

The Times-Dispatch

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

"CIVIC HEROES."

One of the most beautiful tributes that have been paid to Circuit Attorney Folk, of St. Louis, is contained in an editorial article in a recent issue of the New York Evening Post on "Civic Heroes." The Post says that ever since our country was in swaddling clothes we have had a keen eye for heroes, but too often they have been the victors of hard fought fields or the leaders of brilliant charges, and then quotes from Gibbon his famous saying that "As long as mankind shall continue to bestow more liberal applause on their destroyers than upon their benefactors the thirst for military glory will ever be the vice of the most exalted characters."

"But if," adds the Post, "in the course of time we come to bestow equal praise on the warriors of civil life, who make their fight against greed and corruption and existing injustice, may we not expect an equally far-reaching desire for the glory resulting from civic duties nobly performed?" Then coming to the point of this article the Post says: "That something of this sort may really come to pass is the suggestion and the hope which center about such men as the Circuit Attorney of St. Louis. When reflecting upon the enthusiasm which his course has aroused, it is not difficult to remember that his heroism has been almost wholly of the moral rather than the physical sort. During the entire course of his exposure and conviction of the hoodlums of the St. Louis Council, so far as we are concerned, he was not a shot or a smash in a door. He warned his party associates when they sought to nominate him that they must choose some other man unless they wished the law upheld and the guilty punished. When we were engaged in a struggle with them, his fire was put to the test. As he drew the net tighter about the hoodlums, he was beset. The politicians soon saw that their commands or entreaties were alike as naught to him, and they sent others to him. Business men begged him to desist, but the reputation of St. Louis suffered. Clergymen warned him that he was going too far when members of their church or congregation were caught in his web. It was through the repeated upon his early history was searched for the discovery of some flaw or weakness in his record or character. But he resisted all alike. He remained at his post. It was his dogged persistence that won the respect of the members of a new sort. He could not be "pulled off" or "washed up." Some criminals fled the country. Others lingered on the borders of the State, awaiting events. Soon they were down and brought to justice. Then, when the municipal gang was dispersed, Mr. Folk turned himself to the State House ring, with results which are the familiar history of recent months."

Far be it from us to detract from the fame of military heroes, who in time of war have done valiant service for their country. But peace hath her heroes, or should have them, no less renowned than war, and Mr. Folk has demonstrated that the civic hero is as much admired as the hero of a dozen battles. He has done a splendid work in running down the hoodlums of Missouri and exposing their meanness, but he has done a greater work still in settling a noble example in civic heroism and in stimulating young men with a thirst for public life to imitate his example. The politician is very apt to become a demagogue, because he usually canvasses for votes among that class of thoughtless people who are carried away by the passion or the enthusiasm of the hour, and such people are apt to be caught by clap-net. Public officials also are disposed too often to cater to that class, but Mr. Folk has shown that the public official who does his duty fearlessly and honestly may be sure of having the approval of the masses.

But there is one important consideration in the career of Mr. Folk which must not be overlooked. When he began his hunt for the hoodlums his enemies began at once to look up his own record, and to see if it was good. If they had found that he had been a party to any shady transaction the force of his fight would have been broken and he would perhaps have failed. But fortunately for him and for the cause his score was clean, and with all their searching his enemies could find nothing against him. Mr. Folk has daring, he has courage and he has determination, but more than all he has character, without which his other qualities would have counted for little. The civic hero may be a freer, but the civic hero must be a man of character.

TIDEWATER PROGRESS.

We print elsewhere an article from the Washington Evening Star, in which the wonderful development in and around

Richmond and in the Tidewater section of Virginia is outlined. The writer says that the territory east from Richmond on both sides the James River, including the Hampton Roads country, has been particularly fortunate during the past ten years, the increase in wealth amounting to more than five hundred per cent.

Mention is made of the building of the Chesapeake and Ohio extension from Richmond to Newport News and other roads which have terminal facilities in and around Norfolk, and the writer then goes on to say that as an evidence of the growth of this section, the domestic and foreign water commerce of Hampton Roads during the last fiscal year is estimated at approximately \$100,000,000, compared to about \$8,000,000 in 1880. He also mentions the increase in population, saying that Richmond, including Manchester and suburbs, now has 115,000 people, Petersburg, 35,000; Norfolk and Portsmouth, 200,000; Newport News and Hampton, 35,000. This, he says, is considered remarkable in that the entire population of the Hampton Roads section in 1880 was only about 40,000.

These figures are not entirely accurate, but they are sufficiently near the mark to give an idea of the wonderful development that has been made in this section of Virginia. It would be a long story indeed to mention the growth of industries, the Locomotive Works, and other large establishments in Richmond, the shipyard at Newport News, the great terminals at Norfolk and Portsmouth, the new industries of Petersburg, the network of electric lines in all sections mentioned, the increase in banking capital, and so on. We doubt if any section of the South, save perhaps some of the iron centers, can show the same rate of increase. Hard times may come again, and doubtless will come again, and there will be some setbacks in this section, as there will be in other sections of the country, but the progress which the Tidewater section has made is substantial, and our enterprises have been built upon sure foundations.

DEATH OF MR. CHESTERMAN.

In the death of Mr. Edwin Bruce Chesterman, the city loses a good citizen and the newspaper profession a most valuable member. Mr. Chesterman was one of the best all-around newspaper men in the State. He had the journalistic instinct. He knew what was news and he knew how to write the news in such a way as to bring out all the points and make it attractive to the reader. He was one of the most intrepid news gatherers Richmond ever knew. When he went after a public man for a piece of information he was sure to get it. He was never offensive, but he was irresistible. More than all, he was conscientious, accurate and reliable. He did not take things for granted. He made it a point to verify his reports, as far as possible, and when he made a positive statement in print, it could be depended upon.

He excelled as a correspondent of out-of-town newspapers, which work was his specialty, and his letters were always entertaining and instructive. Several years ago when political excitement ran high in Virginia, the letters of "Bruce" were always read with intense interest, as they contained more information and more intelligent comment than the writings of any other Richmond correspondent. They were unique, and they gave Mr. Chesterman a State-wide reputation.

Mr. Chesterman did what his hands found to do and did it well. No matter what he undertook, he did his task conscientiously, and he dignified the profession of St. Louis suffer. Clergymen warned him that he was going too far when members of their church or congregation were caught in his web. It was through the repeated upon his early history was searched for the discovery of some flaw or weakness in his record or character. But he resisted all alike. He remained at his post. It was his dogged persistence that won the respect of the members of a new sort. He could not be "pulled off" or "washed up." Some criminals fled the country. Others lingered on the borders of the State, awaiting events. Soon they were down and brought to justice. Then, when the municipal gang was dispersed, Mr. Folk turned himself to the State House ring, with results which are the familiar history of recent months."

A SCIENTIFIC WOMAN.

One woman who is just now very much in the public eye is Madame Curie, wife of Professor Pierre Curie, who is incumbent of the chair of physics in the University of Paris. In collaboration with her husband Madame has been making investigations of radio-active substances for the last four years, and has made known the wonderful properties of radium and polonium. She is of Polish descent, and was born in 1867. In 1891 she went to Paris and prosecuted her studies at the university there, where in time she received her master's degree in physics and mathematics. She was married to Professor Curie in 1895, and has been of great assistance to him in the prosecution of his work.

The more we hear about radium the more wonderful it seems to be. Recently it was referred to in this paper as a sort of "anarchist among metals," and Professor S. E. London, a celebrated St. Petersburg scientist, fully sustained that view in a recent lecture on the subject. "Radium," said he, "has all the charm of the unexpected in science which had no precedent of its existence in nature. Radium has never been foreseen nor foretold. When it appeared it seemed to protest against some scientific principles, such as the theory of the indivisibility of atoms. And the physiological and pathological qualities of radium when they were discovered were quite as great a surprise again."

According to this scientist, if we gaze upon the appearance of radium under ordinary circumstances in daylight, we see a brown granulated powder, something like snuff. But we have a very different view when we cover our eyes with a black bandage and wait five or ten minutes until we get accustomed to the darkness. If the box with radium is approached to the right eye we feel that a bright sphere has been opened to our sight, the brighter the nearer the box is approached. We have a similar, but a much weaker impression in the left eye, but when the radium is applied to the left eye the right eye has the weaker impression.

It makes no difference whether the box with the radium is closed or placed in an outer metal box, or whether many hands are laid upon it to conceal it. The same effect of light is felt when the box is approached to the temple or the forehead, or in the case of persons with small hair to the back of the skull.

Of course, the box and the powder are not visible, only the light caused by radium. The experiment can be made in

a dark room and then the eyes need not be blinded.

The professor then asked the question if a person with covered eyes or in the dark will perceive the object upon which the rays of the radium are directed, and the answer is no. But a blindfolded person soon learns to perceive where the radium is held up to his eyes, and this suggested trying to make blind persons obtain perceptions which could not be procured for them by any means hitherto adopted.

The objects which are to be shown to a blind person, says the professor, are applied to any nontransparent material approached to a screen or barium-plum by the fluorescent screen. The screen is held close to the eyes of the blind person, who will feel the difference of light and darkness, and by degrees will learn to distinguish the dark figures in the screen. In this manner the blind can be taught to write and read and draw.

These theories have been practically applied already. A boy of eleven, who lost his eyesight when he was twelve months old, but who retained a slight perception of the difference of light and darkness, learned the letters of the alphabet first and then learned to read.

THE GEORGIA OUTRAGE.

The whipping of a frail, refined girl in the Georgia penitentiary was a great outrage, and has aroused the indignation of the people of that State and of the entire South. We have been looking out to see the story commented upon by some of the radical papers of the North as "another Southern outrage," for whenever anything of this sort occurs on Southern soil such papers are apt to take advantage of the occasion to "fire the Northern heart" and descend upon the "brutality of the Southern people."

In discussing the peonage cases in Alabama the other day, Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy well said that when the radical Northern newspapers refer to an outrage committed on Northern soil they discuss the crime; but when they comment on such an outrage in the South they discuss the South.

There are bad men in the Southern States, as there are bad men in other States, but it is a monstrous injustice to hold an entire people responsible for the misdoings of individuals.

There is just as much reason in holding the Southern people responsible for this brutal affair in the Georgia penitentiary as there is in holding them responsible for peonage in a few isolated sections of Alabama.

The Hartford Times, referring to the talk of making General Miles the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, maintains that one good reason why he cannot be the candidate is the fact that he is not and never was a Democrat. Surely that is good enough reason for no longer considering the name of the retired General in this connection. "But," adds the esteemed Connecticut contemporary, "there is a reason why General Miles should not be nominated for the Presidency, even if he were to renounce his Republican principles and declare himself a Democrat of deep and fixed convictions. The reason is to be found in the South, where it is impossible that General Miles will ever be supported for the office of the reason that, at the close of the Civil War, he took upon himself the responsibility of putting iron manacles on the legs of Jefferson Davis, then a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe."

"Whether that was an error or not, it is regarded by the Southern people as an indignity to their section. Hence they do not show any enthusiasm when General Miles' name is mentioned. Nor do they sympathize with him when he receives unfeeling treatment from a Republican administration at Washington."

That is all as true as preaching. Putting General Miles at the head of the Democratic ticket would come very near to splitting the solid South wide open.

Colonel Bryan and the esteemed Commoner have nominated another candidate for the Presidency. This time it is Mr. John W. Bookwalter, of Ohio. He is described by the Commoner as "a most suitable candidate for the Democratic nomination." This nomination is only one of the many suggestions Colonel Bryan has thrown out from time to time, but it has had the effect to bring out many inquiries from our contemporaries as to who this Mr. Bookwalter is. He is a wealthy agricultural implement manufacturer, who owns thousands of acres in far Western farms, besides his manufacturing interests. He ran for Governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket against Charles Foster in 1881, and was beaten by a small plurality. He has since traveled much abroad, attended to his properties and remained loyal to the party whose advocacy of free silver in 1896 and 1900 rather pleased than offended him—he having been addicted to what are called soft money views as far back as his campaign against Foster twenty-two years ago.

The economic male students, inclined to slang, at the Chicago University, have invented the name "segs" for the girls who attend that institution. The word is derived from the fact that the girls in the junior classes are segregated from the young men in the recreation rooms. The young women do not like the name at all, and are in mutiny. They will submit to "co-eds," though not with very good grace, but they draw the line at "segs" and propose to make a fight against it, but just how they will wage the war doth not yet appear.

The comet or some other evil star is hovering over the Tidewater section. The crop of shootings, cuttings, bad accidents and other dreadful things is unusually large in that region.

It does not take an expert to tell why bonds, stocks and securities fell so low, but the man who will tell when and why they will get up again is the genius in demand right now.

Lockjaw can be cured, say the scientific doctors, simply by hitting the victim over the head with a sledge hammer. The same treatment has been known to cure an ox of the fence-jumping habit.

"Swear to it as a matter of policy, and then stick to it as a matter of principle," seems to be the motto of the Chicago three millions club.

A war between Russia and Japan would be disastrous to the jawbones of American newspaper readers. Both countries have awful names—awful to pronounce.

Ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson has stepped to the front just long enough to announce that he is now permanently located in the rear, politically speaking.

Modestly we suggest it isn't about time for the Associated Press and the correspondents to give the wires from Rome a little rest?

The indications are that the lawyers will make something out of the strike anyhow. It is an ill wind that does not blow up a leaf for somebody.

How we Southerners can and do enjoy the criticisms of our Northern contemporaries about the parting cuffs given General Miles by the powers that be.

The country is waiting almost breathlessly to hear what General Miles is going to say about it all.

The August winds are tempered to the many members of the "can't-get-away" clubs.

Professor Langley can at least claim that his machine flies like a duck.

As a sidewalk cleaner—of obstructions—Justice John is a marked success.

That industry at Homestead, Pa., is doing great things for dear old Scotland.

Mr. Schwab's good health will now have a chance to resume its sway.

With a Comment or Two.

The heaviest rain of the season fell at Lowell, Mass., the day after the explosion of the big powder magazine there. Rainmaking scientists will please make a note of this fact.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

That might be a good way to procure rain, but it would be something like the primitive Chinese practice of pouring honeyed water with a hog in it, in order to have roast pork.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Uncle Russell Sage says he never lost a cent in the recent slump, and everybody believes him without requiring an affidavit.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

This is not surprising in view of the fact that Uncle Russ never has given his consent to the theory that water can be transformed into par value.—Newport News.

It is said a tobaccoist has died in Louisville, a millionaire, who began life at \$1.50 per week, and opposed the opening of a factory again, and give the boys a chance to become very wealthy.—Chatham Tribune.

They would do just as the one referred to above: form a combine at the first opportunity and get wealthy in that way.

The "good citizen" who persistently falls to go to the polls at election time, and who more insistently has been to show for it than any other sinner in respectable society.—Kansas City Journal.

If he would only keep his mouth shut about corruption in high places, after he has failed to vote for better officers, he would escape some of this lambasting.

It is beginning to dawn upon some people that the venerable Senator Morgan either knew what he was talking about or was a mighty good prophet. He was not a hypocrite, and he is not that canal business through the Colombian Congress.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The government shall be compelled to adopt the Nicaragua route, it will be such a triumph for the venerable Alton Bland as to give him a name in it. And he will deserve all the honor that comes to him, for he will have fairly won it.—Montgomery Advertiser.

A Few Foreign Facts.

President Loubet is reported to have stated that he will never again be a candidate for the post of head of the French nation.

Sweden is so committed to protection that the government is about to allow three English capitalists to join the Board of Northern Timber Trust.

A great lexicon of the languages of the ancient Egyptians which embodies the life-work of several professors is nearly complete and will be published in Berlin.

Steam engines on the Vienna Metropolitan Railway are to be replaced by electric locomotives. Trains will be run every two and a half minutes at a speed not exceeding twenty-five miles per hour.

A German reservist who has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for failing to salute an ensign affirms that he made the salute, but that the officer was too drunk to see it.

Reports from Beirut (Syria) speak of an alarming lack of public security in that town. Mussulmans go about armed and murder Christians frequently with impunity.

A British expedition has been sent to explore Hudson Bay for the purpose of determining if a few hundred miles is practicable. The plan is to ship grain from the western portion of Canada to the United States by way of the bay. The brief summer season in which navigation is open.

Personal and General.

George B. Young, a St. Paul lawyer is reported to have been offered \$100,000 for his part in enlightening the people of the North.—Securities Company.

Rev. Dr. Phoebe A. Hanford, although in her 75th year, contemplates an active winter. She is, by the way, slight in figure and still affects old styles in dress.

During their Irish visit King Edward and Queen Alexandra of England carried in a paper bag a quantity of more than fifty-two tons. Among these were two large chests of gold plate.

Leopold Godowsky, the pianist, was seriously injured on Monday by a fall from a horse at Cromer, in Norfolk, where he is spending the summer. He was thrown from the horse, and is believed to have suffered serious internal injuries.

Frederick Charles Digby-Roberts, Mayor of Abilene, Tex., has just worked out his genealogical tree back to 1019 on the paternal side and his is a direct descendant from William the Conqueror, and came from England twenty years ago.

Samuel M. Shaw, at the age of 80, has just retired from the editorial management of the Freeman's Journal, a weekly paper published in Cooperstown, N. Y., after fifty-two years in that position. In all that time he has only been away from his office for a longer period than ten days.

DIARRHŒA.

Trend of Thought

In Dixie Land

Chattanooga Times: It would be interesting to know what effect in Boston if the colored minister of that city should carry out his threat of sending a crusade for the importation of 100,000 Southern negroes to Massachusetts. Recent events in the hitherto stronghold of race equality would seem to indicate that such a movement would be well received in the Massachusetts metropolis.

Montgomery Advertiser: The next Congress will be asked to pass a "service pension law, under which every man who served in the army or navy during the war between the States will receive a pension. That will simplify matters very much, and will be a lot of money. About all who ask for a pension now can get it, and the government may as well think in the rest of them and be done with it.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: Senator Gorman talking about reform as the issue in the next campaign is calculated to provoke a smile. It will not be forgotten that Gorman was one of the three Democratic senators who insisted on placing duties on coal and sugar in the interest of the colored people, and who threatened to defeat all tariff revision if this demand was not acceded to. If the Democratic party would nominate the man who made a monkey of tariff reform.

Columbia Star: The other day a New York congressman returned to a railroad, with a sharp rebuke, a free pass which he considered a "stupid" and "stupid" man. Why could he not have followed Senator Tillman's distinguished example, and accepted graciously?

Charleston News and Courier: Senator Platt was asked if Senator Gorman had any friends in Wall Street. "Yes, we all have friends in Wall Street. So has President Roosevelt. If he hadn't he might as well go to the hospital. The question is whom the President and senators represent in such conditions?" The people of their Wall Street "friends."

Houston Chronicle: Since Theodore Roosevelt, who began his public life as a newspaper editor, became President, the need for civil service reform has been growing at a very rapid rate.

North Carolina Sentinel.

The Durham Herald says a great deal in this paragraph: "The present price of tobacco will put the farmer in good condition to be worked for an office by some man this fall."

The Raleigh Post throws this mildly scented bouquet at the retired general: General Miles' address upon retiring from the head of the army is a grand old-fashioned letter. What not among his admirers, we must admit the treatment he has received at the hands of the administration and the bureau at Washington has been decidedly discreditable to the higher authorities.

The Charlotte News says: "Mr. Bryan's latest candidate for the Democratic nomination is a Mr. Bookwalter. We are doing our best to keep him out of the nomination, and we hope the reader will pardon us if we overlook a few Mr. Bookwalter is from Urbana, Ohio, and we presume that he has been there for some time. He is a man of letters, and he has urban manners, but the present occupant of the White House."

The Winston-Salem Sentinel offers this: "The low prices of tobacco has stirred up a storm of indignation in Eastern North Carolina, where the marketing of the crop is done from a purely business point of view. The trust is making a mistake in taking this tobacco at figures which make it practically worthless. It is in position to say how much or how little it shall pay, but unless it accords to the growers fair treatment, they will not do it. The cultivation of tobacco or crops that will yield them a profit, it will not do to put on too great pressure."

The Greensboro Record makes this timely suggestion: "While we are passing laws that this thing shall be sold, why not pass one that money shall not be left around in a bank where a man can get his hands on it? He might as well get it out of the bank and put it in a good idea to prevent the railways and other big corporations from allowing their employees to spend their little pay—all—make them fix up a kind of machine where all money must go so that it cannot be taken out of the bank by any person. Of course, that 'proper person' might steal also, but this would reduce the number of stealers at least. The doctrine is to keep temptation away from a man not to touch him to withstand temptation."

INCREASE IN WEALTH.

Unusual Growth in the Tidewater of Virginia Section.

A glance through the industrial statistics for the States will show that during the decade ending in 1900, and since that time, there have been many extraordinary improvements in the industrial and commercial life of the South, which have added materially to the wealth of the nation. Of the sections which have made the most rapid and remarkable the Tidewater of Virginia is regarded as among the most notable. The territory east from Richmond, including the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers, including the Hampton Roads country, has been particularly fortunate in the period mentioned, and has increased its wealth and population by about 50 per cent. In this unusual development it is argued the railroad has played an important part.

Not until 1882 was there a railroad down the peninsula from Richmond to the sea. In that year, however, the Chesapeake and Ohio was built through Newport News and Norfolk, forming, in connection with the Big Four road, a direct line from the Potomac to the Chesapeake and Western States to the ocean. An outlet to Europe through the Hampton Roads ports was thus afforded, and the entire Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers, agricultural implements and other manufactured articles, which came through Chicago, St. Louis and other Mississippi river gateways.

As an evidence of the growth of this section, the increase in the commerce of Hampton Roads during the last fiscal year is estimated at approximately \$100,000,000, compared to about \$10,000,000 in 1880. The railroad facilities has been notable, Hampton Roads now being the seaside terminal point for the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers, the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Norfolk and Southern, Atlantic and Danville, and Chesapeake and Ohio roads, in addition to the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad extension to the South.

The Chesapeake and Ohio, the Southern and Seaboard Air Line have five seaside terminals, and the export trade of the Chesapeake and Ohio road at Newport News occupies one-half mile of water front, with two grades of wharves, and docks approximately \$30,000,000. The Southern, at Plover's Point, has nine docks and three of the largest covered wharves in all relations of life. The work now under way is completed the Seaboard, which will have a water front of 1,000 feet, and manufactured articles were exported.

The rate of increase in population has been equally rapid. Richmond, including the suburbs and Manchester, now has 115,000 people. Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk-Portsmouth, 100,000; Newport News-Hampton, 35,000. This is considered remarkable in that the population of the Hampton Roads country in 1880 was only about 40,000.

It is only natural to expect that where so many railroads enter one point there should be considerable rivalry, and especially between Richmond and Newport News, where there is a large volume of freight and passenger traffic. The Chesapeake and Ohio and the Tidewater, have been

"To-Day's Advertising Talk."

IT'S WRONG

to suppose that your business is so well known that you do not need continuous advertising. The public is very forgetful and needs constant reminding. If you do not advertise the same in the summer you invite dull business, and lose your prestige to the man who keeps everlastingly at it. It's much easier to keep your business by continuous advertising than it is to regain it after it is lost by several months of silence. Keep your name and goods fresh in the minds of the people. Go to the people when their minds are fresh, through the columns of The Times-Dispatch.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Notes of the Campaign Gathered Here and There in Virginia.

Discussing the Democratic factional fight in Norfolk county, the Portsmouth Star says: "Meantime while one of the factions has the quality of regularity and the other has the vote, neither one has the quality of energy or consistency of purpose, which will unite party regularly with the controlling votes to make the county useful to the State and to the district. That is not right. Both are ready for the wrong. Both are ready to prove that the other is wrong, and impartial observers believe both. Hence both are responsible."

The Fredericksburg Free Lance says: "As we view the matter the people of Virginia want to see a square open fight at the polls between the candidates of the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers and Hon. Thos. S. Martin and the only way for this desire to be accomplished is to have a fair trial by the people. Let no one crawl. It was forced on the party by public clamor. Let us give it a fair trial in the next Senatorial campaign."

The Newport News Times-Herald says: "The State Democratic Committee in session in Richmond on Saturday decided that the primary called in the Tenth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Frederick and Shenandoah and the city of Winchester, should be held on the secret ballot had been adopted instead of the viva voce plan adopted by the State Committee."

Of course, in the general election, every voter can act as he desires, but candidates nominated by irregular methods cannot claim the underdog position regularly. The present primary plan was authorized by the State convention that should have been held in the month of June in the same manner as that by which it was adopted at the convention of the party, duly assembled.

The Fredericksburg Star says: "For the information of a number of readers we would state that members of the Virginia House of Delegates in the election of a successor to Hon. Thos. S. Martin."

The Star might have added that the State senators, to be elected this fall, will have a vote in that contest and the probability now is that all will be instructed by a State primary election.

The Norfolk Ledger, referring to the same matter, says: "This action on the part of the State Central Committee will have the effect of putting a stop to irregular action on the part of the party in the election of members in all parts of the State, as no candidates, except those nominated in accordance with the plans of the party, will be recognized by the State organization."

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The Star might have added that the State senators, to be elected this fall, will have a vote in that contest and the probability now is that all will be instructed by a State primary election.

The Norfolk Ledger, referring to the same matter, says: "This action on the part of the State Central Committee will have the effect of putting a stop to irregular action on the part of the party in the election of members in all parts of the State, as no candidates, except those nominated in accordance with the plans of the party, will be recognized by the State organization."

Of course, in the general election, every voter can act as he desires, but candidates nominated by irregular methods cannot claim the underdog position regularly. The present primary plan was authorized by the State convention that should have been held in the month of June in the same manner as that by which it was adopted at the convention of the party, duly assembled.

The Fredericksburg Star says: "For the information of a number of readers we would state that members of the Virginia House of Delegates in the election of a successor to Hon. Thos. S. Martin."