TEN PAGES.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

TEN PAGES.

WHOLE NUMBER 16,000 — RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1902. — THREE CENTS PER COPY.

THE DAY'S SUMMARY.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Forecast: Virginia and North Carolina—Occasional showers and thunderstorms Friday and Saturday; light, variable winds.

The weather in Richmond yesterday was fair and quite pleasant. The Dispatch thermometer ranged as follows:

6 A. M.	71
9 A. M.	79
12 M.	86
3 P. M.	85
6 P. M.	84
12 Night	76
Mean temperature	80 1-6

MINIATURE ALMANAC, JULY 25.

Sun rises	5:06	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	7:23	Morning	7:41
Moon rises	10:05	Evening	8:09

RICHMOND.

Ex-Alderman John M. King indicted, charged with taking bribe money from Street Contractors Gasser, Gude, and Weinbrunn; surrenders, and is bailed to appear in Police Court this morning; grand jury adjourns till Monday, when it will resume——Conservatives in Dover Association prevail in the "whiskey" debate; a new association to be formed——Attorney General renders an opinion relative to minimum school age——Important water and engine tests in the "Factory District"——J. R. Greenway, missing Norfolk man, found in Henrico, in pitiable condition——Julius C. Hutcheson, a youth, killed on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac——MANCHESTER——John Brockwell, adjudged insane, escapes from jail and terrorizes the city——Sensational communication from former Assistant Principal Smith to the School Board. He withdraws his application. Appointment of substitute teachers——Corporation Court.

VIRGINIA.

It now is generally conceded that Southall is the winner in the Fourth district primary. Tardy Lunenburg returns heard from——Important decision by the county judge of Louisa county, makes the courthouse town absolutely "dry."——Robert Ishom accidentally killed in Hampton yesterday——O. M. Purvis killed at Carbolane quarry, at Esmont, Albemarle county, by a fall——Romantic marriage of Lieutenant Gerald Keith Matchett, of the British army, and Miss Virginia Randolph Charrington. The groom came from Cairo, Egypt to claim his bride——Dr. J. F. Bryant, of Southampton, makes a statement as to his chances for the Second District Congressional nomination——Case of Fred Moore in Newport News. An effort is now being made to arrest the prosecution——Moses Greenspun, son of a Newport News merchant, drowned yesterday——List of prize winners at the fifth annual exhibition of the Orange Horsemen's Association——Death of J. Bouldin Saunders in Bedford county.

GENERAL.

New York stock closes easy——Proposed Southern Securities Company is held to explain strength in Louisville and Nashville railroad——Fancy prices again in July oats and July corn at Chicago, the former jumping 3 cents to a new high-record price, 70c.; the latter selling at 70, but not holding its strength——Free mail delivery will begin at Salisbury, N. C., September 1st——Two negroes are lynched at Philippi, W. Va.——Hatasoo wins the Brighton Oaks at the Beach——Grand Circuit races all characterized either by close finishes or sensational time——The Morgans deny that there has been delay in the payment for shares of individual companies by the shipping combine——Retail price of anthracite coal in New York is advanced to $8 a ton——Trappist monastery at Oka, Canada, is entirely destroyed by fire——Bishop Barnwell, of Alabama, is dead——Five escaped convicts in Arkansas are at bay and threaten a desperate fight before surrendering——May Yohe sails for Europe——Captain Strong, in London, says he pawned Miss Yohe's jewelry at her request and for her benefit, and adds that he is now going to live quietly and endeavor to redeem his good name——King Edward continues to improve——Federal-Judge Jackson, at Parkersburg, renders decision in "Mother Jones" cases, holding all defendants to be in contempt of court by reason of violating the court's injunction——Hannis Taylor's reappointed special counsel of the Department of Justice before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission——President Roosevelt visits the encampment of the Second Brigade of the New Jersey National Guard at Seagirt and is warmly welcomed——Bristol, England, will probably build warehouses at its docks for the Imperial Tobacco Company——Nearly four thousand Democrats participate in the "harmony" meeting at Nantaskt, Mass., held under the auspices of the New England Democratic League, and at which Bryan, Shepard, and Carmack are the leading speakers——Deal is practically completed for purchase of the twenty cotton presses of New Orleans by wealthy eastern capitalists——Miss Lily Oelrichs, of New York, and Peter Donahue Martin, of San Francisco, are married at Newport——Sporting men from all parts of the country are arriving at San Francisco on every train to witness the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight——Beveridge may speak against Bailey in the Fifteenth Texas Congressional District.

SEVENTY-FOUR BOXES HAVE NOW BEEN TAKEN.

New Horse-Show Building Will Contain Only Eighty Boxes—Some Other Details.

It was expected that the contract for the Horse Show Amphitheater would be let yesterday, but Mr. Sitterding was prevented by an important engagement from meeting President Anderson, and the matter will be closed, so Mr. Sitterding says, this morning.

Secretary W. O. Warthen said yesterday that the seating capacity of the proposed building would be about 5,000, although accommodation would be provided for 10,000 in the promenades and other portions of the structure.

Under the new plans, there will be eighty boxes. All of them except six have been taken. There will be four more rows of seats than in the old building that was destroyed by fire.

The entries will close September 27th. As the entry fee has to accompany the entry, it is thought that the exhibitors will postpone their lists of nominations until as late a day as possible.

The amphitheater will front on the Main-street car line, and will be situated on the lot donated by the Passenger and Power Company just east of the Aquarama. It will be easily accessible to the Traction cars and the new Clay-street loop.

Secretary Warthen said that season tickets would be issued at a price not yet determined upon, and that by this means the holders would be guaranteed desirable seats during the five exhibitions.

OELRICHS-MARTIN WEDDING.

Wealth of Newport's Summer Colony Represented.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Miss Lily Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, of New York, and Peter Donahue Martin, of San Francisco, were married here to-day, in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Deady.

J. M. KING IS INDICTED

EX-ALDERMAN SURRENDERS, AND IMMEDIATELY ADMITTED TO BAIL.

RECEIVED PROMISE OF $900.

As a Contribution from Contractors Gasser, Gude, and Weinbrunn.

THE CASE TO BE CALLED TO-DAY.

It Will Come Up Before 'Squire Graves in the Police Court—Continuance Will Probably Be Asked—The Grand Jury Adjourns Until Monday, When It Will Resume the Inquiry—The Witnesses Yesterday.

VIRGINIA: In the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond:
City of Richmond, to wit:—

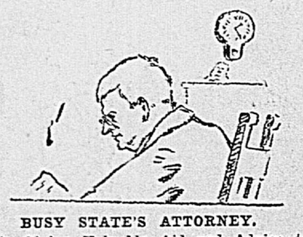
The grand jurors of the Commonwealth of the body of the city of Richmond, on their oaths, present that John M. King, within twelve months past, at the said city and within the jurisdiction of the said Hustings Court of the city of Richmond, being then and there a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Richmond, a branch of the City Council of the city of Richmond, which said city was then and is now a municipal corporation duly chartered by law, and the said John M. King, as such member of the Board of Aldermen of said city, being then and there an executive, legislative, and judicial officer, under the laws of this Commonwealth, in a certain matter which was then and would be brought by law before the said John M. King in his official capacity, to wit: The matter of awarding certain contracts by the city of Richmond for paving, grading, and improving certain streets in said city, then and there unlawfully and corruptly did accept from Charles Gasser, J. C. Weinbrunn, and J. A. Gude a certain promise that they, the said Charles Gasser, J. C. Weinbrunn, and J. A. Gude, would make to him, the said John M. King, a certain gift, to wit: the sum of nine hundred dollars in money, and do other acts beneficial to the said John M. King, and by reason of the promise aforesaid that he, the said John M. King, then and there unlawfully and corruptly did promise and agree to and with the said Charles Gasser, J. C. Weinbrunn, and J. A. Gude that he, the said John M. King, as such member of the Board of Aldermen and as such officer, would cast his vote, give his opinion, and render his judgment in favor of the said Charles Gasser, J. C. Weinbrunn, and J. A. Gude, in relation to said matter, and in favor of awarding to them, the said Charles Gasser, J. C. Weinbrunn, and J. A. Gude, the said contracts by the city of Richmond for paving, grading, and improving the said streets in said city, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The special grand jury which has been investigating charges of bribery in municipal circles yesterday evening returned an indictment against ex-Alderman John M. King, in which he is charged with having taken a promise of a bribe of $900 coming from Messrs. Gasser, Weinbrun, and Gude, for paving contracts awarded them by the city. The paper was found upon the evidence of Messrs. Gasser, Gude, and Weinbrunn.

The jury returned to the court-room at 7 o'clock last night with the paper. At the time there were few spectators in the room, the court officials and newspaper men making up a majority of those present. At the request of Foreman Junius A. Mosby, the grand jury was adjourned over until next Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the investigation will be resumed. It is expected that it will then take a much wider scope, and that paving contracts will sink into oblivion. The manner in which street railway, telephone, and other franchises have been procured from the City Council will receive the attention of the grand jury.

THE DOUGHTY JUDGE.
Whose Instructions to the Jury Were Right to the Point.

Immediately after the adjournment of court last night Clerk Walter Christian 'phoned for Acting Police Justice Graves and placed a copy of the indictment against Mr. King in his hands, with instructions from Judge Witt to have it executed at once.



BUSY STATE'S ATTORNEY.
He is Giving Valuable Aid and Advice to Investigators.

'Squire Graves immediately turned it over to Deputy City Sergeant Pat Bowis, who went forthwith to the home of Mr. King, on north Nineteenth street, to place him under arrest, and 'Squire Graves repaired to the First Police Station, to be present when the prisoner was brought in.

King Gives Himself Up.

Mr. King was too quick for the officer. Having been notified of his indictment by his friend, Mr. D. O'Sullivan, he, together with Mr. O'Sullivan, went to the First Police Station to surrender. Mr. King walked into the reception-room at the station house and remarked to Sergeant Mathews, who was in charge:

"Well, Sergeant, I suppose you are looking for me, and I am here to give myself up."

Sergeant Mathews told him that he did not want him; that the station had not been notified to apprehend him. Mr. King and Mr. O'Sullivan then took chairs and made themselves easy, awaiting the arrival of the indictment, which, in this case, is exactly the same as a warrant. Sergeant Mathews refused to take Mr. King in charge, although the former alderman requested such action.

While Mr. King was waiting for the warrant he sat in the station-house and chatted pleasantly with several reporters, and listened intently to the reading of the copy of the indictment returned against him. He appeared to be in the best of spirits, but said that he had nothing more to say in addition to what he had said some days ago. He did add, however, that he thought it was a much more difficult thing to prove a man guilty of a crime than it was to indict him. He was cheerful and in the best of humor all the time he was in the station-house.

Released on Heavy Bond.

It was just 8 o'clock when Mr. King went to the station-house, and he had fifteen minutes to wait for the officers.

MR. GASSER, CONTRACTOR.
He Talked; Col. Cutshaw Listened; Then Things Happened.

'Squire Graves and Deputy Bowis both put in their appearances about the same time. The indictment was read to Mr. King, and he asked to be admitted to bail. This was done immediately, Mr. O'Sullivan becoming surety on the bond, which is in the penalty of $1,500. The bond is conditioned upon the appearance of the accused this morning at 9:30 o'clock; otherwise, it will be forfeited. Mr. King then left the station-house with Mr. O'Sullivan.

It is generally expected that when the

(CONCLUDED ON SIXTH PAGE.)

LITTLE SCHOOL TOTS

Those Under 7 Years Already Enrolled May Go Next Session.

If your boy or girl is under 7 years of age, and has already been enrolled as a public school pupil, the new Constitution, making the minimum age 7 years, will not operate to keep him out of the school next session. But if he has never attended the public school he will not be admitted as a pupil until he is 7 years of age.

Attorney-General Anderson rendered an opinion yesterday on a point of great interest to the public school officials in Virginia. He gave a written opinion to the State Board of Education through Dr. J. W. Southall, State Superintendent, to the effect that those pupils under the age of seven who have already entered the public schools would not be excluded through the provision of the new Constitution fixing the minimum age of entrance at seven years.

Inquiries have been coming into the State Board of Education since the Constitution was proclaimed, asking for a decision on the point. It was seen that if the provision of the Constitution relating to age of entrance became operative at once, a large number of teachers would have to be dispensed with, as thousands of pupils below seven years of age would be denied admission to the schools, and there would be no need for the teachers assigned to their training.

The immediate cause of the opinion given by Attorney-General Anderson was a communication from Mr. W. B. Livezey, to State Superintendent Southall, asking for definite instructions as to whether pupils five years of age could be admitted to the public schools of Newport News at the session beginning next fall. Mr. Livezey is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Newport News schools, and in asking for an official opinion on the point mentioned, said:

"My reason for asking this is, that in the event it is officially decided that all pupils under the age of seven years must be excluded from the schools, it will mean excluding more than 300 children here, and the natural breaking up of a most efficient and well-organized corps of teachers."

Text of the Opinion.

Superintendent Southall submitted the matter to the Attorney-General for a decision, which is given below in full:

Richmond, Va., July 23, 1902.

Hon. Joseph Southall, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,—The letter of Mr. W. B. Livezey, a member of the School Board of Newport News, addressed to you, dated the 19th inst., and referred to me on the 21st instant, has been carefully considered.

The new Constitution of Virginia went into complete operation, except in so far as modified by the Schedule, on the 10th inst. Section 135 of the Constitution provides that the number of children between the ages of seven and twenty years, in each school district, shall be the basis of apportionment of the funds derived by the State from taxation for school purposes, and from the interest on the literary fund. It is evidently the purpose and effect of this section to substitute these limits of school age, in determining the basis of apportionment of the State school fund, for those prescribed in Section 8, of Article 8, of the late Constitution of the State, by which the limits of school age were made five and twenty years.

It will not, however, in my opinion, operate to exclude from the schools of the State pupils between the ages of five and seven years, who may be already enrolled, without some further regulation by the State Board of Education, or by law enacted by the General Assembly.

The provision of Section 135 of the Constitution above referred to, does require State school funds to be hereafter apportioned on the basis of the school population between the ages of seven and twenty years. In the nature of things, however, it is impracticable, certainly without further and immediate legislation by the General Assembly, to put that provision into actual operation during the next school session, for the reason that it will be impossible to take a new census of the school population in time to make it the basis of apportionment of the public school fund for 1902-3; and the session of 1903-4 will be the earliest one to which the provision of Section 135 can be applied.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON.

THE DOVER RADICALS

LOST THEIR GREAT FIGHT ON THE QUESTION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

CONSERVATIVES PREVAILED.

The Whole Matter Referred to a Specially-Created Committee.

TO REPORT FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

The Big Baptist Association Releases Three Churches, Which Will Go Into Another Association to Be Formed—Body Will Meet at Ashland Next Year—Old Officers Re-Elected—Summing Up.

Whereas, we learn from the report of the Special Committee on Temperance that all the churches in this Association are now in sympathy with the Association in its wish and purpose to rid our churches of all fellowship with the liquor traffic; therefore,

Resolved, That the Association expresses highest gratification at results attained, and in order that the good accomplished may not be lost, but be carried forward from year to year until all we desire has been accomplished, we hereby so amend our constitution and by-laws as to provide for a standing Committee on Temperance, to report annually on the condition of the temperance cause in the churches, and make to the Association such recommendations as may seem to them judicious.—Action of the Dover Baptist Association yesterday.

At the conclusion of the great debate on the temperance question which engaged the attention of the Dover Baptist Association most of the second day of the meeting at Hebron church, King William county, the above resolution, offered to the body by Rev. W. S. Leake, was adopted by a majority of the delegates present, and the question was, by this action, settled absolutely, so far as the present year is concerned. The matter may come up at next year's meeting, but until that time all discussion and legislation in regard to the matter is setled.

The adoption of this resolution was made after another long and hot discussion on the afternoon of Wednesday, in which Rev. M. Ashby Jones, of this city; Rev. T. Benton Hill, of Newport News; Rev. Joel T. Tucker, pastor of East End Baptist church, and Hon. Isaac Diggs were the central figures.

A resolution of a more radical nature, which was offered by Rev. Joel T. Tucker, precipitated the discussion in the afternoon, but it could be seen from the start that the resolution would not be adopted. Instead of adopting a resolution deploring the state of affairs of the churches and giving them one in which to get rid of liquor-dealing members, the resolution at the head of the article was finally adopted.

A New Association to Be Formed.

The session of th association held yesterday were quiet and very business-like The morning session began at 9:30 o'clock, and the first matter taken up was a petition from three churches, Beulah, in King William county; Concord, in Caroline county; and Mount Horeb, in King William county, requesting that they be dismissed for the sake of convenience to a new asociation, to be formed of parts of Dover, Goshen, and Rappahannock Associations. The requests were granted.

The report on home missions was submitted by Rev. L. R. Wright, of Newport News, who made a very captivating address upon the subject. He was followed by Dr. C. H. Ryland.

Ministerial relief was the next subject for discussion. The report was made by Mr. R. L. Harrison, and was read in his absence, by the clerk. It was discussed at length by Mr. T. B. Ellett and others.

Able Dr. Whitsitt.

In the discussion of the subject of state of the churches, Dr. Whitsett made a very able address.

Upon the subject of general education, Professor Robert Frazer, Dr. Boatwright, Dr. Gardner, and Dr. Whitsitt spoke.

Rev. W. S. Dunaway introduced a resolution congratulating Richmond College upon its splendid work and success, and the bright future which is so manifest for the institution.

Rev. M. Ashby Jones introduced a resolution commending the work of Dr. Robert Frazer, in connection with the Southern Educational Board.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the Baptist Orphanage at Salem, and the Educational Board.

Rev. C. C. Cox, of Richmond, submitted the report of the Educational Board.

Ashland Next Year.

The Committee on Time, Place, and Preacher reported that Ashland was the place chosen for the next meeting of the association; Rev. T. Benton Hill, as preacher of the special sermon, and the Tuesday following the third Sunday in

(CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE.)

REV. W. S. LEAKE,
(The Adoption of Whose Resolution Ended The Dover Debate.)

HARMONY THE WORD

GREAT MEETING OF DEMOCRATS AT THE NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE MEETING.

BRYAN A LEADING SPEAKER.

He Says Defeat of '94 Was Worst Democracy Has Had.

CARMACK AND E. N. SHEPARD.

A Letter from Senator Bailey, of Texas, Stating Terms on Which All Democrats Should Get Together—Miss Ruth Bryan With Her Father This Trip—The Nebraskan Proceeds for Maine.

BOSTON, July 24.—Nearly four thousand Democrats gathered at Nantasket to-day, and participated in the "harmony" meeting, arranged by the New England Democratic League, the new political organizatiton which is expected to develop its strength in the fall campaign. Mayor P. A. Collins, of this city, acted as "moderator," as he expressed it, and presented in order Edward M. Shepard, of New York; Senator Edward W. Carmack, of Tennessee, and William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, who expounded and discussed the issues of this campaign, to the marked satisfaction of the audience.

Colonel W. A. Gaston and Charles S. Hamlin, rival candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts, were both present, while Lewis Nixon, of New York, and Congressman Wilson, of that State, and John R. Thayer, of Massachusetts, were conspicuous among the guests.

The weather of the morning was cloudy and threatening, but at noon the sun appeared, and as a result the afternoon boats to the beach were crowded.

Hon. Henry F. Hollis, secretary of the league, who was the active spirit in arranging the meeting, marshalled his forces at the boat, leaving for Nantasket shortly after 11 o'clock, the party including all the organization's guests. It took one hour to make the run down the harbor, and on arrival the party was escorted to the Rockland House, where a meeting of the league was held.

The Banquet.

A reception by Mr Bryan, Mr. Shepard, and Mr. Carmack followed, and then at 1:15 three hundred members of the league sat down to a banquet in the great dining-room of the hotel. Among those at the dinner was Miss Ruth Bryan, who is accompanying her father on this trip.

At the conclusion of the dinner the crowd repaired to a mammoth tent on the lawn in front of the hotel. In a few minutes every seat was taken, and the canvas at the sides was removed in order that hundreds who were unable to get in might see and hear.

The speakers' appearance on the platform was the signal for loud and continued applause.

Mayor Collins promptly introduced Edward M. Shepard, of New York, who spoke as follows:

SHEPARD'S REMARKS.

Edward M. Shepard urged that Democratic differences over the silver question should not prevent co-operation of Democrats upon questions practically pressing for determination at the polls.

Passing to the Philippine question, the speaker said the only Philippine question with which we can deal "concerns the use which, in that future which we still control, we shall make of the American sovereignty which our military power has established in those tropical islands of the East. And that question, even a Republican President, in effect, concedes to be an open one. "It involves," said Mr. Shepard, "the American doctrine of self-government, of government by the consent of the governed.

"If in our land, south of Mason and Dixon's line, or north of it, there be things inconsistent with our doctrine, which we have inherited and cannot remedy at this time, we should not, in deciding upon the future of the Philippines, increase the area and aggravate the embarrassments of those inconsistencies."

DOMINANT ISSUE.

The Philippine question, however, is not the dominant issue. The dominant question, Mr. Shepard asserted, "is whether or not there shall be continued to a number of great and enormously rich interests the special privileges which the Republican tariff confers upon them. The American people are to-day thoroughly ready to deprive the great monopolistic interests of the country of the special tariff privileges which they enjoy. Upon the reduction or abolition of duties upon articles whose manufacture or production is to-day effectually monopolized, the American people are overwhelmingly agreed."

Regarding trusts, Mr. Shepard said the Republican party would pass no bill having any real effect, "for the reason that they dare not disturb the tariff situation, and without modification of the tariff there is no present and practical remedy for those evils. Nor is there any solution of the great problem of to-day in Federal regulation of mere corporate forms or practices with which the States can best deal. The only effective remedy, if not a final one, is to deprive monopolistic interests of the special privileges which, at the cost of the rest of us, produce the monopolies."

Senator Carmack followed, and for nearly an hour and a half held the attention of his hearers. His discussion of the trust issue brought forth applause, which was repeated frequently during his argument on the Philippine question. Senator Carmack said:

CARMACK'S SPEECH.

After dwelling at considerable length upon the alleged departure of the Republican party of to-day from the landmarks set by its founders, Senator Carmack asserted that the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few men threatened the success of the republic, "by a despotism of force and corruption, operating for a time within the hollow form of a republic, until at last even the form shall perish with the reality of freedom."

Adverting to what he termed President Roosevelt's "crusade against monopoly and plutocracy," Senator Carmack predicted that "when that distinguished statesman comes to understand, as he doubtless will, that the Republican party has enthroned the trusts, and made plutocracy supreme in the United States, he will prove a powerful and effective ally for the Democratic party.

"The President," continued Senator Carmack, "is now engaged in a terrific lingual, labial, and laryngial assault upon the trusts. He demands that there shall be more and stronger laws to curb their power. I have always understood it to be the duty of the President to advise Congress by message of such legislation as he thinks will promote the general welfare. But our President is nothing if not original and unique. He waits until Congress has adjourned, until the law-making power has been suspended, until a political campaign is on, and then tells the people from the hustings of the laws he intends to have enacted by some other Congress at some other time.

How to Suppress Trusts.

"If," the speaker said further, "you wish to deal effectively with monopoly; if you want to suppress the trusts, you must put a party in power that means to do it. We know that the Republican party will not even try, because it belongs to the trusts, body and soul. We know that the Democratic party will try to destroy the trusts, if for no other reason than that the trusts are trying to destroy the Democratic party."

Senator Carmack censured the military administration in the Philippines for cruelties inflicted upon non-combatants, and for the employment of Maccabebe savages, and said:

"You cannot justify the means unless you can justify the end. The end in this case and the object is to destroy the liberty of the people who but lately were your allies and your brothers in arms, and who had never offended you, except by wishing to be free."

Sowing Wind to Reap Whirlwind.

In conclusion, Senator Carmack said: "Let me warn you who sneer at the doctrines and sentiments we have been taught to revere that the time will come, in some hour of madness and passion, when you yourselves will appear to the stirrer of the storm in the name of the old principles and the ancient faiths, and he will answer you out of the whirlwind and with your own sneer. He will tell you that you yourselves have taught him to despise all the faiths and traditions of the past, and to trust only in the opinions, the sentiments, and the passions of the hour.

"Once unchain the spirit of revolution, and do not supose that you can circumscribe or direct its work of destruction; do not suppose that it will spare for your sake some nook or corner of the Constitution, where you may find shelter and protection. Say not to yourselves, 'When the overwhelming scourge shall pass through, it will not come nigh unto us.'

"If we would perpetuate this republic, we must perpetuate those high purposes that gave it life, and are the very breath of its nostrils. If we would resist the forces of disorder we must preserve intact and unbroken the walls which our fathers reared, and stand faithfully by the citadel of the Constitution, as by the ark of the covenant of the living God."

The presentation of Mr. Bryan developed great enthusiasm. Cheers greeted him as he stepped to the front of the platform, and he was several times interrupted by demonstrations of approval. He said:

Bryan's Address.

"I am glad it is my privilege to come here to join with you in the beginning of your campaign of 1902. I am glad to see a representative of the State of New York, a representative of the Democracy of that State. When he tells you what he believes to be the dangers of the country, I am glad, as I am sure you are, to listen to the man who gives honest expression to an honest fear of danger. When he gives advice I am willing to listen, for I know that in 1900 he was willing to throw aside the objections he had to some parts of the Democratic platform and pleaded for the election of the ticket that stood on that platform. He has shown his willingness to overlook those things which he thought important, in order to secure victory for those policies which he considered paramount. However much I may differ with him regarding the relative importance of questions regarding the prece-

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE EIGHT.)

SOUTHALL A WINNER

Belated Lunenburg Returns Sent to the Wrong Official.

NOTTOWAY COURTHOUSE, VA., July 24.—(Special.)—W. J. Bragg, a prominent attorney at law of Lunenburg county, was here this afternoon, and he informs me that the returns from Lunenburg Courthouse, Plantersville, Columbian Grove and Knights and Oliver's precincts, in the county, were sent by mistake to the clerk of the County court instead of to the county chairman of the Democratic party, Mr. Wellington Featherstone.

Mr. Braggs says that he has read with his own eyes the returns made by the judges of election from Plantersville precinct, and that these returns give Southall twenty-one votes and Lassiter two votes. Rehoboth precinct, about which some doubt has been entertained, gave Southall a majority of twenty. Mr. Bragg says the official returns from all the precincts in Lunenburg county give Lassiter a majority in that county of thirty. These figures would give Southall a majority of 101 in the district.

SOME STILL IN DOUBT.

Generally Conceded, However, That Southall Has Won.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 24.—(Special.) Nearly all the talk about the recent Democratic primary has ceased, and the result of the official count by the District Committee to-morrow night is awaited to give the exact vote. There is some who feel doubtful as to the full vote. The primary was attended by one remarkable fact—the difficulty in hearing from the precinct returns. The same apathy seems to have been shown about the forwarding of returns as was shown in the voting, and what should have been shown the day after the election is not definitely known a week after.

A letter received from Lawrenceville to-day says that Mr. Thomas Hendricks, who was wounded there on elecion day, in an encounter with Mr. Charles Mitchell, is still in a serious condition, and suffering from his injuries. Mr. Mitchell, who was shot in the hand, is up and about.

ELOPERS CAUGHT.

J. E. Harding and Mrs. Ida Stafford Arrested in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., July 24.—(Special.)—J. E. Harding and Mrs. Ida Stafford, eloping from Greensboro, N. C., were arrested here to-night. They were on the steamer Jamestown, just ready to sail for New York, when Chief-of-Detective Prince recognized them from a description. They were greatly incensed, and denied their identity.

The man had nothing to betray him except an old watch, from which the name Harding was only partially erased. He had a thousand dollars in money and she had a new diamond ring, bought here for $70. They had engaged a state-room as "Mr. Duval and wife, Augusta, Ga."

The woman has broken down, and weeps, but declines to admit her identity as Mrs. Stafford. She is good-looking, neatly dressed, appears about 30 years old, and is in a delicate condition.

Harding is in jail, but the woman is in the detective's private office, because she declined to go to a hotel under a guard. Both are detained to await the arrival of Mr. Stafford and officers from Greensboro, who will identify them.

FOR THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY.

Bristol, England, Probably to Build Warehouses at Its Docks to Cost $450,000.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, July 24.—The Docks Committee has recommended that the City Council erect warehouses at the Bristol docks for the Imperial Tobacco Company at a cost of £90,000. The Imperial Tobacco Company has decided to import direct to Bristol, instead of via Liverpool. The Council is expected to endorse the recommendation.

WHAT IS INJUNCTION?

ANSWER FROM THE FEDERAL COURT BENCH AT PARKERSBURG.

DECISION BY JUDGE JACKSON.

All Defendants in Mine Cases Held to Be in Contempt.

THE JUDGE'S ARGUMENT.

Writ is Not Abused by Courts in This Country—Agitators, Organizers and Walking Delegates "Vampires"—"Mother" Jones's Oratory Anarchistic—Mitchell Says Decision Will Be Laid Before President.

PARKERSBURG, VA., July 24.—Judge Jackson rendered his decision in the "Mother" Jones contempt cases this morning. The conclusion reached was that all the defendants had violated the injunction, and were guilty of contempt of court. Sentence in the case of "Mother" Jones was postponed, as was the case also with respect to the four foreigners, who cannot speak English. Thomas Haggerty was given ninety days in jail, and the other five defendents sixty days each. The opinion supported the right of the courts to use the injunction, and the right of laborers to work when they wish to do so, without interference from organized labor or any other source.

The judge, in his decision, said:

"What is an injunction? Is it the exercise of an arbitrary power by the courts of the country, or it a power that has been recognized from a very early date as one of the branches of administrative justice? I answer this question by affirming that the ordinary use of the writ of injunction is to prevent wrongs and injuries to persons and their property when they have been deprivedof it. It is the most efficient, if not the only remedy, to stay irreparable injury, and to punish those who disobey the order of a court granting the writ.

"It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the courts of this country abuse this writ. In my long experience on the bench, I cannot recall a single occasion when any court, either Federal or State, ever abused it, in what is known as strike questions.

Rights on Both Sides.

"I do not question the right of the employees of this company to quit work at any time they may desire to do so, unless there is a contract relation between them and the employer, which should control their right to quit. At the same time I do not recognize the right of an employer to coerce the employees to continue their work when they desire to quit.

"While I recognize the right of all laborers to combine for the purpose of protecting all their lawful rights, I do not recognize the right of laborers to conspire together to compel employees who are not dissatisfied with their work in the mines to lay down their picks and quit their work without a just or proper reason therefore, merely to gratify a professional set of 'agitators, organizers, and walking delegates,' who roam all over the country as agents for some combination, who are vampires that live and fatten on the honest labor of the coal miners of the country, and who are busybodies, creating dissatisfaction among a class of people who are quiet, and well-disposed, and who do not want to be disturbed by the unceasing agitation of this class of people.

To Inhibit Coercion.

"The strong arm of the court of equity is invoked in this case, not to suppress the right of free speech, but to restrain and inhibit these defendants, whose only purpose is to bring about strikes by trying to coerce people who are not dissatisfied with the terms of their employment, which results in inflicting injury and damage to their employers, as well as to the employees.

"The right of a citizen to labor for wages that he is satisfied with is a right protected by law, is entitled to the same protection as free speech, and should be better protected than the abuse of free speech, in which the organizers and agitators indulge in trying to produce strikes."

"Mother" Jones' Speech.

The court then referred to "Mother" Jones's speech near the Kinnikinnick mines, saying her utterances were the outgrowth of the sentiments of those who believe in communism and anarchy.

"The evidence showed that 'Mother' Jones had called the miners slaves; said she did not care anything for injunctions; that it was a duty to urge the men at work to lay down their tools, and advise the men to strike; that the judge was a hireling of the coal company's, and the coal operators were all robbers. She told her hearers to pay no attention to Judge Jackson or to the court; but just make the miners lay down their tools and come out.

"It is true," says the court, "that Mother Jones denied some of the statements of the witnesses, but her denial was not positive, but equivocal."

Defendants in Contempt.

The court, after reciting other acts in violation of the injunction, concluded:

"I reach the conclusion that the defendants in this case, who were served with notice of this injunction, have violated, and have treated with contempt, the order of this court."

Warrant Out for Wilson.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 24.—Secretary W. B. Wilson, of the miners' union, received a telegram this afternoon from Parkersburg, informing him that a warrant had been issued there for his arrest on the charge of making inflammatory speeches, in disregard of the court's injunction. Mr. Wilson expects that a deputy marshal will come here for the purpose of taking him before Judge Jackson, at Parkersburg.

Mitchell on the Decision.

CHICAGO, July 24.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, said to-day that Judge Jackson's decision would be laid before President Roosevelt at once, with protests, and that the President would be asked to intercede in behalf of American citizens. The case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. President Mitchell said: "The decision imperils the rights of all Americans in the courts."

Proceedings in Court Here.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 24.—Counsel for the imprisoned miners are preparing for habeas corpus proceedings in the United States Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., alleging that Judge Jackson has no jurisdiction in the cases of "Mother" Jones and her associates.

John J. Coniff, of Wheeling, one of the counsel for the miners, will leave at once for Richmond, to present habeas corpus papers. He says the proceedings here were brought, not by the Clarksburg Fuel Company, but by a bondholder, and for that reason an appeal will be asked.