GUERILLA WAREARE IS WAGED BY RIOTERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

tempts made by firing on the cars were few and scattered and from such range generally that little damage would have been done had they hit the mark. In the vicinity of Main and Vine peace prevails. The residents are looking out for their own protection in this locality, and the prowlers are in danger from them.

The military on duty at the various outposts all report a better feeling prevailing among those with whom they come in contact than was apparent when they were first assigned to duty. This is particularly true in the West End. Reports from other sections are also encouraging, and Twenty-ninth and P Streets and in that vicinity last night was the quietest of the strike period.

System and Order.

At the headquarters of the military everything is moving smoothly and system and order are everywhere apparent. Colonel Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Perry, Captain Bossieux and others at headquarters are busy directing matters generally. They are in constant 'phone communication with all the outposts. Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Vaughan, of the Seventy-first, is in command at the Reservoir; Major T. J. Nottingham has charge of the Fulton headquarters, and directing the troops there. At Twenty-ninth and P. Streets, and thence down the Avenue, Major Stanley W. Martin, with a battalion of five companies is maintaining excellent order.

The force under Major Nottingham in Fulton consists of three companies of the Seventy-first and Company A (the Richmond Grays), of the Seventieth. This force numbers 225 men, rank and file. This force patrols the territory from Fulton to the York River Railway bridge on lower Main Street, and from that point to Twenty-eighth Street, four or five policemen are on patrol. From Twenty-eighth to Eighteenth and up Eighteenth to Broad and from Broad and Eighteenth to Twenty-first, and up Twenty-first from Main to Broad, the two companies, A and B, of the Blues, under command of Major Cheatwood are patroling.

At Twenty-first the Blues are in touch with the sentries of Major Martin, who cover the territory thence to Twenty-ninth and P and along Twenty-ninth Street.

Howitzers at Oakwood.

The Howitzers have pickets stationed at Oakwood Cemetery and at the power houses and at both viaducts. Thus all the points where property of the Passenger and Power Company is located, or where their operations might be interfered with, are fully guarded.

The troops on duty at the armory will attend religious services at 11 A. M. to-day at the armory, where the chaplain of the Seventieth regiment, Rev. J. Cleveland Hall, of Danville, will conduct services. Mr. Hall is the rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Danville, and is the regular chaplain of the regiment. He is himself a West Pointer, having been educated at the national military school there. It is probable also that Chaplain Hall will conduct a service at Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan's headquarters at the Reservoir in the afternoon. Mr. Hall was at the armory last night and met many of the officers and men. He is in uniform.

Wounded Doing Well.

The wounded soldiers are all doing nicely. Sergeant Charles D. Easley, of Company E, Seventieth regiment, who was shot in the hip, is doing finely at the Old Dominion Hospital, where, besides the nurses and physicians, he is attended by his mother. His wound is healing rapidly, so rapidly that the ambitious young soldier is impatient of restraint and wants to get back to duty. He can walk, but it is not deemed prudent to let him leave the hospital until the wound has more fully healed. He will bear in his body through life the bullet as a souvenir of the Ten Days' Battles around Richmond.

Corporals Winn and Reid, who are at the Old Dominion, are both doing well, as are Privates Dietrich, Davis and Saunders, none of whom are seriously hurt.

Lieutenant Hunt, of Company I, Seventieth Regiment, was discharged from the hospital yesterday.

All of these wounded are at the Old Dominion, which is the military hospital during the service of the militia here.

Captain Hubbard, United States army, was a visitor at the headquarters last night and met many of the officers. He was in civilian garb. He will to-day inspect Companies K (West Augusta Guard), D (Monticello Guard) and G (Alexandria Light Infantry), all of the Seventieth Regiment, and the three Norfolk companies of the Seventy-first (the Norfolk City Guard, the Lee Rifles and the Jackson Rifles) where those commands are stationed.

TRIED TO WRECK CAR

Bullets Also Fired at Them Out in the West End.

A few shots whizzing by a car every now and then, or a stone or a bottle flung at it; the sharp crack of a harmless pistol off in the darkness somewhere; one or two heavy rails placed across the track, with a view to pitching the car therefrom—with the exception of these sundry and interesting items, the West End presented a calm and peaceful scene last night.

Nobody, so far as is known, was hit or hurt in any way. The firing on the cars was returned once or twice, but, according to the reports received, no injuries were inflicted on either side. The attempt to wreck one of the cars failed completely. On the whole, the night was exceedingly quiet, and the soldiers on guard freely express the opinion that the backbone of the strike is broken, so far as any attempt to retard the operation of the lines is concerned.

Carefully Watched.

The same vigilance maintained on the evening before was manifested last night. Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, Captain Johnson, was at Main and Vine again, and looked after the situation there admirably. The fields roundabouts were covered, and down from the direction of the Reservoir, where Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan and a number of companies were stationed, a similar watch was kept. In neither direction, however, did anything occur to disturb the peace.

Early in the evening several pistol shots were heard over in the direction of Lombardy and Cary Streets, but they were obviously fired at random, or in the air, perhaps. Captain Johnson sent a man and a musket out to look for the fellow with the pistol.

The chief firing was in the direction of Oregon Hill. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 10:30 o'clock a pistol was fired into Laurel Street car from an alley between Main and Cary. Nobody got in the way of the bullet. Down further toward the hill more serious firing began. Several shots came out of the darkness at the cars as they scudded by, and once or twcie the soldiers popped back in return. It was more of a pyrotechnic display than anything else, however. No casualties of any sort have been reported. Stones and bottles were thrown now and then with equal ill success.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck a Main Street car in the far West End about 10 o'clock. The spot selected was just at that point where the cars turn off Main to run down to the lake. Two pieces of heavy wooden rail were laid across the track. The car ran straight over them and landed on the track on the other side. The soldiers got out and hunted around in the field for a while, but could discover nobody who might be held accountable for the attempt.

Shoots a Winchester.

Some lone wanderer in the West End has become the possesser of a long Winchester, and is putting it to use. He gets out into the fields almost three-fourths of a mile away and prowls around, dropping a shot over at the barns every now and then. So far he has done no serious damage. One of the balls struck a car once and cut a hole in it.

A white man named R. H. Gregory was arrested at the Reservoir last night by Constable Eubank, and was locked up in the county jail. He is charged with being drunk and disorderly and trespassing on the property of the company.

Private Luther Purvis, of Company D, Seventieth Regiment, of Charlottesville, has been sent to the Virginia Hospital by Dr. W. Armistead Gills, who is located at the Reservoir. The man is suffering with malarial fever.

CAR FIRED UPON

Bloodthirsty Persons Lurked in Rocketts' Bottom Last Night.

Rocketts figured in the situation again last night.

About twenty-five shots were fired, but so far as known nobody was hurt.

At 10 o'clock, or shortly before, as a car was about to get into Rocketts bottom, and when just opposite the gas house field, a single shot was fired, and this was followed by a storm of rocks and several other shots.

The sentries on duty saw the flash of the weapons in the field, and lost no time in responding. Then the car reached the spot. It was stopped and the soldiers alighted, and at once banged away in the direction of the shooting.

No response was given, and the car, with its guard of soldiers, went on through the bottom and into Main Street.

The sound of the shooting was heard on Church Hill, and it was thought at first that the firing was on Clay or Broad Streets. The crack of the Winchesters sounded like the explosion of a pack of fire crackers, and great excitement was occasioned.

Major Nottingham, in charge of the militia at Fulton, quickly dispatched a detail of sixteen men to the scene, in charge of Lieutenant Creekmur.

The field and all the adjacent territory was scoured, but not the slightest trace of the miscreants was found. The pickets at that point, and all along the line, from Louisiana Street to Main, were on the alert, but no one of a suspicious appearance passed them.

Cars in Darkness.

All the cars immediately following the one that was under fire were placed in darkness, just as they passed the viaduct leading into Rocketts, and the lights were not turned on until within pistol shot of Denny Street.

The bravery and nerve of all concerned was wonderful. The motormen and conductor stuck to their posts and the militia were on the alert.

But aside from the attacks upon the car, nothing of a hostile nature developed.

Fulton was as quiet as could be, and it was stated by several of the most respectable citizens that they were tired of the disorder, and would apprehend any one who in the slightest degree attempted to break the laws or to create disorder in any way. The best citizens are ready to take a hand in the suppression of this spirit of disorder or riot, and will not hesitate to assist in the arrest of any one who attempts to break the law.

All night the soldiers patroled Rocketts, and the fields that have been considered so dangerous have been under constant surveillance, so that it would appear very dangerous for any one to attempt violence to a car from any point on the Fulton branch.

All along the line from Twenty-eighth and Main Streets, through Rocketts and Fulton, a picket line was established, and constant communication is kept up with headquarters. Special policemen are on duty regularly, so that law and order is almost bound to prevail from now on.

Cars ran regularly, and kept up a schedule almost equal to that run under ordinary times, and it is now considered perfectly safe to ride on a car to Fulton.

BARS ALL CLOSED

The City Presented the Appearance of Sunday Last Evening.

Promptly at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon all the bars in the city were closed by orders from the Chief of Police. These orders were given by direction of the Mayor, and upon the suggestion of Colonel Anderson.

In some instances kicks were made, and the law upon which such action was taken was demanded. In each instance the bars were closed, however, and the proprietor was told to read section 91, chapter 6, of the city charter, which reads:

"Said chief of police and policemen shall generally have power to do whatever may be necessary to preserve the good order and peace of said city and to secure its inhabitants from personal violence and their property from loss and injury."

Under this section the precautionary measure was taken, and all persons caught under the influence of liquor from now on will be put in a place of safety.

The letter of Mayor Taylor to Major Howard and the latter's reply follow:

Richmond, Va., June 27th, 1903.

Major B. F. Howard, Chief of Police, City:

Dear Sir,—Colonel George Wayne Anderson, commanding the troops on duty in the city of Richmond, having recommended that the bar-rooms in this city be closed from 6 o'clock P. M. Saturday, June 27th, until sunrise June 29th, 1903, in the interest of peace and good order, and for the prevention of loss of life and injury to citizens, I have the honor to say that I concur in said recommendation, and request that you have the same complied with by exercising the power vested in you by section 91, chaptr 6, of the charter of the city of Richmond.

Respectfully,

RICHARD M. TAYLOR,
Mayor.

Pursuant to request of Hon. Richard M. Taylor, Mayor, all bar-rooms in this city are hereby ordered closed from 6 o'clock P. M. Saturday, June 27th, until sunrise June 29th, 1903.

Any violation of this order will be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

B. F. HOWARD,
Chief of Police.

Both Mayor Taylor and Chief Howard said last night that they felt and hoped that all violence was at an end. They felt that the citizens would come to their senses, and go and come their ways quietly and peaceably, with the end in view of redeeming the good name of Richmond.

"We have the situation in hand," said Major Howard, "and I don't think there will be any more violence. I hope so, at least, and I hope that the citizens will see to themselves that each one obeys the mandates of the law and contributes to the observance of them."

QUIET ON THE HILL

People Attending to Their Own Business—Good Schedules Maintained.

Saturday night on Church Hill was never quieter than last night. Very few people were on the streets, and these were attending to their own business. Many of the residents were on their front porches, chatting and laughing, and the only evidence of the strike and attending disturbances were the soldiers on their beats.

The streets were patrolled from Twenty-first and Broad up Church Hill Avenue to Twenty-fifth, out that street to P Street, thence to the car barns. Major Stanley W. Martin, who is in charge of the battalion assigned to duty at the car barns, made personal inspection of the conditions on the Hill, and found perfect order prevailing everywhere.

One officer stated that he thought the backbone of the disturbance was now broken. The people on the Hill seem to have lost all desire for interfering with the cars and are quietly going about their business. The cars were running on good schedule time.

WITH THE MILITARY

Practically No Change in Disposition of Troops—Soldiers Make Kick.

Practically no change was made yesterday in the disposition of the troops around the city. The orders issued previously were not revoked during the day and the men are still stationed about pretty much the same as usual.

All the important points throughout the city and county are thoroughly covered, and in many cases several companies are amassed in anticipation of a serious attack in the West End the same network of squads, distributed around in the dark fields, which proved so effective in preserving peace and quiet on Friday night, was continued. Fulton was also carefully looked after. Reports were received to the effect that the two or three thousand employes of a big industrial plant of Richmond would adjourn to the East End and create trouble after nightfall and the tip had the effect of putting the men on their guard. "They won't return to work Monday if they go there to-night," said an officer casually yesterday afternoon.

Up to 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon but one order had been issued by Colonel Anderson. This one detailed two companies of the R. L. I. Blues to patrol Eighteenth Street from Main to Broad and Twenty-first Street from Main to Broad during the night. No special preparations of any sort were made for to-day. No special trouble is anticipated and it is expected that Sunday will prove the quietest day since the strike began. Even weer this not the case, however, the men cover the field so admirably that no rearrangement would be necessary.

Made Formal Protest.

Around headquarters the usual scenes prevail. Discipline is perhaps more strict than ever.

Some of the men are loudly kicking against the food they are receiving, declaring that some of the meat they get is quite raw, and is as tough as shoe leather. An entire company from Newport News made a formal protest the other night. They are among the men stationed at the Casino, protecting the West End car sheds. One of the surgeons at the same place was questioned about the matter, and he thought the rations on the whole were excellent. The Casino has been turned into a barracks. Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan is there with several companies of soldiers, many of them from the Tidewater. The opening of the season at the Theatre will be very late. President Sitterding has notified Mr. McKee that he will put the place in perfect repair as soon as the military are withdrawn.

Company F, Richmond Grays, has been stationed in Fulton, with Major Nottingham, since Thursday night.

THEY HAVE LOST

So Says a Union Man and Strike Sympathizer—A Suggestion.

A member of one of the labor organizations of the city, who is in sympathy with the street car strikers, said yesterday:

"The events of the last few days have pretty well satisfied the public and possibly many of the strikers themselves that the car men have lost; that the company can and will run the cars with the men they have brought here indefinitely. This being the situation, and many, if not most, of the company's old employes being men of families and not able to pull up stakes and seek employment in other cities, and other avenues of employment in this city being closed to them on account of age and lack of mechanical training, it behooves Organizer Orr to declare the strike off and allow such of the men as desire to do so to honorably seek employment from the company as individuals. If this is done, before the bad feeling is worse between the old employes and the company, it will not be long before most of the 'outs' will get their old places back, when they can reorganize and prepare for another battle at some future time.

"This course has been adopted with success by strong labor unions before, and in a short time they have regained what they lost by strike.

"In the meantime, let the labor unions call off the fine against their members riding on the cars, and leave the matter optionary with individual members.

"These things being accomplished, business will resume its normal condition, the military will be sent home, the extra police discharged, and peace reign again.

"It will be a bitter pill to many of the men, but it seems the best thing that can be done under the circumstances, and in the end will redound to the benefit of the strikers and the public generally."

ALLEGED RIOTERS

A Number of Arrests of Persons Who Would Not Move.

The arrests made last night were as numerous as upon any previous occasion, but few drunks were registered.

Silas Baker, colored, was taken in by Officer Crump for refusing to move, as was Thomas New, arrested by Officer Lamkin.

Special officer D. J. Rose arrested J. E. Mason for refusing to move, and Asburn Pryor was arrested by Officer Robinson on the same charge.

Andrew Quarles was disorderly on the street, and was arrested by Policeman Goodman.

John R. Berry was charged with refusing to move by Sergeant Talbert, of Company G.

Richard Tyler and Ernest Shelton, colored, were taken in charge by Sentry B. A. White for cursing him, and Irvin Irwin was arrested by Sergeant Blanton and Private Noel for being disorderly on the street.

MONEY FOR STRIKERS

Donations Are Received from Man Different Quarters.

The members of Division 152 of the Street Railway Employes' Association held an open meeting at Saenger Halle last night. A number of reports were made, chiefly of contributions to the men, and several speeches were made, one of them by Attorney L. O. Wendenburg, attorney for the division. Not a single man is reported as wavering in his stand, or expressing any desire to return to work until the end of the strike, and no one is predicting that in the organization. Mr. Orr, the organizer, stated last night that he had known a case where not even a man had exhibited any uneasiness as to the result, or had asked any questions as to the result. He expressed admiration at the unity of the organization.

Messrs. Griggs and Orr will go to Petersburg to-day about noon to attend a meeting o fthe men there. They will spend the afternoon, and will probably return to the city to-night.

The following contributions were reported yesterday to the division, most of them having been just reported:

Wilson's Pets base-ball team (Manchester	$ 3.00
Employes News Leader office	12.60
Jefferson Tent, Knights of Maccabees	10.00
Franklin's Parcel Delivery Co.	1.00
Monroe Grove of Druids	10.00
Star and Crescent Council, D. of L., No. 6	10.00
Granite Cutters' Union	11.75
Stage employes	10.00
Thomas Myrtle	2.00
A. A. Alfred	2.00
Ladies of Whitlock factory	26.40
Employes of Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works	64.00
Friend	2.00
Ladies of Allen and Ginter Cigarette factory	36.50
Unity Lodge of Odd-Fellows	2.50
Rountree's employes	19.70
Employes of Chesapeake and Ohio shops, Seventeenth Street	34.10
Miss A. B. Roach (milliner)	5.00
Hancock Cigar Company	5.00
New South Council, No. 8, Jr. O. U. A. M. (Manchester)	10.00
Employes of Conrad Gross	2.75
Ladies of Triangle Cheroot Manufacturing Company	9.20
C. T. Turner	5.00
Mr. Geo. Bowles	.50
Mr. Willie Montgomery	.50
Hasker and Marcuse employes	25.00
Blacksmiths' Union	17.00
Mr. Carlyle, of Boiler Makers' Union	2.00
Moulders Richmond Stove Works	14.00

The following contribution has been reported with the accompanying letter from Unity Lodge of Odd-Fellows:

W. J. Griggs, President Division 152, A. A. of S. R. E., of America:

Dear Sir,—I herewith hand you $2.50, appropriated from our social fund, for your assistance in your present struggle. We congratulate your organization upon its gentlemanly, conservative and orderly conduct under the trying circumstances you have experienced. It is needless for me to add that "we walk" during the continuation of the strike.

With best wishes for your success, we are Your fraternally,

(Signed) R. J. JENNINGS,
Secretary Unity Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F.

The strikers announce that they will, beginning Monday morning early, operate 'bus lines from Church Hill to Seventh and Broad Street; from Fulton to Seventeenth and Main Streets; from Lombardy and Main to Seventeenth Street. These will be running, if possible, in time for those going to work Monday, according to the statement of the committee in charge.

The Tailors' Union, No. 44, yesterday donated $25 to the strikers and agreed to assess a fine of $10 against any member who rode on the cars during the strike.

The members of the Blacksmiths' Union, besides contributing $17.50, were assessed 50 cents a month for the benefit of the strikers.

PROUD OF HER SOLDIERS

Richmond Boys Have Borne Themselves Creditably in Every Case.

Richmond has had every reason to be proud of the bearing and behavior of the local companies during the stress of the past few days, when the city has been under praitical military rule. The city has on duty far more soldiers than any other single community in the State, and while the bearing of the entire militia and their devotion to duty has been unexcelled, no city has reason to be prouder of its soldiers than the capital.

Of the Seventieth Regiment, five of the twelve companies are Richmond boys. The battalion of the Blues is made up of Richmond boys and so is the Howitzer battery. They have always been assigned to important duty and risky positions, but no man has flinched. They have shown themselves capable soldiers and trustworthy men in trying circumstances, every one.

AS TO BOYCOTTING

Organizer Rezin Orr Expresses No Opinion on the Subject.

When asked last night as to the talk of boycotting which is frequently heard in connection with the strike, Mr. Rezin Orr said last night that in his experience he had noted that talk of this kind always springs up without any formal action in cases of this sort. The matter of a boycott was one on which he had never expressed any opinion. It seems to him to be a case wherein any who desired to refrain from riding on the cars could do so.

A Very Long Shot.

A telephone message last night about 11 o'clock conveyed the information that a strav shot from the firing in Fulton an hour before had struck the window of the residence of Mr. C. H. Lundgren, No. 212 North Thirty-second Street, smashing the glass, striking a wire grating and then ricocheting against the stone coping. Besides breaking the window and giving the residents a good scare no further damage was done.

It is not known whether the shot came from the assailants of the cor or from the soldiers, but it was more probably from the latter, as these Springfield rifles with which the troops are armed have a terrific range. It is unfortunate, but there appears to be no help for it.

Boycott a Two-Edged Sword.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Seeing that you have been good enough to afford space for the various expressions of opinion regarding the prevailing topic of discussion "The Strike," I beg to venture a few thoughts along the same line. I have been struck by the diversity of opinion existing on the subject and have been amazed at what appears to me a lack of common sense. The matter is nothing but a business proposition. The railroad people obtain from the city of Richmond a franchise to operate electric lines through the city for the purpose of transporting the people from one portion of the city to the other, as far as its lines reach. This privilege, as you will observe, was for the people of the city and not the employes of the railroad; only mark this.

The owners established the road at the expense of some millions of dollars and in doing so have brought into easy access every portion of our city, thereby enhancing the value of property to the city of Richmond a great many more millions than the cost of the road. They equipped the road with operatives, who for reasons best known to themselves pretend not to be able to work for the money the railroad said they could afford to pay and therefore left the employment of the railroad company. In doing so, the operatives are posing as non-interferers and seeking thereby to commend themselves to the community at large for so doing. Without charging to them directly or even meaning to impute to them any responsibility for the rowdyism that has obtained since the strike, I do say that their claim for non-interference falls to the ground, when they busy themselves in finding out who rides on the cars and threaten to boycott and otherwise misuse those who by having a knowledge of their rights, dare to use the cars and whose opinions of right differ from theirs in the controversy in question.

What has the community of Richmond to do with the controversy between them and their employers? The people did not bring it on and have no part in it; therefore, they are not responsible in any way for its consequences. The fact that an issue is on between the railroad and its employes does not affect the right of citizens to enjoy the privileges hequeathed to them in the franchise the city of Richmond gave to the railroad company. Boycotting is as cowardly and mean as rowdyism. Whilst not so boisterous, it is more insidious, because it is a hidden enemy and more to be despised. It seems strange, however, that the boycotters have not fully measured the effect of this weapon. It is a two-edged sword and can be made to cut both ways. Sufficient provocation may invoke a back handed strike, which might prove to those who have been toying with the wind that they had incurred the fancies of the whirlwind.

PILGRIM.

Dr. Starr's Petersburg Speech.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—In his account of my address to the street-car men yesterday afternoon, your faithful correspondent reported me correctly save in one particular. The types made me say "Dr. Starr referred to the fact that until Northern labor came to the South, that no such things as strikes were heard of." I did not say that. This is what I did say:

"Labor conditions up North differ from labor conditions down South. I have spent the forty-two years of my ministry in cities and towns where workingmen were in the employ of capitalists, and yet this is the first time I have found myself in the midst of a strike. One reason for this may be stated thus: Our Southern people are homogeneous and conservative. The employer and the employe are often very close to each other through the influence of neighborhood ties. They were born and reared not far apart. They understand each other so that there si little or no friction.

"It is largely otherwise in the North. There are manufacturing and mining interests in the Northern States which are conducted almost exclusively by foreigners, many of whom are here for revenue, and not to acquire permanent citizenship. They send their wages out of the country every year, instead of investing their savings here, and sometimes return to their foreign homes to live and die there. There cannot be much reciprocity of feeling or friendship between that class of people and an American employer. And so, the way is always open for disagreements, disturbances, strikes. That is a fair statement of the case, as I understand it. Hence it should be an object with us down South to live so as to avoid the conditions which precipitate social convulsions of this character."

This is what I said, and I believe it to be true.

W. G. STARR.

Petersburg, Va., June 27, 1903.

Information Wanted.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Information is wanted of the parentage of Mary Taliaferro, who married Lawrence Catlett, of Culpeper county, Va. He died in 1782, leaving wife, Mary, and six children, viz.: Mary (1) married first Dr. Yates, second Major Reuben Zimmerman, Kemp (2) married Sally Pierce, Thomas (3), Sarah (4) married Robert Toombs, of Georgia; Nancy (5) married David (?) Chevis, and George (6), who died young.

The writer of this knows from an old letter that Lawrence Catlett's wife was born a Taliaferro, and believes her to have been a daughter of John Taliaferro, who died in 1750, leaving nun-cupative will, now on file at Spotsylvania Courthouse. His daughter, Mary, was a minor in 1752. While dates, certain transfers of land and certain points in the will of Lawrence Catlett lead to the conclusion that he married the daughter of John Taliaferro, it is not entirely proved, and the writer hopes for additional proof from some descendant of the children of Lawrence Catlett and Mary, his wife.

Correspondence solicited. Address Mrs. D. A. E., corner Nineteenth and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

A Woman's Question.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—During the past week the eyes of the outside world have been turned upon Richmond, and what have they seen?

Our mayor, with more than the meekness of Moses, harranguing the mob, attesting sympathy by his "conversation," as by his "daily walk." Our Chief of Police, like Saul, standing by consenting. Our sheriff—a very Solomon of subtle discretion and wary wisdom, while our policemen, like the Lyrian hosts, have been stricken with sudden blindness; and because Demetrius and his craft are in danger, thus our Ephesus is full of wrath and the whole city in an uproar!

Is there no other side to this picture? Have we not citizens who value independence above profit, who will stand together to enforce law and order, who will insist upon liberty for themselves as for those who are too weak or too cowardly to ask for it, who will meet threats with firmness, and intimidation with scorn, and who can restore our peace to us?

A RICHMOND WOMAN.

Richmond, Va., June 27th.

Loudoun and Not Fauquier.

In a recent letter in The Times-Dispatch, from Upperville, Fauquier county, I discussed political conditions in Loudoun, but inadvertently used the name Fauquier. The confusion of names was due to the fact that Upperville, while in Fauquier, is distant only a hundred yards more or less from the line between Fauquier and Loudoun. I talked with many people from each county, and would sometimes fail to understand whether reference was being made to the county we were in or the one so near by. In the article referred to I meant to say that a large percentage of the white voters of Loudoun had not registered, and that in many instances it was because of violent opposition to the suffrage features of the new Constitution.

Attention to the error made was directed by a letter from Judge White, of the County Court of Fauquier, who suggests that I had not recovered from the Upperville horse show—an absolute fact. The downpour of rain and the seas of mud are often before my mind's eye in my waking moments and frequently visit my dreams.

WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.

OBLIGATION TO RESPECT LAW

Two or three sermons dealing with the strike situation will be preached to-day in Richmond pulpits. At the Grave-Avenue Baptist Church, at night Dr. J. B. Hawthorne will discuss the subject "Obligation of All Men to Respect Civil Authority and Obey Civil Law." Other subjects somewhat similar have been announced by other pastors. Dr. H. E. Johnson, who was seriously disabled yesterday in the wreck, wa sto preach to-night on "The Employer and the Employed."

Children's day exercises will be held to-night at the Broadus Memorial Baptist Church. The pastor, the Rev. C. P. Stealey, will make "A Pencil Talk."

Rev. James E. Cook will speak at the opening of the great gospel campaign on Church Hill in the large tent located at Twentieth and Marshall Streets, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. His topic will be "A Magnetic Life." These services are to be for men only and will be in charge of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association, until the coming of the noted evangelist, Rev. L. W. Marshall, of Philadelphia, who is being invited in the city by all the pastors of Church Hill, for a three-weeks' campaign in this tent. The railroad department will conduct a great prayer, praise and song service every Thursday night as a preparatory service to the Munhall meetings. Recently Dr. Munhall spoke to six hundred men in Detroit and over one hundred and twenty-five young men accepted Christ in that one service. The Thursday night meeting is open to everybody.

The Rev. Herbert M. Hope will preach morning and night at Laurel-Street Methodist Church, for Dr. Johnson, who was injured yesterday.

Prof. George P. Coler, of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, will occupy the pulpit at Seventh-Street Christian Church at both the morning and evening services. Prof. Coler is a distinguished educator and Bible lecturer and is at present delivering a six-weeks' course of Bible lectures before the School of Methods at Charlottesville, Va. His sermons Sunday will doubtless be of great interest and attract large congregations.

WINN GETS BAIL

He is Charged With the Shooting of Sergeant Easley.

George C. Winn, the ex-motorman arrested on a warrant charging him with shooting Sergeant Easley and a private of the same name, was bailed yesterday by Judge Wickham, of the Henrico County Court, in the sum of $1,000.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Recommends Pe-ru-na---Other Prominent Men Testify.

Commodore Nicholson, of the U. S. Navy.

COMMODORE Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities, and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

U. S. Minister to Guatemala.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, U. S. Minister to Guatemala, and ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully satisfied that your Peruna is an efficacious remedy for catarrh, as I and many of my friends have been benefited by its use."—W. G. Hunter, M. D.

Congressman Brown, from Virginia.

Hon. G. R. Brown, Martinsville, Va., ex-member of Congress Fifth District, Fiftieth Congress, writes: "I cheerfully give my endorsement to your Peruna as a cure for catarrh. Its beneficial results have been so fully demonstrated that its use is essential to all persons suffering from that disease."—Hon. G. R. Brown.

Son of Ex-Attorney General of United States.

Hon. Louis E. Johnson is the son of the late Reverdy Johnson, who was United States Senator from Maryland, Attorney-General of the United States under President Johnson, and United States Minister to England, and was regarded as the greatest constitutional lawyer that ever lived.

Hon. Louis E. Johnson, who at present resides at 1006 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is an ardent friend to Peruna. In a recent letter he says:

"No one should longer suffer from catarrh when Peruna is accessible. To my knowledge it has caused relief to so many of my friends and acquaintances that it is humanity to commend its use to all persons suffering with this distressing disorder of the human system."

Hon. John J. Patterson, Ex-United States Senator from Pennsylvania, in a letter from 37-3 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"As quite a number of my friends have and are using Peruna as a catarrh cure with beneficial results, I feel that I can safely recommend it to those suffering from that disorder."

A Well-Known Journalist Writes.

Hon. George Baber, 1122 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has been for a number of years well known in Kentucky as a journalist, having been the editor of the Bowling Green Democrat, and afterwards the proprietor and editor of the Louisville Evening News, and of the Kentucky Law Journal. He writes the following:

"I have given Peruna a sufficient test to justify me in freely recommending it as an invigorating tonic. It is a prompt appetizer, and has also proved, in my own experience, to be conducive to sound and restful sleep. A member of my family found it efficacious in the treatment of catarrhal tendencies and an effective remedy for an annoying cough. Every household should be provided with it."—George Baber.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true to-day of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low station, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men of all classes and stations are equally represented.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Any Lady

who is employed in office, school, store or factory has a chance for a delightful week free of expense at either one of the following resorts:

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, Ocean View, Va.
THE INTERMONT, Covington, Va.
THE PRINCESS ANNE, Virginia Beach, Va.
THE MECKLENBURG, Chase City, Va.
THE ALLEGHANY, Goshen, Va.
THE NEW SHERWOOD, Old Point, Va.
THE JEFFERSON PARK, Charlottesville, Va.

The TEE-DEE Summer Outing Tours

RICHMOND, VA. SUMMER OF 1903.

WRITE NAME PLAINLY.

Miss_____

Miss_____

This Ballot good from June 7th to July 15th (Inclusive) and is to be counted as one Vote for the young ladies named above.

Date_____ 1903.