6 PAGES TO-DAY.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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WHOLE NUMBER 13,592. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1895. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

R., F. & P. R. R. HOLD UP.

Story of the Train-Robbery Told by Many Witnesses at Stafford.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE COURT.

Crutchfield Identifies Morganfield, and Is Called "A Liar."

SEARCEY'S THRILLING RECITAL.

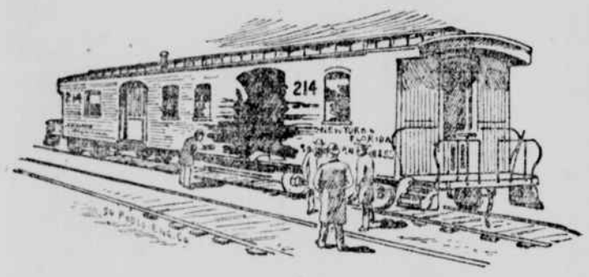
He Gives a Detailed Account of All That Transpired at Aquia Creek on the Night of the Robbery—The Escape.

STAFFORD COURTHOUSE, VA., February 22.—(Special.)—The proceedings in the noted Aquia creek train-robbery were the most interesting and sensational that have yet been developed.

Besides being treated to a full view of Searcey, the self-confessed robber, they were given an opportunity of hearing the entire story of the daring deed. Notwithstanding the poor accommodations for spectators, the room was crowded to its fullest capacity.

THE FIREMAN TESTIFIES.

The examination of witnesses having commenced yesterday, the case was begun with William Washington, the fireman on the train at the time of the "hold-up," on the stand. His evidence was that when the train in question had reached the north side of Aquia creek on the night of October 12th he suddenly observed standing behind him two men, one of whom held a revolver near his head, and the other covering Mr. Gallagher, the engineer, in a similar manner. On observing the man he said "Oh, Lord," and before anything more could be said they were ordered to stop, which Mr. Gallagher immediately did. They were then ordered from the cab, and made to uncouple the engine, after which they were marched some distance below and made to sit upon the bank. A few moments afterwards there was a loud report, and from what he heard the men say, he knew that they had blown open the express-car. On cross-examination he could not recognize or identify either of the robbers, saying they were both masked. He also did not know how many there were, or which of the accused guarded him, while the other did the robbing. One man, however, he said, was much taller than the other.



THE DYNAMITED EXPRESS-CAR.

THE CONDUCTOR.

Captain Birdsong, the conductor at the time of the robbery, was the next witness. He said: We had just passed over the bridge, when suddenly the train came to a halt, and, waiting a few minutes, and it did not go ahead, I started out to see what was the trouble, and when I reached the platform was told by my porter that the train was being robbed. I then notified the passengers and borrowed a pistol from one of them, and again went to the door. This time I saw a man, who ordered me in, and at the same time fired in the air. I then called for my Winchester, which caused the man to move back. His face being covered with a mask, I was, and am now, unable to identify him. In the cross-examination, Captain Birdsong, as did Messrs. Gallagher and Washington, stated that he did not know how many there were; but one, he said, had his entire face covered with a mask, only the eyes and nose being discernible.

EXCITEMENT.

Percy S. Crutchfield, the express-messenger, was the next witness, and it was during his examination that the first excitement of any consequence during the trial occurred.

It was when he arrived at the point of identification, and in reply to the question from the Commonwealth's-Attorney, "Can you say who the man was that entered the car?"

He said: "Yes, there he is now," pointing to Morganfield.

At this Morganfield raised himself up and said, "You are a liar."

"What's that?" said Judge Ashton.

The remark was then repeated by Commonwealth's-Attorney White, and before the Court could admonish the prisoner Crutchfield in a low voice replied, "I wish you had two legs."

By this time considerable confusion existed, and it was several minutes before order was restored.

When it was, however, the Judge informed the prisoner that he did not desire to have any more such interruptions from him.

His counsel also admonished him to keep quiet, and the examination was continued by Crutchfield fully describing the blowing open of the door, the robbing of the safe, and the departure of the robbers.

The cross-examination of Crutchfield was exceedingly rigid. He contradicted the evidence of the other witnesses in reference to the mask by saying that it only covered his face from the nose down. Counsel for the defence, in questioning him upon recognizing Morganfield's voice in Cincinnati as being the same as the man who robbed the car, also elicited from him the fact that he had no doubt but that a man's voice when his mouth was covered by a mask was different from that when it was not. At this point the court adjourned thirty minutes for dinner.

CONTRADICTORY.

On the reopening of the court Harry Murray, the other express agent, was put upon the stand. His evidence was somewhat contradictory to that of Crutchfield, especially as to the opening of the express door and the entering and departure of the robbers. He, however, claimed that Morganfield was the man, recognizing him from his nose and eyes, which, as Crutchfield said, were not covered by the mask. When he charged Morganfield as being the man the accused raised up and gave him an ugly look.

SEARCEY ORDERED IN.

Bring in Mr. Searcey, was the order of the Commonwealth's Attorney at the conclusion of Murray's evidence, and immediately everybody began to turn and ask some questions, which caused quite a buzz in conversations.

Above all, however, could be heard Mr. Shay, "Not yet, please, your Honor." "We object to Mr. Searcey being allowed to testify."

C. A. MORGANFIELD.

The noted self-confessed criminal, however, was ordered into court, and a few minutes afterwards, guarded by Sheriff Kennedy and two other special deputies, he made his appearance, and as he entered all eyes were turned upon him, even Morganfield raising up to get a glimpse of him. His step to the witness-stand was quick and firm, but it was very noticeable that he was far from being calm, and he vigorously puffed a cigar. From the time he entered the room until he arrived upon the stand his head was turned neither to the right nor left, and his face bore a dejected look. After being sworn, Mr. Shay, counsel for the defence arose and again renewed his objections to him testifying, on the grounds that he stood indicted as an accomplice to the accused, and was not, therefore, a competent witness. He then read upon the subject sections 3885, 3887, and 3889, of the Code, and page 508 of Tenth Grattan, and upon which he ably argued. Mr. Thomas and Mr. White, for the prosecution, replied, and Senator Lit-

C. J. SEARCEY.

tle, for the defence, closed the argument. The Court ruled that the witness was a competent one from his interpretation of the law, and he would, therefore, overrule the motion of the defence.

SEARCEY'S STORY.

Searcey then took his position upon the stand, and for thirty minutes held the audience spellbound by one of the most remarkable, well-plotted and planned, daring train-robbery stories that probably has ever been related in a court. He began by saying that he had been acquainted with Charles Morgan alias Morganfield, the man now lying on his cot in court, for some years; that their visit to Virginia was for the purpose of train-robbery, and but for a shooting difficulty in which they became engaged at Antietam they would have robbed one there. This difficulty, however, forced them to leave, and they at once started for Washington, arriving in that city some time between the 1st and 5th of October. Here they spent several days, he registering under the name of Vivian, but he could not recall how Morgan alias Morganfield had registered. A short while after their arrival they planned to rob a train on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, and after he had procured dynamite and cartridges in Georgetown, they started out to locate the best spot along the road for the robbery. Somewhere about the 9th of October they arrived near Fredericksburg, and remained in the woods until the 11th, during which time they had selected Aquia creek as the most available spot, and the 12th of October as the time. On the morning of the 12th they went into Fredericksburg, and purchased something to eat and drink, and occupied the remainder of the day in walking around. At night they boarded the 8.55 north-bound train, getting on between the baggage-car and tender. This position they retained until after crossing Aquia-creek bridge, when they crawled over the tender and entered the cab. They were not observed up to this time, and when the engineer and fireman discovered their presence they found themselves covered with revolvers, he having the engineer in charge, and Morgan (or Morganfield) the fireman.

THE ROBBERY.

They then ordered the engineer to stop, which was immediately done, after which both were made to step down, and the engine was uncoupled from the train. When this had been done the engine was run up to a distance of about forty feet, after which they all marched down in single file to the baggage-car. Here he stood guard over the engineer and fireman, while Morganfield did the robbing. During the robbing, and when the conductor came to the door, he kept up a continuous fire, in order to terrorize and frighten any who might attempt to interfere, and also to make them believe that there were quite a number of them. When Morgan had completed his job he returned with what he had stolen in a pouch, and immediately they boarded the engine, and after riding some distance up the road they stopped, Morgan getting off first. He then opened the throttle and jumped himself, leaving the engine going alone.

ESCAPE AND SPOILS.

Their route of escape having also been planned by the use of a map, they started towards Calverton. Arriving in that vicinity the next morning, they selected a secluded spot near the road and divided the spoils, the amount of money being somewhat over $2,600; also, six watches, three purses, six silver spoons, and six silver forks. There were also a number of papers, which they did not take with them. After dividing the booty they buried the pouch and started on the hunt for something to eat. Their first place of stoppage for this was at a lady's house, named Weaver, where they satisfied their appetite. Continuing their journey, they arrived in Front Royal. At this place they spent several hours, Morgan equipping himself with a new outfit of clothes. On they journeyed, stopping at several places along the route for something to eat, until they reached the junction. Here they spent the night, and after consultation decided to separate, and, in order to prevent arrest or suspicion, Morgan bought a ticket to Cumberland, Md., and he one to Cincinnati, it being understood that they were to exchange tickets on the train, which they did.

SEPARATED.

On arriving at Cumberland, however, Morgan also got off, and they lounged around the town until the next morning, when Morgan started for the West. It was at this place that he was arrested.

His name, he said, was Charles J. Searcey, and he was 27 years old.

At this point the Commonwealth rested its examination in chief, and the court adjourned until to-morrow, when the cross-examination of Searcey will be heard; and from what is learned to-night he will either have to evade or else confess to some startling and sensational occurrences.

"WE OBJECT."

All during his testimony to-day counsel for the defence frequently noted exceptions, and "we object" was uttered so often that to-night it is a byword for every one, and hardly a conversation is carried on without an interruption of "we object." All through Searcey's testimony Morganfield sat up on his cot, and frequently consulted with his counsel, and at no time did he even betray one sign of disquiet. On the contrary, he seemed to enjoy the occasion and kept a strict eye on Searcey. All the valuables taken, with the exception of the money, were produced in court and identified by Searcey as being those taken on the night of the robbery.

The case for the defence is being most ably handled.

There were several very lively settoos between counsel to-day, and at one time it was quite warm.

C. J. Iredell, ex-Chief of Police of Norfolk, Va., does not hesitate to recommend Quratol. He has used it with satisfactory results.

Last Day

of the Great Auction Sale of Furniture by Sydnor & Hundley.

Don't miss the bargains.

Begins at 10:30 A. M.

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

CHERRY-TREE DAY.

Celebrations of More or Less Note Throughout the Country.

DR. LAFFERTY IN NEW YORK.

He Speaks on "Southern Characteristics" at the Banquet of the Southern Society and Lauds the Virtues of His Native Section.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Washington's Birthday was observed here to-day as generally and with as much spirit as usual in this city. In the early hours there was a sharp, biting wind, making outdoor exercise extremely unpopular. The city bore a holiday appearance in the display of flags and bunting. Travel on the elevated and surface roads was small, the streets down-town were nearly deserted, and very little business went on.

The display of flags and bunting seemed greater than on any previous Washington's Birthday. They hung from poles thrust from the windows, and in every direction the eye rested on a multitude of red stripes and blue fields waving in the breeze.

Old Glory waved gloriously on the water. Ships of all kinds showed from one to three flags. Ferry-boats, steamboats, steamships, tugs, lighters, and scows—all flew the emblem. Along the river front the display was general and in effect beautiful.

"OLD GLORY."

At sunrise this morning Christopher Forbes, a great-grandson of Sergeant Van Arsdale, of Revolutionary fame, raised "Old Glory" at Battery Park, as he has done for a number of years. He was assisted by the Anderson Zouaves, of the Sixty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers. Enthusiasm prevailed while the flag was being raised, and cheer after cheer was given for the father of our country and "Old Glory" by those who were present.

Social and military functions without number were held during the day. A dinner was given at the Colonial Club, Seventy-second street and the Boulevard, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Among the speakers were Mayor Strong, General Horace Porter, and the Rev. G. E. Strobridge.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

The Southern Society of New York held its ninth annual banquet at Sherry's to-night. Among the men invited to address the society were William Everett, of Massachusetts; John Kendrick Bangs, and James C. Carter.

The Rev. John J. Lafferty, editor of the Christian Advocate, Richmond, Va., responded to the toast, "Southern Characteristics." In his address Dr. Lafferty claimed that the southern people were distinguished for their respect for religion. An infidel was unknown. The popular notion of such nondescript was a creature too cowardly to stand up to the challenge of his deeds. He wanted to insult God and then dodge, not willing to tote fair. The southerner prided himself on his orthodoxy. He was the champion of religion. A Virginian, who "cussed" often on the court green, finding no preaching in the Capitol where he was accredited as a representative of the United States, delivered a sermon every Sunday for the benefit of Americans resident or in port. Old Jack Randolph paused in the midst of an eloquent discourse to damn a negro auditor, much moved under the exposition, for stealing his wool "when I was in Russia."

The Doctor related the incident of two old politicians of Lexington. One was denouncing the other for a suspicion of agnosticism and, turning to Dr. Lafferty, clinched the anathema by saying, "How the devil could those fishermen have invented the story, as that old infidel pretends to believe?"

THE THOMASITES.

He said that there was a minor section called the "Thomasites" in Virginia before the war, who held that the soul, like air, floated off and was dissipated. A powerful polemic in a debate in Fluvanna smashed the airy creed. He gave the story (in illustrating this contest) of the "smelling bottle," for Dr. Thomas affirmed the Greek word for soul meant something volatile, like the salts in a lady's "smelling-bottle." The orthodox Achilles let fly, What shell it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his "smelling-bottle"? etc.

The Doctor affirmed that the church holding to immersion, with the exception of a few shirkers in the cities, would break the ice for the rite; and the genuine disciples laughed at the infirmity that "boiled Jordan" in the baptistries.

COURTESY TO CLERGYMEN.

In the South the utmost courtesy was shown the clergy. A fellow by oath or unseemly behavior in the presence of preachers, showing sign of a purpose to annoy a minister, would have rough usage from the bystanders. The utmost respect was demanded for ladies in public and private life. In conveyances or on the street, rudeness or attempt to thrust aside a woman would bring down on the offender general indignation.

POLITICAL TRAINING.

No people since the public debates in Athens were ever so widely and thoroughly instructed on questions of national policy. Once a month at the old county courts the people heard trained men discuss every issue arising between parties. The citizens were students. They listened with silent and deep earnestness. It was the most admirable and effectual school for patriots ever evoked. During the war the plainest men could expound the questions submitted to the arbitrament of arms.

The South illustrated the highest reaches of manhood. It was not a matter of who should "hold the mouth of the Mississippi" or great ports on the Atlantic seaboard, or lose a patron for merchandise and mills. The South put to hazard its life, liberty, property upon a metaphysical definition or abstract interpretation. On a wire-door principle they fought a world in arms. Coarse natures would have traded.

SOUTH AT THE TOP.

He reasoned that the South had reached the top of manly and moral development, else Providence would not have put it in the furnace. Suffering was the test. The outcry of terror when Lee threatened the North from Pennsylvania proved that people were unripe. They would have disgraced the crucible. Moses surrendering a crown showed fitness to salute Jehovah on Sinai. The South consumed two centuries of wealth and its first-born yet rose in two decades to political powder. As its bitterest foe predicts, Bishop Newman, it has a commission "to march across the Ohio to save ordered liberty."

Dr. Lafferty, in virile words, championed the virtues of his native land, happy in story, eloquent in classic imagery, and buttressed with historic data.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Society of the Sons of Revolution held services at the Brick Presbyterian church at Fifth avenue and Thirtieth street, and gave a dinner at Delmonico's, at which more than 200 members and guests were present. The hall was decorated with flags. A souvenir for each guest was the tiny box in which ices were served. On each was a bunch of cherries and a hatchet. The menu-card bears a medallion of Washington and a view of the house at Mt. Vernon done in ice.

The Eighth Battalion (the old Washington Grays) N. G. S., N. Y., held its nineteenth annual reunion at the Armory, Park avenue and Fourteenth street, at 8:30 A. M. The battalion was reviewed by General Fitzgerald. Reunions, dinners, and other functions were on every hand.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY BANQUET.

Another Account—Speech of Hon. Wm. Everett, of Massachusetts.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The sons and descendants of the sons of fair Dixie gathered to-night in the banqueting hall of Sherry's to celebrate their ninth anniversary and ninth annual dinner, and also to do honor to the memory of Washington. The company that was gathered around the bounteous board was a truly representative one. They were a truly patriotic crowd, and every mention of that grand name that had made a nation, and who was a son of southern soil, was greeted with the wildest applause. The guests were seated around a horse-shoe-shaped table, from which there branched a smaller table going down the centre of the hall. All about the room "Old Glory" was draped, and the beauty of the scene was enhanced by many growing and flowering plants.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the members had dallied long over the viands, that the president of the society and the president of the dinner, Mr. Charles A. Deshon, arose, and in a short address, introduced the first speaker of the evening, Hon. William Everett, who was to respond to the toast "Washington." Mr. Deshon said that the speaker was the son of Edward Everett, but that he rested on his own merits rather than on those of his father.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The remarks of Mr. Everett aroused at times the greatest enthusiasm, and even when the speaker undertook to lecture the society's members, they, with southern good humor, took it good-naturedly.

"When Washington was going through the rigors of the great fight for a nation's birth," said the speaker, "three men, all New Englanders, stood by him through all. One of them was Benjamin Lincoln, who defended Savannah with all the vigor with which a lost cause can be defended, and many of you gentlemen know what it means to fight bravely for a lost cause."

Continuing, the speaker said: "If there is one thing that could take me from the consideration of the deficiency bill, it is the dinner of the Southern Society. I was brought up in the hereditary belief that all the States were my home. Whether I am in Massachusetts, or Ohio, or the Carolinas, I feel that wherever the Union exists there my home is. During the first two years of the civil war I was in England, and maintained there that we were fighting that we might be one again more firmly than ever, and that taking the South from the North was like rending a man's right arm from his left, while the body was quivering in agony. I cannot forget also that when Virginia turned its back on Washington, New England stood by him, and at the mention of the name of that chieftain I bow my head with a reverence that I accord to no other mortal man.

THE LECTURE.

"In the past year," went on the speaker, "you got your little lecture, and you shall not escape this year. Your first lesson is to be alive to the necessities of the hour. Why are you so proud of your ancestors? Because they attended to the duties of the hour; because they knew what was needed, and they did what was required of them. My advice to my southern friends, in and out of Congress, is don't dream; don't talk of the South, or the New South; don't make too much of your ancestors, much as they deserve it; take hold of things as they are. Jefferson is dead; Randolph is dead; Sumter and Marion and the great Washington are dead. They went to honored graves, and it is not your business to strew flowers on those graves, but to be alive to the duties of the hour. You can do it, as did your ancestors of old, if you only have the temperament.

"Stick to the Union. In the constellation are forty-five States. None less than the whole forty-five is good for anything; together the forty-five are equal to the world.

"Beware of party. Party is not a necessity of free government. It is a clumsy machine to save the people the trouble of governing themselves. Practical politics is the most impractical thing ever devised. You have noticed how party legislation is delayed and bandied about, and often defeated, while that which is not party legislation goes through with little delay, and men are allowed to vote according to their own ideas and consciences. Party government is a delusion of which the United States ought to be ashamed of."

PEACE OUR TRUE DESTINY.

In conclusion, he said: "As Washington was great in war, he was great in peace, and as he held together the nation in peace, so is peace the true destiny of our country. Washington has been followed in the presidential chair by men who are worthy to succeed him, and who are the chosen of the nation. Of the man there at present discontented people may say what they please, but he has the respect of foreign nations and the confidence of his own people."

There was great cheering at the conclusion of the address, and the other speeches were favorably received.

"The Empire State" was responded to by James C. Carter; "The Southerner in New York," by Dr. William C. Polk; "Southern Characteristics," by Rev. J. J. Lafferty; "The Journalist in Politics," by John Kendrick Bangs; "The City of New York," by John E. Hedges.

"Dixie," "Old Folks at Home," and the "Old Kentucky Home" were sung with a vim that only a southerner knows how to impart to these songs, and when the ninth dinner of the Southern Society came to an end, long after Washington's Birthday, it was voted the most successful in the society's history.

City of Brotherly Love.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 22.—Ceremonies of a more extended character than for years marked to-day's celebration in this city of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The banks and other financial houses and the several exchanges were closed, and many business-houses shut down either for the whole or for part of the day. The principal event was the exercises at the Academy of Music this morning under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. The students of the university, preceded by the Naval Reserve Band, marched in a body from the university buildings to the Academy. Governor Hastings presided, and made an introductory address. The orator of the day was Professor John Bach McMaster, the historian, who is a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. The Academy was crowded.

Another affair was the formal opening this morning of the free library of Philadelphia, which will be restored by the Pepper income and by city appropriations.

Robert Ellis Thompson delivered a lecture this afternoon on "Washington and the Men Who Most Influenced Him," in Independence Hall, under the auspices of the Society of Colonial Daughters, and there were several other celebrations in commemoration of Washington.

The Federal Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22.—Washington's birthday was more elaborately observed here than it has been for a number of years, an additional feature being patriotic exercises on the part of the National Council of Women, now in session in this city. The entire local militia turned out and paraded the streets under command of Colonel William G. Moore, headed by the Marine Band, and accompanied by the Sixth United States Cavalry Band, of Fort Myer.

The Sons of the Revolution observed the occasion in a fitting manner. A Martha Washington tea was given by the Women's National Press Association, and a Japanese tea at the home of Miss Clara Barton by the Legion of Loyal Women. The Oldest Inhabitants' Association held its usual public meeting, and the Grand Army of the Republic held services at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church. General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, and Hon. Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine, made addresses.

The occasion was also generally celebrated by the Masonic Veterans' Association, of Washington, and other organizations.

In East Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., February 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated here by the city schools to-day. To-night a banquet was given by the Sons of the Revolution, and a reception by the Woman's Relief Corps.

New Egyptian Tribunal.

CAIRO, February 22.—The Cabinet met to-day, with the Khedive presiding, and passed a decree forming a new tribunal, empowered to deal summarily with native offences against British officers, soldiers, and sailors. The aim is to prevent the repetition of the recent assaults on marines in Alexandria and elsewhere.

The Keeley Institute.

GREENSBORO', N. C., February, 1895.

The Keeley Institute at Greensboro', N. C., has received and treated a few very young men, and they generally hold out well. The following letter from Winston, N. C., was written by one of these boys, who had taken the treatment nearly three years at the time he wrote, and is still all right. He says:

"I am as well as could be expected after drinking so much when I was so young. I have not drank any since I left Keeley. All that bothers me now is dyspepsia, but the doctor says I will be all right in another year—if nothing happens. I will send you a patient whenever I can.

Very truly yours, MATHIAS MASTEN.

Old papers for sale at the Dispatch office.

HOW WE CELEBRATE

The Observance in Richmond of Washington's Birthday.

HOWITZER AND VETERAN SALUTES

Stuart Horse Guard Parade—Banquet of the Richmond Grays—Speeches by Col. Branch, Capt. Hutcheson, and Capt. Anderson.

It cannot be said that the celebration of the 22d of February here amounted to anything like a demonstration or general observance of the anniversary. The public offices, except the post-office during certain hours, the schools, the banks, and the exchanges were closed, but there was no appreciable suspension of business. A little after sunrise the following detail from the Richmond Howitzers assembled upon the Capitol Square and fired a salute of twenty-one guns: Lieutenant W. A. Barrett, commanding; Sergeants W. S. Woodson and James A. Healy, Corporals James B. Poindexter, W. G. Duke, F. W. Minson, and W. L. Finegan; Privates W. T. Bolling, Joseph Heffley, A. L. Richardson, G. B. Sharp, R. C. Sainsbury, J. D. Bufoot, W. W. Lear, E. P. Taylor, F. N. Perkinson, and W. D. Mason.

At noon the veterans at the Soldiers' Home fired a salute, and in the afternoon the Stuart Horse Guard paraded and had a drill on Lee circle. The colored military also paraded in the afternoon.

THE GRAYS' BANQUET.

At night there were several entertainments, the most elaborate of which was the banquet of the Richmond Grays at Morganstern's. The tables were spread in the big dining-room on the street-floor, which had been handsomely decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting. The company were at board with full ranks, and among the specially invited guests present were Colonel James R. Branch, Colonel James Phillips, Major W. H. Sands; Captain Hutcheson and Lieutenant Bartlett, of the Howitzers; Captain E. Leslie Spence, of Company E; Captain Malcolm Shackleford, of Company C; Lieutenant Paynter, of Company F; Lieutenants Fairlamb and Davis, of Company E; Captain Frank Cunningham, of Company B; Captain John Laughton, Captain Cyrus Bossieux; Captain George Wayne Anderson, of Company F; Captain Miles Phillips, and other. Captain George Wayne Anderson entered the room somewhat late, and was received with a burst of applause.

THE SPEECHES.

When full justice had been done to the very tempting menu Captain Bossieux arose and called upon the cavalry to bring on the oratorical fight. Colonel Branch promptly responded in charge that his arm of the service had recently helped the infantry out of a hole into which they had gotten in trying to elect a brigadier.

The artillery were then heard from in a few well-directed shots, delivered by Captain Hutcheson. The shots were, however, in the nature of a complimentary salute to Company A and the regiment.

After this the infantry opened, Captain George Wayne Anderson leading off. Captain Anderson said he honored the Grays, for that company always did its duty well and faithfully. He spoke of the high patriotism shown by the members of the militia in sacrificing their time and everything else for the good and in the interest of the Commonwealth. He urged the men to see that the fulfilling of their duty always formed the keystone of their action, and asked them to see always that they elected none to office in their company, in the city and in the State, but such as commanded their respect. He then urged that they should stand by those they elected, as they had that very night stood by the officers they refused to allow to resign.

THE REGIMENTAL TROUBLE.

In speaking of the recent trouble in the regiment, Captain Anderson said everything that he had done and that had been done by his associates had been from a sense of duty to the Commonwealth, and for the sake of duty only. While he was not willing to hold a commission in the military after a court composed of highly-reputable gentlemen had recommended that he, with others, should resign, yet it was a most remarkable fact that this court had asked for the resignations of the very men whom it had supported. If it should turn out that he would no longer serve in any military organization, his most pleasant recollection would be that at one time Companies A and F, of the First Regiment, had formed a battalion equal to any such organization in the Commonwealth as to efficiency and knowledge.

After brief remarks by Colonel James E. Phillips as representative of the war veterans, Lieutenant John Laughton, another war veteran, read an interesting paper touching his experience with the Grays at Norfolk during the first year of the late war.

CAPTAIN SPENCE.

Captain E. Leslie Spence, of Company E, was called upon to speak of the old and the new Grays, and responded in a most happy manner. He related many interesting incidents of his life as a soldier, and his remarks were listened to with the greatest interest. At times Captain Spence was very humorous.

Major Sands made a brief address, and after music by the Imperial Quartette the company dispersed.

Letters of regret were received from Colonel Jones, Colonel Jo Lane Stern, Lieutenant Knight, General Anderson, and others.

WASHINGTON-BIRTHDAY FETE.

The lecture-room of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, on Grace street, presented a distinctively patriotic appearance last evening, the occasion being the "Washington-Birthday-fete," given by the ladies of the church composing the Circle of Industry, of which Mrs. Charles M. Branch is the leading spirit. The rooms were beautifully decorated with the national colors. Handsome colored lamps and candelabra, easy chairs, rugs, hassocks, and divans gave them a cosey, homelike appearance, and a bevy of young ladies, in colonial dress, was a charming feature of the occasion. Refreshments were served, and an informal musical and literary programme was furnished during the evening. The attendance was good and a considerable sum was realized.

In the afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock there was a special reception for children, which was largely attended by the little ones.

The ladies of Grove-Avenue Baptist church gave a "Martha Washington" last night. Those who participated were dressed in Colonial costume, and the affair proved most enjoyable.

Public Offices and Schools Close.

STAUNTON, VA., February 22.—(Special.)—To-day (Washington's birthday) was observed in the city by the closing of the schools and public offices. There was no ceremonial meeting of any kind.

And the Band Played.

FORT MONROE, VA., February 22.—A national salute was fired at noon to-day, after which the band played patriotic airs.

The cruiser Vesuvius came down from Norfolk and went to sea this morning, and returned to Norfolk to-night.

DECLARED A DRAW.

The Maher-Hall Boxing Contest a Fake Throughout.

BOSTON, February 22.—The Maher-Hall boxing contest, which was held to-night under the auspices of the Suffolk Athletic Club, turned out to be a complete fizzle. After fighting six rounds it was declared a draw. From the first round until the sixth round was finished the 2,500 spectators hissed and cried, "Fight." The men were not inclined to fight. It was decided when the match was first made that there would be a decision at the end of the sixth round, but at the last minute the men agreed to call it a draw in case they were able to go on. This action on the part of the fighters gave rise to the rumor that the fight would be a fizzle, and so it appeared to be throughout. Many officials and men prominent in all walks of life were in the hall.

When Referee Keller declared the fight a draw cries of "Fake" went up from the audience, and they hissed until they reached the street door.

Peter Maher was the first to enter the ring, closely followed by Hall. In Maher's corner were Frank Lowney, Patsy Kerrigan, and Billy Hennessy. In Hall's corner were Ned McAvoo, James McAvoo, Jimmy Powers, and Doc O'Connell.

The time-keepers were Dan Murphy for Maher, Billy Hayes for Hall, and N. H. Long for the club. Denny Keller was referee. Hall weighed 167 1-2 and Maher 171. Hall appeared the bigger of the two, and was in the pink of condition.

There were four preliminary bouts, in which all the contestants were residents of Boston.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Lord Dufferin Says They Have Never Been More Friendly Than Now.

PARIS, February 22.—The Marquis of Dufferin, British Ambassador to France, made the principal speech at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce this evening. He said that despite certain criticisms, from which it might be inferred that France and England were taking antagonistic courses in politics, there had never been a time since his arrival in Paris when the relations of the two countries were more friendly and more obviously conciliatory on both sides. He cited as an illustration the recent convention as to Sierra Leone, which, he remarked, showed clearly the reciprocal desire to discuss international questions in a just and generous spirit. The convention should be regarded, he thought, as a most favorable omen of the settlement of other stubborn questions which were awaiting international treatment in Africa.

FUNERAL OF GRAY.

Honors Paid to the Minister's Remains—Truck-Loads of Flowers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 22.—A Big Four special train of eleven coaches carried the body of Isaac P. Gray to Union City, Ind., this morning, for burial. Two militia companies escorted the remains from the Capitol building, where they had been lying in state, to the union station, and the train departed shortly after 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Gray, the widow of the dead ex-Governor, was conducted to the train upon the arm of Governor Matthews, and immediate friends of the family followed. A committee representing the State Senate and House, all of the State officials, detachments from two militia companies, and several political clubs, accompanied the remains.

It required two huge trucks to convey the floral tributes to the train, which reached Union City at 11 A. M.

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

New Process for Hardening Armor-Plates—Eastern War Lessons.

BERLIN, February 22.—Vice-Admiral Holtman, Secretary of the Admiralty, was in the Budget Committee for the Reichstag to-day during the discussion of the naval estimates. He told the deputies that the Krupps had discovered a new hardening process, which materially increased the resisting power of armor-plates. The tests of armor prepared by the new process had shown remarkable resistance.

He spoke also of the information gained by the Admiralty from the naval operations in the war in the East. Of all the foreign officers applying for permission to accompany the Chinese fleet, he said, the Germans alone were allowed to inspect the war-vessels minutely.

WILHELM VISITS HOHENLOHE.

He Discusses with Him the Agrarian Movement in Germany.

LONDON, February 22.—The Standard's correspondent in Berlin says: The Emperor visited Chancellor Hohenlohe this evening and conferred with him two hours. It is understood that the Emperor intends to make a long speech to the Brandenburg provincial diet to-morrow, dealing with the Agarian movement and this is believed to have been the main thing of his discussion with the Chancellor. The tenor of his remarks probably was indicated by Dr. Von Boetticher's speech in the general assembly of the chambers of commerce. Dr. Boetticher warmly commended the treaties of commerce, and thanked his hearers for supporting the government.

National Winter Chautauqua.

AUGUSTA, GA., February 22.—The first meeting in this city in the interest of beginning the national winter Chautauqua assembly was held to-night. A mass-meeting was addressed by the trustees. A large sum of money was arranged to be raised in this city to aid the enterprise. One of the largest suburbs of the city has been in large part given to the enterprise by the citizens of Augusta.

The meeting was addressed by Professor A. P. Bourkland, of Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. Dr. George B. Faber, of Montgomery, Ala.; R. P. Reppard, of Savannah, and Dr. I. S. Hopkins, of Atlanta, Ga.

Two People Burned to Death.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 22.—A special to the Advertiser from Gadsden, Ala., tells of two people being burned to death. Mrs. Mary Burton was discovered lying on the floor. Her head and shoulders were lying in the fire, and her entire body was enveloped in flames. Mrs. Burton was subject to epileptic fits, and it is thought she was attacked while sweeping and fell in the fire. A small child of Katie Fitzgerald fell into the fire and its head was so badly burned as to cause its death.

Another Delavan-House Victim.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 22.—The work of clearing up the ruins of the Delavan House, destroyed by fire December 30th, was resumed this week, after a stoppage of nearly a month, and at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon men digging opposite the elevator on the Broadway front discovered portions of a human body, burned beyond recognition. No bodies wer looked for in this locality. This makes ten bodies recovered.

Died of Fright.

ST. LOUIS, MO., February 22.—Henry Quinn (colored) was suffering from intermittent-fever when a case of small-pox was found near his home. The doctors of the Health Department called to examine him, which convinced Quinn that he had taken the disease. He became delirious and died last night of fright. A burial certificate giving the cause of his death as shock from fear of small-pox was issued.

Britain in Egypt.

LONDON, February 22.—The Daily News correspondent in Cairo says: The press here is opposed to the impending withdrawal of the Second Lancanshire Battalion. A feeling of insecurity undoubtedly exists, and the departure of every British soldier will strengthen the position of the Anglophobist party.

Chicago Populist Nominations.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 22.—The Populists of the city met in convention this evening. A reform platform, calling for honest politics, was adopted, and the following ticket nominated for the coming election: Mayor, Dr. Bayard Holmes; Treasurer, W. W. Beaver; Attorney, Seymour Stedman; Clerk, Jacob Rothberger; Judge of the Circuit Court, Leinen.

Steamer Hewes Ashore.

HAVANA, February 22.—The steamer William G. Hewes, commanded by Captain Morgan, which sailed from New Orleans February 17th for Bluefields, is ashore on the Colorado banks, off San Antonio, the western extremity of Cuba.

Clemson College Opening.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 22.—A special to the News and Courier from Calhoun, S. C., says: Clemson College opened to-day with 231 students present, seventy-six of them being new. About one hundred more are expected.

Murderers of Miss Lawrence Spotted

AUGUSTA, GA., February 22.—A special to the Chronicle from Allendale, S. C., says: Detectives have the murderers of Miss Carrie Lawrence spotted without a doubt, and hope to have them captured by morning.

If, during the past sixty years and longer, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant has been bringing relief to the thousands who have used it for Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., would it not be wisdom for you to give it a trial now? It has cured others, why not you?

Old papers for sale at the Dispatch office.

RUN OVER & KILLED.

Captain Edward Euker's Runaway-Horse Dashes Against Mrs. J. H. Silva.

DIES IN ABOUT THREE HOURS.

Her Head Crushed and She Never Regained Consciousness—The Accident Entirely Unavoidable—The Officer Arrested and Bailed.

Mrs. Mattie Elizabeth Silva, wife of Mr. J. H. Silva, of No. 819 north Fourth street, was run over at the corner of Ninth and Broad streets yesterday afternoon by a horse ridden by Captain Edward J. Euker, and died at the almshouse three hours later from the injuries received.

The accident was altogether unavoidable, and was due to the horse becoming unmanageable.

Captain Euker was seen at his house, No. 201 east Clay street, last night by a Dispatch man, and gave a detailed account of the deplorable catastrophe. The Stuart Horse Guard, of which he is in command, paraded yesterday afternoon, and were ordered to assemble at their Armory, corner of Ninth and Cary streets, at 3 P. M. At 2:30 o'clock Captain Euker, mounted his horse, a fiery little sorrel, which he had hired from J. J. Sutherland, in front of his house, on Ninth and Clay streets. Before he could get well in the saddle the animal bolted and ran at breakneck speed down Ninth street. He attempted to check the horse, but could not do so.

RAN AGAINST MRS. SILVA.

A crowd of colored men were gathered on the crossing at the corner of Broad street, and as he rapidly neared them, the officer called lustily to them to get out of the way. His cries attracted their attention, and they quickly dispersed. They had hardly gotten out of the way, when the horse dashed by, and then it was that the rider perceived Mrs. Silva, who was crossing the street diagonally, going northeast. He called to her also, but she became frightened and stood perfectly still. Ere