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THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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TAYLOR HIS TARGET,

Mr. McCarthy Opens His Campaign for the Mayoralty,

UNSPARING IN CRITICISM,

"Incompetence," "Ignorance," and Other Shortcomings of the Mayor.

CAMPAIGN TO BE ALONG NEW LINES

Will Not Be "Along the Old Lines," Declares Mr. McCarthy, Who Said the Mayor Has Struck "A Live Wire"—Specific Charges Made by the Candidate Who Has Gone Up Against "Honest Dick."

Mr. Carlton McCarthy launched his mayoralty canvass last night in one of the warmest speeches the Clay Ward Actives has ever heard. It was warm in the outset, warm at the middle, warm at the close. Mayor Taylor was the target of the hot shot. He has never had so many fired at him as was aimed by Mr. McCarthy last night. If the contest grows warmer as it grows older, it will soon be at the boiling point, with every prospect of the political pot boiling over before the day of election.

The Mayor did not receive all the castigation which Mr. McCarthy administered. He is thorough master of the art of polished invective. He used it on everybody in sight, broadly speaking, and his hits excited the enthusiastic applause of the audience. It was a big crowd, and the hall could not begin to accommodate those who came to hear the man who proposed to attack the official record of Mayor Dick Taylor. He attacked it in a manner which left no doubt that he is in the fight to the finish.

President Carter called the meeting to order a few minutes after 8. At that time the hall was full to overflowing. It was more than full when Mr. McCarthy began his address. It was noticeable that there were as many at the conclusion of the speech as at the beginning. It was impossible to obtain seats for more than half the audience, but those who had to stand did so with the most good humored resignation, and there were not a half-dozen who left the hall during the speech.

SPOKE FROM NOTES.

There was a short business session of the club before the speech of the evening. President Carter introduced the speaker in an appropriate manner, and as Mr. McCarthy came forward he was greeted with a most complimentary round of applause. The speaker advanced to the desk on the floor at the left of the president, and laying on it a roll of manuscript, began his address. He plunged in media res at the start. He told the audience of his deep appreciation of the honor of being allowed to address it under the auspices of the old club, and of the responsibility which he felt in presuming to say that which he proposed saying. Perhaps it was then that the assemblage sized him up—a small man, short, spare, spectacled, ascetic, cool, determined, an orator in the sense of earnestness and directness.

He expressed his appreciation of the honor of being allowed to address the club. He declared he was no reformer. He was simply a Democrat, with business views to express.

He belonged to no secret order; he belonged to nothing but the Baptist church.

"The Mayor says he is but a figurehead," he exclaimed, a few minutes after beginning. "I want to show you what the Constitution and laws of this State and the ordinances of this city make him."

The speaker then read extracts showing the duties of the Mayor, and commented:

CRACKED A JOKE.

"He says he is a figurehead. A figurehead is an ornamental figure at the prow of a ship. It is of no use in this world. It is simply for ornament. Will anybody assert that the Mayor is ornamental?"

There was prolonged applause and much laughter following this sally.

Mr. McCarthy soon took up the question of labor unions, the labor vote, the demands of labor, and the attitude and importance of the capitalist class.

"The first strike was that of the Israelites leaving Egypt," he said. "They were made to make bricks without straw, which means that they were required to do more than was just in view of the compensation—accepting Albion W. Tourgee's definition in 'A Fool's Errand'—'Bricks Without Straw.' Men like Carnegie were mysteries, but God moved in a mysterious way His wonders to perform, and after men like Carnegie had accumulated many millions through the labor of men God put it into their hearts to use their wealth for the good of humanity.

LABOR WILL TRIUMPH.

"The triumph of those who labor is as certain as that God lives," said the speaker. "Those who do not believe in the dignity and the ultimate reward of labor are infidels," and he quoted Scripture to support his assertion. "People who deny the rights of labor deny the Saviour, the New Testament, and God Himself! Labor is gradually forcing its way to the front. Instead of a coterie of bloated humbugs from the Senate and House of Representatives being the guests of the President at a luncheon recently, five prominent labor leaders were his guests." He alluded to the fact that the commission which England will soon send to this country to study labor conditions will be composed of members of Parliament, scientists, and "labor leaders."

Mr. McCarthy declared that capital was an absolute necessity in the community, the chief hope of the poor man who had to earn his bread in the sweat of his face. Capital should be respected and protected. But capital is helpless without labor, just as labor is helpless without capital. God provides both in the economy of the universe, and will protect both in his Providence. He said that high, honest, able, and unselfish financiering is the noblest form of practical charity.

DISCUSSES LOAFERS.

"A rich loafer is the most dangerous man in the community," exclaimed the speaker. "He has in him more anarchy to the square inch than any man on the face of God's earth." (Laughter and applause.) "I can see how a poor man can be idle; for the life of me I can't see how a rich man can loaf."

"We all regard our city government as a sort of joke," he said again. "We have let a lot of empty humbugs run our government for a long time, until the city has become overloaded with a debt that is crushing us to the earth."

Coming down to more specific matters Mr. McCarthy exclaimed with great earnestness:

"They call him 'Honest Dick.' What do you think of a man who would hold the office of Mayor for eight years, and was confessedly incompetent? I have made him confess that fact more than once. They say that he has the 'Tinbucket Brigade' behind him. I deny it. I will never say that he has the labor vote of the city in his pocket. If the workingmen think he is their friend specially, I say to them that he is such because of the votes they can bring to him in the spring. He insults the laboring men of the city when he claims that he owns their votes."

COWARDICE AT CITY HALL.

Coming to a discussion of the conditions at the City Hall, the speaker said:

"There is prevalent a general air of cowardice about the City Hall. Men at work there will not discuss the fitness of other men in the building for the positions which they hold. But I do not hesitate to say that the general opinion about the building is that he is the most incompetent and helpless important official of the city government.

"The Mayor says that as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners he has a vote only in case of a tie. That is not true under the laws. He lacks the pluck, or the intelligence, or the education, or the influence, to make himself felt. I promise you that if I am made the Mayor of the city I will be heard from on the board."

"Helpless vetoes," said the speaker, when the subject of vetoes was reached, "backed by no argument, no reason, always fail. Richmond should have a Mayor who could send to the Council his reasons for the veto of an ordinance. Mayor Taylor cannot do it.

THE MAYOR WAS "SAMPSON."

"I see by the papers that the Mayor says the verdict of the Investigating Committee in the Epps case was a 'Schley verdict,'" said Mr. McCarthy a li tle further along. "He is wrong. Schley was there. The Mayor was the alibi. He tried to scoop all the credit. He is the Sampson and proved his alibi."

Then he took up the record of the Mayor as president of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners.

"As president of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners he has permitted the destruction of bonds that ought to be in the fund to-day, as follows:

1894	$255,950 00
1895	201,850 00
1896	33,600 00
Total	$491,400.00

"This amount is forever lost to the fund, and it was lost in direct violation of the city charter and ordiances. He might be justly impeached and removed for this almost criminal ignorance.

"As president of this board he has recently consented to the sale of $57,000 of bonds of the Sinking Fund—a direct violation of section 6 Chapter XIX., of the City Code. If ignorance did this," cried the speaker, his form and voice trembling with passion, "he is incompetent. If negligence did it he ought to be impeached." (Applause.)

THE CITY DEBT.

Continuing, Mr. McCarthy said the city debt now consumes one-half the taxes

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 18.)

KAISER'S YACHT TO VISIT US.

Will Be Present at Launching of New Imperial Yacht—Prince Henry Also Coming.

BERLIN, January 11.—Emperor William's yacht, the Hohenzollern, will go to New York to participate in the launching of his Majesty's new yacht. Prince Henry will also be present at the ceremony, as the representative of Emperor William.

In connection with the proposed trip of the Hohenzollern to New York, Emperor William telegraphed as follows, in English, to President Roosevelt:

"I am most gratified by your kind permission for Miss Roosevelt's performing the christening ceremony of my yacht. It gives me great pleasure to announce to you that I have ordered my yacht Hohenzollern to cross over and be present at the ceremony. My brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, will appear as my representative, and will be able to express to you once more my sincere feelings and friendship for the United States and their illustrious head.

(Signed) "WILLIAM, R. I."

President Roosevelt replied as follows, in German:

"Your Majesty's intention to send over your yacht, the Hohenzollern, to attend the christening by my daughter of your new yacht, is the source of great pleasure and satisfaction to me. I can assure you a hearty welcome for your brother, Admiral Prince Henry, to whom I shall personally express my sincere feelings of esteem for your Majesty, as well as my best wishes for the welfare of the German people.

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

HIS MAJESTY LIKES US.

The Associated Press is informed that the Emperor, who always liked America, deeply regretted the Admiral Von Diederich incident at Manila, and the intermittent bad feeling between portions of both peoples, and is determined, if it lies in his power, to make Americans feel the friendliness of Germany. His Majesty thought of sending Crown Prince Frederick William to represent him at the launching, as a great honor, but changed his plan, thinking that Prince Henry, with his better knowledge, and more ample experience of the world, would be able to make a better impression. Prince Henry learned the English language from his mother, and it comes to him so naturally that sometimes he unconsciously drops into it in moments of abstraction. He is not much of a talker, either privately or publicly, but his manner is agreeable and straightforward, and he is regarded as knowing his profession extremely well for a man of his high rank.

UNCOMMON SIGNIFICANCE.

The Lokal Anzeiger will say to-morrow: "The Emperor responded to the friendliness of President Roosevelt in permitting his daughter to christen his Majesty's yacht with a courtesy which gives to the affair uncommon political significance. It is known that the Kaiser lays the greatest stress upon the maintenance of good, friendly relations with the United States, and lets no occasion pass without showing this publicly."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Referring to recent rumors that Germany intended an infringement of the Monroe doctrine, the paper continues: "Perhaps the Kaiser's purpose, so demonstratively shown, to maintain the best relation with the United States, will lay those rumors forever. Prince Henry's mission, perhaps, is not limited to the immediate object of the visit, and we hope it will have the desired effect in every direction, and will contribute to the riveting of the bands binding the German and American people."

The other principal morning papers, while making a feature of the news, will not publish editorials, as the announcement of the visit was received by them at so late an hour.

LAUNCHING ABOUT FEBRUARY 26.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The shell plating on the Emperor's yacht, in course of construction at Shooter Island, is being pushed rapidly. From present progress, the yacht should be ready for launching about February 26th.

During the coming week Wallace Downey, president of the Townsend & Downey Ship-Building Company, will visit Washington, to arrange for a date for the launching, to meet the convenience of Miss Roosevelt, who will christen the new yacht.

Mr. Downey will probably consult with the German attache at Washington regarding the launching.

THE POLICE WANT HIM

Warrant for the Arrest of Young F. H. Fitzgerald,

EMBEZZLEMENT IS CHARGED

Believed That Southern Railway Employee is Short Large Sum.

WARRANT PLACES IT AT $1,860.

Believed, However, That the Total Will Reach Eight Thousand Dollars—The Accused Man is Missing, and His Young Wife and Family Are Profoundly Distressed—Was Prominent and Highly Respected.

F. H. Fitzgerald, clerk in the stationary supply department of the Southern railway, and one of the best known and respected citizens of Manchester, has disappeared, leaving behind him a warrant in the hands of the Richmond police charging him with the embezzlement of several thousand dollars, the property of the Southern railway.

This announcement will come as a great shock and surprise. Mr. Fitzgerald has been clerk of the Manchester School Board for several years. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church. In all walks of life he has been regarded as an honest and upright man.

IN STATIONARY DEPARTMENT.

He is employed in the stationary department of the Southern road located in a small house at the north end of the James river bridge. His immediate superior has been Mr. Andrew Knowles, the stationer of the company. The volume of business done through this department for a road of 9,000 miles can be estimated from the fact that at one time the office frequently handles as much as $30,000 worth of stamps. The travelling auditor of the company has been in Richmond inspecting for three or four days. Mr. Fitzgerald disappeared Friday afternoon, leaving a broken-hearted young wife, with four small children, the youngest 3 months old. A brother is Mr. A. H. Fitzgerald, principay of the Manchester schools. Mr. Fitzgerald's father was for years well known as City Sergeant of Manchester.

ISSUANCE OF THE WARRANT.

The warrant was sworn out by Mr. Andrew Knowles before Magistrate William Jones. Detectives Tomlinson and Wren worked vigorously on the case, but learned nothing of Fitzgerald's whereabouts. The warrant was sworn out in Richmond, as he worked in Richmond, although living in Manchester.

In appearance the man is tall, slender, and prematurely gray. He is about 35 years of age. While the sum mentioned in the warrant is only $1,860, the total embezzlement is believed to be about $8,000.

When seen last night Superintendent West and Assistant Freight Agent Drake stated that they knew nothing of the issuance of a warrant. Mr. Andrew Knowles, was found at his home, No. 210 south Fourth street, but he declined to make any statement or throw any light on the matter.

DETAILS KEPT SECRET.

The details of how Fitzgerald has managed to cover up his tracks are not known. No money of the company passed through his hands. The alleged embezzlement, it seems, consisted in the misappropriation of stamps, and possibly other property of value. The alleged embezzlement is believed to extend over a considerable period.

CAMERON & CAMERON TO RESUME AT ONCE,

Burned Out Firm to Recommence Business on Wednesday—A Sensation on the Breaks.

It is reliably stated that Messrs. Cameron & Cameron, the large manufacturers of cigarettes, cigars, and smoking mixtures, and dealers in leaf tobacco, whose factory was burned last week, will resume operations about next Wednesday. As their factory was unroofed and partially destroyed, they will, of course, have to secure other quarters. The firm was very busy at the time of the fire, and have many orders on hand which they will endeavor to fill.

The announcement that the firm would resume operations so soon became known at such a late hour last night that no details of the firm's plans could be secured.

There were in the city yesterday a number of prominent out-of-town tobacco-dealers, some of the leading firms in Virginia and North Carolina being represented. Just what the occasion of their presence at this time they did not state, replying when asked that they were merely on a visit to the capital. It was thought by some that these gentlemen were here in the belief that the tobacco from the factory of Messrs. Cameron & Cameron would be offered for sale, but this theory is not regarded as applicable to all of those in the city, since the damaged stock is not of the grades which these firms handle. It being Saturday, when there is no sale on the warehouse floors, they would hardly have chosen such a time to come here prospecting for certain grades of tobacco, unless at a private sale. Among the number in the city are: A. Berkeley Carrington, of Dibrell Brothers; M. P. Jordan, of M. P. Jordan & Co., and James J. Hickey, of C. H. Hickey & Co., all large dealers, of Danville; W. L. Betty, of Rocky Mount, N. C., and W. M. Clark, of Wilson, N. C., representing large firms in those towns. Certainly, the simultaneous presence of so many prominent out-of-town dealers in this city is something more than a mere coincidence.

The managing board of the Richmond Tobacco Trade will meet at noon Monday to consider and take action on the publication of certain figures given out by Messrs. Dickinson & Shelburne, of the Shelburne Warehouse, and purporting to give the average price of tobacco sold at that warehouse Friday. The publication of the statement that the entire sale at this warehouse was at an average of $12.52 created a mild sensation yesterday when it was read. The average of $10.88, made for the entire sale at Shockoe Warehouse the day before, was a remarkable one, the highest in many years, and experienced tobacco men who attended the sale at Shelburne's were confident that a mistake had been made. Such an average as that given to the press by Mr. Dickinson, of the firm operating the Shelburne Warehouse, was regarded as a mistake, it being almost an impossibility to realize such a figure on an entire sale of 48,000 pounds. In publishing the statement the reporter did so on the statement of Mr. Dickinson, as he understood it, and as the representatives of other papers understood it.

Mr. Dickinson explains that he meant that the average given was made on the sale of sun-cured tobaccos, and that his statement was not intended to apply to the entire sale, and that he was misunderstood. It was stated by an afternoon paper that the firm had ordered a number of papers containing the notice of the sale. A Dispatch reporter called at the warehouse Friday afternoon to verify the report of the afternoon papers as to the high average, and was confirmed in the impression that the statement applied to the entire sale.

President C. D. Larus has called a meeting of the Trade Board for Monday to consider the matter.

PRESS CLUB LEAGUE ELECTS OFFICERS,

Boston Next Meeting-Place—A Sail Around Charleston Harbor and a Visit to Exposition.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 11.—The International League of Press Clubs today elected the following officers:

President, James Elverson, Jr., of Philadelphia.

First Vice-President, John A. Hennessey, of New York.

Second Vice-President, P. C. Boyle, of Oil City, Pa.

Third Vice-President, Cynthia Westover, of Alden, N. Y.

Secretary, Frank C. Rice, of Boston.

Treasurer, William Cullen Bryant, of Brooklyn.

Governing Board—Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., chairman, of Pittsburg; John M. Carter, Jr., of Baltimore; George H. Rowe, of Brooklyn; George H. Hoffman, of Philadelphia; M. P. Curran, of Boston; Mrs. E. T. Weathered, of Portland, Ore.; Thomas C. Early, of Reading, Pa.; George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg; Walter Scott, of New York.

Boston was selected as the next place of meeting.

The members of the League, accompanied by the large delegation from the Pen and Pencil Club, Mayor Ashbridge, and the members of the Common Councils of Philadelphia; Mayor Smythe, of Charleston, and some representative of Charlestonians, then boarded the revenue-cutter Forward and sailed around the harbor, past Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter, to the jetties and back again to the inner harbor, up Cooper river to the exposition-grounds. After a lunch at the Women's building the journalists inspected the exposition.

To-night the Press Club, Mayor Ashbridge, and the councilmen left Charleston for home.

TRADE RECIPROCITY WITH PHILIPPINES,

Secretary Root Against It as Destructive of "Open Door" For Us in the East.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—There is authority for the statement that Secretary Root is strongly opposed to commercial reciprocity between the United States and the Philippines, on the general ground that any such arrangement would be destructive of the "open-door" policy of this government in the East.

It is argued that the United States only secured the open door in China after patient and assiduous diplomatic negotiations with other foreign governments concerned, and that now to deny to other governments the same trade facilities with the Philippines enjoyed by the United States would result in closing the principal markets in China to the United States.

Speaking on this subject to-day, a Cabinet officer said that the only way the United States could expect to be treated the same as Russia, France, Germany, and Great Britain in the Chinese provinces now in the virtual possession of those governments, would be by granting the countries named equal privileges and facilities with the United States for trade with the Philippines.

The above statements represent the position of Secretary Root on the general question of trade relations with the Philippines, and the conclusion is that President Roosevelt holds similar views.

ENGINEER WISKER RELEASED ON BAIL

Railroad, It is Said, Will Give Him a Life Position in the Yards.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Engineer John Wisker, who was arrested after Wednesday's accident in the New York Central railroad tunnel, was reported today to be in better mental and physical condition than he had been at any time since the wreck. The news that bail would be accepted, and that he would probably be able to leave the Tombs today, cheered him very much.

C. C. Paulding, of the law department of the New York Central road, and a nephew of Senator Depew's, called at the Coroner's office, and expressed his desire to go bail for Wisker. The Coroner said last night that he would accept bail from the New York Central.

Mr. Paulding said it was the intention of the railroad company to give Wisker a life position in the yards, and that he would enter upon his new duties as soon as the Coroner released him.

Later in the day, Wisker was released under a $10,000 bond, furnished by a surety company, at the request of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

District Attorney Jerome, an assistant, and Railroad Commissioners Baker and Cole, had a consultation to-day. At its close, the District Attorney said that on Tuesday next the examination of witnesses would be resumed. At that time, he said, some further information might be made public.

ANOTHER VICTIM DIES.

George T. Williams, one of the victims of the accident, died to-night at Flower Hospital. He was 67 years of age, and lived at New Rochelle, where he leaves a family.

More than 1,000 men and women assembled in mass-meeting at New Rochelle to-night to give expression of public opinion concerning the tunnel disaster. Many resolutions condemning the railway were offered, and then referred to a committee for action.

Quay Will Serve Out His Term.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who has just returned from Florida, where he went for the benefit of his health, called upon the President to-day. He said that his health was much improved, and denied that he contemplated immediate retirement from the Senate. "I shall serve out my term," said he.

MORE WATER MAINS,

This Declared to be the Crying Municipal Need,

AN INTERESTING REVIEW.

Comments and Deductions Based on th Fire Record of 1901

BIG FIRES OF WHOLE COUNTRY.

Richmond Fourth in the List Embracing the Entire Continent—Water Mains in Eastern and Central Part of City Same as Twenty Years Ago—A Municipal Crisis.

The Cameron fire, seemingly setting the pace for a second year of terrific fire losses in Richmond, has focused general public attention upon the question of how to provide larger and more effective protection hereabouts.

The Chamber of Commerce has spoken in no uncertain sound. The fire insurance men, one and all, have presented the situation from their point of view. The fire chief and the water superintendent have been heard from.

With a view to throwing additional light upon the subject under discussion and helping the matter along one step nearer to a satisfactory solution, the Dispatch has secured of Mr. Robert Lecky an interview which is an interesting contribution to the discussion. Mr. Lecky is an insurance man and something more. Apart from having a thorough technical acquaintance with fires and fire losses he views the local situation from the view point of a citizen of Richmond, who has at heart the well-being and advancement of the city.

When a fire occurs in Richmond of any importance the one man whom the newspaper reporters always find on the ground is Mr. Robert Lecky. For years he has been a close student of local conditions in their relation to fire protection. It is probable that no other man in the city has at command such a valuable storehouse of information on this important topic.

MR. LECKY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Lecky said yesterday:

I would like to impress upon the people of Richmond the fact that the insurance companies are not demanding any improvements in the Water Department nor in the Fire Department, for the reason that the insurance companies have the remedy in their own hands, which is either the advance in rates or the refusal to accept insurance in certain portions of the city. A number of far-sighted citizens have anticipated such action on the part of the companies, and the agents in their communications to the City Council have sounded the warning. The rates of insurance are based upon conditions as they exist and the effect of those conditions upon loss ratio extended over a reasonable period.

The necessity for immediate action in strengthening the Water and Fire departments cannot be too strongly emphasized, for if the steps contemplated were taken, immediately it would be several months before the improvements would be completed and the increased protection afforded.

OTHER BIG FIRES OF THE COUNTRY

Richmond occupied the unenviable position during 1901 of having the fourth largest fire of any city on the North American continent. The first in size was the Jacksonville conflagration; the second, the Board of Trade building and wholesale stores at Montreal, Canada; the third, a large cigar-box factory and silk label-works in New York city, and the fourth, the Jefferson Hotel at Richmond. As conflagrations are not regarded in comparison, it is but fair that Jacksonville and Montreal should be stricken from this list. The result would be to place Richmond second and New York first; a comparison which does not reflect with credit upon our city, unless all of the facts and environments are duly considered.

At the New York fire, over forty engines and 800 firemen reached the building within less than ten minutes from the time of the alarm, and with the average pumping capacity of 500 gallons a minute to each engine, water was being thrown into that building at a rate of 20,000 gallons a minute.

At the Jefferson Hotel fire, the two explosions on the top floor at the outset came near costing the lives of two fire companies and several prominent citizens. Immediately following this explosion, the flames had spread to over thirty bedrooms, simultaneously, which is one of the effects of an electric fire.

In response to the first alarm, three steamer companies and two truck companies answered; the second alarm brought one extra company, and the Three Sixes called for all eight. As a result of the explosion, two thirds of the Fire Department then present were put out of service through the loss of their lines of hose, and not until the companies answering the Three Sixes had reached the ground—some of them having a run of nearly three miles and a pull of three hills—was the department in a position to fight this fire.

REGARDED AS TEST FIRES.

Following so shortly upon the Jefferson fire came the destruction of the Meyer's Department Store, and these fires, taken together, should be considered, and are so considered by experts, as a complete test of the fire-fighting forces of Richmond.

During 1900, there were 1,867 fires in the State of Virginia reported to the insurance companies, and for the sake of information, I give the figures in some of the other States: Virginia had 10 per cent. more fires in that year than the State of Georgia; 50 per cent. more than Alabama; 125 per cent. more than Arkansas; 60 per cent. more than Kansas; 2 per cent. more than Kentucky; 80 per cent. more than North Carolina, and as many as the States of Vermont, South Dakota, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana combined. I give you the figures for 1900, as they relate to the year preceding the Jefferson fire, and the Jefferson fire, as you know, is the origin of this public sentiment which is so acute just at present.

HOW TO ESTIMATE LOSS.

The damage and consequences of a fire cannot be estimated through the actual property loss either to the property-owner or the insurance company. For example, the loss of wages to employees, the loss to livery people, street-car companies, and such concerns, to butchers, bakers, and supply men, and similar losses connected with other fires if presented by the individual people, would total for the year of 1901, over $450,000, and the most serious feature of this phase of the question is that the burden falls upon those who can least afford it.

The loss of wages through the destruction of a factory means denials of every description on the part of employees whose source of income has been destroyed.

Now for the remedy. Unintentionally it is made to appear that there is discord between the Water and Fire departments. Such is not the fact, because the heads of both of these valuable departments have continuously expressed, in my presence, their earnest desire to promote the value of the other to the city. These departments are not to be criticised for the use of what has been given them, for like all other cities of this country, Richmond is now called upon to face the first necessity required in all rapidly-developing cities.

MORE WATER MAINS NEEDED

The water supply is sufficient, but the water-mains are the same in the centre and eastern part of the city as they were twenty years ago.

The Fire Department has received no special appropriation from the city government in excess of those of fifteen years ago. It would be as unfair to expect these departments to meet the extra burdens imposed upon them in the shape of increased consumption of water or the erection of taller buildings, as it would be to expect the horse-car of 1880 to give us the rapid transit we now enjoy.

Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Kansas City, New Orleans, Atlanta, and other large cities of the country have been through exactly the same experience, and the streets of several of them are now torn up to receive the increased water-mains.

There should be two 16-inch mains leading from the reservoir, east, to which should be attached along its route all of the fire hydrants on that street. For instance, if the main were on Cary street the Cary-street hydrants would receive their water from that main; but the hydrants on the cross streets should be allowed to remain as they are, but this large main should be connected to the smaller mains, the same as is now done at some points on Broad street with what is known as the Church Hill feeder.

ROUTES SUGGESTED.

I will not venture to express an opinion as to the best location for these mains, for in the locating of water mains they must be made to serve two purposes—both for fire and family use. It occurs to me, however, that one of these mains coming down Canal street to Sixth and from Sixth to Cary and down Cary to Fulton, and the other taking a direct course via Broad street to Church Hill avenue and thence toward Oakwood, would solve this question for many years to come. By this means the Milhiser factory and enterprises on Church Hill would be in a position to be saved should they catch a-fire. As it is now, not more than three engines can work on either of them with any success.

The Fire Department is not large enough, and the request of the Board of Fire Commissioners some months ago for an additional company in the West End and on the Northside, should be immediately granted. It is a fact that is undeniable, should the Home for Incurables, Confederate Home, Richmond Male Orphan Asylum, or the city almshouse be found to be a-fire, the chances are almost certain that lives would be lost before the department could reach these buildings.

REST OF CITY UNPROTECTED.

This increase in the department will remove the necessity which has arisen nine times during the past twelve months of leaving eighteen thousand houses in the city of Richmond to the protection of one engine, and on three occasions this one engine had to be withdrawn—namely, in the Jefferson, Meyer's, and Cameron fires. It is serious to contemplate when, of the eighteen thousand houses in the city of Richmond, eighty-five hundred are frame and liable to the same condition as befel Jacksonville and Chicago. The Water Committee, in its request to the city for money to purchase fire-hydrants, has performed a service for its citizens and rendered possible the fighting of fire safely in the hospital district.

The recent fire at Warner Moore & Co.'s established the helplessness of the city during the time when its lower districts are inundated. For a short while it appeared that the fire would communicate to the Trigg works by way of the ice-house and elevators of the Richmond Ice Company. In this event it would have been impossible for the department to have made the fight, as the water was too deep and would have been over the heads of the men.

A FIRE-BOAT SUGGESTION.

At the cost of $900, the Thomas Cunningham can have a 1,000-gallon pump installed and be used as a fire-boat for the care of our water-front property, and especially so during high water. Such a pump will be equal to two steamers and as such would have been of considerable value in the recent gas-house fire, as she would have been as close to the fire as the steamers that were taking water from the river.

The expense of increased water-mains will be first cost only, and as a mile of 16-inch pipe would cost but three and one-third times more than 6-inch pipe, there should be no hesitation on the part of the City Council to appropriate this money, but especially so when it is considered that the increase in the storage capacity of the main is in excess of this percentage of cost.

With regard to the Cameron fire, there is no question that three of the companies that took plugs, had water as shown by their streams, and there was plenty of water in the main on the Cary-street side of the house; but unfortunately, sufficient time has not elapsed for the plugs which have been purchased for that location to be placed.

The companies that had to go to the dock threw magnificent streams, but if the water had been on the street level, the pressure that they maintained at the engines would have forced the streams over a fourteen-story building through one hundred feet of hose.

AS TO SLOW WATER.

Much has been said about the slow water at these fires, but in justice to both the Water Department and the Fire Department it should be understood by the people that water through a dry line of hose travels very slowly. In fact, I have seen on a number of cases where four sections of hose have been used, that the fourth section has been coupled and the nozzle placed before the stream appeared. This is accounted for through friction and also through the resistance that is offered by hose that has to lay flat in the wagon.

I would suggest that the City Council appoint a committee to make an investigation of the needs of these two valuable departments, and that the Council, without hesitation, act upon the report of that committee.

If such a committee is appointed, and they desire expert testimony, I will endeavor to have the inspector of waterworks and fire departments of the National Board of Underwriters appear promptly before that committee.

BRITISH WAR-OFFICE QUANDARY.

Its Call for Volunteers Meets With No Response.

LONDON, January 11.—The British War Office is confronted with a most serious condition of affairs. Its call for volunteers to relieve the regiments at the front has, so far, met with absolutely no response, and has served to intensify the widespread indignation existing among all the volunteer regiments. In the first place, volunteers answering the call would only receive a shilling per day, while the Yeomanry, in which many of the volunteers have already enlisted, receive five shillings per day. The only solution for the deadlock appears to be for the War Office to introduce conscription, or withdraw the new regulations.

Big Robbery of Jewels.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Burglars entered the residence of Mrs. Everhard Fuller, on east Thirty-sixth street, tonight, and secured $6,000 worth of jewels. One thousand dollars' worth of these belonged to a Miss Easton, who was visiting there.

TURMOIL CONTINUES.

Virginia Officeholders Still in Awful Suspense.

TREAT BELIEVED SAFE.

Brown Allen, However, in a Predicament.

THE VINDICATION OF SCHLEY.

Proposition to Make It a Democratic Issue May Come to a Head in Fourth Coming Democratic House Caucus—General Brad Johnson and Senator Martin Call on the President—Other Washington Personals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—(Special.)—The turmoil of the Virginia Republican office-holders and the would-be office-holders, which has kept them all in such awful suspense for the past week, still continues. Neither branch of Congress being in session, no nominations have been sent in to the Senate, and only a few members visited the House, to look for mail and attend to their correspondence. The only appointment in Virginia, except those of some postmasters, which is assured, is that of Mr. Jesse W. Elliott, Collector of Customs at Newport News, as already announced in the Dispatch. He will retain his office for the next four years. The two United States marshals for the Eastern and Western districts, Morgan Treat and S. Brown Allen, are still on the anxious bench. Treat, according to the general consensus of opinion, is safe, and will hold his office for another four-year term, barring the whim of the President, which is away beyond speculative conjecture. His endorsements and recommendations are superb, and he has practically no opposition.

IN A PREDICAMENT.

Brown Allen is in a somewhat serious predicament. He is said to be opposed by General T. M. Rosser, who is friendly with the President, and with John S. Wise, of New York, as a backer. Allen also has an enemy at court in the person of ex-Congressman Jake Yost, who is said to have visited the White House to-day to enter a protest against his appointment. Consequently, it seems to outsiders that there is considerable doubt about the reappointment of Allen, though he has the State organization supporting him and a very creditable record. It is understood further that Colonel Hemp, of Wise county, and Colonel James S. Browning, of Pocahontas, two Republican leaders, who are now in the city, have taken a hand in the matter of the marshalship of the Western District, which does not augar well for Allen. These gentlemen were at the White House to-day, and had an interview with the President on the subject. They did not recommend Allen, and it is not known whether they mentioned anybody else for the place, but they were assured by Mr. Roosevelt that he had not, so far, determined upon any appointment for that office. The President said there were a number of applicants, and he would carefully consider the matter before making any decision. Thus the matter stood this evening, when Treat left for Richmond, Allen for Staunton, and Hon. George E. Bowden, the national committeeman, for Norfolk. It is more than probable that the whole bunch will be back here next week.

The Big Stone Gap postmastership is still also undecided.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Representative Lamb this evening received the following letter:

"Post-Office Department,
"First Assistant P. M. G.,
"Office of G. S. Free-Delivery System,
"Division of Rural Delivery,
"Washington, January 10, 1902.

"Hon. John Lamb, M. C., House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Dear sir,—I take pleasure in informing you that, in accordance with your request, rural free-delivery service has this day been ordered established from Swansboro', Chesterfield county, Va., with one carrier, to comence on Saturday, February 1, 1902.

"Very respectfully,
"J. M. MASTEN,
"Acting First-Assistant Postmaster-General."

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

A new national bank has been organized at Warrenton, Va., with a capital of 350,000, to be called the Fauquier National Bank, with the following officers: President, E. B. White; Vice-President, Albert Fletcher, Jr.; Cashier, Carl Tiffany; Directors, the above, and Judge C. W. White, J. A. Keith, Joseph Jeffries, Daniel Wood, Douglas Gibson, Hugh Hamilton, Howson Hooe, Scott Nesbitt, and Ernest Childs.

SCHLEY MATTER IN POLITICS.

Te proposition to make the vindication of Rear-Admiral Schley a Democratic issue, which was first suggested when Secretary Long approved the findings of the court of inquiry, may come to a head at the forthcoming caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives. The caucus will be held in a few days; it was to have taken place to-night, but was postponedm on account of the illness of Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader. A resolution has been presented by Representative Sheppard, of Texas, committing the party "to use every honorable and patriotic effort to secure Schley's vindication, and should this effort fail on account of Republican ascendency, we will appeal to the country to rebuke the party which so misuses its power, and to return to Congress a Democratic majority which will right one of the most infamous and appalling wrongs ever committed against an American citizen."

A very determined effort will be made to secure the adoption of this resolution by the Democratic caucus.

Another phase of the Sampson-Schley controversy developed to-day, when it was announced that if the Naval Affairs Committee of the House continued to smother all resolutions relating to the matter, a petition would be circulated urging Speaker Henderson and the Committee on Rules to make the Schley case a special order of business on a certain date.

SUPPOSED POOR MAN RICH.

It has been learned that Michael Murphy, an old man, who died at the Garfield Hospital, in this city, a month ago, and was supposed to have been in straitened circumstances, was really wealthy, possessing property and money in bank to the value of $200,000. Murphy died while dictating his will, and without making all the bequests he evidently had in his mind. On December 10th, after having been in the hospital a short time, he sent for a lawyer to draw up the will. After he had disposed

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 18.)