

The Times

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1902.

MR. HILL'S PLATFORM.

At the "harmony reception" of the Manhattan Club of New York Saturday night, Mr. David Bennett Hill outlined a platform upon which all Democrats may comfortably and harmoniously sit together. First of all, he declares that "Democracy is the maintenance of popular rights, while imperialism is exclusive privileges for the few. Democracy favors the preservation of personal liberty of the citizen; imperialism exalts the nation and beattles the individual; imperialism makes what its apologists call a splendid government; Democracy makes a happy and liberty-loving people."

We believe that the difference between Democracy and Republicanism has never been more comprehensively expressed than in these words of Mr. Hill. Democracy had always stood for the individual, for the individual as opposed to the organization. Time and again has this Government been compared to Rome, and warnings from Roman history have been heeded up. The Times has replied to all such that our Government was founded upon a totally different principle from that of the Roman Government; that Americans are not Romans; that the American idea is not the Roman idea. In Rome the Government was everything; the individual counted for little, except so far as he might contribute toward the support and glory of the Government. Ours is a government for the individual; for the benefit of the individual; for the uplifting of the individual; and if our Government ignores any individual and his rights under the law, it is a failure to that extent. But the Republican party believes in a strong government for the benefit of certain classes. It is for some individuals, but not for all individuals; it is, as has been said, for the classes instead of for the masses. The difference between the Democratic idea and the Republican idea is admirably put by Mr. Hill.

Proceeding, Mr. Hill said that the Democratic party should adhere to the policy involved in Jeffersonian expansion—the reasonable acquisition of territory adjacent to our own, either largely unsettled or people with inhabitants repatriated for ultimate citizenship and the enjoyment of all the privileges of our free institutions. He demanded absolute justice for the Philippines and absolute justice for Cuba. The Democratic party cannot go wrong by planting itself on that doctrine.

Coming then to speak of the question of taxation, he said that revenue reform may be defined as "that policy which forbids the use of the taxing power of the Government for the accomplishment of private purposes." The Government has no right to use the taxing power for any purpose save that of raising revenue. Whenever it is used as a raising measure or as a prohibitive measure it becomes a rank abuse and a public outrage. Therefore, Mr. Hill says that the Democratic party should still stand for a tariff-for-revenue-only, and must continue to protest against a tariff for private interests.

Speaking of reciprocity, he declared that it has always been a Democratic policy, but that there was little necessity for negotiating commercial treaties with countries which have always been as free as our own. "In such cases," he concluded, "the objection to resorting to treaties is that it ignores the popular branch of Congress, and the object desired can be secured as well by statute." That is admirably expressed.

Passing on to the discussion of the great Democratic doctrine of States rights, he said: "We believe in home rule for States. The Federal Government should be kept within its own proper sphere. It should assume no questionable jurisdiction over matters peculiarly and inherently belonging to the province of the States. Each State should control its own elections and regulate its own domestic concerns in its own way. There are elementary principles of government about which there ought not to be any dispute, but they have been repeatedly violated by our opponents at different periods of the nation's history. We should resist the policy of centralization of power in the general Government to the detriment of the States, and ever remember that the former has no powers except those expressly granted or necessarily implied and that all other powers are reserved to the States or to the people."

That is the very essence of Democracy and must ever be so long as the party is true to itself one of its cardinal principles. Mr. Hill is also in favor of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the people of the several States rather than by State Legislatures. The Times has long advocated such a change, and we believe that there is a popular demand for it. Mr. Hill is opposed to "dangerous corporate combinations" and says that the people should control the corporations and not the corporations the people. He declared that the Democratic party would protect the vested rights of capital on the one hand and the interests of labor on the other. "We do not regard the mere possession of wealth as a crime," said he, "nor do we consider poverty as a virtue. We distinguish between the reasonable demands of the people for relief and the dogmatic appeals of the agitator and the adventurer. Conservatism and justice have ever been the characteristics of the Democratic policies in the past and should continue so in the future."

He concluded by saying that the Mon-

roo Doctrine, first enunciated by a Democratic President, should remain the settled policy of this republic, and on the money question he said that the party favored the maintenance of the public credit at all times and the payment of all obligations of the Government according to their letter and spirit; that it was in favor of hard money and opposed to any form of repudiation. Some of the papers report him as having said that the party might make a general declaration in favor of international bimetalism.

We believe that if the Democratic party will adopt a platform substantially as outlined by Mr. Hill and nominate that distinguished gentleman for the presidency it will have a splendid chance to win. The Republican party will find itself in a more or less embarrassed condition in 1904.

There is no telling how much more mischief President Roosevelt will work before his term shall have expired. It will be awkward for the party to throw him down and it will be suicidal for the party to put him up as its nominee. The Democrats will be in fine position to take advantage of the Republican predicament.

ROOSEVELT.

On the morning following the death of President McKinley an editorial article appeared in these columns in which it was predicted that President Roosevelt would pursue a conservative course, and, as far as he should be able, would carry out the policy of the McKinley administration. Truly enough, Mr. Roosevelt, upon taking the oath of office, gave out a statement in which he made exactly that promise. The people took him at his word and gave him the promise of their cordial support. The South was especially kind and reassuring in the pledges which it made to him. The South felt most kindly toward the new President because, first of all, his mother was a Southern woman, and again, because he had in the Spanish-American war commanded Southern boys, and was as kind and generous to them as a father. And so the administration started out under the most favorable auspices possible.

Everything moved along smoothly, and the people were beginning to say to themselves that Mr. Roosevelt had been thoroughly sobered by the responsibilities of office, and that we need not expect any outbreak of his volatile nature. But one day the people of the South were astounded to read in the newspapers that the President had entertained at his own table in the White House a negro. The people of the South were shocked, and they were not slow to give expressions to their feelings. It was no silly prejudice that moved them. They understood the situation down here, and they knew that the logical result of social equality would be the annihilation of the Anglo-Saxon race in this section. Then and there they washed their hands of Mr. Roosevelt. And so by one single act—an act utterly uncalculated for—the President estranged the men and women of this great section. It was one of the most foolish things that a man in that position ever did, and there was no occasion for it.

Of course, some of the Northern Republican newspapers came up to Mr. Roosevelt's defense, and either ridiculed the Southern people or said harsh things about them, and we suppose that the incident had been forgotten by the Northern people when the President, without any intimation whatever of his intention, ordered the Attorney-General to bring a suit, in the name of the United States, against the Northern Securities Company, the object of which suit is to dissolve the company and retro it from business. This act shocked the financial world, and under some conditions it would have created a panic, with disastrous results.

Some will say that it required great courage on the part of the President to entertain a negro at his table, and that it required great courage, also, to fight the trusts. We do not deny that Mr. Roosevelt is a brave man, but there is too much bluster about his courage. The most dangerous combination in humanity is the combination of courage and recklessness. Mr. Roosevelt is both courageous and reckless, and, therefore, he is dangerous. When he takes a notion to do a thing he does it in an impetuous way, without regard to consequence. No statesman is reckless. No statesman disregards public sentiment or the public interest.

"Cuthbert Mills," the financial writer of the New York Tribune, draws the following contrast between Roosevelt and McKinley: "If the late President," says he, "had determined on proceeding against the Northern Securities Company, he would first have consulted two or three of his most intimate advisers; then the consultation would have been extended to some half dozen others, the pros and cons gone over and the adverse interests brought into the consultation. Before the final step was taken, everybody who had any interest in the matter at all would have known all about it, the subject would have been already half threshed out; and when the last announcement was made, all would have been prepared for it, and there would have been nothing in the nature of a surprise. It was this cautious method of procedure which made President McKinley such a prudent guide. His successor is apt to give you something abruptly unpleasant or night."

There is the difference between statesmanship and fire-works. Roosevelt is bound to be sensational and spectacular. We confess that we are disappointed in President Roosevelt. He is the same reckless rough rider that he was in the Spanish-American war. There is no knowing when his revolutionary spirit will break out of bounds. We do not believe that conservative people of this country will trust him for another term.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

On Saturday evening next an important conference of the Richmond Education Association will be held at the old St. Andrew's Church building, on Madison Street. The subject will be "Necessity for Normal and Industrial Training." Addresses will be made by the Governor, by Dr. Charles D. McIver, president of the

State Normal and Industrial College of North Carolina; Dr. Robert Fraser and Hon. H. St. George Tucker, and it is hoped that Dr. J. L. M. Curry will also be one of the speakers. It is also expected that several citizens of Richmond will make remarks from the floor.

Members of the Constitutional Convention and of the General Assembly will be invited to attend. There is a general awakening in Virginia on the subject of education. There is no disposition on the part of those who are leading in this movement to indulge in harsh criticism. They are simply endeavoring, as far as they can, to improve the public school system of the State and to promote the noble cause of popular education. The Richmond Education Association is doing its part in this work. Its members are working without any pay and without the thought of pay. They are doing it for the love of God and humanity.

We hope that there will be a large attendance at this conference. We take the privilege of urging upon the members of the Constitutional Convention and of the General Assembly to be present, as we feel that they will be entertained and profited. We hope also that men and women in Richmond who are interested in the subject will give their presence at least the moral support of their presence.

JOE HIGGINBOTHAM'S CRIME.

Joe Higginbotham was executed in Lynchburg yesterday for one of the most horrible and revolting crimes ever committed in the State of Virginia. In court he pleaded guilty, and went to the gallows feeling that he was justly punished for his sin.

This case has greatly puzzled those citizens of Lynchburg who knew the negro well. He was for years janitor in one of the public school buildings, and his department was perfect. He was polite and faithful and accommodating, and teachers and children had all learned to have the kindest regard for him. They indignantly resented it when the accusation was first made against Joe. After they had satisfied themselves that Joe was guilty they ceased to talk about the crime, and we are told that there was perceptible sorrow throughout the entire school community.

This case has been cited by many of those who claim that education does the negro no good. They say that this negro had the best sort of training and was under the very shadow of the school system of Lynchburg during the greater part of his life. Yet he proved to be a beast. It is, indeed, a puzzle, but it will not do to judge an entire system by one exceptional case. On the other hand, we are informed that of all the graduates of the negro high school of Lynchburg, only one has ever been before the Police Court, and that was for a political offense.

In one of Stonewall Jackson's battles a heavy rainstorm deluged the battlefield and interfered especially with one of the batteries which held a prominent position. The officer in charge reported to Jackson, who was stationed near his battery, that on account of the damage to his ammunition through the rainfall he was afraid he would have to withdraw his battery from action. Jackson replied, "State to your boys that I am waiting as hard where the enemy is."

New York, February 21st. "As a rule," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "the man who's not afraid to stand up for his rights is generally the kind of man who thinks he has a right to anything he wants."—Philadelphia Record.

A fund approximating \$100,000 is being raised for Mrs. Purves, wife of the late Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, of this city. About \$50,000 has already been subscribed. The raising of it was suggested within the congregation of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Purves was pastor, for the purpose of raising the greater part of the fund thus far raised has come, it is understood, from members of that congregation. Friends of Mrs. Purves outside of the church and also in Princeton are interesting themselves in behalf of the fund.

Prince Henry is receiving a royal welcome. The American people are going to do the polite thing in this representative of the German nation, in spite of the buffoonery of some members of Congress.

VIRGINIA TOPICS.

Southern Education. Speaking of the movement at the North in the interest of Southern education, the Rockbridge County News says: "Interest in the cause of education has been steadily increasing throughout the South, and this implies and calls forth of the present educational systems in the South. The men at the head of State education manifest a disposition to resent this criticism. Their position is untenable. It is useless to undertake to defend the present system of public schools in the country districts as adequate. It is not an answer to relate the fact that they are better in Virginia than any State in the South except Texas where, as is well known, the schools are endowed with public lands, or that there is improvement. It is not sufficient to tell what Virginia has done and is doing. The thing to seriously consider is that our public school system in the country has taken the place of all other schools. That the terms are too short to do good service for children whose parents are ambitious that they shall learn more than the rudiments, and that the pay is inadequate to command the best training and talent in teachers. It is true that the meagre salaries are from sorts of circumstances secured in a number of cases excellent teachers. There are many scattered throughout Virginia, more particularly in the richer counties like Rockbridge, but they are the poorest paid people in the land. The richer the local community the better the schools are, and the more the revenues. And in the poorer counties of the State the salaries are poorer, the terms are shorter than we are accustomed to."

"We should recognize these facts and not rebuff well meaning philanthropists who are bent on the rescue of thousands of helpless children which are involved and the reputations of our school officers are not fit question. "We should not be satisfied, however, to rely upon outside help for betterment of the State, counties and communities should intelligently and with self-sacrifice, if necessary, work to this end. It is encouraging to observe the marked increase of interest at this time in general education. The Richmond Times is devoting much space to an intelligent and helpful discussion of the subject."

The Value of Education. Virginia is expending \$2,000,000 yearly on her public school system, but the question is has she been getting value received? This is a large expenditure of money for a State no larger than Virginia, and her people are fairly entitled to great benefits in return for the money they are largely to the fault of the people themselves, both among the educated

and uneducated classes, and naturally it attaches more to the former, because, as a general thing, they send their children to private schools, and consequently lack that heartfelt interest in the public schools of the State. The system of public schools is not working as it should and could, due in great part to the system of taxation, which sends the wealthier, the privileged class before the Civil War, when the education of the masses was not properly looked out for, when the expression "free schools" was more or less held in contempt. This system of taxation gradually overcame and an prejudice that may yet linger against free education is now rapidly giving way. Education of the people is a function of the State; that is, it is the duty of the State to provide the means of education for all the people; of course, this does not negative the fact that there shall be private schools and universities, but education centers mainly around the system of public schools. Where the masses of children shall be taught in necessary branches without money and without price; and this, we conceive, is the real logical view, because now, as in all ages, education is the means of improving our general civilization, and of raising our mental institutions. Education, further even than this, stimulates the productive capacity of all people, as it is the application of the principle of a necessary education to the practical success of men and women in making money, have to mingle for sustenance and support.—Culpeper Exponent.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, is an Exeter boy and a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy. Like all Exeter men, says the New York Times, he is very loyal, and has generously donated examples of his work to both town and Academy.

A few years ago one of the busts in the Academy chapel had the misfortune to lose a nose, and as Mr. French was visiting the town he kindly offered to repair it. Now, it happened that the bust was not the only thing in the Academy which needed mending, for the night before a cold snap had frozen and burst the main water pipe. The plumber, as usual, was late in appearing, and the old janitor, who had been working on the bust, on his studio rig, packed what few sculptor's materials he had with him into a bag and went to the Academy. He did not know what part of the building the statue was in, so he rang the bell, called up the janitor, and said: "I've come to mend the bust."

"Indeed, it is high time. I 'tough it never come," stormed the frate janitor. "The water is just runnin' all over the buildin'!"

A Boston paper uses the expression, "Jucheco for 2,000." That may be proper in Boston, but in other towns when 2,000 persons get their rations, the event is referred to as a feed.—Boston Express.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir.—In President Roosevelt's findings in the Schley case there is a strong suggestion of a conspiracy. In the introduction in which he quotes the "dangerous proximity" in which a turn toward the Spaniards would have placed the Brooklyn. The President says: "But it would have been more dangerous for them as well as for us."

The result of a compromise, such as the proposed law, would be to disgust many who are now supporting the work. Many would say: "See, I told you so. Prohibition is a failure." That is what they would say if a law passed to the effect that no one should imbibe more than half a hog's head of liquor, or the best grade of whiskey, twice in the same twenty-four hours, failed to bring about a mental state of sobriety. I have never voted any but the Prohibition ticket, but it is the sense and the spirit of the law, as well as the letter, which means let us work in the league and leave politics to the settlement of other and less important questions, in which, however, every truly patriotic citizen is interested.

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The Colored Man's View. The Recorder, a genteel and conservative colored paper of Richmond, says: The educational department of The Richmond Times is being read with much interest by every well-wisher of the State, for they know that well educated citizens are the backbone of the Republic. We have read each article carefully and have found them all brimful of information and valuable advice.

There is one paragraph in the article of the 14th inst. headed "Dr. Southall and the Schools" which struck us forcibly and should be carefully considered by every negro teacher, male and female, in the State. The paragraph referred to reads as follows: "In some cases among the blacks it is notorious that there are men and women of bad moral character, and some disclosures have been made to us in this connection that are enough to shock the whole State if they should be made public. These men and women, although notoriously immoral, are permitted to teach school in the negro children of the community in which they live."

We do not know the source of The Times' information, nor do we know whether these charges refer to any particular localities, but we do know where such characters are allowed to teach our children. The local school boards are to blame. We have heard complaints of incompetent men and women being imposed upon communities, the former because of political tendencies and the latter because of their influence on the voters. Who this influence is we know not. If there is "something rotten in Denmark," let's go to the bottom of the matter. Let's remove the cause for the decay.

Immoral teachers cannot retain their positions unless on the basis of some members of the local school boards. In every school district in the State the colored patrons are bitterly opposed to the least semblance of immorality on the part of their teachers, and always enter their most earnest protest; and this the trustees know, for it is the money that is to be paid by the patrons than there is by the truly upright, self-sacrificing teacher, who dignifies her calling as it empowers her. Wherever there have been teachers there have been rumors of immorality and unbecoming conduct, but it is up to the school boards to thoroughly investigate such matters and purge their schools of this element. When this is done the system will be improved from a moral standpoint.

The Caret, a colored publication printed at Williamsburg, says: "The subject of negro children in morals and manners, and adds: Feb. 18th.

We need something taught our lads and young girls besides book-keeping. They are to be educated, and how to be polite to the white and colored people who are their seniors. They are to be taught how to treat well their mothers and sisters, and they will then know how to treat other women. They cannot amount to anything unless they apply to their own minds without reason is a brute, and will soon wear a hemp collar, or will be seated in an electric chair—for he admires a "fast life." The children of people are not being civilized by the living in service with good white families than in the public schools. The heart of the common beast will destroy the good in the heart of any man. It is not his "color," but it is his quality that places him on the gallows and behind the prison bars. Good and close training by good teachers and lecturers with the spirit of God in the heart is the only remedy for the race.

A Word of Warning.

Editor of The Times: Sir.—The Anti-Saloon League claims to be non-political and un denominational—in fact, it is not even a religious movement. It welcomes all creeds, and is not committed to any course of action. Its motto is: "Let us apply to the law, and let us drive the cursed liquor traffic." It was refreshing, indeed, at the convention recently held in this city to observe the unity of enthusiasm and conservatism that pervaded the body. Conservatism is desirable and necessary to the permanent success of any undertaking, and we are glad to have been familiar with the league in another State, recently warned me against it, saying it was doomed to failure. I replied that its failure in one State did not necessarily show that the league was a failure. I said that we will follow the enterprise to collapse. Virginians are made of sterner stuff. Yet, when I read in a North Carolina weekly the following, I am constrained to sound a note of warning:

"A number of citizens from several sections of the State and representatives of four or more religious denominations met in Raleigh last week and agreed to renew the war upon the saloon under a banner that—bearing the motto 'The Saloon Must Go'—is broad enough to include all those who would exterminate this greatest of enemies of human righteousness and welfare, whether they support the expedient of dispensary or stand outright for direct and utter extinction of the traffic."

"The death of the saloon is the death of the devil. There is an old legend that as Noah was leading the beasts into the Ark, the devil caught hold of the ass's tail and impeding his progress. Noah, seeing the ass lagging, cried out: 'Come in, stop! The ark is being filled, and the devil inside.' 'Upon your own invitation,' replied the devil; 'you said, 'Come in, thou evil one, and I am here.'"

Let us not make our invitation so broad that the devil himself may get in. Let us have none under our banner but those who are in earnest. The worst enemy a cause can have is the half-hearted, half-way supporter. A half-way reformer is a danger to a nation, or State, or community is like a drunken man. You can't make a moderate drinker of it. As total abstinence is the only safety of the one, so absolute prohibition is the only hope of the other.

Let us have no compromise in his splendid address, said the liquor traffic is a crime and can no more be regulated by law than can murder or theft or gambling. It must be prohibited. The result of a compromise, such as the proposed law, would be to disgust many who are now supporting the work. Many would say: "See, I told you so. Prohibition is a failure." That is what they would say if a law passed to the effect that no one should imbibe more than half a hog's head of liquor, or the best grade of whiskey, twice in the same twenty-four hours, failed to bring about a mental state of sobriety.

I have never voted any but the Prohibition ticket, but it is the sense and the spirit of the law, as well as the letter, which means let us work in the league and leave politics to the settlement of other and less important questions, in which, however, every truly patriotic citizen is interested.

When we stand for something and stand up for it, we are doing and do it. When once we shall have seen prohibition in effect, there will be hardly a human being of such sullen propensities as to be willing to return to his wallowing in the mire. JOHN MONCURE, JR. Richmond, Va., Feb. 13.

A Woman's View.

Editor of The Times: Sir.—Allow me to "shake hands" with the "Virginia Lady," who is the author of the piece in your paper of Sunday. She expresses my sentiments exactly. I have for many years been growing weary and agonizing over this fearful evil, that grows worse as time goes on. She has started the ball, and God grant that it may keep rolling till it reaches the goal. Her words are not only for others are also protectors, and they do not sufficiently realize the danger till the trouble comes, and then they are quick enough to shoot down, burn, or otherwise punish the brute. Let me tell you, my male friends, if more of you would stay at home and read the papers and look at the women and the day discussing politics and cracking jokes, etc., things would not be so bad. The women have to stay at home and "feed," cook, and watch over the "stuff," while the men are having a good time. I know lots who don't hesitate to get out of the house and leave for a day, but make very strict rules about the females "going out of sight" without an escort. This is what is the matter with the country now. Men can make an independent living if enough of them will stay there.

Now, I say while we have this fine body of law-givers or law-makers (?) here in our midst, sent here for one thing and nothing more, and that to protect us from these black brutes, who infect the country, let us demand protection from before the law. Let us have men and a good easy time, so far, now let's put them to work and show us women whether they are capable of giving us protection. Most of us prefer living in the country, and this winter, when eggs have been 20 cents and butter 25, you would tell me the money can't be made. But the men must stay with us and help us, instead of flocking to town and trying to support a family of wife and half a dozen babies on \$20 or \$30 per month, and coming out several hundreds in debt.

"Convention," you have told "jokes," made poems, and displayed "oratory" (?) enough for the rest of your days. Now settle down to a little serious business and listen to the cries of distress from unprotected women. Talk about kneeling and praying, but don't forget the negro has no thought of the future, and in most instances has manifested perfect indifference about his fate. This "ball will roll" now till somebody stops it satisfactorily, and I call on our women to keep it going. "WOMAN OF THE SOUTH." Feb. 18th.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Charles Isabelle Davis, of New York, fascinated and appalled a large and cultured audience at the Woman's Club when she spoke for an hour on "What is Philanthropy?" yesterday afternoon. In answering this question, Mrs. Davis said that the giving of bread and money to the beggar at the door was but a form of selfishness, and the only instance where money should be given was to the aged, the young sick, and the destitute mother in charge of young children. For with the giving of bread to our fellows without the ministry that lifts the soul towards "Our Father," it was taking away manhood and womanhood that could never be given back. What do you women in your State know of child labor, for true philanthropy takes hold of childhood and tries to set aside the crime of child labor. In New York today little children at four years of age are working from seven in the morning till at night pulling out basting threads. And your city is growing, and factories growing, how about your child labor?

What harbors anarchy? Is it not the cruel swarms of children who are making mother husband nightgowns at 5 cents a dozen and little boys' pants at 3 cents a pair? Stop giving your money, give yourselves to the uplifting of humanity; go in the slums and show them what true, pure womanhood means, put self in the background and let the love of our fellow-being, the love of God, reign supreme—that is philanthropy.

Mrs. T. William Pemberton was chairman of the evening when she introduced Mrs. Davis to her audience. At the reception, which followed, Mrs. Harry Gillis poured coffee and Mrs. P. L. Conquest tea. Among the guests of the club were Mrs. Frank Craigie, Mrs. W. C. Craigie, Miss Grattan, Mrs. W. H. Sadler, Mrs. M. Chalmers, Mrs. Clarence Burton, Miss Bliss and Mrs. Robert Strang, Mrs. Robinson of Maryland; Mrs. E. T. Bannon, of Baltimore; Mrs. Louisa Donnan, of Lexington, Va.; Mrs. Aylett, of King William; Mrs. J. Amory Hughes, of Lynchburg; Mrs. Clifford Randolph Caperton, Miss Dorothea Lee, of Stafford; Mrs. Thomas D. Ranson, of Staunton, Va.; Miss Simms, of Halifax county; Miss Luns, of Giles, of Albemarle county; Miss Abbott, of York; Mrs. J. E. Nelson, Jr., of Philadelphia; Mrs. Edwin Blackford, and Mrs. McCandlish, of Petersburg.

Miss Zella Minor's piano class gave a delightful recital Saturday morning. Misses Rachel Urquhart and Phoebe Cullingworth received the same mark, the highest, and will divide the honor of wearing the prize pin until next month. Miss Mildred Hill tied for second place, making 93.4 each.

Miss Minor read a sketch of Grieg and the class answered questions upon his life and the characteristics of his music. The roll of honor contained, in order of standing, the following six, with averages above 90: Mildred Hill, Marie Cottrell, Alice Welsh, Floyd Taylor, Mabel O'Connell, and Elizabeth Scott.

The music program was as follows: Yuletide Bells.....(Goldierer.) Mabel O'Connell.....(Sm)the.) Polka Mezurka.....(Sm)the.) Marlonettes.....(Rohde.) Floyd Taylor.....(Czerny.) Andantino.....(Mendelssohn.) Op. 72, No. 2.....(Mendelssohn.) Fairies' Lullaby.....(Hessberg.) To Spring.....(Grieg.) March of the Dwarfs.....(Grieg.) With domestic analysis. Mrs. Mercer. Norwegian Bridal Procession.....(Grieg.) With analysis. Miss Minor.

An entertaining event Saturday will be the unveiling of the portraits at the Confederate Museum at the old site of ex-Governor and United States Senator Zebulon B. Vance, Major-General W. D. Pender and Colonel Charles Fred Fisher, all of the Confederate army, and Captain Frank Shupper, of the Confederate navy. These portraits will be placed in the North Carolina room and the presentation address made by Dr. J. Allison Hodges, while that of acceptance will be announced later.

A reception will be given at the conclusion of the ceremony in the Museum to the members of the Constitutional Convention and Leo and Pickett Camps have been invited. An early morning wedding was that yesterday of Mr. H. Wirt Holloway and Miss Margaret A. Bowdick, who were married at the residence of Mr. John Grindorf at 8:30 o'clock by Dr. Robert Strang.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Holloway left for Old Point and the North, and on their return will reside at 809 North State street. The bride is the daughter of Mr. John R. Sedgwick and a sister of Mrs. Orndorff, while the groom is a native of Pittsburgh, but connected now with Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.

The marriage of Mr. Charles H. Hurrkamp and Miss Marie Murchison, whose engagement was announced some time ago, will take place April 26th in New York City. This will be of interest to Richmonders, as Mr. Hurrkamp made many friends at the Horse Show in the autumn. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison, and will have only a maid of honor to wait on her.

Mrs. T. William Pemberton will give a small luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Charles Davis, whose engagement will be invited to meet Mrs. Davis are: Mrs. Clarence Burton, Mrs. A. E. Warren, Mrs. L. E. Janney and Mrs. George T. King. The decorations will be in spring flowers.

Mrs. Constance Fulton is the guest of Miss Sarah Harrison, of Danville, having left here Saturday, and will be absent about a month. Mr. Heaths Gregory, who will give a concert with Miss Mabel Ashly Bell in this city March 14th will sing at the Waldorf-Astoria at a song recital Wednesday under the patronage of Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

In speaking of the Rutherford-Martin wedding last week in New York, the North American says: "Mrs. Mortimer Brooks wore a superb black velvet costume with sable." Mrs. Brooks wore many Richmond friends when she attended her son's, Mr. Reginald Brooks' wedding to the beautiful Miss Frying Langshere in October, at Greenwood, Va.

WANTED. TO RENT CHEAP, A NICE OFFICE SPACE, light and heat included, on Main near Ninth Street. Address L. M. J., care Leader office.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER PRICES ON reupholstering and making over Parlor Suits, Couches, Odd Chairs, Hair Mattresses, etc. R. H. Murphy's FRUIT TURE STORE, 419-2 E. Broad Street. Address postal or phone to store or factory, 107-9-11 N. Eighth Street, and our foreman will call on you with a new up-to-date line of samples. No charge for estimates and no hard feelings if you don't get the work—but we usually do.

WANTED—MALE HELP. WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: ABLE-BODIED, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 25, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For further information apply to RECRUITING OFFICER, 110 East Broad.

WANTED, 20 MACHINISTS OR MEN who have had experience on locomotive repairs. Call at Murphy's Hotel, Broad and Eighth Street, between 7 and 9 P. M. Thursday or Friday of this week. Apply to J. T. Mott.

WANTED, A REGISTERED OR REGULAR OFFICE LIGHT and heat included. B. C. care Times.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 20 to 25 years of age who understands amateur or professional photography; a good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For further information apply to RECRUITING OFFICER, 110 East Broad Street.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP. HAUL EVERYTHING STORE ANYTHING DEPENDING TRANSFER COMPANY. Both phones.

FOR SALE. FARM AND MILLS. FOR SALE, RENT AND EXCHANGE, GEO. E. CRAWFORD & CO., 83 E. Main Street. Catalogue free.

MEETINGS. Richmond, Va., Feb. 17, 1902. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHESAPEAKE WESTERN RAILWAY will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 101 East Main Street, Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1902, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

B. ELDEN WILCOX, Secretary.

PLUMBERS. SANITARY PLUMBING. BEST WORK at reasonable prices. W. L. GREENWOOD, registered plumber and tinner, 57 W. Broad Street.

AMUSEMENTS. Academy, Wednesday, Feb. 26. MATINEE AND NIGHT. O'IS S'INNER. Will offer.

Francesca da Rimini. Company Numbers Thirty-five Players.

POPULAR WITH THE PEOPLE. BIJOU. ALL THIS WEEK. BIJOU MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

My Friend From India. GREAT!

LOST AND FOUND. LOST—GOLD LOCKET, SET WITH diamond; initials W. G. N. on reverse side; lady's picture inside. Liberal reward if returned to BIJOU THEATRE Box Office.

the guest of her sister, Mrs. Kidd, on West Grace Street.

The engagement of Mr. Vivian Farrar to Miss Bessie Gatwood is announced. Mr. Farrar is the son of Dr. W. F. Farrar and Miss Bessie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Gat