

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, NO. 619 EAST BROAD STREET. MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

SUNDAY.....AUGUST 26, 1900.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

The discussion now going on in this State with respect to the method of electing judges is somewhat premature, since the constitutional convention question is not before us at this time, yet we find the people interested in the subject.

Undoubtedly the tendency of the age is to appoint the judiciary through first hands rather than through the Legislature, or any other agency. Three-fourths of the States of the Union have adopted the popular method.

Virginia is surrounded, we believe, by such States, but we should not be controlled by those precedents. The question with us Virginians is, or will be, which of the methods in vogue is best suited to the wants of our people.

In our opinion a satisfactory answer to this question largely depends upon what manner of voters we are to have under the new Constitution.

Virginia was a pioneer State in electing judges by the people. Our folks have not forgotten that; the probabilities are that they never will.

Under the Constitution of 1850 the Judiciary of the Commonwealth was made elective by the people. The late Hon. William J. Robertson, of Albemarle, was one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals thus elected; Judge John A. Meredith, of the Circuit Court of Richmond, was another; Judge William H. Lyons, of our Hustings Court, was another.

Judge Lyons was the first judge of that court. Therefore it had been held by magistrates exclusively. After his election, if our recollection is reliable, he presided over the bench of magistrates. The Underwood Constitution changed all that, and reduced the justices of the peace to the ranks.

In view of the fact that the Underwood Constitution, in combination with the acts of Congress, imposed upon Virginia universal suffrage without regard to color, race, or previous condition of servitude. It was well that county judges were given us instead of the old magistrates' court. Certain it is that had the provision of the old Constitution with respect to judges been incorporated in the new, many counties, and some of the cities, of Virginia would have had justice administered to them by negroes.

SEEING THE TRUTH.

The recent race riots in the North have led a few of our northern contemporaries to do some hard thinking on the negro problem, with the result that they are beginning to see the truth and to tell it. A case in point is Town Topics, of New York city. In treating under the head of "Negro Insolence" of the outbreak in that city, Town Topics says that the Republican party committed a gross crime against the republic by giving the negroes the right to vote before they were educated to the right use of the franchise, and that the Republicans are always coddling and petting them by appointments as janitors, porters, and letter-carriers, in order to win their ballots.

A CRITICISM.

In the September No. of the Outlook Lillian W. Betts records her impressions of a visit to Richmond, and indulges in some criticism of our streets, schools, and school-buildings.

A little wholesome criticism now and then can do us no harm, and we do not think that many of our people object to it; but it is obviously unfair "or that writer to contrast Richmond and Washington. Nothing could be more unreasonably in the first place, "the civil war" left a large part of Richmond in ashes, and most of her people in penury. On the other hand, Washington has had an uninterrupted career of prosperity, and besides, has the national Treasury to draw from for a considerable share of her educational and municipal expenses.

As for our schools and school-buildings, we hope to see both improved shortly. As for our streets, we are aware that they are not all they should be. Main and Broad streets, at least, should be kept cleaner. The prevalence of the paper-trash nuisance, too, gives strangers a bad impression of our streets generally.

In the matter of street-making much remains to be done here. As yet not one of our streets is as well paved, roadway and sidewalks, as we should like to see. We must own that Franklin street, our most fashionable residence street, is not in a condition creditable to Richmond.

Many other cities smaller than Richmond can show better residence streets. The community takes pride in Franklin street, and we believe the great majority of our taxpayers would rejoice to see it put in first-class condition, so that it may not only be beautiful in our own sight, but may impress strangers favorably.

We cannot be forever telling strangers the story of our sufferings and losses by the war. We must put our best foot foremost and see if we cannot rearrange (not increase) our expenses so that we may have money to improve such of our streets as need improving.

But let not our readers understand us as ignoring the fact that many of our streets have been vastly improved in recent years; nor as forgetting that, though we have few beautifully-made streets, our streets average better than those of most cities of our class.

VIRGINIA IRON INDUSTRY.

A study of the figures of the production of pig-iron in the first half of 1900 shows, says the Baltimore Sun, that Virginia, while not making as much pig-iron as Alabama, is taking rank next after her and is increasing her output.

Alabama produced 695,577 tons; Virginia, 27,749 tons; West Virginia, 69,258 tons; Tennessee, 187,394 tons; Maryland, 152,907 tons. But four States produced more pig than did Virginia. Among the large producers were Pennsylvania, with 3,492,812 tons; Ohio, with 1,964,298 tons, and Illinois, with 712,453 tons.

The significance of this showing for Virginia is accentuated when it is remembered that some of the finest ore horizons in the State have not yet been reached by railways.

The Virginia iron industry we believe to be yet practically in its infancy. Moreover, we are satisfied that the day is not far distant when plants in Virginia that consume large quantities of steel will not have to go outside of the State for their supplies. The same spirit of enterprise and confidence that created a demand here for steel products will meet that demand by developing the steel industry within our own borders.

And when that day arrives hundreds of thousands of dollars that now go out of Virginia annually to be distributed among the mechanics and laborers of other States will go into the pockets of those classes at home. Likewise, large sums which Virginia annually contributes to the profit account of operators of various plants in sister States—particularly Northern States—will pass to the profit account of her own capitalists.

As we have heretofore pointed out in discussing this subject, Virginia only remains a certain, small percentage of the purchase price of the product of some of her largest industrial establishments. The money comes here, the wages of employees and the profit of the plant that turns out the finished product are deducted, and the balance goes to securing from a distance material that enters into the finished product in question.

This balance should find its way to auxiliary home enterprises, and will, if our people awaken, as we feel satisfied they will, to the advantages the State offers for the development of such auxiliaries, and to a realization of what we are losing by not developing them.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the report—now repeated—that the Emperor and Dowager Empress of China, have been captured, is true. For, as we have said before, it was especially desirable to have the latter at the mercy of the Powers, seeing that she is the real government of the empire, and the problem confronting the allies would be greatly simplified in the event of their being in position to treat with her face to face.

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ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

The foreign press has no desire that an expedition shall be sent against Pao Ting Fu to destroy the city and avenge the massacres of foreigners which occurred there. AMERICANS LEAVE FOR TIEN TSIN. LONDON, August 25.—A special dispatch from Peking, dated August 17th, says: "Twenty Americans, with an escort of United States troops, start for Tien Tsin to-morrow."

LI STARTS FOR PEKIN. WASHINGTON, August 25.—Chinese officials expressed a belief to-day that Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, had started for Peking or Tien Tsin. While there are said to be no official advices to this effect, yet it is so in accordance with the expectation of China's course that the officials accept it as a fact. It is proved to be correct it may bring about early opportunity for personal exchanges between Earl Li and the commanders of the allies, and the ministers of the respective Powers.

The Chinese Government has been entirely silent since the capture of Peking, except in the two communications from Li Hung Chang, and up to the present time Minister Wu has received no word from the American answer, sent to him by Mr. Adee last Wednesday.

MUST RETURN TO THEIR POSTS. American Consuls in China Ordered Back to Their Stations. WASHINGTON, August 25.—The State Department is taking steps to have all of the American consuls in China return to the several posts, now that danger of anti-foreign outbreaks is passed.

Efforts of Government to Communicate With Him Are Unavailing. WASHINGTON, August 25.—The War Department has not yet received from General Chaffee the report requested of him a few days ago, upon conditions in Peking. In fact several recent cablegrams of inquiry addressed to General Chaffee have not been answered.

It is supposed that the uncertainty of communication between Peking and Tien Tsin is responsible for the silence. The wires have been cut between the capital and Tien Tsin, and it is probable that the messages were sent on courier to Peking.

The War Department has been advised by cable companies that they have had difficulty in tracing messages which have been sent to United States officials in China, and an endeavor is also to have the dispatches of General Chaffee, which arrived here in an unintelligible state, repeated.

It is stated that the difficulty arises in China on account of the interruptions in the cable line from Shanghai to Chefoo, which is under the control of the Chinese authorities. Copies of all messages passing over this line are sent by steamer to insure delivery, even if delayed. This line was evidently open yesterday or the day before, for a dispatch, dated Tien Tsin, August 23d, was received by the War Department.

LORD ROBERTS MOVES FORWARD.

The Liverpool Regiment Falls into a Boer Trap. LONDON, August 25.—Lord Roberts has left Pretoria and fixed his headquarters at Wonderfontein, the second station west of Machodorp, where the bulk of the Boers in arms are supposed to be. Wiring from there, August 24th, he says: "Buller reports that the Boers laid a trap for his cavalry August 23d, opening with several guns and firing short range. The English guns silenced the Boers, but when the firing ceased and the pickets were being placed for the night, by some mistake, two companies of the Liverpool regiment advanced fifteen hundred yards into a hollow out of sight of the main body, where they were surrounded by the Boers, and suffered severely.

The Liverpools lost ten men killed and Captain Holmer and eight men wounded. In addition they lost thirty-two men missing. General Buller's other cavalry, which August 23d were twenty men killed, wounded, or missing.

Lord Roberts also wires that General Pole-Carew occupied Belfast, near Machodorp, August 24th, with the 2nd Cavalry (General French), with four brigades of his cavalry, is moving east of Machodorp.

The dispatch of the British commander-in-chief in South Africa also says: "There is a serious danger over the veldt, which I hope means that our riding and transportation animals will get grazing shortly. They have fared badly of late."

COVERED DEWET'S MANOEUVRE. KRUGERSDORP, August 25.—Commander Dewet appeared yesterday before the Bank Station with a large force and summoned the garrison, commanded by Lord Albemarle, to surrender, which the garrison refused to do. In the mean time Dewet took advantage of this ruse and crossed the river towards the Orange-River Colony.

WILL IT BE TAKEN UP? Scheme of Rehabilitation of Street-Car Lines—Committee Meetings. The scheme of rehabilitation of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company may or may not come up at the meeting of the Street Committee on next Tuesday afternoon. At the last meeting of the committee a motion to fix the date for consideration of that very important matter, in which the travelling public is deeply concerned, was ignored. It was stated then that the scheme would naturally come up for consideration Tuesday. The very general desire is that the matter be held to go ahead with the improvement of the properties at once.

The Committee on Claims and Salaries will meet Monday evening, and at the same time that on Accounts and Printing will meet.

The sub-committee on light, having in charge the gas-stove question, will meet at 6 o'clock.

Major O'Key Will Speak. CULPEPER, Va., August 25.—(Special) Hon. Peter J. O'Key, of Lynchburg, will deliver an address to the citizens at this place on the occasion of the opening of the Confederate monument at Mad son Court-house September 19th. The Masonic fraternity will conduct the services. The Grand Master of the State is expected to participate.

Old papers for sale at 10c per 100 at the Dispatch Office.

FALLING HAIR



Save Your Hair with Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP. And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women Use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore heads, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

All that has been said of CUTICURA SOAP may be said with even greater emphasis of CUTICURA Ointment, the most delicate, and yet most effective of emollients, and greatest of skin cures. Its use in connection with CUTICURA SOAP (as per directions around each package), in the "ONE NIGHT CURE FOR SOME ILLNESSES," in the "LIVER AND BILIOUS PREPARATION FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, AND CONSTIPATION," and in many uses too numerous to mention, is sufficient to prove its superiority over all other preparations for the skin.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every Humor. The Set, \$1.25. To instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent for the cure of consumption, coughs, &c., &c. Another medical advertisement of the period referred to "Small bags to hang about children's necks, which are excellent both for the prevention and cure of the rickets, and to ease children in the breeding of their teeth." In the say days of Charles II. an advertisement appeared in the papers to the following effect: "Any one having long flaxen hair to sell may refer to 'Paradise Lost' and 'Lycidas.' Even in Milton's time patent medicines were advertised to the world. A Mr. Theophilus Buckworth in those days announced that he made, 'For the public good, those so famous lozenges, or Pectorals, approved for the cure of consumption, coughs, &c., &c.' 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