

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH. BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1902.

A FRESH OUTBURST.

When Mr. John S. Wise made his first appearance in Judge Waddill's court here in the suffrage cases he gave a personal explanation of his connection with that litigation, and promised that that was the last he would have to say on the subject.

The most noteworthy thing in his letter is his declaration that it was a blunder and a crime to enfranchise the negro "when" that was done, but he holds that it having been done we are "violating no faith" in attempting to disfranchise him now.

Mr. Wise informs us that if the United States Supreme Court rules him out he will go to Congress, and then Congress will have no excuse for saying the remedy for disfranchisement is in the courts.

He by no means considers his cause lost. He argues that the southern States solemnly covenanted to accept negro suffrage, but now have adopted "foul devices, thinly disguised," whereby it is "sought to remit every negro possible to political slavery, without touching the lowest and most ignorant white."

Mr. Wise protests his undying love for Virginia, but jeers at the "bigmies and degenerates" who control the State now; hoots at the idea that "white supremacy" is in danger; speaks of the members of the convention as "conspirators" and says he means to break up the conspiracy, even if he be the only white son of Virginia who feels as he does.

In another connection he speaks of the "besotted prejudices of the ex-slave owner and the provincial of a lower type." All that is language which can only win applause from the negroes, and not from all of them. Some, we are sure, will appreciate it in the highest degree. It shows that the disfranchised voters have blundered in their selection of counsel. They have not gotten a judicious adviser. They should have chosen a lawyer who would have argued their case nowhere but in the tribunals appointed to try it; who has a level head and no grievance of his own; who would have confined himself to the law and the authorities, and not wasted his force and fire upon a hostile public.

Mr. Wise's indictment of our people would be a very serious matter, indeed, if he were the trial judge, but it happens that he is merely an embittered complainant, whose excited and intemperate language at once put the court on guard against him.

The very Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, president emeritus of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, died Sunday. The Baltimore American pays just tribute to him as follows:

"He was one of the brightest and most intellectual priests in America, and was known in all parts of the country. For twenty-five years he had been at the head of the Sulphur Seminary, and the present prosperity of the institution is due in a great measure to his untiring energy and his remarkable executive ability."

A SIMPLE EXPLANATION.

The New York Times is bewildered, muddled, befuddled, tangled up and obfuscated over a problem presented by one of the latest performances of Mr. Roosevelt. It doesn't know where the President is at, and still less does it know where it is at itself. Its state of mind is a striking illustration of the danger of attempting to account for a contradiction by elaborate and roundabout ratiocination when there is a direct, clear and palpable short cut to the explanation.

and behold. President Roosevelt has decided not to retain Hahn, and has named to succeed him one Patrick, who is the candidate of Pritchard, the head and front of the lily white offending. That is what has thrown the Times into its maze of distressing perplexity and in its agony it cries out: "If any one can explain this thing, we should be glad to hear." We gladly come to its relief. The explanation is as plain as a pike staff. It lies in the simple fact, as demonstrated over and over again, that there is no telling what President Roosevelt will or won't do.

The Mayor and police authorities of Norfolk have determined to prevent, tomorrow evening, the usual Christmas Eve saturnalia in that town. Oftentimes it has amounted to a riot, when the rights of peaceful citizens were grossly interfered with.

We wish Norfolk well in this contemplated reform, and we hope to see our authorities "hold down" the crowd on Broad street much better this year than they ever have done before.

In his vicious letter to "My Dear Judge,"

Mr. John S. Wise says: "But my clients, a throng of 100,000 of God's creatures, who have been taught to think they are men and promised manhood by their State and nation, are not playing; they are praying and struggling and agonizing in the inquiry whether they are freemen or serfs and chattels."

LET IT ABIDE.

The Portsmouth Star says that if the politicians have their way the new primary system will be discarded, seeing that for obvious reasons they want to return to the Courthouse conventions, and ward meetings. But none the less our contemporary believes that the system has come to stay. Happily, it remarks, it has been tried and found to work well. We agree with our contemporary. There are some defects in the system, which we must find a way of remedying, especially that involved in the expense on the candidates for nomination. But on the whole the new primary law has not been found wanting.

There are "politicians" and politicians, and to make no bones about the matter, the people had for some years been getting very tired of the former. The evils of the old convention plan were pretty generally recognized as demoralizing in several ways. Taking its workings by and through, a large part of the electorate had little to say as to who should be the candidates. Not always has the convention and ward meeting method resulted in putting up undesirable men. Far from it. But in numerous instances better and more desirable men had been selected, had there been a fair fight and an open field, and the stimulant and opportunity for exercise of free choice on the part of the masses, which is afforded in the primary system.

The old plan so operated that largely the rank and file of the party gradually settled down to the conviction that there was no use for them to try to take an active part in naming candidates. They let the "politicians run things." The conditions were such that they could not afford to kick. The exigencies of the case were such that we had to have harmony at any cost. Moreover, not infrequently—indeed all too often—good men were deterred from standing for nomination because they were not willing to engage in the wire pulling and the log rolling necessary to success. The people could not but allow the "politicians" to keep in the saddle and lead, and, in a sense, dictate their candidates for the most part; and this, conducted, and logically conducted, to a more or less unhealthy political state of affairs in every community. In truth, it conducted to an undemocratic state of affairs; for the essence of Democracy is the will of the people.

But no reason for the old order now obtains. The Democratic masses have been unfettered as to this matter. The individual Democrat, while he has not been freed from party obligation—from obligation to his party's principles—has been freed from the necessity of submitting to intra-party evils. He is independent within the party. The "politicians" of the class we are describing, will not be permitted to dominate longer. The only way they can continue to dominate is by bringing about discarding of the primary system, and the return to the convention and ward meeting. If they attempt that they will ride to a fall.

We reiterate our belief that the new primary law has come to stay, and it not only should stay, but broaden as a feature of our party policy. It presents the true Democratic idea, and the cardinal Democratic doctrine of "trusting the people." With some provision made for relieving the candidates for nomination of heavy expense—and that provision ought not to be very difficult to solve—the plan would practically put all Democrats competent to serve the people upon an equal footing, as to opportunity. That is sound Democracy, also. The primary is full of promise of supremacy of unadulterated Democracy, of cleaner methods, of real representation of the people in all positions of honor and trust. It is an incentive to the best men to enter politics, and clears the path for the officer to seek the man, which is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Let it abide.

The natives of North Carolina dwelling in Baltimore have formed a North Carolina Society, which, a local paper says, "bids fair soon to become one of the largest and most influential societies in the city." Why shouldn't there be such an organization in Richmond? We are sure that an association creditable in all respects to the Old North State could be formed here, and we are equally sure that the members of such an organization would not be less desirable as citizens of Richmond, by reason of their gathering together at stated intervals, for making and renewing acquaintanceships, and exchanging reminiscences of the good land to the south of us. They would not love Richmond less for loving the State of their birth.

The Newport, (R. I.) News thinks: "There could have been no more graceful act than that of Mrs. Jefferson Davis in sending condolences to the family of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant."

Giles Jackson (colored), fighting for the new Constitution in Virginia, and Jackson (colored), fighting against the new Constitution in Alabama—have they mixed these tar babies up?

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market was stronger yesterday, and advices from New York indicated confidence, and, on the whole, a satisfactory condition. At this season of the year, when loans are being called and cash is being gathered in for the purpose of meeting dividend and interest obligations falling due the first of January, a tight money market and a consequent depression in stocks are to be expected.

The recent slump was, to a certain point, natural—was produced by a perfectly natural effect of a law of finance. But beyond that it was not natural, and the feverish state of the market were brought about by the raising of the unwarranted scare that this country would become embroiled with England and Germany over the Venezuelan affair. Perfectly solvent securities, along with the speculative ones, went down considerably below their real value, although their earning capacity had not been impaired in the slightest.

But now the possibility of using the Venezuelan incident for juggling the market is past. There is nothing but the approach of settlement day to keep investment securities down. With the turning loose of the January interest and dividends a healthy reaction in this class of securities may be looked for. After a season of undue depression solvent securities rise to the level of their true value, as gauged by their earning capacity or foundation, just as they sink to the level of their true value after being run up to a price not justified by that capacity or their underlying guarantee. So we would emphatically state what we have said on two or three occasions in discussing the late flurry. And that is, that the situation is such as to encourage investment in sound securities rather than parting with them. This would be true, even were there any possibility of a further sharp decline—of which there is no apprehension—between now and the end of the year. A reaction, an upward tendency, after trading shall have fairly recommenced in January is about as safe to count upon as anything in business and finance can be. It is to be logically anticipated. But, in any event, the owner of good, legitimate stocks and bonds has nothing to fear, and can, it would seem, do nothing better than hold on, unless it be to increase his holdings.

To think of hundreds of people kissing the same book day after day, such, for instance, as is done in the police courts of the State, is revolting—Petersburg Progress.

Under the present practice any witness who prefers to do so may hold up his hand and affirm. But why shouldn't the State furnish her courts with cleaner Bibles, when needed? It will hardly be contended that the cost would bankrupt our treasury.

"Mr. Solomon Smith, of near Hog Bottom, Jones county, was accidentally killed," etc.

"Of near" Hog Bottom! Heavens! At the next congress of newspapermen held in this country we mean to rise and propose that a committee be appointed to find a suitable substitute for "of near."

We had thought it would be just as well to say Smith lived in the Hog Bottom neighborhood, but the laborious, unerring and inextinguishable avoidance by correspondents of this way of describing a vicinity has convinced us that there is a popular distrust of it which cannot be overcome; hence the necessity for finding some other substitute.

The Legislature has decided, after a hot fight, that commissioners of the revenue shall be elected and not appointed.—Amherst New Era.

The Era is mistaken. The consideration of the question was postponed by the House of Delegates until January 6th.

Referring to the bill in our Legislature to prohibit the kissing of Bibles in court on the ground that it is an unsanitary custom, the Baltimore American observes that "the Old Dominion has evidently determined to ferret out all the varieties of damage that the osculation habit is capable of doing."

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The members of the baseball association of the University of Virginia, object to playing with other university nines on which there are negroes. For this reason Harvard has dropped the former from its schedule for next year. We suppose the Virginians can stand it.—Wilmington Messenger.

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more lucrative appointment in another county, employed the sexton to assist in his removal.

When it came to settling up accounts, the doctor deducted an old contra account due by the sexton. He wrote at the same time, objecting to the charge made for removing his furniture.

"If that was steady, it would pay much better than gravedigging." The sexton replied: "Indeed, it wud be glad ave a steady job; gravediggin' is very slack since you left."

Quite So, Don't You Know. (Philadelphia Press.) "Of course, John is a thoroughly English name."

"O! I don't know." "Oh! but it is. The 'h,' you'll notice, isn't sounded at all."

Coal-less Desperation. (Chicago News.) Mrs. Do Freeze—Why, Egbert! Surely you're not going to make ice cream! The house is freezing cold just now.

Egbert—That's just it. I am going to see if I can get as hot over it as I used to last summer.

Ladrones Led by Negro Soldiers. A Washington telegram says: The War Department is advised that many of the bands of ladrones in the Philippines are led by negro ex-soldiers of the United States army, who drill them crudely in military tactics.

The City of David. (Charles Hanson, Townie, in December Critique.) A little Babe this place has glorified! A little Child upon His mother's breast Once breathed a blessing that has never died.

Upon these little streets that, side by side, Run east and west.

His little presence—He who was a King—Still, still is felt amid trade's pulsing breath.

The thought of Him is like a living thing That blooms amid the Oriental spring, And knows no death.

At midnight, when the stars in clusters Above this sacred city, when the moon Pallid and old, in the far heaven lies; Or when the torrid sun in these hot skies Broods at high noon—

Ever there wakes the thought of Him once more, 'Tho' long and long ago His mother came

One winter night to you poor stable door, Ye ever lives on, to-day, as years before.

His love, His name!

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Comment of the Press on a Variety of Topics.

It is high time for a history of the war between Europe and Venezuela to be put on the market. Some lightning history maker is leasing his opportunity.—Montgomery Advertiser.

A movement is on foot in Boston to establish a separate public school for negro children. This looks like rank discrimination against Boston white children—as viewed from the Boston standpoint.—Atlanta Journal.

The Virginia Legislature has done the right thing in passing a bill prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 12 years of age.—Wilmington Star.

Probably the Virginia legislator who introduced a bill to abolish the kissing of the Bible upon the administration of oaths in court, has seen the act immediately followed by such outrageous lies on the part of many witnesses as to suggest that kisses of this kind are very much on the order of the Judas variety.—Birmingham News.

It may be law in North Carolina that a judge enjoys special exemption from taxation imposed upon all others enjoying incomes over \$1,000. That may be the law. But if it is—if such special privilege exorted from a strained construction of section 18, article 4, of the Constitution is law—the "law is a ass."—Raleigh News and Observer.

George L. Bolen, Author. To the Editor of the Dispatch: In the Sunday issue of your paper favorable mention is made of the book prepared and published by George L. Bolen, on "The Trusts and the Tariff," but no mention is made of the fact that it is the work of a Virginian. George L. Bolen was born in Augusta county, and at an early age came to Staunton to live. He learned the printing business in the office of the Staunton Spectator. After arriving at manhood he went North, where he worked at the printing business (in Massachusetts), and availed himself of the opportunity of attending school, and bettering his education. Subsequently he went West, and spent his time in work, attending the University of Michigan. He married in that State, and returned to Staunton in the "boom period," and was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Daily News, with which he was for some time connected; afterwards returning with his family to Michigan, where he now resides. He has a brother and other relatives living here, as well as many friends, who, though not surprised, yet congratulate him upon his success in the publication of this book. X. Y. Z. Staunton, Va.

Burning of Isaac Bell. To the Editor of the Dispatch: In addition to the vessels or steamers burned on James river since the war, mentioned in the article of Frank Craigie in Sunday's Dispatch, may be mentioned the Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, which happened, I think, in the year 1850. J. A. MOSBY, JR. Richmond, Va., December 22, 1902.

Dr. Lorenz's Four Meals. (New York World.) Dr. Lorenz has made certain admissions about his diet and the quantity of food he consumes that merit the serious attention and the consideration of those who have only a sentimental interest in his surgical operations. Suggestions about what we should eat are of importance to us all. The doctor's meals comprise a— First breakfast—Taken at 6:30, after bathing, and composed of coffee and "several crisp rolls." Second breakfast—Taken at 8, and consisting of two soft-boiled eggs, fried ham or chops, and hot tea. A hearty luncheon. A substantial dinner. Fourth meal a day and a larger allowance of food than most Americans permit themselves. The double breakfast need not concern us, for as a rule we eat enough in the morning. But the hearty luncheon is important. For the most part we sn against our stomachs by eating too little, rather than too much, in midday. A heavier meal, than with a fifteen minutes' rest after it, would mean fewer occasions for eating to come up tied nerves before dinner. As regards the bodily economy, the old theory of a noon dinner was a good one. It gave the hard-working man an allowance of food to do his work on, and it averted the "all gone" feeling that sometimes arises at 4 after a luncheon of pie and milk.

Rufus M. Ward Dead. BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Dec. 22.—(Special.) Rufus M. Ward, of Mandacino county, Cal., who has been visiting Captain D. B. Baldwin here, died very suddenly to-night. He has many relatives at Tazewell, Va., and throughout Southwest Virginia. He was aged 84. His funeral will take place here.

BOTTLE BABIES. Bottle babies are so likely to get thin. What can be done? More milk, condensed milk, watered milk, household mixtures—try them all. Then try a little Scott's Emulsion in the bottle.

It does for babies what it does for old folks—gives new, firm flesh and strong life. You'll be pleased with the result. It takes only a little in milk to make baby fat.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, San Francisco, Cal.

Another Piano Bargain. These are busy days at Steiff's. Pianos are being sent out every day from our store to the best homes in the city. Of course this means we are taking in exchange as part payment for new Steiff's Upright Pianos of various makes. We fix them and pass them to you with our five year guarantee. Bargain for to-morrow is a FINE UPRIGHT cost when new \$50; our price is now \$175. Terms: \$10 cash and \$7 per month. Stool and Scarf free.

CHAS. M. STIEFF, 431 E. Broad St. RICHMOND, VA. Pianos Tuned. WRITE FOR LIST OF USED PIANOS. Old Phone 3116.

Artistic Creations in Brooches and La Valleres at Lumsden's, 731 Main Street.

STRAFFORD, June 25, 1825. To the Court of Westmoreland: Gentlemen,—There is in this house a portrait of the first Lord Chatham, which is thought to belong to the people of Westmoreland. In 1788 a number of gentlemen of this county, smit with great respect for the zeal and ability with which the Earls of Chatham and Camden defended in Parliament the rights of the American colonies, authorized Mr. Richard Henry Lee to procure for them a likeness of the latter noblemen, deeming from policy and diffidence that a compensation which might stimulate his efforts would not reach the superior and bolder patriotism of Lord Chatham.

At the request of Mr. Edmund Jennings, of London, who was instructed on the occasion by Mr. Lee, Lord Camden readily consented to sit for his likeness, and Mr. West was invited to his seat in the country for the purpose of taking it. At first the official engagement of his Lordship interrupted, and finally his official scruples frustrated the design; and Mr. Jennings, who appears to have particularly labored in the comments which prompted it, procured at his own charge this portrait of Lord Chatham, and presented it to the gentlemen of Westmoreland upon the condition that it might be subject to the objections that, however, having been too small to receive it, its preservation was confided to Mr. Lee, shortly after whose death it was brought here. As the house in which you now sit was in the hands of the late Lord Chatham, it may not be impossible you may be disposed to effectuate the intention of the gentleman who gave, and of those who accepted the portrait, especially as its subject was distinguished for devotion to liberty, and was eminent among whose ambition and genius have sought and secured the admiration of mankind. The portrait and papers explaining it will be delivered to your order, I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant, H. LEE.

George L. Bolen, Author. To the Editor of the Dispatch: In the Sunday issue of your paper favorable mention is made of the book prepared and published by George L. Bolen, on "The Trusts and the Tariff," but no mention is made of the fact that it is the work of a Virginian. George L. Bolen was born in Augusta county, and at an early age came to Staunton to live. He learned the printing business in the office of the Staunton Spectator. After arriving at manhood he went North, where he worked at the printing business (in Massachusetts), and availed himself of the opportunity of attending school, and bettering his education. Subsequently he went West, and spent his time in work, attending the University of Michigan. He married in that State, and returned to Staunton in the "boom period," and was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Daily News, with which he was for some time connected; afterwards returning with his family to Michigan, where he now resides. He has a brother and other relatives living here, as well as many friends, who, though not surprised, yet congratulate him upon his success in the publication of this book. X. Y. Z. Staunton, Va.

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HERE FOR CHRISTMAS The City Filling Up With Former Well-Known Citizens. Yesterday the streets were crowded with young men from college, or from distant points, where they are in business, who have returned for the Christmas holidays. Many were carrying bags, having just arrived on the trains, while others were out for a walk, to see their friends and "howdy do," and "when did you get home," were heard at every turn as acquaintances stopped to speak to each other, often blocking the crowded thoroughfares.

Mr. Pleasanton L. Conquest, Jr., of the University of Virginia, has arrived in the city, and will spend the holidays with his mother.

Mr. Lewis Boshor, son of Mr. Robert S. Boshor, also of the University of Virginia, is spending the holidays at his home, No. 2 east Franklin street.

Cadet Charlie Herstelt is home for Christmas from Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. C. G. Boshor will spend the holidays with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Langley, in Norfolk.

Mr. Herbert Claiborne, a student at St. Albans, is home for the holidays.

Mr. Frank C. Latane is spending the holidays with his mother, in Tappahannock, Essex county.

Mr. Tim Ward passed through the city yesterday en route for Saluda, the home of his mother.

Messrs. James and Edmund Gibson, sons of Detective Gibson and students at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, are home for Christmas.

Mr. Charles Withers, of New York, formerly of this city, is here for a few days. Mr. Withers was one of the most popular young society men of Richmond.

Mr. John Spilman, United States army, now stationed at Boston, will arrive in Richmond to-day. Mr. Robert Spilman will arrive from West Virginia to-morrow. Both young men will be the guests of their mother, Mrs. Henningham Spilman.

Mr. J. Blair Spencer has left for his home in Williamsburg, where he will spend the holidays.

Mr. Herbert Forbes will leave to-day for Buckingham, where he will spend Christmas.

Mr. S. W. Holdcroft, of Greensboro', N. C., will spend the holidays with his parents in this city.

Mr. E. H. Werner will leave to-morrow for Fort Mitchell, to spend the holidays.

Mr. G. L. Street will spend Christmas with his family at No. 703 east Grace street.

Mr. William O'Ferrail, son of ex-Governor O'Ferrail, has arrived from school to spend the holidays with his parents.

Mr. Landon Mason will spend Christmas with his parents on Second street.

Mr. Charles Watkins is home for Christmas.

Mr. Theodore Levy will spend the holidays with his family.

Mr. Cecil, of Princeton University, son of Dr. Russell Cecil, has returned for the holidays.

Mr. William Rieger, Jr., son of Mr. William Rieger, is home for Christmas.

Mr. Herbert Whitehurst is visiting his parents on west Franklin street.

Mr. Meyers, of the Union Theological Seminary, will spend the holidays with his mother-in-law, Mrs. J. P. Smith.

Mrs. M. E. Osborn, of Baltimore, will spend Christmas in this city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Woody, 117 north Twenty-ninth street.

Messrs. Arthur B. Gathright and Charles E. Childrey have returned from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, in Blacksburg, to spend the holidays.

Cadet Captain H. C. Osterbild, Jr., returned home Saturday to spend the holidays with his parents.

Cadet R. Louis Moschetti, of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., is here to spend the Christmas holidays with his parents and friends.

Lieutenant William J. Perry, of Staunton, is a visitor in the city.

Mr. Aylett T. Goddin, of Jacksonville,