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WHOLE NUMBER, 10,656. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1885. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

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BILIARY CALCULI.
CASE OF MRS. ——,
Stated by Dr. E. C. Laird, Haw river, Alamance county, N. C., recently of Virginia.
"Mrs. —— was, for a number of years, subject to frequent attacks of *Biliary Calculi*, continuing at times, for several days, and at others, for a much longer period. The paroxysms of pain were of unusual severity, and attended by violent nausea and vomiting. These frequent attacks greatly impaired the general health, and more especially the nervous system. In the hope of finding relief she made several visits to the most celebrated mineral springs of Virginia and of North Carolina, and on several occasions visited the northern cities for medical treatment. All, however, proved unavailing, and these attacks continued, making their steady inroad upon her already much-enfeebled constitution, until two summers ago, when she was sent to the Buffalo Lithia Springs of Virginia, where she remained six weeks, using the water with the happiest possible results. Her disease was arrested, there is every reason to believe permanently, as she has since had no return of it, and is wonderfully built up in general health."
BILIARY LITHIASIS, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, &C.
CASE OF MRS. HELEN C——,
of Fauquier county, Va., stated by Dr. H. M. Clarkson, of that county, Member of Medical Society of Virginia.
"Mrs. C——, now thirty-four years of age, has been subject from girlhood to occasional attacks of *Jaundice*, associated with *Dyspepsia*. Latterly these invasions have become much more frequent and aggravated. In the autumn of 1872 she came under my care, and thenceforth, for nearly three years, I saw her on an average two or three times a month in paroxysms of excruciating pain, with nausea, frequent vomiting, and jaundiced skin of the deepest hue. These occasional attacks would last from twenty-four to seventy hours, leaving the patient, in the intervals, debilitated and unable to take any but the lightest and most carefully-selected diet. Whilst opiates, etherization, &c., would mitigate the painfulness of these paroxysms, it seemed impossible to eradicate the diathesis causing them. I became at last convinced that the morbific cause was the occasional passing of *Biliary Calculi*. My patient, however, became almost hopeless, and for a considerable time abandoned all treatment. Being sanctioned to her, she underwent an unusually severe attack, in April of the present year. I prevailed upon her to use the Buffalo Lithia Water, under the influence of which her *Dyspeptic* symptoms were in a short time entirely relieved, and though six months have elapsed since she used the water there has been no return of the distressing symptoms described, and she is very decidedly improved in general health. To-day I saw her setting out on a pleasure trip, looking better than I have ever seen her, and apparently, to use her own trite though truthful expression "a new woman." I cheerfully give all the credit to the truly wonderful water of Buffalo Lithia Spring No. 2."
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MR. KEILEY'S CASE.

WHO HIS ENEMIES ARE.

How the Work of Persecution was Carried on Against Him from the Beginning—Hurlbut's Bitter Work—The Return.

Hon. A. M. Keiley, the American Minister to Austria, is expected to arrive in New York to-morrow on the Rheinland. The New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday gives the following interesting facts:

The Belgian steamer Rheinland, which is expected to arrive at this port on Thursday, has among her passengers Mr. A. M. Keiley, of Richmond, the United States Minister to Austria; for, though rejected by Austria and recalled by his Government, he is still Minister to Vienna, and may remain so as long as Austria maintains her present attitude, provided Secretary Bayard decides to take this method of exhibiting to Austria the fact that the United States will not accept as a valid reason for rejecting one of her ambassadors any objection based on race or religion. The case of Mr. Keiley is an international reproach without precedent in the history of this country. It may be interesting, therefore, to present some new and old facts in his case, as viewed from the standpoint of his friends. A gentleman of rare culture and refinement, fitted in every respect to represent abroad all that is best in the American character, Mr. Keiley has been the victim of a series of circumstances which have placed him in a most embarrassing position, and which have been made the occasion of criticism and ridicule of the Administration. Yet, with the exception of his brave but indiscreet speech at the Richmond banquet, Mr. Keiley has conducted himself in a manner that entirely justifies his appointment as ambassador. But his enemies have been more active than his friends. The latter have relied on his proved honesty and scholarly attainments as sufficient in themselves to disarm criticism, and it is to be noted that in all that has been written concerning this remarkable case not a single attack has ever been made against his purity of character. Mr. Keiley's enemies may be divided into three classes. The first, and by far the most numerous, is composed of political or personal opponents of Secretary Bayard, and who are willing to make Mr. Keiley the victim of a personal attack on Secretary Bayard. The second class is made up of one or two individuals who failed to receive the appointments with which Mr. Keiley has been honored. The third class is composed of several European diplomats to whom Mr. Keiley personally is nothing, but who for national ends are willing to break him on the wheel of continental diplomacy. Every newspaper article printed in the United States adverse to Mr. Keiley, including the witty paragraphs which mean little here except the smartness of the editor, have been translated and printed in the chief Italian and Austrian newspapers as indicating that Mr. Keiley is not supported by his own country. None of the many articles favorable to the Virginia statesman have been thus copied and printed. There is an animus in this which cannot be attributed alone to the official disfavor of Mr. Keiley on the part of the Italian and Austrian Governments. It is very freely charged here that the man who has been most prominent working up the sentiment against Mr. Keiley both in this country and in Europe is no other than Mr. William Henry Hurlbut, former editor of the *World*, but who was a prominent and confident candidate for the Italian mission. It is scarcely credible that a man of Mr. Hurlbut's rare gifts and social attainments would be guilty of such a breach of good taste, to say the least, as to take part in a movement to injure a successful rival for political honors. Those who know Mr. Hurlbut would suppose that, being defeated in his aspirations, he would retire gracefully and let his more fortunate rival stand or fall on his own merits. But nevertheless the report is current that Mr. Hurlbut has been industrious in spreading every paper and every report unfavorable to Mr. Keiley, and it is also said that he has inspired many of the attacks upon him, and supplied the Italian and Austrian journals with generous extracts from the American newspapers who have criticised and ridiculed the appointment. But it must be said in Mr. Hurlbut's behalf that the appointment of Mr. Keiley was a sore disappointment to him. He had been sure of obtaining the coveted place for himself. His family, it is known, residing in Rome, began making preparations to sustain the dignity of a plenipotentiary extraordinary. His wife, it is said, informed Mr. Hurlbut's Roman bankers that her husband was to be the American Minister, and asked them to cancel the lease of the quarters the family then occupied and secure the rental of the palace vacated by the late Minister, Mr. W. W. Astor. It is said that visiting-cards bearing the name of Mr. Hurlbut and the title of his expected diplomatic position were actually printed. Mr. Hurlbut must naturally have been much embittered by his disappointment.

But this explains only a part of the hostility to Mr. Keiley's appointment. Mr. Keiley was appointed on the very strongest recommendations, but he has been regarded as a personal appointment by Secretary Bayard, and the latter has many political opponents, in as well as out of his party, who are quick to seize any opportunity to create capital against him. Take, for instance, the attitude of the *World*. The relations that exist between Mr. Hurlbut and the present editor of the *World* preclude the idea that the former has had any influence in directing the policy of the paper in the Keiley case, yet it is a fact that the *World* has lost no opportunity to ridicule the appointment, and the only reason that can be assigned for the action of this prominent Democratic paper is that it is displeased with Mr. Bayard's distribution of the patronage of his department. It has, at any rate, been active in firing at the Secretary of State nearly ever since he took office.

Austria has never been friendly to the United States since the day when Daniel Webster was Secretary of State. Her court has always treated the American ambassadors with less courtesy than has been extended to the ministers of other countries. With an old prejudice against the United States, it is not perhaps to be wondered at that Austria, anxious to please Italy and appease the anti-Austrian sentiment that has pervaded one party there, should listen to the entreaties of the Italian Minister to Austria, who, a bastard son of Victor Emmanuel, was anxious to exclude from the court of Austria a man who had denounced the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government. Mr. Keiley will proceed to Washington on his arrival and report to the State Department. There has been some criticism of the fact that he did not proceed to Vienna and present his credentials. But he has been acting all the time under orders. He was ordered to stop in Paris, and did so, and now he has been ordered home. A trip to Vienna would have been useless, as he has been rejected. What Mr. Keiley's future will be is not known. He may possibly still be retained as Minister to Austria, though unable to perform the duties of his position. His case is an exceptional one in American diplomacy. The reason given by Austria for rejecting him—namely, that his wife is a Jewess—is one that cannot and will not be accepted by this country, whose cornerstone is civil and religious liberty. It is said here by some of Mr. Keiley's friends that he has been offered the post of Consul-General at Paris. He retains the entire confidence and support of Secretary Bayard and the Administration.

THE PRELLER MYSTERY.

A Queer Letter Received by Maxwell.

A St. Louis telegram says: Maxwell, who killed Preller, received several letters this morning from cranks and others who have read of his case in the newspapers. One crank, who writes from New Orleans and signs his name Louis Daubignick, speaks of Maxwell as an old friend, refers to an interview had with him at the Southern Hotel, and says:

"You ought to understand the position in which you have placed yourself. Your stubbornness will cause you a good deal of trouble before you can get out of it. The only thing that remains for you to do at present is to tell the truth to your attorney, and to prove by Mr. —— that you procured the body; that Mr. Preller is alive, or at least that he was alive at the time your subject was discovered in your trunk. As to the disappearance of Mr. Preller, it seems to me that the St. Louis detectives ought to look into it a little more thoroughly. Have arrested at once the man who procured you the body, for it is possible that he may disappear at the time you need him as a witness. I cannot help believing that Mr. Preller has been murdered in some way, and I believe that Harriette Steve (his mistress), of Boston, knows more in regard to him than the police of St. Louis. It would be an excellent idea to have her under the surveillance of the detectives. I have been informed that she has in her possession a new set of diamonds, and I can only ask myself, Who could have made her such a valuable present? Do you understand? I met Sir Percy Burrell, of West Greanstead (Sussex), last week. He assures me that he had seen Mr. Preller at the Spanish Fort in company with a lady on the 31st of May, about the close of the Exposition. Sir Burrell is now at Saint-Malo. You could send a dispatch to the British consul, asking him to get Sir Burrell's testimony. Finally, my dear Danquier, I hope that you will get out of this hole with clean hands."

Maxwell tried to hide this letter, but the authorities got it away from him. The letter and other testimony goes to prove that the body in the trunk is not that of Preller, and that the prisoner's name is not Brooks. In a conversation to-day the prisoner denied that his name was Brooks, and said those who regarded him as Maxwell were right. He said he had had a hundred names, and he had been known as "Walter H. Lennox," again as "Walter H. Maxwell," and every time he went to a new place (by this meaning a place of diversion) he gave a new name. In London he said he was once known as "The Only Jones." His practice had been when out on a lark to use the name of some very religious individual. It was possible that in this way he might at some time have given the name of Brooks, although it was not probable that he ever called himself Hugh M. Brooks. He positively denied that his family name was Brooks.

There is other testimony to prove that Preller is alive. A well-known St. Louis drummer says that a few days after the body was found in the Southern Hotel a young man answering the description of Preller appeared at the town of Ellston, Mo., organized a singing class, remained a month, and then left without collecting his tuition. Before he left he gave a high hat to a colored man which has the initials "C. A. P." inside of the sweat-band. Preller was something of a musician and vocalist, and this and the high-hat evidence go to prove that he is the man who entered and left Ellston so mysteriously. It is believed by many that the reason Maxwell has exhibited such exceptional coolness is that he knows that at the right time he can prove that Preller is alive and that he cannot be tried for murdering any other man but Preller. Between the United States and British Governments there is an extradition treaty containing a clause to the effect that the person extradited can only be tried for the offence named in the warrant. This clause was inserted to prevent one Government or the other from extraditing offenders for alleged criminal offences and then trying them for some political crime. Maxwell, therefore, can only be tried for the murder of Preller, and if the latter can be produced at the trial Maxwell can immediately claim his discharge. The only way he can then be tried for a new offence will be by the St. Louis authorities making another trip to New Zealand, filing new evidence, and getting leave to prosecute the person in question for some new cause.

A Boston telegram says: Dr. E. H. Graham Dewey, of this city, who knew Maxwell, or Brooks, the alleged murderer of Preller in St. Louis, and was a fellow-student with him in the Surgeons' College in London, said in an interview to-day that he knew him in England under the name of Maxwell, not Brooks. Still his name might have been Brooks or anything else, because none of his associates at the college knew who his father and mother were, nor anything about his origin or antecedents. Dr. Dewey thought the descriptions of Hugh M. Brooks published in recent cablegrams did not exactly tally with the man he knew as Maxwell, nor did he think there was anything peculiar about his manner, such as W. A. Shaw, of Philadelphia, whose statement has been published, observed. "Maxwell," said Dr. Dewey, "was a man of ordinary and entirely commonplace appearance. There was nothing savage or wandering about his look." The Doctor did not think Maxwell or Brooks could have been a solicitor, because he was in the habit of boasting of all he knew, and if he had known any law he would have been certain to tell of it. He was fond of chemical experiments, and was a very mild and inoffensive person.

Missouri papers announce that Senator Vest has entirely recovered from the neuralgic attack which detained him at Helena, Montana.

DEATH OF DR. GREGG.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED HERE

Sketch of the Life of This Well Known Philanthropist—His Wealth and Deeds of Mercy.

Dr. D. H. Gregg, of King William, removed to this city about ten days ago and took a room at the St. Charles Hotel. He had just completed the winding up of his affairs by the sale of his household furniture and farming utensils and expected to spend his remaining days here. Dr. Gregg descended from the Scotch Covenanters, was educated at Andova Academy and at Dartmouth College, his father refusing to send him to Harvard on account of its Unitarian proclivities. His father opened the first Sabbath school in Boston, and it is supposed the Doctor was born in that city. He came to Virginia about fifty years ago and settled in King William county, taught school in Judge Brockenbrough's family, and afterwards began the practice of medicine. Wishing to see the West, with a view to locating there, he went on foot from Virginia to Chicago; liked the country, but for family reasons concluded to return to Virginia. He was remarkable for his economical habits, early began to save money, and induced all his servants to keep a bank account, he sometimes supplementing their small sums by advancing wages for this purpose. He had no patience with sloth and idleness. He thought the rich should work as well as the poor.

Dr. Gregg always expressed great sympathy with female orphanage, and many years ago determined to give the bulk of his estate to the female Protestant asylum of this city, and seemed greatly worried when his plans were defeated.

Some six or eight years ago he became acquainted with Dr. Parker, of this city by receiving a boy from the asylum under Dr. Parker's charge. The correspondence was at intervals continued and reports of the charities of Richmond were sent to him. Four years ago, on application of Dr. Parker, he purchased the home known as the Magdalen Asylum and presented it to the Board of Directors. In his will he leaves this institution $10,000.

About two years ago, when asked to help to establish an Old Ladies' Home for the Methodist and Presbyterians he cheerfully gave $10,000 of bonds for this purpose, and during the past spring, when asked to buy a playground for the boys at the Orphan Asylum, he gave his check for $1,000. Being offended with the managers of the Female Humane Association in declining the offer of two lots adjoining the property of the asylum, he determined last June to attach a codicil to his will changing his residiary legatees from this asylum to the St. Joseph's, and a few weeks ago placed a girl ten years old there, for whom provision is made in his will in recognition of its claims upon him. This is the child of Lucy Hall, his housekeeper, who had nothing to do with his family troubles, and has been in his service only ten years. The breaking up of the family occurred ten or twelve years before. Lucy Hall is only twenty-six years old. St. Joseph's Asylum will get about $100,000, and perhaps more.

The estate consists of bonds, money, houses and lots in Richmond, and some land in the West. His farm he sold last winter for $20,000.

Dr. Parker has been in the habit, when Dr. Gregg is in the city, of calling on him almost daily. Monday night, about half-past 8 o'clock, he called at his room and found him in bed. He usually retired about 8 o'clock. He complained very much about loss of sleep, and requested Dr. Parker to get him lodgings in some quiet family, expressing regret at having given the proprietor of the St. Charles trouble. After a cheerful conversation of half an hour, Dr. Parker, feeling his pulse and saying it was 90 and strong, he left the room, promising to call early next day and drive him out. He had not been out of his room for three days. He said nothing about the note he had written Dr. Parker in the afternoon of the day, supposing it was it that brought him to the hotel. The following note—the last he ever wrote—came by post yesterday morning:

AUGUST 24TH.

Dear Doctor,—I am poorly and weak, and shall certainly go crazy if I stay in this ceaseless street-racket all day, and guests thundering down this long passage off and on all night. Last night I did not sleep a wink during the whole night. I regret the change, all other things being all right. Good and kind host, almost to a fault.

Hastily and very truly,

D. H. GREGG.

Being notified at 6:30 A. M. yesterday of his death, Dr. Parker, with a friend, went at once to the hotel, found him lying across the bed, and secured his papers and deposited them in the Merchants National Bank; also wrote to Judge Gregory, of King William, who is executor.

The Doctor was in his eighty-fourth year. He left but one child, a daughter, advanced in life, now in Colorado. A dispatch was sent at once to her. They have been voluntarily separated twenty years. He leaves her $300 annually. Dr. Parker, who had seen the will months ago, urged him to increase this annuity, but he declined, saying it was enough for a frugal woman. The will directs that the body, under the direction of the executor, be sent to Boston and buried by the side of his mother. Handsome portraits of his mother and father were sent by the Doctor to the Home for Ladies on Seventh street last summer.

There were three children by his marriage, but two died in early life. His wife died in 1880; aged about eighty.

When the Doctor's only daughter was in her twenty-sixth year a great and sad difficulty occurred between the Doctor and his wife, which cast its deep, dark shadow upon three hearts and a once happy home.

Death of Sister Genevieve.

Yesterday morning at half-past 10 o'clock Sister Mary Genevieve Eggars, a native of Baltimore, Md., breathed her last at the Convent of Visitation, Monte Maria. She was in the thirty-third year of her age. Her funeral will take place from the chapel of the convent this morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. Willibald Baumgartner, O. S. B., will conduct the funeral services.

Catholic Clergy in Retreat at Georgetown College.

The Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Richmond, with very few exceptions, assembled at Georgetown College yesterday morning to hold their annual retreat. Rev. F. McGuire, S. T., is conducting the retreat, which will close at the end of the week in time for the clergy to be at their posts on next Sunday. Heretofore this retreat was held in Baltimore with the clergy of the Archdiocese, but the clergy of Virginia being now quite numerous, it was thought best to hold a separate one. All of the Richmond clergy being absent, the Rev. Benedictine Fathers Willibald and Gammelbert have charge, beside their own parish, of the Cathedral and St. Patrick's parishes.

CANVASSERS AT LARGE.

Appointments for the Third Congressional District.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The following gentlemen are named by the committee as canvassers at large and for the Third congressional district.

BENJAMIN H. NASH,
Chairman of Committee.

CANVASSERS AT LARGE.

Richard F. Beirne, Esq., of Hanover county; Colonel William R. Aylett, of King William county; James N. Dunlop, of the city of Richmond.

CANVASSERS FOR THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

City of Richmond—Samuel B. Witt, Esq., C. W. Tyler, Esq., John Ran. Tucker, Jr., Esq., John Hunter, Esq., Joseph Shelton, Esq., Meade Haskins, Esq., W. R. Meredith, Esq, and Colonel Thomas J. Evans.

Henrico County—T. Ashby Wickham, Esq., William H. Mullen, Esq., Joseph Bryan, Esq., and Conway R. Sands.

Goochland County—Benjamin O. James, Esq., and Judge Andrew K. Leake.

Hanover County—George P. Haw, Esq., Hill Carter, Esq.

King William County—C. H. Hart, Esq., H. L. Lewis, Esq.

New Kent County—Frank Gordon, Esq.

City of Manchester—John H. Ingram, Esq., Benjamin F. Faulconer, Esq., D. L. Pulliam, Esq., H. A. Maurice, Esq., Charles L. Page, Esq.

Chesterfield County—Adolphus Gary, Esq., W. W. Baker, Esq., Dr. Thomas J. Cheatham.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

September the 15th Fixed for the Nomination of Senators and Delegates.

A called meeting of the City Democratic Committee was held last night—Colonel John B. Cary, the superintendent, in the chair, and present the following others: Messrs. J. B. Welsh, Philip O'Neill, W. S. Catlett, L. C. Figg, John H. Rose, James T. Ferriter, Jourdan W. Maury, George McD. Blake, H. M. Smith, Jr., A. C. Porter, William S. Goode, Julius Loth, John E. Hankins, B. M. Quarles, and W. A. Sublett.

Mr. Russell, chairman of the County Committee, was present, and was admitted to the privileges of the floor.

It was resolved that the primary be held in the county and city Tuesday, September 15th, to nominate two senators. At the same time the city Democrats will nominate four delegates.

In Richmond all the voting-precincts will be opened, and the voting will be by secret ballot. On these two points the county will make its own arrangements.

Further details will be agreed upon by a committee consisting of Messrs. Smith, Hankins, and Blake, and they will report to the City Committee Friday night.

In the Jefferson-Ward delegation in the City Committee Mr. Meade Haskins was elected in place of Mr. George Gibson, Jr., resigned, and Mr. James W. Gibbons in place of Mr. W. E. Cree, removed from the city. Mr. J. Taylor Stratton was elected a member from Madison Ward in place of Mr. Jourdan W. Maury, resigned.

Adjourned to meet Friday night.

Fulton Democratic Campaign Club.

Monday night, at Powhatan Hall, 510 Louisiana street, a Democratic campaign club was organized by Messrs. Myer Angle, C. H. Kaufelt, and others, with a membership of 225. The name of the club will be Fulton Democratic Campaign Club, and will be composed of citizens of Richmond and Henrico. The following officers were elected: C. H. Kaufelt, president; Thomas O'Connor, vice-president; Myer Angle, secretary; M. S. Burch, treasurer; Isaac Schwartz, sergeant-at-arms. Executive Committee: M. S. Burch, Myer Angle, J. M. Johnson, Thomas H. Davis, and Thomas O'Connor. The club is composed of good material and is destined to do good and efficient work in the coming campaign.

Death of Miss Lottie Bigger.

Miss Lottie Bigger, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Thomas B. Bigger, and sister of Colonel John Bell Bigger, Major Charles P. Bigger, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Ladd, died night before last at Mr. Ladd's residence. She was a lady of lovely character, and in the houses of the poor and by the bedside of the sick was like a ministering angel. Her funeral will take place from the Monumental church this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Death List.

The following is the official mortuary report for the city of Richmond for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1885:

Whole number of deaths in the city, exclusive of still-births, 28.

Cause of Death.—Cancer, 2; cholera-infantum, 3; consumption, 3; diarrhœa, 3; drowning, 1; dysentery, 1; fever—typhoid, 3; fever—typho-malarial, 2; heart-disease, 1; hernia, 1; inanition, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; old age, 1; paralysis, 1; teething, 3; unknown, 1.

Age.—One month to six, 3; six months to twelve, 3; one year to three, 5; ten years to twenty, 3; twenty years to thirty, 3; thirty years to forty, 1; forty years to fifty, 3; sixty years to seventy, 3; seventy years to eighty, 3; ninety years to one hundred, 1.

Temperature.—Mean temperature for the week ending August 15th, 82.42; for the week ending August 22d, 82.57.

Rainfall.—Amount of rainfall for the week ending August 15th, 0.10 inches; for week ending August 22d, 0.00 inches.

Rate.—Rate of mortality of whole population was 19.41 per 1,000 per annum; rate of mortality of white population was 16.09 per 1,000 per annum; rate of mortality of colored population was 23.63 per 1,000 per annum.

A Good Selection.

The Atlanta *Constitution* has the following notice of a gentleman who has many friends here:

Mr. M. M. Welch, the newly-elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is a gentleman of fine business capacity. His connection with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia familiarized him with the commercial wants of Atlanta, and the knowledge thus acquired will be of great value to him in his new position. The integrity, ability, and courtesy which have always characterized Mr. Welch will make him a valuable and efficient secretary. The outgoing secretary, Captain H. M. Cottingham, made a host of friends during his term of office, and leaves behind him a record to be proud of.

MORRISON STATION ACCIDENT

A Malicious Act Causes Trouble on the Newport's News Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The cause of the accident near Morrison's station, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, night before last, has clearly been shown to have been the work of some evil-disposed and malicious-minded person, who deliberately set to work, unlocked, and changed the switch, and then locked it after a freight train had passed, and the track arranged for the incoming train.

Morrison's station is about seven miles west of Newport's News, and the west-bound freight train passed the station on schedule time. The east-bound was in charge of Conductor William Seay, and the engineer was W. S. Risk. When the first section of this train was approaching that station the engineer discovered that the main track was switched off to the siding. He reversed his engine and signalled for down-brakes, but the train dashed into a lot of coal-cars which were standing on the siding, wrecking the engine and many of the coal-cars, and seven freight-cars loaded with miscellaneous merchandise.

The engineer, Mr. Risk, and a brakeman named George Wheeler were caught in the wreck, and, it is supposed, were instantly killed. The cars were telescoped and a mass of ruins, under which the two men were buried. In a little while the wreck was in flames, and in spite of every effort to subdue them the flames spread, and the bodies of the engineer and brakeman were burned into a charred and unrecognizable mass.

Captain Seay, the conductor of the train, and Henry Holloway, the fireman, were slightly bruised but not seriously injured. They did all that they could to get the bodies of Risk and Wheeler from the fire, but could not succeed. Two or three train-hands were shaken up and bruised, but their hurts were trifling