CONTEST IS LIKELY

ALLEGED ERRORS IN RETURNS FROM THE RECENT PRIMARY.

DISCOVERED BY MR. ROYALL.

It May Make a Difference in the Result—The Gubernatorial Situation Quiet—Additional Nominations for the Convention—Other Notes.

A decided sensation was sprung yesterday, when it was announced that alleged irregularities or errors in the count of the ballots cast in the election for delegates to the constitutional convention had been discovered, which might necessitate a recount of the vote, and even change the result. As a result of the discovery, one of the candidates may make a contest before the committee.

Mr. William L. Royall, one of the best-known attorneys in the State, who was himself one of the candidates for the convention, stated distinctly yesterday to a Dispatch reporter that he was making no contest for himself, but as counsel for others, he might do so. Personally, he was not contesting, and he wished to emphasize this fact.

When seen by the reporter yesterday Mr. Royall stated that he had already begun preparations for a contest before the City Committee, and would prepare the necessary papers and proceed with the contest with all practicable celerity. The attorney stated that the plan of the primary provides for possible contests in these words:

"Should any candidate be dissatisfied on the face of the returns he shall be permitted to make complaint to the committee not later than 12 M. Wednesday, April 3, 1901, specifying the precinct or precincts in which the alleged irregularities or frauds have occurred, and the committee shall decide whether the complaint be based on good ground and whether a recanvass of the returns or a recount of the ballots, or both, shall be had."

GROUNDS FOR APPEAL.

When asked by the reporter if this regulation in the primary plan did not now operate to bar any contest, he replied that, in his opinion, it did not. Any appeal for a recount would be based on these grounds, which he thus specified:

1. That the specification limiting the opportunity for contest was a harsh and unreasonable regulation as to time.

2. That it is merely a regulation of the committee, which the committee may change at will.

3. That no one can be hurt by a recount of the ballots.

Mr. Royall further stated that he would begin his movement for a recount with an appeal to the committee to have the ballots opened and recounted, and he was of opinion that the request would be granted by the committee. Asked what he proposed to do in the event that the committee declined to reopen the matter and decided that it was now too late to institute a contest, Mr. Royall replied by stating that he "may" take the case into the courts, and he placed especial emphasis on the word may, as though his course in such a contingency had not been positively settled yet.

Mr. Royall himself discovered the alleged discrepancies between the number of ballots cast and the number returned in the announced result. The mistakes made and now just discovered, as the result of his scrutiny of the figures, may, and probably will, seriously affect the result, and may alter it materially, but what changes it may make can only be determined by recount. He figures that there are 641 votes unaccounted for, besides the 500 in the 112 ballots returned as defective, and therefore rejected. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Committee Tuesday afternoon was held at the request of Mr. Royall, in order that he might have the opportunity to inspect the official returns. The ballots themselves were not inspected, the investigation being limited to scrutiny of the official returns in the various precincts.

HOW IT IS FIGURED.

Mr. Royall secured the total number of votes cast at each precinct, and, as each ballot to be legal must contain five votes, neither more nor less, he figures that the total vote for all the candidates as returned must be precisely five times the number of ballots cast at such precinct. Presuming, for the sake of illustration, that 100 persons voted at a given precinct, then with each voter voting for five persons the total number of votes must be just 500 votes, and it cannot be otherwise, if no mistake were made.

Computing the results from each precinct in this way, he found that there were 1,201 votes unaccounted for. The official return showed that 112 ballots had been rejected as defective, and since each of these should have contained five names, that would account for 560 votes of the 1,201 unaccounted for. This left 641 votes, of which there is no record or explanation in the result as announced officially. Mr. Royall makes no charges against any one; he merely states facts and figures that he claims cannot be gainsaid. Nor does he attempt to account for the errors, nor fix the responsibility therefor.

INTERESTING FIGURES

Here is the summary of ballots returned as defective in each ward and precinct:

Clay Ward—First Precinct, 20; Fourth Precinct, 22.

Monroe Ward—First Precinct, 5; Third Precinct, 5.

Marshall Ward—First Precinct, 18.

Madison Ward—First Precinct, 6; Second Precinct, 6; Third Precinct, 6, and Fourth Precinct, 2.

Jefferson Ward—Second Precinct, 5.

Jackson Ward—First Precinct, 4; Third Precinct, 5; Fourth Precinct, 7.

The following table shows the precincts in which too few votes were recorded for the number of ballots returned as cast, and the discrepancy in each case:

MADISON WARD.

Precincts:	Votes.
First	26
Second	28
Third	29
Fourth	11

MONROE WARD.

First	34
Second	50
Third	23
Fourth	44
Fifth	49

MARSHALL WARD.

First	91
Second	109
Third	102

JEFFERSON WARD.

First	1
Second	23
Third	6
Fourth	86

JACKSON WARD.

First	16
Second	1
Third	10
Fourth	33

CLAY WARD.

First	119
Second	57
Third	70
Fourth	110
Fifth	76
Total votes	1,201

Mr. Royall stated after this table had been compiled that he had discovered that in the case of the first precinct of Clay Ward there were nineteen too many votes for the number of ballots, instead of 119 too few, the hundred additional being acounted for by a typographical error in the figures printed the day after the election.

WHO WILL BENEFIT.

Until the ballots have been opened and recounted carefully it cannot be stated who will be the beneficiary, and who the sufferer by the revised figures, if they are to be revised. One of the candidates in the race, was very close behind Messrs Gordon and Pollard, both of whom were chosen members of the convention. The contest is instituted with a desire to ascertain beyond all doubt who were elected, and in the belief that one of the aspirants will be a beneficiary. It may turn out that the mistakes alleged to have been made will not be sufficient in their effects to change the results, but the investigation asked for will at least prove interesting.

The primary, under which the election was held is a legalized primary, and this will be the first contest of the results of such an election. If the matter reaches the courts the case will attract wide attention, and its decision will set a precedent for all future cases. Certainly the incipient contest is already the leading topic in local political circles, and is being very generally discussed.

GUBERNATIONAL FIGHT.

The local political situation was very quiet yesterday, owing to the absence from the city of Congressman Swanson and Attorney-General Montague, and all the others prominent in the fight for the guberantional fight. Mr. Swanson, as stated yesterday was in Danville, and one of his competitors.

Mr. Montague went to the same city by the midnight train Tuseday, and both were looking after their interest in what many regard as one of the chief battle grounds of the campaign. The session of the Federal court there enables the aspirants to see and confer with many prominent men from all over the western section of the State, and thereby to sound the sentiments in other parts of the field.

The headquarters of the two candidates were busy as usual, and the secretarial force is even working at night to handle promptly the enormous mail, that was to be dispatched. The expenditures in postage alone promises to reach a formidable figure before the campaign is ended. It has hardly begun yet, and it is probable that more than $500 has already been expended in postage alone by each of the more active candidates.

Hon. H. D. Flood, of Appomattox, congressman-elect from the Tenth District, was nominated Tuesday for the convention from Appomattox and Campbell. Mr. Flood is well and widely known to the people of Richmond and the entire State, through his long and prominent service in the State Senate, in which he was a recognized leader. Mr. Flood, as is well known, introduced the convention bill in the Legislature, and championed it with great ability and rare parliamentary skill.

Mr. Flood was the contestant of Senator Glass in the brilliant debate in the Senate during the recent extra session on the Lynchburg Senator's proposition to limit the suffrage, when the proposed new Constitution comes before the people for ratification. It was almost a foregone conclusion that Mr. Flood would be a member of the convention. From present prospects he is liable to have Senator Glass as opponent on the floor of the convention, for the gentleman from Lynchburg is an aspirant for the convention also.

As forecasted yesterday, Judge G. T. Garnet, of Mathews, was nominated Tuesday by the Democrats of Gloucester and Mathews for the convention.

The City Democratic Committee will hold a meeting in a few days to begin the fight to secure the gubernational convention for Richmond, and will make a strong effort to land the big body of the Democracy.

Hon. A. D. Watkins, of Farmville, State Senator for that district, was in the city yesterday on business. He is stopping at Murphy's.

RALEIGH'S BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Miss Andrews the Bride of Mr. Mark—Affairs of State.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 10.—(Special.)—The chief social event of the season in this city was the marriage this evening, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, of Miss Jane Andrews, daughter of Vice-President Alexander B. Andrews, to Mr. W. M. Marks, one of the leading citizens of Montgomery, Ala.

The high social position of both families in their respective States made the wedding of much more than ordinary interest. The church was beautifully decorated, and there was an innovation, in that there were no reserved seats.

The bride was given away by her father. She was gowned in ivory white satin, with point lace, which her mother wore at her own wedding, wore pearls and carried a bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Ethel Marks, of Montgomery, the groom's sister, was maid of honor, and wore a gown of white over pink and a picture hat. Her bouquet was of bride's roses.

Mr. W. A. Gayle, of Montgomery, was best man. The ushers were the four brothers of the bride, Messrs. W. J., Alex B., John H., and Graham Andrews, and her cousin, Mr. Watkins Robards.

Rev. Dr. I. McK. Pittinger, the rector, officiated, and Bishop Chesbro gave his blessing.

A reception from 9:30 to 11 o'clock, at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Andrews, followed. This was attended by the world of society here, and by a number of people from other points of this and other States.

The gifts to the bride, came from all the country between New York and New Orleans, and were the most beautiful ever seen in Raleigh.

The bride is one of the most popular young women Raleigh has ever known. Mr. Mark's family has for three-quarters of a century been a leader in the social and business life of Montgomery.

At midnight he and his charming young bride left for the North. She wore a going-away gown of tan.

The next society wedding will be that of Miss Lily Hake, daughter of General Robert F. Hake, to Mr. Alexander Webb, of Raleigh and Ashville, next Wednesday.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The Attorney-General and Auditor are going over the new revenue act together. The act is in great demand.

The Attorney-General to-day prepared a statement regarding the cases against State election officers, in which, by order of Judge James E. Boyd, a nolle prosequi was entered yesterday at Greensboro'.

Cape Fear Camp, United Confederate Veterans, has adopted resolutions and sent them to the text book commission, requesting that the school histories written and published in the South be used.

The Carrelton Hotel here has been closed, and an order of sale will be issued by the court in about a fortnight.

BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

Judge Purnell, in a bankruptcy case involving the question of partnership, decided to-day:

1. That a referee in bankruptcy is paid a fee to make findings of facts and to state conclusions of law; and that he must do his duty.

2. That the individual estate and firm estate constitute two legal entities.

3. That it must appear that the individual members of a partnership have no individual personal property exempted before they can be allowed their personal property exemption out of the firm assets, and this by consent of both partners.

Some persons express a belief that oil will sooner or later be found in Chatham.

The new law regarding the granting of charters to private corporations follows almost the New Jersey law. It is an admirable one.

All charters now originate in the office of the Secretary of State. He and the clerks of court get the same fees as formerly. All the taxes and fees are paid to the Secretary of State, and by him into the treasury.

It now costs twice as much to get a charter from the Legislature as from the Secretary of State.

The tax on charters is $20 on the $1,000 of authorized capital stock, and for increase or decrease of capital stock, $20 as the minimum fee. All existing corporations are required to send in lists of their officers, principle places of business, authorized and actual capital stock &c. The penalty for failure is severe.

The hotels at Pinehurst close next Monday. The season there has been a record breaker.

Mr. Henry Blount, of Wilson, lectured here last evening to a large audience. Governor Aycock and Senator Simmons were present.

The Capital Club gave its Easter German last evening. Mr. Benjamin Baker led.

VETERANS TO CAMP.

West-End Park Donated for the Purpose.

(Memphis Commercial Appeal.)

There is a new movement on foot, and one that will probably meet with considerable favor. It is to camp companies of veterans during the coming reunion.

This is a suggestion made by outside camps and not by the committee on hotels and accommodations. It will very likely be adopted. Members of the committee have been considering it carefully, and the proposition coming from the Memphis Street Railroad Company, donating the use of East End Park for the occasion, is meeting with much favor.

There are many companies of veterans coming as a body, but without the necessary arms which bring them under the care of the military committee. The military committe only looks after uniformed and armed companies. The suggestion is now made that a Confederate veteran camp be established at East End Park with new white tents facing the lake. These tents can be made very confortable, and after the hot day's excitement a cool night's sleep in the quiet of East End Park, to the chirping of the crickets and katydids, will be most enjoyable. Each tent will be provided with cots and will be made attractive. The soldier companies will be allotted sections and should find the scheme not only a comfortable but a convenient one, and as many letters have be more beneficial than crowding the vet- committee is of the opinion that it may be more beneficirl than crowding the veterans into boarding houses and hotels.

The matter will be further discused later on. Many members of the committee favor the idea because it offers a solution to all further debate as to how the bodies of Confederates who come as such car be provided for. The generosity of the street car company in donating the use of East End Park is also appreciated by the committee. The matter will be settled in a few days.

SONS OF VETERANS.

They Will Attend the Reunion in Force.

(Memphis Commercial Appeal.)

Chairman Lewis DeSaussure of the Sons of Veterans' committee on information has opened headquarters and has begun the important work which will fall to his committee. Mr. DeSaussure has had a conference with Chairman Devant of the Confererate reunion information committee and he and Mr. Sloan, vice-chairman of that committee, will work closely in touch with each other, as the cause is a common one.

The Sons of Veterans have now perfecter their organization and have entered heartily into the work before them. It is estimated in advance that there will be as many, if not more, Sons of Veterans in the city during the reunion than Confederate veterans. To-day Mr. DeSaussure will send out a circular letter similar to that sent out by the general committee to all Confederate camps asking how many members of the different camps will be in attendanc during the reunion. Mr. DeSaussure stated yesterday that he had written to Biscoe Hindman, who is the State commandant for a list of all the different camps of Sons of Veterans. He will probably receive this list to-day, in which event he will forward to each secretary of each camp a letter, and ask him to reply at once, stating how many Sons of Veterans are to be expected from his camp. While the general committee has followed out this idea as to the veterans they have overlooked the possibility of the Sons of Veterans being present in large numbers. Mr. DeSaussure of the information committee, representing Forrest camp Sons of Veterans, will do this work and with the full understanding reached with the reunion committee of information the sons will also be provided for.

Chairman John Bullington wishes it generally known among the different camps of Sons of Veterans throughout the South that all visiting camps of Sons of Veterans will be welcomed, and will be given the same privileges and courtesies that will be extended to veterans during the reunion. He also desires each commandant of each camp to communicate with Chairman Louis DeSaussure, of the Committee of Information in this city, and supply him with all the necessary information in regard to the number of visitors that may be expected in order that proper arrangements may be made for them in advance. If there is any uniformed company of Sons of Veterans expecting to visit the city the commandant is asked to communicate with Chairman John Hampton, of the Sons of Veterans' Military Committee.

LOUBET AT TOULON.

Franco-Italian and Franco-Russian Love-Feasts.

PARIS, April 11.—The important festivities attending President Loubet's visit to the Riviera were brought to a climax to-day in the double naval demonstration at Villefranche and Toulon.

President Loubet paid his promised visit to the Russian squadron at Villefranche, and during his visit decorated Admiral Birileff, and two of his officers, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Admiral Birileff and his staff, contrary to usage, landed and conducted M. Loubet aboard the flagship. The whole squadron was dressed and manned.

The programme at Toulon was carried out without a hitch. The Duke of Genoa, and the Italian officers and sailors met with a flattering welcome, the French seaman fraternizing with the Italians on shore. Every desire was shown on both sides to cultivate mutual good feeling.

A Card.

I wish to express my most sincere gratitude to the host of friends who came with offers of assistance to my family during the fire at Meyer's store, when my residence was in danger. Their number precludes all possibility of a personal acknowledgment at this time of their many kind and thoughtful acts, and I trust that they will accept this public testimony of my appreciation.

SAM COHEN.

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HOW MONEY IS SPENT

THE ODD WAYS IN WHICH FORTUNES ARE BEING WASTED.

ONE ANGRY MAN THROWS IT AWAY.

Doesn't Want His Sons to Inherit It, and Scatters Wealth Through Spite—English Lieutenants Lost Thousands on the Races.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

Four men in the world have recently been engaged in demonstrating the fact that the mere possession of money is by no means happiness. One of them is said to be dead on the field of battle, where he fell in the garb of an officer of the fanatic Mahdi. One is throwing his wealth about the streets of Europe, so that his sons may not inherit it. One is seeking the woman whom he loved in his youth and poverty, and cannot find her. And the fourth, having dissipated his fortune in gambling, now works in a stable.

It is but three years or such a matter since the habitues of a London hotel on the Thames embankment were startled by the appearance of a small, dark man, whose clothing and linen were studded with purple diamonds, and who rarely spoke to any one. He seemed to possess boundless means and devoted himself chiefly to theatres and billiards. His acquaintances of the billiard table he ignored everywhere else. While generally considered a foreigner, his English was excellent, and his manners showed the highest refinement. His name—at the hotel—was John Rustin.

He occupied an expensive suite of rooms. In one of them a curious altar of Oriental design was surmounted by an idol whose eyes were great, brilliant, purple diamonds, while lesser gems crusted its rich apparel. One day a waiter in the hotel accidentally stumbled into the room and found Rustin kneeling in devotion before the idol.

Rustin pursued the waiter through the hall, brandishing a dagger and threatening to kill him. But the waiter escaped him, and, as Rustin was spending £100 weekly in the hotel, nothing was done to prosecute him.

At the theatres his conduct, while quiet, was still eccentric. He invariably bought an entire row of seats and then occupied them alone. He always sat in the centre seat and eyed with a fierce glare any one who, inadvertently, or otherwise, seemed to be about to enter his row.

At billiards he was an expert, but he never bet nor would listen to any one who talked of betting. At the end of each game he invariably gave the man who kept the score, known in England as the "billiard marker," a sixpence—provided he lost. When he won the marker got nothing.

Thus Rustin lived for several months, no one knowing, nor venturing to inquire, whence he came, who he was, what he was. Nor did he vouchsafe any information upon the subjects.

One day he appeared at the office of the hotel and asked for his bill. "I leave to-day," he remarked. The bill paid, Rustin's effects were loaded into a cab and he went to the station. It was learned that thence he took the train for Southampton. At Southampton he boarded a magnificent yacht that lay in waiting in the harbor and sailed away.

That was the last London ever saw of Rustin. But later, when one of those who had known him in London was wandering over the battlefield of Omdurman, the day after Kitchener's machine guns had mowed down the Dervishes, Rustin's body, clad in the white uniform of an Emir, was found lying near the front of the battle-line.

They stripped the body to seek evidence of his identity. There were jewels and money—Bank of England notes, Bank of France notes, American notes, a watch made in Switzerland, a curiously-jewelled pocket-knife bearing the name of a maker in Copenhagen, a pendant bought in Brazil, and one piece of parchment, half the size of a visiting-card. On it was written the Arabic word Allah—the Eternal.

Those who remembered Rustin in London were interested in the romantic discovery of his remains in the Soudan. But the most curious part follows.

On the day when Queen Victoria died at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, when the gates were closed to all but the family, and guardsmen stood at the gate, a small, dark man appeared and walked past the guard who seemed not to notice him. He entered the gate. Five minutes afterward the flag on the castle fell to halfstaff. Those who saw the small, dark man aver he was Rustin.

Strict orders had been issued to make no reference to the occurrence; but it leaked out, nevertheless, and, of course, is generally ridiculed. Still, the mystery remains, who was Rustin?

In New York city the name of George Bell is synonymous for wealth. Those who know him say he is worth $20,000,000. That is, he was worth $20,000,000, but he is rapidly getting rid of it. Some years ago Bell conceived a violent dislike for his two sons. One of them, the elder, he is said to have had reason to dislike. The younger took his mother's part in some family quarrel, and Bell now hates both sons impartially.

Bell, determined that his sons should not succeed to his wealth, ordered his lawyers to draw up a will leaving his property to the State. The lawyers drew the will, but they advised Bell that it would not stand under a contest, and as a contest was certain, Bell resorted to other methods to accomplish his ends.

Last year at the age of 68, he estimated that he had but five years to live, and that to rid himself of his money he would have to spend or otherwise dispose of $4,000,000 a year.

His first move was to take passage to Liverpool, where he attracted attention by flinging money into the streets, that the crowds might scramble for it. Gold, bank notes, rare coins, all these were tossed about, and gamins and well-dressed persons alike flung themselves upon one another in the wild efforts to get what Bell threw away.

Then he varied the monotony by giving a little girl in the street a violin valued at $3,000, which the little girl's parents as promptly sold for $2,700. The violin was an old Stradivarius that Bell had bought in the morning. The incident attracted the attention of the police. Bell was arrested, but quickly demonstrated that he was entirely sane, and it became necessary to release him.

From Liverpool Bell went to London, where his lavish expenditures, or more exactly, his eccentric throwing away of money, created a sensation equal to that in Liverpool. He made a furore by purchasing treasures of antique furniture and giving them to the most casual acquaintances, or even to strangers. Again the police intervened, but, as in Liverpool, without effect.

Tiring of London, Bell went to Paris, which city is now enjoying the sensation of having money thrown at it. In Paris his fad takes the form of purchasing rare china, which he bestows upon the first passer-by, at the shop where the particular purchase happens to be made. Limoges ware is his favorite, and families who had never known anything better than enamelled ware are now wondering what to do with plates worth $50 apiece.

Years ago George Dawson lived a poor lad in a Yorkshire village in England. The family had scarce enough to keep soul and body together, yet Dawson fell in love. The object of his affection was Sybil Lake, who was the neighborhood beauty. Her parents were as poor as Dawson's. Dawson saw that while he remained in England there was no hope of bettering his condition or of marrying the girl of his choice. So one day he went away, on foot. At Hull he found a steamer about to sail for India. By some means he boarded the steamer just as she was about to sail. Whether he was a stowaway or had arranged to work his passage is not known. At all events he reached India. There fortune seemed to shy at him. For years he almost starved, and it seemed to him he would be no better off than he had been in England. He determined not to write to Sybil Lake until he could tell her of fortune ahead—in his favor, of course—because he could not have been worse off.

Dawson drifted about in India until he reached Burmah. There a tin-mine made him rich, almost in a day. He hurriedly sold out and returned to England. There he rushed to Yorkshire village of his youth to seek Sybil Lake, but she was gone. Her parents were dead, and no one knew whither she had drifted.

Dawson was desperate. He still had the photograph of Sybil Lake, taken in the days of their youth—now twelve years gone. With this as his only clew he set about his search over England. Detectives were engaged to find her, every photograph gallery in the United Kingdom was searched, every city placarded with advertisements offering rewards for information as to her whereabouts. Two years have thus elapsed. Still the search goes on, a battered, weather-beaten, haggard man, haunting the streets and detective agencies in search of his lost love. Of wealth he has an abundance—of happiness none.

Lieutenant Fredericks was a subaltern in a British regiment stationed in India. He was poor and lived on his pay. One day there came a legacy from England. A small legacy, to be sure, only £200, but it was ready money. Of ready money he had had but little in months.

Lieutenant Fredericks went to the races at Poonah. He had the £200 in his pocket, and he scanned the lists at the betting stalls, determined to keep the money in his pocket.

But something whispered to him: "Bet on Bendigo!" The odds on Bendigo were a hundred to one, and no one at the race track imagined that the horse had the slightest chance of winning.

There was much surprise, therefore, when young Lieutenant Fredericks went to the book-makers and placed his entire legacy on Bendigo. But the bookmakers smiled. It was like finding money.

The race was run. Every one was astounded. Bendigo had won. Young Lieutenant Fredericks now had £20,000 ($100,000). With that sum his wagers grew heavier; yet he almost always won. Then, when he had grown rich, Fredericks resigned his commission and went to London.

There he continued betting. But his luck had deserted him. The half million pounds he had brought to England dwindled rapidly. Half of it he lost on a single race, when Baron Hirsch's La Fleche was defeated by Sir Hugo for the Derby.

With the remains of his once great fortune in his pockets, young Fredericks, now somewhat aged by his reverses, returned to India to gather up again the thread of his former luck. But luck eluded him. One year after his return the last sovereign left his pockets.

Forced to earn a living, he now acted as stable chief, or trainer, to a wealthy Hindoo in a northwestern province. "Fredericks's luck" was once a by-word in India. To-day he is a broken man, glad to work for his keep and £4 a month. Two years ago £4 would scarcely have paid his cigar bills for a week.

FAMOUS BICYCLISTS MEET.

Elkes Makes Best Score—Hypnotic Performance Declined.

ATLANTA, GA., April 10.—Jimmy Michael, Bobby Walthour, H. D. Elkes, and several other famous bicyclists met on the half-mile dirt track at Piedmont Park to-day. A strong wind prevented anything better than a half mile in one minute, flat, by Elkes.

William Mallory, father of Charles Mallory, entered in an amateur event, declined to put his son under hypnotic influence for the event, fearing accident.

Entertained at the Westmoreland.

Last night the members of the Westmoreland Club were entertained at the club-house with a delightful informal programme, consisting of six well-rendered numbers.

Mr. Gay Moseley sang one song, and succeeded in winning much applause, after which Mr. Moseley and Mr. Forbes, in an original song, rendered in a splendid maner, completely captured the audience. Messrs. Braehman and Barnett, with their violin and tenor solos, gained much applause, and were obliged to render several encores.

The "Harmony Four," who, with Messrs. Braehman and Barnett, occupy position on this week's bill at the Bijou, also succeeded in winning especial favor with their clever comedy songs. Mr. William Richards, a member of St. Paul's church choir, in his usual effective manner, sang several of his favorite numbers, being obliged to sing several encores.

After the entertainment was over a delightful luncheon was served. The committee in charge of arrangements include Maury, Charles E. Williams, Jr., and Robert A. Lancaster.

Married at Norfolk.

Miss Effie May Bailey was married at Norfolk yesterday to Mr. William Wesley Gordon, of Richmond. The ceremony was performed at Spurgeon Baptist church by Rev. J. T. Riddick.

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WILLIAMSBURG.

Approaching Marriage—Proposed Telephone Consolidation—Briefs.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., April 10.—(Special.)—The marriage of Miss Virginia Armistead to Dr. John A. Hardy has been announced, to take place at Bruton Episcopal church on April 24th.

Miss Armistead is a daughter of Hon. R. T. Armistead, Commonwealth's Attorney of James City county and the city of Williamsburg. She is a handsome brunette, and one of our most popular young ladies. Dr. Hardy is practicing his profession at Jager, Va. He was a student at William and Mary for several terms.

The Executive Committee of the Eastern State Hospital met at that institution to-day. Those present were Colonel Walter Taylor, of Norfolk; Captain Terence McCracken, of Fredericksburg; Mr. H. D. Cole, of Williamsburg. The committee transacted routine business, and adjourned at 4:30 o'clock. The Board of Directors of the hospital have been called to meet on the 18th instant.

The scheme set on foot a few days ago to consolidate the two telephone systems operating in this city and vicinity, seems now to be taking definite form. Mr. N. L. Henley, counsel for the Chesapeake Company; Mr. E. W. Warburton, a large stockholder in the same company, and Mr. Hugh S. Bird, who represents the Newport News and Richmond Telephone and Telegraph Company, and in Grafton, York county, to-day, to confer with the large stockholders of the Chesapeake Company.

Mr. John R. Austin and Miss [illegible]elia Austin were married to-day at the home of the bride's parents, near Ewell.

Mr. V. H. Richardson, of Hampton, was here to-day.

Mrs. J. N. St. John left yesterday for Canada, to visit relatives.

Misses Lottie and Mary Garrett returned last night from a short visit to Richmond.

The fight for Superintendent of Public Schools for this city is now on. The incumbent has opposition, and the friends of both sides are expected to make a hot fight.

The artesian well at the Denmead ice-factory has been practically completed, a good flow of water having been secured at a depth of about 250 feet.

It is stated that Samuel Horns will sue the city of Williamsburg for damages done to his property by reason of repairs to Chesapeake street. The City Council assumed all damages in case of law suits before the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company would consent to do the work.

Miss Hebur Smith, of Richmond, who has been the guest of Miss Catherine Henley, left yesterday for her home, much to the regret of many friends.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the hospital on April 18th, all the officers of the institution will be elected.

WAS FOULLY MURDERED.

Officer C. M. Milan Killed at Keystone, W. Va., by a Negro.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., April 10.—(Special.)—At Keystone this afternoon Special Policeman C. M. Milan was shot and instantly killed by Aaron Leftwich, a negro.

Leftwich and a number of other negroes, became involved in a difficulty on the property of the Ensign Coke Company, and were ordered away by the watchman. Instead of leaving, as requested, the negroes ceased squabbling among themselves, and began to curse and abuse the watchman.

Leftwich was particularly offensive and the watchman endeavored to get hold of him, but the negro raised his rifle as if to shoot. The watchman saw the move, quickly drew his revolver and commanded the darkey to disarm.

At this juncture Policeman Milan appeared upon the scene and the negro, seeing that he was in danger of being arested, made a lunge for the watchman and wrested the pistol from his hand.

After gaining possession of the revolver, Leftwich turned and fired once, the bullet taking effect in the policeman's brain.

During the difficulty, Leftwich's friends disappeared and immediately after the shooting, Leftwich himself took to the woods, and is still at large.

A reward of $100 has been offered for his capture.

Milan was one of the best and most popular officers in the coal fields, and his murderer will doubtless fare badly should he be apprehended.

A special train made up of three Chesapeake and Ohio coaches, bearing officers of Bent Kedem Temple of Mystic Shriners of Charleston, W. Va., arrived in this city this afternoon, headed by a band. They paraded the principal streets to-night and a large number were initiated into the secrets of the order, after which a banquet was given.

Miss Jessie Kople and Mr. W. Allen Paukey, two of Bluefield's most popular young people, were married this morning. Rev. E. F. Kople, of Abingdon, Va., an uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony.

Verdict Against Ticket-Scalper.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 10.—A verdict for the defendant was rendered in the State Court to-day in the case of Henry Caspary, a ticket-scalper, against the South Carolina and Georgia railroad, now leased by the Southern. Caspary was ejected from a passenger train because he persisted in purchasing tickets from passengers, after he had been warned to stop doing so. In charging the jury, Judge Aldrich ruled that a railroad had to establish certain rules and regulations regarding the operation of its trains, and that passengers who violated such rules were subject to ejectment.

KRUGER MAY COME IN THE FALL.

Denial of Story That He Will Sail May 31st.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Charles D. Pierce, the official representative in New York of the Boers, gives positive denial of the statement cabled from Europe that President Kruger will sail for the United States on May 31st. "There is absolutely nothing in the story," he said. "Mr. Kruger may come here in the fall, but not sooner. He is taking the rest which he needs so badly."

MEDAL GOES TO MR. STEARNS.

Result of the Final Shoot of the Richmond Pigeon Club Yesterday.

The Richmond Pigeon Club finished their first season yesterday at Blandon Park. This decided the ownership of the gold medal given by the club for the highest aggregate score made during the season, and Mr. Franklin Stearns now hangs that trophy up alongside the two he already holds—the State and city championship medals.

The score hardly gives a fair idea of the shooting, as a wind, at times amounting to almost at gale, made the birds awfully hard, and, as it blew straight in the shooters' faces, it was almost an impossibility to use a second barrel with any hope of scoring. Then, again, the birds, unless killed dead, were carried on by the wind over the boundary, and many that would, under ordinary circumstances, have gone to swell the shooters' score, had to be marked with an asterisk.

After the handicap a ten-bird sweep was shot, but the rapidly falling light made the scores more erratic than in the handicap. In fact, the last few birds were shot under considerable disadvantage.

The detailed score of the principal contest follows:

Wood	1211120222	11012202*-16
Jones	2020202022	0022001120-16
Stearns, F.	2222222222	2222222222-20
Fairfield	0021210*20	0021211*0-16
Stearnes, T. F.	0000202222	0202*01220-16
Harrison	2*020201*0	0212211211-16
Richmond	2200022222	2222002222-18
Powhatan	2022201220	1222212221-18
Buckner	2222222220	2020202221-16
Tignor, J. C.	22*0*20*1	2211111112-16
Greene	2022020222	2102122020-14
Johnston	1222022001	201*2*2112-14
Wood	2*021*1121	1221111012-13
Brown	010102*121	0012222212-14

The score of the ten-bird sweep was as follows:

Brown	2221221012-8
Stearns	2022221120-8
Richmond	1222202121-8
Buckner	2211212220-8
Harrison	1011210102-7
Johnston	1222222201-9
Wood	000*1w
Anderson	0*102w

NO RUSSO-JAPANESE RUPTURE.

The Japs Accept Russia's Declaration—Concert Again Harmonious.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, to-day received official advices from the Foreign Office at Tokio, entirely dispelling the alarming reports as to a Russo-Japanese rupture, and showing that the Japanese Government accepted the latest declaration of Russia on Manchuria, with the same sense of satisfaction that it had been received in the United States.

Mr. Takahira called at the State Department and informed Secretary Hay of the gratifying turn of events. The position of Japan, as now defined in the highest official quarters, is practically the same as that of the United States.

As the others Powers already have indicated their acceptance of the Russian declaration, the course of Japan removes the last possibility of division, and appears to restore the harmonious concert which has thus far prevailed in dealing with China.

Professor Sprenkel to Speak.

Professor Sprenkel, of the Sunday-School Association, will conduct a teachers' institute at the Leigh-Street Baptist church at 8 o'clock this evening. The public is invited.