SENATOR TILLMAN ENLIVENS DEBATE

Upper Body Still Discussing the Philippine Tariff Measure.

BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION

South Carolina Senator Hurls Sarcasm at His Opponents—House Amused by Further Views of Members on Fruculent Sycophancy.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Senate continued the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill to-day, the main speeches being made by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, for the bill and Mr. Money, of Mississippi, against it, although Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee, Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, Mr. Money, of Florida, and Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, all took more or less part in the general debate on the subject. A resolution offered by Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, was adopted directing the Civil Service Commission to transmit to the Senate a statement showing the apportionment of the employes in the various departments of the Government from the several States and the District of Columbia, together with the salaries of employes in the department.

Mr. Burrows said that Congress now was dealing with Philippine questions as they were found to-day, and not as they had been in the past or might in the future. He felt that the nation was confronted by a condition and not by a theory.

While the Michigan Senator was reading the proclamation of President McKinley, known as the "Benevolent Assimilation" proclamation, Mr. Tillman interrupted to inquire if he contended that the President had authority to issue that proclamation.

"No doubt of it," replied Mr. Burrows.

"In other words," suggested Mr. Tillman, "although that proclamation assiduously ignored the political status of the Filipinos, it was expected that the nine millions of people would accede to its provisions."

PARTLY SUPPRESSED.

Mr. Cullerson interrupted to say that the proclamation was considered so extreme that a part of it was suppressed by General Otis.

Mr. Burrows contended that while the Filipinos desired a good government, they did not, as a whole, desire independence, because it was realized by the best informed of them that an independent government in the archipelago was neither practicable nor desirable. The Filipinos, he asserted, were not prepared either by education or experience for independence, and could not maintain it if it were granted to them.

The navigation laws of the United States, suitably modified, should be applied to traffic between the United States and the Philippines, and among the islands of the archipelago.

He maintained that the proposition of the majority to admit foreign ships to our coastwise trade was so great an innovation that it ought not to be considered lightly.

Mr. Tillman presented a number of public documents, as he said, in refutation of statements made by Mr. Burrows in his address earlier in the day. These papers generally bore upon the treatment by the United States of the inhabitants of newly acquired countries, and were intended to show that they have in the past been received as citizens. He laid especial stress upon the difference of circumstances connected with the acquisition of Louisiana and those connected with the acquisition of the Philippines. The former he characterized as Democratic expansion and the latter as Republican subjugation.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT.

Speaking of the Philippines, he said that our conduct in those islands had been so infamous that it should cause a blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every American. Quoting McKinley's announcement that we must pursue a method of "benevolent assimilation" of the Filipinos, Mr. Tillman said that the assimilation which had been practiced could be contrasted to nothing so well as the parable of the Lamb and the Lion. It would be found, he said, when they should get up that the lamb would be inside the lion.

He spoke of the effort of building up American schools in the Philippines as "mawkish sentimentality," saying that the system could be of no avail in view of the fact that the teachers sent over know nothing of the language of the Filipinos and the Filipinos nothing of the English language. "And yet," he said, "this is the system advocated by the gleaginous Senator from Michigan and presumably endorsed by his constituents, the people of Michigan."

Taking this to be the position of the people of that State, he exclaimed, "My God, have mercy on their pusillanimous souls."

Mr. Money, of Mississippi, replied to some points in the speech made by Mr. Mitchell a few days since.

The important question was not what should be done for the Filipinos, continued Mr. Money, but what should be done for our people.

"We will find before we terminate this experiment," he said, "that the saddest day of our history is the day that we signed the Spanish treaty."

Mr. Foraker said that neither in the case of Louisiana or the Philippines had the people been bought when the territory became part of the United States and there is, he contended, no more attempt to govern the people of the Philippines without their consent than there was in the case of the people of Louisiana.

Messrs. Tillman and Carmack made the point that an early promise of statehood had been made in the case of Louisiana.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Again to-day the general debate on the Indian appropriation bill was devoted almost entirely to extraneous topics. As on yesterday the issue raised by Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, a few days ago came in for considerable attention, and was the feature of the session. Mr. Bromwell, Mr. Kern and Mr. Fleming, a Georgia Democrat, added their views to the literature on the subject, but it was Mr. Boutell who entertained the House most.

Mr. Hamilton enlivened the proceedings with an entertaining speech on trusts. The other speakers were Mr. Little, who discussed conditions in the Indian Territory; Mr. Corliss, who spoke on the Pacific cable; Mr. Stephens, on statehood for Oklahoma; Mr. Sulzer, on increased pay for letter-carriers; Mr. Fitzgerald, on the education of the Indians; Mr. Jackson, on the election of Senators by the people, and Mr. New lands, on the Hill bill to redeem silver dollars in gold.

Mr. Bromwell paid a high tribute to the Germans and elicited from Mr. Wheeler the remark that he had no objection to Mr. Bromwell making himself solid with his German constituents.

Mr. Kern, who announced that he represented a large German constituency and was himself a son of German parents, protested against the attempt to make political capital out of the recent speech of Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, which he characterized as an "insignificant incident." He followed his protest with an assault on the majority for their failure to show sympathy for the Boers struggling in South Africa "for the liberties for which our forefathers fought."

TRUCULENT SYCOPHANCY.

Mr. Boutell then proceeded with delicate humor to trace the origin of what Mr. Wheeler had called "truculent sycophancy." First he read a letter written by Thomas Jefferson in 1771, in which he authorized the purchase of a coat-of-arms for him. Then he passed down to the days of Martin Van Buren, and told of the visit of his son, John, to the court of St. James, which earned for him the sobriquet of "Prince John." Mr. Boutell said he felt sure that when the daughter of the President returned from the coronation of Edward VII. she would not be known as "Princess Alice." Mr. Boutell then told the story of the coronation of the Czar of Russia in 1896 and of the appearance on that occasion of the Democratic administration ambassador, Clifton R. Breckinridge, he said, amid laughter, a native of Lexington, Ky.

"He has been dead politically ever since," interjected Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York.

Mr. Boutell produced the cablegrams and correspondence that passed between Mr. Breckinridge and the State Department relative to the costume the ambassador should wear at the coronation.

Mr. Sims, of Tennessee, interrupted to ask where this correspondence had been obtained.

"They are the originals from the State Department," replied Mr. Boutell.

"Could not the diligence of the State Department be better employed in helping the suffering Boers than in unearthing this correspondence?" inquired Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, amid Democratic applause.

"I leave that to the experts on 'truculent sycophancy,'" replied Mr. Boutell, who then described the reception of the Queen of Hawaii to Washington and the honor shown her by President Cleveland.

"Thus we see," he added, "we have traced the origin of truculent sycophancy from the day when the first Democratic President purchased a bogus coat-of-arms to the entertainment of a Queen at the White House by the last Democratic President." (Republican applause and laughter.)

Mr. Boutell caused great amusement by then reading a published account of the tour of the United States by the Grand Duke Alexis in 1871, dwelling upon the details of his visit to Kentucky, where he was received "officially" and with great state.

Mr. Fleming, of Georgia, closed the incident with a few remarks.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE FREE

A TRIAL BOTTLE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY CURE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE TO EVERY READER OF THE TIMES WHO SUFFERS FROM KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER, OR BLOOD DISEASE, OR WHAT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AMONG WOMEN AS "FEMALE WEAKNESS."

TEST YOUR KIDNEYS

If Any of Your Family in This or Past Generations Have Been Troubled With Kidney Disease, Make a Test of Your Urine and Satisfy Yourself.

Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle, let it stand for twenty-four hours; if there is a reddish sediment in the bottom of the glass, or if the urine is cloudy or milky, or if you see particles or germs floating about in it, your kidneys are diseased and you should lose no time, but get a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, as it is dangerous to neglect your kidneys for even one day. Bright's disease, gravel, liver complaint, pains in the back, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, inflammation of bladder, stone in the bladder, uric acid poison, dropsy, eczema, scrofula, blood disease, offensive odor from sweating, so-called "Female Weakness," painful periods, too frequent desire to urinate and painful passing of urine are all caused by diseased kidneys and can be speedily cured by Warner's Safe Cure, which has been prescribed by leading doctors for 25 years and used in all prominent hospitals exclusively.

Cures Kidneys

Mr. J. L. Barker, Assistant Postmaster, Stevens Point, Wis., writes: "Warner's Safe Cure has cured me of kidney trouble and indigestion. It is the best tonic I ever took and it has permanently cured me of what my doctor called one of the worst cases of kidney disease he ever came across in his experience. It is the family medicine in this part of the country."

Warner's Safe Cure is purely vegetable and contains no harmful drugs; it does not constipate; it is a most valuable and effective tonic; it is a stimulant to digestion and awakens the torpid liver, putting the patient into the very best receptive state for the work of the restorer of the kidneys. It prepares the tissues, soothes inflammation and irritation, stimulates the enfeebled organs and heals at the same time. It builds up the body, gives strength, and restores energy that is or has been wasting under the painful suffering of kidney disease.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is now put up in two regular sizes and sold by all druggists, or direct, at

50c and $1.00 a Bottle.

LESS THAN ONE CENT A DOSE.

Refuse substitutes. There is none "just as good as" Warner's Safe Cure. It has cured all forms of kidney disease during the last thirty years. It is prescribed by all doctors and used in the leading hospitals as the only absolute cure for all forms of disease of the kidney, liver and bladder.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidney, liver, bladder and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free to any one who will write Warner Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in The Richmond Daily Times. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed by the publisher. Our doctor will send medical booklet, containing symptoms and treatment of each disease, and many convincing testimonials, free, to any one who will write.

RETALIATION IS ONLY NATURAL

Cruel Measures Never Sanctioned in Philippines, Says Secretary Root.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Responding to an inquiry from Senator Lodge, the Secretary of War to-day sent him a large number of papers bearing upon the charge that cruelty is practiced by the American troops on the Filipinos. Senator Lodge presented the documents in the Senate. Among the documents forwarded are the records of thirteen investigations into such charges, and the Secretary says that every report or charge of this description which has at any time been brought to the notice of the War Department has been made the subject of prompt investigation.

He adds that in substantially every case inquired into the report has proved to be either unfounded or grossly exaggerated. He also says the department is now engaged in conducting an investigation into the charge made in the Senate last week that "The water cure" is the favorite torture of the Americans, especially of the Macabebee scouts to force the natives to give information, and that a soldier who with General Funston has stated that he had helped to administer the "Water Cure" to 160 natives, all but 26 of whom died. He encloses a copy of a letter received from General Funston dated February 2, 1902, in which he declares the statement to be an "atrocious lie, without the slightest foundation of fact," and also a letter from Lieutenant Batson, the commander of the Macabebee scouts, to the same effect.

Representing the other side of the picture, Secretary Root says: "The war on the part of the Filipinos has been conducted with the barbarous cduelty common among uncivilized races, and with general disregard to the rules of civilized warfare. They deliberately adopted the policy of killing all natives, however peaceful, who were frendly to our government, and in thousands of instances these poor creatures, dependent upon our soldiers for protection, have been assassinated. The Filipino troops have frequently fired upon our men from under protection of flags of truce, tortured to death American prisoners who have fallen into their hands, buried alive both Americans and friendly natives, and horribly mutilated the bodies of the American dead.

"That the soldiers fighting against such an enemy and with their own eyes witnessing such deeds should occasionally be regardless of their orders and retaliate by unjustifiable severities, is not incredible. That such occurrences have been sanctioned or permitted is not true. A constant and effective pressure of prohibition, precept and discipline has been maintained against them."

REPORT PREMATURE.

Miss Stone Has Not as Yet Been Set at Liberty.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The State Department advices concerning Miss Stone indicate that the Paris publication to the effect that she had been set at liberty is, to say the least, premature. It is gathered however, from the reports of the United States diplomatic agents that the woman is likely to be released very soon, and that the delay is explained by the requirement of the brigands that they be given ample opportunity to ensure their own safety.

NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

Fifty-Four More Classes Than Were Ever Exhibited Before.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club was opened to-day in Madison Square Garden with fifty-four more classes than ever were exhibited before and with $12,000 to be distributed in prizes. The total number of dogs in the show is 1,678.

A notable feature of the show was the large number of entries of old English sheep dogs, among them Howard Gould's Robin Adair, a dog which was never beaten at any show in England and which was shown to-day for the first time in this country. The number of bull dogs on exhibition was large and included C. H. Hopton's champion, L'Ambassadeur, the Bancroft Kennel's champion, Katerfelton; Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Rodney Stone and Persimmon; the Bancroft Kennel's Portland; Thomas W. Lawson's Pashion, and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis' Woodcote Jumbo.

WASHINGTON.—The House Committee on Rules met to-day to consider the advisability of a special rule in connection with the proposed changes of the rural free delivery system in the postoffice appropriation bill.

PRIMARY PLAN IN PETERSBURG

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Conference.

A NEW CHURCH PUBLICATION

The Parish Quarterly to Be Issued in the Interest of St. John's Episcopal Church and the Diocese—Salvation Army Hall Debt—Weddings.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 19.—The subcommittee appointed to prepare a primary plan met to-night. The City Central Committee will receive the report of the subcommittee to-morrow night. The primary will be held the latter part of March. There is daily an increase of interest in municipal politics. It now seems that there will be few, if any, candidates at this election who will not have opposition.

The Elks to-night transacted regular business and received an official visit from Deputy Grand Exalter Ruler of Virginia J. W. Brown, of Portsmouth. A supper was held after the session.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a conference at Market-Street Church to-morrow. This is not an official gathering, but the attendance is expected to be very large. The meeting in this city will be under the auspices of the unions in Petersburg, and delegates from all parts of Virginia will be present. The public is cordially invited in the evening, when a special programme will be rendered.

IRISH QUARTERLY.

The "Parish Quarterly" is the title of a publication issued by the ladies in the interest of St. John's Church and the diocese in general. The Quarterly contains much information of interest to the general public as well as to the members of St. John's parish. It is neatly printed, and shows evidence of careful thought and preparation.

Phil Thomas, colored, was slightly injured on the Seaboard Air Line Railway this morning. Thomas and several workmen were on a hand-car, when a yard engine struck it and knocked it from the track. All the other workmen escaped unhurt.

Mr. Manus Meyers, of Newport News, and Miss Carrie Miller, of this city, will be married at Library Hall to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock.

SALVATION ARMY MORTGAGE.

Mrs. Mary R. Bennett, the captain in charge of the Salvation Army work in Petersburg, has issued a circular calling upon the citizens to help her pay the mortgage on the Army Hall on Hinton Street. The debt amounts to only $345.

The Colored Baptist Ministers' Conference met at Third Bantist Church yesterday. The officers elected were: President, C. W. McCall; Vice-President, W. Y. Browder; Treasurer, Rev. J. Ruffin, and Secretary, E. J. Archer.

FAMILIES DOUBLE JOINED.

Mr. J. Thomas Williams and Miss Addie Lula Sherman were married at Mt. Sinai Church, in Prince George county, this afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock.

Mr. Henry Sherman and Miss Mary Louise Arnold were married this morning at 9 o'clock at St. John's Episcopal Church at City Point.

Mr. Sherman and Miss Sherman are brother ahd sister. The parties to both marriages are residents of Prince George county.

Mr. F. A Owen left this morning for Richmond to attend the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, now in session.

The residence on High Street formerly owned by R. A. Young has been sold privately to W. F. Munt, through Pannill's Sons, for $1,550.

T. Pannill's Sons last week sold a house and lot on Jones Street for W. R. McKenney for $350. Mrs. St. Claire, of Richmond, was the purchaser.

TOBACCO NOTES.

Pretty Good Sales Yesterday—Instance of Advance in Price.

The sales of tobacco on the breaks yesterday were larger than they were at first expected to be, over 100,000 pounds being sold in all. Prices were pretty well up to the usual standard. The sales at the different warehouses were: Stonewall Warehouse, 10,455 pounds—highest price, $16; Shelburne Warehouse, 27,815 pounds—highest price, $17; Shockoe Warehouse, 32,455 pounds; Crenshaw Warehouse, 33,065 pounds—highest price, $16.

The rapid advance in tobacco prices is instanced by a little thing which has just occurred here. Some little while ago a well-known tobacconist of another city bought a lot of tobacco at $8 per hundred pounds. Subsequently he sold it to a Richmond firm for $9.50, and this firm, in turning it over to another firm here, got $12.50 on the lot. Recently this tobacco was shipped to England by the firm referred to concern and has just been sold there for $17.

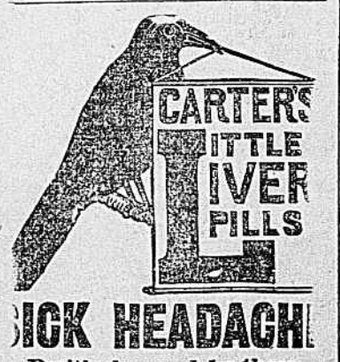
Farmers coming into town report that the roads leading to Richmod are in excellent condition. They are frozen hard, and are as smooth as a boulevard. One farmer trotted his horse all the way, and declared, when he got here, that he had never made such fast time in four hours in his life.

The order for the sales of the breaks to-day is as follows: Shockoe, Stonewall, Shelburne and Crenshaw.

Senators to Caucus.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A caucus of Democratic Senators will be held on Friday to decide upon a definite line of policy to be pursued on Monday next in voting upon the Philippine tariff bill and amendments suggested to it.



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.

PRESIDENT REFUSES APPEAL OF SCHLEY

(Continued from First Page.)

appeared, but his signal was not seen by any American vessel. He was actually under fire from the forts and himself fired a couple of shots at the close of action with the torpedo boats, in addition to signaling the Indiana just at the close of the action. But during the action not a single order from him was received by any of the ships that were actively engaged.

HOISTED SIGNALS.

Admiral Schley, at the outset of the action, hoisted the two signals of "Clear ship" and "Close in," which was simply carrying out the standing orders of Admiral Sampson as to what should be done if the enemy's ships attempted to break out of the harbor. Until after the close of the first portion of the fight at the mouth of the harbor, and until after he had made his loop and the Spanish ships were fleeing to the westward, not another American ship noticed a signal from him. When the western pursuit had begun the Oregon, and the Oregon only, noticed and repeated one of his signals of command. The captain of the Oregon then regarded him as in command, but did not in any shape or way execute any movement or any action of any kind whatsoever in accordance with any order from him.

In short, the question as to which of the two men, Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley, was at the time in command, is of merely nominal character. Technically, Sampson commanded the fleet, and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine-room aboard any ship actively engaged, in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels. It was a captain's fight.

Therefore, the credit to which each of the two is entitled rests on matters apart from the claim of nominal command over the squadron; for, so far as the actual fight was concerned, neither one nor the other, in fact, exercised any command. Sampson was hardly more than technically in the fight. His real claim for credit rests upon his work as commander-in-chief; upon the excellence of the blockade; upon the preparedness of the squadron; upon the arrangement of the ships head-on in a semi-circle around the harbor, and the standing orders, in accordance with which they instantly moved to the attack of the Spaniards when the latter appeared. For all these things the credit is his.

THE LOOP.

Admiral Schley is rightly entitled—as is Captain Cook—to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole she did well; but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of inquiry as to the "looop." It seriously marred the Brooklyn's otherwise excellent record, being, in fact, the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the Brooklyn turned to the westward—that is, in the same direction that the Spanish ships were going, instead of in the contrary direction, she would undoubtedly have been in more "dangerous proximity" to them. But it would have been more dangerous for them, as well as for her! This kind of danger must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag. Moreover, the danger was certainly not as great as that which, in the selfsame moment, menaced Wainwright's fragile craft, as he drove forward against the foe. It was not, in my judgment, as great as the danger to which the Texas was exposed by the turn as actually made. It certainly caused both the Brooklyn and the Texas materially to lose position, compared to the fleeing Spanish vessels. But after the loop had once been taken, Admiral Schley handled the Brooklyn manfully and well. She and the Oregon were thenceforth the headmost of the American vessels—though the Iowa certainly, and seemingly the Texas also, did as much in hammering to a standstill the Viscaya, Oquendo and Teresa, while the Indiana did all her eastward position and crippled machinery permitted. In the chase of the Colon the Brooklyn and Oregon share the credit between them.

ENTIRELY PROPER.

Under such circumstances it seems to me that the recommendations of President McKinley were eminently proper, and that so far as Admirals Sampson and Schley were concerned, it would have been unjust for him to have made other recommendations. Personally, I feel that in view of Captain Clark's long voyage in the Oregon and the condition in which he brought her to the scene of service, as well as the way in which he actually managed her before and during the fight, it would have been well to have given him the same advancement that was given Wainwright. But waiving this, it is evident that Wainwright was entitled to receive more than any of the other commanders, and that it was just to Admiral Sampson that he should receive a greater advance in numbers than Admiral Schley. There was nothing done in the battle that warranted any unusual reward for either. In short, as regards Admirals Sampson and Schley, I find that President McKinley did substantial justice, and that there would be no warrant for reversing his action.

Both Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley are now on the retired list. In concluding their report, the members of the court of inquiry—Admirals Dewey, Benham and Ramsay—unite in stating that they recommend that no further action be had in the matter. With this recommendation I most heartily concur. There is no excuse whatever from either side for any further agitation of this unhappy controversy. To keep it alive would merely do damage to the navy and to the country.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BIG CAPTURE.

Largest Existing Band of Insurgents in Batangas Has Surrendered.

(By Associated Press.)

MANILA, Feb. 19.—What is believed to have been the largest existing band of insurgents in Batangas province surrendered yesterday to Lieutenant Charles D. Rhodes, of the Sixth Cavalry, at Banan. Major Amoranto, two captains, six lieutenants and ninety-eight Filipinos gave themselves up and also surrendered five revolvers, sixty-six rifles and two thousand pounds of ammunition. Rhodes had been hunting the insurgents from place to place for three weeks and continually destroying their supplies. They were virtually starved into surrender.

The skeletons of five soldiers of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, killed in November, 1900, have been recovered. They will be shipped to the United States.

ERECT BARRICADES.

Situation in Barcelona, Spain, Becomes More Serious

(By Associated Press.)

BARCELONA, Feb. 19.—Two additional regiments of infantry arrived here this morning and the city now bristles with bayonets. Troops are incessantly patrolling the streets, occasionally charging and dispersing mob. Some shots were exchanged on the Grande Via. Rioters erected barricades in one of the suburbs and the troops carried them at the point of the bayonet. The casualty list is lengthened by every conflict. Industry is paralyzed. No goods arrived here yesterday and there is great scarcity of meat, bread and other food-stuffs.

THE ONLY MUSIC HOUSE IN THE CITY SELLING PIANOS AND ORGANS DIRECT FROM THEIR OWN FACTORIES

It Pays to Buy 'Cable Pianos." WHY?

THE ONLY MUSIC HOUSE IN THE CITY SELLING PIANOS AND ORGANS DIRECT FROM THEIR OWN FACTORIES

Because they contain all the essentials of high-grade instruments and are universally recognized to be without rival. CABLE PIANOS always attract attention wherever they are seen or heard. Their MERITS entitle them to consideration.

If YOU are in the market for a first-class instrument, you can do no better than to purchase one of these excellent CABLE PIANOS.

SIMPLEX.

The wonderful PIANO-PLAYER. It is the lightest running Piano-Player on the market. COME and HEAR it. FREE CONCERTS DAILY. We are always glad to see you at our Ware-rooms.

THE ONLY MUSIC HOUSE IN THE CITY SELLING PIANOS AND ORGANS DIRECT FROM THEIR OWN FACTORIES

The Cable Co., 213 E. Broad St. J. G. Corley, Mgr.

THE ONLY MUSIC HOUSE IN THE CITY SELLING PIANOS AND ORGANS DIRECT FROM THEIR OWN FACTORIES

Society Stationery

Our Stationery Department is complete in every detail. We carry only worthy qualities, styles and patterns that are in vogue. The only way to gain your permanent patronage is to sell satisfactory papers at satisfactory prices. This we do.

Our new lines are unusually distinctive and individual and will undoubtedly prove rapid sellers.

The Bell Book and Stationery Co.,

All Kinds Office Supplies,

914 EAST MAIN STREET.

INAUGURATION SLEEPING-CAR LINE

Between Old Point Comfort and Jacksonville.

A line of sleeping cars will be started between Old Point and Jacksonville via Chesapeake and Ohio, Richmond and Seaboard Air Line Railway to Jacksonville, first car leaving Old Point Tuesday, February 18th; first car leaving Jacksonville Thursday, the 20th instant.

This line will run on Chesapeake and Ohio trains Nos. 2 and 3 and Seaboard Air Line train Nos. 31 and 34.

This arrangement will give passengers fromm Richmond unexcelled sleeping car service for Jacksonville and the South, as the sleeper will lay over here from 7.20 P. M. until 10:37 P. M.

Travel South via the Seaboard.

SPECIAL WINTER SERVICE SOUTH VIA THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway is now operating the most palatial train in the country, known as the "Florida and Metropolitan Limited," which is operated as a solid train from New York to St. Augustine, Fla. It is composed of the following equipment: Observation car, drawing-room sleeper, dining car, and between New York and Atlanta, through Pullman sleepers daily. Through Pullman sleepers between Washington and Southern Pines and Pinehurst, N. C., tri-weekly. Connection at Jacksonville with sleepers to and from Tampa and Orlando. Parlor cars on trains Nos. 27 and 66—"The Seaboard Fast Mail," between Jacksonville and Tampa daily. Cafe cars on trains Nos. 32 and 33—"Seaboard Fast Mail," between Hamlet and Atlanta.

In addition to the above, a through drawing-room sleeper is operated between Old Point Comfort and Jacksonville. Trains Nos. 31 and 34—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited"—handle this car, which is operated via Richmond and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Northbound, leaving Jacksonville 10:10 A. M., Old Point is reached at 11:45 A. M. the following day. Southbound, leaving Old Point at 4:30 P. M., arrives in Richmond at 6:45 P. M. and lays over in Richmond until 10:37 P. M., reaching Jacksonville at 3:50 P. M. the following day. Pullman dining car service en route.

TUSKEGEE NEGRO CONFERENCE.

Booker Washington Advises Members of His Race to Keep Out of Politics.

(By Associated Press.)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 19.—The eleventh annual session of the Tuskegee negro conference assembled at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute to-day. Booker T. Washington will preside at all the meetings.

At the opening session Principal Washington said:

"It is most encouraging to note that the time has come when Northern people and Southern people can co-operate in the uplifting of all classes who need assistance. It is with a race as it is with an individual, the place to begin to make improvement is right where it is. If we cannot improve our condition in the South, I do not believe that there are many spots on earth where we can do so. There is an opportunity in the South for every black man to purchase a farm and make an independent living upon that farm. Agriculture will give the right foundation upon which to build and prepare itself for more important things.

"Throughout the South, the youth of our race should be constantly reminded that we have the occupations that tend to advance the mechanical and domestic employments practically in our hands. There is nothing in politics or in any other avenue of life that can begin to come in importance just now to the negroes securing a home and becoming a tax-payer and educating his children in all the important occupants that are about his doors.

"The most lasting and potent protection the negro can have in any part of the country is for him to become the most successful man in his community."

D. A. R. CONVENTION.

Greater Portion of Day Spent in Discussing Constitutional Amendment.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—When Mrs. Fairbanks, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, called the convention to order to-day, Mrs. Karow, of Georgia, offered a resolution which was adopted regarding the appointment of a committee to attend the reinterring of the remains of General Nathaniel Greene at Savannah, Ga., in May next.

An invitation to the Congress from the South Carolina delegates that they attend the Charleston Exposition on South Carolina day was accepted with thanks.

The Congress spent the larger portion of the day in discussion of constitutional amendment. The treasurer-general made a financial statement which shows a cash balance of $36,834; total receipts, $68,296; gross expenditure, $31,461.

Miss Mary Desha, of Kentucky, got the floor to denounce an Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who, she said, had called the constitution of the Daughters' Congress "pale work."

Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, of Virginia, the recordin secretary-general, submitted her annual report, in which she said:

"The work has gone on steadily and when the magnitude of the society is taken into consideration it is with thankfulness that I have to report, so far as has come to my official knowledge a wonderful degree of harmony, and steady, healthy growth in a vast majority of the States. Since the National Board of Management was made purely an administrative body the settlement of chapter difficulties has been outside its jurisdiction."

In the evening consideration of amendments to the by-laws was completed.

The chairman announced the following committee to consider recommendations made by national officers: Mrs. J. J. Esty, of Vermont; Miss E. Ellen Batchler, New Jersey; Mrs. John Murphy, Mrs. Robert Emery Park, Georgia; Mrs. James M. Fowler, of Indiana.

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