FIRST PART.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

PAGES 1 TO 12

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JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF THE DISTINGUISHED CONFEDERATE CABINET MEMBER.

HIS PICTURE FOR LEE CAMP.

Some of the Scenes in Which He Took a Leading Part.

ONCE AT ODDS WITH MR. DAVIS.

Duel Was Imminent as the Result of a Senate Debate Before the War—Services to the "Lost Cause"—Subsequently Mr. Benjamin Went to England, Where He Forged to the Front and Died a Q. C.

Judah Philip Benjamin, United States Senator for two terms from the State of Louisiana, Attorney-General under the provisional government of the Southern Confederacy, later Secretary of War in the Confederate Cabinet, and for nearly four years Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Davis, was one of the most remarkable of nineteenth century Americans, and in later life he became one of the greatest of English lawyers, as he was already one of the foremost men at the American bar. The public career of the man may thus be briefly summarized. An adequate history and achievements of this man would make a large and most interesting volume of biography. His life was a series of brilliant achievements, and his activity ceased only with his latest breath. A portrait of him will be presented to R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., this week.

Born by a strange combination of circumstances on the Island of St. Croix, Mr. Benjamin's parents were English Hebrews, who, at the time of his advent, were on their way to New Orleans, where they proposed to make their home. The war with Great Britain caused the mouth of the Mississippi to be blockaded at the time by the British fleet, and prevented the parents reaching their destination.

Early Days in Carolina.

The early boyhood of Benjamin was spent in Wilmington, N. C., where the future statesman's early education was received. At the early age of 14, or in the year 1825, the youth entered Yale, and after spending three years there left without receiving a degree. Going to New Orleans, the young collegian there studied law in a notary's office, and, in December, 1832, at the age of 21, he was admitted to the bar. For some years thereafter he taught school and utilized his spare time compiling a digest of cases decided in the local court, a work, the scope of which was subsequently enlarged, and it was published as a digest of the reported decisions of the Supreme Court of the "late territory of Orleans and of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana." This appeared in 1832.

The young lawyer established his reputation by this precocious publication, and thereafter rose rapidly in his chosen profession, and stood in the front rank of the bar of New Orleans. In 1840 he became associated with John Slidell, later his colleague in the Senate, and they practiced law under the name of Slidell, Benjamin & Conrad, doing a large business for the cotton planters and merchants of the gulf metroplis, and adding to his fame and fortune.

In 1845, Mr. Benjamin, a Whig, was elected a member of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, and added to his reputation by his service in that body. Though himself alien born he championed a clause requiring that the Governor of the State should be a native of the United States.

In 1847, Benjamin was retained as counsel in the investigation of the Spanish land titles under which early settlers in California claimed the property. Returning from that mission, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, and soon had many cases before that great tribunal, where he steadily added to his reputation.

At Odds With Mr. Davis.

Always interested in politics and public affairs, he was in 1848 made an elector-at-large for the presidency from the State of Louisiana. Four years later his pre-eminent abilities secured his election to the United States Senate, and, again, in 1857, he was returned to that body, and served there until his State seceded from the Union. He went with it, withdrawing with his colleague, Senator John M. Slidell, February 4, 1861. During his service in that form, then illumined by a galaxy of statesmen, such as this country has never witnessed since, he took rank with the ablest men in that forum. He soon became one of the foremost men in the southern wing of his party. During his service in the Senate a sharp controversy of a personal nature occurred in which he and Jefferson Davis, then a Senator from Mississippi, were in an attitude which threatened a duel. An apology on the floor of the Senate by Mr. Davis for the harsh language he had used averted bloodshed, and the two men were afterwards for years intimately and prominently associated in the Confederate Government, in guiding the destinies of which Mr. Benjamin was no less influential, if less conspicuous, than the President himself. Indeed, so great was the influence and counsel of this resourceful man and brilliant and learned lawyer that he has been characterized as the "brains of the Confederacy," a distinction bestowed by his country's enemies, but one not altogether unmerited.

In the Confederate Cabinet.

Chosen Attorney-General on the formation of the provisional government at Montgomery, he did not serve long in that capacity before he was called to a then far more important and responsible post, and one requiring all his resourcefulness, the war portfolio. Upon being accused by a committee of the Confederate Congress of incompetence and neglect of duty, he promptly resigned, but was immediately made Secretary of State, the head of the Cabinet. In this capacity he continued with ever increasing reputation until the fall of Richmond, when he fled with the President and other Cabinet officers and remained with them during their retreat southward until the last vestige of organized government was abandoned. When the fleeing officials dispersed he escaped from the coast of Florida to the Bahamas in an open boat, going thence to Nassau and later to Liverpool.

His Career in England.

Immediately upon his arrival in England the expatriate American began the study of English law, and in the summer of 1866, at the age of 55, he was called to the bar. Unknown, and a recent student of British law, his success at first was meagre, and he had to supplement his slender income from that source by journalistic work, and his unflagging energy and magnificent powers enabled him, even amid this struggle for a livelihood, to prepare a work on law which at once made him both fame and income, and was destined to become an authority on the subject treated. This work was published in 1866, and is known as "A Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property." The work is now an authority in English law, and in 1883 had reached its third edition. After this book appeared his practice increased rapidly, and in 1872 he was made Queen's Counsel, and soon had a practice excelled in neither volume nor remuneration by that of any lawyer in the kingdom. It was not long before he attained a position wherein he was associated only with causes celebres, his chief practice being before the House of Lords and the privy council.

In 1883, at the advanced age of 72 years, failing health forced him to relinquish active work. His retirement from the bar was signalized by a famous farewell banquet in the hall of the Inner Temple, London, June 30, 1883.

His Death in Paris.

Mr. Benjamin then removed to Paris for the sake of health, and there, with his wife and daughter, spent his few remaining days, expiring May 8, 1884, lacking scarce three months of attaining his 73d year.

One of the secrets of this man's great achievements was a capacity for work that was simply abnormal. It was said of him that during the war he was in his office at 6 A. M., and often worked until 2 A. M., a run of eighteen hours of the twenty-four. To the powerful constitution that enabled him to do this he added a native endowment of a mind of rare analytical and acquisitive powers. Few men have accomplished more in a lifetime than Judah P. Benjamin, who won his own way by the sheer force of his own intellect against prejudice and all manner of obstcles, and lived to command the plaudits of the world wherever genius and its achievements are recognized and appreciated.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

A Portrait of the Distinguished Confederate Premier Will Be Presented to R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., This Week.

AN EXPLANATION ASKED OF THE H. B. PRICE COMPANY

Post-Office Department Takes a Hand in That Fountain Pen Proposition.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., November 15. (Special.)—The H. B. Price Company, of Norfolk, finds itself in trouble, because of an endless chain scheme it tried to work to dispose of a large number of cheap fountain pens. Letters were sent to various ladies in this section, requesting $2.50 for the pens, and giving assurances of a weekly salary of $5, with $1.50 for expenses in the event they wanted to work for the company, writing ten letters a day, to different lady friends.

The scheme worked well for the company, but only a few of the women report receiving any money. The Post-Office Department has stepped in and there will be no more endless chain operations, until the matter is investigated.

In addition to the silk mill, shoe factory, asphalt block plant, two canning factories, all secured in the past few months, through the efforts of the business-men, the city will shortly secure two more industries, each involving an investment of $100,000. The details cannot be had at this time.

Judge Barham has ordered the D. S. Jones Lumber Company, which recently went into the hands of receivers, to cease operations entirely.

George B. Galer, chief clerk at the Chamberlin Hotel, who was prominently mentioned for manager, to succeed Colonel Keeler, has been relieved from duty.

This is said to insure the appointment of George F. Adams, of this city, formerly manager of Hotel Warwick.

The ship-yard has arrangements to assist its employees in getting fuel for heating, when the local dealers are unable to supply the demand.

A ROW AT BOYDTON.

Difficulty Between J. R. Mason and Lee Bennett, a Negro Barber.

BOYDTON, VA., November 15.—(Special.)—A very exciting scene took place here yesterday about noon on Main street and for a time there was an uproar among the citizens, as it appeared that a tragedy was about to be enacted. The trouble was between Mr. J. R. Moss, a white bricklayer, and Lee Bennett, a colored barber. The difficulty began on the street on Thursday night at which time very ugly words passed between the two men. Yesterday Mr. Moss, smarting under the very offensive words which he claimed were used by Bennett, armed himself with a 32-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver, went to Bennett's barber shop and called him to come out, but Bennett refused, whereupon Moss went in, drew his pistol and attempted to fire upon Bennett. A bystander interfered in time to prevent any trouble. Mr. Moss then came out into the street with his revolver in his hand and told the crowd which by this time had gathered in considerable numbers, to clear the streets, (and quite a number of them did clear out) as he meant to kill the barber. After a while he quieted down; his pistol was taken from him. He was brought before Mayor Baskerville yesterday afternoon, but the case was continued until this morning at 10 o'clock. Bennett was later arrested and brought before the Mayor. At the conclusion of the hearing the Mayor imposed a fine of $20 and costs upon Bennett, as the instigator of the row and fined Moss $10 and put him under a $50 bond to keep the peace.

VALE! DEACON WHITE.

THE GREAT FINANCIER RETIRES FROM WALL STREET FOREVER.

RACE TOO HOT FOR SEVENTY.

The Old Money King Says His Years Are Too Many.

RULES TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS.

He Lays Down Axioms for the Guidance of Men in Business—Thinks National Prosperity is Far from the Apex—But We Are Very Near the Limit of Our Financial Power.

"Deacon" White's business rules for business men:

1. Live up to the letter of your promise, verbal or written, though it takes years to fulfil the pledge.

2. In speculative engagements remember that the twentieth century traders are giants compared to the traders of old, and that operations henceforth must be conducted with a due regard to changed conditions.

2. Success in Wall street, as in all other business, can be achieved only by literal hard work in keeping abreast abreast of the era and keen perception of the psychological moment to take a profit or suffer a loss.

4. Make your word as good as your bond, and be as swift as the swiftest in greeting opportunity when it knocks, or evading disaster when it casts a shadow.

5. Remember how the swift is the pace, and do not enter a long-distance competition when trained for shot dashes only.

NEW YORK, November 14.—(Special.)—After forty years of ripe experience in the strenuous life of Wall street, and all that time a factor in its exciting scenes, "Deacon" Stephen Van Cuten White, on the eve of his retirement from the active stage, has summarized for the future magnates of the bourse a terse code of business rules.

Mr. White's retirement as a member of the Stock Exchange after thirty-two years as one of that body marks an epoch in the street.

His candid confession that he finds the Wall street pace too swift for a man of more than 70, and the brief enumeration of the few rules which every young aspirant for wealth, success and prestige in the field of speculation should bear in mind, are alike typical.

A Pleasant Life Withal.

Mr. White's career in the arena of speculation is well known. In the forty years he has spent in the busy center around Broad and Wall streets are crowded many pleasant—and only a few bitter—memories.

A man who witnessed Black Friday and Blue Thursday, and the all the parti-colored days which in four decades obtrude themselves upon a Wall street operator, is qualified to speak of financial conditions, the causes thereof and the outlook for the future.

But "Deacon" White was always reticent. He said little when he was caught in the collapse of his "corn corner" in 1891. He was equally reticent when success came, and now, as he is preparing to step from the arena, he deprecates loquacity.

National Prosperity.

"National prosperity," said Mr. White, "has not yet yet reached its apex. The culmination will not come while the great American nation is working, pushing, advancing, developing.

"The financial power, on the contrary, is well up to the limit. Everything will adjust itself before long. The normal level will soon be found. It need not surprise any one if, when this level is reached, it is found to be higher than former normal levels.

"The magnitude of modern transactions is so stupendous now, in comparison with transactions thirty, twenty, ten—even five years ago, that it is hard to grasp the proportions.

"The present decline in prices, which is indeed severe, is doubtless more conspicuous now because of the immense activity of trade, which has used up innumerable millions.

"In my opinion money will be easy in the United States after the January disbursements have been made and the crop movement is over. The spring months

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.)

J.E.B. STUART STATUE

LACK OF FUNDS TO ERECT IT DEPLORED BY FRIENDS OF THE CAVALRYMAN.

NO HISTORY OF HIS CAREER.

Novelists to Be Thanked for What is Known of the Man.

SOME INCIDENTS IN HIS LIFE.

A Native of Patrick County and a Graduate of West Point—Tendered His Sword to Virginia When the War Broke Out—Social Side of His Life Buoyant and Bright.

At this time, when the admirers of Major-General J. E. B. Stuart, Confederate States army, are struggling with the problem of how to raise money to erect to his glorious memory a suitable monument, and are exerting every energy to that end with but small success, owing to other similar undertakings such as the Jefferson Davis Memorial Arch and the memorial hall, it is not inopportune to give a brief sketch of the man.

Around no character of that period has romance and fiction taken more delight in entwining itself, with his striking characteristics as a foundation. Stuart was a Christian, a gentleman, and a soldier, and with it all the most jovial companion and reckless leader with whom a cavalry man ever rode.

Unfortunately, the historians have to a degree slighted Genoral Stuart in chronicling the events of the war. No complete life has been written of him, and the most that people know has been learned from novels of the period, notably the delightful stories of John Esten Cooke.

General James E. B. Stuart was born February 6, 1833, in Patrick county, Va. He early displayed evidences of a quick and active turn of mind, and his father, Archibald Stuart, formerly a member of Congress, gave him a good academic education, after which he was entered at West Point Academy, in 1850.

Stuart graduated from the academy in June, 1854, and was appointed as brevet second lieutenant of the regiment of mounted rifles. The next year he was advanced to full rank and did service under General Joseph E. Johnston in the wilds of New Mexico. In skirmishes with the Indians he became a conspicuous figure.

Resigned His Commission.

In 1859, as aide to Colonel R. E. Lee, he took an active part in the John Brown affair, at Harper's Ferry, and when the war broke out he resigned his commission in the United States army, May 14, 1861, and offered his sword to his native State.

Prior to the war between the States Stuart had married the daughter of General Philip St. George Cooke. She was a niece of the late J. R. Cooke, of this city.

Colonel Stuart was first stationed at Harper's Ferry in command of the cavalry attached to Jackson's army. One of his superiors, in speaking of him at that time, said, "Stuart is characterized by untiring energy, clear judgment, and extraordinary powers of moulding and infusing his own bravery into the hearts of his men." General Johnston, who had assumed control of the army, spoke of him as "the indefatigable Stuart." From the beginning Stuart took his part in the tragedy of those days and played it well and to a noble finish.

Around McClellan's Army.

The affair which, more than anything else, first made his name famous was the bold reconnaissance conducted by him through and around McClellan's army. This exploit borders so much upon romance, in its dash and gallant character, that it is almost impossible to pass it by with only a mention. It was one of those achievements that make men's blood tingle even at the mere recital, but more especially so to those who were participators in the stirring scene. It was for this daring piece of work that Stuart was promoted to be major-general of the cavalry.

Stuart's reputation spread even to the

(CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.)

OLD DEN IS RAIDED.

First District Officers Haul Twenty Gamblers to Station-House.

A negro gambling house located at No. 324 north Seventeenth street, and run by a negro named Charlie White, was raided by a squad of policemen of the First District about 10 o'clock last night, and twenty negroes, with the outfit, were captured.

Captain Shinberger, Sergeant Werner, and Officers Brown, Robinson, Keegan, and Goldsby made the raid.

The police have been suspecting the place for some time, and visited it once before last week, but could not catch the gamblers.

Last night they went to the house, and stationing the privates around the premises Captain Shinberger, Sergeant Werner, and Policeman Robinson entered the place. The gambling room was upstairs, and as the officers went in they could hear the rattle of dice, the shuffle of cards and the cursing of the men in the room above. As they entered the lower floor some one gave the alarm crying out "The perlicemen am coming," to which one of the players, thinking it a joke, replied: "—— —— the perlicemens; let them all come."

This remark was immediately followed by the appearance of the officers in the door and the wildest excitement ensued. Negroes tried to hide under the table, behind the doors, and behind each other, but all were captured except one, who had concealed himself under the steps and made a dash for liberty when the officers passed him, effecting his escape.

As soon as they saw they were surrounded the negroes submitted and twenty were captured. The patrol was called and they were carried to the station in two loads. They were afterwards bailed to appear in the court to-morrow morning.

A crap table, a pack of cards, and some dice were captured with the men.

The man White, who conducts the room, is one of the notorious characters of Seventeenth street. He was up before the court last spring on the same charge, and fined. The place is a noted negro gambling house of years standing.

GEN. J. E. B. STUART.

Admirers of the Great Cavalryman Have Revived Movement to Erect a Suitable Monument to Perpetuate His Fame.

WORK ON OUR RIVERS

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS AND NAVIGABLE STREAMS IN VIRGINIA.

CONDITION OF THE JAMES.

Available Depth from Richmond to the Sea.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK PLAN.

Satisfactory Progress Being Made in Carrying It Out—The Dredging of Milford Haven Harbor—Proposals as to Urbanna and Carter's Creeks—No Work to Be Done on the Pamunkey at Present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15—(Special.)—Col. Charles J. Allen, of the engineer department of the army, who is in charge of the work of improving the harbors and navigable streams of Virginia, has submitted his report on the operations carried on under him during the month of October. In his report on the present condition of the James, and of the work yet to be done, Colonel Allen says: "The available depth for navigation at mean low tide from the sea to the lower city line of Richmond is 18 feet, with the following exceptions: On Warwick rock, 17 feet; from Goode rock section to Jetty B, 775 feet below the city line of Richmond, 16½ feet." Summing up the work yet remaining to be done under the general project of improving the James, Colonel Allen says that it is as follows: "The enlargement of the channel from Richmond city line to Drewry's Bluff, 7 miles from Richmond, from the present dimensions of 220 by 22, at mean low tide; the enlargement of the channel below Drewry's Bluff in seven shoals and in Dutch Gap cut-off to 300 by 22 feet, and the enlargement of six shoals 57 miles below City Point to 400 by 22 feet."

Operations This Month.

According to the report, no work was done during the month of October under the contract. The probable operations for November will be the compilation of specifications for proceeding with the improvement, and possibly advertising for proposals for the improvements.

The total cost of the improvement of the James river will foot up $4,500,000. The method of making the improvements has been to excavate a channel through the shoals by dredging, removing rock, and contraction. The shoals in the river have been first worked on, with a view to obtaining the greatest benefit to commerce in the shortest time.

The Rappahannock.

The work of improving the Rappahannock is progressing satisfactorily. The general scope of the project is to give the river a 100 by 10 foot channel to Fredericksburg, and a 200 by 15 feet channel below Port Royal. Up to the present time the work has been limited to making the 100 by 10 foot channel. Depths of from 8.4 to 9.5 feet through the obstructing bars below Fredericksburg have been obtained. The work required to complete the existing project will be "the continuation of dredging and dike construction necessary to secure a channel 100 by 10 feet through the seven bars between Fredericksburg and Port Royal, and the dredging and construction of dikes required to secure 200 by 15 feet through two bars below Port Royal. The operations during October were of an unimportant character. Freshets delayed the work somewhat. The principal operations of the present month will be the purchasing of material for repairing the dikes and the inviting of proposals for the continuation of dredging."

Milford Haven.

Colonel Allen states that the work of improving Urbanna creek will begin as soon as the dredging and improving of Milford Haven harbor is completed. Proposals will be invited for the dredging of Lower Machodoo creek during the present month. The work of improving Milford Haven harbor made progress during October. Over 7,000 cubic feet of earth was removed. The work will be continued during November, and proposals for completing the work will be received. When completed, the depth of the harbor will be 10 feet at low tide, with a minimum width of 200 feet, the width to be increased at the outer end so as to furnish a funnel-shaped entrance, and thus facilitate the passage of steamers and other vessels.

Carter's Creek.

Proposals for improving Carter's creek will be received by the War Department. The scope of the work will be the dredging of a channel through the bar of the creek to afford a navigable depth at low tide of 15 feet, with a width of 200 feet, including necessary dredging at Crab Point and the construction of a jetty; likewise the dredging of a channel 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide at Gallyhook Point, within the creek. The estimated cost of this improvement is $37,500.

No more work will be done on the Pamunky river at present, the engineer in charge reporting the amount of funds available as being too small to warrant a continuation of the work. The same is true of the Mattaponi river, and the work of improving the York river will not be undertaken pending the completion of the improvement of the Rappahannock, where the Government plant is now engaged. Preliminary examinations are now being made, looking to the improvement of Alexandria harbor, protecting Jamestown island, and building the Potomac highway bridge at Washington.

Personal.

The following Virginians are registered at Washington hotels: William Culver, Richmond; Leland Rankin, Richmond; W. H. Kisson; H. B. Cogbill, Richmond; W. H. Jones, H. C. Gravely, C. E. Strother, Guy L. Homer, Lynchburg; T. T. Smith, Warrenton; G. P. Triplett, J. L. Shaffer, Woodstock; W. F. Hale, Catletts.

YOUNG LADIES HURT.

Miss Annie and Nellie Appleman, of Chesterfield, Thrown from a Vehicle.

PETERSBURG, VA., November 15.—(Special.)—Miss Annie and Nellie Appleman, daughters of Mr. J. D. Appleman, of Chesterfield county, were thrown from their buggy at the head of Old street this evening, and the former was painfully injured. The young ladies came to the city to attend to some shopping, and had started on their return home, when the accident occurred. As they were driving down Canal street, which has a sharp descent at that point, the harness-breeching broke, and the buggy, running against the horse, caused the animal to dash off. At the juncture of Old street the vehicle was overturned and both ladies were thrown to the ground. Miss Nellie escaped with a few bruises, but her sister Miss Annie, was not so fortunate. In falling, her head struck and she sustained a fracture of the skull. The young ladies received immediate attention from the people of the vicinity, and a physician was summoned. They were taken to the Home for the Sick, both suffering from the severe shock. A careful examination by Dr. McIlwaine of Miss Annie's injuries developed the skull fracture, the result of which cannot now be foretold. The young lady is getting along favorably, and trepanning may not be necessary. She is entirely conscious. From the nature of the accident the escape of both ladies from death or terrible injuries is considered providential.

THE HUSBAND QUIT.

E. Forest Lemon Couldn't Stand Warm Letter to Mrs. L.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., November 15—(Special.)—Supreme Court Justice Keogh to-day signed a decree granting a divorce to E. Forest Lemon from his wife, Mary A. Lemon, of Mount Vernon, because of Charles H. Brown. The papers were filed with County Clerk Sutherland, including a number of love letters alleged to have been written to Mrs. Lemon and discovered by her husband.

The couple were married in New York on November 26, 1896, and have no children.

One of the letters is dated Mount Vernon, April 23, 1902, and reads: "My Dear Pet,—I was more than disappointed Tuesday afternon when I did not find you at home. I did not get a chance to say a word to you in the morning, for that little girl you have just rubbered at me all the time I was there. My dear, how did you get home, and was everything lovely? I am just dying to see you. Etc., etc.

"(Signed) INA."

WROTE AN OBSCENE LETTER.

James Lewis, a Danville Negro, Charged With an Ugly Offence.

DANVILLE, VA., November 15.—(Special.)—James Lewis (colored), accused of sending obscene matter through the mails, is in jail awaiting trial. Kate Lanier (also colored), the girl to whom the missive was directed, has turned the communication over to the authorities. The communication in question is written on the letter-head of the gentleman for whom the accused worked, and is highly insulting and improper in its nature. The girl in the case says that this is the second or third time that Lewis has addressed her in this manner. She bears a very good reputation. The police are of the opinion that they have a good case against Lewis. It is probable that the authorities will take the matter up for violation of the postal law.

ROBERT HALL KILLED.

Horrible End of a Young Boy Near Princeton.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., November 15.—(Special.)—A distressing accident occurred this afternoon about two miles from Princeton, and resulted in the death of a 14-year-old boy, Robert Hale, the son of L. M. Hale, who was with his father hauling hay. The boy was driving the wagon and the father was breaking it as it ran down a steep hill. The lad slipped from his position and fell down between the horses and the vehicle. Both the front and rear wheels passed over him, breaking his neck and crushing his head.

Condition of N. P. Wills.

LYNCHBURG, VA., November 15—(Special.)—The condition of Norment P. Wills, one of the two young men in Thursday night's shooting affray, is unchanged, but he is holding his own.

"TECKS" GO DOWN.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA GALLOPED AWAY WITH THE CADETS.

SCORE WAS SIX TO NOTHING.

Immense Crowd Witnessed the Contest in Charlottesville.

CAROLINA SUFFERS DEFEAT.

Five Thousand People in Norfolk Saw the Tarheels Taken Into Camp by Georgetown — Result Was Twelve to Five—Magnificent Game, Say Experts—Some Heroes Who Won Laurels.

VIRGINIA GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Norfolk.—Georgetown, 12; Carolina, 5.

At Charlottesville.—University of Virginia, 6; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 0.

At Richmond.—Richmond College, 23; Hampden-Sidney, 11.

At Alexandria.—Episcopal High School, 26; St. Joseph College, of Maryland, 0.

At Bedford.—Virginia Polytechnic Institute, (second team), 5; Randolph-Macon Academy, 0.

At Lexington, Virginia Military Institute, (second team), 11; Washington and Lee, (second team), 0.

At Front Royal.—Olympia, of Washington, D. C., 2; Eastern College, 0.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., November 15.—(Special.)—The cadets from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the proud conquerors of Georgetown, were defeated this afternoon by the University of Virginia, the score being six to nothing, after fifty minutes of actual play. The largest crowd ever assembled on the new athletic field saw the trick turned, and enthusiasm was at a high pitch throughout the contest. Not only was it too hot for the heavily-clad players, but the students who did the rooting were forced to shed their coats. The grand stand was packed to suffocation, and the bleachers were almost filled. Along the driveway above the bleachers were two tallyhos. One was drawn by six white horses and decorated in orange and blue. It contained the members of the Bijou Musical Comedy Company, and the other the Eli Banana boys, with bass drum and fife. The girls of the B ou Company helped to keep the fun going, and enlivened things considerably with the Virginia yell.

Was Very Spectacular.

The game was rather a spectacular one. Both teams, however, played slowly, and the cadets especially dragged along in the most tiresome way, a man being laid out on almost every down. The visitors were clearly outplayed, and the University team was easily the superior. The cadets could not consistently stop Virginia's attack, while the cadets's plays were mostly checked before they had started. Their offence seemed powerless. The plays did not go off smoothly, and the only two men that ever gained ground were Captain Carpenter and Byrd.

How It Opened.

Carpenter opened the contest by kicking to Harris, who returned the ball fifteen yards. Prichard found the line for a gain of five, and Hall added twelve around the end. Hall again punctured the line for ten, but fumbled, the cadets securing the ball. Failing to gain in two trials, Councilman punted to Virginia's 20-yard line. A moment later Harris was forced to kick. A cadet fumbled, and Johnson fell on the pig skin in mid-field. Virginia then began a vigorous assault on the Polytechnic line, knocking off five yards at nearly every clip. On the cadet 25-yard line Councilman went through a big opening made by Spates and Daniel, and ran the remaining distance for a touchdown, knocking off a half-dozen tacklers. The time was ten minutes. Harris punted the ball out, and then sent it spinning between the goal posts, making the score 6.

A Sensational Run.

Carpenter kicked off part Virginia's goal, and Council then punted from Virginias' 25-yard line. Carpenter caught the leather and returned it to mid-field on a pretty run. Byrd dashes around Daniel for twenty, and is thrown heavily by Pollard. Eight more is added on a delayed pass, and Carpenter adds four around right end. With the pig skin on the orange and blue's 15-yard line and far to the side of the field, Captain Carpenter tries a goal from placement, but fails. Council kicks from the 25-yard line, and Carpenter, catching the ball, makes a sensational run for forty yards around Brouston's end. "Down Home." Council ploughed through the cadets on the line-up, and Swan smashed the next play into smithereens.

Blacksburg's Last Chance.

Failing to gain the necessary five yards, Carpenter made another attempt at goal from placement, this time on the 25-yard line. The ball went far to the side, and Blacksburg's last and only chance to score had gone. Harris punted from the 25-yard line, and a cadet returned it to mid-field. Eight yards are made around the end, and then Council throws Carpenter for a loss. Byrd meets a similar fate, and Councilman is forced to kick. Pollard is downed on Virginia's 15-yard line, and Referee Baird gives the cadets five yards for off-side play. Hall skirts the end for fifteen, and Harris nets ten on a double pass. Hall adds five, Council ten, and then twenty through the line. Other rapid gains advance the ball to Blacksburg's 8-yard line, where a cadet captures it in a scrimmage after the necessary gain had been made. Councilman sends the leather out of danger, Pollard catching and returning it to the cadet 35-yard line. Harris makes ten, and soon the ball is once more in striking distance of goal, but Blacksburg stands like a stone wall, and the ball went to the visitors. Councilman again sends the ball out of danger. Hall makes twenty around the end, but Umpire Campbell says Virginia was off-side, and the play did not count. The cadets fumble, and Daniel falls on the leather.

THE FINISH.

With two minutes to play, Virginia takes the pig skin up to Blacksburg's 3-yard, only to lose it on downs. Councilman kicks out, and after Daniel throws Carpenter for a loss, time is called. Only

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)