

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

CORNER OF MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

Up-Town Office, No. 519 east Broad street, Manchester Office, No. 1105 Hull street, New York Office, J. E. Van Doren Agency, Tribune Building.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE DAILY DISPATCH delivered to subscribers in Richmond and Manchester at 10 cents per month, payable to the carrier weekly or monthly; the SUNDAY DISPATCH, \$1.50 per annum; 75 cents for six months.

Those wishing the paper can order it by telephone or postal card. Complaints of delivery may be made the same way.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Payable in Advance Invariably. Daily, one year, \$3.00. Daily, six months, \$1.75. Daily, three months, \$1.00. Sunday only, one year, \$1.50.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH. THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued in two parts each week on Mondays and Thursdays at ONE DOLLAR per copy, payable in advance; six months, FIFTY CENTS.

HOW TO REMIT.

Remittances can be made by post-office money order (the safest way), check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail at the risk of the sender.

Subscribers wishing change of address must give the old as well as the new post-office.

Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Address all communications "The Dispatch Company, Richmond, Va." Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

LETTERS RECOMMENDING CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE AND RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT INSERTED ONLY AS PAID MATTER.

TELEPHONES.

Business Office, New 1604, Old 1680. City Editor, New 1253, Old 1258.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902.

STATE CAMPAIGN DUTY.

Yesterday State Chairman Ellyson gave the word for the formal opening of the Virginia Democratic Congressional campaign by announcing his first appointments for speaking, and the "first gun" will be fired to-night. Other announcements will follow in due season, and the promise is that there will be no lack of oratory between now and election day. Nor do we doubt that a solid Democratic delegation will be returned to Congress.

But that should not be enough. There is a question beyond the one of a party triumph in every district, which is framing itself in the minds of thoughtful men in connection with this campaign. The passing away of an old order and the coming of a new, has made this question pertinent and competent. Conditions that for years shut it out or subordinated it, no longer obtain. It must come to the front, and upon the answer that must be given, sooner or later, will depend the influence Virginia shall have in directing the destinies of the country.

What shall the harvest be in the matter of improving the occasion to show Virginia's capacity for leadership in great national issues? The opportunity is great. Will our speakers avail themselves of it?

The paramount question which for so many years enabled our canvassers and stumpers to hold the party together, which was the text for so much fervid eloquence, and which in the then existing circumstances appealed both to the passions and the reason—namely, the patriotism of the white masses, has been settled. The new Constitution settled it. The sovereign voice of the people devalued it. Virtually it is no longer anything more than a hideous dream. When the new organic law went into operation it lifted from the field of our political vision a black shadow, that for over a generation has kept us moving, for the most part, within the circumscribed bounds of an issue local to the State and the South, and prevented our approaching the domain of great national problems, save with halting and timid steps. And we were justified in our timidity. We could not afford to get away from the then momentous local question; we could not afford that the public mind be diverted from it. We were barred from boldness and from asserting a right to prominence in and attempting to enter the broader arena, by the sternest sort of necessity.

But with the uplifting of the shadow the field of national politics and policies was spread out to us in all its expansiveness. Will our speakers evidence recognition of that fact and what it may hold out for Virginia by aiming to make the present campaign a notable campaign of education on great national issues, such as the tariff and banking and currency? Will they strive to show to the country at large that we still have men capable of grasping those issues in all their phases, and discussing them, not as tyros, but as masters? Will they rise to the obligation which the possibilities of the new conditions impose upon them?

Or will they be satisfied with entertaining the crowds with anecdotes and jokes, with giving accounts of their stewardship, with working to strengthen their own political fences for the future, and with whooping up the Democratic vote by threadbare appeals to party loyalty? If they do not pursue the former course and thus seek to rise to the plane of statesmanship, it follows that they will pursue the latter and fall to the level of mere politicians; for, as we have indicated, the paramount old issue which placed a grave duty and responsibility upon our public men has been eliminated. The new order is a challenge to Virginia to produce great men and leaders if she has them. We and many others believe that she can produce them, and the demand is that those now in active political life prove that she can, by bold, aggressive, and intelligent discussion of the supreme issues which affect the whole country, or become reconciled to the conclusion that they must step down and out and give others a chance to try so to do. The campaign now on presents a splendid opportunity for blazing the path to a high and influential seat—a dominating seat—for Virginia in the councils which will control the affairs of the nation. For our speakers and other publicists, whom the people have honored, to ignore that opportunity would be to con-

less consciousness of incapacity, or indifference as to whether or not Virginia shall regain her ancient prestige and power in the Union.

OLD AND NEW SILK HATS.

The newspapers announce that the union hack and cab drivers of Chicago, as well as the men employed on the hearse in funeral processions, have registered protests against being compelled to wear ancient silk hats and sleep in barns. It will certainly strike the average man that the Windy City jehus have some ground for complaint, especially as the "ancient silk hats," for there is nothing which can look so painfully old and so hopelessly superannuated as an old silk hat. Just why cabbies and hack drivers should be compelled to wear high hats, anyhow, is more than we can understand, yet the rule seems to prevail the world over. In years gone by, however, when we were wont to go to Paris, our accomplished but altogether wretched friend, "cocher," used to wear a tin chapeau, which, while not so ornamental in its declining days, was at least weather-proof. When we saw this strange head-gear, we couldn't help thinking what a useful thing it would be in the winter time, when the boys are prone to exhibit a remarkable propensity for throwing snowballs, and somehow always select the most pompous looking hats as their targets.

But as we have already intimated, the silk hat is the slave of the modes, and unless it is made from the very latest block, its owner will suffer by the wearing of it. If you don't believe it, try one of the old style patterns your grandfather used to wear, and see what the urchins will say as you walk down the streets with it on your head. But, after all, you needn't go back to the high hat of your grandfather's time; one of the "vintage of 1880" will serve amply well to make you an object of ridicule.

Truly the article we now call high hat is a veritable weathercock of the fashions. Even its name changes. But a few years ago we knew it as the silk hat, and "befo' de wah" we called it a "beaver," for in those halcyon days it was made from the fur of the energetic little animal which bears this name. A real beaver hat to-day, however, would be as much out of place as a periwig; indeed, we fancy we should prefer to wear the latter, if we were compelled to don one or the other. Speaking of "beavers" reminds us, too, of Shakespeare and of Hamlet's father's ghost. The latter—that is, his ghostship—is described by one of the characters in the play, who, after telling of the unfortunate monarch's appearance on the parapet, adds this startling information, "He wore his beaver up." Don't infer from this, O, gentle reader, that Hamlet's father's ghost wore a silk hat. Quite the contrary. The article referred to was a part of the headpiece of his armor—the movable piece of metal which protected the lower part of the face and cheeks. Over and over again the Shakespearean warriors are described as wearing "beavers," but to our modern minds the word always suggests something funny.

But to return to the high hat, or the silk hat, as we prefer to call it. The thing is very, very beautiful, and when in good form and up-to-date is the veriest badge of prosperity, but to enjoy the full sheen of its grandeur one must be perfectly clothed and handsomely shod. In short, the "tout ensemble" must be faultless. If you have a silk hat in the family, don't feel compelled to wear it on the day you have on a bob-tailed coat and tan shoes. Such a mistake would be fatal; it would make your wife hate you or your sweetheart reject you. Knowing all this, we are, therefore, in full sympathy with the Chicago jehus, and hope their complaint will receive sympathetic consideration.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger says: "We believe the Wilcox case is the first in the annals of North Carolina jurisprudence in which a man convicted of a capital offense is given a new trial because of intimidation of the jury by demonstrations of a crowd of men during the trial."

That is a good record. It is a pity it should ever have been broken. In connection with the apparently impending fuel famine it may not be amiss to recall that our Republican tariff imposes a duty of nearly 100 per cent. on the woolen clothing of the men, women, and children of the United States.

In discussing the need of an elastic currency, the Staunton News says: "It is a pity that the business interests of our country, with just compensation, are long enough to adopt this necessary reform in our currency. A pity, truly."

This report of the Adjutant-General of Illinois regarding the race trouble at Eldorado, in that State, carries its own comment: "I made a personal tour of the negro neighborhood, and interviewed prominent colored families of that settlement, and found all of them very much disturbed at the situation, and to a man they want the troops to remain for their protection."

Referring to the Jamestown tercentenary celebration, the Lynchburg News says: "The opportunity for a great national exhibition is such as will not come again to the men of this generation, and for that reason as well as for many others, it ought to be utilized to the fullest extent. And it should have liberal aid from the general government. It will have more claims to that than several exhibitions that have been already held."

The advocacy by the New York Democrats in their platform of "national ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, with just compensation to owners," impresses the Danville Register as being a dangerous concession to socialism. As it does a good many other papers and many, many persons.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that Hon. Jake Yost acted wisely in letting some one else get in the path of the Appomattox Flood.

A VETERAN'S MUSINGS. The Henderson Letter-Mr. Pelee—Edinburg Old Lady. (For the Dispatch.) Imagine, if you can, the trembling and swaying of the earth—crust at the bidding of internal fires, the sudden burst-

PRESIDENT'S EFFORTS FAIL.

The Dispatch had hoped to be able to say this morning that President Roosevelt's efforts to settle the great anthracite coal strike had been successful. Unfortunately, however, we have to announce the contrary. The conference held in Washington yesterday did nothing, the operators, we are told, refusing to consider any proposition emanating from John Mitchell, the president of the United Mine-Workers, or treat in any way with that organization as an organization. It would appear from advices available at this writing, that the operators responded to the President's invitation simply in a spirit of courtesy to him. They went to Washington with their minds made up to adhere to the policy they had pursued from the start. None the less, the President deserves great credit for endeavoring to bring the conflicting parties together, and relieve the situation, and it should be freely accorded him the country over. What the next step will be we cannot say, but the American people will now more than ever look to Pennsylvania to act, and act summarily, if necessary.

Early rising is the fad at the Hot Springs of Virginia just now. By 6 o'clock many of the guests are out riding—riding, not driving, you understand.

The President is to have his portrait painted by John S. Sargent, an American, who has been a resident of England for a long time.

Richmond, apparently, is not the only point at which registration for the purpose of exercising the elective franchise has been slow and incomplete. The Atlanta Journal says: "That only 8,407 of Atlanta's citizens have taken the trouble to qualify themselves for voting in the approaching city primary is a matter of regret, as well as of surprise. The campaign, it is true, does not present anything like a burning issue, and to that fact may be ascribed the indifference of the citizens of Atlanta toward the highest prerogative of citizenship. But that which accounts for the fact does not excuse it."

The Journal is very right in commenting on the situation as follows: "Throughout each succeeding year cries go up against this state of affairs or that, but when the time rolls around for the correcting of wrongs denounced or deplored, the kickers turn their backs upon what they have so often and so loudly deplored, and deliberately permit the continuance of all they have been protesting against. Doing this, the body of voters is at last responsible for the existence of all, or nearly all, of the wrongs which it is to be regretted in public affairs."

Yesterday the Farmville Herald, which is already one of the brightest, newest, and most enterprising of our State contemporaries, entered upon the thirtieth year of its existence, and signaled the fact by enlarging its form. Continued success to it.

NEGRO CONFEDERATES.

A special in yesterday's Dispatch says that one of the negroes who were admitted to vote in Norfolk city qualified upon the ground that he had served in the Confederate navy. We presume that the registrars made proper inquiry into the matter and satisfied themselves as to the truth of the applicant's statement; but we do not remember ever before hearing that the Confederates enlisted negroes in the navy. We "know," however, that our cruisers surreptitiously enlisted a large number of men in foreign ports, and this man may have been one of them. They were dreadfully in need of men and could not afford to be too particular.

Negro soldiers—a few of them—were enlisted when the Confederacy was on the ragged edge of desperation and dissolution. One such company we remember to have seen drilling in the Capitol Square here. Our impression is that it was made up largely of servants employed in or about the Confederate military hospitals and departmental bureaus here. Ben Scott, who afterwards figured in the colored militia here, was one of its officers. There was also a camp of rendezvous for colored soldiers established at Greensboro, N. C., we believe.

The details of the service of the colored Confederate company, of Richmond, are not fresh in our mind at this moment, but we think that upon the evacuation of the city by our forces it moved off with the local defence troops and behaved well in action between Richmond and Appomattox.

Current Comment.

In discussing the need of an elastic currency, the Staunton News says: "It is a pity that the business interests of our country, with just compensation, are long enough to adopt this necessary reform in our currency. A pity, truly."

This report of the Adjutant-General of Illinois regarding the race trouble at Eldorado, in that State, carries its own comment: "I made a personal tour of the negro neighborhood, and interviewed prominent colored families of that settlement, and found all of them very much disturbed at the situation, and to a man they want the troops to remain for their protection."

Referring to the Jamestown tercentenary celebration, the Lynchburg News says: "The opportunity for a great national exhibition is such as will not come again to the men of this generation, and for that reason as well as for many others, it ought to be utilized to the fullest extent. And it should have liberal aid from the general government. It will have more claims to that than several exhibitions that have been already held."

The advocacy by the New York Democrats in their platform of "national ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, with just compensation to owners," impresses the Danville Register as being a dangerous concession to socialism. As it does a good many other papers and many, many persons.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that Hon. Jake Yost acted wisely in letting some one else get in the path of the Appomattox Flood.

A VETERAN'S MUSINGS. The Henderson Letter-Mr. Pelee—Edinburg Old Lady. (For the Dispatch.) Imagine, if you can, the trembling and swaying of the earth—crust at the bidding of internal fires, the sudden burst-

ing into flame of Mont Pelee just as the good people near by have sat down to supper; see alarm in every face, the hurried flight, the distress of the survivors as amid the mist of suffocating ashes and their cry is heard, sauve qui peut, and you will not be at a loss to account for the sensation and alarm of the high priests of the Republican party when the Henderson letter. No one has fathomed the possibly deep design of the Iowan. Henderson is said to be not a man of lofty aims, if so the suggestion is timely, that he may be overlooking one great chair for another still more powerful. Though he abhors the trusts, he has taken an old dramatist has said with some quaintness, but much truth, that, a politician is the devil's quilted anvil—he fashions on it what blows he likes and they are never heard.

"A wise man prevaileth in power. For he screeneth his battering engine. But a fool tulleth headings. And his adversary is aware."

Had McKinley continued to prevail in power the South might have been taken by its wiles, and with it as the sun is fabled to have wrestled with the old man in the road. Had the wily politician lived out his presidential term the South might have done as the wily old man did. The wily old man, Mahones and McLaurin might have, say, would have sprung up in every southern State to vex its politics. Roosevelt, not so sly, or shall I say not so wise, made his adversary aware of his headlong temper by the face. Too much gab—forgive the slang—will undo him as it has undone many a brighter man.

An old lady of Edinburgh, who claimed kin through descent from the Ross with Duncan, King of Scotland, was asked by an American nephew for some proof, when she produced a faded coat-of-arms of a crown, with the words underwritten, "Kings come of us; not we of kings." Surprised at the mystic character of the legend our nephew further asked to be enlightened, when the old dame, who was the Ross of Duncan, the pride of the Scot is proverbial. A sister of this very dame though living in London a half century undertook to give the details of her life, and her advice pending his sojourn in the modern Athens. "Be careful of your purse in Edinburg for there are thieves there, too; but," she added, "they are all English."

"I hope that I may find you well, and in poetical activity, for after all that is the finest condition that is given to man," he said. "One poet writing to another has said this. Would a man not ideally upon what he has done, and what he can do, the lowest human scale till it light on the miser gloating over his shining hoard, and say if the poet's eye scintillates a finer frenzy? Ascend the heights, and the poet's eye scintillates, or Galleo who first saw "through optic glass" Jupiter's four moons; or Kepler, after score travail at length propounding the true theory of the planetary system; or Newton, in the conception of the fundamental law by which the scheme of the material universe is regulated—ask all these mighty men if poetical activity be the finest condition given to man to enjoy. Their answer will be, nay, nay."

An Obscure Student.

Duff: Howley is always bragging about his son, Tom, who worked his own way through college. Wedge: Howley? Tom Howley? Never heard of him. Duff: He got your eye, have belonged to either of the ball teams or the boat crew.

Penitent.

"Weren't you ever a boy, sir?" asked the bright young man, and he had heard that this was the proper remark with which to come back at the grouchy old person. "Yes I was," admitted the other, gruffly, "but I've been trying hard to live it down ever since."

Later Information.

Miss Mainchantz: I suppose you've heard of my engagement to Mr. Jenks. Miss Ascott: Yes, I have. I wonder if you heard of me once. I wonder if you would marry him for a million dollars. Miss Mainchantz: I know, dear, but I discovered later that he had two millions.

Her Misfortune.

"She didn't read the book?" "No; the cover design didn't harmonize with any of her house gowns."

More Than That.

She: Did you father give you a check when you told him you wanted to go on the excursion we were talking about? He: A check! He gave me a full stop. He declined to give me a dollar.

State Income Tax.

We have been of the opinion for some time that the Legislature should repeal the law taxing incomes in excess of six hundred dollars at the rate of one per cent, and a further investigation convinces us that we were correct in our opinion. If Hon. Walter Jordan and Hon. William Shands desire to carry out the wishes of their constituents on this subject, we would suggest that they introduce a bill repealing this law as early as possible. We find that the tax on incomes in Nansemond county for the year 1901 amounted to sixteen dollars and was paid by three persons, while the income tax for 1902 will be seven dollars and fifty cents, and will be paid by four persons. It is a fact, and is conclusive to our mind that the people of Nansemond don't want to pay it; it is a dead letter so far as they are concerned.

An income tax is the worst form of taxation, because it is wrong in principle. It taxes the energy of a man; it is frequently double taxation; it is not equal and uniform, because it will not be carried out alike over the State; it tends to lower the morals of the people, it is too inquisitorial, and is contrary to good business principles and a sound public policy. No government should make laws that are not likely to be executed, as every time a law on the statute books becomes a dead letter it weakens the general respect for the law. The Government should make laws that are likely to be executed. Public sentiment is against the income tax, and is the greatest factor in upholding all laws. A State income tax is undemocratic. We believe that South Carolina, with all its position, had to repeal its income tax law, as public sentiment was against it.

Referring to the Jamestown tercentenary celebration, the Lynchburg News says: "The opportunity for a great national exhibition is such as will not come again to the men of this generation, and for that reason as well as for many others, it ought to be utilized to the fullest extent. And it should have liberal aid from the general government. It will have more claims to that than several exhibitions that have been already held."

The advocacy by the New York Democrats in their platform of "national ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, with just compensation to owners," impresses the Danville Register as being a dangerous concession to socialism. As it does a good many other papers and many, many persons.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that Hon. Jake Yost acted wisely in letting some one else get in the path of the Appomattox Flood.

A VETERAN'S MUSINGS. The Henderson Letter-Mr. Pelee—Edinburg Old Lady. (For the Dispatch.) Imagine, if you can, the trembling and swaying of the earth—crust at the bidding of internal fires, the sudden burst-

GILES COUNTY.

And How It Derives Its Name—A Correction.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In an article by the statistician of the United States Geological Survey, the Dispatch sometime ago printed an interesting summary of the derivation of names in Virginia. There were, however, a number of errors in the list, some of them rather amusing. Many of these have been corrected, but though a correspondent wrote the Dispatch pointing out some of these, he requested me to substitute my government statistician. The county of Giles, it is stated, is named for ex-Governor William B. Giles. Is not this an error? While I have not the references at hand with which to substantiate my has always been that Giles and Bland counties, which adjoin, were named for the same man, Giles Bland, one of Bacon's adherents of 1676, and who was ex-Governor of Berkeley, the royal Governor of the colony—William B. Giles was a Senator, and afterwards Governor, and died early in the nineteenth century, yet the county was named not for him, but with its name given to the hero of the first fight for civil liberty in this country. In the same way the adjoining counties of Henry and Patrick were named for Patrick Henry. The history of Virginia which has been discharged for one less complete in its account of Bacon's Rebellion, mentions Bland prominently among the adherents of Bacon in his resistance to Berkeley's tyranny. Very truly yours,

HALTAROY.

Georgia And Her Veterans.

It is estimated that about a million dollars will be needed for pensions of Confederate soldiers and sailors in Georgia, next year. This proposed pension bill, which the Confederate army and navy in a single year in a single State attests the willingness of the southern people to do a good part by the survivors of the men who fought for them in the war of 1861-65. The bill is a liberal one, and especially striking because of the progressive ideas which are said to prevail in the flow of new people, and of outside air of business that some have suspected to involve a subordination of sentiment. Whatever the result in other directions, it must be said to have swayed from the true line of their obligations to their men who fought in the southern armies.

The Virginia Debt Settlement.

The West Virginia Debt Settlement Committee, of which John Crosby Burt is chairman, has announced that hereafter, until further notice, deposits of the West Virginia deferred certificates will be received by Brown Bros. & Co. subject to a penalty of 2 per cent.

Give Us a Rest.

A few of the daily papers are writing up the supposed candidate for Governor next year, and are reflecting on the Senator Martin. Give us a rest, gentlemen. There is many a political battle to be fought out before 1905, and if Democrats don't decide their preliminary battles on merit, and stop slandering and the prejudices of the ignorant classes, Virginia may go Republican. As we take it the danger of the Democratic party is within and not without. Some of our editorial columns against him, but their editorial news is always one-sided. You can believe half you stand by reading the news columns, and yet they claim to be fair and impartial newsgatherers.

A Good Suggestion.

The Richmond Dispatch has recently had something to say about pipes, discussing the corn-cob, the stem, the bowl, and various other styles of smoking convenience with which we have no special interest. In the course of an editorial, however, it alludes to the wood and briarroot pipes and other things made by the Confederate soldiers during the war, and adds: "Some of our men of that generation are still carving and carving, and sometimes carving—labor does 'kill time,' and incidentally to fend off that terrible malady, home-sickness. There ought to be made a collection of these pipes, also, canes and finger rings, etc., of like workmanship, for preservation in the Jefferson Davis Museum here. To many of this generation they will be great curiosities; in the future they will be looked on as rare, if not precious relics."

More Honors for Hurkamp's Horse—Heard in Fredericksburg.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., October 3.—(Special.)—A telegram received here this morning from Mr. Charles R. Catton, of this camp, states that his Kentucky horse, Castleman, won to-day at Brockton, and that so far he has captured eight ribbons at the show. The Epworth League of the Methodist church has elected the following officers: Dr. J. C. Catton, president; Mrs. M. E. Tankard, second vice-president; C. E. McCullum, third vice-president; J. B. Cox, secretary. Mr. John P. Dickinson, Sr., one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of King George county, died this week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ada Smith, in this county. In past years he was one of the most successful farmers in this section, and lived in affluence on his handsome estate, Barry Farm, on the Potomac river, where he was hospitably so noted among Virginians was dispensed with a lavish hand. Early in life he married Miss Mary Ann Smith, of Essex county. He is survived by two sons, two daughters, and twenty-three grandchildren. He was a member of the Epworth League of Essex county; John C. Dickinson, Jr., Mrs. Ada Smith, and Mrs. Forest Taylor, of King George.

LITIGATION SETTLED.

Nashville and Its Street Railway at Peace—Mutual Concessions. NASHVILLE, TENN., October 3.—The litigation between the city and the street railway, which has been pending for four years, was settled to-day by agreement between Receiver Percival Warner and Mayor James Head. By the terms of the agreement the city concedes charter to the street railway, and the railway returns for the donation of Centennial Park to the city, and the payment of \$100,000 for the gross receipts of the company's Centennial Park, which the city gets in the deal, is the site of the Centennial Exposition, and comprises 72 acres of improved property, valued at \$125,000.

Gates in Poor Health.

LONDON, October 3.—John W. Gates has returned to London from the Continent in very poor health. He has given up his projected motor tour of England and Ireland, and will sail for home Wednesday next.

New Cotton Mill in Mexico.

LAREDO, TEX., October 3.—A special from Laredo, Mex., says the Campana Industrial, of Orizaba, has started a cotton-mill corporation in Mexico, and announces that its new factory at Tenango, Tex., will be ready to start in operation. The company has had a mill at Tenango for several years, but it was destroyed by fire in 1900. The new mill is to be built on the site of the old one, and will cost \$200,000. Thomas Braniff, president of the Mexican Cotton Mills, is expected to visit Laredo in a few days. He is a French dry-goods firm in the republic, and is a stockholder in the company. He has a capital of \$250,000.

GAVE UP AN AMELIA.

NORMAN WILLIAMS WHO ESCAPED FROM CONVICT CAMP.

QUESTION OF REWARD RAISED

Trio of Amelia Men Were Under the Impression That Fifty Dollars Would Come to Them—Williams Took French Leave in Bedford County.

Norman Williams, a young negro, who escaped from the road-working convict camp about twelve months ago, was brought to the penitentiary yesterday morning by a trio of citizens of Amelia county, where he had been arrested. The three men were under the impression that there is a law for the payment of \$50 for the capture of each escaped convict. The superintendent of the penitentiary being absent from the city, Captain Morgan, acting superintendent, assured them that such was not the fact, and that the usual reward paid under such circumstances was \$20.

However, an arrangement was made under which the spokesman and head of the party will write out a statement of the case and lay it before the penitentiary directors, with a good prospect of being liberally dealt with. AMELIA COURTHOUSE, Va., October 3.—(Special.)—A negro named Norman Williams was arrested here last Saturday by Constable W. D. Miller as a suspicious character. Mr. Miller having received a telegram from Sheriff Nixon, directing him to charge with having robbed the store of Mr. W. L. Blanton, of that place. After being lodged in jail the negro confessed to being an escaped convict, having got away from the guards while at work on the public roads of Bedford county. Mr. Miller at once communicated with the penitentiary authorities, and also with those of Dinwiddie county. To-day a Mr. Williams, who had come here and claimed a revolver, which the negro had sold. He proved his property and got the weapon, but before going home he warned Mr. Miller that the negro was a very bad one, having been guilty of highway robbery, attempted murder, and house-burning, and intimated that if the people of his community knew that the negro was here there would be a lynching.

Mr. Miller reported all of this to Judge Farrar, who, after hearing all of the rumors and reports of some of the citizens of the place, ordered the negro to be taken out of jail and carried to the penitentiary. COURT IGNORED CRITICISM. An Alexandria Paper's Fierce Attack on a Circuit Judge and Jury. ALEXANDRIA, Va., October 3.—(Special.)—When the Circuit Court for this city, Judge Charles H. Nichols presiding, opened this morning, the attention of the court was called to an article which appeared yesterday afternoon in the local columns of the Alexandria Times, severely criticising the action of the jury, and suggesting that a verdict for the plaintiff in the case of George E. Sutton against J. W. Hammond & Sons, which was a suit for \$10,000 damages for alleged personal injuries received while the plaintiff was in the employ of the defendant.

According to the verdict of the jury and the judgment of the court, Sutton got nothing, and was required to pay the cost of the litigation. The article, which was headed "Unsatisfactory Verdict," and went on to severely arraign the members of the jury for not awarding Sutton damages. It also reflected upon the decision of the court, and was a full-page article. There were several manufacturers on the jury, and that this fact influenced their vote in favor of Hammond & Son, who are local manufacturers. Mr. James R. Catton, who had represented Sutton, read the article to the court, and explained that it was entirely repudiated by himself and associate counsel. He deplored what he characterized as an unwarranted reflection on the integrity of the court and jury. Judge Nicol stated that he had been shown the adverse comments in the Times before coming into court this morning. He said that at first he had intended to issue a ruling that the article was contemptuous, but that on reflection he had decided not to take up the time of his court with the matter.

CARTLEMAN WINS PRIZES.

More Honors for Hurkamp's Horse—Heard in Fredericksburg. FREDERICKSBURG, Va., October 3.—(Special.)—A telegram received here this morning from Mr. Charles R. Catton, of this camp, states that his Kentucky horse, Castleman, won to-day at Brockton, and that so far he has captured eight ribbons at the show. The Epworth League of the Methodist church has elected the following officers: Dr. J. C. Catton, president; Mrs. M. E. Tankard, second vice-president; C. E. McCullum, third vice-president; J. B. Cox, secretary. Mr. John P. Dickinson, Sr., one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of King George county, died this week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ada Smith, in this county. In past years he was one of the most successful farmers in this section, and lived in affluence on his handsome estate, Barry Farm, on the Potomac river, where he was hospitably so noted among Virginians was dispensed with a lavish hand. Early in life he married Miss Mary Ann Smith, of Essex county. He is survived by two sons, two daughters, and twenty-three grandchildren. He was a member of the Epworth League of Essex county; John C. Dickinson, Jr., Mrs. Ada Smith, and Mrs. Forest Taylor, of King George.

Joseph Poole, of this city, found yesterday while digging a post-hole a comb which he has buried in the earth. The comb is of the same material as the following inscription: "J. B. Allan, 7th New York Regiment, 1861-62." Mr. Poole's wife has gone to Washington, where they will reside in the future. Mr. Charles Cash, driver for the Adams Express Company here, was severely injured in a runaway accident to-day. He and his wife went to have celebrated their silver wedding to-night, but the event was necessarily postponed.

Dr. J. A. Chandler Dead.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., October 3.—(Special.)—Dr. J. A. Chandler, a prominent physician of Caroline county, died yesterday at his home, near Quincy's agency, of cholera. He was 67 years of age. His children—Professor Julian A. C. Chandler of Richmond College, and Mr. Campbell Chandler, of Caroline county.

JNO. B. GRAHAM RESIGNS.

Has Rejoined the Southern Agency at Greensboro, N. C. GREENSBORO, N. C., October 3.—(Special.)—John B. Graham, who for seven years has been acting agent for the Southern at this place, has resigned his position, and will leave for Greensboro, N. C., to-day. He has assumed part management of the Humme Hotel, having bought the interest in that hotel from

We Combine Quality With Low Prices.

