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SATURDAY.....MARCH 29, 1902

PLAN AGREED UPON.

By a vote of 46 to 17, the conference of Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention yesterday agreed to the Glass suffrage plan as amended, and the conference adjourned sine die. On Monday its conclusions will be submitted to the convention in Committee of the Whole.

No one will question that members have labored hard to reconcile conflicting views on this subject. But, notwithstanding all their ability, zeal, and diligence, it was found impossible to hit upon any scheme that was acceptable to all. As it was, after all the compromising that could be done, seventeen delegates—many of them from Southwest Virginia—felt compelled to vote against the favorite plan.

While it was distinctly understood that the conference would not bind the vote of any one, we trust and expect it will have weighty influence with the gentlemen who voted "no" yesterday. As the Dispatch has said frequently, it is of the uttermost importance that the plan when put forth by the convention shall be backed by as large a majority of delegates as possible. That will give it strength with the people, and if the new Constitution is strong in that respect, it will not fail of adoption.

After the article on the elective franchise has been adopted, it is possible that the convention will take a recess pending the preparation of the report of the Committee on Final Revision of the Constitution. We say "possible," because it is impracticable for members to make up their minds on this question at this moment.

The bill allowing railway companies to straighten their lines has passed both houses. It is understood that one of the very first improvements to be made under it will be the double tracking of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road.

DANISH ISLAND SCANDAL.

According to the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, the "sensational" charges Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, laid before the House on Thursday are not new. Not to mince words, these charges alleged that some congressmen and others, and two newspaper associations, had been bribed to exert their influence in behalf of the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States, a fund of $500,000 having been used for that purpose. The charges were embraced in a "secret report," made, it was asserted, by Captain Walter Christmas to the Danish Government, Christmas the self-constituted go-between, with an eye to a commission, declaring that he had employed corrupt means to bring negotiations for the sale of the islands to a consummation.

The Tribune's special says, in effect, that the sensation was discounted long ago by the publication of the charges in all the leading papers of this country; also, that the State Department is prepared to disclose these facts: First, that, according to the record, the United States Government has refused to have anything to do with any persons as a party to the treaty who were not directly connected with the Danish Government; second, that the department placed on record its determination not to pay commission to any person on account of the cession; third, that the department has pointed out that this government had no right to dictate to the Danish authorities what they should do in the way of paying commissions. The tone of the special is directed towards minimizing the whole matter, by indirectly discrediting Christmas, and showing that it is illogical to suppose the charges are true.

And the New York Herald also shows up Christmas in a bad light in an interview with Carl Fischer-Hansen, a lawyer, who was counsel for Christmas and the Danish Government during the negotiations of 1899 and 1900. Mr. Fischer-Hansen denounced his former client roundly. He admitted that during the previous negotiations Christmas had an agreement with the Copenhagen powers that if he succeeded in having the United States make proposals for the purchase of the islands in the West Indies, and the sale was completed, he was to receive 10 per cent. But the attorney was positive that Christmas never saw or had any communication with any of the men named in the charges. As to the recent and successful negotiations, the attorney stated that they had been conducted entirely by the American Minister at Copenhagen and the Danish Minister at Washington. Moreover, in conclusion, he said:

"He (Christmas) made his so-called 'secret' report to the members of the Danish Cabinet, and never expected it to be made public in this country. When these charges against prominent Americans were published in the Denmark papers Captain Christmas, over his own signature, published a statement that the charges were not true. I have a letter from him written two weeks ago to the same effect.

"In short, Christmas attempted to collect money from the Danish Government by throwing mud at prominent Americans. An investigation will show that Captain Christmas and none of the men he names had anything whatever to do with the recent purchase of the Danish West Indies. The two governments themselves effected the sale."

We could fain hope that the Tribune's special and the interview with the go-between's lawyer tell the whole story. We are inclined to believe that they do. Taken together, they put the sensation in a different light from that in which it appeared when first sprung. They bid us pause before jumping too speedily to conclusions. None the less, it does not follow that Mr. Richardson did anything but a duty to the country in bringing the charges to the attention of Congress. And, none the less, also, it is to be hoped that the committee of investigation, raised under his resolution, will go to the very bottom of the whole case, in order that the charges may be utterly disproved, if they are groundless; or, if there is any basis for them, vindication of the honor of the body may be attained by summary punishment and disgrace of the guilty. The allegations have placed Congress under the deepest and most scandalous shadow that has rested upon it since the Credit Mobilier affair, and neither its members nor the people they represent can afford that the investigation stop short of revealing the whole truth.

JAMESTOWN TRACT.

It has been stated in some papers that the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities would not part with their holdings of twenty-two acres on Jamestown Island even though the United States Government should indicate its willingness to buy the rest of the land. The Dispatch, however, is assured that the association never has considered the subject, and has authorized no one to speak for it. The tract it owns was the gift of Mrs. Barney, who retained the title to the remainder of the island of which she is still the owner.

Whether the Virginia Association will or will not sell is hardly a live question yet. Congress is being besought to establish a national military park near Fredericksburg, and the proposition has immensely strong backing. There are schemes also to sell it the Temple farm at Yorktown and the ground on which Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. So the Jamestown question is not likely to be acted upon at this time; but the movement on foot has strong support among both northern and southern men of prominence, and if discreetly managed may be successful.

The tercentenary celebration will keep Jamestown before the public for years to come, and probably will lead to action on the part of Congress looking to the acquisition of Jamestown Island, or so much thereof as may be offered it.

POOR PATRICK.

Lawyer Patrick, who was convicted recently of murdering Mr. Rice, the millionaire miser from Texas who had made his home in New York, doesn't hesitate to express his opinion of the trial. He is in a position where he is not afraid of being brought up for contempt of court.

The Court has allowed a judgment of death to be entered against the prisoner, and that unfortunate legal luminary knows it is impossible for it to do anything worse. And so he defies it—that is, he asserts that he was not convicted upon the evidence, but upon the speeches of District Attorney Osborne and the summing up of Recorder Goff.

There is some truth in what he says. Truly, Goff and Osborne are an able twain in the dispensation of justice. They take a delight in seeing that the law is enforced against murderers. They take a practical, not a maudlin, view of the testimony. In the present case they trusted Jones, the deceased's valet-secretary, who turned State's evidence, whereas, many worthy people think not even a dog should be executed on such evidence as Jones's.

Undoubtedly, Jones was proved to be a versatile liar, but his latest story, no doubt, was correct—in the main. In it he confessed that he (Jones), at the instigation of Lawyer Patrick, chloroformed old man Rice while the later slept.

It does look hard—from Patrick's standpoint—that the versatile valet, the author of four distinctly different stories describing how the miserly Texan came to his death, should go free while the lawyer languishes in jail awaiting an appeal which will determine whether he must die in the electric chair or not.

Yes; it looks hard, but the law considers it better that one of the two murderers should escape due punishment than that both should go free. So the crafty, sly Patrick has been convicted on the evidence of his foolish and unscrupulous tool—Jones—and Jones is not to be prosecuted! He may go free entirely; at worst, he'll only be given a term in prison.

Strange result! And Patrick planned so well (as he thought) to keep in the background and not run any risk, and have Jones take it all! It is but another proof that the best laid plans of murderers oft serve as traps wherein they are hopelessly entangled.

When the Virginia women get to be notaries public, they will have more secrets to tell than ever. Won't that be nice?

Prince Henry is now returning the compliments paid him in this country. He pronounces our cavalry the best in the world, judging from what he saw at West Point, and says our new naval vessels are models of perfection. So far as appears, he hasn't expressed himself on the rubbers left in the mud by the middies at Annapolis.

It seems to be up to Brer Abner.

The latest Christmas story is distinctly unlike any ever heard before, and is as disgraceful as unusual. It is to be hoped that, when all the facts are in, it will turn out to be untrue.

There is a great outcry against a certain swell gambling place in New York just now. Reggy Vanderbilt is said to have lost $25,000 there. What has become of the reform administration of the metropolis, and the rough-raiding Jerome?

The price of ice is to be put up soon, it is announced. Summer is coming.

Outside of town Richmond is advertised as having abandoned the Carnegie library scheme. Here owners of real estate are being invited to offer suitable property for a library site. "Where are we at," anyhow?

Current Comment.

It is astonishing in what innocent attire ulterior legislation can be dressed, and this fact develops at every session of the Virginia General Assembly—till it is getting highly essential to have some special provision for the detection of such schemes. We recollect one of these deceptive measures that fooled even the Governor into its approval.—Norfolk Ledger.

That's what Mrs. Partington would have called an "insinuendo."

The Farmville Herald says: "The Richmond Dispatch has moved into new quarters, but is engaged in the old work of giving to the people of Virginia one of the best papers published in the State.

"How about a 'house-warming?' We have time to respond in person upon a few hours' notice."

There is always a warm place in the Dispatch's home for all its Virginia contemporaries.

"This man in the White House is of no use to his friends," is the comment of a Congressman from Illinois, who wants the postmasters in his district to "get out and hustle for him" when the time comes for a nomination.—New York Evening Post.

But he promises to be of considerable use to his enemies, if he keeps on at the gait he is going.

Funston "has turned upon the newspapers, in entire forgetfulness of all they did to make his reputation."

But hasn't Funston innumerable precedents for his ingratitude?

Ho Yow, the Chinese Consul at San Francisco, denies that he has usurped the imperial yellow for his racing colors, and explains that the only flag displayed on the occasion of a victory for his stable was charged with a dragon of four toes, not one of five toes.

We suppose this explanation is important, if true. There is no telling what fate might have been in store for Ho Yow had his dragon had that extra toe.

Clear Case of Exhaustion.

(Petersburg Index-Appeal.)

Colonel McClure's statement, that if Sheridan had not been with Grant, Lee would surely have escaped capture at Appomattox Courthouse must be accepted with much qualification. General Lee had not over 8,000 worn-out and half-starved troops at Appomattox against a force ten or fifteen times greater. It is almost certain, after what happened at Sailor's Creek, at Jetersville, and at Farmville that Grant would have intercepted Lee at or about Appomattox Courthouse, even if he had never seen Sheridan, unless he had sent his cavalry off in another direction, as the Confederates did in the Pennsylvania campaign. It was a clear case of physical exhaustion, and the men and animals of Lee's army could not have gone much farther, even if they had not been intercepted at the place where they surrendered. We have always believed that the impedimenta of the Confederate wagon train, loaded down with almost everything but something to eat, did more than all else to prevent Lee's escape, assuming that he had the ghost of a chance to escape when he left the lines at Petersburg.

A Virginia Landmark.

(Lawrenceville Gazette.)

The Richmond Dispatch has moved into its new and commodious home on the corner of Ninth and Main streets, where, provided with every modern appliance and convenience, it will, with renewed vigor, continue its long and honorable career of usefulness. The Dispatch is distinctively one of the landmarks of Virginia. Established as a venture in the earlier fifties, it survived the shock of war, and the wreck and ruin that followed. Of its metropolitan contemporaries, all of whom had grown old in popular favor at the date of its birth, not one remains. The Whig, the Enquirer, the South, and the Examiner, have all passed away, are things of the past, and are known to the younger generation only in history. The same is true of many other candidates for popular favor in the field of journalism since the Dispatch entered upon its career. The Dispatch alone of the ante-bellum papers of Richmond remains as the representative of those days. We hope in its new home it may continue to grow in usefulness, and may enjoy many, very many, years of prosperity.

Good, True, Manly Paper.

(Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger.)

The Richmond Dispatch is a very decent, good, true, manly paper. It gives the news, and it has editorial ability, and is faithful to the Democracy. It has moved into its new home, which it claims to be the finest in the South. In its issue of Sunday last it gave a full description of its building, and pictures of it and the various departments. It is capacious and thoroughly up-to-date. Great and continued success attend it is the wish of one who has been reading it for more more than thirty years.

Better Late Than Never.

(Norfolk Landmark.)

At last the General Assembly has provided for the correction of the horrible state of affairs at the penitentiary. The best that may be said of this is that "it is better late than never."

By All Means.

(Farmville Herald.)

By all means let Virginia go to St. Louis, and if she can't dress in as good clothes as some of the richer sisters, she can lead in dignity of bearing, in variety of offering, in lessons of value drawn from her glorious history, and in a spirit resplendent alike in hour of triumph and of trial.

Ought to Be Rewarded.

(Abingdon Virginian.)

That committee of the General Assembly that reported unfavorably in regard to granting the Gladeville railroad a charter ought to have a box with three little nails in it or something equally as valuable. The rich coal and mineral fields of Wise, Lee, Dickenson, and Buchanan are ready for the miners' pick and shovel and axe, and all the little legislative hindrances such as the above only show the desperate straits in which the opposing element is driven.

Clean, Reliable, Conversative.

(Portsmouth Star.)

The Richmond Dispatch has bought a new suit of clothes and moved into a new house. Yet it is not puffed up, does not behave itself unseemly. It's the same "old Dispatch," clean, reliable, conservative. While the friends of the Dispatch are pleased that it has so many tokens of substantial prosperity to show, they are still more gratified to know that with the coming of abundant success the paper will not forsake its dignified policy for the shoddy methods of metropolitan journalism, so-called.

The Old Game.

(Staunton Spectator.)

Suddenly great interest is being manifested over the counties of Buchanan and Dickenson in Southwestern Virginia. The Seaboard Air-Line, which, no matter what may be said of it, cannot be called blind, saw the great value of that part of Virginia, which it seems the Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio imagined they had hid away so securely nobody had been able to find it. Report says the Seaboard made a move on the railroad chess-board a short time since, and as if by magic, all the pieces of those two great systems were interposed to shut the Seaboard out. This is an affirmation of what Mr. Braxton asserted when pushing his corporations' bill before the State convention, that the greatest enemy to railroad building is railroads. Their policy is now, and always has been, to strike down developments, unless it suits them or their purposes.

This inimical policy on the part of the Norfolk and Western has so impoverished the Southwest that to-day lands which ought to be selling for $250 per acre are worth only $20, $25, or $30 per acre. Now, if the Seaboard can be kept out of that quarter, these lands will remain at the same old prices, and be bought at such times only and at such figures as the favorites of the Norfolk and Western railway may choose to give.

It will not surprise us if our Legislature does not grant a charter to some railway to build into Dickenson county from the South, especially if that charter is opposed by the Norfolk and Western, for she is only playing her old game.

Affinity.

(Written for the Dispatch.)

Oh, what is there about you
That makes me love you so?
Is it that you are handsome?
To this I'd answer, No.

Have you talents far beyond
The men I daily meet,
With something quite original,
The startled world to greet?

Or, have you wealth at your command,
This hand of mine to buy?
That I no hardships e'er should know—
No luxury you'd deny?

Ah, no, the wealth of all the world
Could never win my heart,
If by its many millions
'Twould mean from you to part!

So, then, it is not one of these,
That has attracted me,
But you are kind and gentle—
You're thoughtful, too, alway.

There is a charm about you
I cannot quite define,
That makes me here acknowledge
Your soul's akin to mine.

A Prayer

I crave, dear Lord,
No boundless hoard
Of gold and gear;
Nor jewels fine,
Nor lands, nor kine,
Nor treasure heaps of anything.
Let but a little hut be mine,
Where at the hearthstone I may hear
The cricket sing,
And have the shine
Of one glad woman's eyes to make,
For my poor sake,
Our simple home a place divine—
Just the wee cot—the cricket's chirr—
Love, and the smiling face of her.

I pray not for
Great riches, nor
For vast estates and castle halls—
Give me to hear the bare footfalls
Of children o'er
An oaken floor,
New-rinsed with sunshine, or bespread
With but the tiny coverlet
And pillow for the baby's head;
And, pray Thee, may
The door stand open and the day
Send over in a gentle breeze
With fragrance from the locust trees,
And drowsy moan of doves, and blur
Of robin chirps and drone of bees,
With after hushes of the stir
Of intermingling sounds, and then
The good wife and the smile of her,
Filling the silence again—
The cricket's call,
And the wee cot,
Dear Lord of all
Deny me not

I pray not that
Men tremble at
My power of place
And lordly sway—
I only pray for simple grace
To look my neighbor in the face
Full honestly from day to day—
Yield me his horny palm to hold,
And I'll not pray
For gold—
The tanned face, garlanded with mirth,
It hath the kingliest smile on earth—
The swart brow, diamonded with sweat,
Hath never need for coronet,
And so I reach,
Dear Lord, to Thee,
And do beseech
Thou give to me
The wee cot, and the cricket's shirr,
Love, and the glad, sweet face of her!

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Some Facts About Alice Roosevelt.

(April Ladies' Home Journal.)

She has blue eyes.

She is an excellent horsewoman.

Her hair is light brown and wavy.

Her features are clear-cut and regular.

She is said to be a typical American girl.

She was eighteen years old on February 11, 1902.

She is very fond of dogs, and has a black-and-tan as her special pet.

Miss Roosevelt is gracefully slender and a little below the medium height.

She was born in New York city in a roomy old-fashioned house at 6 west Fifty-seventh street.

Her mother, who was Miss Alice Hathaway Lee, of Boston, died three days after the daughter's birth.

In speaking of his daughter Alice to a friend, President Roosevelt once said: "She does not stay in the house and fold her hands and do nothing. She can walk as far as I can, and she often takes a tramp of several miles at the pace I set for her. She can ride, drive, ski, shoot—though she doesn't care much for the shooting. I don't mind that. It isn't necessary for her health, but the outdoor exercise is, and she has plenty of it."

The Best She Could Do.

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

"There is only one reason," he said, "why I have never asked you to be my wife."

"What is that?" she asked.

'I have always been half afraid you might refuse."

"Well," she whispered, after a long silence, "I should think you'd have curiosity enough to want to find out whether your suspicion was well founded or not."

A Serious Case.

(Punch.)

Cook (reading from daily paper): "Last night's official statement shows that there are fifty thousand cases of influenza in the metropolis.

Nervous Parlormaid: Oh, Mary! And how many are there in a case?

Prince Henry's Shorthand Diary.

(Chicago News.

"I can't understand," said Emperor William, as he perused his brother's notebook. "Between New York and Chicago you have jotted down nothing but commas. What are the commas?"

"Short stops!" chuckled Prince Henry.

His Lot Not a Happy One.

(Columbus (O.) State Journal.)

First Roundsman: Casey, thot new polaceman is alwus erround whin there is anny throuble.

Second Roundsman: Faith, he's onlucky!

Offices and Office Seekers.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

It frequently happens that when a man gets an office he finds it too small for him. But they're all willing to squeeze in.

Dinwiddie Couple Married.

DE WITT, VA., March 28.—(Special.)—Miss Mamie Davis and Mr. John Meredith, both residing near Meredian, in this county, were married Wednesday at Halifax, N. C.

They were accompanied there by Mr. Edwin Young. The happy couple returned yesterday and will reside near Meridian.

Mr. R. E. Boisseau has sold his valuable tract of timber near Dinwiddie Courthouse to Mr. C. E. Wells.

CLAUSE IS FINISHED.

SUFFRAGE LAW FINALLY CONSIDERED IN CONFERENCE.

WILL DOUBTLESS BE ADOPTED

Seventeen Sections, Which Have Been Amended to Meet the Views of Members—No Material Changes, if Any, Will Be Made.

The Democratic conference of the Constitutional Convention yesterday finished the draft of the suffrage clause as it will almost certainly be inserted in the new organic law of the State. There are seventeen sections, all of which have been maturely considered in the conference and amended to meet the views of the members. There will be no discussion of these sections in the convention, certainly none by Democrats, and it is not anticipated that the Republican members will seek to retard action by the convention. Should they do so, debate can be cut off at any time by the call of the pending question.

This is the full text of the suffrage clause as it will doubtless be incorporated in the new Constitution. There will be no material change, if any at all. On this the members are determined.

TEXT OF THE CLAUSE.

Article 1. Every male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, and who shall have been a resident of this State for at least two years, of the county or city in which he shall offer to vote one year, and of the precinct in which he shall offer to vote, thirty days next preceding the election at which he shall offer to vote, who shall have been registered as may be prescribed by law, and who shall have paid in person to the State at least six months prior to the election at which he shall offer to vote all poll taxes assessed or assessable against him for the preceding three years, under the provisions of this Constitution and laws made pursuant thereto, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, and all officers elected by the people; provided, that no person otherwise qualified to vote under the provisions of this Constitution shall lose his right to vote in the precinct from which he has removed to another precinct in the same city or county until after the expiration of thirty days from the time of such removal; and provided further, that the payment of a poll-tax, as a prerequisite to voting, shall not be required at any election held prior to January 1, 1904, after which time the voter shall be required to pay, as a prerequisite to the right of suffrage, the poll-tax for the next year preceding, not exceeding three, for which such tax shall have become due or payable; but the collection of the poll tax shall not be enforced by distress or otherwise until it shall have become three years past due; provided, that no person, who, during the late war between the States, served in the army or navy of the United States, or of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States, shall, at any time, be required to pay a poll-tax as a prerequisite to voting.

2. Prior to the first day of (blank to be filled), 1902, and again prior to the first day of (blank), 1902, there shall be a general registration of voters in every county and city of the State, at which general registrations no person shall be listed as a voter unless, when he offers to register, he shall be:

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

First. All persons who, prior to the adoption of this Constitution, has served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States or of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States; or,

Second. The son of a person who, prior to the adoption of this Constitution, has served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, or of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States; or,

Third. A person who shall have paid to the State, for the year preceding that in which he offers to register, taxes amounting to as much as one dollar ($1) on property owned by and assessed against him; or,

Fourth. A person who is able to read any section of this Constitution which may be submitted to him by the officers of registration and give a reasonable explanation of the same; or being a person who cannot for himself read such section of the Constitution, shall be able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the officers of registration. All persons properly registered under any provision of this section shall remain permanently enrolled as electors unless subsequently disqualified by some other provision of this article; and a copy of this permanent roll, sworn to by the officers of registration, shall be certified to each county and city clerk for preservation in his office. Any person who shall be denied registration shall have the right of appeal to the Circuit Court of the county or the Corporation Court of the city, or to the judge thereof in vacation. On January 1, 1904, the foregoing requirements as to registration shall expire by limitation.

Section 3. —After January 1, 1904, every male citizen of the United States who has acquired residence in this State in accordance with section one (1) of this article, and not previously registered under the foregoing provisions of this Constitution, shall, as a further condition precedent to registration, have paid all poll-taxes assessed or assessable, against him for the next preceding three years, or, if he come of age during the year in which he offers to register, shall have paid to the treasurer of his county or city to be accounted for as other poll-taxes, one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) in lieu of the first year's poll-tax to be assessed against him, and shall, unless he is physically disqualified, make application for registration in his own handwriting without aid or suggestion or the use of memorandum, in the presence of an officer of registration of the precinct in which he resides, setting forth the names and residence of his parents, his own name, age, place and date of birth, his occupation and place of residence at the time and for two years prior to the date of his applicatio n,and if he has previously voted, then to state in what State, county, or city, and voting precinct he last voted, and he shall answer on oath any and all questions propounded to him by the registration officer affecting his qualification as an elector, which said questions and answers shall be reduced to writing. Having done which, and made oath to his statement, he shall be duly listed by the registrar of election.

Every person registered under this provision who is not blind or otherwise physical disabled shall prepare and deposit his ballot without aid from another on such printed form as may be prescribed by law; but any voter registered prior to January 1, 1904, may be aided in the preparation of his ballot by such officer of election as he may himself designate. The General Assembly shall, prior to January 1, 1904, provide by law for such a registration of voters as is thus set forth in section 3 of this article, to be held at least once in every year, and shall enact such other laws as may be necessary to carry into effect all the provisions of this section.

THOSE WHO ARE EXCLUDED.

Section 4. Provided that the following persons shall be excluded from registering and voting:

(a) Idiots, insane persons, and paupers.

(b) Those who have been heretofore disqualified from voting by conviction of crime, either within or without this State, prior to the adoption of this Constitution, and whose disabilities shall not have been removed.

(c) Persons who have been convicted either within or without this State, of treason or any felony, bribery, petty larceny, obtaining money or property under false pretences, embezzlement, forgery, perjury.

(d) Persons who while citizens of this State, after the adoption of this Constitution, fought a duel with a deadly weapon, or sent or accepted a challenge to fight such a duel, either within or without the bounds of this State, or knowingly conveyed a challenge or aided or assisted in any way in the fighting of such a duel; but the General Assembly may by a two-thirds vote of each house remove the disability incurred by any one under this paragraph "d."

And, provided further, that no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine of the United States army or navy shall be deemed to have gained a residence in this State, or in any county or city thereof, by reason of being stationed therein; nor shall any inmate of a charitable institution, or any student in any institution of learning, be regarded as having either gained or lost a residence by reason of his location or sojourn in such insutution.

Section 5. No person shall be qualified to vote or participate in any primary election, party convention, mass-meeting, or other method of party action of any political party or faction who shall not possess the qualifications presented in this article for an elector, or who shall be disqualified under the provisions of this article from voting.

Section 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by representative bodies shall be viva-voce, in which event the vote shall be recorded in the Journal of the proceedings of the record of the election.

The ballot-box shall during all elections be kept in view, nor shall the same be opened and the ballots be canvassed or counted in secret.

A UNIFORM BALLOT.

Section 7 The General Assembly shall provide by law for ballots without any distinguishing mark or symbol for use in all State, county, city, and other elections by the people. All ballots shall contain the names of the candidates and of the officers to be voted for in clear print and in due and orderly succession; but any voter may erase any name and insert another. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the ballots to be used in all elections, and the form thereof shall be the same in all places where the election is to be held.

Section 8. No voter, during the time of holding any election at which he is entitled to vote, shall be compelled to perform military service, except in time of war and public danger; to work upon public roads, or to attend any court as suitor, juror, or witness; and no voter shall be subject to arrest under any civil process during his attendance at election or in going or returning therefrom.

Section 9. Any person who in respect of age or time of residence would be qualified to vote at the time of the next election shall be admitted to registration, notwithstanding that at the time thereof he is not qualified with reference to age or time of residence, and shall be entitled to vote if qualified at the time of election under the provisions of this Constitution.

OPTIONAL WITH THE COUNTY.

Section 10. Electors in county, town, and city elections shall possess the qualifications and be subject to the disqualifications prescribed in section (1) of this article; but the General Assembly may prescribe a property qualification of not exceeding $250 for electors in any county, town or ciey of the State as a prerequisite for voting in any election for county, town or city officers in such county or city. Such action, if taken to be had upon the initiative of the representatives in the General Assembly from the city, town, or county immediately affected; provided that the General Assembly in its discretion may make such lawful exemptions from the operation of said property qualifications as shall not be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States or the State of Virginia.

Section 11. There shall be in each city and county an electoral board to be appointed by the Circuit Court of the county, or the judge thereof in vacation, or by the Corporation or Hustings Court of each city, or the judge thereof in vacation, said board to be composed of three members.

Vacancies which may occur in said board shall likewise be filled by said courts or the judges thereof in vacation. Said electoral board shall appoint the judges, clerks, and registrars of election, and in the selection of judges of election, representation, as far as possible, shall be given to each of the two political parties, which, at the general election next preceding their appointment, cast the highest and next highest number of votes.

No person, nor the deputy of any person, holding any elective office of profit or trust in this State or in any county, city, or town thereof, shall be appointed as a member of the electoral board, or as registrar, or as judge of election.

The General Assembly shall enact such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing provision.

For such registrations as may occur prior to January 1, 1904, this convention shall make provision by suitable ordinance, which shall provide for the appointment by this convention of the necessary boards of registration.

Section 12. The General Assembly shall provide by law for an appeal by any person denied the right of registration, and shall also provide for the correction of illegal and fraudulent registration.

Adopted.

Section 13. Every person qualified to vote shall be eligible to hold any office of the State, or of any city, county, or other local sub-division of the State, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Men and women 18 years of age and over shall be eligible to hold the office of notary public, and shall be qualified to execute the bonds required of them in that capacity.

Section 14. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the fair and orderly conduct of all elections by the people in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Section 15. No person shall vote at any legalized primary election for the nomination of any candidate for public office unless he is at the time a registered voter and qualified to vote at the next succeeding election.

Section 16. The General Assembly shall enact such laws as are necessary and proper for the purpose of securing the regularity and purity of general and primary elections, and preventing and punishing any corrupt practices in connection therewith; and shall have power, in addition to other penalties and punishments now or hereafter prescribed by law for such offences, to provide that persons convicted of them shall lose the right to vote and hold office.

Section 17. The treasurer of each county and city of the State shall at least five months before any election, file with the clerk of the circuit or corporation court of his county or city, lists, by magisterial districts, or wards, of white and colored persons separately, in alphabetical order, verified by his oath, who have paid, not later than six months prior to such election, the capitation-taxes required by this Constitution, or the laws passed in pursuance thereof. The clerk, within ten days from receipt thereof, shall make out as many certified copies of the list so furnished from each magisterial district or ward as there are voting places in such districts or wards, and deliver the same to the sheriff of the county or sergeant of the city, whose duty it shall be to post one of said copies, without delay, at each voting place in said district or ward. And within thirty days after such notice has been posted, any person who shall have paid the capitation tax, but whose name is omitted from said certified list, may, after five days' notice to the treasurer, apply to the judge of the circuit or corporation court of his county or city to have said list corrected and his name entered thereon.

The clerk shall also, within sixty days after the filing of said list by the treasurer, forward a certified copy thereof, with such corrections as may have been made by order of the courts, to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall charge the amount stated in such return against such treasurer in the settlement of his accounts, except such part as may have been previously accounted for. And a reasonable time before such election, the clerk shall forward to the judges of election of each precinct of his county or city a like certified copy of the list of those in the magisterial district or ward in which such precinct is located who have paid the capitation tax for the previous year, which shall be deemed conclusive evidence of that fact for the purpose of voting.

Further evidence of the prepayment of the capitation taxes required by this Constitution as a pre-requisite to the right to register and vote shall be such as shall be prescribed by law.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Friday, March 28, 1902.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M. Prayer by Rev. D. K. Walthall, D. D.

The PRESIDENT: The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following delegates answered to their names:

Present—Allen, George K. Anderson, W. A. Anderson, Ayers, Barbour, Barham, Thomas H. Barnes, Boaz, Bolen Bouldin, Braxton, Bristow, Brooke, Brown, Cameron, C. J. Campbell, P. W. Campbell, Carter, Chapman, Cobb, Crismond, Daniel, Davis, Dunaway, Eggleston, Epes, Fairfax, Fletcher, Flood, Garnett, Gilmore, Glass, B. T. Gordon, James W. Gordon, R. L. Gordon, Green, Gregory, Gwyn, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardy, Hatton, Hooker, Ingram, Claggett B. Jones, Keezell, Kendall, Lindsay, Lovell, Marshall, McIlwaine, Meredith, Miller, Moncure, R. Walton Moore, Mundy, O'Flaherty, Parks, Pedigo, Pettit, Phillips, Portlock, Quarles, Richmond, Rives, Robertson, Stebbins, Stuart, Tarry, Thom, Thornton, Turnbull, Vincent, Waddill, Walker, Watson, Westcott, Wise, Withers, Woodhouse, Wysor, the President—82.

The PRESIDENT: It appears from the call of the roll that eighty-two members are present—more than a quorum.

The Secretary will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Dunaway asked and obtained leave of absence for to-day for Mr. Pollard.

Mr. RICHMOND: I desire to state that the gentleman from Lee (Mr. Orr) is detained in his room on account of sickness. I therefore ask leave of absence for him for to-day.

Leave was granted.

ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Mr. WALKER: I have been instructed by the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures to make the following report.

The Secretary read as follows:

The Committee on Accounts and Expenditures, to which was referred the accompanying account for the services of an expert accountant, respectfully report the same to the Convention with the recommendation that it be paid.

By order of the committee.

C. HARDING WALKER,
Chairman.

Richmond, Va., October 25, 1901.

Messrs. Newton, Fairfax, Stebbins, Meredith, and Braxton:

To Frank M. Eastman,

Dr.

To professional services from August 27, 1901, to October 26th, both days inclusive, fifty-three secular days, at $10	$530 00	
To expenses at Richmond, sixty days at $5	300 00	
To travelling expenses to and from Harrisburg	20 00	
To expenses trip to Washington railroad fare and Pullman $8, room, $2	10 00	
		$860 00

Cr.

By cash	$ 75 00	
By cash	100 00	
By cash	150 00	325 00
Balance due		$535 00

Received payment.

FRANK M. EASTMAN.

Mr. WALKER: Mr. President, I have requested by a member of the Convention to ask that the Convention do not consider the report to-day, but pass it by for the present.

The PRESIDENT: Without objection the consideration of the report made by the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures will be postponed until to-morrow.

AMENDMENT TO RULES.

Mr. O'FLAHERTY: Mr. President, I wish to give notice that on to-morrow I will call up for consideration the resolution that I offered some days ago proposing to change Rule No. 9 in regard to the rescinding matters.

Mr. MILWAINE: I move that the Convention do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Convention (at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes A. M.,) adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, March 29, 1902.

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