FIRST PART.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

PAGES 1 TO 12.

WHOLE NUMBER 16,149 RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1903. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

THE INDIANOLA CASE.

Discontinuance of Postoffice Discussed in the Senate.

SPOONER DEFENDS PRESIDENT

Incidentally He Champions the Cause of Dusky Minnie.

REPLY BY MR. MCLAURIN.

Mississippi Senator Shows That There Were no Threats Against the Negro Postmaster, Though He Admits That She Was Objectionable Because of Her Color—He Resents the Epithets Applied to the Indianola People by the President's Secretary, and Insists It is Still the President's Duty to Furnish Postal Facilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24.—Constructively, the Statehood bill was, as usual, before the Senate, but, as a matter of fact, the admission of the territories was scarcely mentioned in the course of the day's proceedings. Early in the afternoon, Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, took the floor to discuss the President's action in discontinuing the postoffice at Indianola, Miss., and refusing to receive the resignation of the negro postmater, Minnie Cox. He defended the President, and was responded to by Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi, who said there had been no threats against Minnie Cox, but who admitted that she was objectionable because of her color.

Mr. Spooner said he had no criticism to make of Mr. McLaurin, whose remarks had been respectful and well-tempered, but that he appeared to justify the attitude of the postmaster-general and the President. He contended that there was not in Secretary Cortelyou's announcement of the President's attitude in the case anything to justify the inference of Mr. McLaurin that it was intended to denounce the entire population of Indianola as lawless and brutal. "No man is less likely that the President to enter upon such a wholesale condemnation of the people of Indianola," he said.

Minnie's Rights.

Mr. Spooner said that the President's action had been caused by the course of the minority in the vicinity of the postoffice. Minnie Cox, Mr. Spooner declared, has as much right under the constitution and the laws to hold her office without restraint and duress, as has any member of the Senate to hold his seat in the Senate chamber.

Detailing the proceedings at the mass-meeting, at which Minnie's resignation was requested, Mr. Spooner said the circumstances were such as to convince any one that she was not a free agent in the matter. "When before," he asked, "had it been left to a local mass-meeting to accept the resignation of a Federal officeholder, and fix the time within which it should take effect?" Whether this course on the part of the meeting had indicated the presence of a lawless and brutal element, depended, the Senator said, on the point of view. He called attention to the fact that the sheriff of the county was among the participants.

Replying to Mr. Tillman, Mr. Spooner said that the sheriff was the conservator of the peace up north. To this Mr. Tillman responded that he had not observed that generally sheriffs devote themselves to the duty as acting as bodyguards fof the people.

Proceeding, Mr. Spooner said the sheriff had not denied the statement credited to him. He again referred to the sheriff's presence at the mass-meeting, and asked whether Minnie Cox would have resigned of her own free will, but for the pressure thus brought upon her. The woman's compliance with the request for her resignation was, he asserted, an attitude of fear, of supplication to what she considered a superior power. He appreciated the delicacy of the situation of the South, he said, and sympathized with them in their difficulties. It must, however, be borne in mind that in this case the opposition was to a woman, and to a woman of good character. The fact of her sex, the Senator thought, went far toward justifying the charge that the conduct of the meeting was brutal, as had been indicated in Mr. Cortelyou's note.

Charge of Undue Pressure.

Mr. Spooner read a letter to the postoffice inspector by Congressman-elect Humphrey, bearing upon the Indianola case, in which he stated that "a majority of the people of Indianola are opposed to the course of the minority in insisting upon Minnie Cox's resignation." This statement, he said, confirmed the charge of undue pressure and of lawlessness.

Proceeding, Mr. Spooner said the President knew that Minnie did not wish to resign, and had accordingly refused to have the office vacated. The people themselves, to all intents and purposes, had closed the office. In pursuing the course he did, the President had acted upon a principal vital to the strength and virility of the preservation of the government, namely, that the Federal government shall be allowed to conduct its own affairs without regard to local pressure. The maintenance of this principle, Mr. Spooner said, was essential, and he declared that the President had acted upon this principle in refusing to recognize Minnie's resignation.

Letters That Amused.

Mr. Spooner read two letters from A. B. Weeks, one of which caused considerable amusement, as Weeks was a candidate for the office. He also read a letter from J. L. Davis, mayor of Indianola who wrote the inspector that he thought the best way out was for Minnie Cox to resign, adding that he wanted "no unpleasant affairs to deal with as Mayor. The mayor was a partner and brother-in-law of Weeks's. He also read a portion of the report of Inspector Fitzgerald detailing an interview with the sherifn and mayor. The former acknowledged that he had been correctly reported in the inspector's report concerning the postoffice affair.

Mr. Spooner, reverting to the President, said he hoped he would continue his course until the people of Indianola regain their reason.

The war, he said, was fought on the principle of the right of the Federal Government to control its affairs everywhere, withouth the consent of the States.

Rejoinder by McLaurin.

Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi, said he had not in his former speech discussed the propriety or impropriety of the President in closing the post-office at Indianola, and he contended that nothing he had said had justified the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin. He had not, when he first spoke, believed that the people of Indianola had earned the epithets of "lawless" and "brutal," which had been applied by the President's secretary, and he repeated that it had not even now been shown that the charge was justified. On the contrary, he contended, that the best feeling existed between Minnie Cox and the people of Indianola, barring the prejudice of race. That this prejudice existed, the Senator had freely admitted, and there was no disposition to deny it. It exists, he said, throughput the South—"aye," he added, "and throughout the North also."

The people had exercised their right to petition, and he had never before heard it argued in the Senate that the people had not the right to assemble and make known their wants. In this case the petitioners did not want Minnie Cox as postmaster, and had frankly said so. Moreover, it was their right to present this petition to Minnie Cox, if they preferred to do so, and there was no ground for charges on that ground.

Address to Minnie Respectful.

Mr. McLaurin stated that, notwithstanding three-fourths of the people at Indianola are colored, five sixths of the mail received and sent from the postoffice is from white people. He read the petition to Minnie Cox, contending that the address was in every way respectful. His information was that the meeting at which the resignation had been accepted had been attended by all of the eighty-five white men in the town, "except Mr. A. B. Weeks, who had gone over to the Republicans in order to secure an office, as is the case of most men who go to that party.

"No doubt the people wanted the woman out of office because of her color, but it did not follow on that account that they felt any hatred toward her. The prejudice was due, he said, to the inferiority of the colored race. He contended that the charge made by Mr. Cortelyou had not been directed at a minority of the people of Indianola, but at all of them, as all had participated in the matter. The President had shown a disposition to shut his ears to the other side of the question."

Papers Refused.

Mr. McLaurin said he had not seen all the correspondence in the matter. He had asked for copies, but it had been refused by the Postmaster-General, and he had been referred to the President. When he received a note from the President he had requested to be shown all

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

REDUCE THE FORCE.

More Men Discharged from Triggs with Promise of Reinstatement Later.

Many of the clerks of the William R. Trigg Company were discharged yesterday by Receiver Lilburn T. Myers. The reason given, was that the receiver was not justified in keeping the clerks on the pay-roll as there is now practically no work being done at the yard. Only the heads of the different departments, a few foremen, and watchmen have been retained.

The discharged men include the bulk of the force in the cost department, purchasing department, and time department. The draughtsmen and estimating forces were put off shortly after the receivership but the other departments retained their men to finish up necessary work.

The men were all to... ...at as soon as a plan of reorganization was perfected their positions would again be open to them. Nothing definite is yet known about the reorganization, but it is generally believed that within a month the company's affairs will be taken out of the hands of the receiver, and the yard again be put in operation. The officers all seem to bear a hopeful countenance, and take a bright view of the situation.

The seven boats now under construction must be finished either by the receiver or some other management, and this work alone will require a force of nearly a thousand men for a year or longer.

To the men, the ill news came as something of a surprise, for it was believed that at no time since the receivership, had things looked so favorable, and a rumor to the effect that the company's embarrassment was about to end, was in the air.

ENGINEER C. M. WILEY KILLED NEAR ROANOKE.

Horrible Collision on the Roanoke and Southern—Arthur T. Spencer Badly Hurt.

ROANOKE, VA., January 24.—(Special.) A wreck occurred on the Roanoke and Southern this evening, ten miles south of Roanoke, in which Engineer Coy M. Wiley lost his life, and Arthur T. Spencer, another engineer, was badly injured. It was a head-on collision, and happened on a bridge seventy-five feet high. All the engine employees, except Engineer Wily, jumped, and he was smashed into an unrecognizable mass. His remains were brought here, and the Elks, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Odd Fellows, have joint charge of the body.

DEATH CLAIMS THE BRIDEGROOM.

Sidney Massey, Who Was to Be Married To-Day, Crushed in a Collision at Bristol.

BRISTOL, TENN., January 24.—(Special.)—Sidney Massey, a switchman, 29 years of age, who would have been a bridegroom to-morrow, was instantly killed in a collision in the railway yards in Bristol to-day. Both legs were cut off and his body frightfully mangled. Engineer Robert Davis saved his life by jumping, but was seriously injured.

TWENTY YEARS FOR UTLEY.

Convicted of Killing Theo. Hollingsworth at Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., January 24.—(Special.)—The jury case of E. L. Utley, charged with killing Theo. Hollingsworth, night clerk of the Hotel Lafayette, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and the prisoner was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. The trial lasted eight days, and the social prominence of the persons involved, as well as the wealth and condition of the defendant, made the trial one of State interest. The trial was sensational, the defendant forcing his eight lawyers to withdraw the plea of insanity as a reflection on his family. Utley, however, is irrational when drinking, and was so when the crime was committed. The defendant appealed the case.

WAS FALSELY ACCUSED.

C. F. Bryant Gets Big Damages in Roanoke.

ROANOKE, VA., January 24.—(Special.) C. F. Bryant was to-day awarded $5,000 by the jury in the Circuit Court in a suit of $20,000 against the Singer Sewing Machine Company, which has been in progress here for several weeks.

Bryant, who was formerly manager of the company, at this place, was charged with embezzlement, and he was arrested, but was honorably acquitted at his trial. He then brought suit against the Singer Company for $20,000 damages, with the result mentioned.

UNCLE SAM: THE HONOR IS MINE.

TUG WILL BE HIRED.

INDICATIONS POINT TO THIS SOLUTION OF A VEXED PROBLEM.

THE SITUATION IS CHANGED.

Mr. Shafer in Position to Make Offer—Opposition May Be Made by Some Who Do Not Want to Hire Tug Under Any Circumstances.

The prospects seem to be that the turmoil over the city tug Thomas C. Cunningham, Sr., will be brought to an end by the charter of the tug to Mr. Clements Shafer, the Richmond contractor, who has been awarded the work of improving James river and Richmond harbor, under the recent appropriation made by Congress.

The question has frequently been asked in committee and in Council, when the vexed subject of the tug has been up for consideration, whether any one stood ready to hire her during the interim in which she is compelled to surcease from work for the city, and heretofore the replies have been indefinite and unsatisfactory.

NEW CONDITION HAS ARISEN.

There has always been an intimation that some party (presumably Mr. Shafer), contemplated the probability at an early date of circumstances under which he could use the tug to advantage and in the event of such circumstances arising, he would be willing to $20 per day, or $600 per month, for the use of it.

It is an open secret that Mr. Shafer was the party referred to, and it is now known that the circumstances have arisen which at that time were only anticipated. Mr. Shafer is now in a position to make a positive offer for the tug, and the statement made in the Dispatch yesterday made be repeated here, in effect, that not only will he hire the tug, but he is now prepared to raise the former offer of $600 to $700 per month for her use.

The Common Council has already adopted an ordinance authorizing her to be chartered, and while the Board of Aldermen failed to concur in the ordinance, it was only after failure to obtain a satisfactory answer to the question as to who would charter her, that such action was taken, and the Board of Aldermen adopted Mr. Gordon's substitute to put the tug in the hands of a caretaker.

DOUBLE CREW NOT REQUIRED.

There was, also, some confusion created in the minds of the aldermen by an argument which was made in the board, and which, it is ascertained, is very far from the fact, that under a lease of the tug to Mr. Shafer for work in the harbor, it would be necessary for the city to employ two crews, which would make the expense mount up to more than the city would receive for the use of her. This, as stated, is very wide of the facts in the case.

There are some members of Council who are opposed to hiring the tug, under any circumstances, in competition with the owners of private tugs that are engaged in this work as a business, but these appear to be in the minority on a square issue of hiring the tug for sufficient remuneration.

FOR THE JUBILEE FUND.

Polk Miller to Entertain for Y. M. C. A. Benefit.

On February 12th Mr. Polk Miller, whose humorous lectures and sweet music has entertained so many people throughout Virginia, and the North and South, will give a complimentary entertainment at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association Jubilee Fund. Mr. Miller's "Old South" quartette (colored) will sing. Some of the leading talent of Richmond will take part in the entertainment.

WENDLING'S GREAT LECTURE.

He Will Speak to Men in the Academy This Afternoon

Interest has been aroused by the announcement that Hon. George R. Wendling will give what by many is considered the greatest address on the American platform, "The Man of Galilee," to men only, at the Academy of Music at 3:30 P. M. to-day. Doors will oe opened at 3 P. M., and services will begin just as soon as the house is full. The Virginia Glee Club will sing and John Ed. Pearce, the mandolinist, will play. Mr. Haddon S. Watkins has consented to sing.

ONE CENT FOR COFFEE

Dining Room at Locomotive Works Opens To-Morrow With Moderate Prices.

A very fine dining-room has been built at the Locomotive Works by the management, and a contract has been made with Mr. N. W. Cease to cater to the men's appetites.

The room is large, well furnished, and well ventilated. It is lighted with electricity, and every convenience is there for the purpose to which it is to be put. It will be opened for the first time to-morrow. A scale of prices has been arranged that is little short of astounding. A cup of coffee will cost 1 cent, and for that modest figure the purchaser will get milk and sugar into the bargain. Sandwiches, soups, pies, will be 3 cents an order, and the order will be liberal to a degree.

There are 2,800 men employed in the works, and the scale has been submitted to them, and they have promised to patronize the room.

THE STATUARY HALL

HISTORY OF THE GALLERY OF THE IMMORTALS OF AMERICA.

THE STATE CONTRIBUTIONS.

Monuments Which Have Been Placed in the Hall by the Various States—The Statue of Washington, by Houdon, the Most Striking.

The House of Representatives having taken possession of its new quarters in the Capitol in 1857, the "old" Hall fell into neglect. In 1864, Congress, desirous of perpetuating its historic associations, authorized the President of the United States to invite each State to furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who had been citizens thereof and illustrious for their historic renown, or for distinguished civic or military service, as the States determined worthy of national commemoration; when so furnished, to be placed in the old Hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol of the United States, which was set apart for a National Statuary Hall. Among the State contributions are the following:

Rhode Island—Nathaniel Greene, marble, life-size, attired in full regimentals of a major-general in the Continental army, represented as pledging the service of his sword to his country.

Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, and promoter of civil and religious liberty in America; marble, life-size, robed in the dress of the early colonist. The pedestals are of Rhode Island red granite.

Connecticut—Jonathan Trumbull, an eminent patriot of the Revolution, and from whom the term "Brother Jonathan" originated on account of his skill in expedients to meet the necessities of the Continental Government. Marble; heroic.

Roger Sherman, one of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence. Marble; heroic.

Ives, represented in Connecticut civil attire. The pedestals are of Vermont marble.

New York—George Clinton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, general of the Revolution, Governor of New York, and Vice-President of the United States. Bronze, life-size, represented in Continental military dress.

Robert R. Livingston, first Chancellor of New York, who administered the oath of office to George Washington upon his inauguration as President of the United States, March, 1789. Bronze, life-size, represented in the chancellor's robes and holding by his side the treaty for the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States, which he successfully consummated. The robe and lace-work is artistic.

Massachusetts—John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts, landing with the charter of 1630. Marble, semi-heroic, represented in the costume of the times.

Samuel Adams, an early advocate of liberty. Marble, semi-heroic, represented in colonial dress and protesting to the Royal Governor against the presence of British troops, using the memorable words, "Night is approaching; an immediate answer is expected; both regiments or none." March 6, 1770.

Vermont—Ethan Allen. Marble, heroic, represented in the uniform of a Continental officer, with drawn sword and flashing eye, demanding the surrender of Ticonderoga in the name of "The Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Jocab Collamer, a forcible orator on constitutional questions; Postmaster-General, 1849, and Senator of the United States, 1854-'64. Marble, semi-heroic, represented in the costume of the times, addressing the Senate, left hand resting on a pedestal bearing the State arms.

Maine—William King, an early advocate of the separation of Maine and Massachusetts in 1819, and first Governor of Maine, 1820. Marble, semi-heroic, represented in the top boots and the Spanish and holds in his hand a roll of parchment, the Constitution of the State.

There are also statues of James A. Garfield, Jacques Marquette Allen, of Ohio, and Senator Kenna, of West Virginia. Senator Kenna is the only Confederate soldier who has this commemoration.

The plaster statue of George Washington, which, perhaps found its way into the possession of the government through Thomas Jefferson, is probably one of the models which the sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon, made for the marble statue now in the rotunda of the State House at Richmond. This theory of its origin is suggested by the following letter from Jefferson to Mr. Parker, written in the

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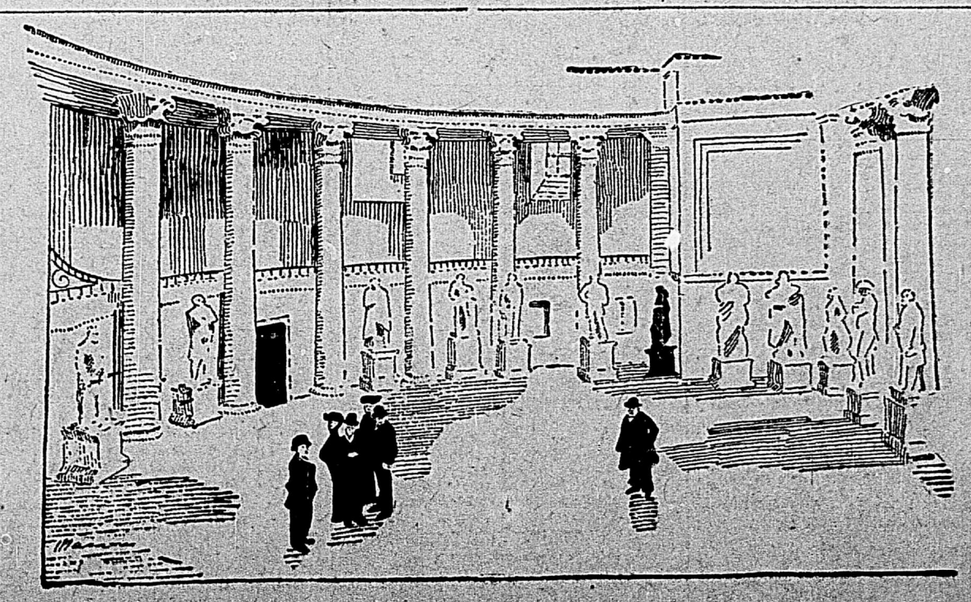

STATUARY HALL WHERE GEN. LEE'S STATUE WILL BE PLACED.

ACADEMY OF LETTERS

Phi Beta Kappa Society Will Hold Annual Celebration at William and Mary

The annual celebration of the Phi Beta Kappa Literary Society, the oldest Greek letter fraternity in the United States, will be held at the home of the mother chapter, William and Mary College, February 19th.

This annual meeting at William and Mary College is the greatest event in the literary world of this country. It is a gathering of the most distinguished scholars and literati of this country who meet in this, the second oldest college in the United States, for the exchange of ideas and for social intercourse. The prerequisite for admittance to this society is the successful accomplishment of some marked literary effort and membership is considered a rare honor. Dr. Thomas Nelson Page when once asked what he considered the greatest recognition of success in the literary world said "a membership in the Phi Beta Society."

The year's meeting promises to be one of the most brilliant ever held. Professor E. S. Joynes, of South Carolina, a distinguished scholar in modern languages, will deliver an address before the society. Immediately after the address a reception and banquet will be given.

Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, has been invited to be present. A number of gentlemen prominent in the field of letters and law will be initated into membership, among whom will be Messrs. S. S. P. Patteson and Alfred B. Williams, of this city.

POSTMASTER PALMORE.

Federal Honors Come to the Dispatch's Cartersville Man.

CARTERSVILLE, VA., January 24.—(Special.)—B. W. Palmore was yesterday appointed postmaster at Cartersville to succeed A. T. Brown, resigned. Mr. Palmore, the appointee, had entire control of the post-office here as assistant to his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Palmore, for twenty-four successive years prior to 1889. It reminds one of old times to see him at the helm again, after a lapse of thirteen years.

Robert Perkins, a colored man living on the farm of Mr. W. H. Rhodes, about three miles from this place, died suddenly this morning while engaged in hauling timber from the woods nearby his home. The cause of death was heart-failure. He expired on his wagon while in the act of driving his team.

Invitations have been received by some of our best white people and by the better elements of the colored folks of this section, from Henry Brown and wife, of Powhatan county, to the marriage of their daughter, Eliza, to Paulus A. Booker, of this place, at Mount Zion Colored Baptist church, on January 29th.

Mrs. C. L. Palmore, son, and daughter, of this place, and Miss Mary Walker, of Bedford City, left Wednesday afternoon for Richmond.

Mrs. Palmore and family will make their future home in Richmond.

Miss Minnie L. Palmore, daughter of Mr. C. P. Palmore, of Richmond, left yesterday for Richmond, where she is gone to enter the public schools in that city.

Mr. W. G. Hopkins, of North Carolina, representing the Atlantic Refining Company, of Cleveland, O., with a branch house in Richmond, is here to-day in the interest of his concern.

The Messrs. Winfrees, of Lynchburg, who have been on an extended hunt with Mr. T. J. Flippen, of this county, in and around the latter's home, returned to Lynchburg this morning. While in the county they had only partial success, though they went back later with birds.

DRUMMER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

B. Wendenfeller Found Dead in Bed at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 24.—(Special.)—B. Wedenfeller, of Charlotte, traveling representative of a northern brewing concern, was found dead in bed in his room at the Orton this evening at 6:30 o'clock. Mr. Wedenfeller retired very late Friday night, and this morning a porter of the hotel waited upon him at his room. Mr. Wedenfeller then said that he preferred to remain in bed for awhile longer. His non-appearance at dinner caused no alarm, as the traveling man frequently took his midday meal elsewhere. This evening at the hour named, he was called for supper, but no response was received from the room. The door was opened by the porter, and Mr. Wedenfeller was found dead, reclining in a natural and easy position. The coroner was summoned, and pronounced death due to acute gastritis. The remains were taken to Woelvin's undertaking establishment and prepared for shipment to Charlotte to-morrow, where he is prominent in business circles.

QUIGG ON THE STAND.

New York Politician Testifies in the Lessler Investigation.

DENIES OFFERING ANY MONEY.

Did Not Authorize Doblin to Make Offer to Any One.

DOBLIN TALKS DIFFERENTLY.

He Says Quigg Told Him There Would Be $5,000 in It for Lessler, if Lessler Could Be Interested, and $1,000 for His (Doblin)—John McCullagh Says That in the Interest of a Friend He Had Seen Lessler in Behalf of the Holland Boat—General Hunton Disclaims any Connection With "Hunter, of Virginia."

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The Naval Affairs Committee of the House to-day resumed the investigation of the charges made by Representative Lessler, of New York, that he had been approached with an offer of money for his vote in the committee. Philip Doblin, of New York, was the first witness called, and the taking of his testimony occupied the greater portion of the forenoon session. He was followed by John McCullagh, superintendent of elections in New York. Lemuel E. Quigg testified at the afternoon session.

At an executive session of the committee, held at the close of the hearing today, it was decided to call two witnesses Monday.

Philip Doblin, the first witness, said he talked with Quigg about getting Lessler to support the sub-marine boat bill. Doblin said Quigg told him there would be $5,000 in it for Lessler, if Lessler could be interested, and $1,000 for Doblin. He said Quigg was not personally interested, but wanted to do a favor for a friend. After his talk with Quigg, Doblin said he saw Lessler, and told him: "There will be five thousand dollars in this, if you can see your way clear to be friendly to it." Lessler, Doblin said, laughed, and told him to quit. Then Doblin reported to Quigg that he could not get Lessler. Doblin was cross-examined by Delancy Nicoll.

"Wine, Terrapin, and Women."

John McCullagh, superintendent of elections in New York, said that in the interest of a friend he had seen Lessler in behalf of the Holland boat. Lessler said he would not support the bill. He declared there was boodle in use, and among the lobby influences mentioned "wine, terrapin and women."

Mr. McCullagh said he had not in any way intimated to Mr. Lessler that his acts would in any way affect his election.

Mr. Quigg told his story after recess. He said Dr. Kerr, of Chicago, a partner of Mr. Milholland's in the pneumatic tube business, asked him (Quigg) to see Lessler on behalf of the Holland boat. Dr. Kerr, he said, told him that Lessler was opposing the boats in a "boisterous and noisy" way. He said he did not suppose he could do much with Lessler, but if he could "cool Lessler off it would be appreciated."

Quigg said he failed to see Lessler, but met Doblin and talked with him about Lessler. Subsequently, Quigg said, he saw Lessler, and said: "Lessler, I called here to talk with you about the Holland torpedo-boats, on behalf of a friend of mine, whom I would like to oblige. He has told me your opposition is ugly and malignant, and you have said all manner of nasty and disagreeable things about the Holland boat. I wanted to see if I could not persuade you not to be so stiff about the matter." Lessler replied that he was opposed to the building of any more of the boats, and declared that a most unscrupulous lobby was maintained in Washington.

Quigg's Denial.

Mr. Quigg specifically denied that he had offered $5,000 for Mr. Lessler's vote, or that he had told Doblin that he would try to fix it so that there would be $1,000 in it for him (Doblin). He also stated that he had not authorized Mr. Doblin to make any offer of any kind to any one, personally or otherwise.

Mr. Quigg concluded with a personal appeal to members of the committee in his own behalf.

Gen. Hunton Not "Hunter, of Va."

General Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, disclaimed any connection with the "Hunter, of Virginia," mentioned in the testimony yesterday.

The committee adjourned.

EVENING WITH EUGENE FIELD.

A Benefit for Women's Missionary Society.

An evening with Eugene Field will be given by Miss Aunspaugh at the residence of Mrs. J. D. Crump, No. 301 south Fourth street, Friday afternoon January 30th, at 5 o'clock, for the benefit of the Women's Missionary Society of the Second Baptist church.

BIRD HAS FLOWN.

Deputy-Marshal Bendit Returns from an Unsuccessful Quest.

Deputy United States Marshal Sam Bendit, who went to Nottoway Courthouse to receive from the authorities a small, black prisoner named Ollie Haskins, charged with cutting open a mail bag, returned to Richmond, yesterday empty-handed. The negro had been serving a term in the county jail and his term was up at 9 o'clock on the day Mr. Bendit got there. He did not apply for his prisoner until about noon, when he was returned non est inventus.

TRY KING CASE TO-MORROW.

Judge Mullen, of Petersburg, to Conduct the Trial.

The case against ex-Alderman John M. King will be called in the Hustings Court to-morrow morning and there is every probability that the trial will be gone into and the enforced absence of Judge Witt from the bench will not affect the hearing. Judge Mullen, of the Corporation Court of Petersburg, has been secured by Commonwealth's Attorney Richardson to conduct the trial. Colonel W. E. Cutshaw, on account of whose illness the case was postponed several times, has sufficiently recovered to be at his desk in the City Hall daily, so there need be no fear that he cannot be present.

In the Law and Equity Court yesterday Judge Minor heard argument in chambers in the cases of Brill vs. the Mutual Fidelity and Guarantee Company, of Baltimore, and Francis vs. the Mutual Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Delaware. There are numerous persons in Richmond who are interested in the outcome of the cases, as they were caught by the "get-rich-quick" methods of these organizations.

Judge S. R. Witt was reported yesterday afternoon to be resting easy, and his condition was thought to be slightly improved. It will be several weeks before he will be able to resume his place in the Hustings Court.