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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1906.

No great thing is created suddenly, any more than a bunch of grapes or a fig. If you tell me that there must be time, let it first blossom, then bear fruit, then ripen.—EPICETUS.

Give the System a Fair Trial.

As an argument in favor of abolishing the school inspection system, our esteemed contemporary, the Manassas Journal, says that the Times-Dispatch and other newspapers in opposition "do not know one earthly thing about the schools in the remote country districts."

We confess that the Times-Dispatch does not know as much as it would like to know about such schools and that is one reason why we favor the inspection system. Nor can the Board of Education possibly know what is going on unless it has field agents to go forth and make investigations and report.

The Journal contends, however, that what the country schools need is better local supervision. "Pay your superintendents more," is our contemporary's advice, "and require that they shall visit all schools in their respective counties more frequently." We are heartily in accord with that suggestion.

From every standpoint such an affair is lamentable. Sacred relics are not to be handled by the profane. Nor should the gendarmes force their way into the holy seclusions of the church. To do so is to cause inevitable reprisals and France is again torn by the intestine strife which has been flaming or smouldering ever since "Tafane Dreyfus" broke out during the presidency of Casimir Perier.

Two Titled American Women.

An American father had two daughters, and when he died he left each of them a large fortune. One of them said to herself, I like society; I like titles, and as there are no titles in America, I will cast my lot in foreign lands. As she was rich and attractive, it was not long before a titled gentleman from France offered her his hand in marriage. She accepted, the marriage ceremony was performed, and she went with her titled husband to Paris, opened a palace, and went in for all the enjoyments of French society.

Civilizing Morocco.

Professor E. Montet, of the University of Geneva, maintains in the current Independent that anything like a peaceful occupation of Morocco on the part of a European power is scarcely to be expected. Morocco has neither army nor police, he points out, to make its authority respected. The advent of European military for purposes of control, therefore, would result in insurrection and uprising, troublesome if disorganized. The Moroccan "regulars" are no doubt pitiful enough, but the fierce mountaineers of the independent tribes may safely be relied upon to kick up a good deal of uncomfortable ruction. England has already discovered that wild Africans adhering strictly to their own notions of making war are capable of proving rather ugly customers.

Forcing reforms on an untamed country which doesn't want them is more or less of a difficult job. It is a task pre-eminently for single-handed control. A federation of the powers is not in the professor's opinion, adopted for disposing of it, and he cites the existing joint "control" over Turkey to support his contention. What Morocco needs, he believes, is to be reorganized under a protectorate, like Tunis, whose task it must be to work out its ward's salvation. The religious question, always a troublesome stumbling-block in European absorption of a Mussulman country must be settled by leaving the nominal authority in the person of the Sultan, not only this, but he was a rancorous, free-living kind of a Southerner, who delighted in abusing abolitionists and the abolitionists, in season and out. His essays contain some of the bitterest attacks on the New England powers ever penned. He was unscrupulous in his hatred, and contempt of the "elderly ladies" of the North American—that is, the critics; he excoriated the poetsasters whom they extolled; and though he admired Longfellow, he said, and what was worse, proved that

The creation of roads, railways, courts and a practical administration would furnish a business-like starter. "But this simple programme," says the professor, "implies an entire revolution." So be it. If reforms can only come to the pop of muskets, let the muskets pop by all means. The Moros can attest that pacification with the rifle is far from being an unheard of thing on this side the Atlantic.

Church Troubles in France.

When M. Syvetot slapped the face of General Andre last year on the floor of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, a spark was kindled that has since grown into an illuminating flame. M. Syvetot had charged that the general staff of the French army was applying to the private lives of the officers for the purpose of deliberately holding back all professing Christians and advancing all atheists. Such a charge seemed hardly credible and the world contented itself for the while with the belief that it was only another outburst of Gallic exaltability. Later developments, however, showed that the charge was founded on facts. It was demonstrated that the French army was honey-combed with an organization of so-called Free Masons, whose sole object was to detect and record all officers who had any leanings to the Catholic Church. When such tendencies were discovered the officer was a marked man. No diligence or capacity could secure for him promotion. Obscure posts and unnoticed and unrewarded work were his inevitable portion.

Long before this dramatic rebuff, France had suspected that the army was controlled by a ring, and the whole country was in a state of upheaval. Royalist and radical, Christian and infidel, church and State were inextricably mixed and confounded.

From this chaos there finally emerged the measure of Premier Combes, which decreed the absolute estrangement of all relations between religion and the government.

The expulsion of the religious bodies is ancient history now. But Catholics can not be expelled, and if used at all, such edifices can only be employed for religious purposes. Under the new law, though, these purposes are allowed and readily sanctioned, all church property set apart for religious worship must be inventoried. On this rock the law has been like to split—for the taking of the inventory has provoked violent riots. The priests have resisted with force what they thought was desecration on the part of the officials—while the latter have had to use the ignominious fire hose to quiet the ardor of the priests.

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Memorial to Poe Proposed.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—Those who are watching the trend of Richmond's rapid development have readily noted two features as especially prominent. The city is becoming more and more a center of education, and the present institutions of Richmond have already spread the city's name abroad; and the Baptist of the community has not been slow to take advantage of these movements, patriotic men and women of Richmond are every day originating and pushing educational activities.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

- February 7th. 1829—Josiah Quincy, the new president of Harvard College, started on an inspection trip to American universities. 1830—French missionaries—the first to go to South Africa—arrived at the Cape of Good Hope. 1862—The expedition, under General Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, reached Roanoke Island, and commenced the attack on the Confederate fortifications. 1864—A petition, signed by 100,000 women, urging Congress to abolish slavery in the United States, was started for Washington. 1865—Maine ratified the constitutional amendment. 1872—The Most Rev. Martin J. Spaulding, Roman Catholic archbishop of Baltimore, and primate of the church in America, died, aged sixty-two; he is succeeded by the Right Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, of Newark, N. J. 1874—Captain General Jovian of Cuba issued a proclamation declaring the island in a state of siege, and calling on slave owners to contribute one negro out of every 1,000 for work on fortifications. 1875—A special engineering committee appointed by the President recommended of letters instead of the Fort St. Philips Canal for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River. 1876—General O. E. Babcock, the President's private secretary, is placed on trial at St. Louis for complicity in the great whiskey fraud and is acquitted. 1879—Senate passed by a vote 40 to 29, the bill admitting women to practice before the United States Supreme Court. 1884—El Mahdi announced his intention to subvert the whole world, starting with the Sudan and Baker Pasha. 1894—The McCrery resolution, binding the House of Representatives to President Cleveland's anti-Hawaiian annexation policy, adopted by that body, amid protests that it would disrupt the Democratic party. 1901—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland married.

the latter was a plagiarist. His criticism was of the most scathing, scolding, vitriolic nature. "If Mr. Poe is not the worst poet in the whole world, it is because there could not possibly be a worse one than Mr. Channing."

We do not like to discuss motives, but the fact is that our greatest American poet has been snubbed and dishonored by a committee of Northerners, and it behooves his friends and fellow-citizens in Richmond to raise a shaft to his fame not in any spirit of sectional resentment, but in a just tribute to Southern genius and art. If Richmond will but start the movement, we doubt not that the admirers of Poe in all parts of the United States and abroad will have pleasure in contributing.

Why should not a citizen be required to serve as judge of election as well as in the jury box? Some good citizens arise before sun up on election day, go to the booths, sit and receive ballots until sundown, then count and return the ballots. The work of counting sometimes keeps them up until midnight. It is a hard and tedious day's labor for any man, but it is a public duty and the citizen who has been selected to discharge it has no moral right to shirk. If he will not do his duty upon call, the State should compel him. It is not fair that this labor should be imposed upon willing citizens, and selfish and indifferent citizens allowed to shirk. Make it a legal duty, equally binding upon all.

It is probably a safe bet that Miss Alice Roosevelt, for her age, has been more photographed than anybody else on the round globe. Quite a perceptible fraction of her young life has been passed in front of a camera shutter.

"Rockefeller Still Dodges Service," says a headline, the reference being, not ecclesiastical, but subpoenaed. John is not the sort of man to dodge a church service, provided there is any way to get in past the process-men.

Late dispatches re-echo that Belgium is anxiously getting ready to defend her neutrality. Belgium needn't worry. She can put away her neutrality in the same place that Korea keeps her entity, and go on about her business.

The Senate is said to be indignant at the kind of things some of the magazines are printing about it. At first blush, a sensitive Senate seems to be a contradiction in terms.

White House Democrats in Congress should bear in mind, however, that the matter of their re-election is not to be settled exclusively in Washington.

Admiral Togo, who is coming in April, will not take it amiss, we trust, if we once more give him a friendly warning to get them plugged before leaving.

The well known drama, "Alone Against the Senate," with Mr. Roosevelt in the title role, is being enacted daily in Washington to immense audiences.

France's steps toward separating church and State are attended by the preliminary difficulties usually incident to an absolute divorce.

A hugger has been operating in Petersburg. Those who have seen the Petersburg girls cannot but have a sneaking sympathy with him.

A stitch in time, none the less, may stand in the way of what would otherwise have been a ripping time.

Still, Judge Deuel has a perfect right to wait and get pushed out, if that strikes him as the preferable exit.

Messrs. Tuan Fank and Tal Hung Chi have merely come, as it were, to Peck in.

The one country that is not at all perturbed about Morocco's fate is Morocco.

The coalman and Colonel J. Frost have evidently succeeded in patching it up.

Mrs. Mizner was rather slow in being convinced of her own identity.

Washington small-talk seems to all in the rate bill vein these days.

A smoker's sore tongue and mouth are relieved by cleansing the teeth with SODIUM LIQUID. ASK YOUR DENTIST.

Rhymes for To-Day.

Slumming Among the Rich. (Mrs. Pearl Crangle recommends misson work among our wealthy classes.) "Cause you'd money in the bank? Has your husband's arbor cooled? Does he cuss and drink? Are his table manners rude? Simply answer one or no'm, Tell us what you think. When he's taken too much beer, Does he truly beat you, dear? Klock you down the stairs? Did he wed you—he quite frank— Tell how now enter in the bank? Tell us all your cares. Now, dear, something as to you; Do you ever get an arsew, Ever snap or yell? Do you keep a tidy home? Simply answer one or no'm, We so want to help. Are you thrifty as you could? Are your morals—are they good? Wholly every act? Thanks—well, keep a cheery face; Don't let now enter on your case; Meanwhile—keep this case; H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

That Was Enough.—Parliamentary Candidate: "Then I may count upon your vote?" British Workman: "Naw, I'll vote for 'other feller." Parliamentary Candidate: "But you never seen him?" British Workman: "Naw, but I've seen 'em"—Gentlewoman.

Changed Times.—Kind words go a great way in this world," said the philosopher. "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "but people are getting wary. It's no easy to trade kind words off for votes as it used to be."—Washington Star.

It Would Help Some.—Papa: "No, I shall not allow Gwendolin to marry Young Skaddis." Mamma: "But why not?" Papa: "Selling out the family in his family. Mamma: "But so is \$10,000,000."—Cleveland Leader.

Not Profitable.—First Arist: "But you love art for its own sake?" Second Arist: "Why yes, I'm coming to the conclusion that that's all there is in it."—Brooklyn Life.

The Tie That Bound.—Sandy Pike: "Yes, mum, though perhaps I would remind you of your husband." The Lady: "You mean that I'm not a good wife?" Sandy Pike: "Why, mum, I am wearin' the necktie you gave him for a Christmas gift."—Chicago Daily News.

Voice of the People

Memorial to Poe Proposed.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—Those who are watching the trend of Richmond's rapid development have readily noted two features as especially prominent. The city is becoming more and more a center of education, and the present institutions of Richmond have already spread the city's name abroad; and the Baptist of the community has not been slow to take advantage of these movements, patriotic men and women of Richmond are every day originating and pushing educational activities.

Another striking advance of the city is in the direction of monument building. Aside from the famous statues of Washington, Clay, Lee, Jackson, and the like, the city has already erected a number of monuments to the war between the States; aside from the statues of General Hill and Wickham, and the grand old tower, Richmond will have in Monument Avenue, a thoroughfare, graced by such memorials as those to Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson. Let the beauty and historic interest of which can be found nowhere in America.

A splendid opportunity is offered Richmond as a people and as a municipality to inaugurate a noble and grandiose two great movements, educational and beneficent, by the erection in this city of a suitable memorial to Edgar Allan Poe. Because Poe's love for Richmond and the intimate relationship of his life with the city, the world has looked upon him as the greatest of our poets. His birthplace could not do it. Poe detested Boston, New York could not do it. He lived in New York, but he never had a bare existence at Fordham. Philadelphia has little claim on him. He went there because he had to go. But the fact that he died there buried, but when the power of choice was in him he came to Richmond, where he lived, and where he died. It is an accidental circumstance. He left Richmond, October 3, 1849, fully intending to return, flushed with the hope of making a name for himself. But the lady, and greatly encouraged by the prospect of establishing in this city "The Stylus," a magazine to which he hoped to give his own name, he never returned. He no doubt expected then to make Richmond his home until the end, and to be at last buried in the shades of Hollywood, where, as a poet, he had played.

Poe was born in Boston, January 19, 1809. Two years later his father and mother died, and he was taken to the members of a traveling theatrical company. His father, David Poe, died in Norfolk in the spring of 1810, and Mrs. Poe, frail at heart, was left with three children, William Henry, Edgar, and Rosalie. The oldest was sent to his grandparents in the city of Baltimore, Md., where Edgar and Rosalie came to Richmond to take her place in Green's company, then about to open the season in the Richmond Theatre, and was burned the day after Christmas of the same year. It was in the first of this theatre, which stood on the site of Monumental Church, that seventy prominent Richmond people lost their lives. Mrs. Poe died of pneumonia, December 8th, and Edgar and Rosalie, baby skeletons, were homeless, and forlorn friends. The hands of charity buried the mother in St. John's Churchyard, and the hands of charity kept the father in the city of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. John Allan took Edgar, and Mrs. James McKenzie gave a warm-hearted mother's comfort to the little orphan.

This tells briefly the story of the beginning of Poe's life in Richmond. From that time until he was 16, and the wife of the Allan home on Burwell Street, between Main and Franklin, in 1815 Mr. and Mrs. Allan took him to England, where they remained for a year, and enjoying during this period the advantages of an excellent school on the subject of Richmond, from February, 1820, to London. From London to the home

THE TORRENS SYSTEM AND SOME OF ITS RESULTS

CHAPTER III. HOW THE TORRENS SYSTEM AFFECTS BUSINESS MEN.

We will now consider how the Torrens System will affect business men, and our view will extend to those in the country as well as to those in the towns and cities. THE HOMES OF BUSINESS MEN.

In the first place every business man wants a home. You do not want to live in a tenement, but you want a home of your own. That early English authority, Sir Edward Coke, great as a lawyer and renowned as a judge, announced this grand sentiment: "For a man's house is his castle"; and he added some Latin words, "Et domus est sanctuarium," meaning, "and for every one his home is a place of safest refuge"—sentiments cherished by the people and honored by the law since the sixteenth century. You have the right, therefore, to be certain that the title to your home is good. This at least you should demand of the law. And you may further demand that the law shall not place any unnecessary obstructions in the way of your acquiring a home. Our present laws not only fail to give any assurance of title, but even make it so costly and so uncertain, so complicated, slow, uncertain and costly proceedings required for the transfer of lands. The result is that capital invested in real estate is not only sluggish, but practically buried in many instances. You feel this, and hence you hesitate about putting your money in realty, and until you accumulate large means you do not dare to buy your own home. Is it not a fact that many a business man would buy a home for his family, if he felt he would get a good title? The amount of capital from his business absolutely? The Torrens System will relieve you from this anxiety. It is a fact that capital invested in land under our present laws is more or less absolutely withdrawn from business; and it is a fact that no one invested under the Torrens System will not be so withdrawn. If you have any doubt about the latter proposition, you have only to consult the experience of business men in those countries in which the Torrens System has been in operation for some time. For instance, the statistics from Queensland, where out of thirteen million acres all but 15,566 acres had been brought under its Torrens Act in 1899, show that more than 40 per cent. of all mortgages were for sums not exceeding \$500, and that the average amount of money for sums ranging from \$500 to \$1,250. If you wish evidence from some countries nearer home, you can consult the records in Illinois, Massachusetts and Minnesota. In Cook county, Illinois, more than \$15,000,000 worth of property has been mortgaged, chiefly of small values. In Massachusetts more than \$12,500,000 worth of lands have been registered, and there have been frequent transactions of every piece of property registered. The Minnesota State has been operating the Torrens system for three years, and has 5,280 tracts, valued at \$6,250,000, have been registered, with which there have been 1,400 transactions since registration. We can show you a Massachusetts certificate involving two lots upon which seven transactions

of Poe, and he romped about her streets as any boy would, learning to love the city with all its beauties and its drawbacks. He had many friends, and his tests to come. A session at the University of Virginia, then he had to leave the city to attend to his duties. He returned to Richmond in 1835 as the associate editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger." During the following year he had the most excellent work for the Messenger, giving that magazine, hitherto scarcely known outside the State, a national reputation. He was married May 14, 1836, he wedded the lovely Virginia Clemm, and at once found his heart to Richmond by another tender association.

The next extended visit to Richmond was during the closing months of his life. It was the Indian summer of his life, and he could express the almost infinite joy which came to him during these last days of intimate association with his friends. He had come to find the whole city, those who knew him as a boy and those who knew him only as the foremost poet and story teller of his country, had gathered to honor and welcome him. The sincerity of his friends could not be doubted. Little wonder that he had so many friends. In his youth, in the warm sunshine of smiles of approval and affection from old friends that he wished evermore to live here. He had a great many friends, and he always regarded Richmond, which was indeed, his only true home, little wonder that he would look to Richmond for the great and enduring tribute to his memory.

I do not believe it will be difficult to raise the money for this purpose. Richmond city never had a more patriotic and enterprising Council than the present. The Mayor, Captain McCarty, is an authority on the subject of gentlemanly literary tastes. Encouragement, moral and material, may be extended to the cause. While not only would citizens contribute, but every teacher and pupil of the public and private schools of the city would be glad, I am sure, to contribute to the monument which would honor both the city and the foremost American poet.

CHARLES MARSHALL GRAVES.

The Poll Tax.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—I heartily endorse the position you take as to the payment of a poll-tax as a prerequisite to voting. Surely, that kind of men have for law-makers, that would require a repeal of a law that is just and right, for a man not to pay even his poll-tax, is an outrage. He is willing to pay the poll-tax, but he is not willing to pay the poll-tax. Many of them are disabled and served in the army, and they are getting fewer and fewer every day. My own knowledge I know strong, able men, both white and black, that would not pay their poll-tax, and that would not vote, and that class of people will be on the increase for all time. The colored people are more intent on educating their children, and they are willing to pay the poll-tax, and that law is repealed the man who owns a few hundred or a few thousand dollars' worth of property, but who does not pay any tax, voted by a class of men who do not seem to care at all, and our suffrage will be worse than before the new Constitution purged the electors. So long as our representatives are not so much as to oppose any such law as proposed by some of our so-called representatives. It would be a disgrace to our country, and it would be a disgrace to our tax-payers. Knowing, as I do, the situation in my own county, and I believe I voice the sentiments of the property-holding tax-payers of my county, and have more confidence in our representatives than to believe they would agree to any such an outrage.

TAX-PAYER.

Need of Better Roads.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—The interests of Virginia are so diversified and the conditions so different in the various sections of the State—the Valley, Piedmont and Tidewater—that our law-makers, from one section do not seem to appreciate the difficulties of another. If we could take our friends from the Valley, Piedmont and Tidewater, and have more confidence in our representatives than to believe they would agree to any such an outrage.

TAX-PAYER.

Chinese Good Luck Lilies.

A pretty feature of the Chinese New Year is the prevalence of the good-luck lilies which are to be found blossoming in every yard in the quarter. The bulbs of the lily peculiar to this holiday are imported in immense quantities, and are sold at a very low price. Every single Chinaman as well, buys at least three or four, and many are sold to Americans. The lilies are very beautiful, and these plants are most simple. The bulbs being placed in a dish of clear water with a few stalks of bamboo, and a few red lanterns, spring up almost like magic, and in a few weeks are in full bloom with a wealth of white flowers. The leaves and plants resemble a young onion, and the flowers, which are creamy white with yellow centers, shed a perfume which is very fragrant. The lilies are intensely superstitious regarding the growth of these lilies, and when they fall to grow they are sure to be the cause of some calamity. Their successful flowering incurs the best of luck for the coming year. Harriet Quimby, in Leslie's Weekly.

Informed.

Visitor—Johnny, give me the name of the largest diamond? Johnny—The ace-illustrated Bita.

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are registered between February 25, 1901, and June 15, 1901. One of these mortgages was a mortgage of \$3,000 for four months, and another a mortgage of \$4,000 for four months. Then one lot was sold; the first mortgages were released, and the remaining lot, one of \$3,000 for six months, and finally one of \$5,000 for five years. Who ever thinks of making a loan for three or four months on real estate in Virginia? You can't do it under our present laws, on account of delays and costs to be encountered. But the Torrens System, and it will demonstrate how facts registered land may be used as a source of commercial credit under the Torrens System, and prove that no business man need have apprehension about crippling his business by buying a home wherever the Torrens System may prevail.

THE BUSINESS OF BUSINESS MEN.

You may wish to know, however, whether the active prosecution of your business is affected in any other way by the land laws. Do you have to credit your customers? If so you will certainly be benefited by any law that will enable them to give you good security. Merchants, and especially in the Torrens System, from the credit system. They rarely require security because their patrons are unable to furnish it readily. No man gives a deed of trust unless he is sure of his financial weakness, and no man pledges his stocks and bonds, no shoulders are shrugged, no eyebrows are lifted. There are no evil suits and no predictions of impending failure. It is regarded as an ordinary business transaction, and excites no special comment. But let a man give a deed of trust, and the dome of heaven becomes a whispering gallery. Disastrous rumors fill the air, and often shake every foundation of credit until ruin stalks him in the face. He is like a man whose real estate were freed from the shackles and released from the dungeon dug by feudal law. When men deal freely with their lands as they do under the Torrens System, such actions cause no surprise and no concern, but are regarded as a matter of course. There are no reports of bankruptcy. Therefore merchants will not hesitate to ask for security, and their customers will not be afraid to give it.

NO FALSE CREDIT.

You frequently trust a customer because he is the reputed owner of real estate. His title may be worthless, and he may have parted with his title and you may not know it; or there may be judgments against it and you may not know it. To find out these things you would have to employ a lawyer; and even then the lawyer could not tell you certainly, because many things that affect title are not required to be recorded under our present laws. All this will be different under the Torrens System. It will be simply impossible for any man to get away with a false title. He will be able to tell all about his title by examining his Certificate—a thing that can be done in a few minutes. For nothing can affect the title except what is registered upon the Certificate, and you need never give credit unless credit is deserved.

tax on all property and work our roads as any boy would, learning to love the city with all its beauties and its drawbacks. He had many friends, and his tests to come. A session at the University of Virginia, then he had to leave the city to attend to his duties. He returned to Richmond in 1835 as the associate editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger." During the following year he had the most excellent work for the Messenger, giving that magazine, hitherto scarcely known outside the State, a national reputation. He was married May 14, 1836, he wedded the lovely Virginia Clemm, and at once found his heart to Richmond by another tender association.

WINBORNE ACQUITTED.

Verdict of Justifiable Homicide Not Satisfactory to Negroes.

(Special to the Times-Dispatch.) STUPOUR, VA., February 6.—Accused in the murder of a colored man, H. P. Winborne, white, this afternoon was acquitted in the preliminary hearing, which was conducted by Mayor Kilby and Justice John C. Holladay. Negroes seeking to avenge Cross' death, raised a mob, and engaged Attorney Burgess, who conducted the prosecution. The only two eye-witnesses to the tragedy were the defendant and the killing Justice Cross, colored, whom he struck on the forehead with a four-pound weight. H. P. Winborne, white, this afternoon was acquitted in the preliminary hearing, which was conducted by Mayor Kilby and Justice John C. Holladay. Negroes seeking to avenge Cross' death, raised a mob, and engaged Attorney Burgess, who conducted the prosecution. The only two eye-witnesses to the tragedy were the defendant and the killing Justice Cross, colored, whom he struck on the forehead with a four-pound weight. H. P. Winborne, white, this afternoon was acquitted in the preliminary hearing, which was conducted by Mayor Kilby and Justice John C. Holladay. Negroes seeking to avenge Cross' death, raised a mob, and engaged Attorney Burgess, who conducted the prosecution. The only two eye-witnesses to the tragedy were the defendant and the killing Justice Cross, colored, whom he struck on the forehead with a four-pound weight. H. P. Winborne, white, this afternoon was acquitted in the preliminary hearing, which was conducted by Mayor Kilby and Justice John C. Holladay.

Louisa Notes.

(Special to the Times-Dispatch.) LOUISA, VA., February 6.—Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. Jesse J. Porter, for fifty years clerk of the court here, lies critically ill at her home. She has many friends in Louisa.

Great Missionary Conference.

(Special to the Times-Dispatch.) CHARLES CITY, N. C., February 6.—The Lutheran Church of the South is now formulating plans for holding a great missionary conference in this city in July next, its session to cover three days, preceding the biennial convention of the United Synod, which will be held at Dallas. A meeting was held in Columbia, S. C., to arrange the program for the conference. Arrangements are being made for reduced rates on the railroads south of Maryland.

Commissioners of Revenue.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2nd inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to our Constitution not to limit the office of commissioner of revenue to one term, but to allow two terms. I believe it is taking a very wise and judicious course. I have no confidence in our present judges, and I believe it is taking a very wise and judicious course. I have no confidence in our present judges, and I believe it is taking a very wise and judicious course. I have no confidence in our present judges, and I believe it is taking a very wise and judicious course.

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