VIOLATING WATTS LAW

Receives Scant Respect in North Carolina.

LOTS OF BLIND TIGERS

Interesting Accounts Given by a Gentleman of the Haunts of Those Who Dispose of Liquor Against the Law.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 30.—If reports received here of the means provided for getting liquor in some sections of the mountain country are correct, and from the character of the witnesses there can be no doubt of such, the Watts law, which prohibits the sale of liquor outside of incorporated towns, is being treated with defiance as well as with contempt.

This law went into effect July 1st. Yesterday an eminent lawyer of Greensboro returned from a ten days' trip to Blowing Rock. While there he took several trips in the country. Typical blind tigers have been and are being constructed in many localities. Here is his description of one he found on a public highway between Blowing Rock and Linville:

"I had heard of those blind tigers, and one day, in company with a gentleman and two ladies, I took a drive to Linville Falls. As we were going we passed a fortification on the side of the road, the driver announcing that it was a 'tiger.' We regretted as we drove on that we had not stopped to examine it, and resolved to give it a trial on our return. Coming back we found that it was a square log house building, abutting on the road, with no front door at all, and the logs fitted so closely there were no means of seeing anything whatever inside.

CONCEALED BY BRUSH.

"The rear of the structure was enveloped in a long brush arbor, reaching on both sides to a mountain ravine. Tacked on to the front of the tiger was the following sign: 'Watts saloon, July 1st. Brandy, $2.75 per gallon; whiskey, 25 cents a pint, $2.50 a gallon. Anything else in that line? Drop your money in the drawer.'

"There was a hole in the logs, in which was fitted a box. I dropped twenty-five cents in it and a voice from the inside said, Five cents more for a bottle. I added five cents to the quarter and a pint bottle of blockade corn liquor was pushed out. It was a white bottle and there were so many dregs in the whiskey I made complaint, and the bottle was pulled back. Another came out, but it was a black bottle this time, and I could not tell whether it had dregs or not. I haven't tasted the whiskey, but brought it home as a curiosity. We were anxious to see inside this mysterious fortress, so opened negotiations with the invisible occupants, and were told to put a quarter in the box, wait five minutes, and come to the back entrance.

MEN AND WOMEN.

"Looking carefully, we could see the shadow or lines of three men and one woman gliding down the arbor ambuscade to the ravine. When the five minutes had expired we went to the rear, found a door opened, and entered. In the room we found two barrels of whiskey, one barrel of brandy, a modern rubber syphon, a patented bung-starter, bottles of all sizes, jugs, etc.

"There were also two rifles, three shotguns and two pistols in plain view. There was a bed, cook stove, cooking utensils, etc., in the room. Things were in all right shape and everything was in its proper place, like any other well regulated business. That's all we saw, and we left as we had come. 'Hope you got your quarter's worth,' greeted us from the 'tiger' as we drove away.

"It was an uncanny experience in that den, especially to the ladies, who declared that it was like things one reads about, but never dreamed of seeing and feeling one's self."

Another lawyer told of a trip from Linville towards Asheville, where the driver asked the party if any whiskey was wanted. The crowd indicated an incredulity of being able to get any. They called for three pints. The driver gave a long, resounding blast on his horn that woke up the dead mountain echoes. Then he gave three short blasts. A few hundred yards distant he went to a hollow stump by the road, brought forth three bottles of whiskey and left three quarters.

There is evidently trouble ahead for the law or its violators.

DRUNK ON CIDER

Trouble in Statesville, N. C., Since that Town Went Dry.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALISBURY, N. C., July 30.—Miss Mary Shaver, one of Salisbury's popular and cultured young ladies, tendered a delightful "at home" to her friends Tuesday night. The event was given in honor of Miss Brandt and Miss Rankin, of Fayetteville, who were schoolmates of Miss Shaver. The beautiful home of the hostess was tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion, and numerous pleasures were indulged in by the many young people in attendance.

Since the town of Statesville voted itself "dry" the officers have had considerable trouble with the venders of cold drinks, many different kinds of cider, etc., being "on tap." The officers of the town have secured samples of a number of these products, and will have the same analyzed to determine whether or not they contain alcohol. Several men have been found drunk who claimed to have used cider only.

It is stated on good authority here that the carload of whiskey seized in Columbia, S. C., was not shipped from Spencer, as has been stated in some of the dispatches sent from Spartanburg. It is learned, however, that the shipment was made from a station not far from this place, and the billing done as if it had been loaded at Spencer. This was one of the tricks of the shipper in his effort to evade the officers of the government.

The indications are that the voting in the coming bond election to be held in this city will be very light. The registration books have closed, and comparatively few voters were interested enough to register.

GIVEN LIGHTEST SENTENCE

Seventeen-Year-Old Girl Convicted of Manslaughter.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., July 30.—Emma Hailey, seventeen years old, charged with infanticide, submitted to manslaughter in Forsyth Superior Court to-day. After hearing the evidence and argument by counsel, Judge McNeill said that the case showed the defendant was an orphan; that she had worked in a cotton mill; that she was betrayed; that from the evidence showed, there was some doubt as to whether her child was born alive. His Honor expressed regrets that the guilty man could not be reached and severely punished. He sentenced Emma Hailey to jail for four months, this being the lightest punishment fixed by law.

A petition is being circulated asking Judge McNeill to remit the sentence and let the girl go free.

The case of N. Glenn Williams for cowhiding District-Attorney Holton a few months ago was heard this afternoon. The defendant plead guilty to an assault with a deadly weapon. His counsel asked the court to impose a light fine, while the attorney for the prosecution asked for a sentence of imprisonmnt. Judge McNeill reserved his decision until to-morrow.

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ECHOLS' PIEDMONT

CONCENTRATED IRON AND ALUM WATER

CURES CHRONIC DISEASES WHEN MAN-MADE MEDICINES FAIL.

We have placed a mineral spring at your own door 160 times as strong as the Natural Water, containing 20 different minerals, so if you suffer with either Indigestion, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Catarrh, Female Complaints, Torpid Liver, Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Scrofula or other Blood Diseases, begin using it to-day. Sold with a guarantee by

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO., 1007 East Main Street, and all druggists.

8-OUNCE BOTTLES, 50c.

(EQUAL TO 10 GALLONS OF THE NATURAL WATER).

18-OUNCE BOTTLES, $1,

(EQUAL TO 25 GALLONS OF THE NATURAL WATER).

J. M. ECHOLS CO., Lynchburg, Va.

BLOCKADE WHISKEY

Consigned from Salisbury to Savannah but Did Not Get Through.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALISBURY, N. C., July 29.—A number of prominent Southern Railway officials were here yesterday making examinations and formulating plans for the enlargement of the shops at Spencer. Among the officials who came in their private cars, were Messrs. Ackert, Higgins, Copeman, Baker and others. The party left last night for Charlotte.

The revenue officers of this place made a heavy seizure of illicit whiskey on Monday in Davidson county, about eight miles from this city. Eght barrels were captured and brought to Salisbury, and the still and outfit attached were completely demolished. No arrests have been made as yet.

Engineer W. L. Black, who is one of the oldest engineers running between this place and Asheville, has been transfered to Saluda Mountain, between Asheville and Spartansburg, S. C. He has been assigned to duty on the mountain only, where the grade is very steep, and exceptional skill is required to keep the train under control. The run will be only four miles in length, and it is perhaps the most dangerous piece of road in North Carolina.

A car load of whiskey, consisting of 165 kegs, shipped from Spencer a few days ago, has been seized by the Internal Revenue officials at Columbia, S. C. It is believed that the stuff was blockaded in either Rowan or Davidson county. The car had been billed through to Savannah, but was stopped in Columbia.

KEATING IS ENDORSED

Given Reception at Cooper Union by Clan-na-Gael.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 30.—John T. Keating, of Chicago, formerly national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was given a reception by the Clan-Na-Gael to-night at Cooper Union.

Mr. Keating, who arrived to-day from Ireland on the White Star steamship Teutonic, delivered the address at the annual pilgrimage to the grave of the leader of the United Irishmen of 1793, Theobald Wolfstone, at Bodenstown, Ireland, on June 21st, upon the invitation of the Nationalists of Ireland, and was attacked for the speech by the organs of the parliamentary party, which declared that Mr. Keating did not speak as the representative of any one in America.

To-night's meeting was intended as an answer to that charge, which was formally denied by the adoption of resolutions that contained also a declaration of policy for the organiz 1 Nationalists of the United States.

The resolutions in part declared that Mr. Keating "spoke for us and our brethren throughout the world, and we assure our countrymen at home that the few men who attacked him for his utterances represent no organized force or large body of opinion in the United States."

The resolutions also declared that Ireland's true interest will best be served by a steady, resolute and progressive policy or organization, and that the cultivation of alliances with England's enemies, and that "as citizens of the United States we will oppose by every means in our power any and all forms of alliance or understanding between this country and England, and every use of the power and influence of the American government in support of British policy or British interests in any part of the world."

BADLY INJURED; HIS MIND A BLANK

Young Man Found in the Railroad Yards at Spencer.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALISBURY, N. C., July 30.—A. W. Stockton, aged about twenty-five, and residing at Spencer, was severely if not fatally hurt in a mysterious way Wednesday night. He was found lying in an unconscious condition on the yards at Spencer, with his head badly mashed and bruised.

He was carried to his room, where medical attention was rendered, though he has remained in a semi-conscious condition, and is unable to tell how or where he was hurt. He was found near the main line tracks soon after a northbound passenger train had left the yards.

The mind of the young man seems to be a blank, and he cannot even tell where he spent the day previous to the accident. He lost an arm in an accident at a saw mill some months ago.

SHERIFF HAS BEEN CAUGHT

Arrested in Oklahoma Three Years After His Trial.

MADE BLUFF AT SUICIDE

Raleigh Grocer Fired Gun in the Air Gashed His Thumb and Smeared Blood on His Shirt Front Over His Heart.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 30.—Governor Aycock issued a requisition this morning on the Governor of Oklahoma for J. L. Nichols, ex-sheriff of McDowell county, who is wanted to answer the charge of embezzling $5,000 while sheriff about three years ago. He was arrested about a week ago. His bondsmen made good the shortage two years ago.

A letter from Hon. John Small, Congressman from the Third District, is to the effect that he left Norfolk on the 25th on a government steamer in company with a United States engineer, to go over the proposed route for the inland waterway along the North Carolina coast.

Mr. J. F. Matthews, a well known grocer at the corner of David and Bloodworth Streets, played a queer game of bluff at suicide this morning. His first wife died about six months ago, and he was remarried probably five months later. Yesterday he was drinking considerably, and came in this morning and asked his wife if she loved him as well as she did when they were first married. She told him she did not, and was thinking of leaving him.

He left the room, took a shotgun from the closet adjoining, stepped on the sidewalk, fired the gun in the air, and fell as though wounded. He made a small gash in his thumb and smeared blood about his shirt front, about his heart, and groaned as though at death's door. A physician was hurriedly summoned and the man put under the influence of opiates. An examination revealed the fact that there was not a scratch on him. His friends claim he is temporarily insane.

SOLOMON'S CASE WILL BE ARGUED

(Continued From First Page.)

ha dexhausted all the resources at his command; and that these resources had not been exhausted, since his police force was in perfect control of the situation. He denied having spoken slightingly of his oath of office, declaring that only a fool would do such a thing. These and many other things he said, and when he was done, it was almost a general conclusion that he had made for himself a good witness, cool, clear, and collected, but rarely hesitating.

Shortly after the Sheriff closed his statement the defense rested its case. The rebuttal was very brief and there was no sur-rebuttal.

Short Argument.

Yesterday afternoon counsel for all sides argued instructions before Judge Sims. There was a very considerable difference of opinion and no agreement was reached. The defense, the prosecution and the Commonwealth submitted instructions and argued them. Then the judge took them under consideration until this morning.

There is reason to believe that the argument will be brief. The defense is absolutely positive of the acquittal of Mr. Solomon and would probably agree to submit the case without any argument at all. Mr. Smith made this statement last night. However that may be, neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Carter will feel it necessary to say much. How the other gentlemen may view the matter is not known, but there will probably be no protracted speech-making.

The argument will probably begin by 10:30 o'clock, and from the looks of things now it may be concluded early in the afternoon. Mr. Bryan will probably open, Mr. Smith and Mr. Carter will follow, and Mr. Meredith will close.

The Opening.

The fourth day of the trial opened promptly at 10 o'clock, with judge, lawyers, witnesses and everybody ready on the spot. The defense continued its case begun so auspiciously the day before.

First to occupy the stand was Policeman Tate, of the Richmond force. He said he was on duty at Lombardy and Main Streets on the 24th of June—the day of the shooting. He arrested a man for not moving along when he was told and took him to the station. Thus he left before the trouble began. At Lombardy Street there was a small crowd of people, which the police kept moving. The people would go up to the county line and return. Finally the crowd dispersed in different directions. The county police kept the crowd moving when it came over the county line, Mr. Solomon himself being present and helping to maintain order.

Mr. Green' Statement.

County Officer Green, who has figured more or less prominently in various matters connected with the strike, was placed on the stand. On the 17th Mr. Green was stationed with Chief Ratcliffe at the Reservoir, where all was quiet, until Farley came and was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. Then followed that series of disorders culminating in the arrest of Captain Guigon, Myer Angle and the young man named Abbott. An account of these occurrences was given by the witness. He told how he arrested the constable who had hit Guigon, because he felt that the Captain had practically called him a liar. Mr. Carter wanted to know something about the advice Captain Guigon had given about shooting. So far as the witness could remember Captain Guigon, shortly after the arrest of Farley, had advised the guards that if any officer attempted to arrest one of them for carrying concealed weapons and without a warrant, they would be within their rights if they resisted arrest, and if they carried their resistance to the extent of shooting.

This was the first disorder, and there was practically no other. On the next day there was a big crowd of strikers at the Reservoir, but Officer Green had seen no trouble at all. He heard that a guard had been hit, but could not state of his own knowledge whether this was true or not. Solomon was at the Reservoir nearly every day, and when he wasn't there he was in constant touch with the officers. As late as the 24th, the day of the riot, Green consulted with Solomon and informed him that he (Green) and the other officers had the situation well in control, and that there was absolutely no need for troops.

On the night of the 24th the witness was on Main Street and saw the shooting. He saw the electric light smashed. One car went by and was not fired at. A second started—No. 51—and ran over what Green thought was a torpedo. Then it began firing (in the city), and continued several squares up, starting in the city and continuing after it reached that county, shooting back into the crowd. A third car set out, and that, too, began firing in the city. It was stopped at the sheds by the county officers and the three guards were arrested. There was no crowd in the county, which was kept clear by the staff of officers there.

According to the witness, there was no man on the force who would answer exactly to the description given by Mr. Potts of the supposed officer who refused to arrest men for stoning a car. Moreover, no county officers were stationed on the cars. If they happened to be on any cars, they were riding as private citizens, and were not there to protect the cars. The city police rode on the cars to Lombardy Street and protected them to that point, where they got out. But the county officers did not take charge of them at that place. The company put its own armed guards on them. Mr. Green said that the guards who did the shooting had not been sworn in as officers, and did not have the powers of police.

Knew Where the Line Was.

Another Richmond officer was now placed on the stand. Policeman Hulcher was at Lombardy and Main Streets between 3 P. M. and 8 P. M. on the evening of the 24th. There were some people, the crowd fluctuating between twenty-five and one hundred people, perhaps. The people were attracted by the military stationed at West End School, and the city policemen kept them constantly moving, so far as they were able to do so. One man was arrested for not moving, but there was practically no disorder. The city officers did not drive the people—men and boys, mostly in small numbers—into the county; simply ordered them to go away, which they did. Where they went, they did not know. Up to the time Mr. Hulcher left, at 8 P. M., there was no big crowd at Lombardy Street, in the city, or in the county, either, so far as he could see. His vision extended up the street about half a mile.

The most important part of the testimony of this witness, however, was his statement concrening the location of the county line. He said he and the other city police knew perfectly well where the county line was—150 feet beyond Lombardy Street—and recognized their duty to protect the place up to that point. And this duty he performed to the best of his ability as long as he stayed there—until 8 P. M.—before the shooting began. Mr. Hulcher was of the impression that the military also knew where the proper county line was. He thought something was said about it during the day, yet they got off at Lombardy. At all events, they could have found out very easily where the line was. The city police there could have told them, if they had not known. Colonel Anderson, in command of the regiment, and Major Saville, at one time in charge of the troops at the West End School, are both residents of Richmond, where they have lived many years.

The next witness was a county officer, Gerald by name. He testified that there was no special disorder before the shooting of the 24th. His account of this affair was not greatly different from that given by the other county officers, with the exception that the car was stoned before it fired. There were no crowds in the county. Now and then a knot of people would gather, but they were promptly dispersed by the county policemen.

Condition of the Jail.

Something positive about the condition of the county jail was told by Dr. Lorrimer James, coroner of Henrico and health officer of the county. He said there was a systematic method of keeping the jail in proper shape, which method he explained in detail. He inspected the jail three or four time each week and sometimes every day. It was swept, washed out, limed, etc., regularly. The cell in which the guards were placed was on the shady side of the jail, and was perhaps comparatively dark, but it was perfectly cleaned.

Dr. James expressed surprise that Dr. Carrington and Captain Guigon should ask that they be permitted to inspect the jail in the absence of himself the health officer, who had charge of the jail. He had no objection to an inspection by Dr. Carrington or anybody else, but it should be done in proper form, with proper courtesy to himself, the coroner. He had once gone to the Reservoir to inspect the place there, but he made due application to Dr. Carrington.

Further, Dr. James stated that Solomon had asked him about calling out troops and that he (James) thought they were needed.

Deputy Sheriff Voegler testified that he put the men in the cell, which was perfectly clean. It was on the shady side of the jail, but was no darker than any other cell on that side. It was the only one in the jail unoccupied when the men were brought there. Solomon did not order where they were to be put. He merely sent them there and the jailer locked them up. The cell was much safer than the extra room, and they were put there for one reason because there was a suggestion that an attack would be made on the jail. Every precaution was taken, and it was arranged with Colonel Anderson to get a military guard if necessary. Reverting to the original point, Mr. Voegler said that the cell, like others in the jail, was perfectly clean and habitable.

Solomon on the Stand.

A thrill of interest ran around the room when the name of Sheriff Simon Solomon was called, and when the defendant in the case walked forward and took the stand. The crowd gathered around closer and settled itself to listen closely to the recital of the sheriff.

Pursuant to the directions of his counsel, the witness began at the first day of the strike, and in regular sequence stated the events and his connection with them on and up to the night of the 24th of June, when troops were called out. On the 17th, the day after the strike was called, and the first day when the cars were not run, he received from the company a letter asking for protection.

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ly afterwards Captain Guigon consulted him about the same matter, after which conversation he went to see the Commonwealth's Attorney. He told the company that he as sheriff had no authority to appoint special policemen in view of the strike, but that he was sure that Judge Wickham would do so if he thought it necessary. A day or two passed without incident of special note. The first disorder was the Guigon-Angle affair, on Saturday, the 20th, and as a result of this disturbance he, on the advice of Judge Wickham, kept Angle away from the Reservoir, and the company kept Guigon away, so that there might be no repetition of the trouble.

On the afternoon of this day President Sitterding and Major Martin visited the courthouse and had a consultation with Judge Wickham. They asked for more police, and said that there was at that time a mob, threatening and angry, at the Reservoir. The judge sent Solomon out to communicate with Chief Ratcliffe at the Reservoir with reference to the reported mob, and the chief stated that all was quiet and peaceful there, which report the sheriff duly made to the judge. Solomon then proposed to Judge Wickham that he go out to the Reservoir himself with him (Solomon), see things first hand, and thus set the rumors at rest. To this the judge gave his assent. When they reached the Reservoir they found everything quiet, and they afterwards held a conference with Mr. Huff and other officers of the company. The question of running the cars on the next day—Sunday—when the strikers' parade would be held, came up, and the judge advised the company not to run them, because if a mob gathered the county police would not be able to protect the property of the company. In this statement the sheriff agreed, and it was decided not to run the cars on the next day. The sheriff declared that the judge had said nothing in his presence about the purchase of guns by the company and the arming of the company's guards. While they were all there Judge Wickham went to the 'phone and called up Mr. Ratcliffe. He told the chief that he was entirely satisfied with his services, and he complimented him and the men under him. The sheriff was positive that he had said nothing about his oath of office, as declared by Mr. Wells, one of the witnesses for the prosecution. The gentlemen in the crowd were very friendly, running on and joking with one another, and he might have said something about the fact that while he was fooling with the company his opponent was out getting votes. But if he did, he said it as a joke. He was positive, however, that there was nothing said about the oath. Any man, he declared, would be a fool to make such a statement as was attributed to him by Mr. Wells.

About the Military.

It was further stated by the witness that at the conference held at the Reservoir that there was nothing whatsoever said about calling out the troops. The first mention of the military was made to him several days later—on the 23d—the day Mayor Taylor called for troops, and after the Mayor had made his application. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Major Martin called him up over the telephone and asked that he join with the Mayor in calling out the troops. This he declined to do, declaring that there was no disorder in the county, and that until the situation got beyond his control he did not wish to have the soldiers there. Just as he left the jail office after this conversation with Major Martin he met Mr. Sitterding and Mr. Wells, both of whom had come to the courthouse to ask him to call out the troops. To them he told the same thing he had told Major Martin, and when Judge Wickham called him up a short while after and said it might be wise to ask for military protection, he told him also. Then he went to see Commonwealth's Attorney Sands. Mr. Sands told him he had done exactly right, and that he really had no right to call for troops until he had exhausted all the resources at his command, and this had not been the case up to that time.

On the next morning the Judge and the Sheriff held a consultation, and Mr. Solomon told Judge Wickham that Mr. Sands had endorsed the position he had taken. The Commonwealth's attorney was sent for, and all three conferred. Judge Wickham agreed with the other two that there was no disorder in the county, and that from that point of view there was on need for troops, but he thought that as the situation was really one and that the soldiers had been placed on duty in Richmond the same had better be the case in the county. At least he thought there would be no harm to arise from it. The sheriff told him that the working people had no love for the military, and that to call for troops at that time would be like owing a red flag in front of a bull. As sheriff, he had gone out and investigated the situation and had consulted with everybody, and he was positive that there was no need for troops. When it became evident that he could not handle the situation he would ask for assistance, but not before. That afternoon the Judge and Mr. Sands went to see the Governor. Solomon started for the West End, but before he reached there he received a 'phone message from the Governor, inviting him to call for the troops following the lead of the Mayor. He declined on the grounds already stated.

The Shooting.

This was on the afternoon of the 24th, the day of the shooting. The sheriff, as stated, was on his way to the West End. During the day he had been asked by Mr. Murray M. McGuire to give the company two policemen for each car after it left Lombardy Street. He replied that this was impossible, but that he would give him one man each, and that he would himself come out to look into the matter. He was now on his way out. When he reached Lombardy and Main he saw that the company had taken matters into its own hands and had placed on each car four of its own guards, armed with double-barrelled shotguns. He concluded that there was, therefore, no need for his men, whom he utilized in distributing about the place.

That night he stayed at Vine and Main Streets, and he witnessed the shooting that occurred a short while afterwards. He saw a car come up the street, and heard it as it ran over a torpedo. He saw a man fall off. Then the firing began from both sides. A second car came and began to shoot. He and Lewis jumped behind a telegraph pole, but came out and assisted in the arrest of the three guards on the second car. Then he decided to call for the military. The people had been incensed by what he and they regarded as an unwarranted attack on the crowd, and oe could not answer for what they could do. He told the Commonwealth's attorney he was going to call for troops, and Mr. Sands now agreed that this would be best. He met Judge Wickham at St. Paul's Church, and the two together went to the Governor and went through the formalities attending an application for military protection. Neither Colonel Stern nor the Governor said anything about already having called out the troops, and he (Solomon) knew nothing about this fact until he read it in the petition of the company asking for his removal from office.

"Now, Mr. Solomon," asked Mr. Carter, as the witness drew near the close of his story, "were you in your refusal to call for the military influenced in any way by a fear that such a course might make you unpopular with the people?"

"No, sir."

"On your oath you say that?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Carter turned to the list of charges made by the company and asked him something about the alleged bad treatment of the guards. The witness said he knew absolutely nothing about the reported handcuffing of the three men. He did not assign them to a cell in the jail and did not know to which cell they would be taken. He knew, however, that they would be safer in a cell, since it was feared that the people he had shot might make some attack on the jail during the course of the night. Solomon went to Colonel Anderson and arranged with him to hurry a military guard to the jail in a moment's notice, if such an attack was made. So far as the condition of the jail is concerned, he said it was as good as that of any jail in the State. He remembered about the request for an inspection of the jail. He said Guigon wanted to go through the place with Dr. Carrington and Mr. Moroso, and that he refused to permit them to do so. He then went to Judge Wickham and told him what he had done, and the Judge approved, declaring that in the present excited state of things he thought it best that the jail should not be written up by the newspaper man.

Concerning the several reported disorders brought out by the prosecution, the sheriff said no report had been made by the company to him of any of them. He had heard several reports of disorder in the county, and had promptly investigated them. Each time he found that they were false—that there was no riot of any sort. The troops were not called out in Richmond until there had been two or three riots. There had been none such in the county, but as soon as there was great disorder—following the Lombardy shooting—the demand for troops were promptly made.

Cross-Examination.

Before the cross-examination of Mr. Solomon, Mr. T. C. Redd, the county surveyor, was placed on the stand. He testified that the county line was 150 feet beyond Lombardy Street.

The sheriff was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but on the whole he came out of it unscathed. He stuck, in the main, to all the important statements he had made. He declared that he had practically given up reading the newspapers, because they did not tell the truth. He did not rely on them for his reports as to conditions in the county, but went out and investigated himself. He had gone to great lengths to learn the facts; had visited the affected region in person; had consulted citizens, officers and others, and had done everything else in his power, and was perfectly satisfied that the situation was perfectly in the control of the county officers.

Counsel ran him pretty close on the question of allowing the company to put armed men on the cars. He recognized that this tended to a breach of the peace and he knew also that citizens were complaining about it, but he did not stop it because he understood from the Commonwealth's attorney that the company had a right to do so. Counsel said that a way to have prevented it would have been to call out the military, and asked Mr. Solomon why he had not done so. Mr. Solomon said he did not do so because there was no disorder in the county and no need for the armed men on the cars. Then the two had it. The prosecution tried to place the onus on the back of the sheriff, declaring that he was responsible for the necessity to put these men there. The sheriff promptly declared that it was the fault of the company; that there was no such necessity, and that they put the men there when there was really no occasion for doing so, and that therefore the company is to blame.

Not the One.

After Mr. Solomon left the stand, another county officer, Monhun, who, because he had whiskers, might by some chance have been the one described by Mr. Potts, was introduced. The witness stated that he was on no car when stones were thrown, and that he knew nothing of the Potts incident. Moreover, he had served but about two days, beginning with the Sunday of the parade. The incident described by Mr. Potts occurred before the parade. The witness said he had seen no disorder in the county at any time. He had not ridden on the cars at all, from the time the strike began up to the time of the riot.

One of the auditors of the Passenger and Power Company, Mr. G. B. Williams, was placed on the stand, with a view to giving some information concerning the receipts of the company on Friday and Saturday—the first two days of the strike. Mr. Williams referred to the books of the company and showed that the actual railway receipts for Friday amounted to $31.30, and on Saturday to $121.40. This statement differed materially from that made by Dr. Carrington, but the latter's position was at once explained when it was shown that he had made reference to the general receipts and not to the railway receipts alone. The figures for the general receipts tallied substantially with those given by Dr. Carrington the other day.

The object of the defense in getting a look at the books was to prove their assertion that during the two days practically no people were riding, and that the Passenger and Power Company lost nothing by stopping its cars from running on the day of the strikers' parade—Sunday.

The Rebuttal.

At this juncture the defense rested its case. It had several other minor witnesses, but did not bother to put them on. The attorneys for the Commonwealth and the prosecution and several attaches of the company retired for a few moments for a consultation, and as soon as they returned the rebuttal began.

The first witness was Mr. Van Buren, who started to tell of a certain occasion when he was hit with a brick. Objection was taken to this line of testimony on rebuttal, and after considerable discussion, Jurge Sims ruled it out since neither Solomon nor his officers were present when the alleged disorder occurred. Constable Eubank was then placed on the stand. Another legal tangle ensued, but the witness was permitted to make certain definite statements about the much-discussed arrest of the boy in the West End and the conversation with Mr. Ratcliffe. Mr. Eubank stuck to his statements made on the stand before.

Mr. Ernest Wells was placed on the stand, and said that despite the denial of the sheriff his statement of the remarks made by the sheriff about his oath of office was absolutely correct. Inspector Johnson followed, and said there were some stones on the track on the night of the shooting. It developed later, however, that this obstruction was discovered before the shooting, and the testimony was ruled out, since nobody had said there were no rocks on the track before the shooting occurred. Here again there was another spat between counsel.

The rebuttal closed here, and there was no sur-rebuttal. The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning in order to give counsel time to argue instructions.

Military Councils Held.

(By Associated Press.)

TIEN TSIN, July 30.—The Viceroy of the province of Chi-Li has held a series of military councils to decide upon the policy to be adopted in the event Russia should demand China's assistance against Japan. It is reported that Russian enlistment of Chinese in Manchuria is in progress.

AUCTION SALES—THIS DAY.

By The Valentine Auction Co., 612 East Broad Street.

SHOW CASES, DESK, IRON RAILING, BARBER'S CHAIRS, WASHING MACHINE, 10 ROLLS MATTING, FINE OAK AND WALNUT CHAMBER FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITS, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, ETC., AT AUCTION.

THIS (Friday) MORNING, JULY 31st, we will sell, beginning 10:30 o'clock, at our auction ware-rooms, 20 wagon loads of fine Furniture, containing handsome Quartered-Oak Chamber Suits, fine Walnut Chamber Suits, Mirror Door Oak Wardrobe, Walnut Wardrobes, fine Oak Sideboards, Extension Tables, handsome Parlor Suits, Maple Chiffonier, Bed Lounges, Couches, High-Arm Singer Drop-Head Sewing Machine, solid Cherry Chamber Suits, Show Case, Desk, Iron Railing, Barber's Chair, Washing Machine, 10 Rolls Good Matting, Linoleum, etc.

THE VALENTINE AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALES—FUTURE DAYS.

By Edward S. Rose Company, Real Estate Auctioneers.

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE DETERMination of the owner, we will sell by auction, upon the premises, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1903, at 6 o'clock P. M., No. 510 Catharine Street. This house is perpetually occupied, and will be found a money-maker for its new owner.

TERMS—At sale.

EDWARD S. ROSE COMPANY, Auctioneers.

July 30-tds

By Charles A. Rose, Real Estate Auctioneer, No. 1 North Ninth Street.

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE OF TWO CENTRALLY LOCATED BRICK STORES AND DWELLINGS COMBINED, NOS. 1022-1024 EAST BYRD STREET, CORNER OF ELEVENTH AND BYRD STREETS.

By request of owner, who has removed his residence from this city, and who has determined to sell, I shall auction the above-mentioned property, upon the premises,

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1903, at 5 P. M. SHARP. The lot fronts on the north line of Byrd Street 35 feet 9 inches, more or less, extending back between parallel lines with Eleventh Street 46 feet, more or less, WITH TWO SUBSTANTIALLY WELL-BUILT BRICK BUILDINGS THEREON, CONTAINING SIX ROOMS EACH.

This property is valuable, owing to its accessibility to the business centre of the city, with railroad conveniences for manufacturing purposes immediately in the rear.

TERMS—Easy and announced at sale.

CHARLES A. ROSE, Auctioneer.

July 31-4t

M. H. SHAY GRAND CHIEF ENGINEER NOW

(By Associated Press.)

MEADVILLE, PA., July 30.—A. B. Youngson, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who had been ill with Bright's disease at the City Hospital since June 20th last, died at 2:40 o'clock this morning. Previous to his death he named M. H. Shay, of Youngstown, Ohio, as his successor.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 30.—A meeting of the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be held here within a few days to elect a new grand chief and assistant grand chief to succeed P. M. Arthur and A. B. Youngson, deceased.

The fact that Mr. Youngson just before his death nominated M. H. Shay, of Youngstown, as first assistant grand chief, will have no effect, according to authorities, as the board of grand officers had no chance to confirm his nomination before the death of the grand chief.

ARMENIAN CHURCH

Its Funds to Be Held in Trust by Russian Officials.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—An official decree has been issued which places all the property and revenue of the Armenian Church of Russia, amounting to $15,000,000, under the control of the Russian crown, to be administered by Russian ministers in trust. This measure is intended to prevent the use or misuse of funds for the Armenian national cause in Russia and abroad.

Prince Mestchersky has started the publication of a journal called Friendly Words for distribution in the aid of local officials in combating revolutionary tendencies of workmen and the peasantry. The Czar has ordered the journal to be read in the public schools.

OBITUARY.

Frank E. Ficher.

Mr. Frank E. Ficher died at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Memorial Hospital, opened a few days ago.

The death of Mr. Ficher will come as a great shock to his many friends here. He had been sick but a few days. For many years he had been an engineer at the Richmond Locomotive Works. Mr. Ficher was fifty-one years of age, and leaves five children, Mr. Frank G. Ficher, of St. Louis; Mr. Willie C. Ficher, Mrs. H. Finke, Miss Rosa Ficher, and Miss Minnie T. Ficher. He was a member of the Odd-Fellows and the Red Men.

The arrangements for the funeral will be announced later.

Mrs. V. A. Roberts.

The death of Mrs. V. A. Roberts occurred yesterday morning at the residence of her daughter, No. 711 North Twenty-seventh Street. She was seventy-six years of age. She is survived by two sisters and one brother in Buckingham; a daughter, Mrs. M. C. Powers, and three sons, Messrs. J. C. Roberts, of Norfolk, and C. B. and P. C. Roberts, of this city.

The funeral will take place at 10:30 o'clock this morning from the residence.

Funeral of Mrs. Coleman.

The funeral services of Mrs. Rosa Goodman Coleman took place on yesterday afternoon, from the residence of her husband, on Capitol Street, and were conducted by Rev. W. B. Beauchamp, of Broad-Street M. E. Church, and Dr. W. E. Evans, of Monumental Episcopal Church. The pall-bearers were Messrs. William Gemmell, P. H. Brooks, Dan. Hancock, William M. Jones, George Bright, W. T. Booth and Dr. M. B. Rudd. The interment was in Oakwood.

Funeral Service.

The funeral of Mr. W. A. L. Davis took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the residence, No. 2303 West Main Street. The interment was made in Hollywood.

The funeral of Mr. Nathan Enroughty took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the Pioneer Baptist Church, in Henrico county.

Mrs. Rebecca Boon.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALEM, VA., July 30.—Mrs. Rebecca Boon died at her home here to-day after a severe illness of several weeks. Mrs. Boon was seventy-one years of age. She was born and reared in Lexington, Va., and before her marriage to Mr. Z. Boon in 1851 she was a Miss Plunket. She came to Salem with her husband in 1852, and has resided there ever since. Mr. Boon died several years ago.

She leaves seven children: Messrs. Thomas, James, John, Walter, Eugene, and Miss Emma Boon, of Salem; and Mrs. Florence Snell, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. L. O. Poythress.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, VA., July 30.—Mrs. Louisa O. Poythress, wife of W. D. Poythress, of Petersburg, is dead at the Infirmary at Williamsburg, Va. The body will be brought to this city for burial in Blandford Cemetery.

Mrs. Poythress fractured her hip several years ago and since that time had been an invalid.

DEATHS.

FICHER.—Died, at Memorial Hospital, Thursday, July 30, 1903, at 4:15 P. M., FRANK E. FICHER, aged fifty-one years. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn their loss. Funeral notice later.