# THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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WEDNESDAY, ..... JANUARY 21, 1903.


## KISSING AND HANDSHAKING.

Dr. Ware is beginning to have help and consolation! Not only is the anti-kissing bill defended in influential quarters, but Dr J. M. Hirsch, of Chicago, has drafted a law which he intends to submit to the Illinois legislature, making it unlawful for any person to shake the hand of another unless he be certified by his family physician to be free from any infectious or contagious disease. Dr. Hirsch has investigated this question and the results are published in the Columbus State Journal of last Sunday, together with engravings showing the various bacilli that have been found on the human hand.

It would appear from his showing that any fellow with whom you may stop and clasp hands may convey to you the germs of consumption, or catarrh, or other disease. He says the habit of so many people of holding their hands before their mouths before they cough is very dangerous.—to those with whom they may afterwards shake hands. Grip, too, Dr. Hirsch thinks is spread by the practice of hand shaking. Indeed, if what he says be true, there ought to be no more hand shaking—law or no law—unless the persons indulging in the habit wear gloves, certified to be non-transmissible of germs.

Dr. Hirsch's bill is evidently modeled on Dr. Ware's, and like the latter's, evidently has been prepared more with the object of arousing public attention to the subject than in expectation of its being enacted into law at the present time.

In connection with Ware's and Hirsch's bills the Journal prints accounts of experiments made by Dr. W. H. Taylor, of this city, while he was the professor of chemistry at the Richmond High School, in which he is alleged to have demonstrated before his class "that a single kiss, even from healthy lips, would transfer millions of bacteria to the object kissed."

Dr. Taylor may or may not be correctly quoted, but it is well known here that he does not consider all bacteria dangerous. On the contrary he regards most of them as beneficent. He is a wise and practical man and has never been disposed to grow panicky about bacteria, while recognizing the great contribution to science that the bacteriologists have made.

Numbers of other scientists, it seems, have found bacteria in kisses. Dr. Ware will be able to quote numerous authorities substantiating his view as to the danger of kissing, should his bill ever come up for discussion. The Columbus State Journal, aforesaid, publishes a number of culture plates, illustrating the work of the microscopist.

Dr. Hirsch's contentions, investigations and discoveries run on parallel lines with those relating to kissing. Summed up, here's the way he says the mischief is done by hand shaking:

Step 1.—Friend with, say, diphtheria blows his nose.

Step 2.—Infects his own hand while putting handkerchief in his pocket.

Step 3.—Meets you, shakes hands, and infects your own hand unconsciously.

Step 4.—You carry the germs to your nose or mouth on your own hand.

Looking at this whole matter with the eyes of a layman we cannot believe the good Lord has beset the lives of his children with so many and such varied dangers as some bacteriologists would have us think. But if the case be a tenth part so bad as they would make out, there is a grave responsibility resting upon physicians who in going from one patient to another must be liable to carry bacteria in their hair or beard, or in their clothes or hands. But we are inclined to believe with Dr. Taylor that though there are many bacteria, all of them are not of murderous intention and construction.

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The indications are that West Virginia wants to have a convention to revise and amend its constitution, and that the calling of it will not be much longer delayed.

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## CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

Whereas, the literature of the Spaniards and Italians, who have never been subject to prohibitory laws, shows that at one time they were very much addicted to drunkenness, now they are the most sober people on the face of the earth, and that, too, amidst the most abundant means of gratifying the appetite for drink. The Philadelphia Record contends that the same sort of evolutionary revulsion against excessive drinking is going on in the American people, and adduces some interesting facts and figures in support of that contention and in opposition to the theory of hereditary thirst transmission, as a broad proposition. Making, says our contemporary, all allowances for the production of "moonshine" whiskey under the temptation of evading an excessive internal tax, the decline in the consumption of distilled spirits is not merely relative, but absolute. Thirty years ago the consumption of distilled spirits, it points out, was not far from two gallons per capita, and in a former generation it was as high as four gallons per capita. At this time the consumption is a little more than one gallon per head of population, notwithstanding that there is much greater relative use of spirits in the arts and manufactures than in former periods. Moreover, despite this decline in the consumption of spirits, there has been no corresponding increase in the consumption of beer and wine.

Consumption covers liquor "used," and considering the quantity that enters into the arts and the manufactures, it would seem safe to calculate the amount "drank" per capita at less than one gallon.

Whether there is anything in the Record's evolutionary revulsion theory or not, its facts are most encouraging, and seem to justify its conclusion that we are making decided progress in the direction of becoming a very sober people and of practicing discrimination between the use and the abuse of liquor.

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A decision rendered on Monday by the United States Supreme Court, is said to be fatal to the "divorce mills" of the State of South Dakota. Other States will not be expected, or compelled, to recognize the divorces granted there.

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## COLORED IMPORTUNITY.

In President Roosevelt's negrophilistic policy he sowed the wind and therefrom the Republican leaders at Washington are reaping the whirlwind. No wonder a Republican senator declared to Mr. Hoar that he thought the abolition of slavery was a mistake. It is said that Republican senators and representatives are being "pestered" to death by negro demands for the pensioning of slaves, army positions, and Federal civil offices. The Crum and the Indianola incidents have stimulated importunity in respect of negro recognition beyond anything that has been known in years.

There is no sort of doubt that the gradual elimination of the negro from politics in the South was working to produce contentment among the race. The negro was slowly but surely beginning to accept the inevitable, especially since it was dawning upon him that the North was fast becoming indifferent to the southern movements to restrict negro suffrage. There was great promise in the situation for both the negroes and the whites of the South. There was encouragement to the former to prepare themselves the better for the exercise of the suffrage, and the latter were justified in expecting in time a more industrious and reliable class of labor. Logically it could be counted on that friction between the races would be greatly reduced and consequently the whites would be more willing to contribute to negro education.

But truly President Roosevelt threw the fat into the fire. Not in two decades, perhaps, has the negro been so discontented and restless and assertive as he has now been made by Mr. Roosevelt's coddling of him. Not in two decades, perhaps, has the negro been done a worse turn than is represented in the administration's course in foisting him into public positions where he is especially obnoxious to the whites.

The President's negrophilistic policy aside from its effect in intensifying race prejudice in the South—aside from breathing new life into the race issue in this section—has caused the negro to render himself more obnoxious than in years to the North.

His demands for pensions, for army positions, and for more Federal offices is but the legitimate fruit of the President's defiance of race prejudice, and so far as the negroes' progress and happiness are concerned, Mr. Roosevelt has set the clock back many years. The race is slow to learn and it will be a long season before it ceases the importunities to which the President has encouraged it.

Meanwhile, what with the changing sentiment at the North on the negro question, the majority of the race may find their last condition in that section worse than their first. Between the feeling the President has stirred up at the South and the impatience the negroes' demands has excited at Washington the outlook is for the undoing of a vast deal that had been done in the negroes' interest. Already we have indications that the new negro "on to Washington" movement is creating disgust at the North, and producing hopelessness regarding him.

A New England paper which has been a great exploiter of Booker Washington, and had reached the conclusion that he had the true idea of solving the negro problem to the best advantage of the colored brother, significantly remarks that the negroes' latest demands in force for recognition do not look as if the race was setting much store by Booker's advice. And another northern Republican contemporary intimates that the negro is inviting the Republican party to unload him without further ado.

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## MILLIONAIRES' STOMACHS.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, is reported to have offered a physician of Atlantic City $1,000,000 if "the latter would provide him with a new and healthy stomach."

Now, there's some consolation for people who are not millionaires, but who have healthy stomachs. So far as we have seen the statistics on the subject, most multi-millionaires are dyspeptics, or worse. With the means to have the finest and best "eatin's" in the world, many of them have to live on what Mr. Dooley calls horse food—oats or cracked wheat.

What answer the Atlantic City M. D. made to Mr. Rockefeller we do not know, but we can guess. He would like to earn the million of dollars, but cannot hope to do so. The fact is, that one of the great desiderata of this fast age is stouter stomachs and nerves for mankind. The old-fashioned ones rarely are able to stand the strain of our business life. Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Flagler, and numbers of other "multis" are sighing, but despairing of trading off some of their millions for better health.

Happy the man who has a competency, either in his power to earn, or in savings, with health and content.

## LEE STATUE AT GETTYSBURG.

The bill Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, proposes to introduce to-day in the Legislature of that State appropriating $20,000 for erecting on the field of Gettysburg an equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee, provided Virginia appropriates a like amount, is a credit to both his head and heart. Although repulsed at Gettysburg, nowhere else during the war did Lee's character blaze out with greater splendor, or did he put the courage of the South's adversaries to a greater test.

Gettysburg afforded a supreme illustration of American valor, and Lee in his assaults upon its heights, notwithstanding he failed of his purpose, contributed no less to the glory of American arms than the Federal chief in command, who successfully defended them.

The story of Gettysburg as it is designed that bronze and marble shall tell it, will never be fully told until an equestrian statue of Lee shall overlook the field.

What will be the fate of Mr. Cooper's bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature we do not venture to predict. We fear, however, that he will not find in the body enough members as broad-minded as himself and Charles Francis Adams, to secure its passage. We anticipate objections just as we do in the case of the proposition that Virginia place a statue of Lee in Statuary Hall at Washington.

But whether Mr. Cooper's bill passes or not he may rest assured that his motives and the patriotic spirit that inspires him will not lack warm and grateful recognition not only from Virginia, but from the people of the rest of the South generally. The will and the purpose will be cherished in the southern heart.

And if the measure does pass his own Legislature there should be no hesitation on the part of our General Assembly in complying with the conditions imposed on Virginia. In covering the Pennsylvania appropriation and appointing a commission to co-operate with a Keystone State Commission, the General Assembly could safely count upon the unqualified approval of all true sons of all the other Southern States.

Whatever the demands upon our finances the appropriation should be made even if we have to skimp as to other matters.

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St. Louis had a good many municipal boodlers, but it must be confessed that she is sending them to prison right along.

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And now New York has a horseless horse show, so to speak—an automobile exhibit.

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The new cup-hunter, Shamrock III, is to be launched along about April 1st, it appears. This seems to be tempting fate.

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At the opening of a recent pension-day session of the House, Mr. Russell, of Texas, presented statistics showing that in 1893 Congress passed 394 private pension bills, carrying $67,014; in 1899, 300, carrying $45,186; in 1900, 684, carrying $117,759; in 1901, 707, carrying $120,192, and in 1902, 1,114, carrying $182,825. Moreover, he called attention to the fact that while on the House calendar for January 5th there were 54 private pension bills, by January 7th these had been increased to 116, and by January 9th to 144.

When and where is the pension iniquity to stop?

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The Carnation League of America, is to be launched on the 29th instant, it appears. It is to perpetuate the memory of the late President McKinley, by the wearing of a carnation, the flower which, it seems, was nearly always seen in the buttonhole of the departed chief executive. It is evidently in imitation of the Primrose League of Great Britain, and is otherwise too foreign to American ideas to take deep root in our Democratic soil. By this we do not mean to suggest that the memory of McKinley is not worthy of being honored in the right way, for we think it is.

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The Germans have invented a machine—the aesthesiometer—to measure brain-fag. We wouldn't be surprised, though, if what is measured out for "that tired feeling" should continue to be taken.

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A wireless press will come next, we suppose. Wireless chess is already announced.

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## TRAGEDY OF A DISLOCATED JAW.

The sad fate of Miss Priscilla Leyter, of Coalsville, Utah, looks like retribution. At any rate, the men-folks are going to say so, which will cause just as much discord as if their assertions were really true. Miss Leyter is a talker, or to be more specific—for we wish to differentiate between her and less aggressive members of the same sex—she is a public speaker. Miss Leyter also believes in woman's rights, and when she has an idea, she doesn't mind taking the platform and giving vent to it. And thereby hangs this tale.

To go back a few days ago, it should be stated that the Republican legislative caucus recently nominated Apostle Reed Smoot, of the Mormon church, for the United States Senate. That matter has been pretty generally threshed out by the newspapers, who are wondering how Brother Smoot will be gotten rid of. But it is not so generally known that among those who voted for Smoot was the lone woman member of the Legislature, Mrs. Mary Coulter. This fair legislator—or shall we say legislatrix?—in addition to being a law-maker, is also president of the Utah Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Since Smoot's nomination, the propriety of Mrs. Coulter's action in voting for him has been seriously questioned, and Saturday night there was a debate on the subject. And it was then, too, that Miss Priscilla Leyter came to the surface and engaged in a vigorous defence of the fair legislator. While she was in the midst of an eloquent peroration, wherein words were by no means stingily meted out, something clicked. It was Miss Priscilla Leyter's jaw. She tried to continue, but could not. The apparatus whereby she had launched forth such torrents of oratory refused to work. She was speechless, and that, too, despite her strong desire to talk on. A hasty examination was made. Alas! the jaw-bone of the oratrix had jumped out of place. Miss Leyter had to be laid up for repairs.

Now it might be supposed that this sudden calamity created a panic among the other ladies. But not so, if the newspaper reports of the occurrence are to be trusted. After a doctor had been summoned, quiet was restored—or, to be more accurate, the noise was resumed. For the other women also wanted a chance to talk on the subject.

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### Current Comment.

Illinois has taken a practical step in the matter of bringing about the reform of electing United States senators by the people. Its House of Representatives has passed a resolution by a vote of 85 to 54 to exact from Congressman Hopkins, the choice for senator, a pledge that he will support in the United States Senate any constitutional amendment providing for the direct vote of senators.

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Certain prominent men in Washington have entered into a crusade against the "three-hour dinner." "Feeding" for three hours on a stretch may be an evil, but we agree with the Providence Journal that it is possibly not so great an evil as the ten-minute breakfast or the five-minute lunch.

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John Redmond, the Irish leader, responding to a nationalist address presented to him at Edinburgh, Saturday evening, said he believed that the friends of Ireland would soon see a measure become law which would heal the wounds of centuries and give the Irish people a chance of living in peace and prosperity on their own soil.

That would be not only a great thing for Ireland, but for the British Empire.

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In advocating the Rice bill for the creation of a State highway commission the Newport News Press says: There is no State in the Union, with possibly one exception, in which the public highways receive so little attention as in Virginia.

Unfortunately, it appears, the Press does not exaggerate the situation.

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The Fredericksburg Star suggests to Maury Camp, Confederate Veterans, of that city, the desirability and advisability of its taking steps to have the Virginia Grand Camp hold its next meeting in the Old Burg.

It is safe to assert that nowhere would the Grand Camp be entertained more hospitably.

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### Appreciation.

(Baltimore Herald.)

"How did you like the music at the symphony concert?"

"Mrs. Torque and I got into such a discussion about its beauty and technique that I really hadn't a chance to listen to it!"

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### Not to Such Straits as That.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Sympathetic Listener: In those dreary, desolate wastes, Mr. Dashpole, I suppose you grew fond even of your dogs.

Returned Arctic Explorer—Heavens, no, Miss! We had plenty of pemmican and walrus meat.

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### Something Better.

(Baltimore News.)

"Doctor a week ago you gave me something that you said was good for dyspepsia."

"Yes."

"Well, now, suppose you give me something that's bad for it. It's been humored enough, sir."

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### Such a Simple Way.

(Youth's Companion.)

"The Pilgrim" tells the story of a woman property holder in New York whose agent brought her an insurance policy on her house. "You'd better give me a check for the premium now," he said.

"How much is it?" she asked.

"A little more than $100. Wait a minute and I will get the exact amount."

"Oh, how tiresome," said the woman. "And I am in such a hurry! Tell the company to let it stand, and deduct it from what they will owe me when the house burns down."

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### Winter Favorite.

(Chicago News.)

May: Is that young soda-water clerk still the most popular fellow with the girls?

Ernie: No. Now that the sleighing season is here the young man whose father owns a livery stable is the lion.

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## SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

### Comment of the Papers on Various Subjects.

No one avowing Elder Smoot's belief should make laws for this nation.—Wheeling Register.

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The Jim Crow street car is coming all over the South, just as the Jim Crow railroad car has come.—Charlotte Observer.

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No anniversary of the birth of General R. E. Lee should ever pass without some special comment in any country peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race, because he represented the highest type of the Anglo-Saxon family. * * * He exceeded even Caesar in magnanimity; he was the equal of Hannibal in resource and strategy; he was the superior of Napoleon in calm, cool, and comprehensive judgment.

"It is all my fault," said he to Pickett's shattered and bleeding columns at Gettysburg. "You have done nobly; you must blame me, my brave fellows."

Yet history proves it was not his fault. Had his orders been executed within any reasonable time he would, indeed, have won a great victory, even without Jackson.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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The name of Robert E. Lee will stand side by side with that of George Washington as long as the history of the American republic is read. They were men of the same heroic mold, and though one was the leader in a successful war against the injustice of a king and the other the unsuccessful commander-in-chief of a war waged to preserve the liberties won by Washington, they stand forth in history among all men as representatives of the highest and best type of Americans.—Savannah News.

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The cold weather and the complaining people placed anthracite on the free list. Some of the Congressmen, devoted to the protective tariff, consoled themselves with the reflection that the bill will amount to nothing since this country has about all the anthracite coal. They will awake to the fact that if it does not give relief the same people may place all kinds of coal on the free list.—Dallas News.

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As another significant phase of the great coal insurrection, we note that grave and reverend New England journals suggest community co-operation in the purchase of coal, the intention being to do away with the middle man and his extortionate combinations, purchasing direct from the mines and distributing to purchasers at actual cost. This thing, once started, there is no telling where it will end.—Atlanta Constitution.

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In other words, even if we disregard purely moral consideration, there is economy and benefit to the State in the pretection of the children. Let them, by all means, be protected!—Mobile Register.

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Why will men persist in raising oranges in the extreme upper end of Florida, when there is practically no frost danger in the south, just as good land, and just as good-flavored fruit? Why are Americans always doing the most daring and unnecessary things, merely in order to attain a possible betterment of slight degree?—Jacksonville Times-Union.

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It strikes us as not at all likely that the German Emperor, his embassy at Washington, and his representatives elsewhere, are scheming and hoping to influence the German vote in America to Germany's advantage, but it is less easy to believe that there is anything to be feared from the great mass of the Germans in this country.—Macon Telegraph.


# ITCHING HUMOURS

Complete treatment, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the Blood. A Single Set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world.


## YOUNG CROKER TO THE FRONT.

### Will Give "Banquets" Every Tues- Evening.

(New York World.)

Frank Croker, son of Richard Croker, has invited the Tammany leaders to meet him at the Democratic Club, where he will give a banquet in their honor. One of the invited Tammany leaders said that it would be an informal affair without special significance.

"Young Croker," said the leader, "intends to give banquets every Tuesday evening in order to bring more life to the Democratic Club. He may have some other purpose in view, but if he has I do not know of it."

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### The "Lazy Germ's" Opposite.

(Chicago Tribune.)

They've found the germs of this and that—
The germs of that and this—
The germs that make us thin or fat,
The germs that make us kiss;
The germs that make us fall in love—
I hope they'll never jerk
Their magic microscopes above
The germs that make us work!

The germ of laziness is found—
Torn from his happy nest,
He gallivants our systems 'round,
And makes us long for rest.
He is the germ of calm content
That peacefully will lurk
Unless there comes, on mischief bent,
The germ that makes us work.

The germ of laziness attacks
Our heads and hands and feet,
And makes a hammock to our backs
Feel perfect and complete.
He circles in tobacco smoke
With pleasing smile and smirk,
His sole exertion is to choke
The germ that makes us work.

The germ of laziness is found,
Now we'll be tantalized
By folk's who will not have us 'round
Unless we're pasteurized.
They'll hold us in a grasp unkind
And warn us not to shirk,
And cry, "O, hurry up and find
A germ to make him work!"

—Chicago Tribune.

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### Strength and Shape.

(New York Press.)

The world is gone mad on strength and shape. Magazines and newspapers are alive with advertisements of methods of acquiring the muscle of Hercules, the arms of Venus, the neck of Juno, the bust of Vesta, the waist of Josephine, the hips of Diana, the legs of Cleopatra. Minerva is for the moment in the background. No hope for wisdom now! Women are displayed in impossible positions and advised to repeat certain poses. Mrs. Cutex asked Mrs. Butex, "How do you keep your front so flat, my dear?" Mrs. Butex replied: "Oh, I am under instructions. Thirty times in the morning and thirty times in the evening I pick up each foot in my hands and touch the toe to the tip of my ear. You can have no idea how much it has reduced my front, certainly several inches and some pounds." "Do you stand up and do that?" "Necessarily; stand on one foot while the other is in the air." "Merciful heavens!"

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### Retirement of Judge Reagan.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

At the age of 84 Judge Reagan, of Texas, has retired from office after a most singular career. Of his youthful contemporaries Galusha A. Grow, of this State, alone survives, and he is about to lay down the cares of public life.

The careers of the two men have little in common except longevity. Judge Reagan comes of Pennsylvania ancestry, but was born in Tennessee. As a youth he fought for the independence of Texas, and received promotion for his valor. It is believed that no other soldier of the war of 1835 survives, or at least none who has since achieved eminence. Reagan held office in Texas while it was independent, became a judge while it was a State, and was sent to Congress. He was far from being a rabid advocate of secession, but when he had done all he could to prevent it went with his State into the Confederacy, was a member of the provisional Congress, and was at once appointed Postmaster-General, an office which he held throughout the career of the ill-starred government. He had served on the Postal Committee in the House and through friends in the department at Washington who had southern sympathies he got blanks and information which enabled him to establish his system without trouble, except where military movements prevented.

After the war he was confined in Fort Warren, whence he issued his famous appeal to the people of Texas to accept the arbitrament of war and return to allegiance. The time was not ripe yet, and he was berated for his views, but later he was elected to the Senate, where he served a portion of one term. He resigned to become the head of the Texas Railroad Commission, which is a notable body because of the drastic nature of the legislation under which it operates. He left the congenial atmosphere of the Senate by request, as there was a feeling that he alone would be able to carry out the expressed will of the people in the commission. After ten years' service he has retired, and is writing his memoirs, which ought to be a remarkable work. If he tells all he knows there will be information concerning the early history of Texas and of the inside history of the Confederacy which will be of great value.

Sixty-five years in public life is a long period—almost unexampled. When he was an official in Texas there were in public office in this country men who had served in the Revolutionary war; Andrew Jackson was President, Clay and Webster were in the prime of life, and John Quincy Adams was in the earlier part of his career in the House. Judge Reagan has had a stormy career, but he has been a notable figure in our history and his retirement marks an era.

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### Married in the Cab of a Locomotive.

Cannelton, W. Va., January 18th.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

To-day at this place Mr. Luther Reed and Miss Roxey Halsey were made man and wife in the cab of Engine No. 3, by the Rev. Mr. Carebolt. Engine No. 3 runs on the Cannelton Company's railroad, and belongs to Mr. J. Tatnel Lea. About 130 persons witnessed the marriage.

This is the first time I ever heard of any one being married on an engine, if you see proper to put this in your paper you are at liberty to do so. I am engineer on Engine No. 3. My home is Albemarle county, Va. I belong to a division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—403.

J. R. TOWNLEY.


Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

Cures a Cold in One Day. Cures Grip in Two Days.


## GREAT FRUIT CENTER.

COMMISSIONER KOINER GIVES PERTINENT VIRGINIA STATISTICS.

### BEST APPLE STATE IN UNION.

Trees Now Planted Merely the Beginning of a Vast Industry—Orchards in This State Will Be Bearing 50 Years from Now While Trees in the West Will Not Have a Trace.

Virginia is destined to become one of the greatest of all the fruit growing States. No other State in America offers better advantages, and the importance of the fruit industry is now dawning upon the people. According to G. W. Koiner, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the soil, the climate, and the location, all of these existing together in this one State, gives to the fruit grower more advantages than can be found elsewhere.

At the present time there are now growing in Virginia 8,190,000 apple trees, 1,939,000 peach trees, 269,000 cherry trees, 291,000 pear trees, 118,193 plum trees, and 831,000 grape vines. Notwithstanding these vast figures, Mr. Koiner states in his annual report that these trees should be only a beginning in the fruit business in Virginia.

QUALITY IS UNQUESTIONABLE.

The superior quality of the Virginia fruit is unquestionable. Every year there is an increase in exports from this State to Europe. And this, nothwithstanding the fact that most of the fruit has not been pushed on the foreign market, but is left to sell itself, which it has been able to do in competition with Northern and Western fruits that have been abundantly advertised. This speaks well for the flavors of the Virginia apples, but the awakening has come, and the beautiful Albemarle pippin, the winesap, and the Johnson winter apples will not be left to find their own ways to English consumers, but will be backed by the intelligence of the Virginia fruit growers. It is said they now contemplate sending a representative to London, Liverpool, and other foreign markets, to proclaim to the world the par excellence of soil products of the Old Dominion.

An investment in an apple orchard that is planted with the best varieties, and properly cared for, is almost a perpetual investment in this State. There are apple trees in Nelson, Roanoke, Patrick, and other counties, 100 years old, and still bearing fruit, some of them producing over 100 bushels per tree in one crop. Orchards have produced a revenue from $300 to $500 per acre. An orchard in Rappahannock county yielded an income of $750 per acre from one crop. An orchard in Shenandoah county yielded, from 500 Ben Davis trees, four years old, 80 barrels of marketable apples, and in the eighth year yielded 2,000 bushels. There are many farmers, who, ten years ago, were hard pressed to make buckle and tongue meet at the end of the year, are now out of debt, and buying more land, and living in ease and comfort. The money was made from their well cared for orchards. These orchards will be a valuable heritage for their children. Fifty years from now these orchards will continue to bear, if properly managed, while not a tree standing now in the West, will, at that age, even leave a stump to mark its former place. The trees live longer here, and produce a better quality of fruit than grown elsewhere. There is no better investment than in a well selected and properly treated orchard.

There are now several large orchards in this State. The Diamond Orchard Company, in Roanoke county, and the Scott orchards in Floyd county, are the largest. These two orchards consist of more than 100,000 fruit trees, they are well cared for, and will produce an immense revenue in a few years.

BEST APPLE STATE.

While Virginia now ranks eighth in the number of apple trees growing, according to the commissioner of agriculture, she is the best apple State in the Union. The crop figures for 1899 show that she produced 10,000,000 bushels of apples and 8,000,000 bushels of peaches.

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## DEATH OF WILLIAM T. POWELL.

### Former Richmonder Who Was Manager of Washington Theatre.

(Washington Post—20th.)

Mr. William T. Powell, of 2120 First street, northwest, manager of the Academy of Music, died at 3 A. M. yesterday of intermittent fever, after a brief illness of three days' duration.

He was formerly a resident of Richmond, Va., where he was born in 1854. He came to this city last year as manager of the Academy of Music.

The funeral will take place from S. H. Hines & Co.'s undertaking establishment, 1315 Fourteenth street, northwest, at 10 A. M. Wednesday. The burial will be in Rock Creek Cemetery.

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### Married at Looney.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

LOONEY, VA., January 20.—A very sweet and impressive marriage was solemnized at the home of Mr. James L. Caldwell Thursday, January 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M., when his daughter, Miss Bessie, became the bride of Mr. Giles M. Caldwell, son of S. P. Caldwell, of this county. The maid of honor was Miss Ferrie M. Caldwell, a sister of the bride. The best man was Mr. C. M. Caldwell, brother of the groom. The other attendants were Mr. B. O. Carper with Miss Minnie L. Caldwell, Mr. J. B. Caldwell with Miss Bertha R. Caldwell. The Rev. L. S. Rochsill performed the ceremony.

After the wedding the guests entered the dining-room, where the table was well laden with many good things. The next day the newly-wedded couple went to the groom's home, where a cordial reception awaited them.

## DR. CHAS. W. KENT'S SPEECH.

### A Splendid Address on Lee and the Southern Cause.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., January 20.—(Special.)—Services commemorative of the birth of General Lee was held Monday evening at the Presbyterian church. The programme included an anthem by the combined choirs of the city, prayer, a solo, reading of Scripture, and an address by Dr. Charles W. Kent, of the University of Virginia.

Dr. Kent was introduced by Judge R. T. W. Duke, with a reference to the fact that Dr. Kent's oldest brother was, during the last days of the war, Colonel Duke's adjutant. Taking his cue from this reference, the speaker referred to the fact that his knowledge of the war was neither from experience nor memory, but mainly due to stories, recitals, and traditions; that he had from these learned to listen with interest to all accounts of the war and had tried to study it. Seeing it as Lee saw it, he contended that the war was not fought in defence of slavery, much less to prevent the enfranchisement of the slave, which had not then been thought of; but as far as Virginia was concerned it was a defensive war against an invading enemy for violating the cherished right of self-government. The speaker dwelt on this cause of the war, and insisted that the story of this conflict as drawn from the official records would show that as far as the South was concerned, it was waged chivalrously and in full compliance with established rules of war. He showed, too, that the fair student of the leaders of that war would be surprised to note that the men to be pointed to with pride, as presenting the highest types of manhood, were largely, if not exclusively, among the southerners. Calling attention to Jackson, Stuart, and others, he referred to the universal recognition now accorded General Lee. In testimony of the symmetrical development, he noted his physical excellence, his great intellectuality, his unsullied character, and his gift of moral leadership. He quoted Swinburne


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has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee; and their leader will undoubtedly rank as without any exception the very greatest of all great captains that the English-speaking people have brought forth," and the deliberate conclusion of a southern student, who, after critical examination, says, "There is seemingly no character in all history that combines power and virtue and character as he does."

After paying further tribute to his personality, Dr. Kent emphasized the good faith of his surrender and his promptness to accept and make the best of defeat.

## PRESIDENT MITCHELL READS HIS REPORT.

### He Expresses Confidence in Judgment of Strike Commission—Conditions in Virginia and West Virginia.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 20.—The first thing on to-day's programme at the Miners' National Convention was the reading of John Mitchell's annual report. Mr. Mitchell received the closest attention. His report recounted the history of the anthracite coal strike, and expressed confidence in the judgment of the strike commission. He said he had no fear of the outcome of the arbitration.

Touching conditions in Virginia and West Virginia, President Mitchell said the effort to secure for the miners the same conditions that obtained in the districts covered by the interstate agreement had not met with the degree of success that had been hoped for, although a larger number of local unions had been established during the past year than during any other period in the mining history of those States. The effect of the injunction was demoralizing to the miners in the Fairmont region.

STRIKE RESULTS.

The strike in West Virginia, though not a complete success, had resulted in an improvement in the conditions of employment, and an increase of 10 per cent in wages in the Fairmont district, and on the Norfolk and Western railroad.

Secretary Wilson's report says that the total amount donated by the different branches of the organization for relief was $258,346, and the total amount received from the special anthracite assessment was $1,967,028, making a total of $2,225,370 from the members of the United Mine Workers of America. To this amount must be added $419,054 donated by the trades unions and the public, making a grand total of $2,645,324. Of this sum $1,800,201 were paid out in relief. The total income from all sources in 1902 was $3,107,925, and the expenditures $2,080,805, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,027,120.

MINERS CAN CONTROL CONGRESS.

Vice-President T. Lewis, in his annual report, discussed injunctions at length. In closing this discussion, he said:

"When we remember that we have nearly one-half million voters directly engaged in mining in the United States, and that they are distributed through the country in such proportion that we may determine the composition of Congress, we ask in all sincerity whose fault it is if we do not secure remedial legislation? It is our own. Let us burn that into the minds and consciences of every mine-worker in this country—then we will get our rights."

## MINISTER BOWEN IN WASHINGTON.

### He is Above All Things Anxious to Have the Blockade of Venezuelan Ports Removed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20.—Minister Bowen, accompanied by Mrs. Bowen, reached here shortly after noon to-day, their train from Charleston being five hours late. Immediately after luncheon Minister Bowen called at the State Department, where he had a long conference with Assistant Secretary Hill. He then went to the home of Secretary Hay to report his arrival. Mr. Bowen then called on the British and Italian ambassadors and at the German Embassy.

Mr. Bowen, above all things, is anxious to secure the removal of the blockade; that is the heaviest charge laid on him by President Castro, so when he called on the representatives of the allies here he urgently requested them to name an early moment for the beginning of the negotiations. The results of his requests have not yet developed, but it is hoped that Mr. Bowen will receive answers in the course of a day or two.

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### Another Boodler Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, MO., January 20.—Charles F. Kelly, member and former Speaker of the House of Delegates, was to-day convicted of perjury in connection with the Suburban street railway franchise deal, and given two years in the penitentiary. He still has to stand trial on two charges of bribery in connection with the same deal.


If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.