

WEATHER FORECAST.
Forecast for Thursday and Friday:
For Virginia and North Carolina—Fair
Thursday and Friday; light to fresh
winds.

VOL. 17, NO. 267.

CAMPBELL INQUIRY RESUMED TO-DAY

Witnesses and Attorneys Are
Back and Ready for Battle.

JUDGE CAMPBELL HERE

Came in Over C. & O. Yesterday
as Did Many of the Witnesses.

GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED

Public as Keen as Ever Over Investigation—
Neither Side Will Talk as to
Line of Questioning That Will
Be Taken Up When Hear-
ing is Resumed at 10:30
This Morning.

This Morning.

Upon the reassembling of the Committee for Courts of Justice in the hall of the House of Delegates this morning there will begin again that string of sensational disclosures which started a week ago and which has already distinguished the investigation of the charges against the official conduct of Judge Clarence J. Campbell, of Amherst county, as one of the most unique and remarkable proceedings in Virginia history.

The session of the committee will open promptly upon the hour hitherto agreed upon, and for the next three or four days there will be an uninterrupted period of work. The House will step aside for the time being that the investigation may have full swing. Sessions will be held each day—two or three of them—and the case will go deeper and deeper until the committee is satisfied. There is no stopping now. It is noted that an effort will be made in the House to shake off the inquiry, but such an effort will meet an early grave if it is ever made. The public has become more interested than it has been in any case of this kind. The same public will let out a howl which will shake the State if anything but a full and open investigation is conducted.

What the opening of the story brought forth every morning in the second chapter, which begins to-day, bids fair to keep up the interest aroused in connection with the first, and to go even beyond that in one or two of its features. The prosecution promises a few sensations to start off with.

WITNESSES AND OTHERS ARRIVE.
The afternoon trains yesterday brought into Richmond the forces which will take a front rank in the proceedings to follow. Upon one of these trains came Judge Clarence J. Campbell, who went to his old room at Ford's Hotel, and who manifests a determination to stick by his decision to sit throughout the hearing of his case. Judge J. Edgar Brimley, of Staunton, counsel for the petitioners, also came in, as did Mr. Otto L. Evans, Commonwealth's attorney of Amherst.

To the public, however, the most interesting batch of arrivals was the group of fifteen witnesses who are to constitute the material out of which sparks will be hammered during the next few days. So far as could be learned, every one is here and a promise is made that the list of names is not likely to be enlarged. It is easy to observe that while the star witnesses for the prosecution have doubtless already appeared there is still some five remaining.

Chiefly John P. Beard, of Amherst county, and Mr. Thomas Whitehead, Jr., of Lynchburg, attorney both of whom figured in the proceedings last week, have been brought back again. The Rev. A. F. Gray, pastor of the Amherst Baptist Church in Amherst, whose name has been heretofore prominently connected with the Crawford-Campbell affair, is also among the number. Others in the number are as follows: Mr. Bernard B. Campbell, superior judge of the Amherst county court; Dr. A. F. Voorhees, a physician of Amherst, and Messrs. R. L. Phillips, E. A. Burks, John T. Bowen and Webb. Last on the list comes Sell Rose, a negro man, by whom it will be attempted to bring out sensational and important facts in connection with the sale of whiskey in Amherst.

Just what each of these witnesses is expected to bring forth is a thing which is impossible now to learn. As well as can be ascertained, there will be no new charges made, but it will be attempted to cite specific acts and facts in substantiation of those already filed. In the words of one of the fifteen new witnesses, "We are now going to clinch what we believe we have already proved."

THE WORKING PLAN.
The hearing will continue in the hall of the House of Delegates, where it began.

The plan of the committee, so far as can be ascertained from individual members, is to proceed at once with the examination of the fifteen new witnesses. The third session will be taken up in the examination of these witnesses for the defense, and then it is possible that they could get through in a half-hour or so and that would give us plenty of time. We want to get through with the thing as soon as we can. I think we ought to be able to examine five witnesses each day. At that rate we could wind up the affair by Saturday night.

Several members of the committee manifest a desire to push forward rapidly and get through with the thing. Speaking of the matter yesterday morning Mr. Sipe said: "I am in favor of three sessions a day. We could meet in the morning, adjourn about 2 o'clock for dinner, go to work again in the afternoon and then have a third meeting at night. I have suggested that the House meet at 6 o'clock. They could get through in a half-hour or so and that would give us plenty of time. We want to get through with the thing as soon as we can. I think we ought to be able to examine five witnesses each day. At that rate we could wind up the affair by Saturday night."

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OVERHAUL STATE'S SCHOOL SYSTEM

Its Needs Discussed Before General Assembly Committee.

MAY ENDOW MANY NORMALS

Plan Suggested That State Shall Appropriate Certain Sums for Instruction of Teachers—To Hear Dr. Frazer and Prof. Jarman.

Virginia is to have a complete system of public schools—a thing planned by Jefferson, hoped for by him, but never consummated, even in nearly a century after his death.

The State has reasonably good primary schools, the foundation of the system. She has her University, which will compare favorably with any institution of its kind in America, as the apex. Between these there is a blank. Says Judge Asa D. Watkins on this point:

"The rich man's son go to the university schools and academies, but the poor man's must stop at the primary, for he cannot prepare himself to start the chasm between them and the University. It is the purpose of the State to furnish a system of high schools all over the State which will prepare youthful Virginians for the college department of the University. It is still further the purpose of the General Assembly to provide a system of normal schools to equip teachers for all grades of schools, from the primary to the highest departments of the grade schools."

BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.
The latter part of last March, upon a joint resolution of Senator LeCato, now convalescing at his home in Accomac county, a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House was appointed to look into the wisdom and cost of establishing another normal school. That committee has never been discharged and has not made its report. Next week it will meet, and matters of greatest importance to the State will be discussed before it. It is composed of Senator Watkins, chairman; Senator Opie and Delegates West, superintendent of the public schools, and Dr. Robert Frazer, representing the General Education Board, of New York, and President J. L. Jarman, of the State Female Normal, at Farmville. Others are also expected.

DR. FRAZER'S PLAN.
It is understood to be the plan of Dr. Frazer, which Judge Watkins thinks a good one, for the State to settle upon a number of the high schools as much as \$100,000 annually to be used for the department of normal instruction in connection with the State Normal.

Two gentlemen who have linked their names inseparably with public education in the State are certain to be present. They are Dr. Robert Frazer, representing the General Education Board, of New York, and President J. L. Jarman, of the State Female Normal, at Farmville. Others are also expected.

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GERMANS FIRE UPON A FORT

They Bombard the City of San Carlos, Venezuela.

THEIR AIM WAS ACCURATE

Plucky Resistance Made, but the Place was Finally Set on Fire and the People Fled by Land and Water.

(By Associated Press.)

MARACAIBO, VENEZUELA, January 21.—Three German war vessels, supposed to be the Panther, Vineta and Falke, began shelling the fort of San Carlos at half past 10 o'clock this morning. The fort returned the fire. The engagement was in progress at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The correspondent of the Associated Press in a report approached to within three miles of the fort at noon. The roar of the guns was terrific. The Panther appeared to be not more than 500 yards from the fort. Her guns were being fired every minute. The fort could not be seen for the clouds of smoke, but it was plain that the Venezuelan gunners were answering the Germans' fire splendidly and with great rapidity.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon an explosion occurred apparently in the fort, and a dense cloud of smoke covered part of the ramparts. A number of Indian fishermen were intercepted fleeing from the direction of the fort in their dug-out canoes. They reported that the smoke seen from the burning village of San Carlos, which had been shelled by the German ships and was in flames.

The shelling San Carlos has created much excitement among the German residents of this port, who have protested against the action of the warships.

THIS MAN GETS FIFTEEN
YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY

(By Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, GA., January 21.—The jury in the case of Fred L. Stephenson, charged with the murder of J. R. Ewing, returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter to-day, the punishment being fixed at fifteen years' imprisonment.

According to the evidence, Stephenson, while under the influence of whiskey, shot and killed Ewing on a train last December while Ewing was attempting to quiet him.

IN HIS LONE CABIN
THE MAN WAS FROZEN

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

CROSS FORKS, VA., January 21.—David Anthony, an old man, was frozen to death in his cabin three miles from here last night. He was here during the evening and drove home. This morning his horse was found in the roadway.

In the cabin Anthony was sitting upright, with his eyes open, and true. It is presumed that, numbed by cold, he entered the building, and finding the fire out, sat down and froze.

Richard M. Bidgood Stabs Himself Twice in the Region of the Heart.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—An action for an absolute divorce has been instituted by Mrs. James Lindsay Gordon against her husband, and is now pending in the Supreme Court. An answer has been filed by the defendant's lawyer denying these charges.

The whole Southern colony here regret the affair exceedingly, as Mr. Gordon is one of its most popular members. Mrs. Gordon, before her marriage, was Adelaide Richter, of Philadelphia. They were married in 1859. Mr. Gordon is very prominent here. He was formerly Assistant District Attorney and a leader in Tammany, and was known as the "Henry Grady of Tammany Hall." When he first came to New York he practiced law with the Chamber Brothers, one of whom married Amelia Rivers, the authoress, from whom he was divorced.

Mr. Gordon is a native of Albemarle county, and is widely known throughout Virginia. He served in the State Senate here as a very young man. His speech at the State Democratic Convention at Norfolk in 1877 will be recalled by many who were there. His eloquence created a scene never to be forgotten. At Charlottesville Mr. Gordon was the law partner of Mayor Meajah Woods. He went to New York some ten years ago to practice his profession, and has succeeded well. During the Bryan campaign of 1896 he came to Virginia to make stump speeches for the Nebraska.

BIG SUIT BY WOMAN
BECAUSE OF VACCINATION

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 21.—Because her employers, Truax, Green & Company, insisted that she be vaccinated, and because she became ill from the effects of that vaccination, Miss Grace Vorhees has brought suit against her former employer for \$50,000 damages. She avers that the vaccination was not well done, and that from its effects she became ill and that she will never regain her strength on account of the poison which was inserted into her system at that time.

GUILTY OF MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE

This the Verdict in the Wilcox Murder Trial.

THIRTY YEARS IN PRISON

Judge Council's Sentence is the Full Limit of the Law.

PRISONER'S SELF-CONTROL

The Second Trial of the Alleged Slayer of Nell Cropsey Ends at Hertford After the Jury Had Been Out Over Twenty-one Hours.

History of Case Famous in Criminal Annals.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 21.—After being out over twenty-four hours, the jury in the Wilcox murder case at Hertford, N. C., at 2 o'clock this afternoon returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and the defendant was sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty years, the full limit of law. Wilcox's attorneys gave notice that an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court. The prisoner will be returned to jail at Elizabeth City, where his alleged crime was committed, to await the orders of the court.

Thirty years in the State's prison was as strong as steel and eyes that showed no sign of fear, James Wilcox, with up-lifted hand and pale and motionless as a statue of marble, looked straight into the eyes of Foreman Reed and heard the story of his fate. "Murder in the second degree," the foreman announced, a tale of few words that bears volumes of sorrow and remorse, mental pain and moral degradation. There was no mark of pain, no token of anxiety upon the face of Jim Wilcox. The nerve that has stood by him all along did not desert him in this hour of his second conviction for Nell Cropsey's murder. Of all the hundreds of eyes fastened upon him, there were none that detected a change beyond a slight attempt to swallow, as

Coroner W. H. Taylor, who has followed the Wilcox case with that interest that has sprung from his intimate official connection with murders and suspicious drownings during his thirty-one years' experience as coroner of this city, was surprised at the verdict by which Wilcox was sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary.

"I cannot see," he said, "how that jury could find any middle ground between a verdict of murder in the first degree and absolute acquittal. Miss Cropsey came to her death by accident, suicide, or murder. The first may be thrown out as entirely improbable. She knew how to swim, which makes me think she would not choose drowning as a means for taking her life. Then, too, you remember that in a conversation held in her parlor on the night that she disappeared, she said that she was opposed to drowning, because it disgraced a woman's hair, and although the defense put in the plea of suicide on the strength of that conversation, it was apparently an off-hand chat. If we exhaust the possibilities until we come to the third, the most plausible, it is considered. It is true that she was not robbed, nor was any criminal assault committed."

"Nobody knows what took place between Wilcox and Miss Cropsey after she left the parlor and stood on the piazza with her lover. The motive for murder could doubtless be found in that period. Wilcox could hardly expect a jury to believe any claim that he acted on impulse when a woman was his antagonist, and so if the jury believed that murder was committed, it could hardly bring itself to think that it was involuntary manslaughter, and if they believed that the facts connected Wilcox with the murder, they would not choose to acquit him. Any other verdict than murder in the first degree, as we call it in this State,

A JURY'S HARDSHIP.
"But a jury has a hard time of it with the lawyers, and the judge as well. They get up and ask what they ought to do if they believe such and such to be the case, and the judge tells them to go away and sit down. A criminal ought to thank the world of the law. Out of the numerous cases of violent deaths that have come to my knowledge during my career as coroner, the cases of hangings are so few that they are remarkable for their rarity. The fact that I am so antagonistic to the law, courts, and criminal lawyers makes me believe that I am a very virtuous person."

"But going back to this case, I want to say that where the available facts are so few and the jury so inexperienced, the few and the jury are manifestly a resource of extreme importance. I regret that I have to depend upon newspaper accounts for my information in this case. They

(Continued on Second Page.)

DEBUTANTE SKIPS TO WASHINGTON
AND WEDS HER FIRST LOVE

Southern Road
MAKES ITS REPLY

Explains Why Advances Were Made in the Rates—Answer of the C. & O.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Southern Railway has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an answer to the request for its reasons for advancing freight rates on grain, dressed meats and other commodities.

The Southern says the advances were made on domestic grain and grain products, export grain, grain oil, grain syrup, glucose, grape sugar and glucose syrup, effective December 31st, and export provisions and dressed beef, effective January 1st, last.

Fourth Vice-President Culp says that while the figures which took effect on these dates are advanced over the rates in effect immediately prior thereto, they are not advanced above the standard rates and explains this statement by showing the comparative relations between the trunk lines and the Southern. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, its nearest competitor in Camden county, now advanced had been on an especially low basis to facilitate the movement of that class of traffic and were subject to change, and the present answer it claims, is not at all in proportion to the extent of the change in the conditions of cost of transportation and in the value of the commodities transported. The answer says that the road cannot consent to an inference that its rates are unfair or unreasonable or to an acknowledgment that it cannot fix its own rates so long as they are on such reasonable and proper basis.

NEGROES DRAW
THE COLOR LINE

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

ROANOKE, VA., January 21.—The negroes of Roanoke are much excited over the fact that Rev. R. R. Jones, pastor of the First Baptist Church (colored), refused to hold the funeral of a deceased member, Rufus Moore, because a white undertaker had charge of the remains and not the negro undertaker. Moore died at a hospital in Baltimore, and before his death requested his brother to engage the white undertaker. After Jones refused, the remains were taken to another colored Baptist Church, and a negro Methodist minister conducted the services. Jones says that as the white people have drawn the color line on President Roosevelt's appointments, he proposes to draw the line, too.

CORONER TAYLOR ON CROPSEY CASE

Does Not Understand Verdict of the Jury.

NO POSSIBLE MIDDLE GROUND

He Thinks Verdict Should Have Been for Murder in First Degree or Absolute Acquittal—Doesn't Like Criminal Courts or Lawyers

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NEGROES DRAW
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(By Associated Press.)

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 21.—Joe Goddard, the pugilist, who was shot at the Reisterstown, Md., race track, on January 17, died to-day in a hospital here. Goddard, it was alleged, was in charge of a gang of Philadelphia rappers. He got into an altercation with a constable and was shot in the head.

STUDENTS SUFFER BLOOD POISONING

COL. LYNCH IS
NOW ON TRIAL

Irish Member of Parliament is Charged With Treason.

DEATH IS STILL THE PENALTY

Drawing, Quartering and Beheading Were Abolished Years Ago—The Accused Pleads Not Guilty.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The trial of Colonel Arthur Lynch, member of Parliament for Galway, on the charge of treason by aiding and abetting the King's and late Queen's enemies during the war in South Africa, he according to one unique sentence of the arraignment, "being moved and seduced thereto by the investigation of the devil," commenced to-day before the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, and two other justices. Colonel Lynch was pale and care worn, but he stood in the dock composedly, listening to the lengthy indictment, which occupied nearly an hour in reading. Drawing, quartering and beheading accompanied the death penalty for treason until 1870, when this was abolished. The death penalty, however, remains.

The Attorney-General, Sir Robert Finlay, opened the case, reciting the alleged treasonable acts, as fully reported at the preliminary hearing.

After the conclusion of the evidence for the Crown, which did not differ from that presented at the preliminary hearing, and the reading of Colonel Lynch's statement, made before the committing magistrate, the case was adjourned.

QUIT PULPIT FOR FARM,
BUT IT DIDN'T PAY

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

MERIDEN, CONN., January 21.—About a year ago George Britney, a ministerial student, left his studies for the ministry and married Miss Rosa Reynolds, and came here to live. He did not have much money, and spent most of it for a farm in the northern part of the town.

A fine herd of cows and a good team of horses cost about all the money Britney could raise, but he promised his bride that in the near future there would be an income sufficient to support them.

Mrs. Britney did all the housework until a child came. Then she grew tired of working and waiting, and sued for non-support. In court the young couple agreed to separate, the husband to pay \$3 a week for the child's support.

A WILDCAT LOOSE
IN THE CHAMBERLIN

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., January 21.—A wildcat created some excitement in the Chamberlin Hotel at Old Point to-day. The animal made its way into the boiler room of the hotel, but was killed before it attacked any one. The cat was one of the three that escaped from the Zoo at Buckroe Beach a week ago.

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