

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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and facilities for educating our youth. Let us therefore stop hoping that this or that northern millionaire or philanthropist will remember us.

The WIFE'S PLACE IN THE FAMILY. The recent case of Richardson vs. Woodward, which bears upon the wife's right to claim the homestead exemption, and which was decided at the November term of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, has attracted widespread attention.

Wanted situation, payable in advance (20 words or less) or advertised rates are for "ever" consecutively. Resolutions of respect to deceased members passed by societies, corporations, associations, or other organizations will be charged for as advertising matter.

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

CHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

SUNDAY,..... JANUARY 6, 1901.

Dispatch mail subscribers receiving their papers irregularly would do us a favor by making complaint to this office.

WARDS OF THE CITY.

The movement looking to the rearrangement of Richmond into wards ought to succeed—and it will succeed, finally.

It is an outrageous travesty upon our form of government that a ward which has twice the population and twice the tax-paying values of some other wards, should have no more representation than these others have!

The Dispatch not only wishes to see Clay Ward cut into two, but is desirous of having Jackson Ward abolished entirely, or else rearranged so that that neighborhood shall no longer suffer the odium of being known as in the "black belt" of the city.

The truth is the whole city ought to be redivided into wards upon a new and original plan. The work could never be done so thoroughly a reform in this direction as we wish, certainly the relief ought to come to Clay Ward and Jackson Ward. Knowing ones predict that many obstacles will be placed in the way of redistricting the city or the wards mentioned. We believe they are correct.

All the same, we haven't the slightest doubt that in this matter the right will prevail eventually. Richmond people are honest, fair-minded, and sensible, and it will not do to assume that territorial divisions which do violence to the spirit of justice and fair play will be continued forever. The only "vested rights" which the community will recognize is the people's right to be fairly represented in the City Council. Taxation without representation led our forefathers to revolution. Taxation that one-half of the representatives that are due surely is worthy of the public attention. And that attention, we believe, it will receive until justice is done and right triumphs.

THE GREATEST NEED.

Among the many fine and practical addresses delivered at the recent meeting in this city of the Southern Educational Association, none, we think, appeals more strongly to the thoughtful consideration of our people than that of Professor Addison Hogue, of Washington and Lee University.

So impressed are we with this view that this morning we give a more comprehensive summary of his address than it was practicable to print while the convention of the association was in session, and its proceedings, along with other matters of public interest, were making extraordinary demands on our columns.

Professor Hogue's theme was, "The Present Greatest Need in Southern Education," and this he defined to be "liberal pecuniary support of our own institutions by our own people."

In elaborating his theme, Professor Hogue gratefully and gracefully acknowledged the aid northern people had given southern institutions of learning, but throughout he accentuated the contention that the time had come to help ourselves, and manifest in this matter a self-reliance we have exhibited in other directions.

And we heartily agree with him. Indeed, more than once heretofore we have argued somewhat of the same line. Like Professor Hogue, we would still be thankful for "voluntary" contributions from outsiders to the endowment funds of any of our institutions; but we believe liberal giving to our universities and colleges by our own people would mean progress and prosperity for them, and stimulus to the fulfillment of their mission, such as could never be expected to result from occasional outside aid.

The logic of this conviction is perfectly plain. Liberal giving at home would not only prove contagious, but bring our people into closer sympathy with our institutions. It would conduce to a pride in them, and a sense of possession, that are not now experienced. Through the closer sympathy referred to it would lead to a higher appreciation of the work our educators are doing, and cause the masses to make greater struggles and sacrifices in order that their children might have the advantages of higher education.

Instead of spasmodic assistance and the putting here and there of a new foundation stone into our system, there would be continuous support and a continuous broadening of foundations, with the final consummation that the colleges and universities of the South would be behind those of no other section in equipment

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

A Washington special says that a dispatch from Minister Loomis, at Caracas, which was received Friday at the State Department, convinces the administration that the so-called "asphalt war" is rapidly assuming grave proportions.

There is a strong probability, adds the special, that the war will shortly cease to be a fight between two corporations and become an issue between the United States and Venezuela.

In other words, there is danger of the two countries engaging in a "pitched battle." At the least, however, we earnestly hope that until we have completed the contract for "paving the way" to peace in the Philippines—which contract the administration unwarrantably got the American people into—the danger will be averted.

As to what has led to the crisis the special has this: "The New York and Bermudez Company obtained a concession from Venezuela which the company construed as covering all asphalt lakes in the Department of Bermudez. The Venezuelan Government construed it as covering only certain lakes, and subsequently the government granted another concession, the one called La Felicidad, to a company which took that name."

The New York and Bermudez Company announced its determination to resist any attempt by the Felicidad people to take possession of the territory covered in the new concession. The Felicidad Company applied to the Government of Venezuela for support. In the meantime, the government brought to determine the government's right to grant the second concession, and this suit is now pending before the courts.

The United States Government, it is learned, holds that both parties and the Venezuelan Government should await the decision of the court before taking any action, and has three warships in Venezuelan waters as an indication that it is in earnest. Meanwhile, it is feared that the rival companies will come to the open collision and that President Castro will interfere, with troops, in the interest of the Felicidad Company.

THE WEDDING PRESENT. The wedding present from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to Miss Elsie French, who is in a day or two to wed Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the new and youthful head of the Vanderbilt house, is probably the finest necklace, it is said, ever received by a bride, in this country, at least. It is of diamonds and big pearls.

FOR CONVENIENCE. We'd knowed aitch ither jist enough To shpake as "Miss" an "Misther," Yit, when "good night" 'o toid to her, Upon her cheek of kissed her.

"It's throw'd away!" sez she, wid look That proved she did regret it, "For sure 'o've not the koid of lips To reach around an' get it."

Upon me loife oi was at wance Converted to her preachin', An' for convenience put the nixt There 'it'd save her reachin'.

IN A CROWDED STREET-CAR. As the car lurched and nearly tore the young lady from the strap to which she was clinging she looked sneeringly around upon the male occupants of the seats, and remarked to a companion:

"There is one thing that puzzles me. 'What is that?' queried the other. 'Why, I'm puzzled to know where the government is going to get a hundred thousand men for its standing army.'"

VERY COMFORTING. Widow (recently bereaved): The Reverend Mr. Sparkins has just been here; bless us! What comforting things ministers can say, to be sure.

FRIEND: What did he say? WIDOW: We were talking of the dear departed, and he said I would never look upon his like again.

A READY VEHICLE. "Ma, you won't have to order any carriage to come for you after Senator Average's lecture to-night, will you?"

"Why, certainly; what gave you the notion that we would not?" "Why, didn't pa say this morning that everybody'd be carried away with his eloquence."

A GLEAM OF HOPE. "Miss Wayting, I think it my duty to tell you something of that young man whose attentions you are receiving. He is a kleptomaniac. In other words, he will take anything within his reach."

"Indeed! Then I certainly have cause to hope."

NEEDED ANOTHER DOG. Stockman: You remember that "pointer" you gave me on the street yesterday? Bonds: Yes; what about it? Stockman: Why, I tried it, and as a consequence I've come around to see if you couldn't let me have a retriever.

JEST SO. When royal courts their jesters had, Nor scarce could do without them, If kings were dull they were most apt To have their wits about them.

That absence doesn't always make the heart sick is proved by the following epithet: "We don't know where he's gone, but we're consoled because he isn't here."

Notwithstanding our willingness to let by-gones be by-gones, the bills keep coming in all the same.

It happens to some that the hardest thing about turning an honest penny is to get the penny.

We suppose a burst of eloquence can properly be spoken of as mental dynamite.

Of course, the earliest fruit of the New Year is mixed dates.

Than the jockey no man has more set-backs.

When Father Makes the Fire. (Written for the Dispatch.) When father, mornings, makes the fire—For sometimes mother's sick—We children run and climb a tree And all on the down-slope quick.

And though we climb up to the top, We wish the tree was higher, For chips just scatter everywhere When father makes the fire.

upon the present tendencies of imperialism and express their disapprobation of it in no uncertain terms. Twain metaphorically likens Christendom to "a stately matron returning bedraggled, besmirched, and dishonored from pirate raids in Kiao Chau, Manchuria, South Africa, and the Philippines, her pocket full of 'boo'die' and her mouth full of plous hypocrisy."

We don't think anything could be much more caustic than that, though it is the truth which makes it sting.

Zangwill sends an envenomed dart of another kind, though it embodies substantially the same ideas. Here is what the Englishman says: "The twentieth century will be her critic. Will she develop on the clear lines laid down by her great founders, or will she survive, like most human institutions, as a caricature and contradiction of the ideals of her creators? Will she fall back into feudalism, accepting second-hand ideals from the Europe she has outgrown? For America to hush up again hereditary aristocracy and militarism would be a ridiculous anti-climax. Oh, if America were less conscious of her own greatness and more conscious of the greatness of her opportunity!"

Both Twain and Zangwill are broad-minded men, who love their respective countries, but it is evident that neither is blind to the faults of his native land. What they say is well worthy of serious thought.

The review of the agricultural conditions in the South for the past hundred years, published in the last No. of the Southern Planter, and attributed by us to Dr. J. M. McBryde, of the Experiment Station, we now learn was written by the Doctor's son, Professor J. B. McBryde.

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And though we climb up to the top, We wish the tree was higher, For chips just scatter everywhere When father makes the fire.

We always know when it's his turn, 'Cause 'fore he comes down stairs He rips out words that sound just like Our ceeman when he swears, And cats and dogs and hens and geese From out of his paws and feet, And scat 'way out to our back lot When father makes the fire.

Then 'fore he gives the kitchen stove A 'rokin' like as not, He kicks the scuttle 'cross the floor, 'And breaks the coffee-pot, And when he takes the ashes out, The fates and him conspire, To sift them on the table-cloth—When father makes the fire.

They say that fire is terrible, And plagues and pestilence, And that they bring to sons of men Great suffering and expense, But it's just bet their can't compare With wots that we acquire, When ma's away, or sick abed, And father makes the fire.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

Its Greatest Present Need as Presented by Professor Hogue.

The following is a succinct statement of the position taken by Professor Addison Hogue, of Washington and Lee University, in discussing "The Present Greatest Southern Need in Southern Education" before the Southern Educational Association: "This greatest need, he thinks, is not better teachers, or longer school terms, or libraries, or laboratories, or technical schools, or the need of all these is fully admitted. It is something more urgent than these, because it underlies them all. It is the need of liberal pecuniary support of our own institutions by our own people."

pressing need of endowments is so patent to all who are acquainted with the facts, that this is not specially dwelt upon, except to call attention to one thing that every business-man will readily appreciate, and that is the lowering rate of interest, which entails serious loss where funds have to be re-invested. Professor Hogue maintains that our colleges should look to southern men for this needed help, instead of relying almost entirely, as has been the case, on the generosity of our northern friends. He makes full and grateful recognition of what these friends have done for us, and voluntary gifts from them would, of course, be gratefully accepted at any time by any southern institution. In the days of our poverty, when we were engaged in the arduous task of rebuilding our shattered fortunes, we could not be expected to do much more than tax ourselves for the common schools, which had to be taught both races; and so we fell into the habit of appealing to the liberality of other sections to aid in up-building our higher institutions. But the war has been over now for thirty-five years, and the South is no longer poor. Her material growth is almost universally acknowledged, but her colleges have not shared in this prosperity. Hence, Professor Hogue argues that we are in danger of losing our proper spirit of self-reliance, and he appeals to the wise and patriotic liberality of our own men of means. He bases this appeal on the worthiness of the cause, admitted to be one of the noblest to which a man can devote either his life or fortune, and on its pressing needs, which must be supplied unless we are to fall far behind in our educational development. In the year 1899 nearly \$75,000,000 was donated to American education; but very little of this was received by southern institutions, and with a few notable exceptions most of what they did receive came from generous friends in other sections.

It is also shown that no investments are as safe or as enduring as money invested in colleges, which have been better managed, financially, than our banks. Several striking illustrations are given of this, one being the remarkable and continued productivity of the Washington gift more than a century ago to the school that has developed into Washington and Lee University.

The Constitutional Convention. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Before the war, when negroes were slaves, a great deal of the country going to mill was done on horseback; but the little white and colored chaps; and, in order that we might go and return quickly, there was kept at the mill a standing turn. So it is now with Virginia elections; as fast as one comes another is on the way (standing turn). We hope to live to see the time when there will be no elections, from the office of Governor, and when no office will be allowed to hold office for more than one term at a time. Give the rising young men a chance, and let every office be settled up at the expiration of four years.

We will soon be called on to elect delegates to the constitutional convention, and it seems to us that if Virginia ever does elect a body of wise men, clear of selfish motives, and whose actions would be for the future good of the State and her people, it will be then. We are glad to say we believe the old State has many such sons yet left, among whom are such men as Senator Daniel, of the University of this county, and Judges Green and Aikin, of Danville. Give us enough of such men, who know the laws and will frame the Constitution on just and honest principles. Then let the rest of the State be composed of good, common-sense unprofessional men, upon whose characters there has never been a blot, and we may expect good results.

But if we elect a body of "cross-road politicians," quack doctors, and two-shilling lawyers, I say let the rabbit sit in its present nest.

STONEWALL FOOT CAVALRY, Henry, Va.

A Masquerade Given. A new year's masquerade was given at "Squire Richardson's Rosebush Dairy. The party was arranged by Messrs. J. F. Fox, F. Meyer, M. M. Pohle, George H. Davis, A. N. Eastman, and F. H. Hargrave. Those taking part in the masquerade in addition to the Committee on Arrangements, were Mrs. Bland as "Tambourine Girl"; Mrs. Fox, as "Trained Nurse"; Miss Hattie Davis, "Milkmaid"; Miss Myrtle Snead, "Japanese Lady"; Miss Hattie Richardson, "Red Riding Hood"; Miss Fox, "Gambler's Daughter"; Miss Florence Rupp, "Monk"; Mrs. Hattie Spinel, "The Country Girl"; Mrs. Pohle, "Duchess"; Mrs. Carr, "Tambourine Girl"; C. C. Pohle, "Indian Chief"; M. M. Fox, "Uncle Sam"; Mr. Bland, "Olden Times"; J. F. Fox, "Clove"; F. A. Davis, "Sailor"; B. Snead, "Negro Duke"; P. Linton, "Indian"; L. F. Meyer, "Negro Nurse"; F. Wehler, "Tramp"; L. Cowardin, "Negro Minister"; M. Richardson, "Negro House Girl"; W. Davis, "Rough Rider"; W. H. H. H. Policeman.

Mrs. Richardson was assisted by Mrs. Meyer in receiving the guests. The party danced the old year out and the new year in, and the new century in. It extended to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson their congratulations.

Married in Cleveland, O. Miss Jessie W. Ramkee, of Cleveland, O., and Mr. J. B. Johnson, of this city, were married at Cleveland, Monday night, December 31, 1900, by Rev. F. L. Chalker, of Wade-Parke-Avenue Methodist-Episcopal church. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends.

The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, after which all present were invited to partake of a splendid supper, which had been prepared for the occasion. After supper the happy couple started for Richmond, their future home.

The bride was reared in this city, and lived here up to five years ago, when the family moved to Cleveland. She has many friends in this city, who will be pleased to welcome her back.

The groom is a young business-man, and is the junior member of the firm of Dabney & Johnson. He has a very large circle of friends, and we wish him much happiness in the voyage of life.

They are now stopping at 317 north Fourth street.

To Build a Fine Home. Mr. J. T. Wilson, of this city, has been awarded the contract for building Dr. H. Gilbert Leigh's residence in Petersburg. This building, when completed, will be one of the nicest residences in Petersburg. It will cost upwards of \$10,000.

A Richmond Composition. Mr. Charles Schremp, of this city, has composed and had published a bright, catchy march and two-step called "Chinese Cake-Walk."



SKINTORTURES

And every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with



And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This treatment, when followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, is the most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair ever compounded.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, 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 soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings,