The Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES, FOUNDED 1886. THE DISPATCH, FOUNDED 1850. | WHOLE NUMBER, 16,246. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SUMMARY OF DAY'S NEWS.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Virginia—Fair and continued warm Thursday and Friday; light variable winds.

North Carolina—Fair Thursday and Friday, except showers Friday in west portions; light variable winds.

Weather in Richmond yesterday was cloudless until night and very warm. At midnight the skies were overcast.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

8 A. M.	76
12 M.	88
3 P. M.	91
6 P. M.	85
9 P. M.	82
12 midnight	76
Average	82 5-6

MINIATURE ALMANAC. May 21, 1903.

Sun rises	4:57	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	7:15	Morning	.....
Moon rises	1:37	Evening	12:12

RICHMOND.

Three stables burned this morning; about forty horses perish and all the city mail wagons destroyed——Governor and other Elks leave for Bedford City——Portrait of the Governor just finished——Delegate Kelley discusses Governor's veto of Norfolk primary bill——Dr. S. A. Steel says striking things on negro problem——Political ebullitions in Henrico——Hunt Club planning enjoyable entertainment for Saturday——Legislative timber being picked out——Randolph-Macon alumnus dies nobly fighting fever——Corporation Commission bill becomes law at noon to-day——Angell bill fixing detention charges on freight exciting interest——Passenger and Power Company to buy large cars for next winter——Trigg case argued all day——Honor Confederate dead in Hebrew Cemetery——Fulton Conclave of American Guild to disband——Captain Webster to discuss Japanese art——Stork flies into the ambulance on the street——Dr. A. L. Phillips slated to succeed Dr. Hazen——Commencement of Hartshorn College——Baby of unknown parents found in Chesterfield county——Manchester Councilmanic candidates are announced——Former resident of Kishneff, Russia, tells of conditions there from personal knowledge.

VIRGINIA.

A great Brunswick stew for the Elks in Charlottesville——The two divisions of the Daughters of the Confederacy unite under one organization at Lynchburg——The Episcopal Council in session at Winchester. A memorial to Bishop Whittle——The Assistant Secretary of the Navy coming from Norfolk to Richmond——Million dollar company chartered in Petersburg——Norfolk much stirred up over veto of the primary bill——Deep interest in the Stuart meetings in Petersburg——A pretty May marriage in Manassas——Business men of Newport News are made uneasy by the threatened sympathy strike——Democratic primary held in Hampton——Jamestown District, in James City county, goes dry——Negro forges a letter in jail at Boydton to aid in shortening his term——Fireman in wreck near Lexington jumps from engine against a milestone——Mr. Tucker to speak at Radford——Memorial Day celebrated in Danville and salute fired over graves.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An aged citizen killed in a well near Winston-Salem——Young girl burned to death in Charlotte——Plan to consolidate the colored normal schools——Brilliant marriage in Wilmington——Greensboro College confers diplomas on sixteen graduates——Anniversary of Mecklenburg Declaration celebrated——Greensboro retail grocers organize——Miss Eckles becomes bride of Mr. Robert Page Burwell.

GENERAL.

Memorial services in honor of the dead the feature of the reunion at New Orleans yesterday; history report drawn by Judge Christian adopted; Virginians are being treated with greatest hospitality and are having a great time——Woodlake won the Latonia Derby from Bad News in a hot finish——Mr. Harriman undergoes operation for appendicitis——State Department of this country can make no representations to the Russian government in regard to the massacre of the Jews——Three thousand promotions of postal clerks are to be cancelled——Techula, the favorite, won the Meadowbrook Hunters' Steeplechase at Morris Park——Another wild and exciting day on the cotton market——Bill introduced in Michigan Legislature to electrocute children born with weak minds——Two negroes and a white man lynched in Florida——Oil tank steamer's loss indicated by vessels running through oily water in mid-ocean——French are as aggressive in South China as the Russians in Manchuria——Curtis Jett's plans for getting off are again frustrated——Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, discusses negro question in New York——Alabama sheriff shoots down a desperado——Photographer shoots man in Alabama for slander——New York has a new heat record for May——Favorites all won on the Chicago track——Wabash Railway to enter National Capital by the first of January——Fight for State senatorship in Alexandria district promises to be a hot one——Political talk in Washington.

SUMMER CARS BUDDING OUT

With the appearance of the really warm weather, the Passenger and Power Company has commenced to operate open cars on most of its lines, and yesterday many were in evidence. It will be only a few days before all of the winter cars will be replaced and every line equipped to handle the summer traffic.

General Manager Huff says that the entire force at the company's shops are engaged in renovating the summer coaches and as fast as one is completed it is put upon the streets for the accommodation of the suffering public. Some inconvenience has been experienced and much delay occasioned by the determination of the corporation to change all of its registers and on this account it will be impossible to get all of the open cars in operation as early as is wished.

MR. HARRIMAN UNDER THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 20.—E. S. Harriman was operated on to-day for appendicitis. At the conclusion of the operation the physicians announced that it had been successful. The operation proper was performed by Dr. William T. Bull. Mr. Harriman was in excellent condition.

The operation was made at the request of Harriman, who said he did not want to run the risk of a recurrence of the attack, which might come at an inopportune time.

OIL TANK STEAMER PROBABLY LOST

(By Associated Press.)

PHIADELPHIA, PA., May 20.—A dispatch received at the Maritime Exchange announces that the British bark Scoba, has arrived at Kinston, Jamaica, and reports that on April 20th, 500 miles off Cape Charles, she passed through water for miles covered with oil. This probably accounts for the loss of the tanker C. V. Lukenbach, which left Sabine Pass, on March 19th, for Marcus Hook, Pa., loaded with oil. Since the date of sailing the Lukenbach has not been heard from, and has been given up for lost. She carried a crew of thirty-two men.

MEMORIAL TO DEAD SOLDIERS

Virginian Preached the Annual Sermon.

TAPS BLOWN FOR THOSE GONE BEFORE

The History Report Drawn by Judge Christian Adopted.

VIRGINIANS HAPPY UNDER HOT SUN

Richmond Boys Are to Be Given Prominent Place in Great Parade Which May Be Held To-Day Instead of on Friday—The Balance Are on Hand.

(Special From Staff Correspondent.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 20.—Sweltering under the fierce rays of an almost tropical sun, New Orleans to-day resembled a great oven.

The mighty Mississippi lay agleam like a river of fire, reflecting from its tawny bosom the white, hot rays. But not one jot did the gayety of the visiting thousands abate.

A seething sea of humanity crowded the broad streets of modern New Orleans and the narrow thoroughfares of the French quarter almost to suffocation, while the air for miles was tremulous with the strains of "Dixie," the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and other soul-stirring, war-time melodies.

A notable feature of to-day was the reception extended to Mrs. Stonewall Jackson at the headquarters of the Washington Artillery by the Confederate Memorial Associations of the South. The venerable widow of the great soldier received an ovation.

Another delightful affair was the ball to-night of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, which was attended by the youth and beauty of the city.

A well deserved honor was done Judge George L. Christian to-day. Judge Christian is chairman of the History Committee of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia, and his recent report to that body is regarded as one of the ablest papers of years. The United Confederate Veterans to-day showed their appreciation of its worth by adopting it as an expression of the views of the whole body.

HOSPITABLE TREATMENT.

Virginians, Howitzers and veterans have never experienced more hospitable treatment than that accorded theme here, nor has any city ever had a more gentlemanly and altogether desirable delegation than that sent by the Old Dominion, under the leadership of Captain Myers and Lieutenant Taylor.

The Howitzers have had the time of their lives. The city has been thrown open to them and cards of admission issued to almost every prominent club, including the Young Men's Gymnastic Club, the Whist, Chess and Checker Club and the Democratic Club, the Tammany of Louisiana.

Last night Lieutenant-Colonel John Sullivan, of the Louisiana Field Artillery, whose guests the Richmond Howitzers are, took Captain Myers to a meeting of the City Council here. There he was accorded by resolution a seat within the rail. Later he and his officers were entertained by Colonel Sullivan.

This morning Judges Moore and Beauregard, of the State District Court, the latter a brother of General G. T. Beauregard, called on Captain Myers and the Howitzers. The Richmond boys will be given a prominent place in the great parade, which may be held Thursday instead of Friday, as at first intended.

The party will leave for Richmond on the return trip at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Monday they will be the guests of the Fifth Maryland Regiment in Atlanta. They will reach home Tuesday evening.

Judge and Mrs. Christian and Miss Katherine Hawes will leave for home Friday evening.

Grand Commander B. P. Cox reached New Orleans to-day to take part in the meeting of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The health of all the Richmond party has been excellent while here. The only danger in prospect is death from too much kindness.

SERVICES FOR DEAD.

To-day's session of the Confederate reunion opened with a prayer. The first words of the petition for divine guidance and blessing were spoken by the chaplain, while the echoes of "taps," the most sad and yet the most beautiful of all

(Continued on Second Page.)

TO ELECTROCUTE IDIOT CHILDREN

Michigan Legislator Proposes to Thus Dispose of Feeble Minded.

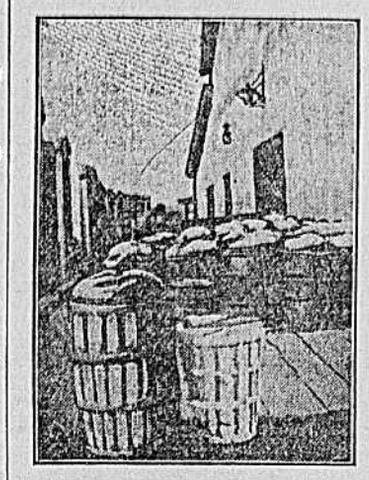
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

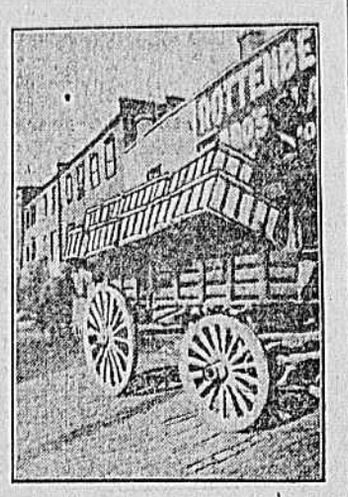
LANSING, MICH., May 20.—As a substitute for an appropriation bill for a home for the feeble-minded, Representative Rodgers, of Muskegon, introduced to-day a skeleton measure, providing for the electrocution of all children who are regarded as hopelessly insane.

Rodgers backed up his measure with the plea that humanitarian interests demanded the removal of children whose minds were such as to render them a burden to society and incapable of happiness for themselves.

The bill was based on the report of the superintendent of the present asylum, to the effect that many of the inmates did not possess, nor ever would have, mind enough to know that they are alive. The bill has been handed to a committee, where it will probably be buried.

THE COLD STATISTICS PROVE THAT TRUCK-FARMING PAYS.





HANDLING TRUCK ON THE WHARVES AT NORFOLK.

SIMMONS ON THE NEGRO

Plan to Give Him Industrial Education is Disapproved.

SENATOR DEPEW REPLIES

Takes Issue with North Carolina Senator and Says He Prefers to Follow Gen. Armstrong and Booker Washington.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 20.—The North Carolina Society held its third annual banquet to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria, President B. N. Duke presiding. Two hundred sons of the State, with their guests, attended. At the guests' table were United States Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, who responded to the toast, "The Race Problem in the South"; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. J. D. Steele, president Maryland Society; Robert C. Ogden, president Pennsylvania Society; W. E. Graybill, president of the Georgia Society, and John M. Harrington, president of the Southern Society of New York City.

Senator Simmons was introduced by President Duke.

Senator Simmons' address was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the negro race problem.

The present conditions of the negro present three problems—social, political and industrial. The social problem has been settled by the South so far as it is concerned, irrevocably. One and all, now and at all times, they refuse to even so much as consider the suggestion of social equality or social intercourse with the negro. This is a condition which is inexorable and absolutely nothing can change it.

As to the political question, the South has attempted to settle that in a way reasonably satisfactory to itself and in a way it believes will prove reasonably satisfactory for the North.

"In one way or another we have taken the ballots from the illiterate negro, not alone for political benefit, but, as we believe, for his good and for our own salvation.

"The question of reduction of Southern representation in Congress as a result of these disfranchising acts is one for discussion. We hold that these nonvoters are as much subject to the law as the voters. But if we must choose between reduction of representation and unrestricted negro suffrage, the South will not hesitate in making its choice. Men do not hesitate in making choice between life and death, even though life

(Continued on Third Page.)

THREE LYNCHED NEAR TAMPA

One was White and Employ Negroes to Murder His Enemy.

(By Associated Press.)

BARTOW, FLA., May 20.—Following the murder of Barney Brown, reported yesterday, three men were shot to death this morning, about daylight at Mulberry, a phosphate town eight miles west of Bartow.

The dead are: Amos Randall, white, and Don Kennedy and Henry Goulding, colored, guards about the former's premises.

The negroes were questioned before Justice Cains court concerning the death of Brown. Their professed ignorance of the crime was not believed, and they were taken out into the darkness by an armed crowd which demanded the truth.

Goulding then broke down and told how Amos Randall had followed Barney Brown down the road Monday night and shot him through the head. There were probably twenty-five men in the mob that raided Randall's bar this morning, and perhaps two hundred shots altogether were fired. The bodies of the three men were literally riddled with bullets. Randall returned fire, but so far as known Justice Cain's court concerning the death without effect. Sheriff Tillis took charge of the bodies and had them buried. In all probability no arrests will be made. Fully half a car load of whiskey was seized by the officers in Randall's store. Randall came to this country several years ago from Pennsylvania, from where it is said he has a wife and daughter.

But the Farmers Dislike to Admit How Much Money They Are Making.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., May 20.—In 1887 Colonel Thomas Whitehead, who was then Commissioner of Agriculture in Virginia, said in his annual report that the trucking industry of Tidewater Virginia was more valuable than the State's manufacture of iron. In that year the value of truck sent to Northern markets from this section was estimated at $2,287,042. The figures for last year were estimated to be between seven million and eight million dollars. The production of iron in Virginia has increased more rapidly during the period indicated, but an increase in sixteen years of more than 300 per cent. in the value of farm products in a district lying within a radius of not more than twenty miles of the city of Norfolk, indicates a more apparent increase in material prosperity than do the figures showing the State's enlarged iron industry. Thousands of acres of land changed from a wilderness of weeds and brush to smiling gardens, are more impressive of prosperity than new iron furnaces with the greater portion of the pay roll hidden in the bowels of the earth.

A BUSINESS THAT PAYS.

It does pay to raise truck. One has this opinion very firmly fixed in one's mind at the beginning. As I drove through the smiling farms of Norfolk county, on either hand lying hundreds of acres as level as a floor, as fertile as the Vale of Cashmere and as carefully cultivated as a garden; comfortable and even elegant residences on nearly every farm, and tenant houses more respectable in appearance than the homes of the farm owners in some sections, I was full of speculation as to the great size of profits from truck growing.

Then I talked with the farmers. A few admitted that they had made and were making money. But not so with the majority. Had I been in the country after dark and heard the farmers discuss the subject of their profits, I should have felt impelled to undertake the inauguration of work for their relief. They dislike more than a black frost in cucumber time to admit that they make money. It is believed that farmers, since the day Cain took to delving in the earth for a living, instead of engaging in sheep farming with his brother, Abel, have been growlers, and be it known that there is no reason for excepting the Norfolk county truck growers. I have no explanation of the phenomena to offer; I simply cite the fact.

That the truckers will not admit making big profits is probably due to modesty. That they do make them in many instances is evidenced by the wealth of men who have been cultivating the earth for years. But it is not possible to get from any one of them details of their struggle to affluence.

MEN WHO MAKE MONEY.

I have alluded to Mr. Hardy Duke in this correspondence as a trucker, who came out of the Confederate army in 1865 with only $300 to his name, and who is now the owner of one of the finest truck farms on Western Branch, and is reputed to be worth a hundred thousand dollars. But I never got Mr. Duke to admit he was much more than an ordinary Virginia farmer in point of wealth.

Mr. W. B. Carney, who owns several of these fine farms, and is interested in several big enterprises, would not tell me much about the money he made when I talked with him on the steps of his beautiful home, but everybody thinks it would require six figures to indicate the size of his fortune.

Mr. Henry Kirn has made a great fortune growing potatoes. But he is a typical farmer in manner, affable, genial and jolly. His story is an interesting one. He came to this country from Germany before the war and located on a farm near Norfolk. He was a poor man. Being a German citizen, he did not fight on either side in the war between the States, and when the war ended he had saved $6,000. He bought a farm and began raising truck. He has been raising truck ever since, and so profitably that he could, if his neighbors are not greatly mistaken, give away several hundred thousand and still be a millionaire.

TRUCKERS ARE CLUB MEMBERS.

At the club-rooms of the Norfolk Business Men's Association, of which nearly all the truckers are members, one can get a long list of truck-growers, compiled by well informed men in the Norfolk business world, who have made fair sized fortunes raising berries and vegetables. The list includes the majority of those who have been in the business a reasonable length of time.

A trucker who has looked carefully into the matter of profits from the business gave me two instances which may be regarded as fairly indicative of the money to be made growing truck. On a farm of one hundred acres the owner cleared $4,200 a year for seven years.

Another farm, located not far from Churchland, nets now, or did a few years ago, about $12,000. Before the war, when the farm was used to grow grain and grass and stock, the farm was cultivated with slave labor, at a cost of $2,057 a year and netted $2,500. The cost of cultivation now is about $7,000, but the profit is $12,000.

These are regarded as fair instances of profit in trucking. I haven't heard yet of an insolvent trucker, or one of whom his friends predict that he is on the way to the bankrupt court.

W. E. H.

TO CANCEL PROMOTIONS

Three Thousand Mail Clerks to Be Dispensed With.

POSTMASTERS TO CHOOSE

None of the Present Salaries to Be Reduced, but Stated Increases Are Held Up—Heath is Notified.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The cancellation of over 3,000 postoffice clerks throughout the country, recently authorized by the department, and a formal notice to former First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry H. Heath of the charges made against him by ex-Cashier S. W. Tulloch, of the Washington city postoffice, constituted to-day's developments in the postoffice investigation.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne late this evening reported to Postmaster-General Payne that the tabulation of the clerks in each postoffice of the first class had been completed. This work was undertaken in accordance with the order made by the Postmaster-General to rearrange the salaries of the clerks already classified, so that the number in the several grades shall not exceed the number specifically prescribed in the act of Congress, making appropriations for the postal service.

"It will not be necessary in any case to reduce any clerk, but to cancel the promotion of 3,046 clerks out of 7,412 promotions heretofore authorized to take effect July 1st, 1903. We will proceed at once to ascertain exactly the number of promotions in each grade it will be necessary to cancel at each postoffice, and then we will inform the postmasters and allow them to select the increases which must be cancelled."

The Postmaster-General to-day sent to Perry Heath a copy of the charge filed by Mr. Tulloch, together with a letter requesting any information he may care to submit on the subject. This is the first official communication with Mr. Heath during the investigation.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who is conducting the investigation, has not set any date for his report, for the reason that the sweeping nature of the investigation has made it impossible to say when the whole matter will be ready to be placed in the hands of the Postmaster-General for final disposition. It is probable the report will not be submitted before the end of June or early in July.

FRENCH AGGRESSION IN SOUTH CHINA

Grave International Crisis is Now Impending — Great Uprising Imminent.

(By Associated Press.)

VICTORIA, B. C., May 20.—Alfred Cunningham, manager of the Hong Kong Daily Press, was a passenger on the Kaga Maru, which arrived last night. He said in an interview that while attention is being maintained in North China by Russian aggression, a matter of far greater importance to America, Great Britain and Japan was overlooked in the south.

The report is that the aggression of France is increasing in the southern provinces. He was of the opinion that France and Russia were acting in concert, the former in the north and the latter in the south. He says France has bribed the officials of Kwang Si, and is awaiting the opportunity to pour troops into that province.

The south, said Mr. Cunningham, is now on a verge of a far greater international crisis than that now on in the north, although at present the rebellion in Kwang Si is practically brigandage on a large scale. The rebellion in south China, he says, is another factor. There is no doubt that the reformers have organized the brigands, and a rebellion which will be far greater than the Taiping rebellion ever was will break out before long in south China.

MOURNS FOR LOVED ONES

Mr. B. Spigel, of Richmond, Tells of Kishineff.

HE SHOOK OFF ITS DUST

Foreseeing What Must Inevitably Come, Two Decades Ago He Left Home and Kindred for Free America. First Cousin Among Dead.

Mr. B. Spigel, of No. 212 East Broad Street, is glad enough that two decades ago he packed his trunk and shook the dust of Kishineff from his feet forever. But he is deeply grieved over the fate of friends and relatives in that unfortunate Russian city, and mourns the death of a first cousin, while his blood boils at the outrages committed upon the innocent and blameless people of his race.

Mr. Spigel is not alone in his criticism and sympathy for the far distant sufferers, as is evidenced by the sum of $300 already raised for their relief and the enthusiasm which is being displayed over a dance and musicale at Saenger Halle, which will occur to-night.

Twenty-three years ago Mr. Spigel came over to this country from Russia, settling in Richmond. He regarded this as the center of the tobacco belt, and was deeply interested in the growth and manufacture of the weed. Kishineff was at that time, and still is, in the heart of a belt somewhat similarly located as Richmond, the soil being a good producer of tobacco. He had been engaged in cultivating this plant there.

Mr. Spigel was prompted to leave Kishineff and Russia principally because he observed the tendency of the government at St. Petersburg to suppress those of his religious belief. His foresight told him that in time it would amount to outrageous persecution, when their lands and storehouses would be worth naught.

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Spigel says that the recent massacre may be attributed entirely to the growing sentiment against the government, the Czar and the means to which he resorts to rule the country. In a word, the massacre of the Jews at Kishineff was the direct result of the Minister of the Interior to distract the attention of the Socialists and Nihilists from the growing evils in the administration.

The sentiment against the Czar was growing so strong and so rapidly that the ultimate overthrow of the government was only a question of time. Something had to be done to check this, to turn the attention of the hundreds of disloyal subjects. Kishineff was centered upon, primarily because the Jews in this city, which is larger than Richmond, were gradually gaining power through their more intelligent interpretation of business principles. They were gradually forcing others out of business.

The St. Petersburg government, he says, decided all of a sudden they should lose this strength, and to accomplish the double purpose of changing the trend of thought in the country and rob the Jews of their business in the southland the massacre was hit upon. Mr. Spigel is positive the government winked at the outrage, citing the message of the Interior Minister to establish this fact.

SECTS THERE.

Mr. Spigel states that the population of Kishineff, which is located about fifty miles from the Roumanian border, is cosmopolitan in its make-up. It is composed of Mohammedans, Turks and Russians. Of these the Jews are in the minority. The majority of Russians migrated from the extreme north. They are, according to him, a hard lot of people, envious and grasping.

The local sentiment against the Jews in Kishineff was due entirely to jealousy, aroused by their better business qualifications, and Easter the feeling against them crystallized, as a consequence of a number of heated religious sermons. Then the government gave its sanction to the growing sentiment by refusing to intercede, and the massacre occurred.

GATHERING OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LEXINGTON, VA., May 20.—Incoming trains to-day have brought commissioners to the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church and to-night there are about one hundred and fifty present. The commissioners were met at the train by a local committee in carriages and taken to the homes to which they were assigned as guests during the Assembly. After supper they met in the Presbyterian Church and were enrolled by Rev. Dr. W. S. Alexander, of Clarksville, Tenn., the stated clerk, and Rev. Dr. R. P. Farris, of St. Louis, Mo., the permanent clerk. Excellent arrangements have been made for the comfort and convenience of the commissioners and visitors. The church lecture-room has been fitted up as telegraph office, postoffice and general headquarters. The Assembly will be opened to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock by Rev. Dr. W. T. Hall, the moderator, of Columbus, S. C., who has arrived.

YOUNG GIRL WAS BURNED TO DEATH

Used Oil in Kitchen Fire and Died After Most Fearful Suffering.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 20.—Annie Grass, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. Percy Grass, who lives near the Chadwick Mill, met an awful death this morning. Shortly before noon the child was told to go and make a fire. Going into the kitchen she poured some oil on the fire, and as it did not blaze up at once she again took the can and commenced pouring on more oil.

The blaze from the smouldering fire flashed up, and the stream of oil acted as a fuse to the can. There was an explosion, and before any one could reach the room the child was enveloped by the flames.

Efforts were made to subdue the flames, but before this was accomplished the child's clothing had been burned completely off and her flesh was horribly roasted. A physician was sent for, but before he arrived death had ended the child's sufferings.

HORSES BURNED IN STALLS

Nearly Forty Consumed in Early Morning Fire.

CITY MAIL WAGONS ALSO DESTROYED

Contractor Jenkins Loses Entire Outfit; No Insurance.

THREE BIG STABLES BURNING AT ONCE

One of the Most Exciting Fires in the Recent History of the City—Stablemen in the Burning Buildings Aroused by Police—Many Narrow Escapes—Vehicles are Lost.

One of the most exciting fires for a year or more, and one in which probably forty heavy draft or driving horses and forty or fifty vehicles, three brick stables and a large quantity of feed were destroyed and several persons barely escaped from the burning structures, occurred at 1 o'clock this morning near the corner of Tenth and Cary Streets.

The loss will exceed twenty thousand and may reach thirty thousand dollars. Much of the burned property was not covered by insurance.

As well as can be learned, the fire originated up stairs, in or near the rear of the livery and boarding stables of P. P. Jenkins, fronting on Cary Street and running back in the direction of Main Street. One opinion as to the origin is that the flames started in the blacksmith shop of the Ainslie carriage factory, over or adjoining the rear of Jenkins' stable. When discovered the Jenkins stable was aflame within from end to end, and the fire was burning so fiercely that it was impossible to rescue the poor, panic-stricken beasts, which plunged and dashed blindly about until they succumbed to the smoke and flame.

THREE STABLES BURNED.

The burned area is in the shape of an L, the long stem of which extended westward from Tenth Street between Main and Cary in the direction of Ninth, and from the farthest point west at right angles south to Cary Street.

The entire area extending from the Ainslie carriage factory on Tenth Street southward to the corner of Cary, and thence along Cary to the fire engine house, in the middle of the block, was either destroyed or badly damaged. The row of two-story brick houses on the north side of Cary Street from the corner to the engine house were damaged, and the furniture and household goods broken up or injured by being thrown from upper windows by the panic-stricken inmates of the lodging. The street floors of these structures were occupied as bar-rooms or lunch-rooms. On the Ninth Street side, adjoining the corner, was a two-story dwelling, and next to that the livery and boarding stables of N. J. Crull, and further up the stable of F. A. Smith.

On Ninth Street, from the Ainslie factory southward, in the order named, were the livery stables of F. A. Smith and N. J. Crull, while the stable of P. P. Jenkins fronted on Cary, adjoining the engine house. In the stables were many horses and vehicles, much feed and forage, and a quantity of valuable harness, the greater part of which were destroyed.

WHAT WAS LOST.

As far as can be learned at this hour (2 A. M.), the stables had these horses: P. P. Jenkins, eleven horses owned by him and fifteen or sixteen owned by merchants and others in the city. Besides this, the stable contained about thirty vehicles—three trucks, six wagons, two carriages, four buggies, three phaetons, and one or two other vehicles, and harness for all the teams. Of this number, one horse and one mail wagon, which were on the street, were saved of Mr. Jenkins' property; four horses belonging to B. B. Taylor Company, four more owned by Long & Riddick, one owned by T. P. Campbell, one by the Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., and two vehicles belonging to Dr. Tudor and others owned by the firms named. Dr. Tudor's horse and one owned by Mr. Jenkins were all that were saved, and all the twenty-odd vehicles were burned.

Mr. Jenkins estimated that these horses would average at least $125 in value, and one alone owned by him he said he would not have sold for a thousand dollars. He has lost, as nearly as he could estimate, about twenty horses owned by him or boarded there. This alone would exceed $4,000, and will probably reach $4,500.

The building occupied by Mr. Jenkins was owned by David A. Ainslie, and was probably worth $2,500. In addition to his other losses was a quantity of feed and provender.

MR. JENKINS' HEAVY LOSS.

The loss to Mr. Jenkins is the most serious of all. He had allowed his insurance to lapse and lost everything he had, practically, including the mail wagons necessary to cary out his contract for hauling the mails to and from the railway stations and docks. There were nine of these wagons lost and one saved.

Of the three losers, Dr. Smith, the veterinary surgeon, escaped with the slightest loss. He had only six horses in his hospital (stable) for treatment, and four of these were rescued before the angry flames swooped down upon them and extinguished their life. But the blaze in this stable is peculiarly sad because of the value of the horses which suffered from the loss.

A VALUABLE RACER LOST.

As a result of the fire, Mr. Kirk Mathews will prove the heaviest personal losers, except Mr. Jenkins, Maxie K., his fast trotting horse, was one of the two to perish in the flames at the hospital. The animal was by far the fastest and most valuable stallion in Richmond, having a mark of 2:13 1-4. He had been left at the place for an operation, and yesterday Dr. Smith attended him. He was recovering rapidly,

(Continued on Fourth Page.)