

The Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1903.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

We have the following communication from an esteemed correspondent:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I respectfully suggest the following as a proper and legitimate summary of your editorial, "The Danville Experiment."

In to-day's issue: "To sum up, the Danville prohibitionists admit that alcohol is a medicinal necessity. That means that somebody is going to make it, and that it should be sold, but only as other poisons are now sold under sections 1764, 1765 and 1766 of the Code of Virginia (edition of 1887)."

And so at last we come back to the stubborn proposition that alcohol is here, and here to stay; that there is a demand for it as a medicine, and that so long as there is such demand for it there will be a supply.

Therefore, the practical question for men to consider is the manner and method of regulating the sale of alcohol in all of its preparations in such a way as to make it least injurious to mankind.

S. C. R.

That is all very well as far as it goes, but our correspondent makes the fatal mistake of assuming that alcohol is a drug and a poison per se.

We may call it such by law, but we cannot make it such any more than we can change any other fact of nature by statutory enactment.

Alcohol is used as a medicine, and when abused it becomes a poison. But it can be used, and it is used, in moderation, and when so used it does no material harm.

It is dangerous—of course, it is dangerous—for men and women to acquire a taste for alcohol, and we shall never cease to advise young people to abstain from its use.

But that does not alter the fact that many people are capable of using it within moderation, and do use it within moderation, all the days of their life, and are not seriously injured, if injured at all, thereby.

For this reason it is practically impossible to restrict the sale of ardent spirits to medicinal uses.

If sold at all, those who purchase it will use it as they please, and it is impossible for the law to prevent them from doing so.

Time and again the experiment has been tried of restricting the sale of ardent spirits in this locality and that to the drug stores, but as in the case of Amherst county, so in all cases, so far as our knowledge goes, the law has been evaded.

It is for this reason that the Anti-Saloon League of Danville was unwilling to have liquor sold from the drug stores, and proposed to give it away in all cases where it should be required for strictly medicinal purposes, under a physician's prescription.

But the Danville plan seems to be impracticable, and it appears that Danville must either do without whiskey for medicinal purposes or permit the drug stores to sell it, and if the drug stores sell it for medicinal purposes, it will be used for other purposes.

It is undoubtedly possible to enforce a strictly prohibition law in a community where the law is backed up by an overwhelming public sentiment.

But prohibition must be absolute. The sale of alcohol cannot be restricted to medicinal uses. Alcohol cannot be treated exclusively as a medicine, because it is not exclusively a medicine, and is not used exclusively for medicinal purposes.

THE POLL TAX REQUIREMENT

In reply to questions asked by Delegate Charles T. Bland, of Portsmouth, Attorney-General William A. Anderson has transmitted to the General Assembly his interpretation of that part of the new suffrage plan which involves the payment of the capitation tax as a prerequisite to registering and voting.

In brief, the Attorney-General says that as in 1902, so in 1903, all persons qualified to register may do so without having paid their poll tax.

All such persons will be on the permanent roll, and will not have to register again.

Any person offering to register during the year 1904 must, as a prerequisite, have paid the State poll tax of \$1 for each of the years 1901 and 1902, assessable against him under the former Constitution, and the poll tax of \$1.50 for the year 1903, assessable under the new Constitution.

But these requirements, of course, do not apply to the poll tax for any year in which the applicant was not, by reason of age or residence, legally liable to be assessed.

And so from that time on any person qualified to register must have paid the poll tax assessed or assessable against him for the three years preceding that in which he offers to register.

So much for registration. Now as to voting. In 1904 any person who was registered in 1902 or 1903, and got his name on the permanent roll, must have paid his poll tax of \$1.50 for the year 1903, assessable under the present Constitution, before he can vote.

Any person registering in 1904 and offering to vote in that year must have paid his poll tax for 1901, 1902 and 1903, provided he was subject to the poll tax in those years.

In 1905 the voter REGISTERED after January 1st, 1904, must have paid the poll taxes assessable against him for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Before being allowed to VOTE at any election in 1905 the voter registered in 1902 or 1903 must have paid the poll taxes assessable against him under the PRESENT CONSTITUTION, namely, those for the years 1902 and 1904.

After 1905 the requirements in respect

to the prepayment of poll taxes will be the same as to the voters registered before January 1st, 1904, that they are as to those registered after that date.

Confederate soldiers are exempt from the payment of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

This is a matter which demands the attention of the party managers in Virginia. They must bestir themselves in 1904 to get Democratic voters to pay their poll tax, or many votes will be lost.

THE DAUGHTERS' WORK.

Some nineteen or twenty thousand dollars were raised by the ladies at their bazaar, recently held in this city.

But all of that sum does not go to the Davis Monument Association. One-half goes to it, while the other half is the portion of the Memorial Society having charge of the Confederate Museum in the Davis Mansion here.

Notwithstanding this handsome accession to their funds, it is doubtful if the Davis Monument Association yet has in hand enough money to build the arch for which a design was accepted.

If not, or if there is any doubt about the matter, the ladies of the Monument Committee will be forced to consider whether they would better go ahead with the arch design or attempt to secure some other more satisfactory and more certain within their reach.

But, as we understand, the question whether there should or should not be a reconsideration of the design and site is wholly in the hands of the Monument Committee of the Daughters of the Confederacy, who, being entrusted so to do, took the work off the hands of the veterans and were given full authority to act.

THE PARTY ROOSTER.

The Democratic rooster—a bird which unfortunately has enjoyed of late years too long a vacation—is just now in litigation.

Attorney Meyer J. Stein, of New York, is getting out junctions by the wholesale to protect the emblematic fowl. In the Empire State the brave bird formerly typified the Greater New York Democracy and triumphantly appeared on all its literature.

But now his very existence is in jeopardy. Because the Greater New York Democracy did not nominate candidates of its own, but endorsed the Democratic Stat alicket, the county canvassers made no separate return of the votes cast under the rooster emblem, but "bunched" all the Democratic vote in one general return.

The law prescribes that a political party, to have a separate emblem at any election, must have cast 10,000 votes at the preceding election.

But owing to the action of the canvassers, whom it is now sought to enjoin, the Greater New York Democracy rooster is in grave danger.

The lawyer seeks to restrain the county clerks from destroying the tally sheets showing the votes cast for the nominees of the "Greater" Democracy.

STREET PAVING.

Two great problems with which the municipal authorities of this country are constantly wrestling are how to secure a safe and reliable supply of pure water and how to pave their streets so as to have smooth and enduring roadways.

Of the macadam street it is complained that it is unsuitable for heavy traffic, wears out too soon, and makes a great deal of dust.

In some localities its dust, carried far and wide by wind, is charged with being the means by which bronchitis, asthma and catarrh are germinated, or at least increased.

Dr. Lorenz has had a great deal of laudation, but the other side is soon to be heard.

A number of objectors and critics have "loaded their guns" for him and will be heard at the Congress of Physicians and Surgery to be held at Washington next week.

Dr. John S. Ellings declared before the Medical Convention at New Orleans that too many physicians are graduated every year.

Too many for whom, Doctor? For the profession or for the public?

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The bloodhound of commerce is only a dog with a keen scent, entirely incapable of performing miracles, or of conducting an inquiry with even ordinary human intelligence."

The New York Mail and Express, discussing the arrest of Father Walker at Lorain, O., deprecates the bad work of the bloodhound, which not only did not detect, but caused the arrest of an innocent man.

And it adds that unless the bloodhound is given "an unequivocal scent, he is as likely to go off on one trail as another.

Lacking a real clue, the hounds in the Lorain case were altogether likely to take up the scent of an inmate of the house at that moment absent; and that is just what they seem to have done."

The Pasture Department of the College of Physicians in Baltimore on Thursday admitted six new patients.

So while the mad-dog seems to be without patrons or patients the Pasture Institute is full. In one case the dog's carcass was brought to the Institute and the doctors say it will be very valuable to them.

They will make an examination of its spinal cord, from which they may determine whether it was afflicted with the rabies or not.

This is a practice that should be followed in all cases, for it would often enable the doctors to relieve the suspense of mind suffered by the patients and their friends.

Monument building is not confined to the friends and admirers of the heroes of the Civil War.

In Baltimore the committee in charge of the erection of a monument to the Marylanders killed in the conflict with Mexico have had great success in their undertaking and expect to have the monument ready to be unveiled about May 30th.

It has been erected at the intersection of Lanvale Street and Mount Royal Avenue. The figure surmounting the monument will be a bronze likeness of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, commander of the Maryland line in that war.

The agents for the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants in this country threaten to report that Italian laborers are brutally treated in the New River coal field in West Virginia.

The West Virginia authorities would better look out and learn where those agents got the evidence upon which they base their opinion.

There's a good deal of competition in the labor market just now.

That was no small honor done the memory of Dr. Hunter McGuire in New Orleans on Thursday, when Dr. W. L. Rodman, of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Portrait Committee of the American Medical Association, presented to the convention for the Hall of Fame, Dr. McGuire's portrait.

The convicts in the Maryland penitentiary sent Superintendent Weyer congratulations upon his re-election, with a great quantity of beautiful flowers and a deputation of able speech-makers, among whom was a poet.

Weyer is a lucky man to be able to please the prisoners and the public, too.

The house of Mark Twain, built by him at New Haven, in the days of his affluence, before his publisher failed, was sold by auction on Thursday.

It was an odd looking structure and was much in the shape of a steamboat ashore.

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And now, in some of the big cities, wood pavements have come into use again, and much is claimed for them when laid as they are now laid.

They were very much in vogue twenty-five years ago, and afforded the public a smooth and elastic roadway; but the wood rotted in places and great difficulty was found in mending it.

It is said, however, that the system now offered for adoption, and which is in use in Paris and elsewhere, differs from that we formerly knew, and will last longer than any other pavement that can be put down for the same money.

The advantage in the newer method is mainly in the construction of the bed upon which the wooden blocks are placed.

Great care is also taken in selecting the wooden blocks and in using pitch on them, so that they will be impervious to water.

It is not probable that any uniform grade of pavement can ever be adopted for the cities generally.

What will suit one place will not suit another. The macadam used in one place is different from that used in other places.

So, too, with granolithic material. The latter we have not tried here, except in a small way.

We hope the time is not far distant when Richmond will be able financially and otherwise to abandon macadam, on important streets at least, and give us something else better and cleaner.

What that "something else" ought to be we cannot say, but we could hardly fare worse by any change.

The Louisville Courier-Journal gives another whack at the reputation of the latter-day bloodhound, and discounts his virtues in a striking way.

"The bloodhound of mythology," says our contemporary, "has thus become confounded with the bloodhound of commerce.

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Social and Personal

By invitation of the Lakeside Club, Mrs. Scott Parrish will be club hostess at the reception to be given to-day from 5 to 10 P. M.

She will be assisted by Mrs. Henry L. Call, Mrs. Horace S. Harris, Mrs. W. S. P. Mayo, Mrs. George Bryan, Mrs. J. D. Noel, Mrs. W. H. Parrish, Mrs. Lucien B. Tatum, Mrs. Levin Joyner, Mrs. Moncure Perkins, Mrs. Thomas Willard, Mrs. Turner Arlington, Mrs. Henry Williams, Mrs. J. W. Young, Mrs. William L. Royall, Mrs. Abe Warwick and Mrs. Hugh Skilpith.

These receptions are always delightful affairs. At this season of the year the one taking place this afternoon and evening will be simply perfect in its way.

The Pilgrims Coming.

The Old Dominion pilgrimage will leave New York for a second visit to Jamestown Island and the colonial homes of Virginia.

The executive officers in charge of the pilgrimage are Major Wm. Willard, Mr. H. H. Freeman, Mrs. Caroline Foote Marsh and Mrs. Henry C. Purton, of New York. The pilgrimage will extend from May 11th to 15th.

Among those who will accompany it are Mrs. M. Washington Latendron and Mrs. Fairchild, of New York; Mrs. Mmes. Adolf Ladenburg, William B. Beckman, Frank J. Bowditch, Adeline Francis, J. H. Higginson, Mmes. Gilbert Jones, James A. Lawton, A. Mercer Pell, Francis Rawle Pemberton, Malcolm Peters, George F. Shradley, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Miss Emma A. Brown, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Miss Cora E. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, of Brooklyn, and the following named women of Boston: Mmes. John C. Gray, John Morison, Maude Howe Gillet, Edmund J. Davis and Francis B. Watson.

Gay Spring Season.

The spring season at the Mecklenburg Hotel, Chase City, seems to be a very full one. If the list of guests to be entertained is an indication, among the Richmond visitors are Mrs. John A. Coker, Miss Lizzie Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. J. Allison Hodges and little niece, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Urquhart, Mrs. J. H. Hart, Mrs. A. L. Boulware and Miss L. Cole.

Mason—Marshall.

Miss Sophy Griswold Marshall, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Marshall, and Mr. Julien Jacquelin Mason will be married to-day, May 9th, in the Church of the Incarnation, New York.

Miss Marshall will be given away by her uncle, George W. Marshall, the maid of honor, Miss Ethel Stetson, will entertain the bride and bridesmaids at a luncheon, given in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stetson, to-day, May 9th.

Mr. Arthur Skelton Willy, of this city, will be a groomsman at the wedding.

Mr. Mason is a native of Frederickburg, a son of Major W. Roy Mason, and nearly the whole of Virginia is interested in the union of the popular young representatives of two prominent families, Miss Marshall having a number of relatives in Orange county, where she has often visited.

Miss Ethel Stetson will be maid of honor at the wedding, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Winifred Ives, Miss Cherie Francis, Miss Emily Vinton, of Ohio; Miss Constance G. Lee, of Baltimore; Miss Mary Blackford Marshall, of Washington; Miss Alice Marshall, of Virginia, and Miss Felicia Farley. Miss Marshall's gifts to her attendants will be parasols of white silk, ruffled in tulle.

Miss Rosalie Rives, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Henry Rives, and Mr. Clarence S. Conard were married May 6th at the home of the bride's parents, near Birmingham, Ala. In speaking of the event, the Birmingham Age-Herald says:

"The bride is a young woman of distinguished Virginia lineage and is herself a brilliant and gracious representative of the historic Rives family. She is a cousin of the Princess Troubetzkoi (Amelie Rives)."

Mr. Conard, the groom, is a civil engineer, and is located in Washington. He comes of an old Philadelphia family.

Personal Mention.

The June number of the "Smart Set," which will be for sale at the Bell Book and Stationery Company next week, May 15th, will contain a novelette written by Mr. James Branch Cabell, who has a number of admirers among the readers of the "Smart Set." A hundred copies of the "Smart Set" have already been ordered by the readers of whatever comes to the notice of this popular young Richmond author.

The Petersburg Index-Appel of yesterday, in giving an account of the meeting of the P. O. Club, which was held at the "Handsome flag voted to the most popular camp of Confederate veterans in the State at the Solid South table of the Confederate Bazaar in Richmond, and a check for \$100,000 was presented to the camp at its meeting last night by Adjutant Carter R. Bishop in a neat, appropriate and humorous speech. The camp then adjourned with the benediction by the chaplain, Rev. H. L. Darby."

"Town Topics" of this week contains the announcement of the marriage on June 2d of Miss Elvira Pegram, the daughter of Captain and Mrs. James W. Pegram, to Mr. R. Z. Johnston, lieutenant United States army, at the home of the bride.

Mrs. J. Taylor Ellison received yesterday from Mrs. Charles Senf, of New York, who is now in London, England, a check for \$100,000, which she has presented to the Virginia table.

Mrs. E. D. Hotchkiss, Miss Alice Hotchkiss and Miss Elizabeth Hotchkiss returned from their trip to Old Point, where Miss Alice Hotchkiss has been greatly benefited. They will return to-morrow and spend the rest of the month of May at the seaside.

Mrs. Albert C. Bryco is attending the sixth annual conference of Eastern Public Education Associations at New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Bruce will also attend the Bach Festival at Bethlehem, Pa., before her return.

The guessing contest for the horse and rambout for the benefit of the Confederate Bazaar will be held in the parlors of the Jefferson Hotel at 9 o'clock this evening. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as judges: Mr. Arthur Newton, Mr. Wyndham Bolling, Mr. E. A. Catlin, Mr. W. H. Urquhart, Mr. Lesh R. Page.

All those who have taken tickets are invited to be present.

Mrs. M. J. Moore, of Newport News, is visiting friends in Richmond.

The Rev. and Mrs. Arthur B. Kinsolving and family, of Brooklyn, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Randolph Williams.

Trot fishing is said to be the popular amusement at present of the fashionable women at Hot Springs, Va.

Miss Cora Richardson, of New Orleans, who came to Richmond for the bazaar, was an interested participant in the meeting of the Bazaar Association last Thursday.

Miss Annie Stuart Maegill, whose wedding to Mr. Richard G. Maegill, of Baltimore, was celebrated May 7th, in the home of the bride's father, General James

THE THE FAILURE OF NANA SAHIB'S PLOT. IT BEGINS IN THE THE PURPLE GOD. SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH. Part Played by Zora, the Beautiful Daughter of Chudra Singh. Story the Times-Dispatch is Proud to Present to its Readers. BY W. MURRAY GRAYDON.