as the machine is mentioned this private citizen roars out in anger.

Other Editorials.

"The third editorial produced by the defense appeared on Sunday, November 8, and was entitled 'Across the Muddy Chasm.' This editorial simply repeats the charges that Governor Patterson and Governor Cox had made against one another, and says Colonel Cooper is entitled to credit for bringing the men together.

"All these things had been printed in other papers, and Colonel Cooper admitted it. Yet he never grew angry at any other editor—only Carmack.

"But we come to the day before the killing. Colonel Cooper wrote some notes—but the defense does not produce them. They lose them. There is no original but an alleged copy of a copy for your inspection."

Fitzhugh passed to the interview with ex-Treasurer E. B. Craig, and after further bitterly arraigning Colonel Cooper, took up the fourth editorial, entitled "The Diplomat of the Zweibund." This editorial credits Colonel Cooper with "bringing about the great coalition," with "grafting the dead bough upon the living tree and making it bloom and burgeon with golden fruit," etc.

Captain Fitzhugh explained the editorial, word by word, and said it was humorous and bantering.

"And, gentlemen, this editorial appeared Monday morning, November 9, and before the sun set that night, the brilliant Edward W. Carmack had been slain for writing it."

Describes Shooting.

After ridiculing the conference in Bradford's office and extolling Miss Lee as a "pure, good girl," who gave up a splendid position rather than that truth should be trampled upon," Fitzhugh said:

"Senator Carmack was coming up the street, totally oblivious of danger. When about to pay chivalrous homage to a lady, he sees the father, who had threatened to kill him, approaching him from behind a woman, and the son circling around to get behind him. Now, gentlemen, would you not have felt that your life was in danger? He hears a voice, and it says: 'There you are, sir; we have the drop on you.' Of course, he made a movement to draw a weapon. Who had told him Colonel Cooper had changed his mental attitude?"

John D. Sharp next came in for his share of Captain Fitzhugh's brilliant satire.

"Listen to Miss Skeffington. She says, and her character is unimpeached and unimpeachable—she says when she asked John Sharp what that shooting was, before he turned around he said: 'That is Colonel Cooper shooting Carmack.' Why should he have said that? Because he had knowledge in advance that Cooper was to do at least part of the shooting. He was brought along to be a witness to the killing to testify for the defense, and he is as guilty as a principal."

He Implicates Sharp.

Fitzhugh described Sharp's walking back to the scene of the crime, his leaving it, and again returning; and attributed his action to the strange fascination which draws a criminal back to the spot upon which the crime was committed in spite of himself.

He next attacked the defense's theory. He declared that they first tried to urge justification on the ground that the editorials were provocative of trouble, then abandoned it and pleaded self-defense.

He attacked the story Robin Cooper told of the actual shooting, and claimed it was a physical impossibility for the dead Senator to have been standing as Robin says he was and then receive two bullets through the heart and one directly in the centre of the back of the neck.

S. R. Binning, since arrested for perjury, and other witnesses, whose testimony was impeached, were bitterly assailed.

Captain Fitzhugh concluded at 3:50 P. M., having spoken five hours and ten minutes, and court was adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow, when General Meeks will address the jury.

RAILROADS WIN MISSOURI CASE

(Continued from Page One—Column 1.)

cause in no case do the bonds bear 6 per cent. interest. But taking the bonds into consideration, there is still not to exceed 3 per cent. returns, and many cases a deficit after considering all debts and credits, upon the true valuation for the State business.

"There is no evidence that any of the existing bonds were improperly issued, either as to amounts or rates of interest. In fixing the value, the court has considered the evidence of witnesses as to the stocks and bonds outstanding, and the State board for taxing purposes has valued these properties. Of course, those findings are not binding nor conclusive, but they are persuasive. Both independently of stocks and bonds, and independently of what the State board has valued these properties for taxing purposes, the evidence shows the valuations to be as recited in the findings of fact herewith filed, and to which reference will be made in the decrees.

"It is absolutely necessary that many trains, both passenger and freight, do both a local and interstate business. Even the fast trains, stopping at but few stations in the State, carry State passengers between such stations. And the same is true as to freight trains carrying freight both in carload and less than carload lots.

Two Theories.

"The valuation of the roads has been fixed by the court, as shown by the findings of fact. The entire State and interstate earnings of each of the roads within the State are known and fixed to a certainty. The expenses are known and fixed. To apportion these expenses, it must be done according to one of the two theories, and the correct theory is that according to revenue.

"One theory or other must be applied to both freight and passenger expenses, and the court should not adopt the one theory as to a part and the other theory as to another. The one theory is helpful to the one side, and the other theory helpful to the other side—the one theory to the one side in freight, and the other theory to the other side in passenger. But an arbitrary splitting of theories is illogical and unfair, and cannot be recognized.

"The court has adopted the revenue theory because a great number of the best railroad experts of the country against a very limited number to the contrary have so testified. Every court that has ever had this question before it, in so far as I am advised by the briefs of counsel and my own independent investigation, has so held in the cases of the Supreme Court of the United States; in the two cases by two circuit judges of this circuit, by three district judges of this circuit, and by the Supreme Court of Florida, State vs. Atlantic Coast Line. And Beale & Wyman, on Railroad Rates Regulation, announces such as being the correct rule. The values of the property within the State have been fixed by the court.

All Earnings Known.

"The entire earnings within the State, interstate and State, freight, passenger and miscellaneous of each, have been fixed. The entire expense is known, including the extra cost of each. To ascertain whether the result is a profit, and, if so, what per cent., or a loss, is but a problem of primary arithmetic, as is shown by Judge Van Devanter in Arkansas rate cases. There are other methods equally simple, the resultant figures, of course, being the same. These computations show as to the commodities covered by the freight rate statute of 1907 that two roads—the Hannibal & St. Louis, and the Burlington—allowing nothing for extra cost, there is a deficit, and with all other companies less than 2 per cent. But, with the extra cost added, the deficit of the two companies is much greater, and the other companies show a deficit.

"The passenger earnings under the 2-cent fare law of 1907, allow nothing for extra cost over interstate business, give no return whatever to the Rock Island, St. Louis & Hannibal, Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield, and the Great Western. The other companies will have the following:

"The St. Louis and San Francisco, between 3 and 4 per cent.; the Santa Fe, between 4 and 5 per cent.; the Kansas City Southern, a small fraction over 2 per cent.; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, between 2 and 3 per cent.; the Burlington, between 3 and 4 per cent. But all this is arrived at by allowing no extra cost of service. But to add the extra cost for freight and passenger, there are no earnings over expenses. This is confiscation under the Constitution.

Cannot Fix Rates.

"It being a legislative act, and not a judicial one, this court cannot fix rates. If it could, 2½-cent passenger rates would be fixed for the stronger roads and 3-cent rates for the others. But that is for the Legislature, acting itself with experts, such as the State employed in these cases, or through a commission, with like assistance."

Judge McPherson also says in the decision: "When the statutes in question were enacted it was believed by many that by reducing the fare there would be much more travel. For a month or so this proved to be true. But with the novelty gone, the testimony shows that the increase has been less than 3 per cent. and more nearly 1 per cent."

He says further as to the abolition of passes that the evidence shows the passenger revenue is increased by reason thereof less than 1 per cent.

History of Case.

The maximum freight law involved reductions ranging from 2 per cent. to 40 per cent. on heavy freight in carload lots. The railways secured a court order temporarily restraining the State officials from putting this act into effect, and on June 11, 1907, Frank Hagerman, of this city, representing the various railroads, petitioned the court to make this order permanent. By mutual agreement and at the suggestion of Judge McPherson, who desired to have a practical test, the 2-cent passenger rate law was put into effect on June 11, 1907, to run three months.

At the end of that period both sides agreed to continue the rate in effect, as the results obtained had not been considered sufficient, and the law is still being enforced.

After many delays the cases were finally brought to trial before Judge McPherson. Both sides presented a long array of figures to uphold their claims, some of the most prominent railroad men and attorneys appearing either as experts or counsel. The final arguments were presented on January 20 last. At that time Governor Herbert S. Hadley, who, as Attorney-General, had begun the cases, spoke for the State. Mr. Hagerman made the principal argument for the railroads, and a dozen other attorneys of prominence took part.

After the decision had been handed down the views of the attorneys on both sides of the controversy were sought as to what immediate effect the opinion would have. While several railway attorneys intimated that the individual railroads would go back to the 3-cent passenger rate, none was able to state specifically that this would be done, or if done, when the action would be taken.

Fight Not Ended.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 8.—Governor Hadley did not appear surprised when informed that the 2-cent passenger fare law had been knocked out by Judge McPherson.

"All I can say at this time," said the Governor, "is that the decision does not end the fight."

Adverse Report in Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 8.—The Senate Committee on Railroads submitted an adverse report on the 2-cent fare bill, which has already passed the House. This came immediately upon the receipt of the news of the decision of Judge Smith McPherson, holding the Missouri 2-cent fare law unconstitutional.

SIXTEEN VOTES WILL GET BUREAU

(Continued from Page One—Column 4.)

of Richmond is too manifest to need comment.

Richmond As a Distributing Station.

"Richmond has the distinction of being the central station of the State. It supplies almost 10,000 people daily by telephone service; 6,000 daily by postal card service from sub-stations, and 5,000 by slips delivered by the rural free delivery; say 20,000 people daily outside of Richmond, extending as far as Lee county, Southwest Virginia, a distance of 350 to 400 miles. This country distribution of weather reports keeps all these people more or less in touch with the capital of the State. Richmond also has the unique distinction of supervising the weather reports from Porto Rico, all of which come through this office before they are sent to Washington, D. C.

Establishment of a Meteorological School.

"Last, but not least, if the new building is erected in this city it is the intention of the superintendent to establish a meteorological school in one of the large rooms, where free instruction will be given from time to time to the school children in the city public schools. These classes will be under the control of such of the public school teachers as may be selected by the principals, and will be instructed in the science of weather by the superintendent or one of his assistants. By this means not only will much valuable and interesting information be given to the High School children, but the Richmond weather station will become a very instructive branch of the public school system of the city without any cost to the citizens.

Some Objections Answered.

"It is reported that the station building will be used as a residence by the superintendent or others connected with it. As the weather instruments have to be watched from time to time during the whole twenty-four hours, it is absolutely necessary that one of the government officials shall be in the building all of the time. Hence there must be a sleeping apartment in the building. But this is all; there will not be any culinary or other domestic work done on the premises.

"It is reported that a cow may be kept on the premises.

"This is positively not so. Even if the assistant who sleeps in the station wished to keep a cow, there would not be any stable or enclosure for that purpose. The only semblance of an enclosure will probably be a private hedge around the borders of the lot assigned by the city to the United States government.

Enhance Value of Park.

"Another objection raised is, that no public park should have a building in it. Many of the most beautiful parks in this country have buildings in them—**Central Park, New York, one of the largest and handsomest, has a number of buildings; one of them being the United States weather station.** Building will also be found in Lincoln Park, Chicago; Golden Gate, San Francisco, and in many others. As a matter of fact, a handsome building like a weather observatory is rather an ornament than otherwise. And it is almost a certain result of placing this building in Chimborazo Park on the site selected by the government that it will make the park much more frequented than at present, and much more popular as a residential section of the city; and that it will tend to enhance the value of the houses and lots in that immediate neighborhood.

TAFT MUST MAKE UP LARGE DEFICIT

(Continued from Page One—Column 5.)

members of the committee will verify the correctness of the reports, they are generally accepted by those who have been following the work of the committee.

During the hearings on the lumber schedule the testimony was of such a character as to lead to the impression that lumber would be put on the free list. Such action was known to have much support, it being claimed that the forests of the country could only be conserved by admitting foreign lumber to this country free of duty.

Lumbermen Working.

Lumbermen have been working energetically to prevent the placing of lumber on the free list. They contend that the rates of duty should be increased in order that the American industry may compete with the cheaper labor employed in Canada. The effort to obtain free hides is made as often as there is a revision of the tariff. It is principally advocated by the new England shoe and leather manufacturers, and is strongly opposed by the cattlemen of the West.

While nothing can be learned regarding the action of the tariff framers in regard to the duties on leather manufactures, it is said they have been materially reduced.

An impression prevails that the plan is to have the hide and leather schedule fixed in conference after the questions have been thoroughly threshed out on the floor of the House, in the Senate Finance Committee, and on the floor of the Senate.

Minority Leaders Confer.

Champ Clark, the minority leader of the House and the ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, spent considerable time today with Representative Underwood, of Alabama, of the committee, in looking over the tariff hearings and laying out the plan to be followed by the minority in its fight on the floor of the House.

While Mr. Clark will make no definite statement until the tariff bill is submitted to the minority members by the Republican subcommittee, it is understood that the policy of the Democrats will be to criticize the Republican bill and offer amendments to it. They will follow a tariff for revenue rather than a free trade policy.

COAST LINE IMPROVEMENT.

Money Secured Through Recent Sale of Bonds in New York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8.—It is announced from the executive offices of the Atlantic Coast Line here that from the proceeds of the recent sale of the road's consolidated 4 per cent. bonds in New York, the company has provided, in addition to the cancellation of its short-term 5 per cent bonds, due March 1, 1910, and all the cash necessary to retire on June 1, 1910, 1,600,000 underlying 6 per cent. bonds; also the funds required for replacing five and a quarter miles of wooden trestle, with concrete piers and steel girders, across the Peedee River near Florence, S. C., over the Santee River between Lanes and Charleston, S. C., and over the Savannah River between Wardeville, S. C., and Savannah. By the negotiations from the sale of bonds interest charges will be reduced $119,000 per annum.

ICE WAR IS ON.

Bottom Drops Out of Prices and End Is Not in Sight.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., March 8.—An ice war has been declared in Norfolk by the six or eight ice plants of the city. Wholesale prices have been cut from $3 to $1, while the retail price is 15 cents per 100 pounds. It is the opinion of the well posted that the small manufacturers will be forced to the wall. It is said that the independents are responsible for the cutting of prices because of overproduction. The trust met and increased the cut. It is declared the bottom has not been reached.

Audubon Society Organized.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 8.—An Audubon Society was formed here tonight with thirty-five members. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Cora L. Mosby; First Vice-President, Dr. J. D. Paxton; Second Vice-President, S. H. Miller; Third Vice-President, Mrs. J. R. Kyle; Secretary, Mrs. A. T. Quick; Treasurer, A. B. Carrington.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature E. W. GROVE. 25c.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia and North Carolina—Rain Tuesday and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday; increasing east to southeast winds.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

8 A. M. temperature	44
Humidity	55
Wind, direction	N.
Wind, velocity	8
Weather	Clear
Rainfall	0.00
12 noon temperature	52
3 P. M. temperature	57
Maximum temperature up to 5 P. M.	57
Minimum temperature up to 5 P. M.	39
Mean temperature	48
Normal temperature	44
Excess in temperature yesterday	4
Excess in temperature since March 1	4
Accum. excess in temperature since January 1	352
Excess in rainfall since March 1	1.90
Accum. excess in rainfall since January 1	1.12

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(At 8 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.)

Place.	Ther.	H. T.	Weather.
Asheville	48	56	Rain
Augusta	68	72	Rain
Atlanta	62	68	Clear
Buffalo	30	32	Clear
Chicago	36	38	Rain
Cincinnati	46	48	Rain
Davenport	38	40	Rain
Detroit	32	36	Cloudy
Hatteras	56	62	Cloudy
Jacksonville	70	82	Clear
Kansas City	34	38	Rain
New Orleans	74	86	Cloudy
Oklahoma City	32	34	Rain
Pittsburg	42	44	Cloudy
Raleigh	52	58	Rain
Norfolk	46	56	Rain
Tampa	72	82	Clear
Washington	42	46	Cloudy
Wilmington	56	62	Cloudy
Yellowstone	28	32	Rain

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

March 9, 1909.

Sun rises	6:32	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	6:16	Morning	6:25
Moon rises	8:20	Evening	6:44

"Berrys for Clothes"

If you want to cover yourself with style down to your knees our new Spring Overcoat is the garment to select.

It's here in conservative blacks and grays as well as the newest and handsomest patterns in self and two-toned effects.

Prices from $15 to $30.

New Spring Hats, Shoes, Scarves and Shirts--ready, too.

O. H. Berry & Co.
MEN & BOY'S OUTFITTERS

S.S.S. BEST TREATMENT FOR CATARRH

S. S. S. is the best treatment for Catarrh because it is a perfect blood purifier. It is the only medicine that is able to get down into the circulation and entirely remove the catarrhal matter and impurities which produce the trouble. As long as the mucous membranes and tissues are kept inflamed and irritated by this impure and infected condition of the blood Catarrh will remain. Its disagreeable and dangerous symptoms, of ringing noises in the ears, mucus dropping back into the throat, headaches, watery eyes, difficult breathing, and even stomach disorders and weakened health, cannot be permanently relieved until the blood is purified. Nothing equals S. S. S. for this purpose. It goes down to the very root of the trouble, and removes every particle of the catarrhal matter from the blood and enriches this vital fluid so that all the mucous surfaces are supplied with nutritive, healthful qualities, instead of being constantly irritated and inflamed by impurities in the circulation. Then the symptoms begin to pass away and when S. S. S. has entirely purified the blood, Catarrh is permanently cured and the general health greatly built up. Book on Catarrh and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Going Fishing?

Use a Kingfisher line.

An Expert, Shakespeare or Automatic Reel.

Steel, Bamboo or Lancewood Pole.

Hooks on phosphor bronze gimp.

We have them all.

The biggest chub in Chickahominy can't get away from our tackle.

Watkins-Cottrell Co.,
1311 East Main Street.

The Purchase of a Stieff Piano

Is a step forward in musical education. Its sweetness of tone and its unquestioned durability appeals to every one of musical education. Sold direct from the maker.

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
205 E. Broad Street
L. B. SLAUGHTER,
Manager.

STRENUOUS DAY IN LEGISLATURE

Bitter Controversies and Complimentary Speeches Mark the Closing Hours.

BUSINESS RUSHED THROUGH

Continuous Sessions of Both Branches Held Till Final Adjournment.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 8.—The last day of the General Assembly of 1909 has been one of bitter local controversies, flowers, presentations and presentation speeches, and tabling and passing all sorts and conditions of bills of general or less general nature.

The fight in the House over the Wilmington Board of Audit and Finance between Governor Kitchin and the New Hanover Representative was a hard one, and Mr. Morton was not sustained, the vote this time being a decisive one, 50 to 29. On Saturday there was a bare majority of one vote against the member from New Hanover. To-day he asked for reconsideration of that vote so that he might introduce a compromise measure which named the same board selected by the Governor, provided that hereafter the Governor appoint the board and the people of Wilmington elect the chairman.

Dramatic Scene.

The scene on the floor was dramatic as Mr. Morton appealed to the House to stand by him as the representative of the majority of his county, that had instructed him in this very matter, and begged that the House do not send him back home in sorrow as the discredited representative of his people. All the while he was speaking telegraph messenger boys were coming into the hall every few minutes bearing great batches of messages protesting against the board that the Governor had appointed.

Leading the fight on the other side was Representative Paul Kitchin, of Halifax, a younger brother of Governor Kitchin, who also displayed a lot of telegrams.

The House passed the bill calling for the additional office of assistant insurancec commissioner at a salary of $1,800.

Another local fight was over a bill by Senator Means, of Cabarrus, for the drainage of Adams Creek, in Cabarrus county. A similar bill had been tabled some days ago by Mr. Williams, of Cabarrus, in the House. Mr. Williams is a Republican and Senator Means a Democrat, and the Senator had put in a bill like unto the dead one, so the House was in a predicament.

Mr. Williams declared that while he represented the majority of the people of his county, the Senator had run at the tail end of his ticket. Several good Democrats backed Mr. Williams and the House finally passed the bill on second reading, but failed to suspend the rules and let it go on third reading.

Association Recognized.

In the afternoon the House passed the bill recognizing the Association of County Commissioners, but cutting out the mandatory requirements as to a county joining.

Mr. Grant's bill to prevent blacklisting of employes was put through also, as was the one for seats for female employes.

The Senate spent the day principally in waiting on the House for final adjournment and acting on bills as the latter body has sent them over.

A handsome silver service was presented to Lieutenant-Governor Newlands, president of the Senate.

Will Adjourn To-Day.

Owing to the fact that so many bills passed by the House to-night required concurrence by the Senate and then enrolment for ratification it was found impossible for the General Assembly to adjourn sine die to-night, and this will take place about noon to-morrow.

PURCHASE APPROVED.

Willis Property Will Be Site of Epileptic Colony.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

STAUNTON, VA., March 8.—The board of the Western State Hospital held a meeting here this evening and ratified the action of the general board in the purchase of the Morris Willis property, near Lynchburg, for a site for the proposed epileptic colony. The board did not, however, agree to the sale of the Murkland estate, the proceeds of which it was proposed to apply to the purchase of the new property, reserving the right to test the status of this property in the courts. Dr. DeJarnett, superintendent of the Western State Hospital, was instructed to take possession of the new property and to manage and care for it. Dr. DeJarnett and Dr. Landis were appointed a committee to advertise for plans and specifications for the colony buildings, and they were instructed to visit epileptic colonies and make a report upon them at the next meeting of the board, which will be held here in April.

The Morris Willis property consists of a thousand acres on the James River, not far from Lynchburg.

All the members of the board were present.

HAULS FLAG DOWN.

Admiral Sperry Relinquishes Command of Atlantic Fleet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The Navy Department to-day received information that Admiral Sperry had hauled down his flag on the Connecticut as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, giving his place to the flag of Admiral Schroeder, to whom he transferred the command of the fleet.

Flagship Sets Sail.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., March 8.—The United States battleship Connecticut, flagship of Admiral Sperry's world-girdling fleet, weighed anchor to-day for the first time since the battleships arrived in Hampton Roads February 22, and sailed for New York. The Connecticut passed the Virginia capes, outward bound, shortly before noon.

Estes—Brown.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., March 8.—T. W. Estes and Miss Mary E. Brown, both of Orange county, were married at the residence, in Orange county, of Rev. A. J. Harlow, who performed the ceremony.

Spencer—Hogg.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., March 8.—Jas. Spencer, of Middlesex county, and Miss Clarissa Hogg, daughter of Mrs. E. A. Hogg, of Gloucester county, were married at the home of the bride. The couple will reside at Saluda.

Accepts New Position.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WEST POINT, VA., March 8.—Dr. May Tarmholt Jones, late resident physician of Mississippi State College, and daughter of Colonel B. L. Sarenholt, of West Point, has accepted a position as assistant physician at the Eastern State Hospital, at Williamsburg.

Arrive at Navy Yard.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., March 8.—The battleships Kentucky and Louisiana, of the world-circling fleet, arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day and were immediately berthed for repairs and general overhauling.

Will Have Revival.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., March 8.—The Ministerial Association has invited Dr. R. A. Toney, an evangelist of world-wide reputation, to hold a four weeks' meeting in the tobacco warehouse here, beginning June 20. Dr. Toney will bring his co-workers, including noted soloists.

INSANE INDIAN

Recently Ran Amuck in Grand Central Station, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 8.—Bicody, a Navajo Indian chief, who recently ran amuck in the Grand Central station and cut and injured three persons, to-day was examined by Dr. David Wolstein, alienist, and pronounced insane.

Bicody suffered under the hallucination that voices told him to kill various persons in order to save himself. He also believes that the pale faces killed his wife after he left Arizona.

Prosecutor Hunt, of Hamilton county, will ask the Secretary of the Interior to have the government pay damages to the victims of Bicody's knife.

ACCUSE CONSUL

Turks Petition to Have Munji Bey Removed From Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Three hundred thousand erstwhile Ottoman subjects now living in the United States have petitioned Kaizim Bey, Turkish ambassador to the United States, to urge that Munji Bey, Turkish consul in New York City, be deposed for conduct which is termed by them "grafting," in that they allege that Munji Bey has taken advantage of the ignorance of Syrians, Greeks and Armenians seeking passports to their native land by overcharging them for his official signature and the Turkish stamps essential to those documents.

OBITUARY

Dr. W. K. Gatewood.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WEST POINT, VA., March 8.—Dr. W. K. Gatewood died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Moore, Marion, S. C., at 8:30 Sunday morning. His remains were brought to West Point Monday evening and were placed in the Episcopal Church, where they will remain until 12 o'clock Tuesday, when the funeral will be preached by Rev. E. E. Hudson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The interment will be in West Point Cemetery.

Joseph Hardbower.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 8.—Funeral services over the body of Joseph Hardbower, who died Saturday at his home in Fairfax county, just south of this city, will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from his home. He was sixty-nine years old. A wife and several children survive him. Mr. Hardbower was a truck farmer.

Mrs. Ada Miskell.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LEESBURG, VA., March 8.—Mrs. Ada Miskell, wife of Robert Miskell, a prominent citizen of Falls Church, died at her home in that place, after a short illness, from pneumonia, aged thirty-five years. She was the youngest daughter of Thomas L. Burch, of Loudoun county, and is survived by her husband and four children.

Captain A. J. Farrar.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 8.—Captain A. J. Farrar, a Confederate veteran, well known here, died at the Mission Hospital here yesterday afternoon. He had won distinction in the Civil War.

William A. Flournoy.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

MOSLEY'S JUNCTION, VA., March 8.—William Alexander Flournoy died at his residence near here this morning at 10:30 o'clock. He was in his sixtieth year, and leaves two brothers, Richard Francis Flournoy, of Manchester, and John Thomas Flournoy, of this place.

Funeral Services.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 8.—The funeral of Thomas Smith, who died in Richmond of pneumonia, contracted while in Washington at the inauguration, took place here to-day from Holy Cross Catholic Church. He was a native of Lynchburg.

Eustace Terrill.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LAHORE, VA., March 8.—Eustace Terrill, who served on General Lee's staff during the Civil War, died at Dr. Crittenden's, at Unionville, Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM

KELLEY.—In sad but loving remembrance of our dear brother, ROBT. J. KELLEY, who died two years ago to-day, March 9, 1907.
Gone but not forgotten.
SISTER AND BROTHERS.

DEATHS

SCHMIDT.—Died, Sunday morning, March 7, at 6 o'clock, at his residence, 1533 Floyd Avenue, CHAS. J. SCHMIDT, in his eighty-first year. He leaves a wife, five sons and three daughters—Chas. A., Walter O., Henry, Fred and Thomas, Mrs. Wm. Krug, Annie and Amelia Schmidt.

The funeral will take place THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, March 9, at 4 o'clock, from St. John's German Church. Interment in Hollywood.

GATEWOOD.—Died, March 7, 1909, in Marion, S. C., DR. WILLIAM K. GATEWOOD.

Funeral in West Point, Va., TODAY (Tuesday) at noon.

Norfolk papers please copy.

WINSTON.—Died, in Cincinnati, March 4, 5:30 P. M., PHILIP BICKERTON WINSTON, aged two years, oldest son of Philip B. Winston, of Minneapolis.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Trinity M. E. Church Sunday-School.

Richmond, Va., February 28, 1909.

Through the dispensation of our All-wise Father the Angel of Death has again entered our midst, and this time the summons has been for our beloved brother, JOHN W. FERGUSSON, who departed this life February 27, 1909, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Brother Fergusson was for about seventy years a member of Trinity school as scholar, officer and teacher, and whereas we desire to give expression to our appreciation of his long and faithful service, and to our feelings in regard to him as a man of God, therefore, be it resolved,

1. That in the death of Brother Fergusson we have lost a valuable and efficient member of our Sunday-School and church, who by his liberality, untiring zeal and diligent devotion was for more than threescore years a constant power in the advancement of Christ's kingdom, not only in our school and church, but in the city and State.

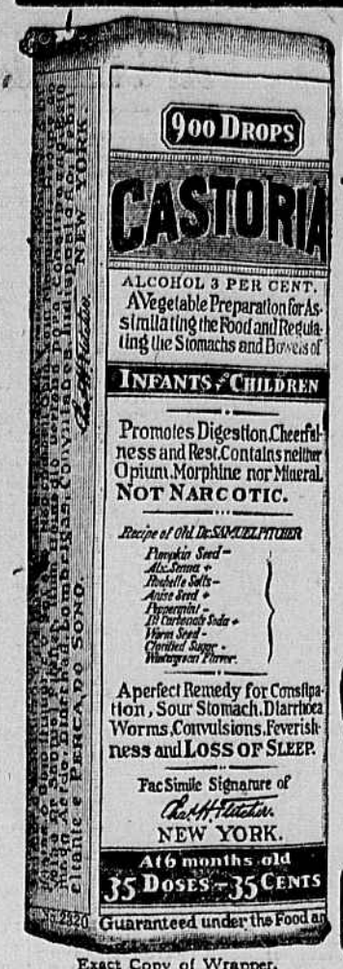
2. That we mourn his loss as a Christian of sterling worth and unflinching integrity, and thank God for the bright assurance he left us that our loss is his eternal gain, and that he has met the Master and received from Him the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

3. That we will cherish his memory and strive to imitate his worthy example, both as a Christian and citizen, while we pray that his mantle of many graces may fall upon our school.

4. That we deeply sympathize with the grief-stricken family and relatives of our beloved brother, and pray that this dispensation of the Divine Providence may be sanctified to their eternal good, and that the consolation of the religion he professed may dwell richly with them.

5. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the school and a copy sent to the family and to the Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate and The Times-Dispatch, of this city, for publication.

ROBT. J. CHRISTIAN,
T. WILEY DAVIS,
JAS. E. SCHWALMEYER



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