The Times.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1901.

OUR DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Some of the anti-imperialists are saying that the capture of Aguinaldo will embarrass the Administration; that the President has taken refuge behind the fact that war existed and that the rebellion must be put down, but that now that the rebellion is practically at an end, the Administration must show its hand—must show what sort of a policy it is going to pursue towards the Filipinos.

There ought not to be any embarrassment, and in our opinion there will be none. The Times is opposed politically to President McKinley, but it has tried to deal fairly with him and it has never felt disposed to join in with those who have denounced the President because of his conduct toward the Aguinaldo rebellion. The Philippine Islands are ours and we are responsible for the government of them, and have been since they fell into our hands. Aguinaldo and his followers refused to submit themselves to the authority of the United States Government and took up arms against it. It has been claimed that if we had originally declared our intention to give the Filipinos their independence there would have been no insurrection, but be that as it may, and without discussing the good or bad policy of such a declaration, it is a fact that there was an insurrection, that Aguinaldo made war upon the American troops, and there was but one thing for us to do and that was to return his fire and to use all the means at our command to bring the insurrectionists to terms and restore peace and order. Aguinaldo has now been captured and has taken the oath of allegiance. The rebellion is practically at an end, to all appearances at least, and, with peace and order restored, the next thing to do is to set up a stable form of government in the Philippines and to aid the Filipinos in working out their own destiny. The Filipinos do not want us at this time to retire and leave them to themselves—a prey, perhaps, to some more powerful government. As an intelligent representative of the islanders said in a recent address in this city, the Filipinos ask their American friends to give them the protection, for the time at least, of the stars and stripes and to aid them in establishing good government and developing their resources. It is too soon to say what shall be done eventually with these islands. They have been committed to us and we are responsible for them. To withdraw at this time and leave the Filipinos to themselves would be nothing less than cruel and cowardly desertion. We have a work to do in the Philippines. We have just begun to do it. It is a great step gained that Aguinaldo has stopped fighting and sworn allegiance. Let us go on with the good work. Let us meet the responsibilities of the case. If we but do our duty there will be no occasion for embarrassment.

ADVICE OF NEGROES TO NEGROES.

At a recent meeting of negroes in Washington, sensible addresses were made by two of their number, Henry P. Cheatham, Recorder of Deeds, and Judson Lyons, Register of the Treasury. One of them set the seal of his condemnation upon the negro who goes around with a "chip on his shoulder," looking for a pretext to make himself offensive to the whites.

The other deprecated the attitude of hostility and obtrusiveness which so many negroes think it manly to assume with reference to the whites. He told them that the world does not shower favors on those who are forever quarreling. On the contrary, the world shuns and looks down upon them. They are objects of aversion and dislike—whatever may be the color of their skins.

We gather these interesting statements from an editorial in the Washington Post, and from the same source we learn that recently in New Orleans the decent negroes of the city issued the following proclamation to the rowdies:

"Go to work for a living.

"Quit loafing around the corners.

"Stop looking upon a policeman as a common enemy.

"If an officer attempts to make an arrest, do not resist or in any way interfere with him.

"Respect the law and the officers of the law, and quit shielding negroes who are guilty of criminal offenses.

"Help the authorities to sustain and enforce the laws of the city, and aid in the detection of crime and the punishment of criminals.

"Fight the dives and dens and begin the fight for the negro's moral elevation around the negro's own hearthstone."

There is no doubt about it that the blacks themselves are largely responsible for the troubles that have occurred here and there between the races. There are black men and black women in every community who try to make themselves as offensive as possible to the whites in public. They do not show the whites ordinary politeness. They do not extend to the whites the common courtesies of life. They are not half so polite to the whites as they are to members of their own race. They not only claim their part of the sidewalk, but are disposed to make the whites get out of their way, especially if the whites be defenseless women and children. When they go on a street car they are rude and boisterous and crowd and jostle the whites for the sake of being disagreeable. We do not say that this is true of all the blacks. We do not say that it is by any means the rule, for it is not. The colored people of Richmond are, generally speaking, men and women of good manners and there is never any clash between decent colored folks and decent white folks, but there are negroes, and quite a number of them in every community, such as we have described, and they are the negroes who cause the trouble and who are responsible for the jim crow car laws and for other laws of that character of which they complain.

Worse than all it is usually the well-dressed, partially educated negroes who conduct themselves in this offensive way, and it is these who need to be disciplined by the decent members of the race.

The Post, referring to the New Orleans proclamation, says that the decent negroes in every community must make a society for themselves. Our readers will recall that we have frequently given such advice through the columns of The Times. The white race and the black race will not mix. There will never be marriage and social intercourse between the two races. But the black man may make a society for himself, and that is his only hope. Those members of the race, men and women, who cultivate their minds and their hearts, who learn to love good books and good morals and good manners, in short, who strive after the higher life, must separate themselves from the coarse and ignorant and unclean. They must draw a line between themselves and those who do not think and act as they do, and must insist that none shall cross that line and come into their inner circle, save such as are fit and qualified. Therein, we believe, is the hope and the only hope of the colored race.

GOOD MEN IN THE CONVENTION.

The Norfolk Landmark, in discussing the probable complexion, for the lack of a better word, of the forthcoming Constitutional Convention, says that indications are that it will be composed of the best men in the State, and adds:

Richmond, which had an abundance of good material presented to her Democratic voters at the recent primary, selected five fine men to represent her in the Convention. Every member of her delegation will be worthy of the body in which he will sit, and of the city which confers the seat upon him. In the fact that Captain Virginius Newton received the largest vote among all the fifteen candidates before the primary we have another demonstration of the sanity and seriousness with which the people of Richmond regard the work of constitution-building. Captain Newton is a business man—a prominent banker. He is identified with the material progress of Richmond and the whole State. The compliment bestowed upon him by his fellow-citizens proves that foolish prejudice against this or that profession has not been allowed to blind the vision of the voters in Richmond. This is all the more gratifying because of the fact that it has not been long since prejudice of the kind referred to was playing havoc in the Democratic party.

Our Norfolk contemporary might also have made the point that Mr. Newton is known and has been known for the past several years as a Gold Democrat.

The next man on the ticket, Mr. Charles V. Meredith, is also a Gold Democrat, and has been one of the most prominent men of Richmond in that movement. But Mr. Meredith is known to be a true Virginian, and for that matter a true Democrat—just such a man as ought to be in the Convention—and his brother Democrats in the city seemed to forget on election-day that he was opposed to the free-silver Democracy.

Captain George D. Wise is another one of the Gold Democrats, but none the less a true Virginian and a fit man to go to the Convention, and he was third in the list.

We have directed attention also to the fact that Petersburg proposes to send to the Convention Colonel William E. Cameron, who stumped the State for the Palmer and Buckner ticket, and Mr. Alexander Hamilton, who was one of the leading gold bugs of the State in the campaign of 1896.

We refer to these things by way of emphasizing two facts: the one is that the Democrats of Virginia have put aside their former differences on the currency question and are once more united; the other, that in selecting their delegates to the Convention the people of Virginia are trying to get the best men to serve, regardless of their views on the question of free silver coinage.

The indictments against eleven white citizens of Lake City, S. C., who were held for the murder of Postmaster Frazer Baker (colored) and his child and for burning the postoffice, were recently transferred to the contingent docket in the Federal Court the other day, which means that the case will not be called for another trial. A correspondent of the New York Sun says that the action of Lillian Clayton Jewett, of Boston, in parading the crippled Bakers through New England prejudiced the case to such an extent here that the Government says that a verdict would be impossible.

What has that poor, foolish girl accomplished? What good thing is ever accomplished by sensationalists like Miss Jewett?

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Texas House of Represenatives recently referred to the Committee on Federal Relations a resolution introduced by Mr. Phillips, condemning Gen. Funston and the Government military authorities for the capture of Aguinaldo, and characterizing Aguinaldo as the George Washington of the Philippines. A substitute resolution, praising Gen. Funston for his bravery and congratulating him upon the success of his expedition which resulted in Aguinaldo's capture, was ruled out of order by Speaker Prince.

TEXAS AND NEW ENGLAND.

Texas and New England are getting closer together every day.

* * *

The following lines from Robert Herrick, on "Keeping Lent," are appropriate to the season:

A POEM FOR LENT.

Is this a fast to keepe
The larder leane
And cleane
From fat of veals and sheape?

Is it to quit the dish
Of fleshe, yet still
To fill
The platter high with fish?

Is it to fast an houre,
Or ragged goe,
Or show
A downcast look and soure?

No! 'tis a fast to dole
Thy sheafe of wheate,
And meate,
Unto the hungry soule.

It is a fast from strife,
From old debate
And hate—
To circumcise "thy life."

To show the hearte griefe-rent,
To starve thy sin,
Not bin;
And that's to keep thy lent.

* * *

The city of Mexico is making extensive improvements. "It is now in the hands of the contractors," says a correspondent, "who are putting in the new system of sewers, which precedes the paving of the streets with asphalt. When these improvements are completed and the $10,000,000 or more in gold now provided is expended in modernizing this ancient capital, here will be one of the most beautiful and delightful cities to visit in the world, for it will retain its unique features and lose most of those now found so disagreeable by tourists. The following item clipped from a local paper in this city is a curious illustration of the meeting of old and new methods which one finds everywhere, and which, while impressing the visitor so forcibly, are taken as a matter of course by the inhabitants: 'Coaches are not the only thing that get into the zanjas, as the sewer excavations are called. Scarcely a day passes that the police records do not show the finding of one or more bodies, the manner of their coming there frequently being a mystery.'"

MEXICO BUILDING UP.

PERSONAL AND CRITICAL.

I'm tickled mos' tu death;
I'm er havin' lots er fun—
Fer de Jeems River shad
Is beginnin' fer tu run.

* * *

George W. Ely, late secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, recently paid $55,000 for a seat in that institution.

* * *

Andrew Carnegie will entertain is his castle at Skibo, in Scotland, this summer, the most notable house party ever gathered at the country residence of an American gentleman. A large delegation from the New York Chamber of Commerce, including J. Pierpont Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, ex-Governor Morton, General Horace Porter, Senator Depew and Mr. Carnegie will be entertained at dinner in London early in June by the London Chamber of Commerce. Later they will be the guests of Mr. Carnegie at his castle.

* * *

They do strange things in the wonderful State of Texas. The editor of the Greenville Banner recently went to Tannersville and delivered a lecture on law and order. As he was returning he was mobbed and severely beaten by those who did not like his remarks.

* * *

Mrs. Hetty Green is not without a streak of humor, though perhaps it is a trifle saturnine. Recently an overdressed woman, while in conversation with Mrs. Green, commented at unnecessary length on feminine apparel. "Oh, well," said Mrs. Hetty, "wealthy people can afford to dress poorly, you know. The poor and vulgar must wear fine clothing, if only for purposes of disguise."

AFTERMATH.

We Americans are great readers. There were 6,356 books published in this country last year.

* * *

It is estimated that there are 200,000 Hebrews in New York city to celebrate the feast of the Passover.

* * *

Sarah Bernhardt and her company recently visited Niagara. A midday breakfast was given at the hotel at a cost of $500.

* * *

The Philadelphia North American says that there is talk of another steel trust to fight Mr. Morgan's big combine. If such a rival trust is organized, says the North American, it will get its strength in Pennsylvania. Morgan's trust has not acquired the following wealthy and powerful companies:

Jones & Loughlin, Pittsburg.
Bethlehem Iron Works, South Bethlehem.
Pennsylvania Steel Company, Steelton.
Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown.
Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia.
Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, Scranton.

* * *

The Galveston News says:

William Labatt, assistant ticket agent for the Santa Fe, captured and caged a mosquito yesterday morning claimed to be the largest and fiercest ever seen in this section of the country. Labatt discovered the insect perched on an inkstand on the counter. The insect is on exhibition in a glass case and is attracting considerable attention as the giant of his race. He is over a half inch long and stands about an inch high.

Should School Taxes be Divided Between White and Colored Schools in Proportion to the Taxes Paid by Each Race?

(By Ex-Governor Chas. T. O'Ferrall.)

Editor of The Times:

Sir,—I have heard it suggested that the Constitution should provide that the colored schools of the State should only receive for their maintenance and support the school taxes collected from the colored tax-payers. If this course should be pursued it will virtually abolish colored schools and leave about two hundred and fifty thousand colored children of school age at present and an increased number from year to year without the means of acquiring even the rudiments of education, and it will necessarily follow that after a lapse of some years almost the entire negro population will be unable to read.

Would such a policy be worthy of any State in this age of enlightenment and civilization? The negroes are with us; they are not responsible for being here. The white man brought the race to this country, and in the South for generations negroes were slaves and chattels. By the results of a war, not of their creation, the slaves were freed and left as a helpless mass in our midst. During that war, though the success of the Federal armies meant their emancipation and they knew it, they were, as a race, true and faithful to their masters, and in thousands of cases were the protectors of their masters' families. Freedom was thrust upon them; they could not have declined it if they had desired. Their emancipation swept away millions of property, but we did not lose them as laborers, and in a large measure with them we have built up our wasted places, effaced the scars of strife and restored our stricken section to more than its aforetime strength and power. Is it right, is it just, is it humane to cast them adrift and compel them to rely upon themselves to educate their children and work out their own destiny? We are the dominant race. We are the superior race in all that goes to mark race superiority. We have nothing to fear from them in the way of competition in life or encroachment upon our prerogatives. As a class they recognize their inferiority, lean on us and look to us, in their feebleness, for assistance in their struggle for livelihood. Will we "give them a stone when they are begging for bread?"

I know it is claimed that education has not improved the morals of the negroes. It must be admitted that immorality and lawlessness prevail to a great extent among them, but if the public schools had not been open to them would not the tendencies in these directions have been greater? Who will venture the assertion that school influences have not wrought good among them and lessened the number of the evil disposed? Suppose they had been left as they emerged from slavery, with the moral influences of their white masters and mistresses withdrawn from them and without State care and direction, can it be doubted that they would have degenerated, as a race, far below the average plantation slave and would have fallen to the depths of hideous depravity?

It is my opinion that Christian duty and public policy demand that Virginia shall throw wide open her public school doors to all classes of her children, extending equal privileges to all, regardless of race or blood.

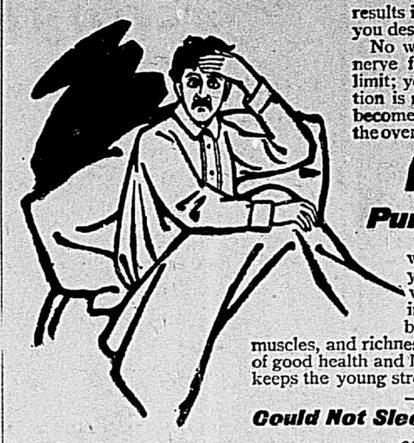
But can Virginia, if she so desired, discriminate in the distribution of her public school revenues against negro children?

I have already averted to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." I have also referred to the act of Congress under which Virginia was admitted into the Union and allowed representation in Congress, which declared that the Constitution should never be so amended as to deprive any class of citizens of "school rights or privileges" "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." I ask if the school taxes of the State should be so applied as to confine the support given to colored schools to the amount of taxes paid by the colored tax-payers, would not this be a discrimination against the colored children "on account of their race or color?" If such action can be construed differently I must confess I cannot see it. It would be an exclusion of a particular race from participation in the general tax fund for public schools, and no subtle reasoning could convince any unbiased mind that this exclusion was not on account of race.

In Dawson vs. Lee, 83 Kentucky Reports, page 49, it was held that the exclusion of negro children from sharing in the general school fund and confining them to a fund raised by taxation upon the persons and property of the negro race only, is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

In Markham vs. Manning, 96 North Carolina Reports, page 132, and in Davenport vs. Cloverport, 72 Federal Reports, page 689, it was held that the division of school tax among white and colored children, according to the amount paid by each race, is unconstitutional.

SLEEPLESSNESS



results in debility, lack of energy, makes you despondent and nervous.

No wonder, when you think how your nerve force has been taxed beyond its limit; you have worried until your digestion is ruined and your whole system has become deranged. These are times when the over-wrought system needs assistance.

DUFFY'S
Pure Malt Whiskey

will bring you refreshing sleep, and you will become full of energy and vitality. It cures nervousness and indigestion, gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles, and richness to the blood. It is a promoter of good health and longevity. Makes the old young, keeps the young strong.

Could Not Sleep.—Gained 35 Pounds.

234 Division Street, New York.

Gentlemen:—Six weeks ago I commenced taking your Duffy's Malt Whiskey. Previous to that time I was completely run down in health *from want of sleep, poor appetite*, and weighing only 121 pounds. Since then my restoration to health has been wonderful. I now weigh 153 pounds, sleep well and have a good appetite. I never felt better in all my life. I have recommended your whiskey to several of my friends and they have used it with like results. LOUIS WARD.

Caution.—We wish to caution our patrons against so-called "Duffy's Malt Whiskey" sold in bulk and unsealed bottles. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in sealed bottles only. If offered for sale in bulk or unsealed bottles it is a fraud. Insist on getting the genuine. Refuse substitutes.

Free.—If you are sick, write us. It will cost you nothing for advice. Medical Booklet sent free to any address.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

(THE CAPITAL CITY LINE.)

Its Magnificent Through and Local Passenger Service Between the East and South and Southwest.

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY is called THE CAPITAL CITY LINE, because it enters the Capitals of the six States which it traverses, exclusive of the National Capital, through which its trains run solid from New York to Jacksonville, and Tampa Florida. It runs through Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla.

This road will continue to run the famous FLORIDA AND METROPOLITAN LIMITED and THE FLORIDA AND ATLANTA FAST MAIL TRAINS, affording the only through limited service daily, including Sunday, between New York and Florida, and is the shortest line between these points.

These splendidly modern trains of the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY arrive at and depart from Pennsylvania Railway Stations at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, carrying Pullman's most improved equipment, with unexcelled dining car service, compartment, drawing-room, and observation cars. It has Pullman service five times per week each way from Washington to that celebrated resort, Pinehurst, N. C.

It has the short line to and from Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Raleigh, Southern Pines, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa and Atlanta, and the principal cities between the South and East. It is also the direct route to Athens, Augusta and Macon.

In Atlanta, direct connections are made in the Union Station for Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis, also for New Orleans and all points in Texas, California and Mexico.

In addition, it is the only line operating through trains and Pullman sleeping cars between Atlanta and Norfolk, where connections are made with the Old Dominion Steamship Company from New York, the M. & M. T. Company, from Boston and Providence, the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Company, from Washington, the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, from Baltimore, and the N. Y. P. & N. Railway, from New York and Philadelphia.

Through Pullman cars also operated on quick schedules between Jacksonville and St. Louis, via Monticello, and between Jacksonville and New Orleans, in addition to through trains with Buffet Chair Cars between Savannah and Montgomery.

The local train service is first-class with most convenient schedules.

In fact the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY will ticket passengers for any points, affording the quickest schedules, finest trains, and most comfortable service. Its 1,000 mile books sold at $25 are good from Washington, D. C., over the entire system of 2,600 miles, including Florida.

Thanks From Blacksburg Boys.

Editor of The Times:

Please be kind enough to permit the use of your columns to express our sincere thanks for the kindness and courtesies extended us by the citizens of Richmond during our most pleasant and profitable vist to Richmond, the purposes of our visit being especially to visit the great number of manufacturing establishments, public improvements, and new constructions in progress.

We desire especially to express our thanks to the City Engineer's Department, Water-Works Department, Richmond Traction Company, Richmond Passenger and Power Company, Locomotive Works, Tredegar Iron Works, Old Dominion Nail Works, Richmond Cedar Works, Chemical Works, Norfolk and Western Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Respectfully,
W. LOWRY MANN,
W. M. BRODIE,
E. C. HALL,
Committee of Senior Class.

April 1, 1901.

AMUSEMENTS.

Two top-heavy houses attended the performances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Acadmey yesterday afternoon and night. Those who expected to see a good performance of a poor play were disappointed, for aside from the part of little Eva, taken by little Miss May Dickenson, and Topsy, by Miss Florence Ockerman, the cast was weak.

The story of exaggerated impossibilities in reference to conditions alleged to have existed before the war between the State is well known, and the play followed along the story except that a number of male and female darkeys every now and then engaged in a lot of ragtime singing and dancing. Marks, the lawyer, got off a gag about Mrs. Nation, and Topsy uttered a few up-to-date slang phrases. The scenic part of the production was quite good, without being gorgeous.

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"THE DEVIL'S AUCTION."

"The Devil's Auction" will be presented at the Academy to-morrow night. This is one of Charles H. Yale's famous spectacular productions, introducing a number of beautiful transformation scenes and several ballets. The company is said to be one of the largest ever sent out on the road in this production.

* * *

STRONG BILL AT THE BIJOU.

The excellence of the bill at the Bijou this week has attracted unusually large audiences despite the weather and the season. The bill is one of the best Mr. Wells has put on. It contains more than the average features, and in every act the patrons of the cosy theatre find cause to applaud or to enjoy real laughter. Such an act as that performed by the Hills is not often seen. Their bicycle work is astounding, and in daring and grace they excel. The commander-in-chief of the army of fun, Press Eldridge, is telling good, new stories and singing very funny songs. Falke and Semon, in their musical specialty; Elsie, the dainty little girl who demonstrates how clever she is as a mimic, and Master Jimmie Duffy have all scored real hits.

There will be a matinee and night performance to-day, and to-morrow. Good Friday, the threatre will be closed. The house opens up again Saturday with matinee and night performances.

* * *

THE COMING OF MISS JACKSON.

Leonora Jackson, the violin virtuoso, who is to give a concert at the Academy next Tuesday, supported by other artists, is a niece of General Stonewall Jackson. She has achieved her present eminence in the musical world by the sheer force of her industry. Her talent was recognized some years ago by ladies who were prominent in New York and Philadelphia society, and it was with their assistance that she came to sit at the feet of Joseffy. She stands at the head of the list of the great violinists that this country has produced.

The subscription list of her concert will close to-morrow evening, and subscribers will then be given the opportunity to reserve their seats before the general rush begins. Large parties are expected from Petersburg, Ashland, Norfolk and nearby cities. Miss Jackson will only give one concert in this city. The rest of her time will be taken up with social functions of one sort or another, among them a reception at the Woman's Club.

An effort is being made to postpone the usual rehearsal of the Wednesday Club, which occurs on Tuesday night of every week.

Chief of Police to Constable.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., April 3.—Ex-Chief of Police S. J. Harwood, who was ousted on account of a factional fight here, was to-day appointed High Constable, vice Charles Lipscomb, who resigned Monday on account of ill health.

OPERATIVES ARE SURE OF SUCCESS

While Mill Owners Say Strike is Very Timely.

PEACE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Its Duty to Preserve Order and Work Is Well Done—Gompers Expected to Make an Assessment for Support of Danville Strikers.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

DANVILLE, VA., April 3.—The strike of the operatives of the Riverside Mills was declared officially to-day. The unions throughout the country have been notified, the Executive Committee's headquarters have been selected, and daily meetings will be held behind closed doors.

An appeal will, it is claimed, be issued by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and when the membership is fully assessed the revenue will reach over a million dollars.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Thus the operatives are confident of support and final victory. Merchants are offering the loan of stores to the strikers and branch offices to the unemployed are being opened in conjunction with labor headquarters. A supply house will be opened and the needs of the operatives fully assured. Strictest order is being maintained and the leaders are urging the unemployed to accept no offers at other points as success here is certain. The mill owners declare they are overstocked and that the strike fails to affect them.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

The situation is now more critical than ever before and the outcome is anxiously awaited. A peace committee has been appointed by the strikers whose duty it is to preserve order. Their work is ably done.

The suit of ex-Councilman Robinson against the city of Danville for damage to property from a viaduct resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $550. Mr. Robinson sued the city last year due to an accident from a rotten plank in the Dan River Bridge and won $1,500.

NEWS GLEANED AT DURHAM.

Interesting Suit Being Tried—Libraries for County Schools.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

DURHAM, N. C., April 3.—In the Superior Court of Durham county the suit of P. B. Glinn vs. Southern Railway Company is being heard. The plaintiff sues for $1,999.99 for injuries sustained by being thrown from an engine at Pinner's Point, Va. He had charge of the switch engine at that point, and had mounted the cab preparatory to going on duty at 6 P. M. one day in June, 1898. Another train backed in on the wrong switch and came back against the engine with such force as to throw Mr. Glinn to the ground in a violent manner. The fall permanently injured the hearing in one ear, and also his back was injured. It is thought that the case will get to the jury to-morrow.

According to the report of the keeper of the city cemetery only three interments took place during the month of March. Two were whites and one colored. No place the size of Durham can show a better health record.

Mr. A. Hatchett, correspondent of The Times, lies critically ill at the Watts' Hospital. He was taken a few nights ago with a breakdown of the vital powers, his brain especially being badly affected. He has not for four or five days been able to recognize his most intimate friends.

Through the efforts of Prof. C. W. Massey, superintendent of public schools, a library is to be established for every school in Durham county. This county leads the State in that respect.

One hundred and twenty police arrests were made in this city during the month of March.

The smallpox quarantine has been raised, those who were isolated having been turned loose. No new cases have appeared in some time, and it is thought that all danger is now over. There is very little enforcement of the compulsory vaccination ordinance, fully three-fourths of the citizens having been vaccinated.

DR. LLOYD BETTER.

The Crisis Passed and He Is Thought to Be Recovering.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 3.—The condition of Rev. John J. Lloyd, who for several weeks has been ill with typhoid fever, is very much improved. He has passed the crisis and is now thought to be surely recovering.

Edmond Hubard Nominated.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

CUMBERLAND C. H., VA., April 3.—The Democrats of this county will send Edmund Hubard, of Buckingham, to the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Hubard defeated Mr. Jack Harrison, of this county, who was also a candidate before the Democratic mass-meeting.

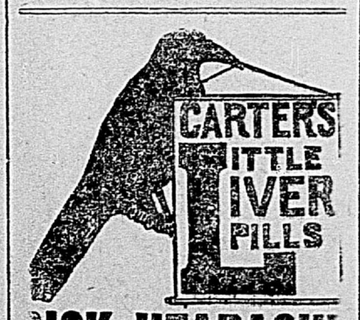
Mr. C. W. Dickinson, of Cartersville, has announced that he is a candidate for Superintendent of the County Schools.

RICHMOND LODGE OF ELKS.

Installation of Officers and Other Business Transacted Last Night.

Richmond Lodge of Elks met in regular session last night with a very large attendance. The officers for the year, recently elected, were installed, one candidate was initiated and the Exalted Ruler made his appointments for the year. Those installed were: F. W. Cunningham, exalted ruler; L. O. Wendenburg, esteemed leading knight; Thomas Boudar, esteemed loyal knight; Preston Belvin, esteemed lecturing knight; Archie Burke, secretary; John Stamper, treasurer. The appointments were: J. F. Crone, tiler; M. W. Lawrence, esquire; Harry Tucker, inside guard. Mr. John A. Lamb was initiated, and several names were proposed for membership.

The Elks will be given a banquet at the Bijou Theatre to-night by Messrs Wells and McKee. The regular bill will be presented, and many allusions to the order and some of the popular members will be made during the performance. The Elks will attend in a body.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose Small Price.

Cures Blood Poison,

Eruptions, Eating Sores, Bone Pains, Scrofula, Swellings, Boils.

TRIAL TREATMENT FREE.

Contagious blood poison, producing pains and aches in the bones, joints or back, ulcers, offensive form of catarrh, eating sores, eruptions, pimples, sore mouth or throat, swellings, scrofula, boils, itching skin and falling hair, or even where the disease has produced rotting bones and the body is a mass of boils and festering sores, can be permanently cured by using 6 to 18 bottles of B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm). It is the only remedy that can master this terrible disease, after all else failed, as thousands of permanently cured patients have testified. Unless a person was cured of Blood Poison they would not send their photo, hence L. C. Coward, of Aden,

Miss., sent his picture as above and states: "I suffered untold agonies from contagious blood poison. I had eruptions, swellings, bone pains and aching joints, itching skin. Sometimes the disease was better and then again worse. Doctors failed to do me any good, but 8 or 9 bottles of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) acted on me like magic. Every sore or pimple healed perfectly, aches and pains left me and I am completely restored to health. I advise any sufferer to try this grand cure." Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) drains the poison from the blood, bones and entire system, leaving the patient in fine condition, all the sores healed and giving the skin the rich glow of perfect health, makes the blood pure and rich, and builds up the broken-down constitution, improves the digestion and cures the worst rheumatism. Sold by druggists at $1 per bottle. Trial treatment sent free by writing BLOOD BALM CO., 106 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free confidential medical advice given. It costs nothing to try, as medicine is sent prepaid. Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) composed of pure Botanic ingredients.

COCK FIGHTERS IN COURT.

They Are Fined Heavily by Justice John Other Matters.

B. W. Steinburg and Edward King (colored) were before Justice John yesterday on the charge of cock fighting, and Thomas Vial on the double charge of keeping a disorderly house and resisting and cursing an officer in the discharge of his duty. Special Agent Taylor, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Officers Gorman and Wilkinson broke up a chicken fight at Vial's bar-room, No. 615 West Main Street, on Tuesday night. Vial, Steinburg and King were represented by Messrs. H. M. Smith, Jr. and Harry Glenn. Mr. A. B. Guigon and Dr. Jud B. Wood appeared for the S. P. C. A. The three parties pleaded guilty and threw themselves on the mercy of the court. Messrs. Smith and Glenn argued for the imposition of a light fine. The law in the case names a fine of not over $100 or a sentence of twelve months or both. The representatives of the S. P. C. A. did not ask for the maximum penalty, but argued that the ends of justice would be best attained by a good fine and security for twelve months. After hearing both sides Justice John changed the charge against Vial to chicken fighting and fined all three chicken fighters $20 and Vial $5 additional because of his having resisted and cursed the officers. All three were warned that a second offense would mean the maximum penalty of the law, both as to fine and imprisonment. And there was no uncertain ring about Justice John's deliverances to the effect that chicken fighting is a form of amusement that will not be allowed in Richmond.

Sandy Christian (colored) was counselled to return to his native State—North Carolina.

Ernest Lawson (colored), on the charge of stealing money, was dismissed.

Frances Walker (colored) was dismissed on a charge of assauiting and threatening the life of Carrie Warner (colored).

Bettie Branch (colored), was fined $2.50 for raising a row in the shop of a Chinaman named Sam Lee, at Fifteenth and Franklin Streets.

J. R. Pollard, charged with cursing and abusing his wife, was dismissed.

J. R. Fitzgerald paid $2.95 for getting drunk.

Edward Bray (colored), charged with breaking into Dr. W. S. Gordon's house, will be heard on April 12th.

Property Transfers.

Richmond: Otway S. Allen and wife to William J. Payne, 60 feet on north side Monument Avenue or Franklin Street, $6,000.

Same to some, 28 feet on Grace Street southwest corner Allen Avenue, $1,680.

J. Thompson and LeRoy E. Brown and wives to C. F. Sauer, 166 feet on south side Park Avenue, southwest corner Elm Street, $3,900.

R. H. Harwood and wife to James B. Elam, 30 feet on south side of Monument Avenue, 304 feet east of Meadow Street, $1,800.

John Munro to L. W. and M. J. Ryland, 35 feet on north side Creek or Spring Street, 140 feet east of Goddin Street, $375.

Robert W. Powers and wife to Mary Scott Campbell, 100 feet on south side Franklin Street, 237 feet east of Lombardy Street, $25,000.

C. F. Sauer and wife to LeRoy E. Brown, 60 3-12 feet on east side Seventeenth Street, 51 feet south of Broad Street, $4,000.

Mrs. Martha A. and L. W. Wise to B. F. Johnson, 60 feet on south side Monument Avenue, 364 feet east of Meadow, $3,600.

J. G. Whitlock to B. F. Johnson, 237 feet on south side of Park Avenue, southwest corner Cedar Street, $10,000.

Martha Allen and L. W. Wise to W. M. Habliston, 226 feet on south side Grace Street, southeast corner Meadow, $5,375.

Henrico: Edgar B. English, special commissioner, to A. C. Carneal, 30 feet on west side Carter Street, southwest cornor Dance Street, and 30 feet on north side of Ashland Street, northeast corner Carter Street, $210.

Jo Lane Stern, special commissioner, to Andrew Pizzini, Jr., 341 2-12 feet on south side Ashland Street between Elm and Cedar Streets, and 341 2-12 feet on south side Dance Street between Elm and Cedar Streets, $5,117.50.