"Correct Dress for Men and Boys."

Case after case of new merchandise is being delivered to us—more room becomes a necessity—so we shall continue till Saturday offering our entire stock of Men's Suits, Youths' Suits, and Children's Suits, which we carried over from past season, at

STRICTLY HALF-PRICE.

Gans-Rady Company

ENTIRE BUILDING—1005 EAST MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

CZOLGOSZ IS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

to the world in the case, and two long months went by, with Seward defending the negro. I sat through the proceedings of that trial and listened to the defence that Mr. Seward interposed. Not that he cared anything for the negro, but he wanted to maintain the law, giving every man a trial, and to put down violence.

A GREAT OBJECT LESSON.

This trial here is a great object lesson. Here is a case where a man has stricken down the beloved President of this country, in broad daylight, in the presence of hundreds of thousands of spectators. If there was ever a case that would excite the anger, the wrath, of those who saw it, this was one, and yet under the advice of the President—Let no man hurt him—he was taken, confined in our prison, indicted, put upon trial here, and the case is soon to be submitted to you as to whether he is guilty of the crime charged against him.

"That, gentleman, speaks volumes in favor of the orderly conduct of the people of the city of Buffalo. Here was a man occupying an exalted position, a man of irreproachable character; he was a man who had come here to assist us in spreading the prosperity of our great exposition, and he was shot down while holding a reception. His death has touched every heart in this community and in the whole world, and yet we sit here and quietly consider whether this man was responsible for the act he committed. That question is the one you are called on to decide.

NO EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

"The law presumes the defendant innocent until he is proved guilty, and we start with the assumption that the defendant was not mentally responsible for the crime he committed. We have not been able to present any evidence upon our part. The defendant has even refused, on almost every occasion, to talk with his counsel. He has not aided us, so we have come here unprepared to consider this important question. But I know that there is in every human being a strong desire to live. Death is a spectre that we all dislike to meet, and if the defendant, without having any animosity against our President, so far as we can see, was sane when he committed the act, he must meet his death. If insane, he is innocent. The people in the street will say, no matter whether he is sane or not, he deserves to be killed. The law, however, makes a distinction as to whether he was in his right mind or not when he committed the deed. If the beloved President had met with a railroad accident and been killed, our grief could not compare with what it is now. If you find that he met his fate through the act of an insane man, it is the same as though he had met it by accident. I had the profoundest respect for President McKinley. I knew him in Congress and during his long public career, and he was one of the noblest men God ever made. His death was the saddest blow to me that has occurred in many years."

COUNSEL IN TEARS.

Judge Lewis was crying when he finished, and the eyes of many of those in the court-room were filled with tears. Judge Titus then arose and said that Judge Lewis had so clearly covered the ground that it seemed entirely unnecessary to reiterate what he had said, and he would, therefore, rest.

At 3:10 o'clock, District-Attorney Penny began summing up. He spoke in a clear, well-modulated voice, and could be heard in every part of the room. He said:

SPEECH FOR PROSECUTION.

"It is hardly possible for any man to stand up and talk about this case without the deepest emotion. It was the most awful tragedy that ever came upon the world.

"We have shown you how this defendant stood in the Temple of Music that afternoon, and shot down our beloved President. We have shown you how he deliberated on and planned this awful crime. We have shown you how he attended Anarchistic and Socialistic meetings, at which were sown in his heart the seeds of his terrible act.

"The counsel for the defence says if the defendant was sane he was responsible, and that if he was insane, he must be presumed to be innocent. He tells you a presumption of law. It is also a presumption of law that he is sane until proved insane. Evidence tending to show that the prisoner was insane has not been forthcoming. It has been proved that he was the agent of the crime, and there should be no question in your minds as to the responsibility of the defendant.

NO TIME FOR ORATORY.

"This is no time for oratorical display. The counsel for the prisoner and myself have endeavored to eliminate all sensationalism from this case. It is not my intention to indulge in extended remark. You understand the responsibility resting upon you. The counsel has said there should be no lynch law in this State. He has told you that the people of Buffalo are to be commended for the spirit displayed by them since the shooting of the President, but the law must be vindicated. The terrible thing has happened because there are people in this country who, unless they feel the irresistible force of prompt and proper action in this case, will cause something awful to happen to our beloved country.

"Think, gentlemen, of that grand man who stood but a few days ago in the Temple of Music, and how he came from the lowly walks of life. He was first a school teacher, then a lawyer, then a judge, a Governor, a Congressman, and then President of the United States, and above all a loving husband. Think of him on that last day, when he said: 'It is God's way. Good-bye, all. Good-bye'—a man so great that he could raise his hand and save his own assassin, a man who could shake the hand of even the very worst man you could imagine.

NATIONAL HEART BROKEN.

"It is a great lesson that so great a man can stoop so low, that he so great that he could forgive his own assassin. He was the noblest man, I believe, God ever created. A man who stood near him in the Ttemple of Music said to me: 'I have travelled in all parts of the world and have seen people assembled to greet their rulers, but when I saw the people stand in the railroad stations, and along the country through which the funeral train passed, that they might get a look at the casket of the great man, I was convinced as never before that there is such a thing as a national heart.'

"That national heart was broken, and it will take God's way and time to heal it. It was broken by a class of people who are coming to our country in increasing numbers, and are harbored by our laws, and are propagating their malicious views—a people that must be taught that we have no place for them on our shores; a class of people that must be taught that they cannot take the life of any onee, irrespective of consequences.

THE LAW'S PROTECTION.

"Think again, gentlemen. Here is a man who does not want a lawyer, who does not believe in God or law; a man who does not believe in the marriage relation, yet our laws are such that he is defended by two of the ablest jurists in our city, as if he were the most respected defendant, and even though he comes into court and says he is guilty, yet, gentlemen, you are required, under the Constitution, to listen to the formal presentation of his case.

"Gentlemen, I have said all I have to say. I have said more than I ought to say. You have sworn to give him a fair trial on the evidence. Now, what is the evidence. I say, as it has been presented to you, it fully substantiates the crime charged.

"The duty of counsel on both sides is ended. The court will charge you briefly. Then it will be your duty to take up the case. No doubt the same thought, the same object, is in all or minds—that although our beloved country has lost her greatest man, it still should maintain the respect of the whole world, and it should be made known to the whole world that no man can come here and commit such a dastardly act and not receive the full penalty of the law."

Justice White began his charge to the jury at 3:29. He arose from his seat, and stepped to the side of the bench nearest the jury box. He said:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

"Gentlemen of the Jury.—In this case the defendant has acknowledged his guilt. Such an acknowledgment in such circumstances cannot go to the jury or the court. The law requires that the defendant charged with such a crime must be tried. The law says that all the facts must be observed and reviewed by you. The law guarantees that the defendant shall have a fair trial by twelve men, impartial and fair, capable of taking the testimony of the trial and giving it thorough consideration. If, when all the circumstances of the case are considered by you, there still exists in your minds a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, you can find this man guilty. The people have submitted evidence tending to show that this defendant committed this crime; they have given evidence tending to show that it was premeditated. If you are satisfied that there was design and premeditation, and, if in accordance with that premeditation and design, these shots were fired, then the defendant is guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree.

DUTY OF JUROR.

"The jurors are bound to sift, compare, and examine all the evidence, and if in their minds there is any doubt as to the defendant's guilt, they are bound to acquit the defendant. If there is no doubt in your minds, then you are bound to bring in a verdict of conviction. I am very glad that up to the present stage of this lamentable affair, so far as the jurors and the people of this city are concerned, there has been shown that respect for the law that is bound to teach a valuable object-lesson. The defendant has been given every advantage of counsel. I deplore any excitement to violence, and the man who is ready to go out and commit a crime because some other man has committed a crime is as guilty as the latter and his act just as reprehensible.

MURDER DEFINED.

"It is proper that I should define the crime of murder in the first and second degrees, and manslaughter in the first and second degrees. If the defendant, on September 6th, did wrongfully assault, shoot or wound William McKinley, by the means alleged in the indictment, and if the act was committed with premeditation or design, and the act was the sole and approximate cause of death, and if the defendant knew he was doing wrong at the time, the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree. If the act was not premeditated he is guilty of murder in the second degree. If the shot was fired accidentally and without premeditation he is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. It is not necessary for me to discuss the question of manslaughter in the second degree in this case."

Justice White then commended the jurors for their patience during the trial, and ordered them to retire and bring in a verdict.

DEFENDANT PRESUMED SANE.

Just before they did so, however, District Attorney Penney requested the judge to charge the jury that the law presumes every individual sane unless proved otherwise, and the Court said to them: "The law presumes the defendant in this case sane."

Lawyer Titus also asked the Court to charge the jury, "that if they were satisfied from the evidence that at the time of the committal of the asault the defendant was laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the quality of the act, or that it was wrong, he was not responsible, and the jury must acquit."

"I so charge," said the justice.

AWAITING THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at 3:51 to consider the evidence. The scene in the court-room then became dramatic in the extreme. Decorum was somewhat forgotten, and the spectators stood up, and many walked about the room and engaged in conversation. The guards about the assassin, who still sat in his seat before the bench, were doubled, Chief-of-Detectives Cusack and two of his men taking positions just back of Czolgosz's chair. Others took seats to the left and right, and many "plain-clothes men" were seen mingling with the crowd surging about the room, closely watching every one whose face was not a familiar one to them. There was no disposition to crowd about the prisoner, although the object of every one seemed to be to get in a position where he could have a full view of his face.

Czolgosz had been seated in his chair all the afternoon, his hands clasped on the arms of the chair, and his head bent forward and a little to the left. The room was not warm, but he frequently took his handkerchief from his pocket and mopped the perspiration from his forehead and cheeks. At no time during the absence of the jury did he raise his eyes or lift his head, or seem to know that he was the object of interest to several hundred men and women. Every time the door was opened all eyes were turned in that direction, the evident thought in every mind being that the jury would take only a few minutes to agree on a verdict.

VERDICT ANNOUNCED.

It was 4:25 when the crier rapped for order and the jury filed into the room. The Clerk read their names, each juror responding "Present" as his name was called. No time was wasted. The jurors did not sit down. Addressing them, Justice White said:

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," responded Foreman Wendt.

"What is your verdict"

"That the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree."

NO HAND-CLAPPING; NO CHEERING.

There was a moment of silence, and then a murmur arose from the lips of the crowd. It ended there. There was no hand-clapping; no cheering. Justice White's voice could be clearly heard in every part of the room, when he thanked the jurors for their work, and allowed them to go until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Court was then adjourned. Czolgosz was immediately handcuffed to his guards, and hurried from the court-room downstairs to the basement, and through the tunnel under Delaware avenue to the jail.

THE OPTIMISTIC BULLETINS.

At the opening of court, Dr. Matthew D. Mann was cross-examined by Judge Lewis. Dr. Mann said the conditions found at the autopsy were unexpected and unusual.

"I presume, therefore, that the optimistic bulletins that were issued from time to time by the physicians were without any knowledge or suspicion of these symptoms, but were afterwards discovered," said Mr. Lewis.

"The bulletins on the condition were optimistic in that they gave no idea of what was to come," was the reply. "They expressed no opinion. They merely stated facts, but the opinions which were held by the best-informed men seemed to be fully warranted by the condition of the President. We had no reason to suspect the existance of any such state of affairs as was found," replied the witness.

Dr. Mann declared that nothing known to medical science could have saved the President's life.

STORIES OF THE SHOOTING.

A number of eye-witnesses of the shooting were examined, among them James L. Quackenbush, who told of an interview with Czolgosz at police headquarters.

Secret-Service-Officer Albert L. Gallagher said that when the shots were fired, he heard Foster say: "Get the gun. Gallagher." He grabbed for the revolver, but some one else got it. He held on to the handkerchief.

"Have you got it now?"

"Yes."

'Let us see it," said the District Attorney.

Detective Gallagher then produced a powder-blackened and party-burned handkerchief, about ten inches square. It was shown to the jury, and appeared as evidence.

'Some one grabbed me by the throat," continued Mr. Gallagher. "After this fight I found that the gun was in possession of one of the artillerymen."

SAW THE SHOTS FIRED.

George A. Foster, of Washington, another secret service officer, said the prisoner looked him straight in the face as he passed, and the next instant he saw the prisoner's hands go together as if clasping, and two shots were fired. Witness immediately grappled with him. As the man lay on the floor, he looked backward, as if to see what effect the bullets had had, said the witness. " and this made me so mad that I smashed him right on the jaw."

Continuing, Foster testified that he saw a dark man about ten feet in front of the defendant, and not liking his looks, he pushed him along toward Detective Gallagher.

NEGRO NOT IN FRACAS.

Judge Titus then cross-examined the witness, and asked:

"Did you see the colored man who has been spoken of"?

"Yes, I think he was some distance ahead of the defendant, not behind him. I did not see any colored man in the fracas that followed, at all."

Francis O'Brien, a private in the Seventy-third United States Coast Artillery, said he jumped at the defendant. "I saw the smoke coming from his hand," he said. I knocked him over against some one, I don't know whom. I got the revolver and gave it up to my commanding officer, Captin Wisser.

"Did you mark it"? asked Mr. Penney.

"I put my initials on it."

REVOLVER IDENTIFIED.

Mr. Penney then produced the murderer's weapon, and O'Brien identified it by the initials which he made on it before he surrendered it.

O'Brien told of the scuffle over the revolver, and his story was corroborated by Louis Neff, another private, and Corporal Bertschie.

WHAT CZOLGOSZ SAID.

The principal testimony offered at the afternoon session was that of Superintendent Bull, of the Buffalo Police Department. His evidence was much the same as that of Quackenbush.

"Were you present at headquarters when the prisoner was brought there on the night of the murder?" Superintendent Bull was asked.

"Yes."

"Were any threats made against him?"

"No."

"Tell us what Czolgosz said."

"He said he knew President McKinley. He knew that he was shooting President McKinley when he fired. The reason he gave was that he believed he was doing his duty. He said that on the day President McKinley spoke at the Exposition-Grounds, the day previous to the assassination, he stood near the stand on the Esplanade. No favorable opportunity presented itself. He followed the President to Niagara Falls, and back to Buffalo again. He got in line while the reception was in progress, and when he reached the President, fired the fatal shots. Czolgosz told me in detail the plans he alone had worked out, so that there would be no slip in his arrangements. I asked him why he killed the President, and he replied that he did so because it was his duty."

CZOLGOSZ AN ANARCHIST.

"Did he say he was an Anarchist?"

"Yes."

"Did he say any more on that subject?"

"Yes. He said he had made a study of the beliefs of Anarchists, and he was a firm believer in their principles. The prisoner also stated that he had derived much information on the subject in the city of Cleveland. He said that he knew a man in Chicago named Isaaks. The 'Free Society' was the name of an organ mentioned by the prisoner."

"Did he ever say anything about his motives in committing the murder?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes," was the reply. "He said that he went to the exposition grounds for the express purpose of murdering President McKinley. He knew he was aiming at President McKinley when the fatal shots were fired. Czolgosz said that all Kings, Emperors, and Presidents should die."

CROSS-EXAMINATION FOR PRISONER.

Superintendent Bull was cross-examined by Lawyer Titus, and said the defendant had on his person some memoranda and $1.51 in money. There was also a piece of paper, orange-colored, with an address upon it, a memorandum book, and an identification card from the 'Order of the Golden Eagle.'"

"Did you ask him if he was an Anarchist?" Judge Titus asked.

"Yes."

"And he said he was?"

"Yes."

"Was his language intelligible?"

"Yes. He spoke very good English."

"He spoke in monosyllables most of the time?"

"No. He was quite lengthy at times."

MEETING WITH NOWAK.

"You were present at the jail when a man named Nowak saw the defendant"?

"Yes," replied Mr. Bull. "He immediately recognized Czolgosz as a man whom he knew in a printing office in Cleveland. He said to him. 'You know me well. I have always been a friend to you. Why did you commit this crime? Why bring disgrace on the Polish race, and your father and mother'?

"Mr. Nowak," the witness continued, "asked the defendant if he had not been a member of the society, and the prisoner assented. Nowak then said he had left the society because it was too radical, adding that he was a Republican. 'Oh, yes,' replied Czolgosz, 'you are a Republicon for what you can get out of it.'

This concluded Superintendent Bull's testimony, and District-Attorney Penney announced that the case for the prosecution was closed.

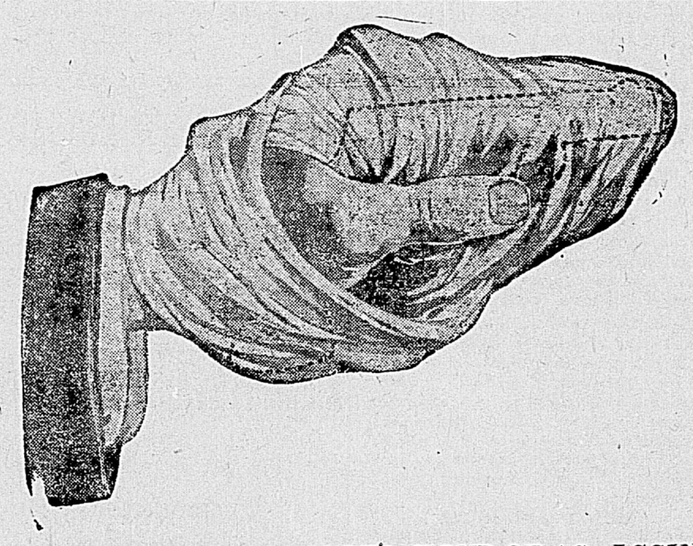
RELATIVES OF CZOLGOSZ'S.

Father, Brother, and Sister of Assassin's in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 24.—Paul Czolgosz, father; Waldeck Czolgosz, brother, and Victoria Czolgosz, sister, of the President's assassin, arrived here from Cleveland this afternoon. They were put through a rigid examination to-night by Assistant District-Attorney Frederick Haller, in the presence of Assistant Superintendent Cusack, and Detectives Geary and Solomon, of the Police Department.

For an hour and a half they were under a searching fire of questions, which resulted in the information that they knew nothing about the dastardly plot; that they came freely forward, and to vindicate their own name, if possible, by securing from the prisoner some statement as to his reasons for the assassination.

They will spend to-night at police headquarters, not as prisoners but in the hope that the authorities will permit them to see the prisoner to-morrow.



HANDKERCHIEF-WRAPPED HAND OF ASSASSIN

YOUNG LADY SHOT AND KILLED.

Motive for the Crime Jealousy—Slayer Makes His Escape.

ST. LOUIS, MO., September 24.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Rolla, Mo., says:

"Last night J. S. Croswell, of Boston, an instructor at the School of Mines and Metallurgy, shot Miss Mollie Powell, of this city, through the heart, and killed her almost instantly. The motive for the crime was jealousy.

"All of last year Croswell paid devoted attention of Miss Powell. She was a daughter of the late W. J. Powell, editor of the New Era, of Rolla. She lived with her mother, and was a great favorite.

"Croswell last evening attended a birthday party, given at the home of Miss Powell, and while left alone with the girl a moment, shot and killed her. He fled from the house, in great haste. As soon as the students of the school learned of the tragedy, they armed themselves and started in search of Croswell, but up to to-night he had not been found."

HORSE-SHOW ENTRIES.

Over Four Hundred Received So Far. Many Boxes Reserved.

It is expected that the last of the entries for the Horse Show will be received at headquarters to-day. So far thereh ave been over 400 horses entered in the various classes, and no less than nine four-in-hands, and fifteen tandems—an unusually large number. The ladies' hunter classes are very well filled, and all the well-known lady riders in the State and many from New York will ride their own horses.

Nearly all the boxes have been reserved by prominent citizens, among them Messrs. C. D. Langhorne, George Stevens, Joseph Bryan, P. H. Mayo, Mrs. Young, of Westbrook, and many others.

Doctors

Consult your doctor. If he says, "Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough," then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. Physicians have been our friends for 60 years.

"For five years I suffered with bronchitis. A few weeks ago I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and only two bottles entirely cured me."
Daniel B. Lipps, Alta, W. Va.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Autumn Opening
OF
Millinery, Wraps & Suits,
Wednesday & Thursday
Sept. 25th & 26th.
Kaufmann & Co

CARNIVAL PRIZE LIST.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

their drugstore is the most attractive drugstore in Richmond. Address H. L. Lorraine, chairman Premium Committee.

The Everett Waddey Company, will give a box of fine writing paper to the person sending in the six prettiest monograms of three letters each using any letter in the alphabet. Address H. L. Lorraine, chairman Premium Committee.

MOST POPULAR TEACHER.

The Cohen Company will give $10 in gold to the most popular public-school teacher in Richmond and suburbs, who receives the largest number of votes cast by the public-school children. Each child visiting the fair is entitled to one vote, writing the name of teacher, his name, and name of school he attends, and leaving same at the Carnival Booth.

The Cohen Company will give for the best page of penmanship written by a child 12 years old or under $5 in gold. Present to H. L. Lorraine, chairman of Premium Committee.

The Cohen Company will give to the wage-earner or the man employed in any capacity who will give the best reasons why it is advantageous to buy at Cohen's Store, $5 in gold. Reasons in writing should be sent to H. L. Lorraine, chairman Premium Committee.

The Cohen Company will give $5 to the man who has the greatest number of children and grandchildren living in Richmond. Send list of them to H. L. Lorraine, chairman of Premium Committee.

Rheinheimer will donate one gallon of their celebrated ice-cream to the preacher who presents the largest family at his store at 4 o'clock on October 10th.

The Southern Stamp and Stationery Company will give one fountain pen to the boy not over 16 years old who will send in the best business letter not exceeding one hundred words. Address H. L. Lorraine, chairman of Premium Committee.

Rother & Co. will give a handsome rocking-chair to the one who advances the best idea as to what would be more profitable to Richmond than the Street Fair. Address H. L. Lorraine, chairman of Premium Committee.

G. H. Berry & Co., clothiers, will give one suit of clothes, valued at $10, to the boy not over 15 years old who will send in the best written description of their department store. Contest closes at 12 o'clock, October 12th. Address H. L. Lorraine, Chairman of Premium Committee.

GUESSING CONTESTS.

Connell & Miller will give 100 cigars to the one guessing the nearest the number of seed in the pumpkin in their window. Everybody is entitled to a guess. Guessing closes at 6 o'clock, October 12th.

The Gans-Rady Company will give a handsome umbrella to the one guessing nearest the number of visitors to the carnival by railroad and steamboat. Address H. L. Lorraine, chairman Premium Committee.

D. A. Brown, Jr., will give a handsome whip for the finest goat team presenting themselves at the Carnival booth on Monday, October 7th, at 4 o'clock.

Strause & Weil, Fifth and Broad, will give one box of Tom Keene cigars to the ugliest man visiting the fair from out of town presenting himself at their store at 11 o'clock, October 10th. A committee of ladies will decide the above.

Jacobs & Levy will give to the heaviest man visiting the fair from out of town, not eligible under 200 pounds, presenting himself at their booth one of their celebrated Hawe's hats.

H. B. Kirkwood will give one $5 meal ticket to the person bringing in the largest dinner party to his Broad-street store, 404 east Broad, any day during Carnival week.

FATTEST PAINTER.

The Worthington Company, 424 east Main, will give five gallons of their best inside varnish to the fattest painter presenting himself at their store at 12 o'clock, October 8th.

Allen & Wilson will give the scholar, not over 16 years of age, writing the best advertisement of 100 words, describing their business, a silk umbrella. Address H. L. Lorraine, chairman Premium Committee.

The Times will give one year's subscription to the farmer bringing the best load of garden truck or marketing and presenting himself and load at the Carnival booth the third day of the Carnival; and one year's subscription to the person from out of town who can send us written the largest number of Virginia's products; and one year's subscription to the farmer who presents himself at the Carnival booth with the largest pair of oxen.

The Times will mail their weekly for a year to the person taking the first prize on any of the following articles, no one allowed to receive but one prize: The finest apples, pears, corn, peaches, sweet potatoes, irish potatoes, turnips, cabbage, egg-plant, and onions.

K. Fisher & Sons will give a hat to a man with the largest head presenting himself at their store at 1 o'clock, October 8th.

Mr. Nixon Ball will give one ton of coal to the boy under 16 years of age who writes the best description of the city officials. Address H. L. Lorraine, chairman Premium Committee.

PRETTIEST SET OF TWINS.

Binswanger will give a mirror to the prettiest set of twins presented at their store at 12 o'clock, October 11th.

H. Marks will donate a hat to the man with the smallest head calling at their store at 10 o'clock, October 12th.

John H. Rose & Co. will give a lamp to the fattest woman calling at his store at 11 o'clock on October 11th.

Polk Miller wil give one bottle of Westmoreland cologne to the person telling what class of people loaf at his store most. Adress H. L. Lorraine, chairman Permium Committee.

R. L. Christian & Co. will donate one Gordon ham to the housekeeper giving the best receipt for cooking ham. Address H. L. Lorraine, chairman Premium Committee.

The Evening Leader will give one year's subscription to the oldest minister out of Richmond and Manchester registering at their booth, and one year's subscription to the youngest Mayor registering at their booth, and one to the fattest politician registering at their booth.

Carneal & Davis will give a fine razor to the contractor who has built the largest number of houses from January 1 to October 1, 1901, a list of the same to be furnished H. L. Lorraine, chairman Premium Committee.

LARGEST FAMILIES.

Richmond Ice Company will donate one ton of coal to the wage-earner that brings to their office the largest family at 12 o'clock October 11th.

Messrs. Baldwin & Brown will give a Wilson air-tight burning wood heater to the man with the largest family visiting their booth. Must be a resident of Henrico county.

The Standard Oil Company will donate a beautiful nickel lamp—one of the famous Alladin patent, and filled with Alladin oil. This will be given the housekeeper giving the best reason in twenty words for using the Alladin lamps.

L. K. Shepherd Company will give a handsome package of Wiley's candies to the prettiest girl, 12 to 20 years, who visits their booth.

D. O'Sullivan gives a barrel of Byrd Island flour to the person bringing the largest number of sacks to the O'Sullivan store—said store having contained Byrd Island flour.

Sydnor & Hundley wil give an elegant easy chair, to be awarded to the couple having the largest number of children living in Richmond.

Sydnor & Hundley will also give an elegant mirror to the prettiest girl, age 12 to 18 years.

HANDSOMEST BACHELOR.

Sydnor & Hundley will also give a costumer to the handsomest bachelor, 25 to 50 years, calling at their booth.

Aragon Coffee Company will give six 3-pound cans of the famous Aragon coffee to the housekeeper giving the best reason why Richmond people should patronize home industry; three cans for the best reason, two cans for the next best, and one can for the third best.

The Premiums of the Dispatch Company, the News Company, William G. Taylor, proprietor of the Fonticello Lithia Springs, Swineford Lithia Springs Company, Julian W. Tyler, and many others, will be announced later.

DEATH HALTS PROCEEDINGS IN THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

nature of the news that was brought in, but they were affected by the attitude of those who surrounded the court. Admiral Dewey, who had risen from his place on hearing the news, was evidently greatly shocked.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. RAYNER.

The announcement was made to the court in the following language by Hon. Isador Rayner: "I have a very sad announcement to make to the court. I have just heard of the death of Judge Jeremiah Wilson. I left him at 11 o'clock last night, feeling slightly indisposed. I saw him this morning, shortly after 8 o'clock, and I have just heard that he has just died at the Shoreham, and I would respectfully ask this court to adjourn for to-day."

Admiral Dewey responded: "I have to report that owing to the death of Judge Wilson, senior counsel, the court will adjourn until to-morrow."

Mr. Rayner said that, as counsel for Admiral Schley, he would be able to proceed to-morrow. Admiral Dewey and Captain Lemly added that the details could be arranged later.

The death of Judge Wilson created a surprise, not only among the members of the court, but among spectators, and it was some minutes before the death could be accepted. All the members of the court, including counsel for the government and for Admiral Schley, expressed the utmost surprise and sorrow over the news, while Admiral Schley himself said: "The news is so shocking that I cannot trust myself to give expression of my estimate of the man. I can only say that I have lost not only a clear-headed and brilliant counsel, but also a dear and much beloved friend. I am shocked beyond measure at the news and find myself almost unable to accept the report."

PROCEEDINGS VERY BRIEF.

The proceedings of the court were rendered very brief by the announcement of Judge Wilson's death. Commanders Bates and Schroeder were recalled to listen to the reading of the official report of their testimony as given yesterday, and First Class Machinist A. B. Claxton, of this city, who had charge of the port engine of the Texas on the day of the battle off Santiago, had just taken the stand when the announcement of Judge Wilson's death was made. It had been expected that Mr. Claxton would confirm the statement of Engineer Bates concerning the reversal of the engines of the Texas.

During the short time he was on the stand, Engineer Bates was asked a few questions. One of these was by Captain Parker, and was in regard to the steam log of the Texas. In reply to the first inquiry, Commander Bates said the log had been written up the day after the battle. The other questions were by the court, and related, the first to the coal supply of the Texas on May 26, 1898, and the second to the condition of the machinery of the Texas on the 31st of that month.

The questions of the court and the responses to them were as follows:

"Are you positive that the quantity of coal reported on hand May 26th, was correct?"

"Yes, sir, as nearly as anybody can be positive. There was no accurate means of weighing what was sent us, and generally there is no absolutely accurate means by which coal is weighed coming aboard ship. All naval officers know that coal is weighed to the best of our ability, and an accurate account kept to the best of our ability, and it is generally a good estimate. It is weighed out in the same way."

"Was the machinery of the Texas in efficient condition for service on May 31st?"

"I should say, from recollection, yes. I do not recollect that anything was wrong about the machinery."

Judge-Advocate: Is the day of the bombardment of the Colon that is referred to the 31st of May?

Commander Bates: There was nothing the matter with the engine, as I remember. On that day we were off, coaling.

NO GREAT INTERFERENCE.

It had been the intention of the court to call Admiral Cotton, Captain Wise, and others connected with the government scout ships, immediately after the discharge of Machinist Claxton. Admiral Dewey said that he did not think that the proceedings of the court would be interfered with greatly by Judge Wilson's death. There would be, he added, an adjournment on account of the funeral, but beyond that he did not anticipate further cessation of the proceedings.

A Visiting Singer.

Miss Eunice Machen, of Washington, is in the city visiting Miss Higgins, at her home, on Governor street. She possesses a remarkably sweet and well-trained soprano voice, which will be heard at St. Patrick's church next Sunday, when the Forty-Hours' devotion begins with the high mass.

MARRIAGES.

COOLEY-BEATTIE.—Married, August 18th, at the St. John's church, Dover, N. J., by the Rev. E. B. Stockton, WHINCHESTER COOLEY, of El Paso, to Miss MARIAN D. BEATTIE, of Richmond, Va.

PINDER—JOHNSTON.—Married, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. A. W. Pinder, 127 south Fifth street, Miss BENJEBEAU PINDER to Mr. COLEMAN JOHNSTON, at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the 24th.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIAN.—Died, September 23, 1901, at Poplar Springs, New Kent county, Va., the residence of N. C. Talley, Mrs. MARY SUSAN CHRISTIAN, relict of John H. Christian; aged 77 years.

The funeral will take place from Emyers Baptist church, New Kent county THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 11 o'clock.

WALTHER.—Died, at his residence, No. 303 1-2 south Pine street, September 23d, at 3:55 P. M., ERNEST F. WALTHER, Sr., in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral from First Presbyterian church THURSDAY AFTERNOON, September 26th at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST, CARD-CASE, CONTAINING annual passes and other papers of value only to myself. Finder please return and receive reward. HUNT CHIPLEY, se 25-3t* 2 north Ninth street.

WINE OF CARDUI

Regulates the menstrual flow, cures leucorrhoea, falling of the womb and all the other ailments peculiar to women. Buy a $1 bottle from your druggist to-day.

use M-F, Sat, Tu & W 156t