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THURSDAY, ... JULY 17, 1902.

AS TO ARBITRATION.

Matters of much moment are now in controversy between the Richmond street car company and its conductors and motormen. In the issue thereof our whole community is deeply interested, and we hope that a settlement can be attained by arbitration. Let arbitrators be appointed and let them give due consideration to the gentlemen who have brought their capital here and invested it in street car properties. Let them be mindful of the fact that the street car company is a new organization and is barely upon its feet yet. Let their award be upon the basis of a thorough understanding of the business of the company; but, on the other hand, the arbitrators should not overlook the fact that most of the conductors and motormen are men of families; that the cost of living is extraordinarily high, while the work they do is exhausting and exacting, involving much loss of sleep and long hours.

It should also be counted to the credit of the strikers that like the true Virginians they are—bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh—they have so conducted the strike as to inconvenience the public as slightly as possible, and that they have, as behooves good citizens, sternly set their faces against breaches of the peace.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the disturbance gave Richmond one of the quietest nights it has had in a long time.

One day's experience of a general strike is quite enough. May we never have another.

THE STREET-CAR STRIKE.

Richmond yesterday had its first actual street-car tie-up since the trolley system was introduced. Until then we had done without that attribute of metropolitan distinction. There had been many times before when that sort of trouble seemed imminent and inevitable, but, by good management, or good luck, we escaped it. But on yesterday, at noon, employers and employees having failed to agree on hours of work and wages to be paid, all the cars of Richmond and Manchester, and their suburbs were taken by their respective crews to the car-barns and there surrendered without disorder or fuss.

Then, indeed, a sight was seen! All at once Richmond seemed to have had an immense accession of population. The sidewalks in the business sections of the city became "alive" with men. Mostly hungry men who discovered that it was meal time and there was no transportation for them home and return.

The restaurants profited largely by the condition of affairs, yet hundreds of business-men bravely toiled up hill, under the blazing sun, in order to satisfy their appetites at the family boards.

Later in the afternoon omnibus lines were improvised by adventurous spirits and some few street-cars were run, but the experiences of the day, as a whole, vividly impressed upon the public mind the vast importance and extensive ramifications of our city and suburban street-car systems. Were tie-ups of frequent occurrence suburban life hereabout would become impractical and intolerable. The men and women who live several miles from Richmond, but who earn livelihoods here, and who depend upon trolley lines for transportation, number many thousands. Most of these were in sore straits yesterday evening when the time came for them to return to the bosom of their families. And most of them had to walk.

The time may come, as some philosopher has predicted, that it would, when legs and feet will become comparatively useless appendages—like appendices—but that time is not yet. At any rate skill in pedestrianism was an accomplishment much valued in our city yesterday.

The trouble between the street-car company and their operatives is one that ought to be and it is to be hoped will be settled by arbitration. Our position in this matter is the same we have taken and repeatedly urged with respect to the strike in the anthracite coal region.

Let good, sensible, and courageous men be appointed, a committee to pass upon the question in controversy and let their decision be binding and conclusive upon the contending parties.

THE THREE R'S.

Manual labor training has many warm and devoted friends in this city and they are not backward in urging the claims of the system upon the public, the City Council and the School Board.

We hear of but one objection to the introduction of the system here and that arises from the belief that all the money our city can raise for public education is needed to sustain the schools now in existence and which, with few exceptions, are engaged in teaching the "three r's."

What are the precise facts in the case we do not know; we should like to be better informed on the subject.

It would appear from recently-published statements that the public schools of this city do not accommodate as large a proportion of the school population of Richmond as they ought to.

Is that a fact? If so how can it be accounted for? Is it due to the lack of school accommodations? Have we all the teachers and all the school rooms we need? Or can it be that the disposition to patronize the public schools here is less active than it is in other communities?

And that brings us face to face with the question whether the public schools of Richmond are of as high order and are as well managed as are those of other communities of our size and condition in life—i. e., wealth and racial division. We hope that this question can be easily answered "yes," or else that a good, sound, practical reason can be furnished in explanation of any other answer that may be necessary.

But to resume! Manual training in schools, we have no doubt, is a good thing; but we think it is essential for its advocates to show that Richmond can enter upon it without impairing the effectiveness of the schools in other directions.

THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

There is no reason why the public should entertain any other feeling than that of charity towards members of the Legislature who would pose as obstructionists in the matter of giving legislative force and effect to the new Constitution. It is clear that an overwhelming majority of the body are in full sympathy with the earnest desire of the people which is that the Constitution be vitalized and put into operation in spirit and letter as soon as possible, and that they will address themselves honestly, loyally, and zealously to their part of the work that may be necessary to the consummation.

Attempts at obstruction will prove utterly futile in the end and can hurt none save those engaged in them, and who for their own sakes we would fain hope, will soon see the error of their way, and quit doing the boomerang act. In a spirit of thorough kindness we would say to the kickers that their attitude reminds us of the performance of the three tailors of Tooley street, and is likely to prove as barren of practical results as did the declaration of those worthies. They are kicking against the pricks.

'As elusive as Tracy," is now the phrase, instead of "as slippery as an eel."

It is not improbable that the friar land problem in the Philippines will be a religious issue to vex Roosevelt and the Republican party in the coming campaign in this country, and so political chickens will again come home to roost.

"FAKE" WAR ON TRUSTS.

Evidently the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which is Republican in politics, is competing for a medal to be awarded for the most thorough exhibition of "unmitigated gall," is suffering from a violent spasm of facetiousness, or thinks the American people are gullible to a degree that would disgrace the lowest grade in a kindergarten school.

In a recent issue it speaks of its party as the party that wars on trusts. Could anything be further from the truth? If the Globe-Democrat had referred to its party as the party that juggles with the trust question in order to throw dust in the eyes of the people during political campaigns, it would have hit it off to a nicety. Three Republican bills providing for dealing with the trust issue have been introduced in Congress, but after they had served campaign purposes they went to the tomb where repose so many 'other Republican shams designed to deceive the masses into the belief that the party intended to remedy crying evils.

And the "bill dodge" having played out, President Roosevelt opened up on the trusts, although none know better than he does that even were he never so sincere, the same influence that caused the Republicans to bury their "trust bills' would operate against the practicability of the trusts being touched through any policy he might formulate. That influence is the robber tariff fetich. To strike at the trusts is to strike at Republican protection. Republican "war on trusts" is a fake and a fraud, and no real war can ever be made upon them until their shield and defence—the present tariff—shall have been overthrown. Let the masses stick a pin there, to the end that they place the Democratic party in position to accomplish this latter task, by returning it to power.

The Italian authorities are conducting an inquiry into the fall of the Campanile at Venice, and the work of clearing away the debris is busily proceeding. New York architects express the hope, felt by all the civilized world, that the tower will be restored in its original form.

Speaking of the increased length of human life nowadays, apropos the advanced age of Lord Salisbury, King Christian, of Denmark, and Pope Leo, the New York Herald points out that in this country we have still living Hiram Cronk, a pensioner of the war of 1812, now in his 104th year; Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., who is 97, and Cassius M. Clay, who has passed his 92d milestone.

It goes on to say:

"In England, Thomas Sidney Cooper, the painter, the other day passed away, aged 98, and in France Ernest Legouve, the playright and Academician, is living in his 95th year. The Earl of Devon recently celebrated his 91st anniversary, and there are a dozen distinguished men in England older than he, among them Sir Henry Keppel, commander of the fleet; Sir Edward Blount, financier and railway director, and General Sir H. Daubeney; Sir Henry Alfred Pitman, the eminent physician, and many others, including the Earl of Perth and Melfort, whose inherited Scotch sturdiness enabled him to celebrate his 95th anniversary last May."

Among women, the Herald recalls the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who twenty-one years ago, at the age of 67, wedded Sir W. L. Ashmead-Bartlett, "and who is now a young matron of 88 or thereabouts."

Undoubtedly the advance in medical science and in knowledge of hygiene has enabled men and women to preserve the vigor of youth to an extent unknown in the past, but we fear it will be some time yet before man learns to make the best possible use of "the days of his age."

CRUELTY TO A MULE.

Does the mule "get all that's coming to him," or is he naturally an undeserving brute whose cussedness puts him beyond the pale of consideration or respect? This issue—or something very like it—was recently joined in a Jamestown (N. Y.) court, when James Bailey, a teamster, was tried for alleged cruelty to one of the long-eared quadrupeds. The gist of the defense lay in the averment that a mule has physical and temperamental qualities different from those of a horse, and that what would be cruelty to a horse would be a mere diversion to a mule.

It was shown by several ladies, who sympathized with the mule, that the animal, to all outward appearances, had received some pretty lively whacks, and some most forcible thumps, from his driver, but the accused offset all this testimony by the expert evidence of several veteran teamsters, and by the statements of one Dr. Bender, a learned "hoss doctor" of local celebrity. A teamster swore that a load that might prove burdensome to a horse would be but a light haul for a mule, and the veterinary surgeon insisted that morally and physically the mule is different from almost any other animal. In Dr. Bender's opinion, the quadruped of the shaven caudal appendage is given to rebellion against authority, and if he can avoid it, will not give an adequate return for his board and lodging. Moreover, according to the same eminent and learned authority, a mule is less sensitive than a horse, and will more readily forget indignities and abuse. Dr. Bender even contended that the animal's thick skin makes him practically immune from the suffering which might be inflicted upon other animals by blows.

It appears that the mule which got the New York driver into trouble had balked and this led to an interesting question, to wit, whether a man is ever warranted in whipping an animal given to this fault. The prosecution held that balking or "gibbing" is a mental disorder caused by ill-treatment and unintelligent handling when the victim is a colt, while the defence insisted that the trouble is caused by the same innate cussedness which makes a man turn against a friend who has cared for him in adversity. Witnesses were produced to swear that the only way to make balky mules work is to starve them—in short, that balky mules can't stand prosperity.

The teamster was acquitted, which we fear, makes the matter res adjudicata, though we are not altogether satisfied with the verdict. It appears to us that the mule might have had something to say of the matter, too, especially as his character was assailed at every point. And as for his tendency to avoid work, that is a very, very human trait. We are still hoping and watching for the day when some one will eulogize the mule.

The Kaiser has been so much pleased with Prince Henry's accounts of this country that he may himself visit us, before very long, it is stated on pretty good authority. His Majesty may be assured of a particularly warm welcome to the land of the free and the home of the American brave.

The United States Department of Agriculture has vindicated Polk Miller, the cow and the snake, to a certain extent. That Department informs Mr. Miller that the supposed snake was a "thread worm" which is sometimes found in the abdominal cavity of cattle, but the official adds that he never before heard of one escaping through a cow's teats. Is the esteemed Dispatch of Richmond satisfied?—The Montgomery (Ala.), Advertiser.

Oh, yes; the snake-story season is young yet and that will do for a beginning. But from this time onward we expect the stories to grow in length and the snakes in size.

Current Comment.

The Roanoke World makes no mistake in this declaration which we commend to the consideration of the General Assembly: "The work with which it (the Legislature) will be confronted partakes of the most important consequence, and will, no doubt, be entered upon with earnest and patriotic spirit. It is the subject of very general desire that its task be accomplished with no unnecessary delay. The people believe they have a good thing in the new Constitution, and the sooner they receive its full benefit the better satisfied they will be."

Salem is going through the agonies of band practice, but the Sentinel hopes and believes "that in a few months the town will have a uniformed band which will be the peer of any in this section of the State."

The town certainly deserves that compensation for its suffering.

Says the Alexandria Times: The secret of Republican success has been their fostering of the public press. Newspapers circulate and manufacture public opinion because they are read and to the point, no matter how blunt and poisonous and falsifying it may be. The Democrats depend upon the circulation of cumbersome documents that are seldom read and never understood.

There are some solid and suggestive "chunks" of truth in the Times's observations.

The Wythville Dispatch hopes that the General Assembly now in extra session will take advantage of the opportunities afforded to advertise the resources and capabilities of the Commonwealth by making liberal appropriations to the St. Louis and Jamestown expositions.

Next.

A Newport News contemporary says:

"Suppose the number of people in Richmond and vicinity drinking James river water number 100,000. Allow for each person the reasonable consumption of a pound of mud every twenty-four hours, then Richmonders drink fifty tons of mud a day, 18,250 tons every year, 182,500 tons every decade. Think of it."

Our contemporary is away off in its calculation. If it will bottle a gallon of James river water when it is at its muddiest, allow the mud to settle and then weigh the matter precipitated, it will be utterly astounded at the lightness of the latter.

Bricklaying by Machinery.

(New York Press.)

A Canadian has invented a machine for laying bricks which does the work of six or seven skilled bricklayers and costs $500. In common house walls a bricklayer with a laborer to keep him supplied with materials, will lay on an average about 1,500 bricks in a day of ten hours. In the neater outer faces of back buildings he will lay 1,200; in good, ordinary street fronts, 800 to 1,000, and of the very finest lower story faces, from 150 to 300, depending on the number of angles, etc. In plain massive engineering he should average about 2,000 a day. The new machine is adapted only to plain work, and should lay from 9,000 to 12,000 bricks a day. Two men and a lad are required to operate it.

Keeping Up Appearances.

(Washington Star.)

"Do you think that dog is worth the money you are paying for a tag?

"No, suh," answered Mr. Esrastus Pinkley. "But you's got to go to some expense foh de sake o' social standin', isn't you?"

No Satisfying Her.

(Philadelphia Record.)

"Women are hard to understand,"

"Think so?"

"Yes, I told her she carried her age well, and she was offended."

"You don't say!"

"Yes, and then I told her she didn't carry it well, and she wouldn't speak."

Laudable Endeavor.

(Yonkers Statesman.)

Patience: And she married that book agent, did she?

Patrice: Yes.

"The one who talked so much?"

"The same. She married to reform him."

No Business.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Miss Prim (severely): Married women, above all other, have no business to flirt.

Mrs. Gay: Business? Of course, not; it's a pleasure.

Her Reason.

(Chicago Evening Post.)

"But why did you encourage him if you didn't want him to propose?"

"Because just at that time there wasn't any one else to encourage."

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

His American Wife—His Business Capacity—His Orchids.

(New York Press.)

Inasmuch as Joseph Chamberlain married an American girl, Miss Mary Endicott, we should have liked to see him Prime Minister of England. Some day we may have that pleasure. It has been fifteen years since the world at large called him "Brummagem Joe," It is a hard epithet. Brummagem is worthless or very inferior metallic articles made in imitation of better ones, and Birmingham is the great mart and manufactory of gewgaws, gilt toys, cheap jewelry, imitation gems, mosaic gold and such like. The Romans called Birmingham "Bremenium," Because Mr. Chamberlain was a manufacturer in Birmingham he was styled by political opponents "Brummagen Joe."

Mr. Chamberlain was born in London, but early removed to Birmingham, where he started life as a member of the firm of Nettleford & Chamberlain, screw makers. His business capacity was so great that the firm became paramount in the trade, and in eighteen years his fortune was so considerable that he retired from business to devote himself to municipal affairs. He has had three wives. Each of his marriages was tinged with romance. His closest friend was William Kendrick, and Kenrick had a beautiful sister. Chamberlain also had a beautiful sister. Harriet Kenrick and Mary Chamberlain were as devoted as their brothers, and the upshot of this general affection was that Joe Chamberlain married Harriet and William Kenrick married Mary.

The first Mrs. Chamberlain died in two years, and "Brummagen Joe," took for a second wife her cousin, Florence Kenrick, who left him a widower after seven years of uxorial devotion. There being no more Kenricks available just then, our Colonial Secretary remained alone for thirteen long years, wedded only to his political dogmas. In 1887, while visiting the United States as chairman of the Fisheries Commission (Behring Sea), he met the daughter of Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of War, Judge Endicott, fell in love at first sight and, notwithstanding his fifty-two years, induced her to become his third wife. Mr. Chamberlain never takes exercise, wherein Englishmen can not understand him. His fad is orchids. At Moor Green, his palatial home in Birmingham, he cultivates the menocotyledons on a large scale. Two things he is never without—his monocle, and a rare bloom in his buttonhole. Chamberlain is the ablest statesman in England, and the most fearless, because he is honest.

Mr. Schwab's Yacht.

(New York Press.)

Interest in the Charles M. Schwabs is undiminished. Indeed, it is paramount just now. The enormous salary of the young steel president, his $3,000,000 house and his yacht, his many charities and his Princess Bay resort for children—these and a hundred other things have captured the curiosity of the general public, On Monday, about 2 o'clock, a man entered a car on the elevated road at Twenty-eighth street bearing a package four feet long, eighteen inches wide and six inches thick. This he placed upon edge on the floor, in front of his knees, so that every one on the opposite side of the car could read in blue pencil: "Mr. C. M. Schwab's yacht; Mrs. S.'s room; two mats, one table cover." The package was done up in linen, and pinned with a hundred pins. The man handled it as if it were a Dresden china vase. Three women who read the inscription would have given their gowns for a peep at the contents.

Doesn't Hanker.

(Washington Post.)

"No, I can't say that I hanker for any more service in the Philippines, but I would go back if it were necessary," said Sergeant George T. Rollins, now stationed at Fort Foote, but lately returned from Manila, in conversation with friends at the Raleigh.

Sergeant Rollins went from Fairfax county, Va., and served three years and three months in the Philippines, mostly as first sergeant of Company B, Twenty-first Infantry. He was twice wounded in action, and his record for gallantry is unsurpassed.

"I was in a great many of the islands," he continued, "and had some experiences with the Moros of Mindanio. They are more savage than our Apaches or Commanches, and my own opinion is that the only way they ever will be mastered is by killing off the entire tribe.'

HAWAIIANS' FEAR OF SNAKES.

Climate Just the Kind to Lead to Rapid Spread.

A Washington special says the people of Hawaii have an aversion to snakes.

The order issued yesterday prohibiting the landing of any reptiles from transports was due to the alarm felt in Hawaii that their introduction from Manila would soon result in the islands being overrun. The islands have just the climate for the propagation of reptiles, and the local authorities believed they would spread over the islands if their importation from the Philippines were not stopped. It is explained at the War Department that snakes were taken to Hawaii by soldiers, who brought them away as pets, and often presented to residents of Honolulu. In the future no soldier will be allowed to land with a snake, and if there are reptiles of any sort on board ship the officers wil see that they do not escape to the shores of Hawaii.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

GLASS ON CLAYTOR.

The Lynchburg Senator Replies to the Gentleman from Bedford.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

A campaign circular containing facts presented by Carter Glass in his speech at Roanoke on Friday night of last week furnished the text of a statement by Senator Graham Claytor at Campbell Courthouse on Monday last. The statement was in the nature of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Claytor, and published in today's Dispatch without comment.

I was at Campbell Courthouse and in reply to Mr. Claytor's statement made substantially the following remarks:

THE RECORD RIGHT.

"I have listened with attention and interest and some little amusement to the statement made in your hearing by my distinguished opponent, the candidate from Bedford. I am here to avow responsibility for the preparation and dissemination of the circular upon which he has commented; and I am here to say that, if he can disprove the record there set out, I will retire from the congressional race and let him have the field with Colonel Bowman. The comment of my distinguised opponent entirely misses its mark. It is not, and it never has been a question as to whether or not Senator Claytor was paired with Judge Mann on the employers' liability bill. I have never denied, nor sought to conceal, that fact. On the contrary, I have always stated that he was paired with Judge Mann, and that that is the whole of his record as a friend of the liability bill; for he did not open his lips for it.

AFFORDED NO ADEQUATE PROTECTION.

"The question between us may be clearly stated in a few words: Senator Claytor opened his canvass for Congress by assailing me as an enemy of labor and by avowing himself a champion of the workingman. He said in public speeches and wrote in letters that my vote killed the employers' liability bill,' while 'the record showed' that he had 'worked and voted' for it. In response to this attempt of his to exploit me as an enemy of labor, I took the stump in my own defence. I did not attempt to conceal my record, nor to run away from it, nor to obscure it in any sense. It is my record, and whether it be good or bad, I shall never disown it. I stated that I voted against the employers' liability bill that was before the General Assembly three years ago because I knew nothing about the fellow servants' doctrine, and was convinced that the bill itself was worthless for the purposes it sought to accomplish. It did not protect a single shop hand in Virginia, nor did it state in general or specific terms what should be regarded as contributory negligence, and many of the best labor leaders in Virginia have said to me that the best thing that ever happened to the railroad employees of this State was the defeat of that worthless liability bill of three years ago. Had it passed, they would have been content in the vain belief that they had something of value when, as a matter of fact, they would have had something that was worthless. On the contrary, they now have a liability bill that is not only a measure of vast importance to them, but it is embodied in the organic law where it can not be disturbed or tampered with; and they know I helped put it there.

DID NOT OPEN HIS LIPS FOR IT.

"This was my defence. Senator Claytor had affirmed that the record would show that he had 'worked and voted' for the liability bill. With whom did he work? I have yet to find a member of the Virginia Senate whom he tried to convince. Why did not he work on me? Why did not he try to convert me? The record shows that I was in doubt and hesitancy as to the measure. Why, as a lawyer, with a desk almost touching mine, did he not seek to convince me that the bill was a good thing? He not only never opened his lips to me on the subject; he not only did not 'work and vote' for the bill, but he can not establish by the record that he ever actually opened his lips for it until he became a candidate for Congress. He did not speak in committee for it; he made not the slightest effort to have the committee report it to the Senate in ample time for fair and exhaustive consideration, but on the contrary he sat supinely by without attending the meeting of the committee and permitted them to hold the bill until two days before the time appointed by law for the expiration of the session of the General Assembly. When it was reported, he left it to its fate; he did not lift his finger for it further than to pair with Judge Mann, although he now seeks to pose before the working people of the Sixth Congressional District as their peculiar champion.

SAID HE WAS AT HOME.

"When I charged him with this neglect, this utter unconcern for the liability bill, at Halifax Courthouse, and asked him why he was not in the Senate chamber to 'work and vote' for this bill, as he had claimed to have done, he said he 'was not there because he was at his home in Bedford on a bed of sickness,' but had telegraphed to Judge Mann to pair with him; and stated further that had not this been done, he would have 'gone to Richmond in person.'

"At Roanoke last Wednesday night, he said when the bill was reported from the committee, he was 'taken down sick at home in bed, and was there three weeks,' etc.

"Now what do these statements mean? They mean that Senator Claytor took so little interest in the employers' liability bill that he did not even know that he was in the city of Richmond, and in the Senate chamber, when the bill was taken up and considered. They seem to mean that he thought he was at home sick in bed while the bill was being considered, and that he imagined he was sick at home for three weeks.

HIS THREE PERIODS.

He comes before you now and modifies that statement by saying that he was sick for three weeks, but undertakes to divide his period of illness into three distinct parts. He says: 'I was confined to my room in Richmond for a week prior to my departure for home.' Well, my fellow-citizens, here is the record: It shows that Mr. Claytor was present in the Senate chamber every legislative day from January 23, 1900, up to and including Friday, February 23d, the day before he left for his home. He was not only present during all of that time, but was an active participant in the proceedings of the body, as the record shows. How then could he have been 'confined to his room in Richmond for a week' prior to his departure for Bedford City? It isn't a fact. The record shows that it can't be true.

"Now as to his second period of sickness. He says he was sick at home for nearly ten days. Here is the record: He left Richmond for his home on Saturday, February 24th, and was absent from the Senate chamber for the Legislative days of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. He left his home to return to Richmond on Thursday, March 1st, and reached the Senate chamber in ample time to have spoken for, worked for, and voted for the liability bill, as shown by the record: so that he was not sick at home ten days; nor, if he transacted any of the business that he went home to transact, was he sick three days.

"Now as to the third period of illness. Senator Claytor states that he was sick long enough after his return to Richmond to make out the three weeks of illness which he asserted in his speech at Roanoke. Here is the record: Senator Claytor was in the Senate chamber on March 2d, the very day he got back, participating actively in the proceedings up to the time that the liability bill was taken up, when he left. He says Governor Echols advised him that he was not in condition to remain; but he seems not to have had great respect for Governor Echols' opinion, for he returned to the night session of the Senate and actively participated in the proceedings, and anybody will tell you that a sick man ought not to be out at night. Not only that; but the record shows that Senator Claytor's feebleness and sickness did not last after the liability bill was disposed of, for he appears as present every day, speaking and voting until the end of the session, and this disposes of the third period of illness.

THE RECORD.

"In brief, the record shows that Senator Claytor was mistaken when he said he was confined to his room in Richmond for a week prior to his departure for home; it shows that he was mistaken when he said he was nearly ten days sick at home; and it shows that he was mistaken when he said that he was too ill upon his return to Richmond to attend to his official duties or to speak for the liability bill. Not only that, but here is the Senate Journal, comprising seven hundred and fifty-two pages, and if Senator Claytor can take it, and from lid to lid, prove that he was absent from the Senate chamber for any seven consecutive legislative days, I will withdraw from the congressional race.

WHY CLAYTOR LEFT RICHMOND.

"Senator Claytor did go home. There is no question about that. Doubtless he was sick a day or so at home, but he was not sick at home when the employers' liability bill was discussed and voted on in the Virginia Senate. That is the charge that I brought and that is the statement that he cannot controvert by the record.

"Moreover, Senator Claytor did not go home because he was sick. At the time he went home, there was pending in the Virginia Senate a measure known as the Virginia telephone bill. The bill proposed to take from the people of the counties and cities of the Commonwealth the right to control their public highways. It proposed to uproot the statute law of this State which had been in existence since 1837, and to permit this telephone company to erect its poles and string its wires along the highways of the counties and through the streets of the cities without getting or asking the sanction of the county or city authorities. If I can with due modesty say so, I led the fight against that bill; but Mr. Claytor wanted to vote for it. The Town Council of Bedford City passed a resolution asking him to vote against it, and when he left Richmond on Saturday, the 24th, he did not tell me he was going because he was sick. He told me that he was going home in order to confer with his Town Council on the telephone bill. I knew what that meant; at least I guessed it meant that Mr. Claytor was going to make an effort to reverse the action of his Town Council in order that he might vote for the telephone bill. Therefore, when on the following Tuesday, or Wednesday, Mr. H. O. Humphreys, a prominent citizen of Bedford, now chairman of the Democratic party, came to Richmond, I got him to inspect the telephone bill and to send the following telegram to the members of his Town Council. I have it here in Mr. Humphreys' handwriting, (speaker here exhibited the telegram), written on the letter-head of the Senate chamber and reading as follows:

"'Have investigated telephone bill and it is bad. Stick to your action.

(Signed) 'H. O. HUMPHREYS.'

"This telegram was sent to M. P. Cadter, J. A. Faulkner, L. R. Gill, and F. O. Thomas, members of Town Council of Bedford City, and it was intended to prevent Senator Claytor from reversing the action of the Council on the telephone bill. That is why Senator Claytor went home. He left the employers' liability bill to its fate in order that he might go home and get the sanction of his Town Council to vote for the telephone bill.

MR. CLAYTOR'S EFFORT TO PAIR.

"My friend says that while ill at home he was so exercised over this liability bill that he made 'effort after effort' to get paired, all of which failed, until finally Judge Mann showed him the extraordinary courtesy of pairing with him. It is the first time, my fellow citizens, that I ever heard of any difficulty about a Virginia Senator getting paired on any question, especially if he was 'sick three weeks at home.' Moreover, if my friend was in such a state of mind from his inability to get a pair, why did he not ask to pair with me. He wrote a letter to me that very week authorizing me to have him paired on the telephone bill, and I did have him paired with Senator Harvey. Why did he not ask me in that letter to get him a pair on the employers' liability bill, or to pair with him. I should have done so most cheerfully. But his 'effort after effort' seems to have been confined to Judge Mann, and I suspect that the amazing obduracy of that proverbially obliging gentleman had much to do with Senator Claytor's 'three weeks' illness at home.'

"Now, my fellow citizens, it affords me no satisfaction to present this record to you to-day. It is a painful thing to do; but when my distinguished competitor undertakes to exploit me as an enemy of the laboring classes, from whom I sprung, and one of whom I am, and then presents himself as the champion of that class, I am obliged to make the full defense that the official records afford me, and this is the simple story."

Since the foregoing speech was made by Mr. Glass at Campbell Courthouse, Senator Claytor has secured some certificates intended to prove some things that nobody has denied, and some other things that the official record controverts; so that these certificates do not afford Mr. Claytor any relief from his dilemma. For example: Judge Mann testifies that Mr. Claytor was paired with him on the liability bill, a fact that I have cheerfully conceded. At the same time, Judge Mann writes me, and authorizes me to use the statement, that he has "no recollection of receiving any telegram from Senator Claytor, nor can I now say how, or by whom my pair with Senator Claytor was arranged."

"ONE DAY."

Governor Echols testifies that "one day" Senator Claytor's physical condition was such that he could not properly attend to his duties in the Senate, but the official record shows that the occasion referred to by Governor Echols could not have been the occasion referred to by Senator Claytor, because Senator Claytor was physically strong enough just before he left Richmond for his home in Bedford to make a vigorous and exhaustive speech in the Senate against the pure election bill, and his physical condition was strong enough to enable him on the day after he returned from Bedford to make another vigorous speech in favor of electing United States Senators by the people.

COULD SPEAK ON OTHER BILLS.

It would seem to a person of ordinary intelligence that if Mr. Claytor was physically strong enough on February 22d to make a ringing speech against the pure election bill, he might have been strong enough to have lifted his voice on that same day in committee in behalf of the employers' liability bill, which was drafted in the interest of humanity, because it was on that same day that the employers' liability bill was adversely considered in committee. And it does also seem to a person of fair intelligence that if Senator Claytor was strong enough physically to make another ringing speech on March 3d, in favor of elected United States Senators by the people, he might have been physically strong enough the day before to have lifted his voice in the Senate in behalf of the employers' liability bill, for it was only the day before that the liability bill was considered and beaten in the Senate.

CAN'T BLOT OUT THE RECORD.

Certificates, no matter from whom obtained, cannot blot out the official record, and the whole official record cited by me justifies my charge that Senator Claytor, contrary to his own declaration, never lifted his voice for the employers' liability bill; never worked for its passage; never voted for it, but was so entirely unconcerned about its fate that he merely paired for it and walked out of the Senate chamber when the critical time to be its vigorous champion arrived. Indeed, subsequent events have demonstrated that Senator Claytor was so indifferent to the liability bill that he does not remember "where he was at" when the bill was discussed and voted on.

GLASS' RECORD DIFFERENT.

My record is different. The Richmond News of Friday, March 2, 1900, and the Dispatch of Saturday, March 3, 1900, show that instead of running away, I stood in my place in the Senate and sharply condemned the Senate committee for holding back the liability bill to the last days of the session, when no Senator, not a lawyer, had opportunity to understand it. These papers show that, I said, then and there, that I voted "with great hesitation" against a bill that did not seem to be an adequate measure, and that I intended

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my 8-Th,Sa&Tu3m

to study the question and espouse a bill that would afford relief to the railroad employees of Virginia. The record shows that I kept my promise; that I helped to commit the Democratic party to "a proper liability bill"; that I helped to make it statute law, and that I helped to embody it in the Constitution. Respectfully,

CARTER GLASS.

Big Springs and a Bad Idea.

(Norfolk Landmark.)

It is to be hoped that none of the scientific sharps who wish to utilize the earth for making steam, will see the following editorial from the Richmond Dispatch:

"The editor of the Virginia Gazette says that the Yager spring, in Page county, is the largest spring in Virginia, but whether it is or not we doubt if it can be compared in volume with some down in Florida. In the last bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, Charles D. Walcott, director, we learn that the stream flowing from Silver Spring, in Marion county, Florida, measures 60 feet in width and 14 feet in depth and regularly discharges over 820 cubic feet of water per second. The outlet of Juliette or "Blue" spring, in the same county, forming the head of the Withlacoochee river, is 195 feet wide, where measured, and was found to be discharging 778 cubic feet per second; that of Ichatuchnee springs, one of the many springs tributary to the Suwanee river—and of added interest from the fact that the bones of an immense mastodon were recently found embedded in its bank—discharges 403 cubic feet per second. The Kissengen, another typical spring in Southern Florida, constantly discharges 31 cubic feet per second, or about 14,000 gallons each minute. The waters in this spring gush from a circular orifice in its bottom with great force, raising the surface of the water considerably above the general level of the basin."

If some of these scientific fellers were to get hold of this information they might desire to utlize the Yager, Kissengen, and other enormous springs in connection with the scheme to bore two parallel holes down to a place where the temperature is red-hot, unite the shafts at the bottom by blasting, pour water into one hole, and run any number of engines with the steam which would come out of the other hole. How convenient it would be for these dangerous people to bore their holes by the side of one of these big springs and direct the output from the spring into the nearest hole! Talk about your Etna, Vesuvius, Pelee, Hecla, Krakatoa, and all that crowd! Why with the aid of the Kissengen Spring and a duet of hot-footed holes, the most innocent-looking devotees of knowledge might blow a whole side off the Earth's face. Take time by the forelock and pass a law to prevent any "projecting" in this line.

TAFT SOON TO LEAVE ROME.

Our Government Has Made Its Final Proposition Touching Friar Lands.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—One week from to-morrow, Governor Taft will sail from Italy, resuming his journey to Manila. If the Vatican has by that date concluded to accept the terms respecting the sale of the friar lands and the withdrawal of the friars themselves from the Philippines, the paper will be signed by Governor Taft and the arrangement will be regarded as closed. If, on the other hand, the Cardinals' Committee, which is dealing with this important matter, is unable to accept the terms proffered, or if it is not prepared to make a final answer, the Governor will still proceed on his way, and the negotiations will be suspended.

This decision on the part of Secretary Root, probably is the most important outcome of his trip to Oyster Bay, where the subject was discussed with the President. It does not follow that Governor Taft's resumption of his journey without signing the papers of sale and withdrawal, means the absolute abandonment of the negotiations on those points. Technically, they will be regarded as merely suspended, and so open to resumption at any moment, when either of the principals has had a change of mind sufficient to warrant a new proposition.

Meanwhile, there will be no change of the status of the friars' orders in the Philippines; their lands will remain in the possession of the Insular Government, and the several hundred friars who are tarrying in Manila as charity charges upon other branches of the church, probably will remain there, or gradually find their way to another country. It is regarded as certain by the administration that they will not undertake to return to their individual parishes in the Philippines, for there is not sufficient power in the Insular Government to protect even their lives from the natives, and being duly warned of the danger, it is believed that the local government will have thus relieved itself from responsibility, if they attempt to return.

THE CHINESE WAR INDEMNITY.

Our Government Now Asked to Aid in This Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Having practically adjusted the questions connected with the surrender to the Chinese of the control of the city of Tien-Tsin, this government has been asked to interest itself in the settlement of the grave difficulties growing out of the insistence of some of the powers upon payment of their shares of the war indemnity in gold, instead of silver. The Chinese Government is greatly disturbed over this question, and as Minister Wu has been so successful in his other undertakings connected with the negotiations, his government again has called upon him to secure an amelioration of the demands.

Mr. Wu came early to the State Department to-day, and had a long interview with Secretary Hay, in the course of which he presented a cablegram from the two leading members of the Chinese Court, who are primarily in charge of the negotiations. The message brings out for the first time the fact that it is now a difference of method rather than disposition that divides the powers, and that all seem ready to do what they can to make it possible for China to carry out her heavy obligations. Secretary Hay studied the message closely, and will give the subject his immediate attention.

Postmaster at Bamberg.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President has appointed J. P. Murphy, to be postmaster at Bamberg, S. C.

Richmonders in New York.

NEW YORK, July 16.—(Special.)—Fifth-Avenue, L. E. Thayer; Astor, H. A. Gillis; Hoffman, W. B. Davie; Marlborough, Mrs. A. D. Stevens, H. Curtis; Bartholdi, S. W. Brauer.

The Atlantic Coast Line Bond Offer.

The subscription books for the $10,500,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage, fifty-year, 4 per cent. gold bonds will be opened this morning, at 10 A. M., (July 17th) at the offices of Brown Bros. & Co., New York, Philadelphia, and Boston; Hallgarten & Co., New York; and Vermilye & Co., New York, Boston, and Baltimore, and close at 3 P. M. the same day or earlier, without notice. The bonds are the unsold portion of $13,750,000, and are offered at 100 1-2 and accrued interest, payable July 24, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.