THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER, 13,483. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1894. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED

Militia Fire on Citizens at Washington C. H., Ohio.

THREE KILLED; EIGHT WOUNDED.

The Mob Threatens Destruction of the Troops With Dynamite.

FIGHT OVER A NEGRO CRIMINAL.

Convicted of Felonious Assault Upon a White Woman—The Rioters Propose to Lynch Him.

WASHINGTON COURTHOUSE, O., October 17.—In court to-day Jasper Dolby, the negro who assaulted Mrs. Mary C. Pettit at Pettitt's Station, a week ago, pleaded guilty to the crime, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years. There was every prospect of a bloody fight to-night. A great mob was in town bent on lynching Dolby, and the Sheriff had asked for a company of State militia here to help him protect the prisoner. A special train was called, Dolby was indicted and his trial and sentence followed promptly. The county officers took this means to quiet the mob without a fight.

THE COLLISION.

At 8 P. M. October 17—8 P. M.—A special dispatch from Washington Courthouse says: At 7:30 the Sheriff, with three companies of militia, started this evening with the negro fiend, to the train, but at the depot the mob had taken possession of the prisoner. The militia fired on the mob and killed two of the mob and recaptured the prisoner. He was hurried back to jail. A call has been made for the Fourteenth regiments.

THE FIRING.

The train from Washington Courthouse came on a crowd of drunken men around the court-house square. The court-house and jail are really one building. The mob yelled: "Lynch him! Lynch him!" One threw a stone, which struck a militiaman on the breast. Then the whole anger was aroused, and people in language which was plain and forcible. He told them to repeat the offence. "If you touch any one," said he, "hit some young man," and, suiting the action to the word, he walked out into the crowd and said: "Here I am," his face pale. The crowd gathered in front of him, but not a man lifted his hand against the Colonel. It was probably because they did not, for standing on the courthouse steps were the soldiers, with guns loaded, waiting an order to fire. The crowd surged closer and closer to the court-house steps, becoming more and more boisterous. Colonel Coit ordered them back again, or rather attempted to order them back, but they would not obey. He shouted that he would give them five if they did not disperse, and the order was given. There was a flash and a volley, and the crowd seemed to fall, and the place was like a pen of frightened sheep.

DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Dolby, 19 years of age, son of a prominent family, shot in the head and abdomen, died in the jail.

Frank Neiterhouse, 25 years of age, shot in the head and abdomen, died.

Frank Wesley, 18 years of age, son of a farmer, died in the jail.

Frank Summerman, 23 years of age, shot in the head, died.

William Sam, 23 years of age, a Adams county working man, shot in right side, fatally hurt; Frank Neiterhouse, shot in left leg; George Summerman, shot in groin and side, will die; Frank Smith, flesh wound in foot; Dal Parrott, 20 years old, flesh wound in foot; John McCune, flesh wound in foot; Ernest Ellis, shot in foot, not dangerously injured, but among the most serious cases.

The mob secured a battering-ram, and began to beat down the door. Not discouraged by the soldiers until the fire, when the troops fired the volley which resulted so fatally. The troops and the soldiers were stationed at the entrance, and were unmindful of the portion of the crowd were making an attempt to batter down the door at the entrance.

THE MOB MORE BOISTEROUS.

The first fright following the volley died away, the mob is becoming more and bold again. They are gathered about the court-house, and, while maintaining a respectful distance, are uttering loud imprecations against the soldiers, and fears are entertained for their safety if reinforcements do not quickly come. The crowd is now making an attempt to secure dynamite, and fear that they will blow up the jail. The wounded and dead are carried into the engine house and stores near by. It looks very evident that the prisoner will be secured before morning.

At 9 o'clock to-night the Adjutant-General ordered Battery B, of the First Artillery, at Cincinnati, to the scene.

The last message was received from the officer in command of the troops at the court-house, since the report of fire at 10 o'clock. It said: "The report is true. Two are killed, and ten wounded." It was addressed to General Keifer. Another was: "Your telegram just received. No reinforcements have yet arrived. We can hold the court-house yet. The doors were broken in and shots fired. Reported to us that one killed and three wounded. It was reported to the Sheriff that the mob had broken into the powder-house and taken the powder. It is the most determined mob I ever saw. The troops used no ammunition. The Sheriff and Judge approve our action. I pleaded with some of the men to peacefully disperse. Men are all right now."

General Howe has been unable to get an answer from Colonel Coit at Chillicothe. He believes that the troops are surrounded, and that they have cut off communication. He is also unable in securing the necessary transportation to move the troops ordered by Colonel Coit's aid.

TROOPS GOING FORWARD.

At 10 o'clock the troops from Marysville and those to go from here joined at Chillicothe in a special train over the Midland Railway. It is 37 miles from here to Washington Courthouse. General Howe urged the company to send the train forward at the utmost speed. He has arranged that the train bearing the Cincinnati troops shall reach there about the same time, so that there can be no question of having a sufficient force present to disperse the mob. The mob is so bitter against the soldiers now that a small force would be in danger there. General Howe is afraid the mob, in its anger over the shooting of the citizens, may try to blow up the whole jail and kill all in it. The command of Colonel Coit is in the jail, and this would result in serious loss of life.

"We can hold the jail against the mob for a half hour longer," said General Howe at 10:30 to-night. "I think the affair will be over. I will have enough force in Washington Courthouse by that time to control all the people in Fayette county."

The safety of the little command of Colonel Coit, consisting of seventy-five men, of the inmates of the jail and the jail officers, as well as the wretched prisoner whose beastly crime has caused all this rioting and bloodshed, depends upon the events of the next half hour. It is General Howe's intention to bring the prisoner, Dolby, to the State prison to-night, under guard of the troops, as soon as the mob that surrounds the jail is dispersed.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY PAUSES.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—Governor McKinley was to have left Hamilton on a special train at 10:30, but up to 11:40 he had not arrived at the Grand Hotel, where Captain Niestand, of his staff, who arrived at a late hour from Columbus, is awaiting him with the latest information concerning the situation at Washington Courthouse. It is probable that the Governor will cancel his engagement at Louisville for to-morrow night, unless the negro is removed to the penitentiary before morning and order restored in the place. The distance to Hamilton is twenty-eight miles.

ANOTHER STORY.

COLUMBUS, O., October 17.—Another account from Washington Courthouse says the special grand jury was impannelled, the negro indicted, Dolby was taken from the jail to the court-house, tried, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary about as quick as it takes to write it. The militia companies formed at the west side of the court-house, while the Sheriff and Deputy James Busick went to the jail for the prisoner. The west entrance to the court-house is about 40 feet from a side door of the jail, and there are high steps leading to the former.

A thousand people had gathered in the yard to angrily protest against the course of leaden-heeled justice. A thousand people, with curses and imprecations, vowed that Dolby should never be taken past them up the high steps to the hall. The Sheriff and his deputies had hardly emerged from the jail door, when the acknowledged leader of the crowd, Henry Kirk, who married Mrs. Boyd's sister, rushed toward the trembling wretch, protected by the sworn officers of the law, and, breaking through the thin ranks of the stalwart guard, seized the culprit with a hand of iron. Quick as a flash the musket of a soldier was swung with great force, and Kirk was dealt a blow in the face. The angry crowd surged madly forward, and in the rush swept one soldier boy around the corner and away from his company, but he quickly returned to his post. The curses and imprecations of the thoroughly-maddened crowd grew in volume, and the wretched prisoner trembled like an aspen. He weakened visibly and had to be supported. Colonel Coit rallied his men for a supreme effort, and the prisoner was almost carried up the steps and into the court-house.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

There was then a scene of intense excitement. Men, armed with staves and every form of weapon, rushed blindly almost into the bayonets of the soldiers, and some so far forgot themselves as to rush almost on the troops. Deputy Busick and Detective Caldwell held the prisoner between them, and neither forgot his nerve. Henry Kirk, frantic with rage, rushed down an alley for surgical aid, presently returning with a huge plaster over his face. His friends, well-dressed farmers, and even business-men of the city, rallied at his appearance, and there were hoarse cries of, "We'll get him yet," "It's a long way to the depot," etc.

Colonel Coit, commanding the troops, stepped on the steps of the court-house and warned the excited people to disperse. His words fell on deaf ears. Turning to his men he shouted: "Load!" There was a uniform clicking of hammers, and every soldier prepared his weapon for trouble. The startled crowd fell back a few steps, and several of the more timid rushed for the corners. They rallied almost immediately and closed in, but the soldiers held them back.

Once up to the third floor of the court-house and into the room where the trials are held, Dolby was soon legally declared a criminal. At exactly 3:52 he was led into the court-room, and in three minutes he was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, ten days in each year in solitary confinement.

THE MOB DISPERSED.

CINCINNATI, O., October 17.—A dispatch to the Inquirer from Washington Courthouse says: Upon the firing the mob dispersed in all directions. Immediately all places of business in the city were shut up. Mayor Creamer peremptorily closed all places where liquors were sold. Every street was filled with people. No time was lost in carrying away the dead and wounded. Business houses and the engine-house were converted into hospitals. All the surgeons in the city were called into service. Mothers, sisters, wives, sweethearts, crowded around the dead and wounded, and added pathos to the scene and fire to the rage of the mob by their lamentations. Against the militia the indignation was bitter, vicious, and vehement. It pervaded all classes.

As the time passed, the mob grew in size and fury. All over the country, by telephone, by courier, and by telegraph the news had spread. All the roads leading to the city were filled with men on horseback, in wagons, and on foot, pushing with all possible speed to the scene of bloodshed, breathing vengeance at every step. Meanwhile, in Washington Courthouse a search was going on for arms and ammunition, and for dynamite. Shouts were heard: "Down with the militia"; "Blow up the dogs, along with the black fiend."

ORGANIZATION.

These shouts but feebly expressed the pent-up passion of everybody, for everybody was in the streets, and all in the streets were members of the mob, so far, at least, as personal feelings were concerned.

There was certainly organization of the forces going on, for that ominous stillness that forebodes supreme excitement and deadly resolution succeeded the ebullition of feeling. Men moved about as if bent on business, but said nothing.

There is no doubt of a purpose to blow up the court-house. Of this the militia are aware. A full moon lights up every approach to the court-house. If militia reinforcements do not reach here before the moon goes down, there is danger of further bloodshed between an organized mob and the militia, and in case the mob succeeds there is danger that many of the militia will share the fate of the human brute, Dolby.

MILITIA SURROUNDED.

Shortly after midnight Adjutant-General Howe secured telephone communication with Major John C. Speaks, of the Fourteenth Regiment, surrounded in the court-house at Washington by the mob. Major Speaks said the mob about the court-house and jail seemed to be as large as ever, but not so noisy and defiant. He was informed that another large crowd had collected at the railway station, evidently awaiting the arrival of more troops. The wisdom of arranging it so that all the detachments should arrive at the same time was now apparent, and orders were sent to the officers of the different commands to effect a meeting at some distance from the town. Major Speaks said the troops at the court-house would be able to hold it against the mob, now that it was known that an attempt to take it would be met by a volley of musketry. The mob seemed to be without leaders of courage, or it would be equal to almost anything.

The troops being sent as reinforcements are now near Washington Courthouse. Should the mob disperse promptly on their arrival the prisoner will be brought on a special train directly to this city, under guard of troops.

REGIMENT TO THE SCENE.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—The First Regiment, of this city, has just been ordered to Washington Courthouse, O., where Dolby, convicted of criminal assault upon a woman, was to-day sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

THE GOVERNOR AT COLUMBUS.

CINCINNATI, O., October 17.—Governor McKinley arrived here at midnight, and upon learning the full extent of the rioting at Washington Courthouse, immediately left for Columbus. If upon his arrival he is advised the trouble has quieted down, he will leave on the 10 A. M. train for this city, and by making close connections, reach Louisville early to-morrow evening. This will enable him to keep also his Nashville and New Orleans engagements. If, however, the condition of affairs at Washington Courthouse is still threatening, the Louisville engagement, at least, will be cancelled.

THE FIRST DOESN'T MOVE.

CINCINNATI, O., October 17.—The First Regiment of this city has not covered itself with glory to-night, though possibly the railroad company is somewhat to blame. They received orders at 6:30 to assemble, and at 7:30 were ordered to move to Washington Courthouse, to assist in quelling the riot. It is now midnight, and they are still in the armory here, waiting for a car to carry the Gatling-gun. From military headquarters at Columbus frequent messages have been sent, inquiring why they are so slow to move, but as yet Colonel Hunt has not given marching orders.

Advices at midnight from Washington Courthouse are to the effect that things are quiet, but that great excitement continues. F. L. Knitterhouse, the prominent citizen who was shot through the ankle, had his foot amputated. Mack Johnson, shot through the bowels, is not expected to survive the night.

Resumption at Sparrows' Point.

BALTIMORE, October 17.—C. Morton Stewart, chairman of the Stockholders' Reorganization Committee of the Maryland Steel Company, said to-day that the immense plant at Sparrow's Point would resume operations about November 1st. Three thousand men were employed when the works shut down several months ago.

ARE THESE THE MEN?

Arrests in Maryland, and West Virginia for the Train-Robbery.

TWO OF THE SUSPECTS JAILED.

The Belongings of One of Them Identified by Crutchfield.

ACTION OF GOVERNOR O'FERRALL.

A Direction That the State Be Duly Represented Where Necessary—Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

CUMBERLAND, MD., October 17.—A man answering a description telegraphed to the Chief of Police of this city by Governor O'Ferrall yesterday, was arrested here as he was about to take the train for Pittsburg, about 1 o'clock this morning. He gave the name of C. J. Searcy, and claimed to hail from Kansas. He admitted having been in Front Royal, Va., yesterday morning, and had $1,051 on his person, besides two watches. He was heavily armed, and attempted to get rid of revolvers when arrested. He was committed to jail to await the action of the Richmond authorities, as he is suspected of being one of the men who robbed the train on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad last Friday night.

LOTS OF BOODLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17.—A Cumberland special says the man arrested there early this morning had $1,553 in two woollen stockings; $823 were in notes, and $630 in silver. One silver watch and one gold one, a lot of pawn tickets, three silver pocket-books, and a Colt's navy revolver was on his person. There were 43 cartridges in his pocket, and a memorandum-book showing how the boodle had been divided among the men. In his satchel were found old, muddy shoes, a slouch hat, and wearing apparel that looked like a disguise. He claimed that he was an ex-detective in Missouri, and afterwards denied it. He tried to hide another revolver and some money, but was caught in the act.

ANOTHER SUSPECT.

CUMBERLAND, MD., October 17.—A special to the Times from Cherry Run, W. Va., this morning, says: An unknown man was arrested near here yesterday answering the description of the men implicated in the Aquia-creek robbery. He was as desperate as athletic, and caused considerable trouble before being overpowered. He carried a 44-calibre self-acting revolver, and held up a number of men, but was finally arrested by George Spangler, a Western Maryland railroad conductor, after slightly wounding him and several other men. There were two robbers. The principal one, who carried a satchel, escaped through a deep ravine in the mountains, and has not been seen since. It is presumed that he kept in hiding there during the evening and escaped during the night, and may be far away to-day. They were well dressed. The one who escaped wore a blue suit, and had on a striped blue percale shirt.

FOUR MEN BEING TRACKED.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Conductor Green, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, arrived in Washington to-day from Cumberland, Md. He did not learn any additional facts concerning the one arrest at Cumberland last night beyond those heretofore given, or of the two arrests at Cherry Run yesterday. He, however, confirmed that news, and reported that the authorities were on the track of four men in addition to the three arrested. Of these three, two, he said, had been placed in jail at Martinsburg this morning. They had boarded a freight train and had unmercifully beaten the conductor. One of them had a very large nickel-plated revolver.

The conductor says the line of the railroad has been infested with toughs for several weeks. There were confidence men on his train to-day, and nearly every train is troubled with them. They have been at the Maryland county fairs, and now are seeking other fields, giving a great deal of trouble to the trainmen. Within a week a dozen or more of them have boarded trains and attempted to swindle passengers.

This last statement is important in its possible bearing on the arrests as indicating that the two men in jail at Martinsburg may have other reasons than participation in the train robbery for wishing to avoid the police. At the same time, the belief is expressed confidently that the right men have been caught.

In the case of the Cumberland arrest, the express company officials here believe they have a hot clue, and they threw aside a little of their reserve and said so. They are hopeful that the man captured is one of the robbers, and are evidently of the belief that he knows something of the affair.

"WE'VE GOT OUR MAN."

So Says the General Manager of the Express Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17.—The Adams Express-Company officials are extremely reticent concerning the arrest of the suspect at Cumberland, and Mr. Herring, of Philadelphia, general manager of the company, who is in Washington for the purpose of managing the pursuit, to-night said to a reporter: "We have got our man." Beyond that he would say nothing. He refused to give the captured man's name, because, he said, it would defeat the company's purpose. The robbers would read the papers, and be advised of what was transpiring. Mr. Herring added that he was satisfied that the man arrested at Cumberland was one of the robbers.

Mr. George W. Moss, local representative of the company, said that he did not know whether the man arrested at Cumberland was the man wanted or not. He had received no information, he said, and Mr. Herring had not told him what he thought about it.

Detective Quinlan, of the local force, left for Cumberland at 8 o'clock to-night over the Baltimore and Ohio to visit the suspect and obtain a full description of him.

Inspector Hollinberger thinks that the arrested man may be Charles O'Leary, an old three-card-monte man, of Washington, who has, in the opinion of the Inspector, been working the county fairs of Maryland. He is inclined to the belief that the suspect will turn out not to have been implicated in the Aquia Creek robbery. He says that in Baltimore Tuesday a big false-jewelry confidence game was worked. The victim lost somewhat over $3,000, and one of the three men who worked the scheme answers the description of the man who is under arrest at Cumberland.

TELLS CONTRADICTORY STORIES.

CUMBERLAND, MD., October 17.—It is evident that the man arrested here this morning upon suspicion of being one of the Quantico train-robbers has abundant reason to regret his arrest. He was registered at the hotel as C. J. Searcey, of Memphis, Tenn., but he has given very contradictory accounts of himself. He has employed counsel. His explanation for the money found on his person is that he has had it for over a year, and that it represents his savings. He says he worked on the new station at Harper's Ferry. He said he had lately resided in Roanoke, and had been in the cattle business, but decided to give up this, and go to contracting. He claims to be a carpenter.

SEARCEY ONE OF 'EM.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—A special to the Post from Cumberland, Md., says: Detectives J. H. Alexander, J. H. Hindt, and W. W. Faulkner, accompanied by Assistant-Superintendent George C. Hildt, of the Adams Express Company, and Express-Messenger Crutchfield, of the Quantico robbery, arrived in this city to-day, and at once proceeded to the Second National Bank, where the money taken from C. H. Searcey, the man implicated in the train-robbery, is, and proceeded to examine it. Mr. Hindt found that the greenbacks were perforated as the money handled by the express company was. The money was placed in an envelope used by the company, and it was found that the two pinholes fitted exactly those in the envelope. A pair of gold glasses which were in possession of the robber have been identified as those which were taken from the car. The pants found in Searcey's grip have been identified by the express agent as those worn by the robber while in the car at Quantico.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Messrs. Benjamin A. Richmond and J. E. McBeth have been retained by Searcey as counsel, and an effort will be made to have the man released on a writ of habeas corpus to-morrow at 4 o'clock. State's-Attorney Sloan has received a telegram from Governor Brown, asking him to appear at the trial and have Searcey held a reasonable time, so as to allow the requisition-papers which have been issued by Governor O'Ferrall time to reach him and be endorsed by him. Express-Agent Crutchfield will be taken before Searcey to-morrow morning for identification.

Mr. Hildt, of the Adams Express Company, has served a notice on Justice Thompson not to turn over the money taken from the prisoner. The detectives and Mr. Hildt says that there is no doubt but that Searcey is the right man.

SEARCEY NOT A ROANOKIAN.

ROANOKE, VA., October 17.—C. J. Searcey, one of the men arrested at Cumberland, charged with being implicated in the recent train-robbery, and who claims to have lived in Roanoke, is unknown here. His name does not appear in the city directory, and the police officials have no knowledge of him.

GOVERNOR O'FERRALL INFORMED.

The Arrest at Cumberland Due to His Efforts.

The arrest at Cumberland, Md., as noted in our telegraphic dispatches, of a man believed to be one of the gang who robbed the express-car on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac train Friday night, was due to the untiring efforts of Governor O'Ferrall.

Tuesday night the Governor received a telegram from Mr. Herring, manager of the Adams Express Company, at Washington, advising of the suspicious movements of two men at Front Royal.

DESCRIPTIVE LISTS.

The Governor immediately wired to Mr. Herring for a descriptive list of the men, and received this reply:

The two men from Front Royal about which we wired you left that place dressed as follows: One in plain black worsted suit; the other, black, woolly cheviot suit; both sack coats. One light percale shirt; other striped shirt; one gray telescope satchel; other eighteen-inch canvas telescope. One plain black laced shoes; one man about six feet; sparely built; weight, about 175 pounds; brown moustache, otherwise cleanly shaven. The other about five feet, eight inches, heavily built; clean shaven. They got on Norfolk and Western train No. 6 at Riverton Junction this morning at 1 o'clock, purchased ticket to Shenandoah Junction, one got no ticket. At that time one had on gray, slate-colored quince hat, the other a black derby. These were bought at Front Royal. When they reached that place one wore slouch hat and the other a black stiff one.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

Tuesday night the Governor sent telegrams to the chiefs of police of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Cumberland, Md.; Cincinnati, O.; Roanoke, Bristol, Chattanooga, and Winston, N. C., and the chief of public safety at Philadelphia, and to the chiefs of the police departments of Baltimore and Chicago, embracing the above descriptions, and requesting these officials to look out for the men.

THE TALL ONE ARRESTED.

The telegrams also said:

"The men boarded the train on Norfolk and Western at Riverton, Va., at 1 o'clock this morning. One purchased a ticket to Shenandoah Junction, Baltimore and Ohio; the other bought no ticket."

Yesterday morning the following was received at the executive office from John Pitzer, chief of police of Cumberland, Md.:

"Have arrested the tall man. No doubt he is the one wanted. Found on him $1,050, two watches, two pawn-tickets dated September 27, 1894, in Washington; one large navy revolver and fifty shells to suit, one pair of gold spectacles, a large lot of new Honduras lottery tickets. Have had him committed to jail to October 29th for a hearing. The other man I did not see."

ALMOST CERTAIN.

Later in the day came two more telegrams to the Governor from the same place. The first was signed George T. Thompson, and read:

"Send a man and the proper warrant to hold the man arrested. His name is C. J. Searcy. He is without doubt one of the robbers; he has two lawyers engaged, and they will get out a writ of habeas corpus this evening, and I suppose it will be heard to-morrow."

The second was signed W. D. Sloan, and is as follows:

"Beyond doubt I believe we have in custody here one of the Quantico train-robbers, Charles J. Searcy, he gives his name. A writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow, has been issued. Please send on papers quickly and advise me when I may expect them."

The Governor has taken the necessary steps to have the man held, and the State represented in the habeas corpus proceedings.

HISTORY OF CARTER.

How He Was Shot in Resisting Arrest in Stafford County.

The New York Herald of yesterday says:

The Herald gave on Monday the history of George W. Carter alias George W. Blaine, who is suspected of being the leader of the band of outlaws that has robbed an express-car at Aquia Creek, relative to his experiences with the police of this city. It told of his escape from Blackwell's Island, and his subsequent visit to Warden Pilsbury's house on the night of December 20th, when he stole all of the Warden's silverware.

He was sentenced to Sing Sing for seven years for this robbery by Recorder Smyth, from which prison he escaped.

When Carter was arrested Inspector McLaughlin wrote to Virginia and inquired into the antecedents of the man. The Inspector showed me this letter, which he received from J. H. Robinson, Chief of Police of Fredericksburg, Va., under date of January 2, 1893:

The George Carter we are looking for was born and raised in Stafford county, Va., near Gainesville. His mother was left a widow when George was quite young. He left Stafford county when he was about 17 years old, and nothing was known of him outside of his immediate family until January, 1891, when a warrant from the State of Pennsylvania was forwarded to the Sheriff of Stafford county for the arrest of Carter.

In executing the warrant the Sheriff had to shoot Carter before he would surrender. The wound was thought to be fatal, which caused a delay in extraditing him, and during this delay the man broke jail and escaped. We traced him to New Orleans county, N. Y., and there lost him. We did not hear from him until November, 1891, when he burglarized a country store. He eluded arrest, and we traced him to New York, where we lost the trail.

Carter is considered a dangerous man by persons acquainted with him. If you make a critical examination you will find his thumb and first finger of his right hand off, and the middle finger of the same hand twisted; also, a scar under his right shoulder, where the bullet went in, and on his right breast, where it was cut out.

Inspector McLaughlin made the examination and found the scars as designated. Carter told the Inspector his hand was injured in a railway accident. He sent a photograph to Chief Robinson, who positively identified the picture as one of Carter.

Inspector McLaughlin has not heard of the man since his escape from Sing-Sing, but he thinks he is desperate enough to rob trains or do anything else.

Fatal Fire in a Lumber-Yard.

MUSKEGON, MICH., October 17.—A fire occurred in the yards of the Thayer Lumber Company to-day, which caused the loss of a few thousands of dollars. During its progress a pile of lumber forty feet high toppled over and caught Assistant-Fire-Chief John Ellens. His back, arms, legs, skull, and chest were broken, and his body was frightfully burned. He died in ten minutes after being taken out of the wreck.

THEY ADOPT A PLAN.

The Work of the Immigration Convention Takes Practical Shape.

MORE PAPERS ARE READ

Rev. Dr. Menzel Tendered Quite an Ovation—Full Report of the Day's Proceedings.

The Virginia State Immigration Convention met in its second day's session at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. President Koiner in the chair. The attendance was not very large when the body was called to order, but before half-past 10 there was quite a goodly gathering.

The opening topical address was by Judge Charles Grattan, of Augusta county, and was on the class of immigrants most desired and the sections of this country from which it is feasible to secure them.

"There are certain underlying principles," said Judge Grattan, "that in large measure determine the question as to what sections of our own country it is best for us to look for immigrants. One of these is that natural desire of mankind for like surroundings, when he changes his location in soil, productions, and occupations. Another is that we may not look for an exodus from any section to our borders, no matter what inducements we offer. The man who is doing well and has made the money to pay for our lands is generally well satisfied where he is. The man who needs to sell his land to buy ours must find a purchaser, and where any great number wish to leave, few wish to go. Then we must look to the gradual overflow.

"Still another element in the consideration of this question arises from the incidents of locality that promote a desire to remove, and from which we are free; among these we may mention, as principal, extremes of heat and cold, droughts, and wet seasons of long continuance, and consequent malaria, storms, and cyclones.

VIRGINIA'S WIDE FIELD.

"The next question to which we should address ourselves is the wide field Virginia offers, thus suiting herself to the wants of such a variety of settlers. No country in the world with such a climate has such a variety of soils, minerals, surface, and productions, and by reason of this variety offers larger variety to useful employment. In the light of these facts and principles, beginning at Tidewater, embracing one fourth the surface of the State, with 1,500 miles of navigable waterline, and with scarcely any portion more than ten miles from water transportation, by reason of her innumerable rivers, creeks, and inlets, with a soil adapted so well to the fruit-grower and trucker, and so accessible to market, you offer inducements unparalleled. You may look for settlers here from Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Northeastern Ohio, and along the southern shore of our lakes to Michigan.

"Middle Virginia, with a soil easily cultivated and that readily responds to the use of fertilizers, and with care takes well in grasses, besides the crops and fruits of Tidewater, produces the lighter and finer tobaccos, which command the highest prices, and she may draw her settlers from the same sources, and besides from the Valley of the Connecticut and finer tobaccos, which command the Ohio for her sheep industries, which, by reason of her nearness to market and her ability to put her lambs in the shambles one month earlier than the Valley and the West gives her such an advantage in lamb producing section of this country.

SOILS OF PIEDMONT.

"The soils of Piedmont are heavier and her surface more broken and rolling. Here flourish, besides the corn and wheat and grapes of Middle Virginia, the heavy shipping tobacco for the foreign market, and this is the natural fruit belt of this country. For her heavy tobacco, as well as for her dairies, she should find settlers from York and Lancaster and the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania; for the cattle and sheep-feeding, the rolling prairies of Iowa and Minnesota, and for her wine and fruit, Southern Ohio and Western New York.

"The Valley of Virginia is characteristically limestone and her soils heavy clays, well adapted to wheat, corn, and the other grains; her great resource is the grass indigenous to her soil, and that stamps her as a stock-raising and feeding and hay-producing country. The Cumberland Valley, York and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, the Leaston and Muskingham Valleys of Ohio, Iowa, and Kansas should furnish her settlers, and as it has been demonstrated by actual test that she produces sugar-beets with a greater percentage of sugar than any other section of the United States, she should look to the beet-growers of Nebraska.

THE GREAT SOUTHWEST.

"Appalachia, including the great Southwest, is a country of mountains and narrow valleys, and sometimes wide, extended, and fertile plateaus. The finest and most fattening of grasses grow here, and she invites the stock-growers from North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Minnesota and the feeders of Iowa.

"Very few persons, I suppose, have made any calculation as to the money value of an immigrant bringing $5,000 into the State to the State and county treasury. The State, at 40 cents on the $100 tax, can afford to issue her 3 per cent. bond for $666 and the county her 3 per cent. bond for $1,000 to procure such a settler. Supposing the county levy to be 60 cents. Mr. President, you and I may not see the dear old State repeopled by earnest, honest, patriotic people, the pick and flower of our sister States, for the shadows of the pathway of life fall to us from the west, and the snows of more than half a century of winters whiten our locks. But there are men who hear me now whose glad eyes shall behold

'These long caravans that never pass us by,
And bear upon their camels' backs the burden of the sky,'

grow bluer still in the smoke of a thousand furnaces. The hills of your loved Valley, yellow with the golden grain that, through this fair city's mills, shall find the markets of South America tremble under the tread of flocks and herds that shall supply the shambles of Liverpool and London. The red lands of Piedmont take a deeper glow from the purple grape, the luscious peach, and the ripening apple as they blush under the ardent eye of the garish sun. Looking away to the east through Middle and Tidewater they shall see our noble rivers like ribbons of silver stretching through green carpets of tobacco and tasseling corn, and gardens more beautiful than those that hung in Babylon, and more productive than those that bloomed around Amsterdam; far away to the sea, where the twin cities nestle amid the masts of a commerce greater than ever crowded the Mersey, and richer than ever choked the Clyde.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. MENZEL.

He Speaks on Behalf of the German-American Association of Virginia.

Judge Grattan was followed by Rev. Paul L. Menzel, D. D., representing the German-American Association. His topic was "The Class of Immigrants Most Desired, and the Sections or Countries Abroad From Which it is Desirable to Secure Them."

Dr. Menzel, after explaining the objects of the German-American Association, said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention,—The German-American Association of Virginia, which represents a considerable class of wealthy, intelligent, and patriotic citizens of Virginia, wishes to-day, before all other things, to express its willingness to serve the common interests of our dear State by whatever means that may be in their power.

"As to myself, I regret more than I can say that I am not able to present the views of our organization with all the eloquence of an English-born orator. You will have to bear patiently with the 'broken English' of a foreign-born fellow-citizen. Still, I could not lay aside the invitation that was so kindly extended to me to speak here a few words since one of the leading institutions of learning in our State conferred upon me in the most unexpected manner the high honor of a D. D.; since I found for myself an Alma Mater, a 'venerable mother,' in this great Commonwealth, which is known all over the world as the Mother of States and Mother of Presidents, I feel twice duty bound, as a thankful and loving adopted son of Virginia, to devote to her whatever time and strength and power I may have, seeking not my own glory, but the furtherance of her interests as far as lies in me.

THE MOST DESIRABLE.

Dr. Menzel then addressed himself to the first sub-division of his topic—"The Class of Immigrants Most Desired"—and said:

"The result of my observations and studies has been a profound conviction that at all times and everywhere agriculture is the solid foundation of all true and sound culture. This is clearly demonstrated by the teachings of history, as well as by the present condition of all the civilized nations of the world. Wherever agriculture is in a flourishing condition commerce and industry, as well as the liberal arts and the higher sciences, will develop all their resources; and, last, but not least, sound morals will prevail. And again, in the same proportion as agriculture is neglected, everything else will go backward.

"Now, no attentive observer will deny that wonderful results have been attained in Virginia during the thirty years that have nearly elapsed since the close of the destructive war between the States. This general progress, not only in agriculture, but also in other branches of human activity, is all the more to be appreciated, since great obstacles had to be overcome as a consequence of the unfavorable and deplorable condition of affairs laid on the shoulder of our people during the sad period of reconstruction. The negro elements of our population were not only freed from bondage, but also put on equal political terms with the superior Caucasian race. Their influence soon manifested itself both in city and country; their ignorance, indolence, and impotence stood and stand everywhere in the way of progress. They are utterly unfitted to contribute anything especially towards the development of agriculture. Other forces are necessary towards such a purpose. But wherever they live in great numbers, white settlers will not seek nor like to build up their houses.

"Hence it is no wonder that wide sections of our State are more or less in a deplorable condition, some of them almost a barren wilderness. Every one who comes from the North will notice this fact as soon as he has crossed the Potomac river.

EXHAUSTED SOIL.

"Besides, our soil is, to a great extent, exhausted. This is partly the natural result of the old methods of plantation times. Rational methods of farming, intelligent brains, hands used to hard work are needed in order to bring about a general change for the better. We see what can be made of our land when we take a drive through the surroundings of our capital city on the James and look at the beautiful farms—for instance, on the Nine-mile road, or elsewhere—where intelligent and skilful farmers, aided by the favors of our superior climate, have succeeded in such wonderful manner. What glorious and blessed State wouldst thou be, O, Virginia, if everywhere such hands were at work to turn the barren sections of thy land into the richest fields and loveliest gardens.

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I am to speak about 'the class of immigrants most desired.' Were these words meant as a question? It seems to me there is no question about that. The class of immigrants most desired ought to be farmers, honest and God-fearing farmers, industrious and intelligent farmers. Let settlements, numerous and well-organized settlements of such farmers, arise all over those counties where agriculture is so far from being what it ought to be, and there is no doubt that our dear Old Dominion will before long stand again where it used to stand 100 years ago—at the head of all the States in our Union!"

A DIFFERENT ANSWER.

Passing to second sub-division—"The Sections of Countries Abroad from Which it is most Desirable to Secure Immigrants"—Dr. Menzel said:

"Of course, you will expect me now to compose or to execute a certain number of more or less melodious variations over the theme, 'Go to Germany!' and, indeed, it would be quite natural for the representative of a German-speaking association to say so: Go to Germany! Still, our answer is altogether different. We do not believe in the advisability of sending any agents abroad, to whatever section or country it may be, in order to secure immigration. Those agents spend their time and the money that is paid out to them without any real beneficial result to us. They feed us with words and phrases, with hopes and expectations, but that is about all. Desirable immigrants are such immigrants who come voluntarily, attracted by real advantages, that are already enjoyed by others—men of character and of steady habits, who will not lightly give up their former surroundings, but who then will give themselves with soul and body as soon as they have found solid foundations upon which to build up something substantial for themselves and their dear ones.

NEED NOT GO FAR.

"Such men need not be sought for; they are seeking for themselves. We need not go far away to look for them; they come and knock at doors, ready to go to work if we only encourage them and give them a chance. Far in the West and Northwest the eyes of thousands of settlers are turned eastward, with the earnest desire to seek and to find new homes in our midst. Letters of information are written and received daily. During the last years not a few have even personally tried their good fortune. With their wives and children they came to us, bought some land, and went to work. But, but—many of them very soon went back again! What was the reason? They found little sympathy, and no encouragement at all. Difficulties were even thrown in their way. Others fell into the merciless hands of land-agents, who took from them whatever they had earned in the sweat of their faces. Nothing was done in order to secure to our State the useful hands of those people who volunteered to offer us their good services. Thus they became discouraged, and left.

THE GERMAN FARMER.

"Mr. President, we do not wish to be misunderstood if we give the preference to western and northwestern farmers, and advise against securing immediate immigration from abroad, at least in a larger scale. We certainly think a great deal of the German farmer. Among those who know something about the development of American agriculture there can be no question as to the German farmer's usefulness. He has made his influence felt all over our glorious country. He has opened to civilization one great State after the other—from Pennsylvania to the Dakotas and Texas. Even in our own State it is a well-established fact, proved by all the German names of places and persons which are still found there, that the prosperous condition of Shenandoah Valley is due to the German immigration that came from Pennsylvania about 150 years ago.

"The German farmer is intelligent and honest, industrious and thrifty, and, above all, a God-fearing man; he is fond of order and peace; not an office-seeker, but always willing to sacrifice his blood and his good for the country of his choice. He does not go to farming from a mere fancy, or from the passing inspiration of a moment; he does what his father and grandfather have done before him, only with the improved methods of the present generation. He and his associates form a regular peasantry with all the traditions of such a body, and will not easily leave his farm for anything else. Happy any commonwealth where such a peasantry forms the foundation on which everything else is built. We are of the opinion that everything ought to be done by our State authorities in order to create such a peasantry in our State. And if we are not greatly mistaken the present circumstances are exceptionally favorable.

WESTERN FARMERS.

"But the way how this may be accomplished is not to induce right away a more or less considerable number of German farmers to leave the