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THURSDAY, ... JUNE 12, 1902.

THE PRESIDENTS' GRAVES.

Richmond correspondents telegraph North that the bill before Congress provides that if the requisite authority can be obtained the bodies of all the Presidents shall be removed to Arlington, and there re-interred, meets with emphatic disapproval here. So it does, but it is to be hoped that it will result in arousing enough feeling in the breasts of patriotic Virginians to cause them to give proper attention to the burial-places of Monroe and Tyler.

Both of these Presidents are buried in Hollywood Cemetery here. Monroe's body was removed to Richmond from New York July 4th, 1858, the Seventh Regiment of New York acting as the escort of honor. A tomb was provided by the State, but it has received scant attention from the authorities and for years has been in sad need of repairs.

Mr. Tyler died in Richmond during the great war, and Virginia promised to erect a monument to his memory. It has not done so. Only a simple gravestone marks his resting-place.

Mr. Madison is buried at Montpelier, in Orange county. There is a monument over his grave, but we are not informed as to its condition. The last we heard about it, some years ago, it was in a good state of preservation.

The graves of Washington and Jefferson are well cared for; besides many monuments have been erected in different parts of the country to their memory. No other Presidents of the United States are buried in Virginia. William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor were Virginia born; but the latter lies buried at Louisville, while the former is entombed at North Bend, O.

HANNA'S ASSURANCE.

It has been stated in Washington—authoritatively stated we are told—that Senator Hanna has assured the President that he will not be a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1904, but will give his support to the incumbent.

This would seem unequivocal, but considering all that has gone before we think it improbable that it will set the minds of Mr. Roosevelt's friends entirely at rest. To say the least, they will not be strangers to a sense of uneasiness until they have learned the exact language in which the assurance was framed and possess proof positive that there was not a reservation.

Repeatedly, of late, Hanna has assured admiring friends and others that he would not be a presidential candidate in 1904, but invariably he has left the way open for reconsidering, providing the exigencies of the situation demanded that he should make the sacrifice. And if he doesn't contemplate that such exigencies may arise, he has been pursuing a rather erratic and mystifying course. Hence we suspect that while the Roosevelt managers will not fail to exploit Mark's assurance very extensively, they will not forbear to watch him, even if there is no visible string to it.

GERMANY AND VENEZUELA.

The hurried dispatch of German warships to Venezuela could not have occurred at a more opportune moment. In the domain of discussion of our foreign relations things were getting very dull. We were fast reaching the beatific condition of being on absolutely brotherly terms with all the world and the rest of mankind—except the Filipinos. All of our foreign complications seemed to be composed. There appeared no immediate or remote prospect of necessity for showing our teeth. The indications were that the mission of the alarmist would have to seek the company of Othello's occupation.

But Germany has come to the rescue, and we may expect the prophets of evil and friction and strained relations, to make the most of it. In truth it will be surprising if the incident passes without an outburst of jingoism.

All the same, it would be just as well for the country to refrain from uneasiness over the matter. There is no occasion for a loss of our equanimity. There is no reason why the American eagle should raise its voice above a coo, or whatever note of the eagle answers to a coo. There appears to be no doubt that the object of the German expedition is incidentally to protect some of her subjects, if necessary, and especially to collect a debt, and a just debt, due her from Venezuela, and that she is proceeding according to a thorough understanding that was arrived at some months ago between the Washington and Berlin governments.

In his last message to Congress President Roosevelt, in referring to the Monroe doctrine, said: "We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power." A German note to the State Department, which foreshadowed probable resort to a naval debt collecting demonstration against the South American republic, gave ample assurance that no territorial aggrandizement was contemplated by Germany. It was merely proposed to proceed as other European nations have proceeded in similar cases, notably England and France. The latter, it will be recalled, quite recently settled a little monetary trouble with the Sultan by bringing naval pressure to bear, and as we know, despite European sensitiveness regarding the nearer eastern question, the performance was conceded to be entirely "legitimate."

No, there is no ground for apprehension that the German expedition will disturb the friendly relations between this country and Germany. There is no reason why it should. Germany, there is every reason to believe, has not the slightest intention of doing anything inimical to our interests in South America. In truth, we are not certain that it would not be wise for us to encourage her to go ahead within the lines to which she is committed. For it has long been clear that some of our South American sisters need to be taught with our sanction that they presume too far on the Monroe doctrine. It is possible that they would behave themselves better towards both us and other powers if they were made to appreciate more clearly the limits of the obligations we have taken upon ourselves under that doctrine.

JOHN ORTH MYSTERY AGAIN.

A man named Wychgel, a dredging contractor, has turned up in New York and told the Herald that he is satisfied that Johann Nepomucene Salvator Marie Joseph Jean Ferdinand Balthazar Louis Gonzague Peter Alexander Tenobius Antonin, Imperial Archduke of Austria, Royal Prince of Hungary and Grand Ducal Prince of Tuscany, alias Johann Orth, is really dead. And thereby is revived a mystery and a romance of the House of Hapsburg.

Many years ago Archduke John, as he was called for short in Austria—a possible heir to the crowns of the dual monarchy—had a violent quarrel with his uncle, the Emperor of Austria, renounced his rank and military titles, took the name of Johann Orth and with his wife, who was an opera singer, embarked for parts unknown in a vessel he had purchased in England. About a year later news was received that the vessel had been wrecked off the coast of South America and that he and his wife had perished. However, various and sundry persons have declared that since then they have seen him at this, that, or some other place on the face of the globe, and he has been "identified" with more than one mysterious person. During the war between China and Japan he was "positively identified" with Count Yamagata, one of the Mikado's favorite marshals, and subsequently a correspondent who "could not have been mistaken" located him as a farmer in one of the South American republics where, with his beautiful and accomplished lady, he was enjoying an ideal existence.

But Wychgel asserts that he met the Archduke in 1890 at Ensenada in the Argentine republic just as his Democratic Highness was on the eve of sailing for Valparaiso. He ballasted the Archduke's ship, and as there was some difference of opinion as to the amount of ballast, he claiming more had been put in than the Archduke thought had been, the latter promised him at on discharging at Valparaiso, if Wychgel's claim was found to be correct he would send a draft for the sum in dispute. Wychgel says he knows his weights were correct and as he did not receive the draft there can be no doubt that the Archduke never reached Valparaiso, but met death on the way. That's about the size of Wychgel's "new evidence." On the fate of the Archduke's wife the contractor could throw no light, for he says she did not accompanying her husband on the voyage from Ensenada. This "new evidence" of the Archduke's death may be entirely satisfactory to Mr. Wychgel, but so far as the House of Hapsburg is concerned it is hardly probable that it will lay the ghost that has plagued it so persistently and which, or who, if not laid very soon may rise up at home at a very inconvenient season. Archduke John could set a good many minds at rest by producing absolute evidence that he has taken up his permanent abode with those of his house who have shuffled off this mortal coil.

A SUGGESTION.

The seismological knowledge displayed in the Senate in discussing the Isthmian canal matter leads the Philadelphia North American to suggest the following solution of the whole question:

"Let Senator Morgan pick out the ten biggest volcanoes within one hundred miles of the Panama route, and Senator Hanna ten monsters in the Nicaragua zone. Then, turn about, let each of the two Senators, Nicaraguanist and Panamaite, pronounce a volcano's name with his best Cleveland or Selma accent, and challenge the other to spell it, the one scoring the highest record for catastrophism, as the volcanoists say, to win:"

The humor of this rather John Phœnix suggestion will be better appreciated when it is stated that Ometepe, Zapatera, Rincon, Miravallos, Fluorio, Membacho, Masago, Momotombo, Momotombito, and Asesesch are among the names of the volcanoes in the Central American group which are easiest to spell and pronounce.

ARCH AND SITE.

The New York Herald in its issue of yesterday published an engraving of Gudebrod's design for the Jefferson Davis Memorial Arch, which is to be erected in Monroe Park here. The arch looks very well, indeed, in the Herald's print; but it presents a better appearance in plaster, of which material the model is made.

By the way, Monroe Park was during the great war, a camping ground and the site of a military hospital. The first troops to arrive in Virginia from the South—a South Carolina regiment of infantry, Colonel Maxey Gregg—spread its tents there, and went thence to Manassas. After the surrender of Lee, the park (then called the Old Fair Grounds) was used by the Federals as a military hospital. In those days the grounds were almost bare of trees; now there are a large number of fine shade trees there, and they are in full leaf at this time, and look lovely. Some of them will have to be removed—transplanted to other parts of the grounds—in order to open a suitable vista and avenue to the arch.

As yet, no one is authorized to say precisely where the arch will be located, but it is known to be the wish of the ladies to use, if possible, the identical corner-stone laid in this park by the veterans in 1896.

Then it was proposed to build a $250,000 "Memorial Hall;" now the plan is to build a $75,000 "Memorial Arch." The men failed in the undertaking; "the Daughters" are going to succeed with the arch project!

As to that the Dispatch has no doubt.

President Patton, of Princeton, resigns at 59, not to enjoy a well-earned retirement, but to devote all his time to literary work. The late Dr. Otis R. Freeman, of Freehold, N. J., was a practicing physician up to five days before his death at 93 years of age. Why, then, shoot a man at 45? asks the New York World.

Current Comment.

The Baltimore American says:

The John Marshall prize for 1902 has been awarded to James Curtis Ballagh, Ph. D., for his work entitled "A History of Slavery in Virginia," recently published. This prize, consisting of a bronze likeness of Chief Justice Marshall, is awarded annually for the best essay written by a graduate of the university upon some subject in historical or political science.

And no doubt he deserved it. Mr. Ballagh's "essay" is the most comprehensive treatise on the subject of slavery in Virginia we have ever seen. It is a complete vindication of Virginia, and as we said in reviewing it, every Virginian of this generation should read it.

If he (Roosevelt) is nominated and the Democrats go at him as a united party, Roosevelt will find it rough riding, and no doubt about it.—Roanoke Times.

The same as to any other Republican candidate.

Remarks the Norfolk Landmark:

President Roosevelt is very anxious to arbitrate the coal strike, but his peculiar arbitration of the Schley-Sampson matter naturally helps to make the contending parties coy.

Teddy will never hear the last of that Sampson-Schley arbitration, and he ought not to.

It is quite certain that there is to be an interesting fight in the Republican party within the next two years, and that Roosevelt is not going to have a walk-over. Hanna will either be the Republican nominee or he will decide who shall receive the nomination, and it is not likely that he will decide in favor of Theodore Roosevelt.—Lynchburg News.

Evidently the News isn't much impressed with Hanna's assurance that he has no presidential ambition, and will support Roosevelt's candidacy for the Republican nomination. And the News has lots of company.

The Staunton News does not raise a false alarm when it says that "There is one thing certain, and that is that the diminution in the number of insect-eating birds gives the locusts a better opportunity. Fruit-men must encourage the birds, they must find some other way of exterminating insects, or they must stop raising fruits."

THE KING LAND CASE.

Mr. V. A. Wilder Explains His Being Indicted.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

There appeared in your issue of June 6th a report of the indictment of myself and other representatives of the King land suits, on the charge of bribery, by a grand jury of Buchanan county, Virginia. The report, though dated at Bluefield, originated at Huntington, W. Va., and bears the ear-marks of being edited by certain local attorneys of the Kountze Brothers, of New York, and other foreign land syndicates, with whom King is contending.

The indictment is an undoubted fact. The subject is being given notoriety in certain directions, presumably in the hope of exerting some influence upon the courts where various branches of this case are pending. An indictment by a grand jury carries with it, to many persons, a presumption of guilt. In the present instance, however, no such presumption should follow. The trouble arises out of an attempt by these attorneys to inject criminal proceedings into an ejectment suit, in the hope that the representatives of King may be deterred from going into Buchanan county to obtain evidence of certain attempts of these attorneys to set up matter inimical to the contentions of the King litigants. To those acquainted with certain sections of Buchanan county, little explanation is necessary. In that county, particularly within the boundaries of the survey now being contended for, the prejudices against the King contentions are very bitter.

An indictment could as well have been obtained against myself, or any representative of King, at the hands of a Buchanan county grand jury for murder, infanticide or any crime known, or unknown, to jurisprudence. The agreement on which the indictment is brought is perfectly innocent and legitimate. It was made in Kanawha county, West Virginia, and the authorities of Buchanan county have no jurisdiction, even had it possessed a criminal character. The true animus of the proceedings arises from the desire of these attorneys to keep me and any representative of King, from going into that county to obtain evidence to be taken before the commissioner. These attorneys have caused to be indicted several other persons, natives of that county, who have evinced some slight friendship toward us, in the hope of intimidating all who would be likely to help us; threats have been made against the life of every representative of King, some of his witnesses have been maltreated and beaten. Should I submit to arrest, it would probably mean a long illegal confinement, or possibly a killing under some pretext at the hands of ruffians under cover of legal process; they refuse to allow us to give bond. I am ready to meet the charge of this bogus indictment at any place where my life will be secure, and I can have a fair chance of an impartial hearing. I certainly have bribed no witnesses in this case, neither has any agent of Mr. King, since not a single witness on his side has testified.

The point at issue is a certain corner of the survey. The testimony of a corner at this point offered by these gentlemen is of a worthless character and is refuted by the survey. The wrong parties have been indicted by this grand jury; the object of their judicial resentment should have been visited on counsel and witnesses for the other side.

Yours very respectfully,
V. A. WILDER.

The Ruling Passion.

"When General Louis Botha passed through Vryheid a few weeks ago," says the London Chronicle, "the impression given by his good spirits was that he was pleased with the 'terms,' while one of the officers of his staff confidently declared that peace would be proclaimed in a fortnight. The English commanding officer went out to exchange courtesies with Botha, and our infantry gave him a guard of honor until he joined his own burghers a few miles out out of Vryheid. All this is as might be expected; but a strange incident occurred. The English officer in charge of the escort was presented to General Botha's secretary, Jacobus de Wet, who had been three years at Oxford, and to his aide-de-camp, Louis Eslem, also a 'varsity man. They were evidently anxious to get speech with our lieutenant, and their first words were, 'Who won the boat race?'"

$10,000 for an American Pearl.

(St. Paul Pioneer Press.)

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—The largest perfect pearl ever found in the Mississippi river has been purchased by Bunde & Upmeyer. The gem is nearly a perfect sphere, three quarters of an inch in diameter. It was recently found in the river north of Prairie du Chien by a pearl fisher. It weighs 121 grains and the price was over $10,000.

The Modern Mary.

Mary had a horseless once,
'Twas painted white as snow,
Wherever Mary wanted to
The auto wouldn't go.

Making It Simple.

(Chicago Tribune.)

The scholarly-looking man with the big eye-glasses had been invited to address the Sunday school, and was making a few remarks concerning the lesson.

"I see the word 'line' occurs here," he said. "Will some one give me a definition of 'line'?"

Nobody answered.

"It is very easy," he proceeded, encouragingly, "though you may find it a little perplexing to convey the idea in simple terms. Try again. * * * Well, the ordinary signification of the word is longitudinal extension, but here it denotes a pre-determined boundary. I am sure, my young friends, you can remember that."

The Engineer's Signal.

"This spring and during the winter," said the Kennebec (Me.) Journal, "Bowdoinham folks may have heard a peculiar blast from one of the locomotives which runs through in the evening. Well, that's 'Jim's' signal to his mother, and every evening when he goes through he pulls the cord, and his mother, far up on the hillside, comes to the door and waves the lantern, and it's a signal that all's well at home."

Coal Resources of the World.

(New York Sun.)

In view of the enormous consumption of coal in the past forty years the question as to how long the supply will last has been much discussed. England has not been particularly alarmed by the prediction that the end of her coal resources was almost within sight. The majority of the people have adopted the view that the economists who affirmed that two generations more would practically see the end of her coal beds were unnecessarily pessimistic. England, therefore continues with much serenity to sell more coal to the countries which import it than all the rest of the world together. It supplies far more coaling stations than any other country. It is the only land that does an enormous business in the exportation of coal.

The business of selling coal abroad is usually very profitable and one reason why England surpasses all competitors in this business is because she has special facilities for it. Her coal is so near the sea that England is able to ship it less expensively than any other exporting nation. Owing to our more extensive use of coal mining machinery, a great deal of our coal at the pit mouth does not cost so much as British coal when raised to the surface, but by the time we ship our coal on the ocean it usually costs more than British coal.

Another reason why usually, when the price of European coal is not abnormally high, we can not compete with British exports is because our sea carriage to the continent of Europe, which is by far the greatest importer, is very much longer than that of England. Thus England has special advantages for the export coal trade and she improves them to the utmost, in spite of the fact that economists are again beginning to reassert that the present century will undoubtedly see the end of her coal resources.

The most interesting contribution that has been made for a long time to the question of the world's future coal supply is that which Dr. Ferdinand Fischer, of Gottingen, has just published. Dr. Fischer has collected with much care all the best attainable data as to the coal resources of the entire world. Such work as this can be regarded only as a striving to reach conclusions that are worthy of consideration for the time being and as satisfactory as the present condition of our knowledge will permit. They are likely to be very much modified when we have more light on the question, just as the prognostications thirty years ago with regard to the world's coal resources needed amending when we came to understand how enormously China is able to contribute to the supplies. But though we must continue to regard such estimates as those made by Dr. Fischer as tentative, they are not only interesting, but important as painstaking, critical, and able summaries of our existing knowledge and of the conclusions which it seems to justify.

Briefly summing up the estimates which Dr. Fischer has based upon his studies, he concludes that the attainable coal supply of Germany amounts, in round numbers, to 160,000 million tons; that of Great Britain to 81,500 million tons; that of Austria-Hungary, Belguim, and Franch together to 17,000 million tons. The coal deposits of Russia are still so little known that Dr. Fischer does not attampt to estimate the attainable output, though he says that the resources are undoubtedly enormous, particularly in the southern regions from the government of Poltava eastward into the land of the Don Cossacks.

He estimates that the coal resources of the whole of America are at least 684,000 million tons. All our later information with regard to China has tended to confirm the conclusions reached by Von Richthofen as to the enormous wealth in coal of that empire. There is as yet no reason to believe that this very careful scientific traveller overshot the mark when he estimated (his figures are reproduced by Dr. Fischer) the coal provision of the eighteen provinces at 630,000 million tons of anthracite and an equal quantity of bituminous coal.

It is a curious commentary on that really civilized land which, as far as we know, is richer in coal than any other country in the world, that almost none of it is yet available for steam power. It is largely used by the Chinese, but mainly in the regions where it is mined. The land routes are so miserably poor that it does not pay to haul coal more than twenty-five miles. Unless a mine is within this distance of water carriage the area of the distribution of the output is confined to the immediate neighborhood. Steamships at Shanghai are to-day filling their bunkers with coal from Europe, because it is cheaper than coal expensively brought from Chinese mines in the interior.

The United States now far surpasses all other nations in the employment of machinery in coal mining. The cheaper and more rapid methods of machine mining have undoubtedly been a factor in the influences that have made us the first among the coal-producing States. The quantity of our machine mined coal increased from 6,200,000 tons in 1891 to 43,963,000 tons in 1899. Dr. Fischer advises the Germans to give more attention to the minig of coal by machinery.

In his opinion, Germany has a coal supply that will meet the needs of the country for about 1,000 years to come. Dr. Fischer also reaches the conclusion, based upon the latest and most accurate information, that probably within the next fifty years, and certainly within this century Great Britain will exhaust her coal resources, at the present rate of consumption; that is to say, she can not go on supplying the larger part of the world's export coal without reaching the end of her tether, as far as home coal is concerned, long before her industrial competitors have exhausted their home supplies. Dr. Fischer entertains the gloomy view, cherished by so many Germans, that when England becomes a coal importing nation she will lose much of her importance as an industrial state and will cease to be the leading world power.

Japan has large coal resources, particularly in the southern province of Kiushiu. Borneo is rich in coal formations, as also is New South Wales—a fact that is enabling Sydney to forge ahead of the other Australian cities in industrial development. Africa and South America are poorer in coal than any of the other continents, but the development of coal mines in South Africa bids fair to supply the industrial needs of the country.

Up 'Gainst It.

THE whirligig of time has brought us face to face with hot weather and all that the term implies. To make the race 'gainst Old Sol easy, one of our smart Single- or Double-Breasted Suits, of Serge, Cheviot, or any of the season's fabrics, will be the thing.

$9.75 to $12 to $18.

PAJAMAS, 98c. to $2.50 to $5.
Manhattan Shirts, $1.50 to $3.
Low-Cut Shoes, $1.98 up to $5.
Straw Hats. PANAMAS if you want one.

JACOBS & LEVY,
Outfitters to Mankind.

HOPKINS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Awarded to Virginia and North Carolina Candidates.

(Baltimore Sun.)

I. H. Blackwell (A. B., Randolph-Macon, 1895), of Broadrun, Va.
B. W. Bond, Jr. (A. B., Randolph-Macon, 1900), of Ashland, Va.
F. M. Bond (A. B., Randolph-Macon, 1902), of Ashland, Va.
J. L. Bost (A. B., Trinity, 1895), of Davidson, N. C.
D. L. Buffum (A. B., University of Virginia, 1898), of Charlottesville, Va.
H. V. Canter (A. B., Washington and Lee, 1896), of Cantersburg, Va.
O. P. Chitwood (A. B., William and Mary, 1899), of Rocky Mount, Va.
A. H. Clarke (A. B., Hampden-Sidney, 1901), of Danville, Va.
R. E. Coker (S. B., University of North Carolina, 1896), of Chapel Hill, N. C.
A. Dodge (A. B., William and Mary, 1900), of Manassas, Va.
D. B. Easter (A. M., Randolph-Macon, 1891), of Ashland, Va.
H. J. Eckenrode (A. B., Fredericksburg, 1898), of Fredericksburg, Va.
T. H. Fowler (A. B., Washington College, Md., 1897), of Oxford, N. C.
F. G. Hamrick (A. B., Wake Forest, 1902), of Caroleen, N. C.
E. J. Hoffman (A. B., Davidson, 1900), of Dallas, N. C.
J. F. Messick (A. B., Randolph-Macon, 1899), of Front Royal, Va.
H. B. Phillips (S. B., Erskine, 1900), of Lexington, N. C.
J. T. Porter (A. B., Randolph-Macon, 1895), of Front Royal, Va.
J. L. Pritchard (A. B., Wake Forest, 1898), of Burden, N. C.
R. L. Ramsay (A. B., Fredericksburg, 1899), of Fredericksburg, Va.
J. D. Rodeffer (A. B., Roanoke, 1895), of Lovettsville, Va.
J. E. Routh, Jr. (A. B., Johns Hopkins, 1900), of Petersburg, Va.
G. B. Sanderlin (A. B., Wake Forest, 1899), of Belcross, N. C.
I. O. Schaub (S. B., North Carolina Agricultural College, 1900), of Pinnacle, N. C.
L. W. Smith (A. B., Washington and Lee, 1896), of Lexington, Va.
H. M. Wagstaff (Ph. B., University of North Carolina, 1899), of Rutherford College, N. C.
R. C. Willis (A. B., Guilford, 1901), of Beaufort, N. C.
B. A. Wise (A. B., Randolph-Macon, 1897), of Cantersburg, Va.
R. H. Wright (S. B., University of North Carolina, 1897), of Coharie, N. C.

Mint Juleps.

(New York Sun.)

If the Richmond Dispatch is not mistaken, there is not so much demand for mint juleps in Virginia as there used to be. There are not so many old-fashioned gardens with their patches of mint. Perhaps the great artists, the consummate compounders of mint julep, have passed away with so many of the good old judges and colonels and majors, the fine gentlemen with frilled shirt bosoms and ceremonious manners, who used to beam upon Washington occasionally, and were the ornament and honor of many southern communities; and those communities, prosper as they may in commerce or agriculture, will produce no finer articles than those same gentlemen. It is a sort of blasphemy to classify the mint julep with the now apparently moribund collection of mixed drinks. It stood alone, which was more than some of its too ardent devotees could always do. It was a bouquet and a poem. More than that, it was, and is, in its way, the flower and expression of a phase of life that has passed.

In the North it has no proper place. It is an exotic that droops under transplantation. There are legends and myths of great men of the heroic age who know how to make mint juleps in this town. We have heard praisers of past time laud the New York hotel, and aver that the juleps of its most high and palmy state were a delight and a desire. Gone or all but gone is that old race of epicures and topers, having some smack of the earlier and coarser age, who celebrated the prowess of Lord Seymour drinking his seventieth consecutive cocktail at the bar of the New York and falling in the arms of victory—or was it a distinguished resident of a New York city who won in that noble competition?

But cocktails throw no light on juleps. Could Joe Fernandez, of the New York hotel, make an acceptable julep? Certainly he could, said the man of reminiscences, or the southerners wouldn't have stayed at the hotel. Well, Joe Fernandez reappeared at the New York hotel in the early eighties, but we never heard that he had the hand and eye for a mint julep. Jerry Thomas, once famous from San Francisco to Broadway, and, according to himself, the inventor of the Tom and Jerry, a drink that seems to have vanished as absolutely as the dodo—you ought to have seen Jerry Thomas mix a julep, the ancients would tell you. Jerry, obscure and fallen from his high estate and surrounded by caricatures of famous and unknown New Yorkers and others, gleamed with a faint alcoholic and reminiscential light in Sixth avenue twenty years ago and more; but he had lost the secret, if ever he had it, of the mint julep.

It is said that the barkeepers of the young school have little opportunity to mix anything except seltzer and milk. The progress of total abstinence and the passion for whisky and water, or "high balls," must tend to keep the young barkeeper's education in a state of arrested development. But even maturer and more skilful chemists in New York might dabble in vain at fusing the elements of this classic composition. The mint looks dusty, withered, homesick in the North. We have seen, even in clubs where should be reverence for the old masters, supposed juleps in which a mess of seaweed seemed to be partially immersed in a sea of kerosene oil. Only on southern soil will this flower blossom.

Let us say, for the relief of our Prohibitionist friends, that we regard mint julep in a purely romantic and bookish light. To us it belongs in the category with the continuous, harmless, impossible guzzling of Mr. Pickwick's journey to Birmingham with Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Benjamin Allen. We look upon it as a rich relation of brandy and water "luke," of three pennyworth of rum, of port wine negus, of flip, of blackstrap, of that Harvard commencement punch, which flows no more, alas, no more! Mint julep is real in the South, but only a dream here. The veranda of an old, white, Doric, or Ionic-pillared house. The Potomac, York, any river in the foreground. A young lady of the happy ante-Gibsonian days and proportions steps out of a window which is a door, trips into the garden, brings back some mint, mixes with incomparable grace incomparable juleps. There is plenty of time. There is plenty of money. Slavery is a divine institution. You are half inclined to believe that mint julep is. Life is as placid as the river and agreeable as the julep.

The mint julep has more poetry than alcohol in it. If it is dying out in Virginia, there should be a society to revive it.

CARTERSVILLE CHIT-CHAT.

Many C. & O. Employees to Lose Their Positions.

CARTERSVILLE, VA., June 11.—(Special.)—Owing to the strike in the coal mining district of West Virginia, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, on yesterday cut off several night telegraph offices between Gladstone and Richmond, thereby throwing out of employment ten operators, who, if they have not saved something, will have to seek employment with other roads if the strike continues any length of time.

Your correspondent is informed to-day that there will be further cuts, embracing section hands and more operators. There are no coal trains running over the road to-day; only the passenger trains and local freight trains. The impression is that this state of affairs will last for at least two weeks longer.

Your correspondent has been informed by Mr. P. J. Trice, proprietor of the large flouring mill plant located at Flannagan's Mill, that he will, within the next sixty days, put in two of the latest improved turbine wheels. Mr. Trice has been sustaining great losses, owing to the use of the over-shot wheel, which he can do nothing with during high water.

Mr. Willie Booth, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, who has been at home for the last ten days, threatened with typhoid fever, is better

Miss Marie Koch, of Richmond, who has been so ill at the home of Mrs. M. L. Palmore, of Trenholm, is better today.

Mr. Hugh W. Jones has become a partner in the firm of Wm. P. Poythress & Co., druggists, 919 east Main street. Mr. Jones was formerly of Williamsburg, Va., but has for several years occupied the position of confidential clerk to the above-named firm, and is a graduate of the University College of Medicine, this city.

Malt-Nutrine

is prescribed by the best physicians as the most helpful tonic obtainable. Malt-Nutrine is condensed nutriment of malt—not a dark beer. It is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.

PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION BASKET PICNIC,

Buckroe Beach, Thursday, June 19th—Four Trains.

Leave Main-Street station, Chesapeake and Ohio railway, 7:15 A. M., arriving at Buckroe about 9:30 A. M. Leave Buckroe 6:30 P. M.

See folder for further particulars. Adults, $1; children and nurses, 50 cents. Tickets can be bought of Sundey-school superintendents, at the depot, and Chesapeake and Ohio office, 809 east Main street.

C. LORRAINE,
Chairman Committee Arrangements.
Old 'phone, 1627.
New 'phone, 780.

"Delightful Vacation Trip."

$21.50 Richmond to Boston or Provindence and return by Sea, via Merchants' and steamers. Meals and room included. Send for particulars and illustrated booklet.

R. H. WRIGHT, Agent, Norfolk, Va.

Tickets on sale C. & O. Ry., N. & W. Ry. offices, and Richmond Transfer Co., No. 901 Main street.

Prepared for people or taste who appreciate the best Satin-Skin Cream and Satin-Skin Powder solicit your patronage; 25c. of Miller & Rhoads.

A WONDERFUL EQUINE PERFORMANCE,

Buckroe Beach, June 16th to 23rd Inclusive.

The two famous diving horses, King and Queen, will exhibit at Buckroe every day between June 16th and June 23d, inclusive, their wonderful performance of diving from a platform forty feet high into a tank of twelve feet of water, which is considered by an immense number of people who have witnessed this great feat the most wonderful performance of horses of the age. These two horses are beautiful specimens of horseflesh, being snow white in color, and are well worth seeing. On week days they give their diving act at 3 P. M. and 9 P. M., and on Sundays at noon and 4 P. M., a band accompanying each performance.

Richmond people going down to Buckroe on the excursions arranged via the Chesapeake and Ohio, June 16th to 23d, inclusive, will have the opportunity of seeing these beautiful horses and witness their wonderful diving act.

Week-End Rates to Clarksville, Va.

Effective June 14th, 1902, and continuing each Saturday thereafter until September 27th, 1902, the Southern Railway will sell special round-trip tickets from Richmond, Danville, Keysville, Oxford, Henderson, and all intermediate stations, to Clarkesville and return, at one fare for the round trip, tickets to be limited returning not later than Monday following date of sale.

C. W. WESTBURY,
Division Passenger Agent.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY WEEK-END TICKETS

To West Point, Va., 90c. Round Trip.

Effective June 14th, 1902, and continuing each Saturday thereafter until September 27th, the Southern railway will sell round-trip tickets to West Point, returning Monday following date of sale.

Week-End Rates to York River Landings.

Effective Friday, June 13th, 1902, and continuing each Friday and Saturday thereafter, until August 31st, 1902, the Southern railway will sell tickets in connection with the York River Line, to York River landings, at rate of $2.00 for the round trip, tickets to be limited to return arriving in Richmond, Va., not later than Tuesday following date of sale.

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Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

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Whilst we carry them made by the best manufacturers, yet we don't lose sight of the lower grades, and would be glad to show our $1.50 line to all callers. Got them for everybody.

J. A. GRIGG SHOE CO.,
121 EAST BROAD.
S. C. WEISIGER, President.

my 8-Th,Sa&Tu3m

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FOR TORPID LIVER.
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FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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DUCRO'S Alimentary ELIXIR

Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial and all kinds of fevers

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