GOMPERS PROTESTS

Asks Tampa Police to Protect Union Organizers.

HAVE BEEN THREATENED

Two Members of Cigarmakers' International Union Warned to Leave Tampa on Pain of Death—Letter Signed by Committee.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-day sent the following telegram:

Washington, March 19, 1903.

The Chief of Police, Tampa, Fla.:

In the name of organized labor, as well as every liberty-loving citizen, I demand full protection to our organizers, James Wood and James A. Roberts, and others, whose lives have been threatened. These men I know to be law-abiding citizens and would not be guilty of an unlawful act. They have a right to organize workingmen, and, if necessary, in defense of their rights, to strike for the enforcement of them, if no other means of redress is afforded. The kidnapping and making away with a number of Tampa's workmen less than two years ago warrants belief that the present threat is serious and emanates from a capitalistic organized banditti.

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

This telegram was sent by Mr. Gompers on receipts of statements from the organizers mentioned that the subjoined communication had been received by them:

Tampa, Fla., March 7, 1903.

James Wood:

You are hereby commanded to leave the city at once and never return. Our men have been watching you since your arrival here, and we are convinced that you are a trouble-maker. Leave the city and save yourself the trouble of our being compelled to remove you, which we will do if you are in the city twenty-four hours after receiving this letter. Take your big guard and leave the city under pain of death, for we will not have or tolerate any more strikes in this city. Leave or you die.

(Signed)
COMMITTEE OF TAMPA AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Tampa, March, 1903.

James A. Roberts:

You are hereby commanded to leave the city at once. You conspired to bring NIGGER MILLIAN back. You brought Wood here. You are conspiring with the anarchists in Ybor to bring on a strike. You brought them anarchists from Key West to bring on a strike, and we think your next move for the good of Tampa will be to leave the city, and if you ever come back, you do so at your own peril. To remain twenty-four hours after receiving this letter means death for both you and Wood. Get out of the city and save us the trouble of removing you.

(Signed)
COMMITTEE OF TAMPA AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Mr. Gompers announced that he had been advised that letters similar to these had been served on Jose Riaz, George Bristow and Frank Kelly, members of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Chief of the Tampa police Jones, tonight sent a reply to President Gompers' telegram, saying that the federation men will be given protection necessary. The Chief of Police also received a lettter today from the president of the International Cigarmakers' Union of the same tenor as the Gompers telegram, and sent the same answer. It is said that there is no feeling against the labor organizers, and they are not in any danger. The letters were received over two weeks ago.

TILLMAN IN WISCONSIN

He Says Conference on Race Problem Would Do No Good.

(By Associated Press.)

MADISON, WIS., March 19.—Senator Tillman, who arrived at Madison to-day, said concerning the Patton resolution to hold a convention at Atlanta to discuss the race question, that the problem could not be solved in that way.

He intimated that the people of Wisconsin do not sufficiently understand the race question to send delegates who could arrive at any definite conclusions. If they should go to Atlanta all they could do, he said, would be to talk the matter over, and that no definite action could be taken. He said that he had been studying the question for twenty-five years, and that he had not arrived at any conclusion.

OLD FOLKS OBJECTED

So Young Winchester Lovers Wed After Elopement in Hagerstown.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

HAGERSTOWN, MD., March 19.—Miss Lina M. Fahnestock and William T. O'Rear, a young couple who eloped from Winchester, Va., were married in this city yesterday evening by Rev. W. C. Griffith. The couple arrived here on the afternoon train, and after being married left for a western city, where they will reside. They eloped, it is stated, on account of objections by the bride's parents.

PENNELL'S INSURANCE

It Is Said He Recently Changed Beneficiary of Several Policies.

(By Associated Press.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19.—It is estimated that Mrs. Arthur Pennell's estate will now amount to approximately $225,000, all of which will go to her father, Winslow S. Lamb. Some time before his death Pennell changed the beneficiary for several large insurance policies. An insurance man, who is in a position know to whom these policies are payable, was asked regarding a report that Mrs. Edwin L. Burdick would receive some of the Pennell insurance, but positively declined to discuss the matter.

The report that Mrs. Hull, Burdick's mother-in-law, was ill, was denied to-day.

BROKE RECORD

Grand Jury Found 250 Indictments in Ten Days.

(By Associated Press.)

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 19.—The United States grand jury adjourned to-day, after being in session ten days and finding over 250 indictments against miners and those who participated in the alleged hold-up of Deputy Marshal Dan Cunningham at Atkinsville, Raleigh county, and in the Stanford battle between miners and deputy marshals. The indictments charge resistance of Federal authority in some instances and conspiracy in others. The court has adjourned until June, and none of the cases will be tried now. No indictments were returned against the deputy marshal or his guards, who participated in the Stanford battle. The grand jury made a special report entirely exonerating the officers from blame in connection with the Stanford city fight, declaring that they acted in self-defense. Warrants are being made out for the arrest of the men indicted, only a few of whom are in custody under bond, and Deputy Marshal Cunningham already has chosen a strong posse of determined men to go with him to make the arrests. Cunningham declares he will bring in every man for whom he has process.

Miss Roosevelt Lands.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, March 19.—Miss Alice Roosevelt landed here to-day from steamer Coamo, from New York. She was met by Governor Hunt and his family and was driven to the palace, where she afterwards held an informal public reception. Miss Roosevelt will receive the citizens' committee in public to-morrow and will attend the citizens' reception at the theatre the same evening, when there will be a display of fireworks and a demonstration in her honor.

Many invitations have been issued by the governor for an entertainment on Saturday. On Wednesday Miss Roosevelt will leave San Juan on an inland trip, during which she will visit the principal plantations and cities.

Told to "Tip" Them.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 19.—At the trial to-day of Police Inspector Cross for neglect of duty, former Wardman George Bissert swore that a year before his dismissal from the force, in 1901, Cross told him there were warrants to be served on some pool-room keepers and instructed him, Bissert, to learn what places were involved and to "tip them off." A day or two later Bissert said Cross threatened to have him sent back to patrol duty because one place had been raided, although Bissert assured the defendant that a warning had been sent to it.

In City Hall Courts.

In the City Circuit Court yesterday a verdict was reached for the defendant in the suit of A. Gillio against the Passenger and Power Company. The amount involved was small.

In the Law and Equity Court a suit for $3,000 was instituted by the Fidelity and Casualty Company against the Richmond Cedar Works.

KHAKI UNIFORMS WERE ADOPTED

Adjutant-General Royster, of North Carolina, Issues an Order to This Effect.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., March 19.—Adjutant-General B. S. Royster issued to-day a general order requiring all brigade, regimental and company officers to provide themselves with regulation khaki service uniforms before July 1, 1903. General Royster says he is much pleased with the success attained in reorganizing under the Dick national guard law. He expects to go to Washington within the next few days to confer with the War Department about the summer encampment of the State Guard. He will urge that two of the regiments be encamped at Chickamauga and the third at Fortress Monroe or Fort Caswell.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction to-day issued warrants to seventy-three county treasurers for apportionments from the second $100,000 of the 1903 school fund to bring the school terms in these counties up to the four months' minimum limit. The seventy-three counties were all that asked for aid, their requests aggregating $140,000. It was necessary to scale them so that $100,000 would go around, hence a delay of some weeks in the distribution of the money.

Articles of incorporation were issued to-day for the Avery Mill Company, of Hickory, capital $125,000, the purpose of the company being to erect and operate a cotton mill. A. A. Shepard and a score or more other prominent citizens of Hickory are the incorporators.

The Washington Lodge of Elks was granted articles of incorporation to-day, so that they can lease and equip lodge rooms. Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes, who visited the lodge a few days ago, says they are now fitting up as handsome quarters as can be found in the State, including a handsome ballroom and other needed lodge apartments.

Two negro corporations were launched to-day, receiving charters from the Secretary of State. The most notable was the Myrtle Grove Building and Trust Company, of New Hanover county, which enumerates among the purposes of its incorporation the construction and operation of saw-mills, railroads, steamboats, resort hotels. The capital is $25,000.

The other is the Central Mercantile Company, of Raleigh; capital $5,000; organized to conduct a grocery business.

SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS

The British Government Will Pay This Amount to the Boers.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 19.—There was an unusually large attendance in the House of Commons to-day when it went into committee to debate the vote for the account of the civil service, in expectation of Colonial Secretary Chemberlain giving some interseting details of his South African tour.

The only point in Mr. Chamberlain's speech which was of international interest was the statement that 100,000 Boers had been repatriated and that the government was giving the new colonies, under the peace terms and as military compensation, the remarkable aggregate of $75,000,000 towards the expenses of their resettlement.

OIL FOR THE BODY

You can't lose an atom without feeling it. The body is like an engine, a watch, a machine; must be kept in good order to run right.

That's the reason Scott's Emulsion is so successful in all wasting diseases. It feeds, nourishes and strengthens when ordinary food won't.

Doctors say Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment for those who are not as well as they should be—young or old.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

COUPLING GAVE WAY

Three Men Killed and One Fatally Injured.

WILD RUSH DOWN INCLINE

String of Cars Broke Loose on Steep Grade and Jumping Track Piled Up in a Mine Shaft Filling it for Twenty Yards.

(By Associated Press.)

JOHNSTOWN, PA., March 19.—The breaking of a coupling, followed by the runaway of a string of loaded coal cars in the Sunshine mine, at South Fork, this county, late this afternoon, caused the death of three men, the fatal injury of one, and more or less serious injuries to nine others. The dead:

ANTHONY BORDER, of South Fork, aged forty years.

JOE S. STRANK, of South Fork, aged thirty.

FRANK M'CLAIN, of Ehrenfeld.

The injured:

—— Coolbaugh, of South Fork, spine injured and breast crushed; will die.

Albert Paul, of South Fork, arm, leg and collar-bone broken; serious.

William Parker, of South Fork, crushed about head and body; will recover.

A half dozen others, whose names could not be ascertained, were badly bruised.

The accident occurred about 5 o'clock this afternoon as the men were leaving the mine. A trip of about twenty-five loaded cars was being hauled to the surface by an endless chain. When the cars left the center of the mine, fifteen or more men climbed aboard. All went well until the trip reached a "dip" about one hundred yards from the mouth of the mine. The train climbed three-fourths of the steep grade in safety, but a short distance from the level track the hitching between the second and third cars broke.

Instantly the mine slope was filled with shouts of the men as all of the cars with the exception of the first two commenced to back down the grade. Slowly at first, but with gradually increasing speed the cars sped downwards, giving the men scarcely an opportunity to jump and save themselves.

When about two hundred yards from where the hitching broke the foremost car left the track and the remainder of the trip piled up back of it. Those who had been fortunate enough to jump from the runaway cars quickly ran to the outside and told of the accident. Help was quickly brought to the men buried beneath the pile of wreckage, which filled the six-foot heading for a distance of twenty yards. At a late hour to-night the wreckage had been cleared away and the injured all taken out.

MANIAC ARMED WITH REVOLVERS

Shot Four Men, Two of Whom May Die, Before He Was Himself Killed.

(By Associated Press.)

LEBANON, KY., March 19.—A horrible tragedy occurred at Riley station, eighty-seven miles west of here, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to-day, when Deputy Sheriff J. B. Williams, with a posse of three men, went to arrest an unknown crazy man.

The maniac was armed with three pistols and was frightening people in that vicinity. He imagined a mob was after him to hang him. When Deputy Sheriff Williams and his posse approached the enraged man and attempted to overpower him he drew his pistols and commenced to fire. The deputy sheriff was shot through the body, sustaining a serious wound; Gabriel Floyd in the back, Samuel Payne through the arm, and Samuel Devers received a scalp wound.

After Williams had fallen he raised and fired a bullet through his antagonist's head, killing him instantly.

Nothing was found on the dead man's person to identify him, but he had $42 in money and a gold watch.

Early in the day he had said that his mother lived in Nelson county. The recovery of Williams and Floyd is doubtful.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS IN FANEUIL HALL

Thomas Wentworth Higginson Says Truth from Philippines is Suppressed.

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, MASS., March 19.—Two meetings of citizens were held in Faneuil Hall to-day "to protest against the suppression of truth about the Philippines, and praying for further official inquiry into conditions there."

The men active in preparing for the meetings have been prominent in the New England Anti-Imperialistic League. Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson presided at the first meeting.

Charles S. Hamlin declared that the meeting had been called for no partisan purpose, but was merely a gathering of the people of Massachusetts to consider action upon a vital question of government.

"A great issue is before us," he said, "whether government officers are the servants or masters. Terrible charges have been brought against certain officers—charges of cruelty almost unparalleled in history. Charges were made that prisoners of war were murdered after the battle of Caloocan. General Otis sent the charges to the advocate, recommending court-martial proceedings. The judge advocate's reply was unfavorable, and this reply has been forwarded to the adjutant-general of the army by General Otis, with the statement that he doubted the wisdom of a court-martial, and no action has ever been taken by the War Department. If any one, however, raises his voice in protest he is branded as an assailant of the honor of the army.

"I have talked with officers concerning these charges, and I believe that the feeling is almost unanimous that the honor of the army demands the fullest investigation and the prompt acquittal or condemnation of the officers charged with crime. The action of the present administration and the Senate Committee in refusing to probe these charges to the bottom is but another mode of expressing the belief that these charges of crime are not a few scattered cases, but pervade the whole army."

THE SOUTH HAS A CINCH

No Chance of Any Country Wresting Her Cotton Trade.

SUPPLIES THE WORLD

Nowhere Else Can the Crop Be Materially Increased While in the South the Acreage Can Be Doubled. Interesting Figures.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Col. Alfred B. Shepperson, of New York, well known as a statistical expert in cotton, discussing in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record the relation of this country to the cotton supply of Europe, says:

"In England, Germany and France there is considerable discussion of the subject and some practical efforts have been made for the promotion of the cultivation of cotton in the colonial dependencies of these countries. These efforts have been chiefly made by manufacturers and merchants, but have received the active encouragement and support of the respective governments. Since October, 1899, middling cotton in New York has not been as low as seven cents per pound, ranging from seven and three-sixteenths to eleven cents, and being actually quoted at twelve cents on Jan. 28, 1901, in sympathy with futures for Jan. delivery, which were twelve and three-fourth cents on that day. During the two previous years from Sept. 1, 1897, to Sept. 1, 1899, spot cotton was continuously below seven cents in New York, except during the first part of Sept., 1897. European spinners having become somewhat accustomed to the lower prices ruling for cotton in these two years, it is not surprising that they should seek to establish new sources of production in order to reduce the cost by increasing the supply.

PRODUCTION HERE.

"Of the cotton consumed now by the mills of Great Britain, Continental Europe and the United States, about 80 per cent. is of the growth of this country. In the five years ending Aug. 31, 1860, the average proportion was 84 1-2 per cent. The high prices resulting from our civil war and the disorganization of the agricultural interests of the South, which continued for some years thereafter, induced such an increase of cultivation in other countries that it was not until 1882 we furnished as much as 75 per cent. of the total consumption of the mills of Europe and the United States. For the five years ending with 1890 we furnished within a fraction of 77 per cent.; in the five years ending with 1895 we had increased our proportion to 79 1-2 per cent., and for the five years ending with 1900 we had furnished to the mills of Europe and America 83 1-3 per cent. of their entire takings of cotton.

"We have now regained our absolute supremacy in the field of cotton production and an impartial consideration of the entire situation fully justifies the belief that we will retain it indefinitely."

WILL BE ABSORBED.

Dealing with our chief competitors in cotton production for the European markets, India and Egypt, Col. Shepperson, after analysis of crop figures, says:

"There is in India an abundance of suitable land which could be added to the area now devoted to cotton, and while some extension of cotton cultivation may be expected, it seems quite evident that the increased production will be fully absorbed by the growing requirements of the Indian cotton mills. The general uncertainty in regard to the rainfall and its actual insufficiency in many sections of India are serious drawbacks to any considerable increase in cotton cultivation, especially when it is considered that the average yield per acre is only about 75 pounds of lint cotton of a quality and market value much lower than American cotton."

He sketches the possibilities of the cultivation of cotton in Egypt, and regarding recent engineering feats for irrigation in that country, says:

"The chief purpose of the new irrigation works was undoubtedly to safeguard the crops of the land already under cultivation. There will be some extension of acreage, but this will be chiefly in Upper Egypt, where the cotton is much inferior to that of lower Egypt, and brings a considerably lower price. The best opinion is that the increase in acreage will be gradual, as it will depend upon the construction of canals to take the water to the new fields. * * * Assuming, however, an increase in the acreage of 1,500,000 acres and that cotton will get a third of it, or 500,000 acres, this would add about 250,000 bales to the present cotton yield of Egypt. This would probably mark the maximum of the Egyptian cotton crop for some years to come, and it would not be so large in the seasons when other crops promised a greater profit."

OTHER FIELDS.

Col. Shepperson gives a comprehensive survey of the cotton possibilities of China, Turkestan, German East Africa, Brazil, and in conclusion, says:

"Except for a small increase from Egypt no greater contribution to the cotton supply of Europe can be expected than at present. It is quite possible to grow cotton in many countries in which it is not now cultivated, but whether it can be produced in large quantities and at low cost and as profitably as the other crops, which it would replace, is a very different matter. There are vast possibilities for the extension of cotton cultivation in the United States. According to the last United States census there were in 1899 in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma 40,000,000 acres of improved land, of which 10,600,000 acres were devoted to cotton. New land is being constantly brought under cultivation in each of these States and Territories, and the soil is the most productive in the cotton belt. These five States and Territories have the requisite area, soil and climate to enable them to produce as much cotton as is now grown in the entire country. To my mind it is only a question of time when this will be done.

"Our European friends should possess their souls in patience. The Southern States of this great and progressive country will stand between them and the cotton famine which their imaginations cause them to think is impending in the future. There wil be cotton enougn for all, and despite the united efforts of Europe and the rest of mankind, the absolute supremacy of this country in cotton production will be fully maintained."

Steel Corporation.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 19.—President Schwab and several of the legal representatives of the United States Steel Corporation were in conference to-day. The object of the meeting could not be learned. It is understood that the forthcoming annual report of the corporation will embody a comprehensive statement of operations for the past year, and will deal especially with the matter of production.

THE WABASH INJUNCTION

Two Arguments Concluded on Behalf of the Company.

ATTORNEY FOR MEN BEGAN

He Denied That There Was Any Conspiracy, and Contended for Right of Men to Have Their Committee Recognized.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 19.—Two arguments in behalf of the Wabash road were concluded to-day in the injunction suit, and the first statement in behalf of the men by F. N. Judson, of St. Louis, was unfinished when court adjourned for the day. The case will certainly dontinue throughout to-morrow, and possibly throughout Saturday.

At the opening of court, Colonel Blodgett, for the Wabash, read extracts from the constitution of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to prove his contention that there were no grievances entertained by the employes against the road. The whole thing lay, he declared, in the recognition of the union, and failing of this, the defendants had conspired to induce the employes to stop work and otherwise injure the road.

C. N. Travous, for the railroad, conceded that employes had a right to combine and a right to strike, provided that such action was voluntary on the part of all concerned, was not in breach of contract, and was for a lawful purpose, but declared that in the present instance all of these elements were absent.

Mr. Travous, in concluding, recited the obligations imposed upon railroads by the interstate commerce law, and urged that it was their right to have Federal protection in carrying out the provisions of the Federal laws.

F. N. Judson, for the defendant, quoted numerous legal decisions, which went, he said, to prove that the employes of the Wabash Railroad have a perfect right to combine, or to leave its service, or to allow an organization of other men to act for them. No authorities, he said, had been cited by the attorneys for the road to prove the contrary.

"The charge of conspiracy brought against these defendants," said Mr. Judson, "consists only of the demand of the men that they be represented by a committee in their negotiations with the company. What they most desired was the right to recognition in behalf of their committee."

Mr. Judson denied there was any intention to tie up the Gould roads.

TILLMAN TALKS ON RACE QUESTION

His Audience in Wisconsin Approved Policy of the Man in the White House.

(By Associated Press.)

MADISON, WIS., March 19.—United States Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, delivered an address on "The Negro Question from a Southern Standpoint" before an audience of 1,800 University students, citizens and law-makers to-night. He was greeted with the stirring University yell.

A rather sensational incident occurred while Senator Tillman was discussing the Indianola postoffice case. After stating the Southern view of the affair, he asked whether the audience approved of President Roosevelt's action, and there was applause. Being uncertain whether the applause was intended as an endorsement of the President's action, the Senator asked how it was meant. He was told that it was meant as an endorsement of the President. This aroused the Senator. He went into the details of the Indianola affair, and when he concluded asked his hearers whether it would not have been better for the President to have kept the office open and punished the few hotheads that caused the trouble than to have punished the entire community by closing the office, requesting those to raise their hands who supported the President's action. Only a few raised their hands.

In the main his address was much like his other recent utterances on the same subject. He condemned the negro to eternal inferiority to the white man.

FIRE IN PEPPERELL

Aid Had to Be Called in to Master the Flames.

(By Associated Press.)

PEPPERELL, MASS., March 19.—A fire was started shortly after 1 o'clock this morning in the big shoe factory of M. C. Griffin, at East Pepperell, destroyed the factory and a score of other buildings, including stores and dwelling houses, entailing a loss estimated at $300,000. As the local fire department could not cope with the flames, aid was called from Nashua, N. H. With this help the local department fought until nearly daylight before gaining control of the fire.

The heaviest losers are H. C. Griffin, the shoe manufacturer, and E. E. Tarbell. Three stores and six dwellings, owned by the latter, were destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known, but incendiarism is suspected.

WEST POINT VISITORS

President Has Announced Names of Those Who Constitute it.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President to-day announced the members of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy as follows: Hon. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa; Hon. George F. Baxter, of Colorado; Colonel Asbury Coward, president of the South Carolina Military Institute; Joseph G. Darlington, of Philadelphia; William A. Pew, Jr., of Boston; the Rev. Ernest M. Stiers, D. D., St. Thomas Church, New York, and J. G. Schmidtapp, of Cincinnati.

MORGAN WAS THERE

Directors of New York, N. H. and H. Consider Complaint of Employes.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 19.—The directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company met here to-day to take up the employes' grievances presented to President Hall. Among the directors present was J. Pierpont Morgan.

It was announced after the meeting the directors had nothing to say to the public, but it was learned from W. D. Bishop, one of the directors, that a decision had been reached and that it would be forwarded to the men at once. He would not give any intimation as to whether any concessions had been made or any other facts concerning the decision.

THE WONDER OF

COHEN'S REMNANT DAY

Every Friday are the prices placed on goods—short lengths and odd lots that merchants usually try to sell at full prices or at as much as they will bring.

Not at Cohen's Store.

They are laid away and sold at a price that invites you to buying even against need for them. The accumulations mean thousands here, there and everywhere, and the selling tickets tell you in intelligent, clear figures what the price was and what it is.

WANTS TO FINANCE THE SETTLEMENT

Seligmans Willing to Take Up Venezuelan Debts If They Can Get Guarantee.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The International Syndicate, headed by the Seligmans, has renewed on a larger scale than at its first venture the offer to assume Venezuela's debts to the powers on conditions, I. N. Seligman has been in Washington two days in that pursuit, and he has been at the White House and has communicated with some members of the diplomatic body. It is understood that the demand is not now made for a guaranty by the United States Government that these investors shall recover their money from Venezuela when the loan becomes due. But while the syndicate has not renewed its request as first made, it does want some visible exhibition of the interest of the United States in this matter; something that might connect the United States Government with the enterprise. It wants an American to be appointed an agent and stationed in Caracas to manage the redemption of the loan, and, if necessary, to collect a certain proportion of the customs receipts.

It is believed this proposition is attractive to both England and Germany, for if it were accepted Venezuela could pay her creditors within a few days, and the disagreeable necessity of adjusting the question of preferential payments would vanish. Mr. Bowen does not favor the proposition.

Lost His Money.

Dr. Archie China, of Sumter, S. C., a guest at Murphy's Hotel, had the misfortune to lose his pocket-book night before last, in which there was $155. The detectives are trying to recover the money.

Run Cars to Park.

The management of the street car company has decided to begin next Sunday and run all of the Clay Street cars through to Reservoir Park on Sunday. This will be done to accommodate the increased traffic to the resort.

Smashed up the Cab.

Car. No. 313, of the Clay Street line, last night collided with a cab at Twelfth and Main Streets. The latter was slightly damaged, but no one was hurt. Two passengers were in the cab, but their identity could not be learned at the late hour.

More Light.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In so far as I am responsible for the discussion referred to by Dr. Denny in your issue of the 11th instant, I should like to have the opportunity to make plain what seems a misunderstanding of my original position.

When I have used the word "sectarian" or "non-sectarian" I have used it in its simple primary sense, as given by Webster: "Pertaining to a sect" or religious denomination. I have used the word in no offensive or sinister sense whatever.

I have not questioned the christian character or the catholic spirit of the University in any sense whatsoever. I have not even questioned the technical and formal accuracy of the claim of the University to be non-sectarian. In these particulars I have not differed in the least from General Lee, or Mr. Wilson, or President Denny or the Board of Trustees. What I did say of the University is this: "It is as thoroughly denominational in spirit and tradition, and habit, as any straightout denominational college in the State." Now upon what ground did I base this conclusion? Upon the ground of its history, associations and government. It was "founded by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians." (Dr. Denny.) Since it was chartered as a college, its board of trustees has been dominantly Presbyterian." (Dr. Denny.) How "dominantly" will appear when it is remembered that the board now contains out of a total of fifteen, eleven members of, and one (probably) affiliated with the Presbyterian church. It is Presbyterian in the same general sense that Yale is Congregational, the majority of whose governing board are "Congregational clergymen." It is Presbyterian in the same general sense that Princeton is Presbyterian: "Although the college (Princeton) is not under direct Presbyterian control, the majority of its instructors, trustees and students are connected with the Presbyterian church."

It is Presbyterian in the same general sense that Randolph-Macon is Methodist, namely: it is controlled by Methodist men. The entire Randolph-Macon system is controlled by a self-perpetuating body of trustees. No church court has any legal or formal control over that college or any of its allied institutions. The Virginia and Baltimore Conferences give to those institutions, by annual resolution, their endorsement, as they do to any institution conducted by Methodist people. For the education of their young preachers they make an annual collection in all the churches and pay it over to the college. But no church court can nominate or elect any member, either of the Board of Trustees, or of any of the faculties of these institutions; nor administer one dollar of any of the funds. The Randolph-Macon trustees could elect any day a president and a few members from other churches, and proclaim itself a "non-sectrian" institution, and yet not affect in the slightest degree the actual denominational status of the college. And it might be a good stroke of policy to do so. I make the suggestion.

As to the election of members of other churches to the faculty, that, I take it, is common to all colleges—it is a habit with Randolph-Macon. There are this moment some—I do not know how many—members of other churches in the faculties of the "system." And it is noteworthy that the present liberalizing of the University faculty within the last five years synchronizes with a somewhat vigorous agitation that has been going on in recent years over that subject.

For the great school over which Dr. Denny presides and the great Christian denomination with which it stands so closely allied, I have the profoundest admiration. For the success of Dr. Denny's own administration of this great trust I offer my best wishes, and express the latest hopes. For the gentleman before whom I have sat at a student, and with the perfect abandon of a disciple, I entertain the most sincere affection.

I wrote without malice (for my own church people, in my own church paper) but out of a profound conviction that those people ought to have in their possession facts of which I was formerly ignorant, but which had come to me during my stay in Lexington. I found that this was virtually a Presbyterian University, and that the influences, not personal, so much as general—certainly not personal to the University faculty—were inimical to the denominational loyalty of our young men. I found a practice that I characterized as "morally antagonistic to us." Whether right or wrong, dancing is a "moral issue" with Methodists, and the "final ball" has no place on the commencement programme of our colleges. I found also, to the praise of the institution, that a considerable proportion of its students were enjoying the benefits of scholarships and other privileges made possible by a liberal endowment. "Bought patronage" was not used as an offensive epithet, but quoted as a striking expression, covering as I understood it, the whole, helpful ministry of money, properly applied in aid of young men seeking a college education, a ministry I hope to see duplicated in the early history of our own Randolph-Macon College.

Very truly yours,
J. H. LIGHT.

Lexington, Va., March 12, 1903.

The Lee Statue; a Conservative Northern View.

(Harper's Weekly.)

We thoroughly understand the motives which prompted the Virginia Legislature to pass a bill providing for placing a statue of General Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall at Washington. Of the many illustrious Virginians it is doubtful whether Jefferson, or even the Father of his Country himself, is more beloved and honored by the inhabitants of the Old Dominion than is Robert E. Lee. Memorable was his service to Virginia, and never will she cease to cherish his memory. He was a great man and a good man. He did not wish to see his State secede from the Union, but, when she did, he followed her. The conviction that his State had a right to secede if she chose, and that, she having done so, it was is duty to uphold her, was shared, not only by almost all the contemporary statesmen in the Southern States, but also by Josiah Quincy and many New England statesmen in the first fifteen years of the nineteenth century. It will, therefore, be as impossible for the future American historian, however devoted to the Union he may be, to dispute the rectitude of Lee's motives as it will be to belittle his military abilities. The truth, however, is not always timely. There is some reason to apprehend that the hour has not yet come when the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Republican majority in Congress, will welcome the erection in Statuary Hall of a statue of Robert E. Lee, or of any other eminent generals who fought for the right of secession. Congress has to act upon the acceptance of the statue, and it may heed the protest of the Grand Army of the Republic, should one be made.