

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1902

THE MAYOR'S DUTIES.

Mayor Taylor and the members of the Police Board are personally friendly, but are at odds officially. He has no vote except in case of a tie. At other times his advice is seldom asked and, he says, his influence is nil.

The theory upon which the present board was constructed and established was that if the Mayor were to have a hand in making appointments to the force he would use his power to put his personal and political friends in place.

New the question is, Has the present system proved to be a better system than the one which it supplanted; one in which the Mayor had a vote as other members have?

The tendency of the times, indeed, is to give mayors of cities more power than ever before, in the belief that it is better for the public to look to one responsible head in municipal affairs than to several heads.

The Constitutional Convention adopted this view and provided that the Mayor shall see that the duties of the various city officers, members of the Police and Fire departments, whether elected or appointed, in and for such city are faithfully performed.

The Mayor has power to investigate their acts, have access to all books and documents in their offices and may examine them and their subordinates on oath. The Mayor, also, has power to "suspend such officers and the members of the Police and Fire departments, when authorized by the General Assembly, for misconduct in office, or neglect of duty, to be specified in the order of suspension or removal," etc., etc.

We do not "know" whether or not action upon the part of the General Assembly is essential to put these constitutional provisions into force; probably it is. But the two houses will convene in extra session in November and whatever legislation is needed may be obtained then.

It must be admitted, however, that newspaper men never get hardened to such rebuffs, and that a charge of inaccuracy laid at their doors stings them more than any experience they could possibly undergo. And why? Because they pride themselves on their fairness and accuracy and their ability to get the gist of things they hear.

Union. We never heard of any connection of the Hooper family of later days, a family which has continued to be distinguished in the South, with Utah or the Youngs of Mormondom. Whence, therefore, the name William Hooper, as borne by a grandson of the great apostle of Mormonism?

The St. Louis Exposition authorities have gotten the opinion of Professor Soidan as to the proper pronunciation of the name of that city. He prefers "St. Lewis" rather than "St. Lo-oo-oo." His chief reason is that it is the common usage in the city in question, and is in accordance with the general tendency of the English language to assimilate the pronunciation of words derived from foreign languages, and in support of this practice, he says:

I remember that Dr. McCosh, of Princeton University, pronounced the word "oblige" as if it were spelled "obleege." It was evident that in his day the pronunciation of the word prevailed. It has been superseded by the pronunciation now existing. The word tomato has passed through the successive stages of usage of "to-mah-to," "to-mat-to," and "to-ma-to." In short, the tendency seems to be to pronounce a foreign name or word, when first introduced, in accordance with the original pronunciation, and to change it gradually to a pronunciation which is more idiomatic.

Sometimes derisive remarks are heard against newspaper portraits. Mr. William Hooper Young, now under arrest in New York, charged with murder, surely has a great grievance against the papers—not that his picture was bad, but that it was so good as to cause his arrest. The portrait was so very accurate that not all of Young's attempts to make himself look like a tramp could avert suspicion.

REPORTORIAL SCAPEGOAT.

The Atlanta Journal has a good, strong word to say in defence of that much-abused but ostensibly invulnerable mortal, the reporter. It does not hold him up as a model of perfection—which he is not—does it pretend to say that, without other people, he is free from mistakes, but it does say that he is a good, well-meaning fellow, who puts forth his best efforts to be accurate, and is often cruelly wronged by groundless charges of error.

Along this line, our contemporary refers to a certain class of citizens whom every reporter knows—and despises—the kind who deny their published utterances when they tend to complicate matters, or fail to meet with public favor.

This class of men are as brave as lions on the rostrum or while being interviewed. At such times they put no bridle whatsoever on their speech and make the very rafters ring with their fulminations, but the next day when they think over their words, as they appear in cold type, they see that they have gone too far.

It does not take them many minutes to adopt a plan of salvation. What is easier than to charge the reporters with misquoting them? No matter if the substance of the speech or interview be well and accurately reported. That makes it all the worse in the eyes of the recalcitrant heroes. It is the very thing that gives them the shivers. And so they raise a howl of indignation to the effect that they have been misquoted and set before the public in an unfair light. Then to emphasize their charges, they repeat the same old cry, "Oh, that's newspaper talk," or "You can't believe everything you see in print."

The Journal thinks that persons who have been interviewed are especially prone to make the reporters their scapegoats, when they have been imprudent in their remarks and their utterances look too bold in type.

"The trouble with these interviews in some instances is they are too correct," adds our contemporary. "Men say more than they intend, or on second thought, they see their mistake. It looks different in print. Cold type is uncompromising. They would like to change it, or take it all back. But there is only one way open to them. Deny it; put it on the reporter. In this way they seek to escape responsibility. It is the shortest cut, the quickest way out, and there are too many public men willing to take advantage of it, rather than stand by their own words. Perhaps, after all, it is merely human nature—but it is, certainly, a most unworthy phase of it."

If there be a reporter in the world who has not been through just such experiences as these, he is sui generis—a creature to be envied.

It must be admitted, however, that newspaper men never get hardened to such rebuffs, and that a charge of inaccuracy laid at their doors stings them more than any experience they could possibly undergo. And why? Because they pride themselves on their fairness and accuracy and their ability to get the gist of things they hear.

But, after all, there are hardships in every profession, and the reporter, with a good conscience, ought to lose no sleep over the fact that now and then some timid mortal sounds that dread word "misquoting."

We are not surprised that the automobile is being considered by army people as a possible engine of war. It is deadly in times of profound peace.

WHO MAY REGISTER.

- 1. A person who has served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, or of the Confederate States, or of any State. 2. A son of any such person. 3. A person who owns real or personal property, upon which, for the year next preceding that in which he offers to register, State taxes of \$1 have been paid. 4. A person who can understand, or give a reasonable explanation of any section of the Constitution, either read by him or to him, by the officers of the registration.

OUR STRONGEST SPEAKER.

Chairman Griggs, of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee is quoted as remarking that "President Roosevelt is our (the Democracy's) strongest speaker in the field."

In a sense that is eminently true, President Roosevelt, on his western tour is forcing to the front and concentrating public attention on the tariff issue. Thereby he is doing for the Democrats what they very unwisely failed to do for themselves in their "campaign book." Mr. Roosevelt's swing around is a political junket in the interest of his own nomination for the presidency in 1904.

Mr. Sheldon, Platt's candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of New York, is known in Wall Street as the "trust maker," it appears. Hence, we suppose, Mr. Platt's trust in him.

So far as it urges the necessity of eternal vigilance, we are very much inclined to agree with the Memphis (Tenn.) News, which in the course of an editorial on "The Solid South," says:

"The negro question has not been eliminated by the Constitution of Alabama or the election laws of any southern State. It is merely solved for the time being, and eternal vigilance is the price that the white voters will have to pay in order to hold it in abeyance. The negro race is here, and here to stay. The fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution is still part and parcel of the fundamental law. So long as this issue case the solid South is a political necessity in order that the South shall remain a white man's country."

Current Comment.

We doubt if a ton of coal could be bought in Fredericksburg to-day at any price. It isn't here. Our dealers cannot get it. Our only hope lies in the ancient wood pile, to which the force of circumstances has driven us. The rest of the drive us—Fredericksburg Free Lance.

The Philadelphia Ledger makes a home thrust when it says: "Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion of the difficulty of revising the tariff in such a way as to 'punish' the bad trusts without punishing the good, is a curious illustration of the 'protection' theory. Protection is for the individual benefit of the manufacturer, and may be extended as a reward or withdrawn as a punishment. The general interests of the consumers is a subordinate consideration."

"The President," says the Lynchburg News, "is unwittingly doing the Democratic party a service by bringing to the front an issue that cannot fail to play a prominent part in coming political contests. At any rate, Democrats have no reason to regret the loquacity of President Roosevelt."

It may suit the President's purpose very well to try to make the impression on the wealthy trusts and combines that those who favor a modification of the tariff are moved by a spiteful motive and a desire to inflict punishment on the great corporations; but as a matter of fact, he is antagonizing the position of the Democratic party. He is belaboring a shadow which he himself has conjured up.

We observe with interest, says the New York Sun, that Mr. Roosevelt has declared what seems to be a theoretical preference for State supervision of the business activities of corporations within the States. But in the same breath he has advocated as the only practical way of controlling the corporations a constitutional amendment that would curtail further the powers of the States.

A Woman's Heart.

Ah! when did warning stay a woman's heart? In her fair kingdom of unsullied love she determines, if possible, to be a counter-part. Of childish trust; and no insidious dart may pierce the safe seclusion of the grove. Wherein she walks while darling fancies rove. And blooms of innocence their sweets impart.

Such was my life till knowledge did unhelm my hood. And rudely swept away the sinless past; E'en when he left me—as they said he would—I taxed airt truth with falsehood to the last. I live for him, whatever might be the cost. And staked my woman's all on love—and lost. B. M. R.

More Precious.

And still the young lover protests his love for his Dulcinea in the trite way that lovers do. "You are worth your weight in gold," he murmurs, "and I, my dear, am worth my weight in silver."

Not Even a Presbyterian.

A British steamer in London stopped the carriage of a lady generally well known, but not known to him, on the night of a court ball. The lady put her head out of the window and told the soldier that she was the wife of a cabinet minister.

"Beg pardon, ma'am," was the reply, "but I could not let you pass even if you were the wife of a Presbyterian minister."

Fatal to His Candidacy.

"You have just as much right, and, theoretically, just as good a chance as anybody else to be President," says the patriotic citizen to his neighbor. "I cannot agree with you," sighs the neighbor. "We have no children, and that fact alone would lose me the photographer's vote."

The Probable Reason.

"Why," remarked Stoopid, putting down his paper, "why will people take such terrible things as carbolic acid and cyanide—poisons when they commit suicide?" "I am sure," replied Simplemuss, "I am sure I don't know, unless it is that they want to kill themselves."

Entertained Her.

"Did Miss Gaddy entertain your proposal?" asked the close friend. "No," was the sad answer; "it seemed to work just the other way."

Put Some Sunlight in Your Faces.

Put some sunlight in your faces. Shades and shadows cast away; Of dread gloom dispel the traces. Hope and brightness—let these stay.

While on earth, just do your duty; You're placed here to happy be. Confound sorrow; in its beauty Let mankind this blessing see.

Light your face with joy and gladness, Love of God will never cease; Throw aside all grief and sadness. Christ, the Lord, will give you peace.—John G. Quinius, in the Watchword.

An Ideal Poor House.

The grand jury of Memphis recently investigated the public charities of the city, and in its official report described its visit with civic pride and literary inspiration. Here is a gem about the poor-house likely to make one feel he would rather be poor in Memphis than rich elsewhere.

Mr. Sheldon, Platt's candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of New York, is known in Wall Street as the "trust maker," it appears. Hence, we suppose, Mr. Platt's trust in him.

REWARD OF PEARY'S TO HIS SERVANT.

NEW YORK, September 22.—At the Chase National Bank yesterday, Matthew Henson, for eleven years the negro butler of Lieutenant Peary, cashed a check for \$100, which he had had in his possession for two years. Peary gave it to him for rounding up the most northern point of known land on the face of the globe in April 1900. The check bore on its face, in Peary's handwriting, the words: "For gallant and efficient services in rounding the most northern land on the globe."

TO EXCHANGE S. A. L. BONDS.

NEW YORK, September 23.—(Special.)—Vermilye & Company and Halgarton today announced an order to holders of collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Seaboard Air-Line railway, which are payable on October 1st next, to exchange converted their bonds in equal amount, par value, of Seaboard Air-Line railway refunding collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds, due in 1911, on payment of \$35 per bond. Bonds surrendered are to carry interest from October 1st next, refunding bonds deliverable in exchange carrying coupons due November 1st, next.

Formosa to Be Represented at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., September 23.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., has received a letter from James Davidson, United States Consul at Formosa, saying Governor-General of the island, Mr. Kodama, has announced his intention of having Formosa fully represented at the fair.

Home Enterprise and Thrift.

There is a very agreeable surprise in store for the people of Richmond when they visit the newly fitted establishment of the Richmond House of The Nowlan Company, 921 east Main street.

This concern, which has always enjoyed a lucrative trade, have caught the progressive spirit of the times and have just converted their place of business into a veritable storehouse of elegance and beauty.

Their handsome store rooms have been refitted with the most modern and elegant mahogany and mahogany wood paneling. French plate mirrors, etc., while in those handsome cases is displayed the most elegant stock of artistic watches, jewelry, and sterling silver ware ever shown in the South.

This house has enjoyed a successful business career of more than a half century, being established in Petersburg, Va., by Thomas Nowlan in 1851, and removed to Richmond in 1891. In 1892 the present company was incorporated with Thomas Nowlan, president; Ro. E. Macomber, vice president; Ro. L. Winston, secretary and treasurer, and upon the retirement of Mr. Nowlan in 1898, Mr. Macomber succeeded him as president of the company. Mr. Winston still retaining the position of secretary and treasurer. Through all these years this concern has sustained a reputation of dealing only in first-class goods, and have always been recognized as one of the leading jewelry houses of the State.

Both Messrs. Macomber and Winston have been with the experience that they possess patrons can safely rely on them when purchasing diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc., and with the largely increased facilities for dealing only in first-class goods, are assured that it will not be necessary to go to some of the big stores North when something out of the general run is wanted, as their stock is at all times varied and complete, and visitors are always assured of polite attention.

The doors of this handsome establishment will be thrown open to the public for inspection this morning, and we are quite sure that the consensus of opinion will be that there is no handsomer store in the entire South.

WOOD'S "TRADE MARK" FARM SEEDS

are the best that can be obtained—free from weed seeds and impurities and of strong germinating qualities. It is very important if you desire to secure good stands and good crops to purchase the highest grade Seeds obtainable. This you can always do by purchasing Wood's "Trade Mark Brand" of Farm Seeds.

Wood's Fall Catalogue tells all about Vegetable and Farm Seeds for Fall Planting. Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetches, Grass and Clover Seeds, etc.

Write for Fall Catalogue and prices of any Seeds desired. T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

THERE are two ways of gaining happiness—one in anticipation and one in realization. In the \$75.00 EXTRA for OCTOBER 1st you certainly get one, perhaps both, and may be the Great Prize!

and had taken so much wine by that time that he was carried off the boat and no one remembered his setter. Next morning the captain took the dog on deck with him, but was much afraid he would jump off to the towpath and try to return that way and so handsome an animal would have been in danger of being stolen.

Can, however, lay perfectly quiet, but with an air of listening that attracted notice. Toward noon he heard the sound of the horn of a packet coming from the opposite way, and, as the boats passed, he leaped overboard, and was next heard from as having got off at the place where his master stopped, and as having gone at once to the house where he was a guest.

Common human intelligence have surmised that? This same dog lay on his master's grave and refused food until he died from starvation. But I do not give this as a case in point.

A gentleman who lived 100 miles from a city now there with all his possessions, including a bulldog which had been raised at his father's home, where he had hitherto resided. He was locked up in the car with the furniture, and in the morning he was taken to the city and two days afterwards he reached his former home, coming by an inland route, as was known by parties who recognized him, so that he evidently marked out his own path without reference to the road on which he had been carried away.

REGISTRATION.

The Registration of the county report very slow work. The negroes are evidently not anxious to be registered, and those that do apply do so only to satisfy the judges. At Chesterfield Court-house, out of fifty registered, only two were negroes. In Manchester the registrars are not overworked by any means, and report the following results: First Ward—137 whites, 5 negroes. Second Ward—214 whites, 4 negroes. Third Ward—302 whites, 21 negroes. Fourth Ward—243 whites, 2 negroes.

THE CIRCUS.

The pioneer wagon of Hall's circus crossed the Free bridge at about 10 o'clock last night, and were accompanied through the streets by the usual throng of people who make a practice of seeing the show into town. The circus will be given here to-day, two performances, the first at 2 o'clock, and the second at 7 o'clock, and going into winter quarters in Richmond.

A party of Mr. Clarence Vaden's friends, including Professor Harker, of Franklin street, Richmond, visited the spring of the Beaufort Luthia Water Company, in Chesterfield, and in the afternoon viewed a most delightful afternoon in reported.

MURDER TRIAL POSTPONED.

The case against Ernest Davis (colored), who is accused of the murder of John Henry Stokes (also colored), was continued until next Monday, upon application of the accused man's counsel, in the Corporation Court yesterday morning. Upon application of Commonwealth Attorney Page, who stated that he desired to try Davis first, the cases of the three negroes were postponed until Monday. Mr. Wing, who represents one of the negroes, Sidney Hilton, was in court yesterday, and will attend the trial of Davis next Monday.

STREET ROW SETTLED.

Seven young men were in the Police Court this morning, two charged with disturbing the peace, and disturbing the corner of Twelfth and Hull streets one night last week and the rest summoned as witnesses. The witnesses displayed ample evidence of juvenile delinquency on the eventful, and the matter was closed by fining one of the young men \$5 and releasing the rest on their own recognizance in the sum of \$5 for their good behavior for six months. Officer Wright then accused the young men who had appeared as a witness of taking revenge on the Mayor by making faces at him. The accused denied the charge emphatically, but the Mayor, on the officer's word and muffled the facial contortions a five spot.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mrs. Bessie Broadous, of Chesterfield county, is quite ill at her home.

Mrs. Jennie Lucas, of Sixth and Hull streets, who has been ill, is recovering.

R. F. Elder, Sr., continues ill at the home of his son, R. F. Elder, Jr., on Fifth street.

John Schwartz, of Philadelphia, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Dora Blankenship, of Swansboro, has returned home.

E. W. Farley, formerly with J. C. Snellings, druggist, at 125 Hull street, has accepted a position at Warriner's drugstore, Fifth and Marshall streets, Richmond.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wilson, of Massachusetts, are visiting their sister, Mrs. H. D. Johnson, of Mark street.

Mrs. J. S. Booth (nee Maggie E. Mitchell), of Chester, S. C., is visiting Mrs. J. T. Jewett, No. 1109 Bainbridge street.

ENTERS NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. R. Lindsay Walker Passes Examinations at Annapolis.

Among the candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, who have successfully passed the examinations is R. Lindsay Walker, of Richmond. He is the son of Superintendent of Transportation, C. C. Walker, of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and has for six years been a pupil at McGuire's School. He received the appointment as alternate, and the principal having failed to pass the required examination the honor went to Mr. Lindsay Walker, who presented excellent papers.

Nearly all of those who received appointments attended the training school at Annapolis, conducted by E. W. Wern, who has trained a great many of the present midshipmen. Young Walker is an exceedingly bright and energetic boy, and has in him the qualities that go to make up splendid material for the navy of the future. He is the son of General Lindsay Walker, of the Confederate army. The friends of Mr. Walker are congratulating him upon the success of his son.

En Route to Doctors' Meeting.

Dr. E. A. Terrill, of Frederick's Hall, passed through the city yesterday on his way to a State Medical Society Convention at Newport News. Dr. Terrill is one of the youngest physicians of the State who have been conspicuously successful in the treatment of disease, and he is held in the highest esteem throughout Louisiana county.

WANT ANOTHER "OWL."

C. & O. Employs in Felton Feifton Passenger and Power Company. A petition, signed by about 150 employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, asking that an owl car run every day between the city and the South, was presented to President Siftford yesterday by Alderman S. H. Cottrell, of Clay street. The petition says that the men working in Felton at the Chesapeake and Ohio headquarters have to wait as much as an hour sometimes, after getting through

Manchester and Chesterfield.

The Street Committee will meet in the City Engineer's office at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon and hear the report of the special committee appointed at the last regular meeting to investigate the cost of putting the rock-crusher owned by the city in first-class working order. The committee was also directed to put a fair price on the apparatus. This action is taken in response to a communication received from the Board of Commissioners, offering to rent the crusher from the city at a monthly rental of \$40. The company also proposes to charge the cost of the repairs to the crusher. If the above proposition is not satisfactory, the committee is willing to purchase the crusher outright, if an agreement can be reached. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Hooker, Wakefield, and Critchfield, will be in favor of the city retaining the machine, but allowing the company to rent it. The committee was submitted to the Street Committee.

Much interest is being evidenced in the city, as well as in the county, in the monument to the soldiers of Chesterfield county, which has been erected on the site of the shaft is certain. As published in the Dispatch yesterday, Judge Clifton to purchase a bronze figure to surmount the shaft at a cost of \$1,000. The figure which will be the most beautiful in the entire South, will be a full length figure of a Confederate soldier, in full uniform, standing at attention with a rifle in his right hand and a bayonet fixed to the barrel. The figure is 6 feet 6 inches in height and 18 inches at the base.

The saft will be of native granite, built from designs by Judge of Cranford, and will be surrounded by the rolls of the Chesterfield troops inscribed thereon. The sub-committee of the Chesterfield Confederate Monument Committee will hold another meeting next Tuesday, at which ways and means for raising the necessary money will be considered.

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