

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

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THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1901.

THANKSGIVING.

"Let us come before His presence with thanksgiving and make a joyful noise unto Him with Psalms."

"Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise; be thankful unto Him and bless His name."

"For the Lord is good: His mercy is everlasting, and His truth endureth to all generations."

Whatever of disappointment and sorrow and disaster the year just passed may have brought to the country or to individuals, let all the people obey to-day the exhortation of the Psalmist, and trust the inspired promise he has transmitted to us. Whether we shall come into His presence in His courts or through His gates as builded to His glory by the hand of man; whether we shall stand in His presence in the family circle, or whether we shall lift up our eyes to Him under the open firmament, we may offer thanks that will be acceptable in His sight, and bear testimony, of which we are living witnesses, that He is good, that His mercy never fails, and that His truth is everlasting.

During the year He has blessed this people far beyond many of the other nations of the earth, and far beyond our deserts, unless our blessings shall have inspired us to greater righteousness in the future. The days from anniversary to anniversary have been days of widespread prosperity and of freedom from pestilence and famine, and the elements which He holds in the hollow of His hand have not been permitted to chasten us save to remind us of His power and that He loveth charity.

Yes, let all the people offer thanksgiving to Him to-day; and let those who are more fortunate than their brethren remember that the voice of thanksgiving will be more pleasing to Him if it shall be accompanied by deeds of thanksgiving. He that shall to-day follow His song of praise by relieving distress, carrying light to dark places, and comforting the sick and afflicted, will place thank offerings upon His altars and make the song all the more one of true thanksgiving—all the sweeter as it echoes through His eternal courts.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the multi-millionaire, is said to have purchased during his last visit to Europe a Latin Psalter, for which he paid about \$25,000, the largest price, it is asserted, ever given for a single book. The volume is what is known as the Psalterium Codex, printed by Fust & Schaefer in 1459, and the New York Herald, from which we get our information regarding the purchase, quotes Quatrich, the great London bookseller, as saying, "It is the grandest book ever produced by typography." Its Latin title is "Psalterium cum Cantibus, Hymnis, Litanis et Precibus." It is 17x14-9/16 inches in size, and it is printed in Gothic missal type of two sizes. Only nine copies of the volume, printed in 1457, are in existence, the Herald says, and only twelve copies bearing the date of 1457. Of these latter Mr. Morgan's is considered the best reserved specimen in existence. "It is perfect in every detail," it is said. All of which leads us to remark that the treasures of Europe of all sorts seem to be falling into the lap of this great, rich, and luxury-loving young republic of ours.

HORSE SENSE.

In noticing the talk about erecting a new State in the Valley of Virginia by cutting off for the purpose the Valley counties and the Southwest from old Virginia, the Staunton News says it cannot conceive of any poorer way of wasting time than that of speculating on this subject.

"If," asks the News, "the idea is to cut loose from Eastern Virginia because of supposed wrongs we suffer at its hands, for mercy's sake how could we be benefited by being hitched up to Southwest Virginia?" Then the News makes some observations, which would seem to impart, most decided force to its query, and adds:

"We had better stay awhile longer in old Virginia and trust to better laws and more generous treatment from our eastern brethren, when they come to realize the inequalities of tax burdens. It is only recently that the matter has been brought sharply to their attention, and we look for some change for the better; some measures to be adopted by the Constitutional Convention, with their approval. There are too many small States already. It were better if some of them would consolidate."

Our Staunton contemporary "talks horse sense" in discussing this matter. The new State idea is too important to the interests of the common sense and patriotism of the people of both the Valley and the Southwest to be worthy of serious consideration. We doubt if those who first broached it took themselves seriously.

We trust there is nothing inauspicious in the fact that the first regular train into the new station was eight minutes behind time.

The laurels for Schley and the lucre for Sampson—both seems to be the situation; and it is in accordance with the fitness of things, though it may not, and does not, unfortunately, add to the financial convenience of the real Santiago hero.

DEATH RATE IN PENITENTIARY.

It was said in the debate in the Constitutional Convention the day before yesterday that the mortality in the penitentiary is no greater than that in the city of Richmond. That statement we believe to be wide of the mark. We suppose it was made upon the basis of the percentage of deaths in the city and in the penitentiary. But, of course, such a calculation as that would not be reliable, because of lack of similarity in the basis of computation.

In Richmond the rate per thousand of deaths per annum is calculated upon the basis of the entire population, which includes infants, child-bearing women, men, and women of very advanced ages; also, persons who die from accidents, suicide, and homicide—a class of deaths of rare occurrence in prison. On the other hand, we find that the prison population is composed in great part of males between the ages of 16 and 60. There are no children in the penitentiary to die of teething, scarlet-fever, measles, etc. Furthermore, it always has been the practice to pardon hopelessly ill convicts where they have homes to go to.

In short, no comparison of deaths in Richmond and in the penitentiary—in this term we include the State Farm—would be fair unless ages and sex were taken into consideration.

Everybody knows that the largest percentage of deaths in the general community occurs with children who have not reached 10 years of age. And nearly everybody knows also that there is no such class of persons to be found among the convicts in the penitentiary.

The only fair way to consider the penitentiary death rate would be to compare it with the rate prevailing in other prisons, and even then there would have to be separate tables for whites and blacks. We dare say under such a searchlight of investigation as that our prison's death rate would not appear to be extreme; but no figures tabulated could depict the misery and suffering short of death in those close, ill-ventilated cells, where they eat and sleep, and (in the night-time at least) discharge all the other functions of nature; that, too, in cells which are "not" connected with the sewer system of Richmond.

We are sorry the Constitutional Convention could not see its way clearly yesterday to make a positive provision for the enlargement of the cell building, but the matter now goes to the Legislature with better prospect than hitherto of favorable action in that quarter.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

It is an old saying that nobody minds cheating the government, and, indeed, it does sometimes look that way, but the frequent contributions to the "conscience fund" of the Treasury Department at least show that erring mortals often become repentant.

This fund, as nearly everybody knows, consists of money sent anonymously to the officials at Washington by persons who are haunted by the belief or the knowledge that they have swindled "Uncle Sam." And, by the way, there are thousands of schemes by which "Uncle Sam" may be cheated, though it is needless to specify them here. Suffice it to say that hundreds in the past have resorted to these tricky methods. The "conscience fund," which has long existed as a fixed account on the books of the Treasury Department, is a monument to belated honesty, and, more's the pity, to antecedent dishonesty.

At the close of the last fiscal year it amounted to \$32,157, and almost weekly it receives additions, sometimes large and sometimes small. The contributors, as a usual thing, do not sign their names, though they generally own up to past misdeeds and express contrition. In truth, contrition, rather than fear, keeps the conscience fund alive.

The money received is accepted and no questions are asked. Sometimes it represents not only a lump sum, but the accumulated arrears of interest. And there are many cases, too, where the arrearage of interest would indicate that it has taken the consciences of the senders long years to get in their work. But better late than never is the theory of the Treasury officials. They are willing to take all these penitential offerings that come, for they know full well that the sons and daughters of Eve are not prone to cheating themselves, even when in remorseful moods.

A few days ago Secretary Gage received a record-breaking sum for the fund from some unknown transgressor. It amounted to \$18,000, and came from New York. Two years ago a contribution of a similar character, which amounted to \$14,500, came to the government through the prebendary of St. Paul's, London, and the American Consul-General there.

The more recent sum is supposed to have been offered by some one who evaded the import duties at New York, and there is much speculation and some gossip as to the possible sender. It has even been hinted that the violator of the law, whose misdeed inspired the contribution, is a lady who smuggled jewels, and that her husband, on discovering the fraud, paid up in this manner. This, however, is denied.

On the whole, we think the "conscience fund" of the government is a good "institution." That it has long been useful is evidenced by the fact that it has existed for ninety years, and is still recognized as an easy medium for repentance. While the great majority of its own "Uncle Sam" nothing, it is quite probable that we to allow our consciences to work overtime for a short period we might have to levy on our pocket-books and our magnanimity in discharge of many forgotten obligations.

The receipts from Yale's football games during the season amount to \$70,000, it is stated. So there is something besides fun in foot-ball, after all.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MEMBERS.

It would be well enough for the Virginia Board of Education to have in its membership the heads of the State colleges, but it is equally important for it to include some immediate representatives of the public-school system—active educators, men of practical experience, who know its needs and its work.

It has been suggested that one county school superintendent and one city school superintendent be added to the list of those whom it is proposed shall constitute that board. The idea seems to be a good one and the representation asked for is moderate.

It would look strange to the people, and we doubt not would be misunderstood by them, if room could be found on the board for representatives of colleges and none could be found there for active educators who are the direct and immediate representatives of the public schools of this Commonwealth.

That consideration we commend to the convention.

The Evening Leader is out in a special edition of eighty-two pages, with colored cover in which we find a storehouse of information concerning Richmond and many other Virginia towns. The illustrations are numerous and handsome, and in the letter-press we find many well-written articles concerning general business, special industries, improvements proposed and under way, together with much biographical matter of great interest.

In Scribner's for December Thomas Nelson Page has a characteristic article, entitled "An Old Virginia Sunday." It is richly illustrated by E. West Cline-dinst. Mr. Page combats the idea that the strict observance of the Sabbath was almost wholly confined to the North. The "Old Book church," in Hanover, figures largely in his descriptive matter.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The continually increasing duties of the existing departments of the Federal Government have led to a revival of the movement to relieve some of them at least by establishing a Department of Commerce, with a Cabinet officer at its head.

The matter, it is understood, will be vigorously urged upon Congress at its next session, and it is stated that the outlook for success is regarded as very favorable.

Behind the movement, when some time back it first took shape, were many of the leading commercial bodies of the country, and it is expected that these and other influences will unite for pressing the matter more earnestly and systematically upon congressional attention than it has ever been pressed before.

The principal existing departments that would be relieved by the new one, should it be established, are the Treasury and Agricultural departments, both of which, it is set forth, are doing a vast deal of work that properly belongs to a Department of Commerce.

The objection heretofore urged to the proposed commercial department has been that it was not needed.

But this is now met by pointing out that the same objection was advanced when it was first proposed to establish a Department of Agriculture, whereas experience has forcibly demonstrated the contrary.

Facts and figures are given to show that the information the Department of Agriculture is sending abroad and collecting here and elsewhere for our own people about American products, and especially about our improved machinery, is invaluable.

Facts and figures are also presented which would seem to prove that a commercial department would collect and disseminate information that would be equally to the advantage of the country.

Current Comment.

Richmond has a brand-new depot, with room enough in it to turn around. We are told not to covet or desire our neighbor's goods, but there is no law to prevent us from wishing we had one like —Roanoke Times.

And no law to prevent the Roanoke people from coming down here and turning around in our depot until their is ready.

Cheerfulness is worth more to the square inch than any commodity the members of the human family are capable of producing.—Norfolk Ledger.

Or of inducing.

Of all the foolish and absurd proposed measures before the Constitutional Convention, the abolition of the county court is regarded by the people at large with greatest aversion. It is a time-honored institution, and the sort of a monthly county fair, a coming together of people from all parts of the county for the discussion of local matters and transaction of business, it is regarded as a convenience and a necessity.—Charlottesville Gazette.

We doubt not, however, that before the convention gets through it will make the provision for a county court substitute, which will assemble the people monthly.

Some of the proceedings in the trial of Mrs. Bonine, the alleged Washington murderess, hit very near the line of torturing the prisoner.

In view of the color of James river water at present not a few of our citizens would like to know what has become of the movement for clear and cleaner water.

COUNCIL AND SUPERVISORS AT ODDS.

About Clerk's Office of James City County.—Williamsburg Notes.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., November 27.—(Special.)—The Board of Supervisors of James City county met here to-day, those present being Mr. Arthur Denmead (chairman), Messrs. R. B. Gedy and John A. Barnes.

The board had one of the "hottest" sessions in its existence. There was much argument over the repairing of roads in our district, but finally matters adjusted themselves, after which routine business was transacted.

An attempt was made to have a joint meeting of the City Council and Board of Supervisors to consider the location of the new fire-proof Clerk's office.

The Council could not get a quorum, and the question of site was postponed until the Council appoints a date for a joint meeting, which will probably be held the third Wednesday in December.

The Council by resolution stated that it favored the location of the Clerk's office on the south side of Duke of Gloucester street.

The Board of Supervisors will not appropriate any money unless the building is erected west of the courthouse, on the court-house green. The board is willing in this case to appropriate as much as \$2,000 for the building.

There promises to be a big fight over the site, and the prospects for a fire-proof Clerk's office are not assuring.

Mr. J. JUNIUS HALL, IX, LIMBO.

"Dr." Hall, a negro preacher, who was arrested at Toano last Saturday by Deputy-Sheriff R. B. Gedy on a telegram from the authorities of Brunswick county, is still in jail here.

Hall, or "Dr." Junius Hall, is held for a felony, and although the Brunswick authorities know of his arrest, they have made no attempt to secure him. Unless called for in a few days he will be released.

Rev. P. T. Warren, a former pastor of the Baptist church here, will lecture in the chapel of William and Mary College to-morrow night. His subject will be "Scraps Here and There."

The Peninsula Bank, post-office, public schools, and the college will be closed to-morrow, Thanksgiving-Day. Many students and residents will go to Richmond to-morrow.

Mr. W. H. Chopin, superintendent of the Williamsburg Knitting-Mill, will resign his present position in about three weeks to accept a similar position in Norfolk.

Mr. Chopin has gotten the Williamsburg mill in fine shape, and the Board of Directors regret to part with him. He is a most efficient man.

Messrs. R. W. Shield, a Yorktown attorney, and T. S. Harris, a merchant, of Toano, were here to-day.

AT TINKLING SPRINGS CHURCH.

Marriage of Mr. Samuel Donald and Miss Mary Hanger.

STAUNTON, VA., November 27.—(Special.)—At Tinkling Springs church this morning at 10 o'clock Miss Mary Hanger, daughter of the late Dr. David Hanger, was married to Mr. Samuel Donald.

The wedding party drove down from Staunton to be married in the historic old church, of which the bride has been a member all her life.

The pretty country church was crowded with interested friends.

Miss Hanger, wearing a becoming tailor-made gown of brown cloth, and carrying a generous bouquet of bride's roses, entered the church, leaning on the arm of her distinguished uncle, Hon. Marshall Hanger, ex-Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. George W. Fisher.

Very effective were the church decorations, the altar being banked with running cedar, and candles in many candelabra glowed cheerily.

Miss Nannie Timberlake was organist on the occasion.

The groom's best man was Mr. Marshall McClure, of Spotswood, and Mr. Percy Glimmer Hanger, the bride's brother, Mr. Clarence Wallace, Mr. J. Walker McClesney, and Mr. J. McDowell McCune were the ushers.

Many rich gifts of silver and cut-glass were received.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Donald drove over to Fishersville, where they boarded the Washington express, stopped at Fishersville especially for Mr. and Mrs. Donald.

The wedding journey is to the northern cities, after which the bride and groom will spend several weeks in Richmond.

RODGERS-RAWLES.

A Pretty Church Wedding in Nansemond.

SUFFOLK, VA., November 27.—(Special.)—Liberty Springs Christian church, in this county, was prettily decorated this afternoon, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. W. Edgar Rodgers, a merchant of Copeland, and Miss Ava Virginia Rawles, daughter of John T. Rawles, a prominent farmer of this county.

Mr. A. Rawles was best man, and Miss Ava Turner was bridesmaid. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Vernon Rawles. The ushers were L. J. Daugherty, J. L. Hare, Frank A. Holladay, John P. Lee, Oscar Baker, and "Rawley" Lee. Dorothy Lee presided at the organ. Dr. W. W. Staley performed the ceremony. The ring was carried by little Minnie Miller.

AN AGED PRISONER.

COMMITTED YESTERDAY TO JAIL IN PETERSBURG.

VIOLATED THE REVENUE LAWS.

Jumped into the Arms of the Police—A Boy Who Says He was Turned Out to Seek His Fortune—Condemnation Proceedings—Elks Memorial Service—Trying to Find His Wife—Briefs.

PETERSBURG, November 27.—(Special.)—An aged white prisoner, in the person of Thomas Logan Parrish, a citizen of Lunenburg county, was brought to the jail in this city from Norfolk last evening to serve a sentence of thirty days' imprisonment, on a charge of violating the revenue laws in running an illicit still. His age probably saved him from a longer sentence. He has a wife and five children.

From one of the coal trains on the Norfolk and Western railway, which arrived here from the West last night, jumped a boy who fell into the custody of the police.

It was not known for some time whether the youth was white or colored, the dust of the train having imparted to his face and hands, a very coal-like hue. After he had been warmed out by a comfortable stove, the boy gave his name as Willie Simpson, aged 14 years, and said he was a resident of Roanoke. He said he ran away from home to seek work, his father having told him to look out for himself, and not caring where he went.

Simpson is a very genteel-looking boy and apparently well educated for his age. He will be held until his parents can be heard from.

Messrs. Cadmus Archer, E. L. Gates, and Thomas White, three of the five commissioners appointed by the County Court of Chesterfield to appraise the value of the land in the county owned by Mr. A. B. Cook, which the Seaboard Air-Line Company is seeking to have condemned, sat in the Hustings Court-room to-day, to hear evidence as to damages.

The railway runs through Mr. Cook's granite quarry, and it is therefore claimed that the property is of great value.

Many witnesses are to be heard, and the case will not be concluded for a day or two yet. Mr. Cook is represented by Judge L. L. Lewis and Senator W. B. McIlwaine; and the railway company by Messrs. Charles Page and Ernest Weils, of Manchester. Twice before this property has been before commissioners, the appraisal the first time being \$5,000, and the second time \$6,000. Neither was satisfactory.

Mr. James Coleman, a widely-known and much respected citizen, died last night, aged about 80 years. His death was probably hastened by an accident which he had about two weeks ago. He leaves a widow and several children. Among them Rev. Father-David Coleman, of Fredericksburg; John and James Coleman and Mrs. William Rahly, of this city. The deceased came to this city anterior to the war, and his life was an active one up to the time of his last sickness.

Admission to the Elks' memorial services on Sunday will be by ticket, but a sufficient number of tickets have been distributed to fill the Academy of Music. A splendid musical programme has been arranged, but the names of the speakers for the occasion have not been made public.

Thanksgiving-Day will be observed here by the closing of all public business and by services at many of the churches.

A telegram from Washington announced the sudden death in that city this morning of Mr. Joseph A. Carr, a son of Joseph Carr, of Norfolk, and formerly of this city.

Mr. Joseph A. Carr was 31 years of age.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Digests what you Eat. After taking three bottles of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure I am as well as ever. It saved my life and I cannot recommend it too highly.—Mrs. Alba F. Crawford, Pittsburg, N. H.

You can best succeed in life with a good digestion. A strong stomach makes a vigorous man. The feeling of languor, the dull headache, the sensation of fullness, pains and tenderness in the region of the stomach, flatulence, belching and vomiting, the thousand and one symptoms of indigestion or other stomach trouble, of which most of us know more or less, unfit both body and mind for hard work or continuous application. You wouldn't suffer like that if you knew a certain remedy, would you? Yet cure quickly exists. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure quickly relieves all these symptoms, and by giving the stomach entire rest, speedily cures the disease itself.

It gives the stomach perfect rest.

Dear Sirs—I have suffered a great deal from nervous dyspepsia for the last twelve months. I tried two doctors who said they could not cure me, but your agent came along and I bought some Kodol Dyspepsia Cure to sell, and decided to try it myself and I found more relief from that than anything I have taken. I eat anything I want to and improve every day and it has given my customers perfect satisfaction. I can heartily recommend it to all that are suffering from indigestion or dyspepsia to be the best remedy on the market. Yours truly, J. W. Smith, Preston, N. C.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The \$1.00 bottle contains 2 1/2 times as much (by actual measurement) as the trial size which sells for 50 cents.

Cures all stomach troubles

multiform troubles) and after receiving treatment from many doctors for the same, I was induced to try Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, buying my first bottle in March 1900. Since that time I have used nearly two dozen bottles—a proof of my faith in its virtue.

I have not had one pain since commencing its use. Sometimes I can go two or three days without using it and I consider myself in a fair way toward permanent recovery. Fraternalty yours, J. Ivison, Lonaconing, Md.

gentlemen.—A few months ago I gave up hope of living and was in such agony from chronic indigestion that I prayed I might pass from my suffering. One day I learned of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and decided to try it. I had taken but one teaspoonful of it

when the pain in my stomach ceased. That day I enjoyed a good meal for the first time in many months.

After taking three bottles of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure I am as well as ever. It saved my life and I cannot recommend it too highly.—Mrs. Alba F. Crawford, Pittsburg, N. H.

gentlemen.—I have been troubled with indigestion for ten years and have tried many things and spent much money till I tried Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. I have taken two bottles and have obtained more relief from them than from all the other medicines I ever used. I am now feeling better than I have been in five years and feel more like a boy than I have felt in twenty years.—Respectfully, Anderson Riggs, Sunny Lane, Tex.

invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Frances Vaughan, to Colonel Merce Haskins, the marriage is to take place in the Presbyterian church at Blackstone, December 11th.

Mr. P. S. Plummer, a popular young business-man on Halifax street, was married yesterday at the home of the bride, to Miss Clara Warner, in Prince George county.

Mr. Fred Gieder, a farmer of Chesterfield county, residing a short distance from this city, lost a little 2-year-old son yesterday afternoon by a sad accident. The mother had placed a tub of hot water on the floor, and while her attention was momentarily drawn away the little child, who was playing on the floor, reached and fell into the water. Mrs. Gieder rescued the child quickly, but his scalds were so serious, that death resulted soon afterwards.

Mr. Eddie Gramsde, a young farmer residing near Waverly, came to town yesterday at the home of his wife, who reported to have left her home on Sunday morning. He asked the assistance of the police in finding her, and told a pathetic story of love and grief.

He said that last Saturday, November 24, he was in the city, and he had been asked to seek work, and after receiving a promise of a position he returned home to impart the good news to his wife. He joyfully returned to her, but on being informed that his wife had left for Petersburg on Sunday.

He is here to-day searching for her and has found where she stopped a night or two ago. With the aid of the police he pair will doubtless soon be reunited.

Prize to Virginia Fruit Men.—CROZET, VA., November 27.—(Special.) The Virginia State Horticultural Society have been awarded a gold medal for their exhibit of Virginia fruit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Awards have also been made to some of the individual members who contributed to this exhibit.

Lawrence Sanford Dead.—FREDERICKSBURG, November 27.—(Special.)—Lawrence Sanford, a well-known citizen of Spotsylvania county, died suddenly last night. A widow and ten children survive him. He was 60 years old.

William Moss Convicted.—CHARLESTON, W. VA., November 27.—(Special.)—William Moss, a white man, was convicted in the Criminal Court to-day of murder in the second degree, for the killing of Jackson Roberts (colored), at Malden, in September, 1900.

A motion was made to set aside the verdict and will be argued Friday. The penalty is from five to twelve years in the penitentiary.

"The Sky Pilot" To-Night.—"The Sky Pilot," a novel by Ralph Connor, will be presented to-night in the form of a picture play, as the second number of the series of the picture play association course, by Albert Armstrong, of Boston, who is one of the most popular entertainers of the country. His presentation here last year of "The Little Minister" will long be remembered by the hundreds who heard him.

To-night, in twenty scenes he will introduce fifteen characters, and keep his audience thoroughly awake. Reserved seats can be secured at the Young Men's Christian Association building any time during the day.

In the Law and Equity Court. In the Law and Equity Court the case of Robert Lee Smith against the Richmond Carnival Association and the city was heard yesterday. The plaintiff is a boy who fell from a stand during the Carnival of 1900, breaking his leg. He sues for \$2,500.

The settlement case of Jones against Glenn, growing out of the so-called "land-grabbers' law," has also been argued in this court. A demurrer was entered as to evidence, and the court took time to consider.

"I AM USING A BOX OF CHAMBERLAIN'S STOMACH AND LIVER TABLETS, and find them the best thing for my stomach I ever used." says C. W. Robinson, Justice of the Peace, Loomis, Mich. These Tablets not only correct disorders of the stomach, but regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 50 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

Mr. Joseph A. Carr was 31 years of age.

PAGE COUNTY.

The Movement in Favor of Local Option.

LURAY, VA., November 27.—(Special.)—Upon petition of such of the qualified voters of Springfield Magisterial District in this county as constitute one-fourth of the persons voting at the recent election, the County Court of Page county, has ordered an election in said district upon the question of licensing the sale of liquor as provided in the local-option law of the State. The date fixed for the election is Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1902. The move is on foot to obtain such an election for Lur