

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 513 EAST BROAD STREET. MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1303 HULL STREET.

BATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.

Friends of the Dispatch would do us a favor by informing us promptly of any failure on the part of newsmen, or newsmen on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

Information is also desired by us of the delinquency of any carrier of ours in Richmond, Manchester, or elsewhere.

Mail subscribers are likewise invited to report to us whenever their papers come late or irregularly.

THE PEACE BASIS.

The President and his Cabinet agreed yesterday upon the general basis upon which this government would consent to open peace negotiations with Spain. As far as this hemisphere is concerned, the basis demands that Spain shall quit it.

The conditions are that she shall recognize the independence of Cuba and surrender absolutely to the United States Porto Rico and its outlying islands, and the outlying islands of Cuba. In short, our demand is that she acquiesce in the logical evolution of the war.

As to the other face of the globe the conditions are that Spain shall cede us a coaling station in the Ladrones and a coaling station in the Philippines.

These conditions—the conditions affecting both hemispheres—are, we believe, in accord with the conservative sentiment of the country, and are a gratifying rebuke to imperialism. Hence we can say, so far, so good.

Touching the future of the Philippines as a whole, no decision, as we understand it, was reached. And in not being precipitate in that matter the President and his advisers acted wisely. The settlement of that question, as we said yesterday, is one that may call for careful, cautious, and most intelligent diplomatic steering.

It were well that in approaching it we make haste slowly. Besides, if Spain agrees to treat on the general basis outlined, the broader Philippine question is one that may wait.

Wise, also, was the determination to put our answer to Spain in the form of an ultimatum. Indeed, not only was the determination wise, but it carried with it kindness to Spain. Knowing, as we do, her propensity for procrastinating and for wringing in and wringing out, we could not, we think, do her a better service than by forcing her squarely up to the rack.

This country will await with intense anxiety to see whether the Spanish ministry will accept our terms. On that point we are optimistic. While we shall not be surprised if the Madrid Government attempts some backing and filling, and even resorts to a little bluster for home consumption—we shall be surprised if it does not finally embrace the hills offered it rather than fly to worse.

THE SOUTHERN TROOPS.

Last week the Dispatch took occasion to express its surprise that up to that time no southern troops had been ordered on the Porto Rican expedition. Not one single company had been sent to Cuba, and we saw no signs of any of them going to Porto Rico.

But very soon after that article appeared in print orders were given for several southern regiments to join Miles's army. If what we had to say called the administration's attention to the omission in question, we have much to congratulate ourselves upon. But if, on the other hand, this movement of southern troops had been determined upon, though not made public, before we wrote, it seems to us we have nothing to reproach ourselves with. We discussed the situation as it was at the time.

The Dispatch, however, does not feel called upon to endorse the statement made by many papers—that there were no southern companies in condition to go to Cuba with Shafter.

We concede that, as a rule, the northern regiments were far better equipped than the southern regiments. But there were several southern regiments better equipped at the start than the Rough-Riders were. Roosevelt's men were drawn from all quarters of the country, and had no rifles, uniforms, tents, or cooking utensils, and as an organization, had never been drilled at all. Yet they were promptly equipped and hurried to the front. That they won great honors before Santiago made us glad, for they were hundreds of southern and southwestern men in their ranks. We have

this to say, too, that we know of southern regiments that could have been gotten ready for the Santiago expedition quicker than Roosevelt's men, and we dare say they would have behaved equally as well at the front as the Rough-Riders did.

This is all we care to say upon the subject. Things have now been evened up somewhat. There are several southern regiments with Miles in Porto Rico, and we expect them to give a good account of themselves, and demonstrate the government's wisdom in sending them there.

TOBACCO IN CUBA.

It looks absurd for the United States Government to be exacting duties upon American goods at the custom house in Santiago, and that, too, upon the basis of the tariff adopted by the Spanish Cortes!

In so far as merchandise is intended for sale to our troops there ought to be imposed no duties at all; but we perceive that there may be a difficulty in differentiating the two classes of goods at present. That obstacle, however, might be removed by the commanding general's appointing an agent to whom army goods might be consigned. That agent might be authorized to transfer or resell the goods to the various regimental cañtens, but to no one else.

We observe that the American Tobacco Company is making a vigorous fight to have good such as it makes admitted to Santiago at a nominal rate. So far as those goods are intended for army consumption the company has our warmest sympathy in the efforts it is exerting. But we feel no great concern about goods that are intended for sale to the citizens of Santiago. In fact, that is "a big question." Upon the proper settlement of it many things will depend.

Sooner or later we shall have to face the problem whether American goods are to be or are not to be taxed the same as goods of other nations when they enter the custom houses of Cuba. In other words, is it to be our policy to save the Cuban market for ourselves, whether the Europeans like it or not?

Some surprise has been expressed by a section of the press that General Shafter should have set the machinery of the Santiago custom-house in motion at all, but vessels were there waiting to enter, and supply food to the hungry population, and, besides, he was under orders to restore the civil government, as far as he could do so with propriety. Hence his action. And the object of that order was to make the townspeople feel secure and induce them to go about their business as usual. So Shafter set in motion the entire machinery of the civil government, subject, however, to such changes as may be determined upon hereafter by our authorities.

We entertain little doubt that as soon as the matter can be arranged goods intended to be sold to our troops will be passed into Cuba free of duty. In view of the heavy tax our government imposes upon manufactured tobacco, surely it is not going to exact a customs duty in addition, and that, too, where the goods are to be sold to our own soldiers!

The fight the American Tobacco Company is making is one that is as much in the interest of our soldiers as it is in that of the company, and the public, therefore, heartily hopes it will succeed.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

Recently the Fincastle Herald made a strong appeal to the Democrats of the Tenth Congressional District to lay aside "every feeling of resentment, if really any feeling of this kind exists as a result of the Covington convention, and go to work for the nominees"—Judge J. M. Quarles, of Augusta. For some reason, not exactly clear to us, the Appomattox Times seems to think that the Herald's remarks were intended to be personal to Appomattox, which is the county of Mr. Flood, who was one of Judge Quarles' chief opponents for the nomination. The Times proceeds to remind the Herald that Botetourt gave McKinley and the Republican ticket a plurality of 129 in 1888, when its normal Democratic majority while it was a member of the Sixth District exceeded 400, and then adds:

"The Herald knows we will support the Valley's candidate—it has been our custom so long to furnish the votes, that the little murmuring of dissatisfaction seems to have alarmed our Valley friends. You can put Appomattox down for twice as much as Botetourt and in the right column, and this, too, without any promises or hope of reward. We are Democrats over here, because we believe in the principles of Democracy and detest Republicanism in all of its forms."

The Times's promise for Appomattox has the right Democratic ring. But isn't our Appomattox contemporary a little too hard on Botetourt in its reference to the performance of 1867? If we mistake not, in the presidential campaign of that year Botetourt received special attention from Hanna & Co. It was openly charged, and so far as we are aware the charge has never been disproved, that in Botetourt the manipulators of the Republican corruption fund waylaid the seed-corn of the electorate and the ignorant voters on their way to the polls, and exhibited to them samples of the contents of the Hanna barrel.

And in this connection it might be well for Democrats throughout the State to remember that Hanna, the financier of Hanna & Co., is taking an especially lively interest in the approaching congressional campaign in Virginia—an interest which has manifested itself in such a manner as to justify the belief that he contemplates another investment here, in the near future.

Why He Didn't. (Chicago News.) The handsome soldier promised, When he bravely marched away, That he'd write a lengthy letter To his sweetheart every day; But she waited and she pouted, While the long weeks slowly passed, And concluded he'd forgotten, When a missive came at last.

"Oh, I promised that I'd write you Every day a tender note, To apprise you of my feelings, Thus the gallant soldier wrote; 'But alas! I haven't done it, And I'll briefly tell you why: I've been facing shooting Spaniards And had other fish to fry.'"

Constipation

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Private Harvey Atkins, of Company I, Second Massachusetts Infantry, is officially reported dead from nostalgia.

This is the first case of the sort reported in this war. Nostalgia, however, is a disease known in all armies, and when well developed is usually incurable, unless, indeed, the patient can be sent home.

Cadet Haskell, of West Point, while serving with the Rough Riders, was shot down near Santiago. A Mauser bullet "penetrated his intestines, passing downward from left to right, tripping on the hip bone as it passed out at the small of the back." No operation has been necessary, and he is getting well. The surgeons speak of it as a remarkable case.

It appears in a number of cases investigated in New York city that several husbands and fathers of that city have enlisted and left their families to starve to death. Great patriots they! Nothing better is to be hoped for them than that they may be killed in the stand of better men, and that their families may get the pensions allowed by law.

Talking about pensions leads us to say that there will now be more men than ever interested in not having the pension rate lowered. Instead of our pension list growing smaller, it is destined to be very largely increased in a short while.

It is now settled that Shafter's army will not be brought back to this country until all traces of the yellow-fever have disappeared from among its men. This means that it will not return till the war is over, for so numerous are the fever cases now, it would be idle to think of moving the men any considerable distance. Put aboard troop-ships at least half of them would probably have the fever.

General Fred Grant has made himself unpopular with the officers and men of the Ninth New York Regiment. He is said to have spoken rudely to its commander, Colonel Greene, who succeeded in keeping his temper and putting Grant "in a hole." It is reported that it was on this account that Grant was transferred to a new brigade.

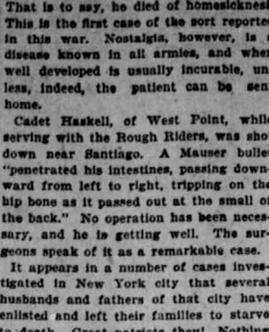
As soon as the poor little King of Spain is well enough from the measles, his mamma will take him into the country, about forty-five miles from Madrid.

A part of Lee's army corps engaged in a sham battle near Jacksonville, on Thursday. The First North Carolina Regiment was engaged, but neither of the two regiments from this State was.

The Quartermaster-General of the United States has just contracted for the manufacture of 50,000 army uniform overcoats. We shall be in good shape for the next war.

Flour is very high and dreadfully scarce in Havana. Of cornmeal the supply is better; but it is also very high. Cornmeal and rice are the chief food of the masses.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PETERSBURG.

Funeral—Office Goes Out With Him. PETERSBURG, Va., July 29.—(Special.) The funeral of John P. Roife, the young merchant who was instantly killed by lightning in front of his store, on Halifax street, Thursday evening, took place from Wesley Methodist Episcopal church this morning. A great many friends of the deceased from Dinwiddie county were present at the services.

Mr. William Mahone, who has been appointed Collector of Customs for this county, has resigned his position as soliciting freight agent for the Norfolk and Western railroad in this city, and will take charge of the Collector's office at an early day. The railroad company has decided to abolish the office of freight agent here on the retirement of Mr. Mahone.

Captain Rankland and Lieutenant Chandler to-day arrested a white man named Walter Harris and a negro woman named Lucy Smith alias "Indian Lucy," who are wanted in Richmond to answer the charge of breaking into and robbing the premises of R. G. Boschen & Co. Most of the stolen property has been recovered. Detectives Gibson and Wren, of Richmond, arrived here this morning looking after the prisoners, and took them back to the city, where they were committed by a negro now in Richmond. The two prisoners were found together at a house on Old street.

There are now seventy-five inmates in the City Alms-house—twenty-eight white and forty-seven colored. During this month there was an increase of sixteen in the number of inmates and seventeen discharges. Five deaths occurred during the month. The total expense of the institution for July was \$20,000.

Benjamin W. Jones, a citizen of Brunswick county, was this morning sent on to the United States District Court by Commissioner Joseph P. Brady to be tried for operating an illicit distillery. This is the third man sent on for this offense in the last three days. He was bailed in the sum of \$50.

THE CITY BY THE SEA.

Efforts to Save Andersen's Life—A Marriage. NORFOLK, Va., July 29.—(Special.) Those ministers who have undertaken to assist counsel for John Andersen, Hon. George McIntosh, to save the life of the convicted murderer of Mate Saunders, are as unremitting in their efforts to secure petitions of overwhelming strength in behalf of the unfortunate Swedish seaman as is Attorney McIntosh himself. Rev. Mr. Merritt lost one of the petitions to-day, and as it bore a large number of signatures he advertised and made a long personal search for it. The ministers say that while the man is to be technically a murderer, they believe he is not a murderer, and they would rather save his life than see him die.

The excuse or apology always made is that a contrary policy will throw the people into wild alarm and distress. But the fact is that rumor does that very thing, while conservative publications have a quieting effect.

There never yet has been a board of health capable of doing the good work that can be gotten out of a widely-circulated newspaper which enjoys the confidence of the public. The board can put a few dozen men to work, but the newspaper can put the public—can put tens of thousands—to work.

In short, we doubt if there is any really clean city where there is not the utmost liberty given the press to discuss sanitary questions. The cities that are in danger from contagious diseases are those where the hush policy is one of the treasured ornaments of the municipal government.

The Chicago morning papers are to double their price per copy, on and after Monday next, explaining that the increased cost of printing paper and the great expense caused by the gathering of war news make the advance necessary.

Schley's description of the Santiago sea-fight is naturally more vivid than Sampson's. It comes from the man who directed American operations.

Spain only fails to state the case with accuracy. It isn't that there is bad faith on our part, but that there is no faith at all in Spanish promises.

It is quite clear now that our generals and admirals and commodores are not grammarians, and it is probably well for the country that they are not.

The Porto Ricans seem to know what is good for them. They are welcoming our army enthusiastically.

The "late Admiral Sampson" is what he is being called now.

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WINCHESTER.

Serious Accident—A Turpentine Sold—Death. WINCHESTER, Va., July 29.—(Special.) William Johnson, residing near Summit Point, met with an accident this morning which has resulted in the loss of his right arm. He was engaged in digging a well on his farm, and had climbed nearly to the top of it, when he slipped and fell backward, breaking his arm in such a manner as to render resetting impossible. He was placed on a Baltimore and Ohio train and taken to Harper's

WAB NOTES.

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Fort, where the injured member was amputated near the shoulder.

The Front Royal turpicks, extending from this place to Front Royal, and a distance of twenty-two miles, and heretofore operated by a stock company, was sold to-day to Frederick county for \$300, exclusive of toll-boards. The road will be hereafter operated by the county, free of toll.

Mrs. William H. Calvert, wife of a prominent resident of this city, died at her residence to-night, after a protracted illness. She is survived by six children.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Would-Be Excursionists Disappointed—Personal. WILLIAMSBURG, Va., July 29.—(Special.)—Quite a number of our folk were at the station this morning, waiting to board Mrs. Gill's excursion train from Richmond to Old Point, but it went by "a humming," leaving them to reflect upon the uncertainty of all things human in general, and of excursions in particular.

Rev. Robert S. Cruiland, of Covington, Ky., arrived here to-day to visit his sisters, Mrs. H. L. Hundley and Mrs. William L. Spencer.

Miss Annie Jordan, of Smithfield, who has been spending some time here with her sister, Mrs. L. W. Lane, returned home to-day, taking with her her little niece, Miss Martha Lane.

Mr. R. M. Charles is visiting friends in Hampton and Newport News.

Mr. M. H. Harrell and Mrs. B. D. Peachy left to-day for a sojourn at Old Point and Virginia Beach.

The Misses Lucas, daughters of Mr. Thomas Lucas, of Elizabeth, N. J., but formerly of this city, are here visiting their aunt, Mrs. William P. Graves.

There is little change in the condition of Mr. R. L. Henkle, who is sick at the home of his mother here.

EMPORIA MENTION.

EMPORIA, Va., July 29.—(Special.)—The County Court meets on Monday. Judge Goodwyn has set aside a list of persons to serve as grand jurors during the ensuing twelve months.

The quarterly statement of the Greenway Bank shows very flattering results. There is nothing but good news about the bank.

Miss Ruth Deakin still remains very sick. Her father, L. L. Deakin, Mayor of Emporia, is at her bedside.

The many friends of Mrs. S. W. Reeve will regret to learn that her condition is still very critical.

The Baptists have already commenced to beautify their church edifice preparatory to the meeting of the Portsmouth Association, which convenes here in September next.

Boynton Mention.

BOYNTON, Va., July 29.—(Special.)—New tobacco (primings) is coming in to market earlier than usual, and is bringing better prices than last year. Receipts to-day were only medium, but averaged \$5 per hundred, one lot bringing \$7.25.

C. H. K. Taylor, whose wife died a few days ago, an account of which was given in the Dispatch, left yesterday with his son, Fernando Taylor, a conductor on the Southern from Washington to Charlotte, N. C., for the latter's home, at Alexandria.

Heavy Shipments of Lambs.

DUBLIN, Va., July 29.—(Special.)—Glady & Harman of this county, representing the New England Dressed-Meat Company, closed their shipments of lambs here to-day. In the last two months they have bought and shipped over 15,000 lambs from various points in Southwest Virginia.

P. F. St. Clair also makes his last shipment of lambs to-day. The bulk of the cattle for export in this section have been sold.

Rocky Mount (N. C.) Tobacco Market.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., July 29.—(Special.)—Monday morning, August the 1st, all the tobacco warehouses here will open with large sales.

Throughout the "golden belt" of Nash and Edgecombe counties heavy crops of the weed have been made, and "cures" have been unusually satisfactory. In some sections the "tea bug" has caused considerable damage.

Popular Nomination for Congress.

WILSON, N. C., July 29.—(Special.)—Captain James B. Lloyd, Doorkeeper of the United States Senate, was nominated by acclamation here to-day by the People's Party Congressional Convention as their candidate for Congress in the Second District.

Unjust to the Army.

(Baltimore American.) A great deal is being said about the law which awards prize money to the navy. Acting-Admiral Sampson has become rich from his share in this kind of booty, although he has yet to be in any real danger. The navy has escaped with few casualties, and it is the only branch of the service to profit by the results.

On the other hand, the army has done the dangerous work, and has been under fire, has lost in killed and wounded a hundred times more men than the navy, has suffered for food and in exposure far greater than the fighters on the well-equipped and well-provisioned ships. Not a penny of prize money do these soldiers get. Shafter has worked far harder and endured far more than Sampson, and he receives nothing more than his modest salary. The injustice is manifest. Abolish the discriminations in favor of the navy.

Stenciled All Complaint.

(Old-Bits.) A certain benedictine in the habit of troubling his father-in-law with complaints about his wife's behavior. "Really, this is too bad," cried the irascible old gentleman one day on hearing of some of his daughter's delinquencies. "If I hear any more complaints I will disinherit her."

There were no more.

His Young Wife.

(Detroit Journal.) "He loved a bachelor until he was 50, and then married a woman young enough to be his daughter." "Daughter? Why, she was young enough to be his second wife?"

Would Like to Do It.

(Judge.) Employer (meeting clerk on grandstand): See here, Jenkins! You told me you would like to get off this afternoon and go to your mother-in-law's funeral. Clerk: Y-yes, sir. I would like to do that first-rate; only she isn't dead.

She Could.

(Chicago Post.) "I thought you said you could cook," he said reproachfully. "So I could," she replied, "if I had ever learned."

Prehistoric.

(Life.) Willie: Pa, what do they make talking machines of? His Father: The first one was made out of a rib, my son.

Do You Feel