

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.

A WEST VIRGINIA CRITIC.

The Wheeling Intelligencer expresses surprise that the Dispatch should admit that there ever were any short cuts taken to defeat the Republican party in the Old Dominion. It says, also, that there never was any danger of negro domination here, and evidently it does not believe that elections under our new Constitution will be any more irreproachable than they were under the old.

As to its surprise, we think it is sufficient for us to remark that in the late Constitutional Convention, and in the caucus of the Democratic members thereof, no disguise was made of the fact that short cuts in elections had been taken at times by the whites of Virginia. But it was there successfully maintained that short cuts were necessary.

The Intelligencer, of course, disputes that proposition, and we do not hope to convert it from the error of its ways. It has eyes for seeing the defects of the Democracy, but none for discovering those of its own party. In its own State, and under the domination of its own party, we are informed, there is a fine field for the exercise of its missionary zeal. But, however that may be, there should be no doubt on its part of the purpose of the people of Virginia to have irreproachable election methods hereafter.

To facilitate that purpose the present suffrage scheme was agreed upon, and we are sure it is the intention of the Democratic party to carry out its promises, express and implied, in extreme good faith.

Our West Virginia contemporary sneers at the suggestion that this State ever was in danger of negro domination. It may think what it will about that, but we "know" there has been danger—often and over in many counties. And then we recollect the Underwood convention! What was that but negro domination?

The fact is that negro domination in large parts of the State never ceased to be a menace to the public welfare until the great body of the whites joined hands and took firm control of the political destinies of this Commonwealth.

The Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention, in caucus assembled, made no bones of confessing all that was to be confessed about election methods in Virginia, but they ever insisted that what was done was done under the pressure of the direst necessity. And so it was. It was the alternative of a war of races. But the time has come now when we have no such fear as that; when we are controlled by no such dread necessity as formerly prevailed, and we do sincerely believe it is the purpose of our party to require and insist upon having hereafter the strictest possible enforcement of the election laws.

If the intelligent Intelligencer does not believe in our good intentions it is to be regretted somewhat; but our contemporary is fighting a hard political battle just now, and doubtless fears defeat. Therefore, we do not find it in its best humor. After the November elections are over, and we are able to compare Virginia election methods with those of West Virginia, we dare say we shall find it more amiable and more amenable to truth and reason.

LILY WHITES AND NEGROES.

Since President Roosevelt said a brick at the southern "lily white" boom. Southern white Republican leaders have been hastening to retrieve and put themselves in position to square their sentiments with the President's ideas. And the outgivings of some of them are most astonishing, when viewed in the light of past relations of the Republican whites and the negroes of the South.

A case in point is furnished in a recent interview had with Captain Capers, of South Carolina, United States district attorney and National Republican Committeeman for that State.

Captain Capers is reported as saying that to his mind the organization and operation of political parties upon purely racial classification is wholly inconsistent with the spirit of our Government. In politics, he continued, the negro's trouble comes in large measure from advice he receives from his Northern colored brother, who ruins the effect of protest against a white man's party in the South by a practical demand for a black man's party.

Captain Capers may have held those views all the time, but, if so, he has been remarkably blind to one unquestionable

fact, and that is, that the Southern white Republican leaders, infinitely more than the Southern negro's Northern brother, demanded a black man's party. Not only that, but they saw that there was one. They arrayed the negroes solidly against the white masses as represented in the Democracy, and preached to them that it would be a crime to vote with their best friends. Until the process of eliminating the negro vote commenced at the South, the negro was practically all there was of the rank and file of the Southern Republican party. When, therefore, Southern white Republican leaders make such statements as Captain Capers made, and advance as he does the contention that there is no good reason why the Republican party in the South should be all white, and there is every reason why it should not be all black, it takes somewhat of an effort to suppress a smile, and a slight suggestion of extraordinary lapse of memory or a decided want of consistency is obliterated.

"What is Republican prosperity to the masses?" asked the Florida Times-Union, and then it proceeds to fortify its question as follows:

"We know the dinner-pail can only contain meat at prices without excuse—that meat is now being cooked over bricks soaked in kerosene to take the place of coal. The productive capacity of the country is decreased by lack of coal in a land richer in fuel than any of its rivals. Idleness is enforced upon men willing to work, while the Coxey army, under the Democratic tariff, was notoriously recruited from tramps who never worked and were unwilling to do so under any conditions. The currency of the country is clogged by legal obstructions. Now, when labor, capital and money are all suffering, where is the prosperity?"

The question is one that Republicans anywhere will find it difficult to answer.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi, in the case of State vs. Simms, 31 Southern Reporter, 367, has judicially decided that a brick, when properly manipulated, is a deadly weapon, in spite of the fact that it is not specifically mentioned in the Code, making it an offense to carry concealed deadly weapons. The court holds further that if the instrument, whatever it is, kills, there is a strong presumption that it is deadly, and it is for the jury to finally determine this question upon the proof.

THE PRISON TAINT.

How nearly hopeless it is for a convict to outlive the consequences of his crime has just been illustrated afresh in New York in the case of one John Rush.

In that city the chief of the fire department, Mr. Croker, is undergoing investigation. Among the witnesses introduced by him, Thursday, was Lieutenant John Rush, supervising engineer of the department, who was closely cross-questioned by one of the lawyers for the prosecution with the view of breaking down his testimony.

Rush was asked where he was during a certain period 20 years ago. This he stubbornly refused to answer.

When asked whether he had not been convicted of grand larceny, he declined to say; but finally his pardon was produced, and a friendly lawyer showed it to the commissioners, but Rush pleaded with tears in his eyes that the paper should not be shown to any one else in the room. Of course his request could not be complied with. The pardon was read aloud.

The distress of the poor man was harrowing. In vain counsel for the defense tried to save him; but opposing counsel would not withdraw the question. Rush was mercilessly exposed as an ex-convict.

Rush had been called to testify regarding his report on the water pressure at the armory fire. He had stated that certain engines, the commanders of which reported a good supply of water, could not possibly have had the pressure accredited to them.

Mr. Whitman, the lawyer who brought out the fact that Rush was convicted of larceny 20 years ago, explained that he wanted to prove that Rush was a perjurer. This, he insisted, was his duty to do in defense of his client. Who that client is does not appear from the newspaper accounts we have seen, but we suppose he is one of the anti-Croker members or officers of the fire department.

The fire that was being inquired into at the time was that which destroyed the Seventy-first Regiment Armory in 1901. At the same time the Park Avenue Hotel was nearly burned down. Whether or not it caught from the armory is one of the matters in dispute.

Atlanta has had the advantage at its horse show this week of an exhibition by a troop of the famous Seventh United States Cavalry, "composed of riders," says the Constitution, "whose feats on horseback and with horses in military evolutions, easily overshadow anything possible by the rough riders of any other army in existence, the Russian Cossacks, the Prussian Uhlans, the cavalrymen of England, France and the Orient, none of them being comparable with these centaurs in khaki of our own army." For real horsemanship and horsemanship, so to speak, however, the Atlantians should see the Richmond show. There are no finer riders in the world than those in the Old Dominion, and naturally, as this is, it has always been, the land of the cavalier.

As the Chattanooga Times puts it, "it is not the trusts per se which objection is made, so much as it is the advantages the trusts get from the sheltering tariff." \* \* \* The mere bigness of a combination is not what signifies, but the giving of the big fellow all sorts of under-holds on the little and weak fellow."

As significant of the change that has come over the dream of the Japanese, and as illustrating how rapidly they have been breaking out of the bonds of exclusiveness, is the manner in which the news of the Anglo-Japanese treaty was received by the people. Popular sentiment on the subject, we are told, may be judged from what occurred at the Inland town of Sapporo, on the northernmost island, Yezo, when the alliance was celebrated by a public meeting and banquet.

At the appointed time some 600 people gathered, and the exercises began with "God Save the King" played by the band. This was immediately followed by the Japanese national anthem. On the invitation of the Mayor, an English mission-

ary lady, the only representative of Great Britain in the town, made a short address, which was interpreted by a Japanese lady. Other speeches of a political nature followed, and the meeting closed and the banquet commenced with three cheers for England and the "great Empire of Japan."

STRIKE COMMISSION'S DUTY.

There is something expected and demanded of the strike arbitration commission far beyond the bringing together of the operators and the miners and ensuring relief as soon as possible from the distressing conditions resulting from the fuel shortage. If the commission fulfills the expectation and proves equal to the demand, for many reasons the long and bitter struggle between labor and capital, now about to be brought to a close, will not have been an unmixing evil. All its aspects considered, the strike has marked the most serious crisis in the industrial history of the country. Out of it developed for immediate solution and intimately relative to it problems that had never been associated with any similar conflict, except remotely and tentatively. Its hurtful effects touched directly or indirectly nearly every class and interest in the land. It even led to popular advocacy of methods for its ending, resort to which would have struck at the very foundations of our institutions. It brought us face to face with the prophesy of intolerable conditions in the future, unless there could be found some way of adjustment which would stand as a precedent—would embody a principle certain to safeguard against a repetition of such protracted paralysis of any industry upon which the masses are as dependent as they are upon coal mining.

It is not enough, therefore, that the commission simply secure the sounding of a truce, or evolve a modus vivendi, and leave the future to work itself out on such lines as may from time to time present themselves. The greater responsibility under which it rests has to do with time to come. It behooves it to be content with harmonizing the present and surface differences of the contending parties. The public, whose interests in the future relations of labor and capital are gigantic and all overshadowing, as compared with those of the miners and operators, look to the commission to dig down to the heart of the trouble, expose the grievances and the strength or weakness of the claims of both sides, put the people in position to do equal and exact justice, and lay a cornerstone of broad principle on which the power of popular sentiment will succeed in compelling both capital and labor to stand. Agreement to the appointment of the commission was a recognition by both the operators and the miners of a great principle. It was a victory for the principle of arbitration. That principle is the cornerstone on which the immediate settlement will rest. Can it be made the cornerstone for a permanent system for adjustment of grave trouble between capital and labor—a system which will have behind it the tremendous influence of popular sentiment, and will reckon no less justly with labor organizations than with capitalistic combinations that would seek to crush them? In our view the commission will not have fully discharged its duty to either the employed or the employing classes or to the great public, until it has exhausted every effort to give a practical affirmative answer to that question, by formulating a system of arbitration that would appeal to the intelligent toilers, would have the endorsement of the masses, and which capital could not afford to set at naught, even if so disposed. The task is not an easy one, but the willingness to arbitrate the Pennsylvania miners showed from the beginning, and popular feeling as it developed during the progress of the strike encourage the belief that it is by no means impossible of accomplishment.

Current Comment.

The following from the Richmond Dispatch should be a correct statement of the situation if it is:

The voting list and the election law are of our own making, and now whoever violates the Democratic party's pledge in respect to honest elections will find himself standing alone, unsupported by the press or the public, and in imminent danger of going to the penitentiary.—Richmond Dispatch.

This is well said, and timely. The white people of Virginia, and especially of Eastern Virginia, have been under a cloud for thirty-five years. Like a prisoner suddenly freed, who does not fully realize his freedom, they are groping their way through a new state of affairs under the new Constitution means. They are inclined to pinch themselves and ask, "Are we dreaming or is it really true that we have at last seen the day when the negro is not a menace in politics?"

And now that there is, as the Richmond Dispatch says, "no longer any danger of negro domination," let us cease to win at methods that are questionable. It is time to call to meet within ten days, either here or at Raleigh. He said he could not be more definite than that. The meeting of the committee will be for completing the work of selecting the mill properties which are to be controlled by the new \$30,000,000 combine.

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D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

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The Plaza Hotel, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, entrance to Central Park, New York, city, is not to be torn down, as recently erroneously reported; but, on the contrary, during the past summer the State capitol has been redecorated, furniture renewed, the most improved water purifying system installed, and an interior long-distance telephone provided for every room.

Strictly Professional. (Cleveland Plain Dealer) "Did those chorus girls kiss and make up?" "No. They made up first."

Courtesy. (Puck) They paused on the brink of the abyss

opened by the latest subway explosion. "Do you not find New York picturesque?" they asked. "As a whole, yes," replied their guest, with fine courtesy.

A Good Thing for Dinner. (Philadelphia Press) "I had something I like for my dinner to-day," said the poor man, "but it didn't do me any good." "You don't say. What was it?" "A magnificent appetite."

Preparations Nearly Complete. (Chicago Tribune) "Johnny, have you put the milk tickets out?" "Yes'm." "And locked the doors?" "Yes'm." "And emptied the water pan under the icebox?" "Yes'm." "And filled the match safes?" "Yes'm." "And set the alarm clock for 6?" "Yes'm." "Well, put the brick to soak in the coal oil and come go to bed."

He Had Seen One. (Chicago News) "Hiram," queried Mrs. Medderrgrass, "did you ever see one of them air castles?" "I've seen 'em," replied the old man. "I've seen 'em of the tar'nal things last time I wuz tew 'em city."

What air they built out uv, Hiram?" asked Mrs. M. "Gold bricks, mother."

Four magnificent bracelets belonging to the Queen of King Zera, who reigned nearly 5,000 B. C., were among the discoveries made by Professor Petrie while excavating at Abydos, Egypt, last year. The workmanship of these is most ingenious and delicate. The finest bracelet is formed of alternating plaques of gold and turquoise, each surrounded with the royal arms and panels to imitate the front of the tomb or palace. This bracelet consists of thirteen gold and fourteen turquoise plaques in the form of a facade, whereupon was inscribed the name of the Queen. The gold was worked by chisel and burnishing. It was fastened by a clasp made of loops and buttons of a hollow ball of gold, with a shank of gold wire fastened in it. The third bracelet is of spiral beads of gold and lazuli in three groups. Making the fourth bracelet are four groups of hour-glass beads, amethyst between gold, with connections of gold and turquoise.

For Economy's Sake. (Baltimore News) "Great scientific undertaking, that of Biggins'?" "Indeed! What's he up to now?" "He is pursuing searching experiments with the object in view of providing some substitute for ashes to sprinkle on the sidewalks this winter."

A Winter's Night. (F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.) Heigh-ho! for a winter's night, And how do the dead men sleep? They shiver not when the keen frosts bite. No winters make them weep.

They hear no moan of the weary earth, There's on a dreamless bed, The while I bend o'er a flameless hearth And munch at a crust of bread.

Far from the wrath and wrongs of life, "Neath the wings of the dark they rest, While I am lost in the night strife, With the red wounds on my breast.

For a dead man's neither rich nor poor Under the light and in; The blast and the balliff at his door Knock and knock in vain.

And the gods may grant, or the gods deny Where the homeless roam, But he reck's not there if the daisies die, Or fleck his grave like foam.

But—better a crust this winter night, From the wealth of the world apart, With the memory bright of your eyes of light, And the life of your lips, sweetheart!

Often the Way. (Philadelphia Press) Mr. Payshertz: Ah, well, I suppose the innocent frequently suffer for the guilt of others in this world.

Mr. Markley: Yes, a case in point occurred at church this morning. There were only a few of us there, and we caught ballyhoo about the lazy ones who stayed away.

An Honest Ballot. (South Side Examiner) Let us have no questionable methods in the conduct of the coming election. Let it be absolutely free and fair to all parties. Let every man cast the ballot he desires to cast, and save it honestly counted.—The Wytheville Dispatch.

We have made a Constitution to suit ourselves. We have restricted the negro vote enormously. Here, in Richmond, for instance, there are ten white voters to one negro.

No longer is there any danger of negro domination, and neither press nor people will tolerate any short cuts to victories at the polls.

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FREE! FREE!

TO KIDNEY SUFFERERS.

An Opportunity Worthy of Your Notice.

If you suffer with kidney disease or any ailment arising from an improper action of the kidneys or urinary organs, this offer we make to the people of Richmond should interest you. In the advancement of medical science, the kidneys, the organs of the greatest importance to human health, have not been neglected, and in placing before you such a cure as Doan's Kidney Pills the proprietors recognize how far so many statements of the makers of similar preparations have fallen short of their claims, being convinced that no remedy for kidney complaints in existence equals Doan's Kidney Pills for such ailments; strengthened in these convictions by letters that are daily received of the work they are doing for mankind's benefit, old backs and young backs are being constantly freed from never-ceasing aches, and many a lame and shattered one, stooped and contracted, is strengthened, invigorated and infused with new life.

With such a medicine an offer of this kind can be made without hesitancy, for while we lose the box we give to you, we make a friend that assists us in the sale of many others.

Remember, Doan's Kidney Pills will be given away free to every person suffering with kidney ailments at the undersigned address. First come, first served, and only this one chance offered. Remember this is not a sample box, but a regular size box of Doan's Kidney Pills, which retails at 50 cents.

Free Distribution One Day Only, Monday, October 20th, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., at OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO., 1007 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Cut this advertisement out and name paper. Sole agents for the United States, Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. cc 17-3t

THE CRUMNOCK COAL MINE. Its Output—North Carolina Negroes to Vote Democratic Ticket.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 17.—(Special.) A gentleman who knows more than any one else about the Crumnock coal mine, says that while the output is only 100 tons a day, it can easily be made 200, and by sinking another shaft can be increased to 1,000 and even 1,500 tons a day for 40 years. The output during September, when the mine was operated 20 days, was 2,100 tons. Philadelphia people now own the mine. The Seaboard Air-Line is calling for coal for this mine, but no coal being furnished it all going to industrial plants in various parts of the State. At one time it furnished to the Seaboard Air-Line 150 tons a day.

This division of the Seaboard Air-Line has contracted for 300 cars of wood a day, for an indefinite period, at \$1.40 a cord. A charter is granted the Wilmington Bakery Company, W. A. Farris and others, stockholders.

A Republican of marked prominence says that fully half the negroes who vote this year will vote the Democratic ticket. He ventures the further prediction that 25 per cent. of the white vote of 1900 will not vote this year.

The State Literary and Historical Association will hold its regular annual meeting here during the State fair.

Merchants here say business is at least 30 per cent. better than it was last fall. It is said that in Warren county the negroes are so bitterly opposed to Senator Pritchard and his treatment of them that a large proportion of them will not vote for his side.

Rev. T. P. Noe, head master of St. Paul's school, Beaufort, is at the A. and M. College here, taking a special course in manual training, so that he can teach it in his school. He is given the use of tools, etc., made in the college here.

Carolina Underwriters. GREENSBORO, N. C., October 16.—(Special.)—The North Carolina Underwriters' Association will meet in Greensboro next week, and on Tuesday night, October 21, the visiting insurance men will be entertained at a theater party and luncheon at the Harbour Hotel by Wharton, McAllister and Vaughn, managers of the Greensboro fire insurance companies.

Southern Textile Company. GREENSBORO, N. C., October 16.—(Special.)—Col. John W. Fries, of Winston, chairman of the central committee of the proposed Southern Textile Company, to be organized under the Fries merger, was here to-day, and stated that the committee would be called to meet within ten days, either here or at Raleigh. He said he could not be more definite than that. The meeting of the committee will be for completing the work of selecting the mill properties which are to be controlled by the new \$30,000,000 combine.

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BOTH SIDES AT WORK

OPponents of MINOR RESOLUTION READY FOR THE COMING FRAY.

The FIGHT TO BE A HARD ONE.

Supporters of Councilman Investigation Proposition Will Put Opponents on Record—Make Good Political Material for Future Purposes.

"Will the Minor resolution prevail at the November meeting of the Common Council?" is an engrossing question. Indeed, it was possible yesterday to find men on the street who were willing to drop the Horse Show long enough to discuss the pros and cons of the proposed councilmanic investigation.

Nothing connected with all of the recent upheavals in the city, not even the grand jury, has created so much talk as has the proposition of Mr. John B. Minor to investigate from Alpha to Omega, from Fulton to Lombardy street, and from the south side of the James to the famous Shockoe on the north.

Mr. Minor is in earnest. He thinks that there are things that should be exposed, and he is working earnestly for concurrence by the Common Council in the resolution the recently passed by the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Minor is not working alone, but has the support of men in both branches.

NO FIGHT IN THE DARK. Just as eager to defeat the measure are some of the members of the lower branch. They are not fighting the proposition in the dark, either, because they have openly avowed their antagonism to any more airing of municipal affairs, fearing, they say, more "water-hauls."

TREND OF SENTIMENT. One thing that has turned several votes against the investigation is the trend of public sentiment. For instance, yesterday one well-known citizen was heard to remark to a member of the Council that "whitewash could be purchased at a much lower rate than \$500." The idea in this gentleman's mind was that the amount appropriated for the use of the committee would be expended in the people after the investigation, would still be of the opinion that the commission had done more to cover up things than to expose them.

There is no doubt that the promoters of the Minor resolution in the Common Council are worried as to its future, because within the last day or two there has been unusual scurrying around, and not a little bustling going on inside lobbying is being resorted to to get the matter through the Council. The promoters are leaving nothing undone to win, but do not express themselves as sanguine of success.

REQUIRES 24 VOTES TO PASS. The attention of a reporter of the Dispatch was directed last night to the fact that in order to carry the resolution in the Common Council, it is necessary for the affirmative votes to number 24, because the resolution carries with it an appropriation of \$50 for the expenses of the commission. It will also require the same number of votes to take the matter up under the suspension of the rules without reference to the Finance Committee, the course the paper would have taken if it had been passed under suspension of the rules in the Board of Aldermen.

The report that a called meeting of the Common Council would be held some time next week for the consideration of the matter has been denied, and it can be stated authoritatively that there will be no meeting of the Common Council until November 24—the time for the regular monthly meeting.

A well-known member of the Council said last night that he was of the opinion that there were some of the members of the Common Council who had stated that they were in favor of the investigation that are leaving nothing undone to defeat it. Another member, a gentleman from the Common Council, said that he was positive that the resolution would not have passed the Board of Aldermen if a leader had arisen to combat it there; that there were several members at least who would have recorded their votes in the negative if some states had been taken against the passage of the resolution.

WILL BE A BIG FIGHT. There is no doubt that the fight that will come up on the final passage of the resolution will be one of the warmest in the Council in the past year or more, and the members who favor another airing will give those who oppose them an opportunity to place themselves on record. Such a record, it has been stated, might make an interesting matter in some future campaign.

DICKENSON IS SAFE. Republican Speech at Clintwood Falls Rather Flat. FRELING, VA., October 17.—(Special.) H. H. Hamilton, of Mindova, Va., delivered a Republican speech at Clintwood on court day. There was only a small audience, not exceeding 200 people, a number of whom were negroes. The speech was a tirade of abuse against Democracy, and a lauding of Republican principles. The speaker condemned Congressman Rhea's course in no mild terms, and spoke very highly of Captain Slem, the Republican candidate for Congress. An effort was made to produce political capital out of the new Constitution.

The speech could not be called a success, for but little enthusiasm was excited. Dickenson county is safe in the Democratic column.

G. A. R.'S MAY COME HERE. Prospect That It Will Meet Here in 1905. WASHINGTON, October 17.—(Special.)—When the Grand Army encampment again comes East, which cannot be before 1905, on account of St. Louis exposition, which dictates its meeting there in 1904, there is a prospect that Richmond, Va., will be selected.

Wolcott Post, of Milwaukee, is already moving in that direction, as a result of its recent visit to Richmond at the guest of Robert E. Lee Post, Confederate Veterans. General Torrence, of Minnesota, is quoted as favorable to this scheme. Few points in the country would be so rich in association, and the idea is gaining great headway.

CONTROL THE SITUATION. Chief Issa Bojefinax Captured and Escorted to Salonica. CONSTANTINOPLE, October 17.—The military authorities at Mitrovitza, Albania, have secured complete control of the situation. They have captured Chief Issa Bojefinax, who, with his followers, recently tore up the railroad from Mitrovitza and Vrahtin and announced his intention not to allow the newly appointed Russian consul to take up his duties at its former place. The chief has been taken to Salonica under escort. The Albanians at Mitrovitza and its neighborhood have been disarmed