TEN PAGES.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

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WHOLE NUMBER 16,036. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1902. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

THE DAY'S SUMMARY.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—Forecast: Virginia—Fair Wednesday; cooler in extreme southeast portion; fresh northwest winds; Thursday fair and warmer.

North Carolina—Fair Wednesday, except showers and cooler on the coast; fresh west winds; Thursday fair and warmer.

The weather in Richmond yesterday was cool and rainy. The Dispatch thermometer ranged as follows:

STATE OF THERMOMETER.

6 A. M.	72
9 A. M.	71
12 M.	78
3 P. M.	80
6 P. M.	68
12 Night	65
Mean temperature	72 1-3

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
September 10, 1902.

Sun rises	5:48	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	6:26	Morning	10:44
Moon sets	11:52	Evening	11:11

RICHMOND.

Academy of Music packed from pit to dome when Lamb and Wallace spoke last night; great confusion reigned at times——Early morning meeting of the Street-Car Men's Union to consider case of Conductor Selph——Lieutenant Starke prepares to carry his case to the Supreme Court——West Virginia Debt Commission to meet here next week——Retail Grocers enjoy a smoker——Eighth-street closing ordinance held up in the Board; Captain Cunningham Hall succeeds Alderman Thomason——Military funeral of Charles B. Kratz——Trial of ex-Alderman King commences this morning——Cold wave coming from the northwest——Trades and Labor Council and the coal strike——Union Theological Seminary opens to-day——Peculiar accident befalls a workman——State Committee may meet here next week——Mysterious poisoning case in Fulton——MANCHESTER: Important session of the City Assembly——Police news——New committeemen.

VIRGINIA.

John Lomax (colored) hanged at Montross, Va., for the "usual crime"——Buckingham Republicans elect delegates to the Buchanan Convention——George W. Watson died at Norfolk at the day and hour he had prophesied——The Maid of Paduca, believed to be a filibuster, at Norfolk, bound, perhaps, for Central America——Mrs. H. C. Ford dies at Roanoke——Miss Cora Lee Covington and Mr. John W. Gill, both of Caroline county, married in Norfolk——Shipment of coal over Chesapeake and Ohio has been resumed——Carpenters strike on the new barracks at Fort Monroe——A strange woman from Washington gave morphine to a child in King George and attempts to suicide——A couple married in the road in Shenandoah——George Riley, jailed for killing Noah Fox in Page county, will plead self-defence——Matilda Timbers loses an eye, knocked out in a fight in Loudoun——Educational conference at Bowling Green addressed by Governor Montague and others——William Lowery sent to prison for four years for assaulting a woman in Loudoun——Liquor dealers, in convention at Staunton, elect officers——Grand jury investigation of the riot at Williamsburg provoked by a Richmond negro named Cunningham——Patrick H. Butler, a sailor, accused of criminal assault at Phoebus, is acquitted——The Imperial Tobacco has selected Mr. King as its representative at Lynchburg and will buy a factory there——Lightfoot-Andrews wedding at Newport News.

GENERAL.

New York stock market firm; cereals at Chicago act bullishly——Flight stakes at Sheepshead Bay won by Smoke——Henry W. Grady, Jr., has disappeared——Killick and two of his officers are said to have gone down with the Crete-a-Pierrot——President returns to Washington, passing through Virginia without making a stop. He speaks in North Carolina——F. C. Stimson nominated for Governor of Colorado by the Democrats——The volcano on Stromboli Island, Italy, is in full eruption, and Mount Vesuvius showing signs of activity——Governor Stone visits New York in the hope of doing something toward settling the anthracite strike, and returns to Harrisonburg, apparently having failed——Seven of the nineteen alleged boodlemen in St. Louis still at large——German war manoeuvres at Frankfort-on-the-Oder begin——Cuban loan bill passes the lower house——

DEFEAT FOR TILLMAN.

Senator's Friends Seem Beaten for Chief Places in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 9.—With about 65,000 out of a possible 85,000 votes heard from in the second Democratic primary election, the State's returns show that for United States Senator, Congressman A. C. Latimer leads with 36,837 to 15,147 for ex-Governor John Gray Evans. Latimer's election is considered certain.

For the gubernatorial nomination, D. C. Heyward, of Colleton, a new man in politics, has 36,036 to 26,727 for Congressman W. Jasper Talbert. Heywood's nomination is practically assured.

John T. Sloan is nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

LATER FIGURES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 9.—For Senator, John Cary Evans, 25,314, A. C. Latimer, 37,751.

For Governor, Heywood 36,393; Talbert, 27,421. Lieutenant-Governor, Cary 28,924; Sloan, 31,082

Secretary of State, Gantt, 30,079; Wilson, 19,068.

Railroad Commissioners, Caughman, 33,197, W. Boyd Evans, 27 1418

ANOTHER TILLMAN REBUFF.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 9—The second Democratic primary election for State Senator in Charleston county, in which there has been widespread interest outside of the State, because of Senator Tillman's letter denouncing the alleged questionable Democratic record of George F. Von Kolnitz, was held to-day, and resulted in the election of Von Kolnitz,. His opponent, Grace, carried the city, but the country vote gives the election to Von Kolnitz, by a small majority.

Latimer Heyward and Sloan had practically the unanimous support of the Conservatives, or anti-Tillman element of the State. John Gary Evans and Frank B. Gary are his warm personal friends and supporters. Captain Heyward has been an anti-Tillman man always and is the first Governor opposed to the Senator elected in twelve years.

Von Kolnitz is a Gold-Democrat and Senator Tillman urged his defeat for the State Senate, threatening that if he should be elected Charleston need expect no further aid to secure appropriations from Congress.

Wallace in Fulton To-Night.

Mr. Wallace will close his campaign in Donahue's Hall to-night, and his friends down in Fulton will give him a fine reception. Meanwhile, both candidates are at the workshops, factories and on the streets soliciting votes.

HOT JOINT DEBATE.

LAMB AND WALLACE BATTLE IN ORATORY FOR CONGRESS SEAT.

MAJORITY WERE WITH LAMB.

Great Gathering Enthusiastic and At Times Disorderly.

BOTH SPEAKERS INTERRUPTED.

Chairman Ellyson Was Forced to Interfere, But the Crowd Was Generally Good-Humored, While the Rival Candidates Attacked Each Other Vigorously and Compared Their Records.

The Academy of Music was a seething mass of partisanry last night on the occasion of the joint discussion between Captain John Lamb, present congressman from the Third District, and Mr. Jefferson Wallace, his rival for the position at the approaching primary.

The orchestra floor was completely filled, a throng of standing men filling the lobby; the balcony held its limit, and far away up in the gallery lusty-throated friends of each candidate vied with each other in demonstrations for their respective favorites. The character of the applause, the order and attention given to each speaker, demonstrated beyond biased judgment that Captain Lamb had the better of the argument in the opinion of the audience, and as a necessary sequel he had the majority of the crowd with him throughout the discussion.

Mr. Wallace had supporters in every section of the big auditorium. They stretched from the front row of the orchestra chairs to the rear of the gallery benches, and broke out at every opportunity to cheer their favorite aspirant. The applause that was given Mr. Wallace, however, did not have the solidarity and general strength of that which greeted Captain Lamb. This was evident when the two candidates appeared for the first time upon the stage, and was made apparent on a dozen occasions throughout the meeting. Mr. Wallace lacked the fire and feeling that seemed to inspire the present congressman, for the latter wielded his sarcastic sentences with the dexterity of an expert swordsman, and his supporters in the hall took up each rapier thrust and welcomed it with shouts of approval.

No Issues Discussed.

There was no discussion of issues. The speeches of the two candidates were as far apart in their essence and trimmings as the antipodes. Mr. Wallace was restricted in his speech to an appeal to the voters to support him not for what he had done in Congress, but for what he hoped to do. He cited his services to the Democratic party in the past as an evidence of his merit for the position at the big marble building in Washington. Captain Lamb related his work before committees in Congress, setting forth what had been accomplished during his incumbency of the office, and interspersed this presentation of facts with a defence against what he called the insinuations and inuendoes of his opponent. In this direction, Captain Lamb attacked his opponent with a vigor that had enough of the fierceness that his friends and supporters in the audience wanted.

Attempts were made by a few persons in the audience to interrupt him. So aggravated did this become that Mr. J. Taylor Ellyson, the chairman of the meeting was compelled to come forward while Captain Lamb was speaking. Waving his hand for silence, he said: "There has been much hissing on the part of some persons in this audience, and to no one has it been so objectionable as to Mr. Wallace."

By the terms of the discussion Mr. Wallace was to open with a forty minutes Captain Lamb was to follow with a fifty minute rejoinder.

Captain Lamb Interrupted.

It was apparent to the audience that Mr. Wallace received during his appearance upon the platform for forty minutes a respectful hearing, and no attempt was made to interefere with him seriously. Chairman Ellyson did not have occasion during Mr. Wallace's speech to call for silence, and it was not until Captain Lamb arose that any demonstration of an aggravated character occurred. So noisy and personal were the interruptions during Captain Lamb's speech that Chairman Ellyson, after waiting in vain for it to cease, came forward with his request. From that time the interference was not so pronounced, but from various parts of the house hisses, cat calls, and personal remarks were directed now and then against Captain Lamb.

Mr. Wallace Also Amazed.

When Mr. Wallace arose for his ten minute rejoinder to Captain Lamb, he met the same reception that had been given to Captain Lamb only a few minutes before, and it became apparent that it would be impossible for him to make use of the ten minutes, as there were continued calls for Captain Lamb while Mr. Wallace was concluding, and before he had finished half of his allotted time the big crowd began to pour out of the building after two hours of the hottest most partisan and really interesting political speechmaking that has been heard within the confines of the Democratic party in the Third District for many years.

The auditorium was filled by 8 o'clock, and the crowd impatiently awaited the opportunity to express its support for the two candidates. Chairman Ellyson appeared about 8:20, and as soon as it became known throughout the vast audience that he was on the stage, the partisans began to collect their strength to greet the candidates with the full force of their lungs, hands and feet, and they used all three agencies to the limit.

Entry of the Rivals.

Mr. Wallace appeared first. As he made his entry from behind the scenes, and walked across the stage, a salvo of cheers burst from all parts of the house. Captain Lamb followed very quickly, and the applause that greeted him was not so individually pronounced as that which met Mr. Wallace, but it came like a roar and lasted for a minute or two. It was apparent to the impartial from the nature and power of the cheering that met the two candidates that Captain Lamb had the strength of the meeting.

The first demonstration came when Captain Lamb opened in his rejoinder to Mr. Wallace. For forty minutes Mr. Wallace had held the floor in advocacy of his race for Congress. His friends cheered him at will, and he received no interruptions. The opposition was awaiting its turn. When Captain Lamb came to the footlights, his initial sentence struck the keynote of his hearers' feelings when he said, "I ask you as fair-minded men if you have heard one single question of public interest discussed by Mr. Wallace during the forty minutes that he has appeared before you?" His last words were lost in the roar of applause that swept over the house and continued for some time. In the lull between the undulating applause could be heard the hisses that commenced at that time and continued until the chairman arose and asked for order.

Uproar at the End.

When Mr. Wallace arose for his ten minute rejoinder, it was evident that Captain Lamb's supporters had "seen red," and were going to retaliate for the interruptions that their favorite had received. Mr. Wallace had scarcely entered upon his reply, when he was drowned in a babel of voices from all parts of the house in calls for Captain Lamb, and although partial order was restored by Mr. Anderson, acting chairman in the absence of Mr. Ellyson, it was impossible for Mr. Wallace to be clearly heard in the building. The speaking was practically finished when Captain Lamb took his seat, after his fifty-minute repoinder, for partisan feeling ran so high in the big audience that the speaker could not be heard twenty feet from the stage.

Barring the frequent interruptions to which Captain Lamb was subjected, and which, in justice to Mr. Wallace, it must be said that he deplored, as was indicated by Chairman Ellyson's statement to that effect, the crowd had as fair an opportunity to hear the rival candidates under most auspicious conditions. The speeches of the two candidates were along the same lines followed at many of the meetings that have been held in various parts of the district on previous occasions.

When order had been restored after the two aspirants for congressional honors had made their entrance upon the stage, Chairman J. Taylor Ellyson was introduced by Hon. J. Lewis Anderson.

Mr. Ellyson's Speech.

"I have been honored by the unanimous request of the committee having in charge the preparations for this meeting to preside over its deliberations to-night. I appreciate the compliment, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the very best of my ability.

"We are to-day facing new conditions in Virginia. The constitutional provision in reference to suffrage was designed to have, and will have, the effect of the practical elimination of the negro from politics. The fear of negro misrule, which for so many years kept so large a body of our people together, will no longer be a dominating factor in the politics of the Commonwealth, and this makes the nomination of the best men a matter of the highest public importance. The Constitution recently proclaimed provides for a new registration of all the voters in the State. No more important duty could devolve upon our party leaders than the putting forth of such efforts as will lead to the registration of our full strength. We will, in this district, on the 11th instant, nominate a candidate for Congress, but unless our voters are registered we cannot elect him. It is difficult to make the masses of the voters under that everybody must be registered, and that each individual, no matter how long he may have voted in his precinct, must appear before the registrars at the time designated by them, and, if qualified, have his

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

HE DEFENDS THE 400

F. P. Garrison Makes Warm Reply to Henry Watterson.

NEWPORT, R. I., September 9.—(Special.)—F. P. Garretson, a well-known society member, who belongs to fashionable clubs here and in New York, and who voices the views and sentiments of Harry Lehr and society, which, for several years has been made up by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, publishes a defence of Newport society in a local evening paper to-night. Mr. Garretson says:

"An attack has been made upon this city which is unparalleled in the history of journalism, and is unwarranted and ungenerous. Strange to say, the attack is made by a paper edited by one of the most distinguished men of this country, born and bred a Southern gentleman, and living in an atmosphere of Southern chivalry, reputed by North and South alike. Naturally, the invectives and insinuations made by Mr. Watterson have, and will have wide circulation, and may seriously affect the fair name of this city. That they are mainly false and untrue goes without saying.

"In the first place, where does this distinguished editor obtain information that this is a sink of iniquity, its smart set debauchees and cyprians, and their actions notorious and disreputable? Has he been here himself? If he had we should have known it and the hand of good fellowship would have been held out to him and he would have had the hospitality of Newport extended, not only by those Northern-born, but Southern-born as well. Had he ever stepped foot on the Isle of Aquidneck he never would have permitted his pen to wander on a subject which is absolutely foreign to him. As for debauchery, and conduct otherwise unfit for publication, it is almost an unknown factor. A few young fellows, fresh from their A B C's, may at times kick up their heels like young colts and make themselves conspicuous. I am inclined to think they do the same in Louisville. Human nature is alike the world over. As for drinking and gambling, there never has been a time when there was less of it. Mr. Watterson makes one insinuation which is so unpardonable, that in the very atmosphere in which the editor of the Courier Journal exists it is answerable only on the duelling grounds—is so base that one's blood boils. The word cyprian is only the classic word for the Anglo-Saxon one of a single syllable. But enough! The vile calumny of the article is so dastardly that it only needs the castigation it deserves. We are not perfect in Newport. We are human. We have people who are silly, foolish and weak. We are not different from other communities. The main trouble here is that entirely too much slush is written up about the doings of men and women who wish to be left alone, and with little desire for world-wide publicity, and any indiscretion is magnified as a crime.

"Do we hear of the many acts of secret charity done by the people Mr. Watterson flays? Who, in the broad United States does more good with money than those sojourning here? Who contributes to hospitals, women's homes? Who visits the sick, the afflicted?

"Go, if you will, Mr. Watterson, the first time you are North, to any hospital in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Newport, and you will find your 'cyprian debauchee' with kindly hand administering generosity, unknown and unsung.

"No, Mr. Watterson, you have been misguided. You have forgotten your Southern chivalry, and been mean and ungenerous enough to look upon the simple follies of a summer watering place and placed them before the people as a criminal stigma. It is your place as editor of a powerful journal to lift up humanity and not degrade it. No Northern man would ever dream of flaying your city as you have Newport. You have good and noble men and women in Louisville, who are an honor to this country, but not more so than we have. You have those who hurt it. So have we. But the latter are vastly in the minority, and in the long run uncountenanced. You have offered us unwarranted and deliberate insult. The respect you bear for motherhood and its sacredness, for wifehood and its loveliness, for daughterhood and its purity, not only to this city, but to the nation itself, demands a retraction."

TO SETTLE STRIKE.

GOVERNOR STONE MAKES AN EFFORT, BUT APPARENTLY FAILS.

CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK.

J. P. Morgan Declines to Take a Hand in the Matter.

PRESIDENTS WILL NOT BUDGE.

They Insist That Nothing Can End the Strike But Unconditional Surrender on the Part of the Striking Miners—One of the Presidents Particularly Contemptuous in His Remarks.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Governor William A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, who came to this city and made an effort today to see what could be done towards settling the anthracite coal strike, returned to Harrisburg, Pa., to-night, without apparently having been able to accomplish a settlement.

There were rumors afloat that the Governor's visit had had results, but George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan and Company, denied to-night that there was any change in the situation. Word to the same effect was received by the long-distance telephone from President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, who is out of town.

Governor Stone was accompanied to the city by Attorney-General Elkin, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Flynn, of Pittsburg. The three held a conference of several hours' duration with P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, in the offices of the United States Steel Corporation.

After the conference had lasted an hour Mr. Widener went to see J. P. Morgan, at the latter's office, and asked him to use his influence to end the strike. Ten minutes later he returned to his fellow-conferees and told them that Mr. Morgan had declined to interfere.

Statement from Stone.

Before leaving the city Governor Stone gave out the following statement:

"Attorney-General Elkins, Senator Flynn and myself have been in consultation for several hours to-day with P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, who is a director of the United States Steel Corporation, and associated with Mr. Morgan in many business interests. Mr. Widener is very anxious to see the strike settled, and to-day took the matter up with Mr. Morgan. We are doing what we can."

Governor Stone was asked what progress toward a settlement had been made during the conference, and whether any direct communication had been had from Mr. Morgan. To these questions he answered that he had nothing to say beyond what was contained in his statement, and that the other parties to the conference had also been pledged to silence.

Statement from Morgan.

eGorge W. Perkins, speaking for J. P. Morgan & Co., said to-night:

"We have no comment to make on Governor Stone's statement. We have received no official statement as to what occurred at the conference, nor have we heard from Governor Stone since the conference was closed. Nor have we anything to say on the strike situation."

President George F. Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading and Jersey Central roads; President William H. Truesdale, of the Lackawanna road, and President Thomas P. Fowler, of the New York, Ontario and Western railway, had an informal conference. After it was over President Fowler said that the situation had been gone over thoroughly, in an informal way. Mr. Fowler emphatically declared that there was no change in the attitude of the presidents, and that nothing could end the strike but unconditional surrender of the striking anthracite miners.

One President Contemptuous.

Later in the day, when Governor Stone's statement was submitted to President Fowler, he sent out word through his secretary that he had no comment to make on the statement, and did not even care to learn of its contents.

President Baer went back to Philadelphia.

CRIME OF DOPE FIEND

A Trusted Woman in King George Poisons a Child and Attempts Suicide.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., September 9.—(Special.)—News of a sensational incident has just reached this city from King George county. It seems that the young daughter of F. F. Ninde, treasurer of the county, had been ill at Colonial Beach, and while there an elderly lady named Goodwin, from Washington, took a fancy to the little one, and a day or two ago begged to be allowed to take the child to her room. Permission was granted by the father.

Shortly afterwards Mrs. Ninde went to look for the little girl and was horrified to find her in an unconscious condition. Hastily summoning her husband, an examination was made, and it was discovered that the child was suffering from an overdose of morphine. After strenuous measures had been resorted to she was finally revived, and Dr. Ninde confronted Mrs. Goodwin with the crime.

She indignantly denied the accusation, but an hour or two later attempted suicide by taking several deadly poisons, after writing a note saying she was disgraced for life. She, also, was rescued from death by medical aid and sent to a sanitarium in Washington. The affair, which was kept quiet for a day or two, created a sensation. It developed that Mrs. Goodwin was addicted to the morphine habit.

N. & W. HASN'T BOUGHT THE PERE MARQUETTE.

President Healdt, of the System, Offers to Bet Heavily On It.

DETROIT, September 9.—President Healdt, of the Pere Marquette road, offers to bet heavily that there is no truth in the story that the Pennsylvania has secured the road through purchase by the Norfolk and Western.

One of the heaviest stockholders is Thomas Ryan, of New York.

PRESIDENT RETURNS.

PASSES THROUGH VIRGINIA WITHOUT MAKING MANY STOPS.

SPEAKS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Makes a Number of Brief Addresses.

MUCH PLEASED WITH HIS TRIP.

Has Been Greeted More Warmly and With More Enthusiasm in the Old North State and Tennessee Than He Was in Ohio—Republicans of States Named Hope for Party Good From His Visit.

DANVILLE, VA., September 9.—(Special.)—The President is going through Virginia to-night without making a stop. He will visit the State some other time. He will reach Washington to-morrow morning at 6:30 o'clock, and continue his journey to Oyster Bay. He will remain in Oyster Bay only nine days before setting out for his long trip through the Northwest.

The President is greatly pleased with his southern trip. He has been greeted more warmly and with more enthusiasm throughout Tennessee and North Carolina than he was in Ohio, when he passed through that State on his way to Chattanooga.

The President has talked to southern people in his usual candid, frank manner. His references to his mother's being a southern woman, his suggestions of the heroic work of southern people during the Revolutionary war, and his gratification at the development of industrial

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

MURDER WILL OUT.

Woman's Conscience Forces Her to Confess Hidden Homicide.

CHICAGO, September 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from New Orleans says:

"Awoman's conscience has compelled

"A woman's conscience has compelled Earl C. Lukens, manager of the New Orleans branch of the Eastern Correspondence School. Lukens was believed to have been accidentally drowned on the evening August 31st,

"On that evening a party boarded the yacht Indian for a sail down the river. On the yacht's return it was announced that Lukens had accidentally fallen overboard and been drowned. His body was recovered two days later.

"Mrs. Kate Jarreau, the young wife of a travelling man, has confessed to Coroner Richards that she pushed Lukens overboard.

"Mrs. Jarreau says that she had been bantered by Lukens, and had warned him that if he kept on she would throw him overgoard. He had continued, and she had made good her threat.

"Mrs. Jarreau went on to say that she had wished to tell the truth about the affair on the night of the tragedy, but had been prevented by Hans Reig, a member of the party, who had warned everybody that in justice to her good name they should all stick to the accident theory.

"Mrs. Jarreau is held by the police as a witness.

"After she had told her story a search was made for Reig, and it was discovered that he had left the city."

PERFORMED HIS OWN MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

A Jersey Justice Performs This Unique Feat to Win a Pretty Widow.

JERSEY CITY, September 9.—(Special.) The marriage certificate, just filed witn the Hudson County Board of Health, shows that the marriage ceremony of Justice of the Peace Henry Bundy, and Mrs. Mary Becker, both of this city, was performed by the bridegroom himself. The pair were married on Saturday, when Mr. Bundy called on Mrs. Becker, who was the widow of an old friend. When Bundy proposed that they be married Mrs. Becker was willing, but said she disliked the publicity.

"Why, I can marry us myself," said Justice Bundy. Mrs. Mary Spangler and Mrs. Mary Smithers, daughters of Mrs. Becker, were astonished, but when satisfied that Mr. Bundy had a right to perform the ceremony, consented to act as witnesses. The Justice performed the full ceremony, answering his own questions.

SUSPICIOUS BOAT IN PORT.

The Steamer Maid of Potuca Believed to Be a Filibuster.

NORFOLK, VA., September 9.—(Special.)—Neither the Treasury nor the Navy Department instructed its forces here today to prevent the sailing of the small steamship Maid of Potuca. It is believed by some, and the charge is stated to be made in Baltimore, whence she sails, that she is a filibuster. She has smokeless cartridges aboard, it is alleged, and carries them on deck. The crew is a new one, and its members are unacquainted with each other. She will make the voyage to Honduras at great peril, and this excites the belief that she is to be stopped short of that destination. She may go to Hayti, but she has not been troubled with government agents yet.

VIRGINIAN IN TROUBLE.

George Lewis Carried a Pistol to a Pawnshop.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—(Special.) A young man who gave his name as George Lewis, and stated that he came to the city yesterday on an excursion from Madison, Va., was tried in the Police Court this morning on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. The officer who made the arrest testified that he found Lewis on the street yesterday afternoon in an intoxicated condition. He said that when the wind lifted the man's coattail he saw the butt end of a revolver sticking out of his hip-pocket.

Lewis told the court that he came here with a party of friends, and had taken too many drinks. In consequence, he lost all of his money and his friends had left him. He said that he was taking the pistol to a pawn shop to get money to carry him home, and was not carrying it with any intention of using it. He told a frank and straightforward story, and Judge Bundy, who heard the case, seemed very much impressed with it. He dismissed the case against Lewis after a little talk to the defendant.

IMPERIAL IN LYNCHBURG.

Mr. William King Will Represent the British Company There.

LYNCHBURG, VA., September 9.—(Special.)—The Imperial Tobacco Company will establish a branch for the purchase and handling of leaf tobacco in this city. One of the large factory buildings here will be utilized, and the Imperial's local representative will be William King, Jr., a well-known and popular Lynchburg tobacconist. The location of this branch here means a heavy purchaser for leaf on this market.

CASE AGAINST MR. KING TO BE CALLED TO-DAY.

Great Uncertainty As to Evidence, and Prominence of Accused Will Attract Large Crowd to Hearing.

The case against ex-Alderman John M. King, who is indicted for accepting the promise of a bribe in return for his vote for a city paving contract, will come up this morning in the Police Court for hearing. Police Justice John J. Crutchfield will be on the bench and Commonwealth's Attorney D. C. Richardson will prosecute the case, while Messrs. Hill Montague and Wyndham Meredith will defend Mr. King.

The case will attract a large crowd to the court-room on account of all of the prominence it has been given in the past weeks and because of uncertainty as to the result.

It is almost certain that the hearing of the case will occupy the entire attention of the court during the day, and it is probable that it will run over into the day following. This will be guarded against, if possible, because of the many gambling cases set for that day.

EDITOR WAS BEATEN.

Attacked by Representative Blackburn in Fashionable Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., September 9.—(Special.)—A sensational fist fight occurred to-day at the Battery Park Hotel here, where a large number of men are assembled.

Editor Fred. Merritt, of the Ashville Citizen, published the following:

"A Northern paper prints a sensational story to the effect that the fiancee of Congressman E. Spencer Blackburn declares that their wedding is conditional upon his re-election to Congress. If that is true, then there'll be no wedding unless the 'Drummer Boy' chooses another bride."

When Editor Merritt entered the lobby of the hotel to-day Congressman Blackburn, who had for hours been watching for him, attacked him and struck him several blows in the face before he could return them.

A scene of wild confusion followed. Many ladies ran from the lobby, while the men rushed forward to stop Blackburn.

One of the first to take hold of him was an Alabama gentleman in evening dress, who had scarcely touched the infuriated Congressman before he was knocked down by H. C. Cowles, of Statesville, N. C., a leading Republican and ex-member of the National Committee of that party.

Senator Pritchard, who was a few feet away, stepped forward and said: "No one must interfere with Blackburn while he is resenting an insult, not only to himself, but to his intended bride."

Senator Pritchard said afterwards: "Every lady in the hotel approved Mr. Blackburn's course."

S. D. Gibbs, of Hyde, brother-in-law of Senator Simmons, who at last succeeded in separating the combatants, said Merritt's face was covered with blood as he was led to his room.

EDWARD C. STINSON FOR GOVERNOR.

Nomination by Colorado Democrats—Endorsement of Teller—Kansas City Platform and Bryan Cheered Lustily.

DENVER, September 9.—Edward C. Stimson, of Cripple Creek, judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, was to-day nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention on the first ballot. The ticket will be completed and the platform submitted to-morrow. The convention is ordered to endorse Senator Henry M. Teller for re-election. Ex-Governor Chas. S. Thomas was chosen temporary chairman. A declaration by Chairman Thomas that the Democracy of Colorado is still true to the Kansas City platform and the leadership of William J. Bryan was cheered to the echo.

DEBT COMMISSION WILL MEET HERE NEXT WEEK.

To Take Steps to Force West Virginia to Pay Her Share of State's Old Debt.

The West Virginia Debt Commission, constituted by the General Assembly a few years ago, will meet in this city on Thursday, September 18th, to receive the report of those who have been buying up securities and to take steps to enter suit on behalf of the State of Virginia vs. the State of West Virginia, in the Federal Supreme Court, to enforce payment of West Virginia's share of the old State debt. This will be the first meeting of the committee in two years. It was created by the Legislature at the session of 1900, when a statute was enacted providing for such action in the Federal Court.

A telegram from New York a few days ago conveyed the information that the securities were being rapidly acquired, and that almost the entire amount required under the statute to indemnify the State against loss had been secured. Under the terms of that statute three fourths of the outstanding obligations had to be bought up. This, it is expected, will have been done by the time the commission meets.

These gentlemen compose the commission: John B. Moon, of Charlottesville (chairman); Henry T. Wickham, of Hanover; H. D. Flood, of Appomattox; William F. Rhea, of Washington county; H. H. Downing, of Warren; Randolph Harrison, of Lynchburg; J. Thompson Brown, of Nelson, and Joseph Button, of Appomattox, secretary.

The commission will meet on the 18th at noon at the Jefferson Hotel. Its meeting and action will be awaited with interest all over the country wherever Virginia bonds are held.

MYSTERIOUSLY GONE

HENRY W. GRADY., JR., DISAPPEARED IN NORFOLK.

LEFT NOT A SINGLE TRACE

Every Effort Being Made to Get a Clue.

HIS WIFE IS PROSTRATED

She and Her Friends Are Using Every Means to Learn Something of the Missing Man—Went Out to Buy Railroad Tickets in Norfolk and Never Reappeared—Of Good Habits.

NORFOLK, VA., September 9.—(Special.)—Young Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, son of the great southern editor and orator, has disappeared here.

He arrived in Norfolk last Friday and stopped at the Monticello Hotel. He was accompanied by his wife, a prominent society woman of Atlanta.

That afternoon, Mr. Grady started for Portsmouth to secure his transportation home, from the Seaboard Air-Line railway. Since he left his young wife at the Norfolk hotel he has never been seen. She returned to Atlanta Sunday night. Now a vigorous search is being made for the young man.

There is no evidence that he ever reached Portsmouth. Certainly, he never got to the railway offices.

Relatives of Mrs. Grady are here looking for him. They have employed detectives, and the search is being vigorously prosecuted.

Mr. Grady is not known to be anything but temperate in his habits. He deported himself well in Norfolk. He was returning from a vacation tour when he so mysteriously disappeared.

It is not believed that Mr. Grady was foully dealt with. He was not likely to frequent or even to visit resorts where his life might be put in jeapordy. The idea of suicide is scouted by his friends.

The police of all nearby cities have been notified to detain him should he be found by them.

Suffered from Hay-Fever.

ATLANTA, GA., September 9.—Mr. Grady has disappeared, and his friends and relatives are much concerned over his fate. Mr. Grady is the only son of the late Henry M. Grady, who, at the time of his death, was probably the most popular man in the south.

Mrs. Grady, prostrated with grief, has returned to Atlanta. Eugene R. Black, a prominent attorney of this city, and brother-in-law of Mr. Grady's, is now in New York in quest of him, having abandoned all hope of finding him in Norfolk.

Mr. Grady has long suffered from severe attacks of hay fever, and it is thought by some of his close friends that his protracted illness has has affected his mind. The strongest theory advanced in explanation of his disappearance is that he might have wandered aboard an outgoing steamer or train, while under temporary mental aberration. The theory of foul play has also been put forward, but it is difficult to find a motive for this, as Mr. Grady had only a small amount of money upon his person when he was last seen. The theory of suicide is not entertained by his family or friends. His domestic life was happy, and he was in very comfortable financial circumstances.

Every possoibul effort will be made to locate Mr. Grady, if he is still alive. The entire country will be searched for him, and the police of every city, domestic and foreign, will be notified to watch for him.

The missing man was for a time prominent in Atlanta political life, having been councilman for two years. He has for some years been connected, in an editorial and reportorial capacity with the Constitution. His wife was Miss Grace Gould, of St. Louis, Mo.

"DOC" CHURCHWELL IS INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Held at Bristol On Account of the Death of His Wife—Special Grand Jury.

BRISTOL, TENN., September 9.—(Special.)—"Doc" Churchwell, who was pronounced to be the murderer of his wife by the coroner's jury in Bristol, Va., yesterday, was to-day indicted for murder by a special grand jury. His case will be heard at the present term of the court.

John Spriggs, who murdered William Pratter at Meadow View, Va., was jailed at Abingdon to-day. His wound in the left side is serious and may yet prove fatal.

The bodies of Wright and Templeman, the outlaws, were taken in charge by relatives at Gate City to-day.

TWO STOKERS DIED OF HEAT.

Officers of the St. Louis Admit This—Murder Charged.

NEW YORK, September 9.—(Special.)—Two stokers of the steamship St. Louis visited the United States District Attorney's office this morning, and to Assistant District Attorney Wise they told a story of a stoker on the St. Louis having been killed by the engineer during the voyage which ended here Sunday. They asked that a warrant be issued for the arrest of the man on the charge of murder.

After two hours' conference with Mr. Wise they were told that the evidence which they offered was not sufficient, and that they must bring affidavits from eyewitnesses. They left, promising to do so.

Officers of the St. Louis admit that two of the stokers died from heat during the last voyage.

STATE COMMITTEE TO ASSEMBLE NEXT WEEK.

Such, At Least, Seems Probable—Members Will Be in Town At That Time.

Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, State chairman of the Democratic party, who presided at the joint debate at the Academy of Music last night, left immediately after the speaking for West Virginia, whither he had been called on private business.

It is expected that a meeting of the State Central Democratic Committee, together with the State Executive Committee, will be held in this city next week, if the chairman can be here at that time. If not held then, it will be in the following week. Next week there will be several members of the committee from distant points of the State in the city, and if it is practicable the meeting will be held then.