

EXPECTS NO FOREIGN AID

Japan Declares That She Will Fight Her Own Battles.

WILL BE A STRUGGLE TO THE DEATH.

"Nothing Can Avert War Between Russia and Japan in the Future, Even if Peace is Procured Now," Says Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to London, in a Remarkable Frank Statement—Issues Involved

London (By Cable).—In peculiarly frank language, Baron Hayashi, after consultation with the Foreign Office, summed up the situation as follows:

"I only hope the Czar will give us peace, but my hopes are not strong. If we go to war it will be for issues whereon both America and England have insisted diplomatically. We have received no pledges from any country that in the event of defeat it will step in and save us from being absorbed by Russia. We cannot count even in extremities on the armed support of any nation in the world. It would be a struggle to the death. Perhaps we are not strong enough to fight Russia. There are two opinions about that."

Baron Hayashi intimated that he thought Japan was bound to be beaten in the end.

"If we were beaten," the Minister resumed, "Russia would take Korea and Manchuria by right of conquest, and possibly Japan. No power on earth could then dislodge her from Central China and all the Far East. I am sure it is better to go to war when you know you are right, even if defeat is possible, than to see your independence submerged under a continual aggression that is bound to absorb you eventually. Nothing can avert war between Russia and Japan in future years, even if peace is procured now, so long as Russia pursues her present Far Eastern policy."

"The American action in enforcing the opening of the Manchurian ports was a splendid example of honest diplomacy. It was a straightforward step, which contrasts favorably with Russian methods. No other nation, except Great Britain, when the British Admiralty bought the two Chilean warships, has taken any practical step to live up to its diplomatic demands upon Russia in the Far East. We believe we are now fighting a diplomatic battle in behalf of America and Great Britain; but, if only war can settle it, we know we shall receive assistance from neither. We are prepared to fight our own battles and take the consequences."

The excessive apprehension prevailing in the best-informed quarters here that Russia's answer will precipitate war is based upon knowledge of the attitude Russia has taken up during the previous phases of the controversy rather than on any definite information of Russia's intention under the present acute circumstances. Not even the Czar's circumstances, however, can dispel the fear which pervades British officials that Russia will not give in.

King Edward continues to use his personal influence to an almost unprecedented extent to persuade the Czar to maintain peace, but the King's ministers appear to have practically given up hope that a resort to arms can be averted, though even the most pessimistic persons do not look for any culmination of the crisis within three weeks. The suggested intervention in the shape of tendering their good offices on the part of other powers is not universally declared here to be quite impossible.

How determined Japan is to face all the eventualities can be judged from the fact that she is negotiating in England for the construction of four battleships, not two battleships, as previously reported.

RUSSIA WILL AGREE TO CERTAIN POINTS.

Czar Talks Peace and Dowager Czarina Says "There Will Be War."

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—It is already practically certain that Russia will not accept Japan's last propositions as an entirety. Russia is ready to agree to certain points, but on others, the Foreign Office believes, Russia cannot yield. The officials are of the opinion that the way is open for continuing the negotiations, and there is no indication that Russia will seek to delay her answer, which probably will be ready in a few days.

The Czar continues to talk peace, and the Dowager Czarina, in conversation, remarked:

"War is a horrible thing. There will not be war."

Tragedy Follows Wedding.

Summit Mines, Pa. (Special).—Mary Mehallick, 14 years old, of this place, was shot in the head and instantly killed by John Hudock. The young girl, in company with Joe Mehallick and his bride, were returning from Connellsville, where she acted as bridesmaid at the wedding. The men of the party began to celebrate by firing revolvers after leaving the city limits and continued all the way to the Mehallick home. Hudock, who boards at the Mehallick house, after firing his revolver jumped into the carriage and remarking that his pistol was empty, but his hand over the muzzle and pulled the trigger. The ball passed through his hand and penetrated Mary Mehallick's forehead, killing her instantly.

Impersonating a Banker.

Burlington, Vt. (Special).—Convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses by impersonating a wealthy banker and dry goods merchant of the same name of Atlantic, Ia., Joseph H. Marshall was sentenced to not less than five and one-half nor more than six years in the State Prison. It developed during the trial of Marshall that the Iowa banker had been imprisoned not less than 15 times during the last three years, and that in each instance the impostor secured sums ranging from \$200 to \$600.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

Prof. Robert M. Allen, secretary of the National Pure Food Association, recently returned from Europe, says 60 per cent. of the French wines and 80 per cent. of their champagnes are adulterations or imitations.

Josiah Hoopes, a prominent botanist and writer on horticulture, died at his home in West Chester, Pa.

Burglars cracked a safe within one block of the stationhouse in New York.

The general closing of Chicago theaters and amusement halls has thrown 5000 persons out of employment, including 500 chorus girls and 1500 other people connected with the stage.

The former Boer commandant, General Delarey, has arrived in Havana from Mexico and will study Cuban conditions with the idea of forming a colony of Boers there.

Secretary Nichols, of the Coal Conciliation Board, has asked Judge Gray to appoint an umpire to decide five grievances in the Wyoming and Lackawanna districts.

The boiler on a locomotive drawing a New York Central freight train blew up at Syracuse, N. Y., killing the engineer and brakeman and probably fatally injuring the fireman.

The second grand jury summoned to investigate the lynching of a negro at Pineapple, Ala., has refused to indict the five men who have been held for the crime.

Mr. Cleveland has written a letter to the public expressing his own and Mrs. Cleveland's appreciation of the many kindly messages of condolence received.

Major General John C. Bates formally assumed command of the Northern Division of the United States Army, with headquarters in St. Louis.

The grand jury which is investigating alleged corruption in Milwaukee, Wis., in city and county governments, returned three indictments.

The National Executive Committee of the Prohibition party decided to hold the national convention at Indianapolis instead of Kansas City.

The Red Star liner Noordland arrived at Philadelphia five days late. The delay was due to an accident to the machinery.

Made insane by illness, Edward K. Landis, an expert chemist, of Philadelphia, shot and killed his wife and himself.

The New York Board of Estimates authorized condemnation proceedings to acquire the historic Fraunces Tavern.

The car barn and about 50 cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, in Brooklyn, were burned.

Foreign.

The efforts of the Russian expedition, headed by Lieutenant Kolchak, to find the Arctic explorer Baron Toll, on New Siberia and Bennett Islands, in the Arctic Ocean, have been unsuccessful.

The German government has ordered turbine engines for the German third-class cruiser Merkur and for a torpedo boat.

Mutinuous Turkish troops have been terrorizing Beirut, Syria. They now threaten to attack the Ottoman Bank.

The advance guard of the British Tibetan expedition has reached Tannu, a hitherto unexplored region.

Joseph Chamberlain presided at the first meeting of his tariff commission in London, and in a speech drew a parallel from what the United States and Germany had accomplished under protection.

Coquelin, the French actor, has suggested to Chicago that the Troquois Theater be reconstructed upon the plans of the incombustible theater he is building in Paris.

Emperor William and foreign princes and ambassadors attended an elaborate ceremonial of the Knights of the Black Eagle at the Castle.

KING OF OUR EXPORTS

Cotton Average of Two and a Half Millions Per Day.

GREATEST RECORD DURING YEAR 1903.

Value of Cotton Exported During That Year Was 378 Millions of Dollars and During Last Month Over 72 Millions—Rapid Growth of Raw Cotton Exports at Same Time Domestic Consumption Increasing.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—"King Cotton" inside his greatest record in the export figures of the calendar year 1903. From 1883 to 1903 cotton exports averaged a little more than \$750,000 a day, in 1903 they averaged more than \$5,000,000 per day, in the last three months of 1903 they averaged more than \$2,000,000 per day, and in the closing month of the year, nearly \$2,500,000 per day. Exports of cotton ran \$72,000,000 and thus averaging \$2,500,000 per day. Exports of cotton in December, 1903, show a greater value than in any preceding month in the history of cotton exportation, the total being over \$72,000,000 and thus averaging \$2,500,000 per day for the month.

The value of cotton exports from the United States, as shown by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, was \$78,000,000. These are the preliminary figures, but will not be materially changed by the revised statement to be issued later in the present month. The total value of the exports exceeds by \$4,000,000 that of the preceding record year, 1900, when the value of the cotton exported was \$314,000,000. The value of cotton exports never reached the \$300,000,000 line except in the years 1900, 1901 and 1902. In 1900 the total was \$314,000,000 in 1901, \$301,000,000, and in 1902, \$378,000,000.

While the total value of the year's exports of cotton was the highest on record, the quantity exported did not reach so high a figure as in 1898, when the value was much below that of 1903. The total quantity exported in 1903 was 3,620,000,000 pounds which exceeded that of any preceding year except 1898, when the total was 4,178,000,000 pounds. The value of the cotton exports of 1898, however, was only \$232,768,204, or less than two thirds as much as that of 1903, although the quantity in 1898 was 13 per cent. greater.

Cotton forms constantly a very large share of the exports, and especially of the agricultural exports of the United States. During the entire period from 1883 to 1903 the value of cotton exported has aggregated over \$5,000,000,000 and averaged 25 per cent. of the total exports of domestic products and 36 per cent. of the agricultural products exported. In 1903 cotton formed about 28 per cent. of the total exports and about 38 per cent. of the total exports of agricultural products.

The United Kingdom was in 1903 the largest customer for our cotton. The total value of cotton exported from the United States to the United Kingdom in the calendar year 1903 was, in round terms, \$147,000,000, and this total of \$147,000,000 forms 39 per cent. of our total cotton exports in that year. Germany stood second in the list of our cotton customers, the total value of our cotton exported to Germany during the year being \$111,000,000. France was third in the list of purchasers. Our total exports of cotton to that country in 1903 being \$47,000,000. To Italy, which stood next in the list, the total was \$21,000,000.

To Russia, nearly \$9,000,000; to Belgium, about \$8,000,000; to British North America, \$5,000,000; to Japan, about \$4,500,000, and to Mexico, a little over \$3,000,000. While the United Kingdom is the largest purchaser of American cotton, her increase over preceding years is much less than that of Germany. The total value of our cotton exports to the United Kingdom in the year 1903 aggregated but about \$5,000,000 in excess of the total for 1900, while that to Germany exceeded by \$23,000,000 the total for 1900, the former record year.

SEABOARD TRAIN HLD UP.

The Robbers Driven Off Before They Could Do Anything.

McClenny, Fla. (Special).—Passenger train No. 76, eastbound, on the Seaboard Air Line, was held up one mile east of Sanderson at 7:45 P. M. by four white men. The door of the baggage car was blown open with dynamite, the robbers mistaking this car for the express car.

The engine was stopped by a volley of shots fired into the cab. The fireman and engineer were taken off the engine and escorted to the second-class coach and the robbers ran the train ahead about half a mile, when they blew open the baggage car. The train conductor went forward, but was fired on and driven back to the coaches. Conductor Peck, who was deactivating over the line, called for firearms and volunteers.

N. H. Harrison, claim agent of the road; B. B. McCaa, traveling auditor, and J. C. Williamson, traveling freight agent, responded and the four went forward, opened fire and drove the robbers off. Conductor Peck took the throttle and ran the train four miles down the road. The robbers secured no booty and made no attempt to rob the passengers, but there was great excitement in the passenger coaches while the firing was going on. The sheriffs of Duval and Baker counties are on the trail of the robbers with bloodhounds.

Congress of Mothers.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The executive board of the National Congress of Mothers, at a meeting in this city, strongly denounced Mormonism and urged the diplomatic corps in Washington to advise their governments that Mormonism embodies polygamy and to take action to prevent emigration to Utah. Measures to afford protection from alleged false representations of Mormon missionaries were advocated.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

To Popularize Pedestrianism.

The House passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying an aggregate of \$29,711,700. This is the second of the big supply measures to pass the House.

The House, by a vote of 88 to 172, refused to sustain the action of the Committee of the Whole, which adopted an amendment striking out the paragraph providing for the salaries and expenses of the Civil Service Commission, thus restoring the item to the bill.

An amendment to the bill was adopted restricting the use of Government horses and carriages to the President, his secretary and Cabinet officers.

Mr. Landis said that if the horses and carriages now used by Government officials were lined up on Pennsylvania avenue they would reach from the Peace Monument to the White House. He said that unless Congress fixed some limitation it would become a scandal. He added that it would be only a question of time until all those on the Government pay roll, except Senators and Representatives, would be riding in carriages at the Government's expense.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the erection of a monument in memory of the late President Benjamin Harrison upon land owned by the United States in the city of Indianapolis, was, on motion of Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), passed; also a bill making Chester, Pa., a sub-port of entry.

Postal Employees Ask for More Pay.

Postmaster General Payne has forwarded the following letter to Chairman Overstreet, of the House Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads:

"Under date of January 31, 1902, the following executive order was issued by the President:

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of the departments in or under which they serve on penalty of dismissal from the government service."

"In compliance with this order the representatives of the letter-carriers, the rural free delivery letter-carriers and the postoffice clerks have filed with the department statements giving their real names, respectively, why an increase in their compensation should be made.

"I have the honor to transmit herewith those statements and to commend them to the consideration of your committee and the Congress.

"I believe it would be proper for your committee to grant a public hearing to the representatives of the parties referred to, and would request that you designate a time when such hearing may take place."

Will Close the Legation.

Dr. Thomas Herran, charge d'affaires of the Colombian Legation, definitely has decided to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him, and will take his departure from the United States some time next month. Already the legation archives have been packed and stored.

Upon Dr. Herran's leaving the legation in this city will be closed and its affairs turned over to the Colombian consul general in New York. In speaking of his determination to return to Colombia, Dr. Herran said that, so far as he could see, his usefulness at this capital was at an end.

The various matters which have arisen in consequence of Panama's secession were, by virtue of the appointment of General Reyes as special envoy, taken out of the hands of Dr. Herran, leaving him little or nothing to do. Besides, Dr. Herran states that the need of a rest and a trip to Colombia to attend to some personal affairs add to the factors which influence him to take his leave of absence at an early day.

For Auxiliary Cruisers.

Representative Douglass, of New York, introduced a bill "to provide for ocean mail and freight service between the United States and its possessions and foreign countries."

The bill directs the Postmaster General to enter into ten to twenty year contracts for the carrying of mails in ships, one-fourth of which shall be vessels built in the United States for the first five years. After that time one-half shall be United States vessels, and after ten years all are to be American vessels. The vessels are required to conform to certain specifications in order that they may be used as auxiliary cruisers, transports or colliers in time of war.

in the Departments.

Senator Hanna issued the call for the Republican National Convention to meet at Chicago at noon June 21, 1904, to select candidates for President and Vice-President.

The Senate Committee gave a hearing on the protest against seating Senator Smoot. Counsel representing both sides presented their respective cases.

Gen. John C. Black, the newly appointed member of the Civil Service Commission, paid his respects to the President.

Secretary Wilson outlined to the House Committee the methods and work of the Department of Agriculture.

Lieutenant Commander Harry M. Hodges has been appointed chief hydrographer of the Navy.

The Senate Committee adopted an amendment to the Panama Canal Treaty, giving the United States partial jurisdiction over the harbors of Colon and Panama.

Senator Scott declared to be absurd the insinuation that Senator Hanna is holding back the call for delegates to the national convention for selfish purposes.

DEED OF INSANE MAN

He Shoots and Kills His Wife and Then Himself.

Mr. Edward K. Landis, of Philadelphia, Is Driven Mad by His Sufferings, Due to Asthma—He Calls His Wife, and After Killing Her He Returns to His Room and Puts an End to His Own Life.

Philadelphia (Special).—Rendered insane by illness, Edward K. Landis, a widely known expert chemist, shot and killed his wife, Emma, and then ended his own life with the same weapon. The tragedy was enacted in the Landis residence, 4025 Spruce street, West Philadelphia.

Mr. Landis had been a sufferer from asthma for many years. Two months ago he was compelled to give up his laboratory work, and had been confined to his bed for the past two weeks. Friday, Mrs. Landis, with her sister, Mrs. H. W. Potts, and Mrs. Patton, a dressmaker, were in the room adjoining the apartment occupied by Mr. Landis.

The sick man called to his wife, complaining that the ringing of the doorbell annoyed him. She entered his room, and had barely stepped through the doorway when Mr. Landis, raising himself in bed and reaching under the pillow, drew forth a revolver. He fired upon his wife, the bullet taking effect in her breast. She screamed and fled to the adjoining room, her husband following.

Mrs. Potts and Mrs. Patton attempted to disarm the frenzied man, but he brushed them aside. Grasping Mrs. Landis by the hair, he pulled her forcibly backward and shot her through the temple. The woman died instantly. Mr. Landis hastened back to his own room, where he shot himself in the head, ending his own life.

Mr. Landis was 53 years of age, and his wife about 45 years old. He was a prominent member of the Engineer's Club of this city.

He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania 30 years ago, after which he traveled extensively and studied in many of the European universities. Fifteen years ago he opened a laboratory here, which was visited by chemists from all parts of this country and Europe, who sought the advice of Mr. Landis.

DEATH IN WHIFF OF NEW POISON.

A London Chemist Claims to Have Made the Discovery.

London (By Cable).—A chemist named Brotherton claims to have discovered in the course of some experiments in the treatment of metals with a view to finding a method of imparting to common substances an attractive unarmishable surface, a new poison of so deadly a character that a single whiff of it would cause death and leave no trace.

Mr. Brotherton, speaking of his discovery, said:

"The possibility of manufacturing such a poison has long been known to chemists. It is a form of arsenious gas, but no other investigator has, so far as I am known, discovered how to make it. I hit upon it entirely by accident and might easily have lost my life in the discovery.

"As it is the only sufferer was a favorite cat, who was very fond of sitting at my bench when I was at work. She took a single breath of the gas and died instantly."

Mr. Brotherton has been besieged by inquiries and some of these have been of a character to suggest that the possession of this deadly secret is coveted by a large number of persons who are apparently of good social status.

CANNIBALISM IN CANADA.

Famished Indians Murder Squaw and Eat Body.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—A dispatch to the Inter Ocean from Port Arthur, Ont., says:

An Indian has arrived in town and told a terrible tale of suffering among the members of his tribe, north of Lake Nepigon. He told of where one family was so destitute that they murdered a squaw 25 years of age and ate her.

At first his tale was not believed, but it was corroborated by three white traders, who arrived later.

A. W. Patterson, a Hudson Bay trader, also told the same tale.

A dog train was at once started for the scene with food, but it will take four days at top speed to reach the Indians.

Two constables also left to look into the murder case.

Cashier Was Shot.

Muscataine, Ia. (Special).—Developments here indicate that C. F. Utterback, cashier of the Sigourney Iowa Savings Bank, who committed suicide Monday night was short \$47,000 in his accounts. The shortage was the result of speculations. Utterback blew his brains out just before the time scheduled for him to attend a directors meeting and make a showing.

1,000 Wagons for the Russians.

Sank Center, Minn. (Special).—A local manufacturing concern has received an order from the Russian government for 1,000 wagons to be shipped for the most part directly to Omaha, and forwarded from there with consignments of wheat and meats recently bought in that city. Five hundred of the wagons are ready.

Freight Collision.

Malone, N. Y. (Special).—Chinese Inspector Joseph Wright, of Rouse's Point, and James Hodges, of Malone, were killed in a freight collision on the Rutland railroad, near Rouse's Point, and Frank Mitchell was probably fatally injured. Wright was on the train watching for Chinamen crossing the border. Hodges and Mitchell were in charge of merchandise in a freight car. The fireman and two other men also were injured.

EIGHT WERE KILLED; TWO INJURED

Crowd Falls From Sixth Floor to the Bottom.

St. Louis (Special).—A crowd of employes pressing against the elevator gate on the sixth floor of the Brown Shoe Company Building, at Eleventh street and Washington avenue, caused the gate to give way, and to persons were plunged down the shaft. Six were taken out dead, and the other four seriously injured, were hurried to the city hospital.

Two of the injured died soon after reaching the hospital and without regaining consciousness.

The dead: Joseph Provaznik, George Rothmann.

Frank Weinberger; died at hospital Antonio Giocoma; died at hospital. Lorenz Giocoma, son of above. Three unidentified.

The employes had assembled at the close of work in the corridors on the different floors waiting for the elevator to take them down. The elevator was at the seventh floor receiving passengers when those on the sixth floor eager to get near the door and be first into the cage, began to push toward the gate. Suddenly the gate gave way just as the elevator started to descend, and 10 of the employes plunged head first down the shaft.

James Johnson, the elevator operator, was taken into custody by the police pending an investigation. Johnson said the elevator gate did not break, but that it had been raised by employes while waiting for the car to descend to the floor, and suddenly employes in the rear of the crowd began pushing, precipitating them down the shaft. Factory Superintendent Fray corroborated Johnson's story.

CHILD'S KISS MAY MEAN DEATH.

Bitten By Mad Dog the Little One is Supposed to Have Inoculated Three More.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—The kiss of a 3-year-old child may cause the death of three persons now at the Pasteur Institute under treatment for rabies. One is said to have but a slender lease on life.

The child is dead of the malady. Although the grief-stricken parents hurried the little one across the prairies of Iowa as soon as they learned the nature of the illness they were too late.

The victims are: Harold Latta, 3 years old, bitten by mad dog at Madrid, Ia., October 28, died today.

W. V. Latta, the boy's father, who kissed the child while ill and was bitten on the hands.

Matilda Latta, the mother whose lips were infected from kissing the boy.

Forest Birdsall, 12 years old, Madrid, Ia., who kissed the child and was bitten; will probably die.

For Use By Express.

Bloomington, Ill. (Special).—A special from Pontiac, Ill., states that Mrs. James A. Carothers, of that place, received by express a legacy of \$380,000 being her share of the estate of E. O. Matthiesen, an uncle who died in Paris about three years ago, leaving a widow, to whom was left his vast estate of between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000, which on her death was to be divided equally between 11 heirs, of which Mrs. Carothers was one. Mr. Matthiesen was one of four brothers two of whom amassed great fortunes in manufacturing glucose and corn products.

Powder Plant Blown Up.

Peoria, Ill. (Special).—A message just received from Edwards Station announces the blowing up of one of the buildings of the plant of the Buckeye Powder, completely wrecking one of the buildings. William Justis and Leonard Sandler were instantly killed. The shock was plainly felt here, a distance of 16 miles, while all windows within a radius of 120 miles were broken.

Senator Hanna Re-Elected.

Columbus, O. (Special).—The House and Senate voted separately for United States Senator to succeed Senator Hanna, the House casting 86 for Hanna 21 for John H. Clark (Dem.) of Cleveland, two Republicans and one Democrat being absent. In the Senate Hanna received 29 and Clark 4 votes.

Oil Discovered in Cuba.

Havana (Special).—Discoveries of oil by American engineers in the vicinity of Cardenas has caused some excitement among American tourists, settlers and investors.

SKARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Private Blake, of the Seventeenth United States Artillery, committed suicide near Santiago, Cuba.

The remains of Gen. John B. Gordon were buried in Oakland Cemetery after memorial services in the House of Representatives in the State Capitol at Atlanta and a procession of Confederate veterans.

The steamer Belita, which arrived at New York from Ceiba, Honduras, brought seven of the crew of the steamer Snay, which went ashore near Ruan January 3 in thick weather.

As a result of drinking ginger ale flavored with lemon extract three men are dead from poisoning at Alexander and two more are not expected to live.

Ten people were injured, some fatally, by a collision of traction cars on the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Connellsville Railway, near Scottville Junction.

The town jail at Pratt City, Ala., was set on fire by several of the inmates, and three of the convicts were cremated and two seriously burned.

Swift & Co., of Chicago, certified to the Secretary of State of Illinois the increase in capital stock from \$45,000,000 to \$35,000,000.

Mrs. J. C. Pope, of Minneapolis, drowned herself in the lake.

THE OLD DOMINION.

Latest News Gleaned From All Over the State.

The Staunton City Treasurer has filed his list, showing \$36 citizens to have paid poll tax and are entitled to vote. Of these only 56 are colored.

Judge C. M. White has been elected president of the Fauquier National Bank of Warrenton, vice E. B. White, of Leesburg, resigned.

Fredericksburg is to make an effort to secure the new State Normal School. A. L. Bunce was appointed in Caroline County Court on the charge of maliciously shooting Wirt Thomas.

Mr. G. M. Henderson, of King George, at his sawmill, secured 75 railroad ties from one tree.