12 PAGES.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

12 PAGES.

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LUNENBURG'S LATEST

Stokes, the Would-Be Suicide, Probably Out of Danger.

TRIED TO CUT JUGULAR VEIN

Epes and Hambrick Awed by Stokes' Bloody Work.

EPES AFRAID HE'LL BE "HANTED."

Not by Mrs. Faust, However, But by Syl Stokes—Counsel for the Accused Men Writes a Letter to Governor Montague Saying There is no Reason to Fear Lynching—The Intimation is That Soldiers Are Not Needed.

LUNENBURG COURTHOUSE, VA., February 18.—(Special.)—It was supposed yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock when Syl Stokes was found weltering in his blood in the jail with his throat cut, that he was fatally injured. Later in the night, after a physician arrived and dressed his wounds, it was discovered that Stokes's jugular vein was not cut but only punctured, and it is believed that the would-be suicide will possibly recover, unless pneumonia sets in, of which there is some probability. Stokes lay in the cold for hours, without fire, on the day he attempted suicide.

HIS ADMISSION.

Last night, when Stokes thought his time had come, he stated that he had cut his throat with an old tin spoon. He expresed regret that he failed on his attempt to take his life.

Monday night Mr. Fowlkes, the jailer, placed two guards in the cell to wait upon and watch the prisoner.

Later on after he had revived, Stokes said he lied when he declared that the spoon was the instrument he used to injure himself. He said he did the deed with an old case knife which he found in his cell when he was first sent there.

He placed some ashes taken from the stone on the floor, and whetted the knife on it.

THREW THE KNIFE OUT OF THE WINDOW.

When asked where the knife was, he replied that he threw it out of the window into the snow.

That was true, as Mr. Bacon, one of the guards, found the bloody knife this morning, sharpened as Stokes had stated.

The prisoner made a deep gash about three inches long on the right side of his throat and then drew the knife upwards to the middle of the chin.

There was also a slight abrasion of the skin on the neck on the left side, which indicates that he attempted to cut his throat from ear to ear.

THE MAN.

Syl Stokes is not a bad-looking man now, and os well born, having inherited a considerable estate from his father, with which he has dissipated almost. Nor is he an utterly mean man, as is evidenced by his numerous friends still sticking to him. His worst characteristic is a disposition to fight when under the influence of strong drink. At other times he is unusually quiet and peaceful—rarely provoking a difficulty, but always ready to fight when insulted.

Stokes was not brought up to work, and would never work, but has spent his life in hunting and fishing, at which he is considered an adept.

He used to be much in demand for his services and companionship by gentlemen visiting the county for the purpose of such sport.

OBJECTS TO THE PENITENTIARY.

This morning Stokes stated that he felt great repugnance to going to the penitentiary, saying he would rather die than be subjected to such a disgrace.

EPES AND HAMBRICK EXCITED.

When it was supposed from the great pools of blood all around him that Stokes was dead, the prisoners, Otway Epes and Sydney Hambrick, who are charged with the murder of Mrs. Faust, came down the jail steps and stood in the room.

Your correspondent watched them closely. Hambrick cried, prayed, and sang. He is an unusually emotional negro. He appears to be a "sleek article," and has a forbidding countenance, but is not a bad-looking man, as the word goes.

It is thought he is either guilty or knows about the murder.

When Otway Epes walked into the presence of the supposed dead man, Otway fairly howled with fright, and begged and pleaded to be let out of the jail, saying he had never been in the house with a dead man before, and he knew he would "hant him."

"THE MAN WILL HANT ME."

Epes shouted this a hundred times: "The man will hant me, the man will hant me."

It took a long time to pacify him.

Otway Epes is the lowest type of a "blue-gum negro," but he seems possessed of good humor, and it would do a dyspeptic good to hear him laugh, even now while he is in confinement.

It is not believed by many that he committed the murder, although he may know something about it.

THE TWO MISTRESSES FAUST.

The manner of the late Mrs. Faust's taking off is hardly less mysterious than was that of the first Mrs. Faust, whose death is said to have been her own act. Many persons have insisted from the finding of the first Mrs. Faust's body suspended from the beams of a barn that death was not the result of a suicide, but was caused by murder.

Your correspondent is under the impression that interest in this last brutal murder has lessened very much, and that if more urgent means were resorted to in order to discover the murderer he would certainly be brought to justice in the end.

In conclusion I would say, it is the general impression that there is not the slightest probability of a lynching, even if the most conclusive evidence is gotten against the perpetrators of this last crime, whoever they might be. It is argued by nearly all that the sentiments for lynching when the prisoners Hambrick and Epes were first arrested prevailed with but a few hot-heads. And since then public sentiment has crystallized into opposition to anything smacking of lynching.

EVIDENCE SLIGHT.

The evidence against Hambrick and Epes is very slight, and they have not been indicted.

COUNSEL SAYS DON'T SEND SOLDIERS.

Mr. W. E. Nebiett, for many years Commonwealth's Attorney of Lunenburg county, has been retained as counsel by the accused negroes.

A letter has been written to Governor Montague by Mr. Neblett, in which he states that he had no apprehension for the prisoners' safety. He says it is true that there is an intense feeling in Lunenburg county against the real murderers of Mrs. Faust, but it has not crystallized against the prisoners, and, further, Justice Tisdale, who sent Hambrick on to the grand jury, recognized the fact that there was very little evidence against him, and offered to bail him for a sum merely nominal, and that there is no testimony against Epes to convict him with the crime, and he is held on his own statement, which no one believes.

Mr. Neblett further says Epes is a half-witted man, and in addition to his mental infirmity Epes is an accomplished liar, exceedingly fond of notoriety. Mr. Neblett reiterated that he had no fear for the safety of the prisoners, even if hereafter conclusive evidence of their guilt is shown.

MISS STONE RELEASED, IT IS REPORTED.

Husband of Madame Tsilka Arrested on Charge of Complicity in the Abduction.

PARIS, February 18.—The Temps this evening publishes a dispatch from Constantinople, which announces that Miss Ellen M. Stone has been released by the brigands, who have held her captive since September 30th last, and has been handed over in good health to the dragoman of the American legation.

The dispatch adds that the Rev. Mr. Tsilka has been arrested on the charge of complicity in the kidnapping of Miss Stone.

LONDON, February 18.—The Rev. Mr. Tsilka, who, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the Paris Temps, in a dispatch announcing the release of Miss Stone, has been arrested on the charge of complicity in the kidnapping of the missionary, is the husband of Mme. Tsilka, Miss Stone's companion.

It was announced recently that the Turkish authorities suspected the Rev. Mr. Tsilka of complicity in the abduction of the missionaries.

The companion in captivity with Miss Stone was Mme. Tsilka, a Bulgarian woman, wife of M. Tsilka, a Macedonian teacher of Samakov. Miss Stone, while travelling with Mme. Tsilka and a party of about fifteen friends, was captured by brigands, in the district of Salonica, September 3d. Since that time vigorous efforts have been made by the United States Government and by missionaries to obtain the release of the captives. The brigands demanded a ransom of £25,000 (Turkish), but only $72,500 was collected for the ransom, and this sum was paid over to the brigands February 6th, by M. Gargiulo, chief dragoman of the American legation at Constantinople, and W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American Mission at Constantinople, who met the brigands on the road to the Podrome Monastery.

TSILKAS EDUCATED IN AMEDICA.

Mme. Tsilka was educated at the Northfield Seminary. At the time of receiving her American training and education, she was Miss Stephanora, a Bulgarian. Having been converted in childhood to the Christian belief, she came to America, after having refused to marry the man of her parents' choosing. Mr. Dwight L. Moody, becoming interested in her welfare, found a place for her in his noted school. Having finished her training at that institution, she became a trained nurse. While engaged in her professional duties she became acquainted with Mr. Tsilka, a Macedonian, who had also been educated in the United States. At that period he was preparing for work as a medical missionary. Soon after the completion of their training, the couple were married, and went to Bulgaria, where they at once entered upon missionary work.

Miss Stone is one of the missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions. She has been attached to the Salonica mision since 1898. She was born at Roxbury, Mass., and her home is in Chelsea, Mass., where her mother resides. Four of Miss Stone's brothers are in business in Boston.

MRS. LAURIE A VICTIM OF FIRE IN WINCHESTER.

An Aged Lady Fatally Burnt Yesterday—Death of Mrs. Joshua N. Crebs.

WINCHESTER, VA., February 18.—(Special.)—The second fatal accident within two weeks to an aged person from burning occurred here to-day.

The latest victim was Mrs. Katharine Laurie, who was so badly burned this morning that she died at 7 o'clock tonight.

She resided with her nephew, Mr. S. A. Shiner. She was left alone for a few moments, and it is thought that her dress ignited from a wood-stove in her room.

Her screams attracted Mrs. Shiner's attention, and after the latter had been severely burned herself, she succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

Mrs. Laurie was burned almost to a crisp.

She was 88 years of age, and was the widow of William Laurie. Three children survive her.

Mrs. Joshua N. Crebs, wife of a well-known county citizen, died this morning, aged 76 years.

She was formerly Miss Katharine Knox, of Rappahannock county, Va., and leaves a husband and three children—Edward N. Crebs, of Fairmont, W. Va.; John N. Crebs, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Kate Crebs, of Washington, D. C.

A farmers' institute was held to-day in the Auditorium, and was participated in by over 700 agriculturists, their wives and daughters, from Frederick and surrounding counties.

Various interesting papers were read. The sessions will be continued to-morrow.

RICHMOND-WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Officers for "Gateway to the South"—Walters, Spencer, Stevens, and Williams Among the Directors.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 18.—At the first annual meeting of the Richmond-Washington Company, which is controlled by the six railroads that last year took over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, which is known as the "Gateway to the South," the following officers were elected:

President, Samuel Rea.

Vice-President, Robert H. Groff.

Treasurer, Robert F. Smith.

Directors—Samuel Rea and W. B. Schofield, representing the Pennsylvania railway; Harry Walters, Atlantic-Coast Line; Samuel Spencer, Southern railway; George W. Stevens, Chesapeake and Ohio; L. F. Loree, Baltimore and Ohio; J. Skelton Williams, Seaboard Air-Line.

LOUD BILL WON'T DO.

Objection to Measure Respecting Rural Free Mail Delivery.

IT WILL BE FOUGHT HARD.

Sontherners See In It Danger of Grave Race Troubles.

HONOR FOR CAP'T GEO. E. PICKETT.

President Will Be Asked to Recognize the Virginian's Gallant Services in the Philippines—The Good Roads Convention at Charlottesville to Be a Large and Important Gathering.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—(Special.)—Congressman Loud's bill to place rural free delivery carriers under the contract system will be vigorously fought by the southern representatives in both branches of Congress. The passage of the bill, they assert, will place these jobs in the hands of negro constituents. There will be no restriction placed upon the bidders, and the enterprising negro will want his share of governmental business, provided he can come up to governmental qualifications. Such a state of affairs is very well in the Western and Northern States, where the country districts are thickly populated, and where negroes are few, say the southern representatives, but it will never do in a section of the country where the blacks are in great numbers, and where the country is sparely settled. In explaining his opposition to the bill, one of the southern members said:

"We respect the negro, and will aid him to better his condition in every legitimate way, but we will not allow a state of affairs, where it is possible for a negro to travel over twenty or twenty-five miles of road and daily visit isolated farm-houses. Mind you, we are not against the negro because he is black, but because it is made possible for irresponsible negroes to obtain these positions, and create a great deal of fear throughout the country. The delivery of mail to rural districts is made by contracts. Bids are advertised. The contract is awarded to some supposedly responsible person. It turns out that the contract is sub-let—although this is illegal, it is done in hundreds of cases—and an irresponsible negro is given the job. Perhaps temptation besets him. He gives way. A crime has been committed. There is a hue and cry, the white population is in arms, and a bloody race war is the result. It is the fear that such crimes will become common under the proposed conditions, and fear that such a race war will be the result, that makes the southern delegation oppose the passage of the Loud bill. None of these conditions might exist. The negro might be a man of excellent character, but it would make no difference to the southerner in an isolated farm-house. The fears expressed above would be uppermost in the minds of the farming element, rural free delivery would have to be withdrawn, because the farmers would not accept their mail from negroes, and the old condition of affairs would be resumed."

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

Another reason for opposing the bill—and this objection is raised by Congressmen from all parts of the country—is the fact that the present rural free-delivery carriers are to be discharged. One paragraph of the bill reads:

"That rural free-delivery carriers heretofore appointed, and now in the service, may be continued as carriers, at a rate of compensation not exceeding $600 per annum, until such time as the Postmaster-General shall advertise for proposals and make awards for the several routes on which carriers are now employed."

This paragraph, the representatives contend, will have the effect of putting all the present carriers out of business. If the bill becomes a law the Postmaster-General, before establishing new routes, must first advertise all existing routes. Many of the carriers are personal friends of the congressmen, and the latter do not want to see them thrown out.

STILL ANOTHER DRAWBACK.

There is another drawback to the proposed contract system, and it is one overlooked both by the opponents of the bill and by its supporters. Under the contract system, when a route is discontinued, thirty days must elapse before the route can be readvertised. This is not so under rural free delivery. Rural patrons receive their mail every day in the year, Sundays excepted, and no route is discontinued until provisions have been made to give the patrons equally as good service. Under the contract system the patrons would be without mail facilities for thirty days, if a route should be discontinued. The contract system would disarrange the entire postal system in rural communities. The letting out of rural carriers and the consequent confusion that would ensue, were the carriers placed under the contract system, is making an argument that can never be successfully met and answered by Congressman Loud and his committee.

HONOR FOR CAPTAIN PICKETT.

Representative Lamb will see the President and present a letter signed by all the Virginia members of Congress, asking that the gallant services of Captain George E. Pickett in the Philippines be recognized by the Captain's being advanced to the "list of honor."

The Dispatch recently published a letter from Paymaster-General Bates, complimenting Captain Pickett for repelling an attack of insurgents on his small force, and saving a large amount of United States funds—$75,000—of which he was in charge. His force consisted of only ten men.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

In preparation for the good roads convention, which is to be held in Charlottesville, Va., March 19th, 20th, and 21st, President W. H. Moore, of the National Good Roads Association, and Mr. Martin Dodge, chief of the Division of Public Road Inquiries, have opened a special office in the Agricultural Department. For the next two weeks these officials will hold themselves ready to answer inquiries about the convention, and will devote themselves to completing the arrangements for the Charlottesville meeting. From present indications, Mr. Moore expects an attendance of not less than 20,000.

The list of speakers for the meeting includes Governor Montague, of Virginia; Senator Daniel, General J. B. Gordon, General Joseph Wheeler, General Fitzhugh Lee, Senator Mitchell, Senator Hanna, Senator Depew, ex-Secretary Olney; ex-Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, and Mr. J. J. Hill, president of the consolidated railroads of the Northwest.

Within a few days Messrs. Moore and Dodge will send each member of Congress an invitation to attend the convention. From assurances already received, they have reason to hope many Senators and Representatives will accept. The President and his Cabinet are expected to make their belated trip to Charleston about the time of the convention. If that proves to be the case, they will be invited to spend at least a few hours with the good roads makers. The invitation list also includes the Governors of many States, several of whom have already accepted and expect to take part in the meeting.

As an object lesson, Mr. Moore and his engineers are to build a sample road four and a half miles long, reaching from Charlottesville to Monticello, the home

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VALET JONES ON THE STAND.

New Interest in the Patrick Trial—Witness Alleges Attempt to Make Him Swear Falsely.

NEW YORK, February 18.—After several days of the examination and cross-examination of experts, new interest in the trial of Albert T. Patrick, accused of the murder of William Marsh Rice, was aroused late in the afternoon, when Charles F. Jones, Mr. Rice's valet, who has been charged with being the tool of Lawyer Patrick, in compassing the death of the millionaire, was put upon the stand by the State.

When Jones walked into the court-room, he seemed weak and rather ill at ease. As he began his testimony, however, he became more self-possessed. Jones said he was employed by Rice in Houston, Tex., and came with him to New York in May, 1897. He did Rice's clerical work and wrote his checks. Patrick, he said, called at Rice's apartments in October, 1898, to see Rice, and said his name was Smith. Rice was in bed, and the defendant said he would call again. This he did about a week later.

"It was about 8 o'clock in the evening," said Jones. "I saw him in the parlor. Mr. Rice was in the back room. He spoke of Texas news. Either at that visit or one he paid a week later, Patrick talked about the trial of the claim against Mr. Rice, under the will of Mrs. Rice. He seemed much interested, and asked if the case had been settled. He said the evidence was very strong in favor of Mr. Holt.

"On his second visit, I think, he told me he was Mr. Holt's lawyer. He told me the terms of the settlement he had arranged, and said if I would write it out on the typewriter he would get it signed. He gave me a sheet of paper, the writing in pencil, that he wanted copied."

"Did Mr. Rice see Patrick?" asked Mr. Osborne, for the State.

"He opened the door while Patrick was talking to me. I don't think he recognized him."

PATRICK SUGGESTS A LETTER.

"Patrick said he thought it would be a good thing to have some old friend write a letter to Mr. Rice, suggesting a compromise. He spoke of Colonel Whittelsee, but I told him Judge Hill was the only man who had any influence with Mr. Rice. Patrick said he was sure he could effect a compromise, if he could obtain an interview with Mr. Rice, but I told him Mr. Rice would not see him, if he wanted to talk about the suit."

Led by Mr. Osborne, Jones described the letter Patrick wanted him to write. The letter was to state that Mr. Rice had lost confidence in his Texas lawyer, but that he loved Texas and wanted to return there, and wanted the litigation settled. In reply to Mr. Osborne's question, Jones said:

"Patrick was to give me $250 for it, but he would not give me the money unless I would go on the witness-stand and swear that Rice signed it. I refused to give him the letter.

"Patrick told me Mr. Holt had given him $500, and had promised him $10,000 when a settlement of the litigation was effected."

"Why did you not agree to earn that $250?"

"I was afraid to swear falsely."

Jones will be on the stand again to-morrow.

EXPERT TYRRELL.

The only other witness of the day was John F. Tyrrell, the handwriting expert, of Milwaukee, Wis., who was on the stand yesterday. He said the disputed signatures were made by tracing.

BANK CONSOLIDATION IN CITY OF CHICAGO.

The Corn Exchange Institution Absorbs the Merchant's National, to Surprise of Financiers.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 18.—The Corn Exchange Bank announced, unofficially, to-day the absorption of the Merchants' National Bank. The report came as a great surprise to financiers in the city, who had no idea that the general progress of bank amalgamation would affect these prominent institutions. The Corn Exchange is capitalized at $2,000,000, with a surplus of $1,000,000 and $500,000 undivided profits. The Merchants' National has a capital of $1,000,000. The consolidated bank will have a capital of $3,000,000, a surplus of $2,000,000, and undivided profits of $250,000. The combination of these two banks will give the consolidated institution about $51,000,000 deposits.

FIRE ON BARTON HEIGHTS.

Fine Residence of John E. Rose Burned Last Night.

The elegant frame residence of Mr. John E. Rose, on Barton Heights, was destroyed by fire last night about 11 o'clock. The building was occupied by Mr. Rose and his family, and it was valued at about $3,000 or $4,000. It could not be learned what amount of insurance Mr. Rose carried, but it is thought that it will very nearly cover the loss.

The fire communicated to the stable on the property, and possibly to adjoining property.

Mr. Rose conducts a tinning establishment at No. 800 east Broad street, and is a member of the Board of Supervisors of Henrico county.

Partly Cloudy To-Day; Cloudiness To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Forecast:

Virginia—Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday, increasing cloudiness; fresh west to northwest winds.

North Carolina—Fair Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness; probably snow or rain; fresh west winds becoming variable.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was cold and clear. The range of the thermometer was as follows:

6 A. M.	27
9 A. M.	32
12 M.	35
3 P. M.	38
6 P. M.	37
12 Night	34
Mean Temperature	33 5-6

THE MEMBERS AT SEA.

Legislators Think, However, That Session Will Be Short.

FIFTH TO TENTH OF MARCH

Latter Date the Limit; Former Set By Other Members.

MR. C. M. WALLACE'S RESOLUTION.

Richmond Member Will Seek to Have the Session Prolonged—The Lobby at Murphy's Crowded Last Night—Mr. Barksdale Thinks Convention Has Robbed the Senate of Dignity and Power—Notes and Views.

Although the Legislature reassembles at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the members are coming in very slowly. There was a big crowd of politicians in the lobby at Murphy's last night, and while many of them were members of one or other of the law-making bodies, the majority was composed of local politicians, and those from a distance who habitually gather at the Capitol when the General Assembly meets. The end of the recess is virtually the same as the beginning of a session, and the first week of every session is a sort of State court-day, a time when the people of the Commonwealth want to come to the capital and exchange views and watch the law-making machinery set in motion.

Of the members who are here the sentiment seems to be that the session will not be greatly prolonged over the legal term. The session expires by limitation on the 5th day of March, and if prolonged beyond that date the members will have to serve without pay. There were few who thought it would last longer than the 10th, and many were willing to wager that it would not be prolonged a day beyond the date on which it expires by law. Mr. Wallace, one of the Richmond members of the House, said last night he would offer a resolution in a few days to prolong the session for some time; he has not decided as to how long the resolution will provide for the session to last. Nor could he say anything as to the prospects for the adoption of a resolution, for the reason that there are not enough members in the city to enable him to form a clear idea as to the sentiment on the subject.

As a matter of fact, the members on the ground have not and cannot make up their minds as to the wisdom of providing for a session after the fifth, because the amount of work which it may seem incumbent upon the Legislature to undertake is absolutely unknown. There are several matters to come up which will provoke contests and much debate. The advance guard of a delegation is here from the city of Norfolk to urge upon the Legislature the passage of the bill making that or some other city on Hampton Roads the site of an exposition in celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown. There will be many more here to-day from the city by the sea, and the fight will be a sharp one henceforward until the final vote is taken. The bill has passed the Senate and is now before the General Laws Committee of the House. The people of Richmond and other portions of the State will press as a substitute a bill drawn by some gentlemen of this city, which provides that the whole matter of the celebration of the anniversary be referred to a commission to be appointed by the Governor, this commission to report to the Legislature at its next session. The business-men of this city are behind the latter bill, and it will be pressed as hard as possible.

The appropriation bill has not passed either house, though it was introduced simultaneously on the first day of the session. The resolution which passed the Senate declaring for the appropriation of the sum of $300,000 for the relief of Confederate veterans is now before the House Committee on Finance, and will provoke a fight.

Mr. Hunley, the member from Mathews, will press his bill for redistricting the State for members of the General Assembly, and it is pretty well settled that there will be a large number of private bills introduced. It does not look as if the Legislature could finish work by the 10th of March.

But the members are not disposed to express an opinion as to the probable length of the session. As before remarked they have no information upon which to base a prediction.

The lobby at Murphy's was as crowded last night as if there were some big fight on. In addition to the incoming members, many of the members of the convention were there, many local politicians, and a number of well-known men from out of the city.

Speaker Ryan did not get in until after 9 o'clock, and when he was recognized at the clerk's desk he was at once the centre of a group of friends, all desirous of grasping his hand, and hearing him express himself on the coming session. But he had nothing to say, for like all the rest the genial Speaker had no information upon which he could risk a prediction as to the length of the session or the character of the legislation which would be attempted.

Senator Le Cato, wearing a heavy ulster, and that familiar gray hat, was one of the most prominent figures in the lobby, and there was not a man who came in who did not want to speak to the genial law-maker and country doctor. The Doctor came here early for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Penitentiary Commission appointed to investigate and report to the Legislature regarding the conditions existing at the State penitentiary. The meeting was to have been held yesterday afternoon, but a quorum was not present. The commission may meet to-day, though the session of the Legislature begins at 3 o'clock, the hour at which the meeting was to have been held. The Doctor is the chairman of the Committee on Public Institutions of the Senate, nd during his entire term of service in the Senate has been most deeply interested in the matter of ameliorating the condition of the convicts in the State prison.

Mr. Eggleston, member of the convention from Charlotte county, and for four years a member of the Senate and chairman of the Comittee on Public Institutions, was with Dr. Le Cato the most of the evening, and they discussed for the hundredth time the condition of affairs at the penitentiary, and the methods proposed for their improvement, for the betterment of the conditions surrounding the Virginia convicts is as much a hobby with Mr. Eggleston as it is with Dr. Le Cato. Mr. Eggleston is a member of the commission. Hon. S. M. Newhouse, member of the House from Culpeper; Dr. A. S. Priddy, former member of the House from Charlotte, and Mr. K. B. Stoner, former member from Botetourt, are the other members of the commission.

"I think I am going out of politics for good," declared Senator Barksdale to a group of friends to whom he was talking as he stood with his back against the counter at the Clerk's desk. It was suggested that he meant he was going to retire for the good of politics, but the Senator was too much in earnest to notice the witticism. "I do not think I will make any more stump speeches, nor run for any office. I am tired of it all. I may go home and run for the Board of Supervisors, a body with some dignity. The Constitutional Convention has left little attached to a seat in the Senate of Virginia." And then the Senator proceeded to advance arguments for the abolition of the Senate, owing to the action of the convention in requiring that senators be chosen every two years as members of the House are chosen. He declared the result of the change would be that in senatorial districts composed of several counties men who wished to be members of the Legislature would prefer to serve in the House, inasmuch as the work of making the canvass would be much easier, and the dignity of the two bodies would be the same. Failing to get the nomination to the House, he was of the opinion they would in many cases run for the Senate, and perhaps receive the nomination and be elected, thus causing the "upper house" to be composed in large measure of men who could not get the nomination to the House of Delegates. Cupid speaks "with heart and heat and force," as the letters hath it, and he intimated pretty clearly that before the matter was done with he would say some of the things he has thought for a long time, but has not uttered.

Senator Chapman, of Albemarle and Greene, arrived late last night, but he was on hand in time to gossip with the boys, and when the hands of the clock on the wall were crawling up close to midnight, he was still talking about things in general and the coming work of the convention in particular. Somebody said last night that Mr. Chapman was the best-looking man in the Senate, a remark which provoked a bystander to assert that the honor belonged to Mr. Sears, of Mathews. The matter was not decided, and it may be that more will be heard of it; perhaps a "senatorial primary" may be resorted to.

Mr. Moses Greene, member of the House

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M'GUIRE MONUMENT IN CAPITOL SQUARE.

This Decision Reached at a Meeting of the Association Held to Consider the Matter of Site.

At the meeting of the Hunter McGuire Memorial Association in Lee Camp Hall yesterday at 5 o'clock, Colonel Cutshaw read the report of the Committee on Site, recommending that the proposed statue to be erected to the memory of Dr. Hunter McGuire be placed at Twelfth and Clay streets. A motion made that the report of the committee be accepted and the committee dismissed was seconded and carried.

Miss Scott, president of the association, spoke in favor of the Capitol Square as a site for the statue, and advanced as an objection to the proposed site at Twelfth and Clay streets the possible removal of the Confederate Museum and of the University College of Medicine, as illustrated by the removal of Johns Hopkins University and of Columbia University, thus leaving the statue alone and on a site of no special significance. Miss Scott moved that if permission of the Legislature could be obtained the Capitol Square be selected as the site of the statue, and the motion was seconded by Dr. Cowardin. Dr. Cowardin said, in seconding this motion, that the question having been raised as to possible opposition to this site in the Legislature, that he had been recently assured by a prominent senator that there would be no trouble whatever.

Captain McCarthy spoke in opposition to Mrs. Scott's motion, and said there were two minor and one great objection to Capitol Square as a site. The first—minor—objection, Captain McCarthy said, was that the Capitol Square may at any time assume a different aspect, owing to the building of a new Capitol, and that this might necessitate the removal of the minor monuments. The second objection was possible opposition by the Legislature; but the great objection was that the Capitol Square is already crowded with monuments, and that so great and good a man as Dr. McGuire should not be overshadowed by monuments of great men already there. Captain McCarthy recommended that the monument be erected in some unique location, and that this location be known as "McGuire Square."

Captain Cussons said his first preference had been for the Capitol Square, but that he now agreed with the committee on Twelfth and Clay streets as the more suitable location. He disagreed with Captain McCarthy in saying Capitol Square is overcrowded.

Judge Christian, the chairman, was in favor of Twelfth and Clay streets, and said he shrank from a fight with the Legislature, and that while the association would have his hearty acquiescence in any action it might take, he would be obliged to take no part in such a fight.

Miss Scott's motion to adopt Capitol Square as the site was then put to a vote and carried, and the meeting adjourned.

BOSTON DARKEYS BERATE THE SOUTH.

They Declare That This Section Proposes to Prevent All Negroes from Voting.

BOSTON, MASS., February 18.—The colored citizens of Boston, in mass-meeting, to-day, to consider the question of negro disfranchisement, adopted a resolution condemning tht "open violation of the fourteenth amendment by Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North and oSuth Carolina," and declaring, "We are in favor of an educational or property qualification, if it be enforced on all alike."

The resolution further declares that "the above-named States do not mean to have a fair vote. The intent is to prevent all negroes, however intelligent or wealthy, from voting, and to allow the ignorant and pauper class of whites to vote. That is to say, they put a premium on ignorance. This has produced an oligarchy, which now reigns in the above-mentioned States. Thus, the 'grandfather clause,' which has brought forth thest tyrants, is the worst which has ever disgraced a nation."

A delegation was instructed to see the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, and request that all vote for the bills offered by Congressman Moody, of Massachusetts, and Crumpacker, of Indiana.

PRINCE'S RECEPTION.

Programme for Day of His Expected Arrival.

ORDERS TO THE FLEET.

Vessels to "Full-Dress," and Remain So All Day.

ILLUMINATIONS AT NIGHT.

Electric Lights and Mottoes to Be Displayed from 7 to 9 P. M.—Visits of Officers of Squadron to Pay Their Respects to the Imperial Visitor—Salutes Galore—Programme for the Opera.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans to-day issued orders to the captains of his fleet, concerning their duties on Washington's Birthday, the day Prince Henry is expected to arrive. First, the orders direct that at 8 A. M., the vessels of the squadron will "full-dress" ship, and remain so dressed until sunset. A meridian, a national salute will be fired.

When the Kronprinz Wilhelm, having on board Prince Henry, arrives, the Admiral and his staff will board her, at or near quarantine. When the liner passes Admiral Evans's squadron the vessels will man the military tops, turrets, and rails. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by each ship, the German flag being broken out at the main at the first gun. At the last gun of the salute each vessel will haul down the German flag and rehoist the American flag.

When the Hohenzollern hoists the Imperial standard a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by each ship of the squadron. After the Imperial standard has been saluted, the commanding officers of the squadron will visit the Hohenzollern, and pay their respects to Prince Henry.

The ships of the squadron will be illuminated with electric lights and mot-

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 6.)

REPUBLICAN DEFEATS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg Turns Out Its Radical Administration—Scranton, Reading, and Harrisburg Democratic.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 18.—Elections were held throughout Pennsylvania to-day for municipal officers and borough officers. There was no general vote, either for county or for State officers. Local issues predominated in the various contests, general politics not entering, as a rule, into the settlement of the fights.

In Philadelphia, the candidates supported by the Republican city and State leaders swept everything, electing all the candidates for the more important offices and nearly all the ward offices. It also included a big majority for the $5,000,000 improvement loan.

On the other hand, Pittsburg was carried by those opposing the State and city administration, the independent Republicans having formed a coalition with the Democrats under the head of the Citizens' party. In other cities, a stated, local issues were fought out. Scranton elected T. L. Costello (Democrat), for Mayor. Reading gave 350 majority for Edward Yeager (Democrat), for Mayor. At Harrisburg, Vance C. McCormick, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected by 2,000 majority. McCormick is but 29 years old, and was captain of Yale's foot-ball team in 1892.

At Lancaster, the anti-Quay Republicans joined with the Democrats against Chester Cummings, the Quay Republican candidate for Mayor, but Cummings was elected by nearly 1,200 majority.

THE PITTSBURG RESULT.

PITTSBURG, PA., February 18.—After one of the fiercest and most stubbornly-contested campaigns, the heaviest vote ever cast in a municipal election in Pittsburg was polled to-day, and to-night, though the returns are coming in slowly, enough have been received to make it certain that the Republican administration has been defeated by the Republican-Democratic, or Citizens', ticket, by a good-sized majority.

Republican City Chairman J. O. Brown concedes the election of John B. Larkin (Citizens' ticket), for comptroller, by about 5,000 majority. The Citizens' chairman claims 15,000 plurality.

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are, and have been, popular for many years. They are well-known, high-grade, and are endorsed by thousands of users in Richmond and throughout Virginia.

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