasm is raised to the highest degree, and I am gratified beyond measure."

MORNING SESSION

Great Attendance at Opening Session of Sup rintendents' Conference.

The morning session of the conference was called to order at 10:40 by Dr. Southall.

"It is a time-honored custom in Virginia, I believe," said Dr. Southall, "to open meetings of this sort with prayer."

He asked Rev. C. P. Williamson, president of the Richmond Female Institute, to lead in prayer. The entire gathering joined in the Lord's prayer.

Dr. Southall made a fine speech in opening the conference.

"When I opened my paper this morning the first lines that caught my eye were:

(Continued on Third Page.)

VIRGINIA WOMAN'S HUSBAND MISSING

Mrs. Arthur F. Mitchell Searching for Him in Pittsburg.

EL LS A ROMANTIC STORY

She Had Lived in Richmond and Her First Hu band Was an Englishman, a Son of the Dean of Yorkshire. Talks With the Police.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

PITTSBURG, PA., January 14.—Strange and romantic was the story told to Superintendent of Police John McAleese today by Mrs. Arthur F. Mitchell. She used the name of prominent families in Virginia, claiming to be related to them all. The Lees and others, she claimed were her relatives. She was searching for her husband, who is supposed to have disappeared in this city last Saturday.

Mrs. Mitchell said her maiden name was Dibrell, and that she lived in Richmond, when she met her first husband, Reginald Barry, twenty years ago. Barry, she said, was the son of the Dean of Yorkshire. After their wedding they went to England, and were presented at Court. She claimed to have met King Edward, then Prince of Wales, and to have occupied the royal box at the theatre.

They traveled all over the world, and gathered a collection of curios, which they moved to a home in Newark, N. J. She said she refused an offer of $150,000 from Senator Clark, of Montana, for the collection.

Mrs. Mitchell has a son whom she enlisted in the navy at New Bedford, Mass., about a year ago. In this way she became acquainted with Mitchell, who was assistant pay master on t e Puritan. The boy left the navy and went to Wellburg, W. Va., where herself and husband went to find him five weeks ago.

Mrs. Mitchell is a strikingly handsome woman, Superintendent McAleese talked to her for several hours, and says that he believes that she is sincere in her story She says her brother lives in Richmond. She is still in the city, and is stopping at a quiet hotel, but is out to all callers. Word from Wellburg says that she told practically the same story there, that she did to Superintendent McAleese.

WESTERN UNION COMPANY WINS IN NEW JERSEY

(By Associated Press.)

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—In the United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey, a decision was filed to-day in favor of the Western Union Telegraph Company, restraining the Pennsylvania Railway from interfering with the Company's lines along that road. The injunction is made permanent.

THE ALBANY W LL BE REPAIRED AT NORFOLK

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 14.—The Albany, the protected cruiser which came here Monday from the Caribbean Sea, has been ordered to proceed at once to the Norfolk Navy-yard to be sheathed and refitted. All preparations for doing the work h/e had been made, and the ship was to have been docked to-morrow. The local yard is short of work, and the Albany job was estimated at $50,000.

THREE LIVES LOST ON SKATING POND

Warned That Place Was Dangerous, but in Excitement of the Moment Continued Sport.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14.—While a large crowd was skating on the bathing basin near the Washington Monument this evening the ice suddenly gave away and precipitated twenty or more persons in the water. Three persons are known to have lost their lives, and it is possible other deaths may have been caused by the breaking of the ice.

The dead:

MISS JESSIE C. THOMAS, clerk in Bureau of Ethnology, formerly of Frederick, Md.

ARTHUR WESSERBURG, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; native of Washington.

HENRY C. HAMILL, clerk in the War Department, formerly of Michigan.

There were probably two thousand persons skating on the basin at the time of the accident. A hot water pipe from the engine room of the Washington Monument empties in the basin near where the ice gave away. The skaters had been warned that the location was dangerous, but it is said they disregarded the advice given them to stay away from the vicinity, and when the crash came fully thirty men and women went through the broken ice and into the water. All were rescued except the two men and lady, whose bodies subsequently were recovered.

Proceedings Are Lively from Beginning of Arguments.

THE JUDGE TAKES A HAND

Has Tilt With Attorney Whitehead, of Lynchburg, a Witness.

ABLE COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES

Major Conrad is Searching in His Cross-questioning of Witnesses. Gray-headed Gentleman Tells of Campbell's "Prescription" Bottle—Scope of I quiry Will Be Broad.

With the close of the first day of the investigation of the charges preferred against Judge Clarence J. Campbell, of the Amherst County Court, it becomes apparent in the first place that the Committee for Courts of Justice, under whose supervision the proceedings are being conducted, is in the field for business and business only, and in the second that the hearing will prove of sensational interest, bordering at times upon the highly sensational They are hot waters through which the committee is carefully steering its way, and that there are breakers ahead nobody seems to doubt.

At this time it is impossible to say when the ease will reach an end. Every man has an opinion of his own, and every one has about as much ground for that opinion as his neighbor has. Judge Loving, of the counsel for the petitioners, thinks the inquisition will, without doubt, go over into next week. Others believe it will be possible to sqeeze through by Saturday night. A few express the opinion that the committee may adjourn this week and send a subcommittee to Amherst county to examine more witnesses.

SESSION IN THE MORNING.

From the very start the investigation is one of the liveliest and most sensational proceedings which have ever claimed the attention of the State. Opening with hot argument, the very first day closes with testimony of a sensational character from witnesses summoned by those who petitioned for the inquiry. To-day further evidence will be submitted and there is reason to believe that there wil be no falling off of interest. Later on the defense wil take a hand and will probably develop some sensations of its own.

Two sessions were held yesterday by the committee. In the morning, after hearing three hours' argument, the gentlemen sitting in the case rendered their decision, outlining the scope of the investigation, setting forth clearly how far they would go and what features they would touch. According to this decision five distinct points—beginning with the liquor cases and the local conditions in Amherst, which provoked the criticism in the Christian Federation and ending with the trial and acquittal of Judge Campbell on the charge of malicious assault upon the Rev. Mr. Crawford—are to be examined into thoroughly.

The argument which led up to this decision was itself a feature. Mr. Aubrey E. Strode, of Lynchburg, and Judge Loving, counsel for the petitioners, both made hot speeches, in which they made many and serious charges against Judge Campbell. Major Conrad, counsel for the defense, made a masterly reply, in which he contested every inch of ground claimed by his opponents.

SESSION AT NIGHT.

At the night session the atmosphere grew still more charged with explosives. The hearing of evidence was begun and the very first witness sent the hearing far into the channels of sensationalism.

First of all came Mr. Thomas Whitehead, Jr., a well-known attorney of Lynchburg, who swore that to the best of his knowledge and belief the sale of whiskey had unlawfully been permitted in Amherst after the local option election. He introduced a mass of facts to substantiate his statements, and he went on to tell to the amusement of the spectators what he knew of the method of the alleged evading of the law in Amherst—the prescription bottles, and so on.

By far the most sensational of his statements, however, was the one referring to Judge E. N. Wood, of Fluvanna county, and the jury list used in the trial of Judge Campbell. Mr. Whitehead said he was in the office of the clerk of the Amherst County Court one day before the trial, when Judge Wood came in and asked for the jury list. He then saw the Judge go to the office of Judge Campbell. So peculiar was the action and so shocked was Mr. Whitehead that he reported the matter to the sheriff. The witness was taken severely to task by counsel for the defense when he said these things, but he stuck fast to his point.

Several other witnesses were examined, but beyond all doubt the star among them was Mr. J. S. Sandige, an aged man, who swore that under certain circumstances, which he explained, Judge Campbell had lent him a "prescription bottle, and he (the witness) had gone to

(Continued on Second Page.)

PLAN AND SCOPE OF EXPOSITION OUTLINED BY GENERAL LEE

Address to the People of Virginia Urging the Importance of the Great World's Fair to Be Held Within Her Borders In Nineteen Hundred and Seven.

General Fitzhugh Lee, president of the Jamestown Exposition Company, after a conference with Mr. D. Lowenberg, director general, and Mr. T. J. Wool, third vice-president, has issued an address to the people of Virginia outlining the scope of the exposition and bringing before the public in striking language the gigantic undertaking that they have in charge.

The address tells not in detail, but in a general way the plans of the company, and urges the importance of all Virginians rallying to the support of the project, which will be of inestimable benefit to the State from a financial as well as artistic standpoint. The address follows.

A statement to the people of Virginia:

In view of the growing public interest that is being manifested in the Jamestown Exposition, and in order that our people may be informed of the plans, purposes and scope of the proposed exposition and the great benefits to accrue to the nation, and more especially to the Commonwealth of Virginia, from the holding of a great international exposition on Hampton Roads to celebrate the birth of Anglo-Saxon influence on American soil, I have concluded to make the following public statement:

No event in the history of America has had greater influence upon the world than the settlement made at Jamestown, except it be indeed the discovery of America. Other settlements had been made in America, but Jamestown was the first permanent settlement made by the English-speaking people. It is impossible to estimate the loss to the world had the settlement at Jamestown resulted in failure. In the first place it would be impossible to estimate the deterrent effect it might have had on similar and subsequent expeditions. In the second place, it would certainly have changed the history of Virginia, and inasmuch as Virginia exercised perhaps the strongest influence during the colonial period, and while our country was in its formative period, much of that influence would necessarily have been lost to our country and to the world. It was proper, therefore, that the Legislature of Virginia should determine that an event so important in the history of Virginia, our country, and the world, should be appropriately celebrated, and that the people of this great and illustrious country, together with those of other lands, should be given an opportunity to unite with patriotic impluse in paying tribute to those hardy and adventurous spirits who, braving the perils of an unknown sea and the dangers and privations of a new country, inhabited by savage bands, first planted the standard of freedom on American soil. Whether they were brought hither by a search for gain or through a spirit of adventure, the world owes to them an obligation which is past computation. It was the appreciation of these great services that induced the Legislature of Virginia, at the extra session of 1901, to adopt a joint resolution expressing the opinion "that suitable provision should be made for holding, on May 13, 1907, a celebration worthy of this great nation, which from small beginnings at Jamestown has within the short period of three centuries advanced to the position of the foremost government on earth, and spread its dominion and power over the continent"; and, further, expressing the opinion "that a most fitting form for such a celebration would be to hold a great exposition in some one of the cities of Virginia, in which all our sister States, and if possible all English-speaking people of the earth shall be invited to participate."

INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

This joint resolution further provided "that all the cities within the borders of Virginia be invited to consider ways and means, and make such proposition to the General Assembly at its next session as would enable the General Assembly to determine that there will be a celebration of the aniversay of the first settlement at Jamestown, the location thereof and the proper representation of this Commonwealth therein, and at the same time enable it to invite the participation in such celebration of such States and peoples as may be determined upon," and directed the Governor of this Commonwealth to issue a proclamation extending the invitation to the cities of the State.

In pursuance of this joint resolution a proclamation was issued by His Excellency, Governor Tyler, calling upon the various cities of the Commonwealth to make representatives to the Legislature with reference to the proposed celebration

As the result of the joint resolution of the General Assembly, and the proclamation of the Governor, a charter was granted March 10, 1902, to the Jamestown Exposition Company, the charter for which authorized ninety-one directors, twelve of whom are to represent the State's interests, as State commissioners, with full power of directors; and forty-eight of whom have already been chosen, leaving thirty-one to be chosen from different sections of the State and country. To this company the State delegated the right and the duty of holding an appropriate celebration to commemorate the first permanent settlement of America by the English-speaking people, and designated a location on or near Hampton Roads, on account of its historic interest as the place where the exposition should be held.

In order, however, to insure that the celebration would be in keeping with the honor and dignity of Virginia, the Legislature imposed a condition upon the Jamestown Exposition Company that the charter rights granted thereunder should be null and void and inoperative after January 1, 1904, unless there should be subscribed in bona fide subscriptions, enforcable at law, on or before that date the sum of $1,000,000.

ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature the incorporators were convened and adopted suitable by-laws, elected directors, and some of the officers, and arranged for an executive committee into whose hands was committed the management of the various affairs

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH

Governor McSweeney Makes Important Recommendations to Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 14.—The recommendations in Governor McSweeney's message read to the Legislature yesterday, to take some action regarding child labor in South Carolina, which question has now assumed such proportions as to be considered the most important in the State, is bearing some fruit.

When the Legislature convened to-day Senator Marshall, of Richland county, introduced a bill into the upper body, the features of which, if the bill becomes a law, will be a long step towards ameliorating the condition of child labor in the cotton mills of the State. The bill provides that after May 1, 1903, no child under ten years of age; after May 1, 1904, no child under eleven years, and after May 1, 1905, no child under twelve years shall be employed in any factory.

The bill further provides that no child under twelve years of age shall be permitted to work between the hours of 8 P. M. and 6 A. M., except to make up for loss of time on account of an accident to machinery in the mill, etc. Children of a widowed mother, and children of totally disabled father may be permitted to work in the factories upon an affidavit to such effect to be made by such widow or father. Also, on a certificate being furnished that a child has attended school for four months during the current year, and that such child can read and write, the child may work during the months of June, July and August without regard to age.

ONE LIFE LOST IN THE BIG FIRE

Bryan Sanitarium at Pensacola, Fla., is Destroyed.

25 PATIENTS ESCAPED

Will Bracken is Probably Fatally Burned. Captain Hudson's Injuries May Result in His Death—The Damage is $15,000.

(By Associated Press.)

PENSACOLA FLA., January 14.—Fire, which destroyed the Bryan Sanitarium, a three-story infirmary on Bay and Garden Streets this morning, caused the death of Will Bracken, of St. Andrew's, Fla., one of the inmates, and seriously, perhaps fatally, injured Captain William Hudson, of this city, who occupied a room in the hospital. Twenty-five patients were confined in the building, and several persons received more or less severe injuries from the flames.

The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock this morning, and is supposed to have originated in Bracken's room. The flam s spread rapidly, and the entire building was burning before the alarm was responded to, the inmates only being rescued after the greatest exertion. The fire cut off every means of exit from Bracken's room and his escape was impossible. When Bracken's body was discovered it was found that he had never left his bed. The iron bed had fallen through the charred floor and rested on the ratters. Nearly the entire body was consumed.

Captain Hudson, of this city, occupied a room directly across the hall from that of Bracken. Physicians say his condition will not permit of his recovery.

R. J. Owens and Wise occupied rooms on the floor below and barely escaped with their lives. Their bedding was blazing when they awoke, and just as they left the room the ceiling fell. A negro named Simonson was burned by a blazing timber falling on him as he ran through the hallway. All the patients were removed to St. Anthony's Hospital and given prompt attention.

The loss to the building is not known, but it is thought it will exceed $15,000.

LOVE FOR LADY LED TO A DUEL

Each Man Exchanged Shots, but Little Damage Was Done.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

NEW YORK, January 14.—Love for their landlady drove Leo Wagner, a carpenter, and Joseph Dolger into a duel with pistols yesterday. They both live at No. 220 Montrose Avenue, Williamsburg, and as neither would relinquish his affection, they agreed upon a duel to determine right by might of gunpowder.

Then they set out to fortify themselves to keep courage up to the sticking point. About 9 o'clock last night they met at the boarding house. Both had armed themselves with revolvers. The first that the landlady or the other boarders knew of the duel was when a fusilade of shots rang out through the house. These were followed by a cry of agony. Then Wagner, hatless and coatless, dashed out of the house into the street.

"Here, where are you going so fast?" cried Policeman Ziegel, grabbing Wagner as he raced by him.

"A man is shot in there. He shot himself accidentally."

The policeman took Wagner with him and they went back into the house. Dolger was found suffering with a slight bullet wound in the fleshy part of the thigh. The men exchanged two shots and that was all the damage inflicted.

JOHN S. WISE WAS DOWNED BY REPORTER

He Met His Match in New York State.

YOUNG MAN BECAME A CHAMPION OF SOUTH

He Would Not Let Statements Made Go Unchallenged.

THEFT OF PRESIDENCY WAS COMMENTED UPON

Newspaper Man Reminded Mr. Wise of This and Made Other Statements Not at All Pleasing to the Former Congressman—Occa ion of a Sensatioh at the Vassar College.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., January 14.—Former Congressman John S. Wise, of Virginia, met his match last night in the person of an unpretentious Northern newspaper man, who defended the South and the Southern Democrats especially, from an attack made upon them by Mr. Wise in the course of an address before the literary section of Vassar Institute, on "Who Are the Imeprialists."

Mr. Wise defended the expansion policy of the Republican party, and contended that the cry of imperialism against the present administration comes with a bad grace from people who themselves trample under foot laws they should uphold, or from people who had subverted republican institutions in their own neighborhoods.

In epitome he pictured the Democrats of the South as intense imperialists in their own localities, while they at the same time bitterly assail the Republican administration for imperialism beyond the seas.

"These are the people," he said, "who cry out against the imperialism of the present administration. These are the people who would vote for Bryan, for Tillman, for D. B. Hill or for a yellow dog with a tin tag on its tail were he but labeled with the stamp of the Democratic party."

He said that certain Southern States are enjoying equal representation in Congress with Northern States in which one district has as many voters as a whole Southern State. He said that election machinery has been tampered with to secure election results, and that fundamental provisions in every Southern State Constitution are being ignored.

REPORTER REPLIES.

The address was received with something like apathy, and at its conclusion, Richard E. Connell, reporter for a Poughkeepsie paper, made an elequent and impassioned defense of the South. He said:

"I have been proud of the South as a section of my country. I knew it had given us great Presidents under whose administrations the Republic took life and strength. I knew that the South had accepted defeat as no other people on earth ever did. I know that it had come back into the Union out of the desolation of destruction, and in less than a generation had given a General Wheeler and the first blood of new war for human freedom under the banner of the Union. I did not suspect this people of imperialism until to-night, and I can hardly suspect them now. I thought the imperialists were the ones who invaded the South with bayonets, went behind election returns, overturned the will of the people, and committed the most Godless political crime in history, the theft of the Presidency of the United States. I had imagined that the imperialists were those who took up a war for human rights and pledged a nation's faith to the principle that acquisition of territory would be criminal aggression, and then proceeded to turn it into a war of conquest and subjugation. I thought that these were the things which imperialists had been doing in all the ages. I thought the imperialists were the ones who corrupt the suffrage, buy legislatures, and steal legislatures to procure United States senatorships. Have I been dreaming? I knew it had suffered. 'It is not in the closed books of the past, not in the settled questions of long passed wars, nor yet in the fortunes of any political party that we shall find our imperialists and imperialism. It is in the very conditions and environments of our lives."

TWO PRISONER SHOT TO DEATH IN TEXAS JAIL

(By Associated Press.)

ANGLETON, TEXAS, January 14.—Late last night several men entered a cell of the county jail in which Ramson O'Neill and Charles Tunstall were confined, with a number of other negroes and shot the two men to death. The other prisoners were warned to cover their heads with blankets, which they did. The bed clothing of the cots occupied by the negroes caught fire and O'Neill's arm and leg were burned off

The negroes were charged with the murder of County Attorney Smith at Cumbiasville.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER TO CARRY FRUIT TO MOBILE

(By Associated Press.)

MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 14.—The Commercial steamship Company has been organized here with a capitalization of $200,000. The company is organized for owning steamships for charter purposes to ply to fruit importers of Mobile. Most of the capital is subscribed by Mobile men, the remainder being subscribed at Bergen, Norway, from which place the movements of the steamers will be directed.

The com has purchased the Norwegian ste Brulatton, and all the steamers will fly the Norwegian flag. The officers of the company are: Rolf Zelburg, president; John B. Cefalu, vice-president, and Ingo Seldon, secretary and treasurer.