ASHBY ACQUITTED.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

ing things through his windows, and that he must be either drunk or crazy. But this could not justify the taking of a life. He could have had Maryе arrested, but "he wanted the blood of this man merely for breaking a few windows."

In closing Mr. Robinson warned the jury against his friend from Lynchburg, referring to Mr. Lee. His eloquence, he said, is almost irresistible, and would no doubt have great effect on the jurors, but he asked them not to allow themselves to be blinded to the real facts of the case, and to render a verdict according to them.

The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At this hour it was utterly impossible for any one to get into the court-room. Many lawyers were forced to stand out in the corridors with the rest of the overflow crowd.

SPEECHES FOR THE DEFENCE.

Hon. Daniel Trigg, of Abingdon, Va., led off for the defence in an able argument in which he dwelt with emphasis upon the reasonable excitement under which Ashby was laboring, and showed the futility of expecting a man to reason under such circumstances.

The case, said Mr. Trigg, was not one of murder or manslaughter. The jury must acquit the accused.

Mr. R. M. Lett followed in one of his ablest efforts. He referred to his long friendship for Mr. Ashby, and told how that friendship had been formed when Mr. Ashby first came to this city.

What first caused it, he said was the remark of Mr. Ashby, who is a small man weighing less than 120 pounds, that he wished he had his (Mr. Lett's) physique.

"Perhaps," Mr. Lett said, "if he had possessed it, this unfortunate affair would not have resulted as it did."

He then referred to his friendship for Mr. Marye. He had not known him long, he said, but he had known him well enough to become his legal adviser and had represented him in court on more than one occasion.

Referring again to his friendship for Mr. Ashby, he said: "Did he contemplate buying a little home, he came to my office and told me. Did he finally pay off the mortgage and free that home of debt, he came to my office and told me. Did he then decide to sell that home and spend the money on his unfortunate old father, he came to my office and told me.

"And yet, the Commonwealth's Attorney says that the first act of Mr. Ashby was to send for Lett, his attorney. Why shouldn't his first thought during the hour of his first trouble turn to the friend who possessed all of his confidence and upon whom he had relied before and knew he could rely again?

"Maniac or sane man or animal, gentleman or friend," said Mr. Lett, "Mr. Marye's behavior had to stop. In the case of many a home it would have stopped long before." Counsel asked the jurors to picture their wives and mothers at home under similar circumstances. He asked how many of them would have acted differently from Ashby. He declared that the laws of humanity were nearer to the laws of God than the laws of man, and in this case Ashby was justified in appealing to the higher law.

HILL CARTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Carter followed Mr. Lett in a strong speech that was felt keenly by all who heard him. He said: "If any apology is needed from me for thrusting myself into a case without being connected with either side it lies in the fact that I am here in the capacity of friend rather than of counsel for an old, gray-haired Confederate soldier, whom I have known and loved for years, who, when a mere boy contributed his share to the defence of his country, and has since then served her with honor. I there is one pang I can save his poor and wounded spirit I would do it. I am here to protect so far as I can and the testimony will allow, the memory of that dead boy so loved by that old man.

"The attorneys of the case have been most kind in that respect. Edward Marye was a man, high-strung and impulsive, but with a soul high above any mean act; a disposition as far from any ungentlemanly conduct as the ice-bergs are from the tropics, when in his normal senses."

Mr. Carter referred to the insults Marye was said to have offered the family. With one exception, he affirmed, they consisted of manner rather than words. It was easy to misinterpret a man's manner he declared, but if the ladies had interpreted the manner of the deceased aright then surely there was some cause for that manner. Mr. Carter recalled the fact that in December, prior to the shooting, Ashby, knowing all the facts of Marye's conduct, had stated in a public speech that Marye was a high-toned gentleman.

MR. LEE FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. J. L. Lee, of Lynchburg, closed for the defence in an eloquent address. He declared that his heart was so brimful of sympathy that he could not conceal and would not if he could, sympathy for Ashby and tenderer sympathy for his wife and children, and at the same time sympathy for the bereaved family of the deceased. The speaker proceeded to argue that his client had acted in accordance with the dictates of human nature. He thanked Mr. Carter for his address and said the remarks Mr. Carter made explaining Mr. Marye's conduct would apply in another connection to Ashby's conduct. He said he did not condemn Mr. Marye, for he knew how circumstances may render a man at times irresponsible.

Touching upon the Commonwealth's demand for a verdict of manslaughter, Mr. Lee begged the jury to remember that such a verdict would confine the accused in the penitentiary for at least a year. If Ashby erred, he said, it was through love. He asked the jury what verdict they supposed the Savior would have rendered in a case like this where what was done was done through love. It would be, he said, "Much hast thou loved; much is forgiven."

The speaker closed with an eloquent entreaty to the jury to remember that if they punished Ashby, they would punish Ashby's wife and child; his old paralyzed father, and his old mother, weeping her soul away at home.

In closing the argument in the case, Commonwealth's Attorney Robinson declared that he knew of no higher law for the guidance of the jury that the law of the court, and if the jury was undertaking to try the case under any other law, the proceedings were a farce.

Mr. Robinson said that under the instructions the jury could not acquit upon the theory of provation; the only theory upon which they could acquit him was the theory of insanity and Ashby was not insane, nor was there anything to show that he was insane at the time of the shooting.

ANOTHER BUSY DAY.

Sales at the Tobacco Warehouses—How Prices Ranged.

Yesterday was another busy day at the loose leaf-tobacco warehouses, but the sales were not up to the mark in quantity to those of the day before, though prices were as good, or better, for the same grades, where those grades are good. All the houses again had good sales, Shockoe leading in the number of pounds sold and in the highest price for the day. The figures by houses are: Shockoe, 58,430 pounds; Shelburne's, 52,185; Crenshaw's 43,400; Stonewall, 15,155. Total sales, 169,160.

In the matter of prices Shockoe also led yesterday with $26; Shelburne's came next, with $25; Crenshaw's next, with $19, and Stonewall next, with $17. There was a large quantity of sun-cured tobaccos among the offerings, and some fine averages for crops and for entire sales.

The sales to-day will show a marked falling off in the quantity offered, compared with yesterday and Wednesday. Experienced tobacco men who have carefully inquired and know the quantity on hand, state that there is very little tobacco left in the barns, and that there will hereafter be smaller receipts of the leaf from the country. The resales of dealers' purchases will add somewhat to the sales for the future, but there can be no doubt that a large proportion of the crop has been marketed. As the demand continues for manufacturing and working grades, and will continue as the crop diminishes, there is every reason to expect rising, rather than diminishing, prices.

Shockoe Warehouse yesterday had the banner sale of the year, selling 49,230 pounds at an average of $10.58, the highest average for so large a sale recorded during the entire season. The other 9,200 pounds sold at this house were sold by commission merchants, but the entire sale by the proprietors of the house brought the average of more than 10 1-2 cents per pound. The high price for the day was made on a lot sold for R. J Isbell, $26; other lots of his load selling for $15 and $14.25.

For W. D. Wickham the prices were $9, $11, $15.50, $16, and $25.

For Tom Harris, $12.50, $16.50, and $14.

For C. D. Purcell—three lots—$15.50.

V. K. Bowles, $10.25, $16, $17, $15.

C. S. Cocke, $13.75, $14.50, $15, $16, and $18.

Travis Thompson, $10.25, $14.75, $16.50, $22, average for 935 pounds being $16.10.

Many other good averages were reported.

CHURCH BANQUET TO-NIGHT.

Seventh-Street Christian Congregation Invited 600 Guests.

The arrangements for the third annual dinner and social of the men of the Seventh-Street Christian church, to be held at that church to-night, indicate that the evening will be profitably spent by those who attend.

Invitations to the number of 600 have been issued, and the committee expects the attendance to be large.

Rev. Frederick D. Power, LL. D., pastor of the Garfield Memorial Christian church, in Washington; Hon. Champ Clark, the well-known congressman from Missouri, and Professor Burris A. Jenkins, of Kentucky University, will be the speakers. Professor Ernest Wiles, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, will be a guest of honor.

Professor Ernest Cosby and Professor Iardella and the Virginia Glee Club will render a musical programme before and after the supper.

Dr. Power had advised the committee that he will arrive at noon to-day, and Professors Jenkins and Wiles will arrive at 3:30 from Charlottesville, where they are engaged in a series of Bible lectures at the University under the auspices of the chair established by the John B. Cary fund. Mr. Clark has been in the city since yesterday.

Twenty-five young men—members of the Seventh-Street church—will serve at the tables and a reception committee of thirty-five will receive. The supper and decorations have been arranged for by the ladies of the church.

At the First Presbyterian church this evening at 8 o'clock a reception will be given Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D. D., in honor of the eighteenth anniversary of his pastorate over the congregation.

There will be addresses by Hon. B. R. Wellford, Jr., representing the church; Rev. W. W. Moore, D. D., representing the Presbyterians of the city; Rev. William Meade Clarke, representing the Christian denominations generally, to all of which Dr. Kerr will respond in a closing address. The choir of the church will furnish the music, and after the public exercises in the auditorium of the church refreshments will be served in the lecture-room.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold an all-day institute at the Broad-Street Methodist church, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning. Rev. William B. Beauchamp, pastor of the church, will open the devotional exercises at the morning session. The temperance workers will carry their lunches. At the afternoon session the devotional exercises will be opened by Rev. Dr. Gardner, pastor of Grace-Street Baptist church. The public generally is invited to drop in the church at any hour during the day.

At Asbury Methodist church this evening at 8 o'clock Mrs. Hoge will make an address. An excellent musical programme has been arranged for this occasion, and the ears of all who take advantage of the opportunity will be delighted with sweet melodies.

LEWIS MORRIS TO-DAY.

Appears Matinee and Night at the Academy in "Faust."

Lewis Morrison will appear at the Academy this afternoon and to-night in a revival of "Faust," supported by a strong company. The entire production is said to be costly and elaborate. The cast of the play will be augmented by vocalists, who will render some newly-written choral music, composed as an accompaniment to the new first scene of the play. Armbruster, of Columbus, and L. W. Seavey, of New York, have provided a gauze and cloud effect, which, painted on seventeen separate scenes, is gradually dispersed, and to this is added a skilful arrangement of electrical effects, which merge into one pure white ray, resting on the final picture, which represents an archangel surrounded by his host listening to Satan's plea with an allegorical representation of Paradise beyond.

No announcement created greater pleasure among the votaries of the theatre than that of the coming of Mr. N. C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott, who will, at their forthcoming engagement here to-morrow, present Madeline Lucette Ryley's exquisite creation, "An American Citizen," and H. V. Esmond's "When We Were Twenty-one," which has won for these artists their highest praise. In these plays both have opportunities that each makes much of. Mr. Goodwin's genius, and Miss Elliott's charm, have equal prominence, and through them they have entwined themselves in the hearts of their beholders.

"Sweet Clover," the play in which charming little Adelaide Thurston is to be seen for the the second time this season at the Academy, Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th instant, is the kind that carries the heroine through a series of adventures that quicken the pulse to an excitable pitch. Such amusement seems to be in much more favor than the problem dramas and book-plays that have been produced of late.

TEN FINE NEW CARS.

Passenger & Power Company Makes Addition to Its Equipment.

The Passenger and Power Company has received a consignment of ten cars, which, when they have been put in operation, will be among the finest-equipped street-cars in use in the city. They are intended for use the year around, being so arranged that the sides may be removed in warm weather, transforming them into open cars, with an aisle in the middle. The cars will be used on the Hollywod line of the company over Broad and Main streets.

THE OPENING DELAYED.

Jefferson Hotel Will Not Be Ready for Guests Till March.

The Franklin-street side of the Jefferson Hotel, comprising 110 rooms, which Manager Fry has been expecting to open from time to time since last November, will certainly not be opened for a month at least. Mr. Fry estimates a month will be required to make the rooms available after the contractors turn them over to him.

Plans are being prepared, subject to the approval of Mr. Arents, for the rebuilding of the hotel. These plans include the vacant lot adjoining the property on Main street, and will make the hotel one of 488 rooms.

Death of Veteran Long.

Veteran Reuben W. Long died on Tuesday at the Lee Camp Soldiers' Home. He was 88 years of age. During the war he was a member of Johnson's Battery, enlisting from Rockbridge county.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at the Home chapel, the service being conducted by Rev. Landon R. Mason.

MANCHESTER AND CHESTERFIELD

The Business-Men's Association of Manchester gave their annual banquet in Masonic Hall last night. This occasion is always looked forward to by Manchesterians with a great deal of interest, as speeches are made summing up the achievements of the past and looking forward to those of the future.

The elaborate menu discussed by the assembly before the speaking commenced was prepared by the ladies of Sacred Heart church (who are famous for their good suppers), and consisted of turkey, ham, chicken salad, potato salad, turkey salad; oysters, fried and stewed; pickles, salted almonds, fruits, coffee, tea, olives, angel food cake, pound-cake, and fancy bread.

The hall was tastefully decorated with banners and flags.

Mr. D. L. Pulliam was toastmaster, and introduced the speakers with dignity and grace, with occasional witty interjections.

Mr. L. Z. Morris, for several years president of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, was the first speaker, and he made one of the best speeches that has ever been heard before the association. The speech was aptly characterized by Toastmaster Pulliam by the words "brevity is the soul of wit." Oh, Mr. Morris's speech was brief—very brief—but so cleverly was every word selected that its exact thought was conveyed to the hearer.

In beginning his speech, Mr. Morris paid a high compliment to Mr. Pulliam—whom he characterized as the "matchless, silver-tongued orator of the south side"—and to Judge Ingram, whose speeches, he said, were always of intense interest, whether made in the convention or on the hustings. Continuing, Mr. Morris alluded to the absolute necessity for some organization akin to the Business-Men's Association. Said he: "No city can exist without one; call it by whatever name you choose—whether Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, or Business-Men's Association—it is absolutely essential to the success of a city." The things Mr. Morris considered essential to the successful conduct of an association are a loyal and compact organization and pride in one's city. There should be, also, regular association and committee meetings. Mr. Morris touched upon the free-light offer of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company, and commended the stand of the association that the money thus saved be expended in permanent street improvements. Mr. Morris said he did not think that an association should demand any thing from the constituted representatives of the people, but should work in accord with that body. "Try to convince," he said, "but never demand."

Mr. Morris also alluded to the recent effort of the association to erect a business-men's hall. "I doubt very much the wisdom of such a measure," he said; "it is much cheaper to rent than to build." In conclusion, Mr. Morris gave some valuable advice. "Cultivate pride in your city," he said, "and do not degenerate into chronic grumblers and dyspeptics. The man who never attends a meeting of the association, the man who never pays his dues, who takes no interest in the work being done—that man," he declared with much emphasis, "is the man who is continually grumbling and growing." Mr. Morris's address was enthusiastically received.

Judge Ingram, the next speaker, had for his subject "Manchester's Future." He received a very flattering reception when he arose—in fact, so hearty was the applause it was some time before he could proceed. Judge Ingram, in opening his remarks, alluded to the veneration and esteem in which he held Manchester's past, and said it was inseparably linked with the future yet in store. In eloquent language he pictured the achievements of the past, and the prospects of the future. "There is no limitation upon Manchester's future," said he, "if Manchester citizens do their duty to their city, and to their State."

"Let our citizens put the good of the community before that of self," declared he very strongly; "let them put action before doubt, and the ultimate result cannot be in doubt."

Mr. Ben P. Owen, Jr., spoke on "How to Locate Manufacturers in the City." Mr. Owen made a very sensible and practical talk, in which he presented and ably championed the following inducements for the location of manufacturers in the city: Low tax rate; eligible factory sites at reasonable rates; a liberal spirit upon the part of the authorities to all manufacturers; advertise advantages in trade journals; have a bureau of information; select manufactures that are especially adapted to our city, and present to them our advantages.

Mr. Jefferson Wallace, of Richmond, spoke on "Municipal Pride." Mr. Wallace made a very excellent address, in the course of which he said that some day he hoped to see James river deepened and a government dry-dock erected in the lowlands back of Allison & Addison's Warehouse.

Judge Clopton, Mr. Ernest H. Wells, Mr. H. A. Maurice, and others were called upon for speeches, and made very good impromptu addresses.

ACCIDENTS AT SOUTHERN SHOPS.

Mr. L. B. Clay, who is employed at the Southern shops, had a very narrow escape from death Wednesday afternoon, while superintending the unloading of a coal-car. The car had been run up on the coal-chute and the bottom opened, so that the coal could run out. This, however, it did not do—at least, fast enough for Mr. Clay. He went to the top of the car and attempted to loosen the coal, when he lost his footing, and fell to the ground. His escape from instant death is considered miraculous. Dr. Merchant was summoned, and his injury, which consisted of several slight abrasions on the head, were treated.

H. J. Owen, of Swansboro', was very painfully injured at the Southern shops yesterday morning. His hand was caught in one of the machines, and was quite severely bruised.

VIRGINIA CLUB SATURDAY NIGHT.

The Virginia Democratic Club will meet Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock in Toney's Hall, Eleventh and Hull streets. Candidates for office are expected to be present and address the club. Mr. Jefferson Wallace, of Richmond, will also speak.

SEWER TEST CASE TO-DAY.

The test case, as to whether the recent ordinance compelling laundries, fish-stands, etc., to connect with the city sewers, can be enforced, will come up in the Police Court to-day. It is understood that Mr. A. C. Jones has made the required connection. This leaves Messrs. R. A. Bowen and A. J. Bradley to constitute the test case.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Nunnally, of Fifth and Hull streets, died yesterday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock. The funeral will occur from the house this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in Maury Cemetery.

The Fitzgerald Committee held no meeting last night. Responses are awaited to letters sent to various firms whose names were used by Fitzgerald.

Mr. H. J. Nunnally is seriously ill at the residence of his son, Mr. B. A. Nunnally, on east Tenth street.

It is understood that a committee of citizens from the Fourth Ward will appear before the Council at the meeting to-night with a petition requesting that one policeman be added to the force, his patrol to be the Fourth Ward.

DEATH OF J. O. WOMACK.

Mr. J. O. Womack, a well-known citizen of Swansboro', died yesterday morning at 1 o'clock; aged 41 years. Deceased had been a resident of Swansboro' all his life, and had been sick eight months before his death. A widow, six children, and two brothers survive. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the late home, conducted by Rev. A. C. Berryman. The interment will be made in Maury Cemetery.

CARTER—JENKINS.

Clerk DuVal, of the Hustings Court, issued a marriage license yesterday to Mr. Ernest H. Carter and Mrs. Stella M. Jenkins. The ceremony took place last night in the parlors of Rev. R. M. Chandler, and was witnessed by a few intimate friends.

CITY COUNCIL TO-NIGHT.

The City Council of Manchester will meet to-night at 8 o'clock in the Council chamber. The budget of appropriations recommended by the Finance Committee will be up for consideration. It is expected, also, that the resolution recently passed by the School Board, requesting that a committee be appointed to look into the Fitzgerald affair, will come up for consideration.

CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE TO-NIGHT.

The Chautauqua Circle will meet to-night at the residence of Mrs. E. N. Gregory, Eleventh and Bainbridge streets. The circle has finished the discussion of "Italy," and will now take up "Germany." Captain J. J. Bailey will be the leader to-night.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Fire Department was called to No. 804 Everett street yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, but the firemen's services were not needed, as only the soot in the chimney had caught, this being soon extinguished.

A valentine party will be given to-night at the residence of Mrs. T. H. Betty, Twelfth and Decatur streets, for the benefit of new Central Methodist church.

Mr. O. G. Cheatham, master Mechanic of the Seaboard Air-Line Shops in Fernandina, Fla., is visiting 'Squire Cheatham, of Mary Addition.

The regular schedule on the new electric road will begin Sunday at 6 A. M., and cars will leave Hull street and the turnpike each hour after this till 10 P. M.

SALE OF JAMESTOWN WIDELY DISCUSSED.

Prof. Mitchell Favors Government Ownership of the Historic Virginia Island.

The question of the probable purchase of Jamestown by the government has created wide comment among citizens of Richmond, who are interested in the tercentenary celebration of the founding of the historic town.

Professor S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, who was chairman of the committee that recently suggested an outline of plans suitably commemorating the occasion, is heartily in favor of the government purchase. Speaking of the advantages that would accrue from such action on the part of the Federal Government, Professor Mitchell said, in an interview last night:

"Nothing would better show how Jamestown awakens a deep national sentiment than this step on the part of the government to purchase the island and make it a national park. If any in Virginia have hesitated as to whether or not the government could be induced to make a suitable appropriation for a fitting celebration here in 1907, to commemorate the planting of the first English Colony on this continent, certainly the purchase of Jamestown would put such a doubt to rest.

INCREASE THE INTEREST.

"If the government should take an interest in the celebration, its international interest would at once be assured. Virginia's interest also in this movement for a celebration would be greatly quickened.

"Such a step on the part of Congress would do away with all local and commercial features that may have appeared so far in connection with the celebration. That would be an inestimable gain, for the celebration can have meaning only in its historic, civic, and political aspects. It must be in every sense a festival of origins; a return to the creative period in American history—the cradle of Anglo-Saxon progress in the western world—indeed, even more, the first step in England's expansive movement, out of which her other colonies have sprung.

"Such a purchase would lead the government, of its own motion, to spend money at once in beautifying the island—a thing that has been contemplated by all interested. Thus an appropriation would be virtually made in the interest of the celebration in 1907, some years before Virginia made any request of the government. While there are many advantages resulting from such a purchase to the celebration, the wide discussion of Jamestown in the press; its historical significance; the importance of the proposed celebration; the advantages to the nation, as well as to Virginia, would be the superlative gain."

THE A. P. V. A. INTERESTED.

Inquiry among members of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities showed that the question had not been officially considered by that society, but some of the most prominent members were heartily in favor of the purchase.

The association will be called upon to decided whether it will consent to transfering its twenty-two acres of the island to the Federal Government.

FREEDOM OF LONDON GIVEN CHAMBERLAIN

Latter Explains Objects of British Government Anent the South African War.

LONDON, February 13.—This metropolis bestowed its highest distinction on Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to-day, when, at the Guildhall, it conferred on him the freedom of the city, in a gold basket. Mrs. Chamberlain accompanied her husband, and the two were greeted on their arrival with a fanfare of trumpets.

The address in connection with the present congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on the service he had rendered to the empire during the last twenty-five years, dwelling especially upon the way he had welded the colonies together.

In replying, Mr. Chamberlain disclaimed any intention of making political capital out of the occasion, but said he thought he might, in behalf of the government, make an appeal for national support. The government had two great national objects in view—to establish beyond question British authority in South Africa, and to maintain the unity of the empire. Both objects were involved in the South African war. The war would always be memorable, because it had called out a greater military effort than ever before asked from Great Britain, and because it had shown to friend and foe the potential strength and almost inexhaustible resources of the empire.

The war, he said, had the approval of sister nations across the seas. The nation was not vindictive to its enemies. If they surrendered to-day, they would be welcomed as friends to-morrow. The expulsion of those who caused the war was only a measure of self-preservation. In justice to those who had died, and as security for the survivors, the Boers must be made to recognize that they are defeated, and from them must be taken the barest possibility of repeating the attempt.

RHEA RE-ELECTED.

CHOSEN AGAIN TO BE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEEMAN.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM O'BOYLE.

Petition to Be Presented to Governor Montague by Congressman McAleer, Asking That the Sentence Be Commuted to Life Imprisonment—Personal and Postal Notes of Interest—Marriage License to a Richmonder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.—(Special.)—Representative W. F. Rhea, of the Ninth Congressional District, has been re-elected by the Virginia delegation as the representative of the State on the Congressional Campaign Committee. Judge Rhea has the reputation of being one of the best political leaders in the country. He deserves well of the Democrats of the Ninth District, and of the State at large.

Representative Rixey to-day introduced a bill for the relief of the trustees of Round Hill church, asking for an appropriation of $500.

THE O'BOYLE CASE.

Former Representative McAleer, of Philadelphia, Pa., is interesting himself in behalf of William O'Boyle, now under sentence at Newport News to be hanged on the 28th of February next. O'Boyle was convicted at Newport News of the murder of Alma Hamilton in a drunken brawl. He was to have been executed last year, but was respited by Governor Tyler until the 28th instant. Ex-Congressman McAleer, it seems, knows O'Boyle, and has investigated his case. He is convinced that the murder was not intentional, and that there were other mitigating circumstances. He has now a petition to Governor Montague, signed by nearly all the Virginia representatives in Congress, praying that O'Boyle's sentence be commuted to life imprisonment. The petition was to-day in the hands of Major Peter J. Otey, who, with Mr. McAleer, was engaged in explaining the case to the Virginia congressmen. The petition will be taken to Governor Montague, at Richmond, in a day or two.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. W. Jacobs, of Pittsylvania county, Va., is in the city, and to-day called upon Mr. H. C. Coles, formerly secretary to Congressman Swanson, who is also a Pittsylvania man.

Messrs. J. W. Overby, of the University of Virginia, and J. N. Hart, of Portsmouth, Va., are at the Raleigh.

Messrs. James W. Graves, Richmond; R. Lee Rosson, Culpeper, Va.; P. W. Campbell, Abingdon; H. E. Freeman, Old Point, Va.; J. P. Kane, Gate City, Va.—Metropolitan.

Mr. John Craddock, of Lynchburg, Va.; Mr. Paul Edmunds and Miss Maria Otey, of Lynchburg, Va., and Mr. E. G. Mann, Petersburg, Va., are in the city.

A marriage license was issued to-day to Charles H. Harmon, of Richmond, and Mrs. M. V. Hodge, of Pittsburg, Pa.

POSTAL.

Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day are the following: P. L. English, Patti, Franklin county, Va.; O. F. Cheatham, Sherwill, Campbell county, Va.; J. C. Lacy, Sturgeonville, Brunswick county, Va.

Postmasters commissioned are Henry N. Hale, Danton, Va.; Edward A. Leigh, Jr., Winfall, N. C.; Charles P. Smith, Martinsville, Va.; Fred Read, Newport News, Va.; Samuel M. Yost, Staunton, Va.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Explanations in Jap. Parliament and in British House of Lords.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, has received the following cablegram from Tokio: "The Anglo-Japanese agreement was announced on the 12th instant, in the House of Peers, by General Viscount Katsura, Minister President, and in the House of Representative by Mr. Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the following explanations:

"'In view of the actual situation in the Far East, and the interests of the Empire involved therein, and recognizing the desirability of establishing close and confidential relations with friendly Powers, having common interests with our own country, the Imperial government entered upon negotiations with the British government last year for the purpose of attaining that end. The two governments having been happily brought into complete accord upon the subject, after extended negotiations, and the Imperial government having obtained his Majesty's sanction, instructed their plenipotentiary to sign with the British plenipotentiary at London, on the 30th of January last, an agreement having the above objects in view.

AGREEMENT ENTIRELY PACIFIC.

"'This agreement is entirely pacific in purpose, and has no other object than the proper safe-guarding of the interests of the neighboring Empire of China and Korea.

"'Considering that the principles of territorial integrity and the open door have been voluntarily declared and approved by all the Powers concerned, it is our belief that the present agreement will not be regarded in an unfavorable light by any of the Powers.'"

It was stated at the Russian Embassy that the purposes set forth in the British-Japanese agreement as to the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire are in harmony with those of the Russian Government, which has consistently maintained that principle.

STATEMENT FROM LANSDOWNE.

LONDON, February 13.—Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Lords to-day, made a reply on the subject of the new dual alliance somewhat similar to the one made in the House of Commons, by Lord Cranborne. The object of the alliance was threefold—the maintenance of the status quo; the policy of the open door, and the maintenance of peace in the Far East. Britons must not be swayed by old-fashioned superstition in regard to isolation, but must consider whether the alliances are commendable. Great Britain desired to protect Japan against what she conceived to be the greatest peril that might menace her—namely, coalition of the Powers against her. The agreement would compel Great Britain to come to the rescue of a friendly country whose oppression by a coalition of Powers Great Britain could not allow.

Lord Lansdowne asked general approval of the treaty.

TREATY SUBMITTED TO US.

LONDON, February 13.—The Parliamentary Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Cranborne, replying, in the House of Commons to-day, to Henry Norman, Liberal, who asked whether the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance was communicated to the United States Government before its text was published, and if so whether the Government of the United States expressed any opinion thereon, said the substance of the agreement was communicated to the United States Government before publication. The United States did not express any opinion on the subject.

Lord Cranborne added the information that Manchuria was no more excluded from the scope of the agreement than any other province of the Chinese Empire. The substance, Lord Cranborne said, was also communicated to Germany.

RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND KOREA.

Continuing, Lord Cranborne said Russia had recognized Japan's special position in Korea, by the agreement of 1898, and almost every power had endorsed the principle of the "open door," and the territorial integrity of China. The new treaty, therefore, was merely along lines already accepted by almost every Power. Great Britain's commercial position in China, though great, was not unchallenged. Spheres of influence did not suit her. She wanted the whole of China opened to industrial enterprise.

Lord Cranborne said that he would supplement his earlier statement regarding the United States by saying:

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORDIALITY.

"Throughout China the relations between Great Britain and the United States were marked by the greatest cordiality. At almost every crisis, and in the case of every small difficulty which had arisen during the negotiations at Pekin, the United States and British representatives had always acted together. There is no doubt that this agreement will command the full approval of the Government of the United States."

This statement was received with cheers.

"AN EVENING WITH THE NEW WOMAN."

"The Lady and the Quill"—"Sexlessness in Work and Sexlessness in Pay."

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.—At to-day's session of the Woman's Suffrage Convention, reports from the Committee on Credentials, Board of Auditors, and the corresponding secretary were read and approved. The report of Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer, was submitted, and showed that the receipts for the year were $13,581; balance, $9,810. A bequest by Mrs. Jonas Green, of Virginia, amounting to $100, was paid during the year.

The afternoon session was devoted mainly to addresses by the State presidents. They were preceded by Miss Virginia Clay Clopton, of Alabama, who delivered an address of greeting.

A crowded audience greeted the members of the convention at the night session, which, according to the programme, was to be "An Evening with the New Woman." Half a dozen interesting papers were read by well-known women writers in journalism, the law, medicine, and theology. Miss Adelaide Shaw, of Boston, paid a hearty tribute to the civil service record of President Roosevelt, and in this connection asserted that he was with the woman suffragists in their efforts to obtain the ballot for women. Her reference to the President was received with hearty demonstrations of approval.

"LADY AND THE QUILL."

Mrs. Elizabeth Gilman (Dorothy Dix), of New Orleans, contributed a very interesting paper on "The Lady and the Quill," dealing with the relations of women to the newspapers. Mrs. Gilman said:

"It is only within the last three or four years that women have been removed from the side-show of journalistic freaks, and let in on the main floor of legitimate newspaper work. She is no longer advertised as a strange creature, of almost human intelligence, who can write almost like a man. She works side by side with her brother, and stands or falls on her own merits.

"Women still go up in balloons, and down in diving suits, and travel around the world, and if their work is featured, it is because the story is worth it, not because it wears petticoats. The moment in some prehistoric age when the monkey shed his caudal appendage and first stood upright in the likeness of a man, did not mark a more momentous arrangement in evolution, for it means the public recognition of sexlessness in work and sexlessness in pay, not only for the newspaper woman, but ultimately for all the vast army of feminine breadwinners."

LOCAL POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Yesterday Unproductive of Any Especially Noteworthy Developments.

Yesterday was another day in the local political campaign that was unproductive of any especially noteworthy developments. The personal canvass of the various candidates for salaried offices and for positions in the two branches of the Council is as a rule energetic, and a friendly rivalry exists among the contestants for Council seats in several of the wards.

Mr. J. Harry Lawder decided not to aspire to the position of City Auditor, and the incumbent will, therefore, be re-elected without opposition, unless some developments later, which is not expected.

Captain McCarthy, the rival of Hon. Richard M. Taylor for the mayoralty, did not make any speeches yesterday, but will address an audience at Corcoran Hall, on Twenty-fifth street, just north of Broad, to-night. This is his first appearance at this hall, which is a large and comfortable auditorium, and a large audience is assured.

Mr. Satterfield, the new aspirant for the Board of Aldermen from Marshall Ward, is making a quiet but energetic campaign, and will give Mr. N. T. Mosby, the incumbent, a very pretty race for the position. Both have strong following, and the result is yet in doubt.

The City Democratic Committee's meeting to-night at Murphy's to fix the date and draft a plan of primary will attract a large gathering of the candidates and their friends to that quarter. The lobby will be filled before the committee meets. It seems certain that the date will not be earlier than April 10th nor later than the 20th.

The contest between Messrs. Claiborne Epps and J. C. Smith for the City Sergeancy is an active one, and a close race is anticipated. The two are old rivals. Mr. Smith is the incumbent, but defeated Mr. Epos at the last election, when the latter was the incumbent. History may repeat itself, but Mr. Smith and his friends will not be liable to charges of overconfidence or inactivity if it does.

New candidates for the Council are announcing themselves, and in a few days the lists will be full, for there will be few tardy aspirants after the committee fixes the time for the primary. Those already in the race are making political hay, whether the sun shines or not.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

Committee Leave in Hope of Securing a New Federal Building Here.

Messrs. Joseph Bryan, S. D. Crenshaw, B. F. Johnson, E. G. Leigh, Jr., W. R. Meredith, John B. Purcell, W. O. Skelton, and Postmaster Knight left last night for Washington, where they will to-day appear before a congressional committee in the interest of securing an appropriation for a new Federal building in Richmond.

It is believed by many that the appropriation will be secured.

Mr. Claude M. Dean has been appointed Deputy Clerk in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. This appointment will in no way affect his present position as Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Colonel William Beach, Deputy Revenue Collector, returned yesterday morning from Washington. He has entirely recovered from his injury sustained in the Atlantic Hotel fire, at Norfolk.

TO COME HERE IN 1903.

House Painters and Decorators Will Hold Convention in This City.

Word has been received from Mr. R. L. Peters, of the Master House Painters and Decorators, that their annual convention for the year 1903 will be held in Richmond. The advantages of Richmond as the meeting place for such an assemblage were pointed out by Mr. Peters. The body is now in session at Pittsburg.

MRS. DAVIS IN MISSISSIPPI.

She Will Urge the State to Purchase Beauvoir for a Confederate Home.

JACKSON, MISS., February 13.—A telegram was received from Mrs. Jefferson Davis to-day, saying that she would reach this city to-morrow morning. Mrs. Davis comes for the purpose of urging the purchase of Beauvoir, the old Davis mansion, by the State of Mississippi, provided the State will establish and maintain there a home for Confederate veterans.

EPES AND HAMBRICK.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

evidence before they take any summary action. There is little doubt, however, that there is a determined band awaiting conclusive evidence establishing the negro's guilt. When satisfied as to this, they will mete out the full penalty to the guilty party, whoever he may be.

Judge Orgain to-day expressed the belief that there was no danger of any lynching on the present evidence against Epes. He stated that unless the people were thoroughly satisfied as to the guilt of the prisoners, the law would be allowed its course.

MILITARY WOULD INCENSE THEM.

He further stated that should danger arise he would leave nothing undone to uphold the law, and had so instructed the officers of the court. He added that it was unnecessary and unwise to bring the military to Lunenburg until imminent danger of mob law presented itself, as the mere report of soldiers coming would incense the people, all of whom so vividly remember the presence of the troops during the Pollard murder trial. The Sheriff and Clerk both entertained opinions similar to those of Judge Orgain.

THE CASE OF STOKES.

The case of S. Y. Stokes, charged with criminal assault on Hilda Weisse, a little German girl 10 years old, is now in progress, and will probably be concluded to-morrow.

The opinion of the people attending court seems to be that the trial will result in a hung jury or confinement in the penitentiary.

Dr. Young, of Burkeville, to-day testified that he considered Stokes irresponsible for his actions, owing to the prisoner's constant and excessive use of spirits in the past. This is thought to have had great influence on the jury.

There seems to be danger of lynching Stokes. The case will probably be concluded to-morrow. Instructions are being argued to-night.

THE GOVERNOR ALERT.

Deeply Interested in the Situation in Lunenburg County.

Governor Montague is deeply interested in the situation in Lunenburg county, and is perplexed as to the proper course to be pursued in order to assure that there will be no attempt to prevent the law's taking its course. He has been assured by friends, who are familiar with the situation there, that if troops are sent to the scene to prevent the lynching of the negro Otway Epes, who is in jail charged with the crime, there is reason to believe there will be a lynching before the troops reach the court-house. Upon the other hand, he has been told that if there can be a clear case made out against the negro, the neighbors of Mrs. Faust, the murdered lady, will not allow the expense of trial and conviction. He has no idea that the people of the county are any the less law-abiding than those of any other section, but he real