TEN PAGES.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

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WHOLE NUMBER 16,069. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

THE DAY'S SUMMARY.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

Virginia—Rain Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh west winds.

North Carolina—Fair Wednesday in west; rain and cooler in east portion, followed by clearing weather; Thursday fair; fresh to brisk winds Wednesday.

The weather in Richmond yesterday was warm, and marked by an occasional fall of rain after dark. The range of the Dispatch thermometer was as follows:

STATE OF THERMOMETER.

6 A. M.	67
9 A. M.	80
12 M.	80
3 P. M.	80
6 P. M.	74
12 Night	70

Mean temperature 75 1-6

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

October 1st, 1902.

Sun rises	6:06	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	5:54	Morning	4:02
Moon rises	5:54	Evening	4:18

RICHMOND.

Alumni of the University consider matter of Conolel Miles and the chairmanship——Board of Health at work on ordinance designed to insure pure milk supply; analysis makes startling disclosures——Marriage of B. W. Ford and Miss Ryan——Louisville man erects monument to memory of John A. Broadus——Dog pound may close for lack of funds——Citizens to hold meeting to discuss municipal affairs Friday night——Effort to combine the retail drug stores——Convention of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union——Annual meeting of the Tobacco Board——MANCHESTER—Wife ill and husband missing——Verdict in murder trial expected this morning——Protest against Mr. Fitz's resignation——Cow stolen.

VIRGINIA.

Unknown man, thought to be a Mr. Hayes, of this city, killed on the Southern railway near Alexandria, yesterday——University of Virginia defeats Washington and Lee 16 to 0 in first game of season——Hiatt, alleged wife murderer, will return to Norfolk and stand trial——New telephone company chartered in Petersburg will absorb Southern Bell Company——The coal supply of Newport News exhausted——Crane's Nest Coal Company with $10,000,000 capital, chartered in Bristol——Citizens of Roanoke meet and favor anti-cow ordinance.

GENERAL.

New York stock market makes a sensational recovery——September wheat sells on Chicago Board of Trade at 95 cents, which is the highest price for that cereal since the Leiter deal in '98——Musketeer wins the Bay Shore stakes at Gravesend——First funeral of Zola will be held Friday, and interest is shown in the question whether Dreyfus will attend——Lieutenant Commander Bronaugh, U. S. N., commits suicide——Because of financial difficulties due to coal strike, a coal merchant of Philadelphia tries to kill himself——Miss Alice Hay, second daughter of Secretary Hay, is wedded to James W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y.——Serious flood conditions in Southern and Southwestern Iowa are reported——Democratic State Committee selected L. L. Durand as party's candidate for Governor——Marylebone Borough, London, declines Carnegie offer of $150,000 for the establishment of free libraries because of conditions attached——President holds conference with members of Cabinet and others on subject of ending coal strike——New Orleans strike conditions satisfactory——Temporary receiver appointed for People's Bank, Barnesville, Ga.——Rain stops motor-cycle race between Bobby Walthour and Gus Lawson——Eaton wins bicycle race with Turville——Stage coach is held up and robbed near Florida, N. Y.——Receivers appointed for National Salt Company. Coler heads slate to be nominated by Democrts at Saratoga——Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners adjourns, to meet next time in Milwaukee——Another Steel dividend of $10,000,000 is declared——Headless and armless body of young woman is found floating in East river at New York——New York bakers consider raising price of bread in view of high price of coal——Imperial Tobacco Company issues circular giving a revised list of prices.

A DRUGGISTS' MERGER

Effort Made to Have Retail Stores Enter a Combination.

If the plan proposed by several druggists of the city carries, Richmond will soon boast an interesting industrial combination, but it seems that the efforts of the promoters of the corporation that would secure control of the retail drugstores of the city will not be successful and the conditions that have obtained in Richmond for many years will continue to exist.

It is understood that Mr. T. A. Miller, who is the owner of four well-equipped drugstores in the city, is the prime mover in the proposed amalgamation. The plan as suggested to some of the druggists was along the line adopted by all of the big "trusts" of the country when small concerns were purchased by the big concern and the former owners retained as managers for a period agreed upon when the transfer was made.

One druggist said that he understood the scheme provided either for the sale outright of the retail drugstores or the transfer to the general company, the owner in the latter event accepting stock in the larger concern as compensation.

It was said last night that when the amalgamation was mentioned to some of the druggists, that it would not be attempted until about twenty of the fifty-odd retail druggists in the city had signified their willingness either to sell outright or to take stock in the proposed company.

It could not be learned just how long the plan had been in course of formation, but it can be stated on the best of authority that up to this time not a sufficient number have indicated a desire to get into the new company to justify the promoters in claiming success for the project.

It is believed that the following druggists, in addition to Mr. Miller, will join in the movement, if it materializes: A. Greenwald, H. G. Frostman, A. E. Johann, W. F. Warriner, and the Wagner Drug Company. It was reported that T. W. Chelf and T. N. Curd would also become members of the movement, but the report could not be verified. These firms, eight in number, will represent about a dozen stores.

Flood Conditions in Iowa.

DES MOINES, IA., September 30.—Serious flood conditions are reported over Southern and Southwestern Iowa to-day, as the result of excessive rains last night, varying from two to five inches. Rivers are swollen out of bounds, and heavy property loss is reported. In several cases rivers approach the high-water mark of last spring. One man is reported drowned near Agency

ACTION OF ALUMNI.

RICHMOND ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY HOLDS AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

PROTEST AGAINST MILES.

Board of Visitors Urged Not to Consider Him for Chairman.

HIS FITNESS NOT QUESTIONED.

Personal Portion of Mr. Meredith's Resolutions Withdrawn After It Was Found That Meeting Did Not Endorse Sentiments Expressed—Col. Peters's Splendid Defense of Col. Miles Turned the Tide.

Whereas, the public press of this city has announced that an effort to elect one who has but recently resigned from the Board of Visitors, to a chair at the University of Virginia, to be known as the chair of economics, would be made at the meeting of the Board of Visitors of the University, to be held this week, and that such election would be had with the ultimate object of making that member the chairman of the faculty, with very large, if not presidential powers; be it

Resolved, First, That the Richmond Chapter of the Alumni of the University of Virginia, at a meeting called for the purpose of considering this announcement, solemnly and emphatically protests against such action, and respectfully urges the governing body of the University not to consider a scheme so foreign to the spirit and so detrimental to the welfare of our Alma Mater.

Second. In adopting this resolution this body wishes it to be distinctly understood that it is not intended to express its views as to the personal fitness of the above-named gentleman, or on the legal creating of the office of president, and the filling of the same in the proper manner and after due notice to the alumni of the institution and the citizens generally.

Third. That the chairman of this meeting is empowered to appoint a committee of not less than three alumni, to present in person these resolutions to the Board of Visitors.—Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Richmond Alumni of the University of Virginia yesterday afternoon.

The above resolutions are the result of a meeting of the Richmond Alumni of the University of Virginia held in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The meeting was called at the request of a number of the members of the association to consider the recent reports in regard to making Colonel George W. Miles, chairman of the faculty of that institution and to take some action in the matter.

From the beginning it was clearly seen that Colonel Miles was the object of the disapproval of a larger part of the members present, and his name headed the resolutions offered by Mr. Meredith and was only withdrawn after the vigorous protest of many of the prominent members. Mr. Minor made an excellent defence of Mr. Miles, not because he knew the man, but because he thought him an able and wronged man.

Mr. Patterson offered a resolution which covered the situation, in the opinion of many present, but it was voted down. Then the discussion shifted to the right of the board to proceed with the election of a man without making the matter public, and much time was spent on this.

Colonel Peters finally took the floor. There were cries of "Question," "Question," before he came forward, for it was felt that what he said would carry weight. Colonel Peters defended Colonel Miles at every turn. He did not advocate him; he simply defended him, and the name of Colonel Miles was scratched from the records of the meeting. Colonel Peters was applauded several times and every men in the room listened with the closest attention.

The result of the meeting was a victory for Colonel Miles rather than a defeat, notwitsstanding the adoption of the resolutions. He made more friends than if he had been on the other side.

After the University matter was settled an election of officers for the ensuing year ws aheld and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Meredith's Paper.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Brock, president of the association, and the object was stated by the secretary.

Mr. Wyndham Meredith then took the floor. He explained that he was without prejudice in the matter and until it was broached to him he had no knowledge of the affair. Without further remark he read a paper containing the following resolutions and the reasons why they should be adopted:

Many reasons could be urged for this earnest protest against Colonel Miles's selection, and the manner of his suggested appointment. Some, and these by no means all, of our grounds of opposition are:

1. It would be taking from their own body one who was but recently a member, and whose resignation was had with a view to his selection to a professorship. Conferring honor and emolument upon each other was not the purpose for which the Board of Visitors was created. The visitors themselves will be the first to recognize the impropriety and bad taste which would characterize the act. If a constitutional provision was thought necessary to prevent the members of the Legislature from using such methods in the selection of State officers, a like statute was not deemed necessary against such conduct on the part of the Board of Visitors of the university, because their own sense of propriety was, and is, a complete protection against an act that all right-thinking men must condemn.

2. The particular chair for which it is said he is slated is that of economics. What particular fitness Mr. Miles has for this chair we have not been able to discover. On the contrary, it is a fact that he has never studied the fundamentals of that subject at any university in this country or abroad, whilst the present occupant of the chair of economics is a Virginian and a doctor of philosophy of Heidelberg, in that very subject. If Colonel Miles has contributed anything to the science of economics it has escaped ours and the public's attention.

Opposed by Faculty.

3. Three fourths, or, to be exact, seventeen out of twenty-four members of the faculty of the university are bitterly opposed to Colonel Miles's election to the chair of economics, and to his being made chairman of the faculty, with or without residential powers. This opposition, weighty in numbers and quality, cannot be factions, but must be based upon a knowledge of the man and of his unfitness for the position.

4. Those who favor and those who oppose the election of a president of the university are united in opposing any effort to secure such an officer by indirection. No pretext of electing a chairman, and giving him the powers or allowing him to usurp the functions of a president should be permitted. It is only necessary to call the Board of Visitors' attention to this fear, which recent statements in the papers have aroused, for it to be guarded against by that body.

5. No more honorable position could exist in this State or country than that if president of the University of Virginia, which Jefferson founded, and which has commanded the services of three Presidents of the United States. The man must possess rare qualities of heart, and head that would measure up to the position. High ideals, spotless integrity, stainless honor, wide culture, and distinguished abilities, are among some of these qualities. Such men as the late W. L. Wilson, of Washington and Lee University, or Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, show that our State and alumni have and can produce the right man for the place. That selection, we submit, should not be made in the face of such strong opposition on the part of her children; and should only be made after the fullest opportunity has been given the friends and alumni of the university and the public whose taxes support it, to present the names of candidates, and to thoroughly canvass and investigate their merits, ability, character, and ideals.

Signal for Battle.

This was the signal for battle and the forces divided. The paper had a double effect upon the meeting. It not only aroused the Miles faction, but it created

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

MEMORY OF BROADUS

Monument to Be Unveiled in Louisville Next Week.

Mr. W. F. Norton, Jr., a wealthy and cultivated citizen of Louisville, who, though he is not a member of any church, entertained a high admiration for the late Dr. John A. Broadus and a profound regard for his memory, has just erected at his own cost and upon his own motion a monument to the great theologian and divine, in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, where his ashes repose.

The monument is said to be an uncommonly elaborate and tasteful affair, costing a large amount of money. It will be unveiled on the 8th of October with appropriate ceremonies. Tickets of invitation to the important occasion have been received in Richmond.

The ceremonies will open with music, after which pjrayer will be offered by President E. Y. Mullins, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. The monument will then be unveiled by John Broadus Robertson, a youthful grantson of Dr. Broadus, and there will be an address in conclusion by Professor William H. Whitsitt, of Richmond College.

Professor Whitsitt will leave Richmond early next week for his journey to Louisville. The occasion is a very unique and important one. Perhaps there is hardly another instance in which a great church leader and scholar has received such a tribute from a non-churchman. Professor Whitsitt is very proud and grateful to bear a part in such a distinguished honor to the memory of his beloved friend and former colleague.

THE NEW ORLEANS STRIKE CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY

No Difficulties Take Place—No Effort to Move Any Other Than Mail-Cars

NEW ORLEANS, September 30.—To-day's condition of the strike of the employees of the New Orleans Railway Company, inaugurated Sunday, were considered by the peace authorities as satisfactory. No difficulties occurred, this being due, it is believed, to the fact that no effort was made to move any cars other than those carrying the mails. Several mail-cars delivered mail to the substitute stations without difficulty in the quarter below Canal street. On the up-town lines, receiving power from the Arabella-Street Station, nothing could be done with mail-cars, on account of trouble on the wires. A mail-car left the magazine barn and went to the custom-house, but could not be returned, as there was no power. Wagons were forced into requisition. This afternoon Acting Postmaster Kursheedt said that he had been furnished with sufficient cars and wagons to attend to the distribution of the mails to and from the various substations throughout the city. He said that none of the cars were being interfered with, and that everything, in so far as his department was concerned, was moving along satisfactorily.

CORBETT OFFERS TO GO ON MISS BIGGAR'S BOND.

The Pugilist Player Says He's Sorry for the Actress and Wants to Help Her.

NEW YORK, September 30.—(Special.) James J. Corbett wants to furnish bail for Laura Biggar, the actress accused of entering a conspiracy to obtain the millions of Henry M. Bennett.

Lawyer Frankenstein, who represents Miss Biggar, this afternoon received a visit from a messenger of F. Bernstein, manager of a theatre in Bayonne.

The messenger said Corbett had telegraphed Bernstein to tell Frankenstein to see that Miss Biggar surrendered herself at once and that Corbett would see that $5,000 bail was furnished. Corbett, the man said, was actuated by "sympathy for a fellow-professional."

Mr Frankenstein telephoned Bernstein who said that negotiations were under way whereby Corbett would go on the bond and asking for a conference.

Mr Frankenstein said to-day that he would advise Miss Biggar not to give herself up to the New Jersey authorities until she is in better physical and mental condition, or until some one had been found to furnish the $5,000 bail demanded.

"Miss Biggar is in New York to-day," said the lawyer, "all statements to the contrary notwithstanding."

Bark Winona Burned at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, September 30.—The British steamer Capella, from New Orleans, September 10th, which arrived here to-day, had on board the crew of the Norwegian bark Winona, which was abandoned at sea after having been set on fire.

SEPTEMBER WHEAT 95

HIGHEST PRICE FOR THE CEREAL SINCE THE LEITER DEAL IN '98.

PRACTICALLY A CORNER.

Rumor That Armour & Co. Hold Most of Supply.

PETITION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Virtually the Same Action as Was Taken in the Case of the Recent Corner in Oats—The Object to Prevent What is Technically Known as the "Endorsing Down of Margins."

CHICAGO, September 30.—September wheat sold on the Board of Trade to-day at 95 cents, which is the highest price for that cereal since the great Leiter deal in 1898. The cause of the high price to-day was the fact that all the available supply was practically cornered, and it was rumored that Armour & Co., held the greater part of it. There has been great anxiety among shorts in September wheat for the past two weeks, but it was supposed that all of them had covered during the scare of last week. However, when trading opened this morning, it was seen that there was still a considerable number who had not made good their contracts. The opening was 1-8@3-8 cents higher, at 88 to 88 1-2, and quickly advanced to 90 cents, around which figure there was considerable selling, and a decline to 88 cents followed. Later, the shorts again renewed their efforts to cover, and the price rose in five minutes from 90 to 95 cents.

At 95 cents there was a halt in the advancing figures, the shorts apparently having succeeded in supplying their needs. The close was at the high price, with a gain of 7 1-8 cents over yesterday's close.

The brokerage firm of H. H. Wells, members of the Board of Trade, to-day filed a petition asking for a temporary injunction against Armour & Co., J. J. Townsend, the Board of Trade, and others, to prevent what is technically known as the "endorsing down of margins." This is practically the same action as was asked for in the recent corner in oats. The cause of the petition was the alleged cornering of September wheat by one or two local houses.

WEDDING A TRAGEDY.

Ford Goes From Jail to Miss Ryan's Bedside and Marries Her.

A limp and pallid arm outstretched from the covering of her bed, big beautiful, brown eyes staring straight to the front, and a handsome but unwilling groom standing beside her prostrate form—the priest reciting the words of the marriage ceremony.

Thus was the unfortunate romance in the life of pretty Rosa Ryan, working girl, brought to a close last night, and thus was the jail unlocked for B. W. Ford, heir to a fortune.

With the ceremony in the humble home of the ill and distressed bride, over a little corner grocery store on Twenty-fifth street, were signed two papers besides the marriage document. These conveyed from the groom to his bride two sums of money as a marriage settlement, one for $5,000 and the other for $1,000. Mrs. Ford now has no claim on the property, or the estate of her husband, and she has no claim on him.

In the eyes of God, as far as the ceremony is concerned—they are one, but the papers make them in the eyes of the courts two as far as worldly goods go.

The Rev. Father James J. Bowden performed the ceremony. It was witnessed by Harry M. Smith, Jr., James M. Russell, the mother of the girl, and a sister and brother and Stuart Ford, Justice of the Peace John Gude, and a deputy from the jail.

There was no greeting between the girl, in bed, and the man who came from the jail to seek his liberty by marriage.

The papers, conferring the marriage settlement, had been signed and the prisoner taken in a carriage and driven from the jail to the home on Church Hill. The justice of the peace was secured to allow the prisoner bond for his appearance in the Police Court this morning as soon as he had married the girl. The priest was sent for. The sick girl was propped with pillows. As far as human power could remedy the wrong done the girl it was to be remedied.

A brother, whose breast had once nearly burst with awful rage and desire for revenge, stepped back into the shadows of the room. The mother crept nearer to the bed.

Mr. Smith had been retained by the mother of the injured girl, and had brought the affair to this end. It is said that the reason for two bonds being signed in the marriage settlement was that the well-known lawyer will be handed the one for a thousand dollars as his fee.

After months of anxiety and hope that Ford would return to the city and do the right thing by the girl, after months of his going hither and thither out of the reach of the law and of the vengeance of the girl's brothers, he was finally brought to the bedside of the woman who had once loved him.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the justice of the peace allowed the prisoner-groom to give bond, and lawyers, deputy, priest, and all packed up and got away from the house.

To-day in the Police Court the case against Ford will be dismissed.

Bark Bothnia Burned.

HAMBURG, September 30.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Pennsylvania, from New York, September 16th, which landed the crew of the Norwegian bark Bothnia at Plymouth last Friday, arrived here to-day. The captain reported that the crew of the Bothnia were rescued September 14th, in an exhausted condition, after having worked at the pumps for seventeen days and nights. The bark was on the verge of sinking when the Pennsylvania sighted her, and Captain Hansen, her commander, decided to set fire to the vessel before leaving her to avoid the possibility of her interefering with navigation.

PRESIDENT IS URGENT.

HE TAKES INITIATORY STEPS TOWARD SETTLING COAL STRIKE.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

Discussion of Federal Authority to End the Trouble.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

Chief Executive Will Do All He Can Properly and Legally to Bring About a Settlement—No Legal Warrant for Seeking Appointment of Receivers for the Mines—No Call for Federal Troops.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The President to-day took the initiatory steps to ascertain what, if anything, could be done by Federal authority to settle the coal strike. The result was a rather general expression of opinion by the advisers of the President, who were parties to a conference to-day at the White House, to the effect that the Federal laws and Constitution did not afford means of Federal interference to end the strike, but another conference will be held to-morrow, and the President will do all he can properly and legally to bring about a settlement.

At the temporary White House a conference was held with three Cabinet officers—Attorney-General Knox, Secretary Moody, and Postmaster-General Payne. Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, also was present. These gentlemen met with the President first, and after the subject had been considered for some time, they adjourned to another room and conferred for an hour. They all returned later in the day and held another conference with the President, and the strike situation was discussed further.

Deeply Concerned.

President Roosevelt is deeply concerned over the situation. The approach of winter, with a coal famine imminent, and the distress and suffering that might ensue unless coal becomes available, presents a situation which, he thinks, should receive the attention of the administration, if there is anything that can be done by the government. Many appeals have been made to him and many suggestions have been received by him, and it was with a view to ascertaining what power the Federal authority could evoke that caused the conference to be held.

During the conference, every phase of the situation was discussed. The general opinion of the advisers of the President was that the situation did not present a case in which there could be Federal interference by any warrant of law. There has been no interference with Federal authority in the mining region, either by stoppage of the mails or by resistance of United States Court process. It was pointed out that there was no occasion for the use of Federal troops, as Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, had not called on the government for assistance, nor had he even exhausted the resources of the State by calling out the full strength of the State militia. The question of the right to seek appointment of receivers for the mines, in order that they may be operated, was discussed, but neither in the Constitution nor any known law could any legal warrant be found for such action, though the discussion on such lines event went so far as the consideration of how the properties could be relinquished, and control surrendered, after the object of supplying coal had been accomplished, assuming the Federal government could intervene through receivers.

No Federal Power to Act.

The tenor of the whole discussion was to the effect that there was a lack of power in the Federal administration to take any action at the present stage of the strike, although the seriousness of the coal famine now, and the much greater evils soon to follow were considered at length, and with a wish to discover some method of ending the industrial deadlock.

Governor Crane's presence naturally brought into prominence the proceedings begun in the Massachusetts courts to secure the appointment of receivers for the coal properties, but the opinion was expressed that the situation would not be met successfully by this method.

The conference will be resumed to-morrow, at which time Secretary Root, who spent to-day in New York, will be present. It is understood that the visit of Secretary Root to New York was for the purpose of consulting prominent business men on the subject. The Secretary left for New York Monday, after a short conference at the White House, when the same gentlemen were present who were at to-day's conference. It has been intimated that the President may send for the managers of the coal properties, but this will not be done until after the conference, and perhaps not then.

Hope in Root Mission.

Some confidence is expressed in the report which Secretary Root may bring from New York, though it could not be learned what communication, if any, had been received from the Secretary, while he was in New York. He reached Washington from there about 10 o'clock to-night, but denied himself to newspaper men and others seeking information.

No official statement was made regarding the conference to-day, though an intimation was given that some statement might follow the conference to-morrow. As heretofore stated, the main fact made apparent to-day was that the President will make every effort he can exert properly and lawfully to stop the strike and avoid a fuel famine.

A SECRET CONFERENCE.

Proposition to Be Submitted to the Miners.

WILKESBARRE, PA., September 30.—(Special.)—President Mitchell and the three district presidents who were with him in Philadelphia yesterday, were at headquarters to-day in conference with strike leaders. It was secret. While the officers present would not say anything, it is understood that they are considering a proposition to return to work. Whether this proposition comes from the operators or from the miners or the People's Alliance, is not known. However, the proposition has not only been taken under consideration seriously, but it is reported to-night that it will be laid before the strikers either by a canvass through the local unions or at a convention to be called at some central point in the strike regions.

Mitchell is guarding the matter carefully. He refuses to discuss the subject at all. He won't even hint what transpired at the secret meeting in Philadelphia. One story had it that the operators have planned to make an offer to the men at each colliery of some concessions before they return to work or

after they had shown their good intentions. A member of the People's Alliance to-night declared that before another week a move will have been made that will settle the strike.

Rumors and reports that the end of the strike is in sight are everywhere to-night. The prime mover in the People's Alliance was present at the Walton Hotel meeting, but the People's Alliance will not divulge anything for fear that premature publication may injure their plans.

Expects Settlement Soon.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 30.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day declined to comply with the request of Mayor Maybury, of Detroit, to appoint a delegation of citizens to attend a conference to be held in that city on Oct. 9, to devise ways and means for obtaining a reasonable coal supply from the mining regions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The mayor's reply is as follows:

"Governor of Commonwealth, clergymen and citizens are actively working for settlement of strike in anthracite coal fields in this State. My judgment is differences will be adjusted and work resumed before date of conference named."

SHENANDOAH, PA., September 30.—Sheriff Knorr, of Columbus county, arrested 127 strikers at Centralia this afternoon. They were charged with rioting and inciting to riot.

Conference of Railroad Men.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The heads of the coal railroads were in conference to-day at one of the weekly meetings of the Temple Iron Company, of which they compose the board of directors. There were present President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad; Truesdale, of the Lackawanna; Oliphant, of the Delaware and Hudson, and Fowler, of the New York, Ontario and Western, and John Markle, of the firm of G. B. Markle & Co., independent operators.

Before Mr. Markle went into the meeting he was asked as to the truth of the report from Philadelphia, that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, had been in conference at the Hotel Walton, in that city,

(CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE)

CHANCE FOR WILCOX.

Supreme Court Grants New Trial for Nell Cropsey's Slayer.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 30.—(Special.)—The Supreme Court this evening granted a new trial to James Wilcox, convicted of the murder of Nellie Cropsey, at Elizabeth City.

Wilcox was convicted last spring of the murder of Miss Nell Cropsey, a handsome young woman of good family, at Elizabeth City, N. C. She was from Brooklyn and disappeared on the eve of her return to that city. Thirty-seven days later her body was found in the river but too much decomposed for the doctors to determine whether any violence had been done her. There was no doubt of her good character.

Wilcox lived in Elizabeth City and was the last person known to have seen the girl alive. She had followed him to the front porch to say "good-bye," leaving other members of her family in the house and was not missed until the family began to close the house and separate for the night, an hour or more later.

Wilcox had been attentive to the girl who had encouraged him for a time and then discarded him and taunted him with his deficient height. The evidence against him was circumstantial entirely and the verdict of guilty that has been reversed was thought to have been caused more by his sullen and unfeeling manner and conduct after Miss Cropsey's disappearance than by the strength of the State's case. There is little doubt that he will be acquitted on the second trial unless new evidence is presented. One of the strongest points in his favor was that if he struck Miss Cropsey down with a sudden and noiseless blow in the porch, which was the theory of the prosecution, he had to carry her body—she being a fully-developed and strong young woman—more than 200 yards across open roadway and fields to the river.

Some days ago the jail in which Wilcox was confined was broken by another prisoner who escaped, but Wilcox, although under sentence of death, declined to leave.

In granting a new trial, the Supreme Court says the evidence was entirely circumstantial; that the jury does not seem to have given the necessary cautious and vigilant attention to the evidence, or to the presentation of the prisoner's case by counsel. It says that the conduct of the spectators in and about the court were sufficient to prejudice the jurry. "No such demonstrations," reads the opinion, "were ever witnessed in our State before."

Among these demonstrations were the people leaving the court-room in a body and a fire-alarm being rung. The court does not find that the jury was influenced by these things, but viewing all of this disorderly conduct, it says the trial was not conducted in the proper form of law, and gives a new trial to Wilcox, which, it says, must be attended by no such demonstrations of lawlessness and intimidation as were present on the former occasion.

The next term of the court begins in Pasquotank county, on November 17th, and the case will be heard again at that time.

THEY FOUGHT OVER "ST. ANN."

Burton Pittman Tries to Shoot Paul Armstrong in New York.

NEW YORK, September 30.—(Special.) In the fight over the ownership of the play "St. Ann," Burton Pittman this afternoon, superinduced by trouble at Richmond, Va., tried to shoot Paul Armstrong on the third floor of the Knickerbocker Theatre building after Armstrong had badly cut his mouth with a blow of a snake ring and had tried to kick him down stairs.

Dr. Keenan, a tenant in the building, is said to have saved Armstrong's life.

He seized the pistol as Pittman pulled the trigger. The hammer fell on his hand, cutting it badly.

The men were separated and Pittman had his facial wounds dressed. Armstrong is the author of the play and Pittman is part owner and was manager until the company broke up in Virginia.

ROCK ISLAND TRAIN WRECKED.

Traffic Tied Up for Twenty-Four Hours as a Result.

DES MOINES, IA., September 30.—The Rock Island fast mail, westbound, was wrecked to-day at Newton, forty miles east of here. It is said traffic will be completely tied up for twenty-four hours as a result. No loss of life is reported.

SOUTHERN'S DIRECTORS MEET.

Action on Preferred Stock Dividend Again Deferred.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The directors of the Southern railway met to-day, but again deferred action on the preferred stock dividend, pending official notice of the plan to extend the voting trus'

CITY'S MILK SUPPLY.

BOARD OF HEALTH HAS IN PREPARATION ORDINANCE ON THE SUBJECT.

HEAVY PENALTIES PROVIDED.

Coroner Taylor Says That "It is Up to the Council."

MAYOR FAVORS THE MEASURE

Ordinance Prohibiting the Sale of Adulterated or Impure Milk Recommended in His Last Message—Startling Discoveries Made in Analysis of Sample of Milk Taken from Dairies About Richmond.

Dr. W. T. Oppenheimer, president of the Board of Health, said last night in reference to the "embalmed" milk being sold in this city: "The Board of Health of Richmond has now in the the course of preparation an ordinance dealing thoroughly with adulterated and doctored milk which they will present at the meeting of the City Council next Monday night. It is a continuation of the fight made along this line a year or so ago when all the good work came to naught by having the prospective ordinance hung up with the Committee on Finance. This time, however, a new policy will be pursued and every effort to get legislation will be made."

Dr. William H. Taylor, the State Chemist, said the selling of impure milk in this city was "up to the City Council." "The remedy," said he, "now lies in their hands; they alone will be responsible to the people." Dr. Taylor said he was neither an alarmist nor one looking for sensation. The whole present fight is being made for the invalids, both affected and convelescent and for the babies.

The Mayor of the city, it is believed, will approve this move on the part of the Board of Health because it is in line with a suggestion prominently made in his inaugural message read at the first meeting of the present City Council in July.

Proposed Ordinance.

Some idea of the plans of the Board of Health will be gained from reading the following ordinance, still in preparation:

AN ORDINANCE.

To prohibit the sale of adulterated or impure milk, meat, and food in the city of Richmond:

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Richmond:

Section 1. That whoever by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any person, sells, exchanges, or delivers, or has in his custody or possession, with intent to sell or exchange or expose or offers for sale as pure milk, any milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, or which has been watered, adulterated, or changed in any respect by the addition of water or other substance shall be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided in this ordinance.

Section 2. No dealer in milk, and no servant or agent of such a dealer shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange or deliver, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, in a conspicuous place above the centre, upon the outside of every vessel, can, or package, from, or in which such milk is sold, the words "skimmed milk" are distinctly marked in uncondensed Gothic letters not less than two inches in length. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided in this ordinance.

Per Centage of Solids.

Section 3. No person shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than 9 per cent. of the milk solids, exclusive of butter fat. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided in this ordinance.

Section 4. That every person who shall sell or who shall offer for sale, or who shall transport or carry for the purposes of sale, or who shall have in possission with intent to sell or offer for sale, any impure, adulterated, or unwholesome milk, and every person who shall adulterate milk, or who shall keep cows for the production of milk in a crowded or unhealthy condition, or feed the same on food that produces impure, diseased, or unwholesome milk, or shall feed cows on distillery waste, usually called "swill," or upon any substance in a state of putrefaction or rottenness, or upon any substance of an unwholesome nature, shall be liable to the penalties provided in this ordinance.

Addition of Water.

Section 5. That the addition of water or any other substance or thing is hereby declared an adulteration, and milk that is obtained from animals that are fed on distillery waste, usually called "swill," or upon any substance of an unwholesome nature, or milk that has been exposed to or contaminated by the emanations, discharges, or exhalations from persons sick with any contagious disease by which the health or life of any person may be endangered, or milk from tubercular cows, is hereby declared to be impure and unwholesome.

Section 6. That in all prosecutions under this ordinance, if the milk shall be shown, upon analysis by the Inspector of Milk and Food Supply, chemist, or Board of Health, or by any chemist or chemists appointed or designated by the Committee on Health, to contain more than 88 per cent. of watery fluids, or to contain less than 12 per cent. of milk solids, or to contain 9 per cent. of milk solids exclusive of butter fat, such milk shall be deemed, for the purposes of this ordinance, to be adulterated.

Powers of Inspector.

Section 7. That in case the Inspector of Milk and Food Supply shall have reason to believe the provisions of this ordinance are being violated, he shall have power to open any can, vessel, or package containing milk, whether sealed, locked, or otherwise, or whether in transit, or otherwise; and if, upon inspection, he shall find such can, vessel, or package to contain any milk which has been adulterated, or from which is sold, offered or exposed for sale, or held in possession with intent to sell or offer for sale, in violation of any section of this ordinance, said Inspector of Milk and Food Supply is empowered and directed to take a sample of the same for analysis and put into a can, vessel, or package, to be sealed in the presence of one or more witnesses, and sent to the chemist of the Board of Health, or any chemist or chemists appointed or designated by the Committee on Health; and also to condemn the same and pour the contents of such can, vessel,

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)