The Times-Dispatch,

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1904.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch go with you.

City subscribers before leaving the city during the summer should notify their carrier, or this office ('Phone 38). If you write, give both out-of-town and city addresses.

Death of Colonel Chesterman.

The Death Angel has visited the household of The Times-Dispatch and destroyed a beloved and useful member. Colonel W. D. Chesterman was one of the best informed newspaper men in the State, an editor of character, discrimination and sound judgment, and his services to this paper were invaluable. He entered the newspaper field when a young man, and grew up in the profession. Since the war, in which, by the way, he was one of the bravest and most faithful of Confederate soldiers, he had been identified with the press of Richmond, and it is hard to think of Richmond journalism without thinking of Chesterman. He began as reporter and learned that branch of the work well. This was excellent training for him as editor, for it developed in him a keen sense of news; it enabled him to acquire much valuable information, and gave him wise discrimination in the choice of subjects for discussion. He was, perhaps, the best city editor of his day and generation, and under the name of "Chester" he became famous as a Richmond correspondent and contributed much to the newspapers of other cities. No man knew news better than he; no man better than he understood the value of a news item, and no man was more careful and painstaking in the preparation of his copy. He was a stickler for accuracy, and he considered an error in journalism scarcely less than a professional sin.

After he became editor of the Dispatch, several years ago, he directed its policy, and he was a power in the politics of Virginia, although he himself was never an office-seeker. Being a man of mental poise and of sound judgment, he was frequently consulted by politicians and by public men generally, and while he was slow to give an opinion, his decisions, when given, were generally wise. He was eminently successful in guiding the affairs of the Dispatch, and that paper was both influential and profitable under his management. He was a forceful and influential writer, for he threw his character into his work. Being thoroughly in love with Virginia and Richmond and the Democratic party, and having all the interests of his own people at heart, he was always loyal and faithful, and the Dispatch, under his control, could be counted upon always to espouse the just cause of the Virginia people, whatever that cause might be. For this reason we believe that W. D. Chesterman exerted as powerful an influence as any editor who preceded him.

Having been a citizen of Richmond all his life, he grew up with the city, so to speak, and saw it pass through severe ordeals, and saw it come out of them in triumph, and prosper. He knew the history of Richmond as few citizens know it, and some of the best and most charming work that he did was of a reminiscent character. He wrote most delightfully and instructively of men and institutions and historic buildings, and his contributions to the history of the city were many and valuable.

But, in addition to all this, he was a sort of instructor in journalism, and no man in the State has had so many pupils and such successful pupils as Dallas Chesterman graduated from his school. If a young man in the employment of the paper showed talent and disposition to succeed, Colonel Chesterman gave him instruction and gave him encouragement and helped him along as best he could. His pupils are all devoted to him to this day, and most sincerely regret his untimely death. We wish to bear testimony to the fact also that he has done a public service in standing always for decency and good manners in journalism. As city editor, he refused to sell his columns with filthy stories, and as editor he was always courteous and even chivalrous in dealing with his contemporaries and with men and measures. He was more than polite; he was amiable and sweet-tempered, and it was rarely, indeed, that he could be provoked into saying a harsh word in reply. As a rule, he declined to discuss any question with a paper that showed a disposition to fling mud. He stood for all that was moral and clean, and his influence over his brother editors throughout the State was in this respect perhaps greater than in any other, and as great as that of any editor of this or any generation. From our point of view, no higher tribute than this could be paid to the character of an editor.

Colonel Chesterman did other valuable work. He was long identified with the City Democratic Committee and a most useful officer, and as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce he did as much as any man to build up that institution, and did so aid in building it up that, by and by, it was determined to employ a secretary who would give his whole time to the work. The position was offered to Mr. Chesterman, but he preferred to remain with his newspaper. He was always public spirited; always willing to lend a helping hand to any good cause in the city of Richmond, and while he was modest and retiring, and kept himself in the background, his work was none the less effective, and his influence none the less sure. He was true to all his obligations, and his life was clean.

When The Times and the Dispatch were consolidated something more than a year ago, he came to The Times-Dispatch as a member of its editorial staff, and from the day that he entered the office he became thoroughly and affectionately identified with this newspaper and with all its interests. He gave it the benefit of his rich experience and his good judgment. He made valuable suggestions from time to time. He wrote regularly for the editorial columns, and in addition conducted with singular ability the Confederate column and the column of queries and answers in the Sunday paper. He was always respectful and deferential to his associates, and they found in him a delightful companion, a most useful assistant and guide, and without exception they became devotedly attached to him as a friend. He was always so gentle and considerate; always so bright and cheerful, in spite of bodily suffering, that he was a comfort and a joy to our household, and it is in profound sorrow and with a sense of irreparable personal loss that we give him to the tomb.

He builded his own monument, and the record of his life is his noblest epitaph.

Cleveland and Parker.

It has been time and again surmised that Judge Parker is indebted to Mr. Hearst for his presidential boom. If there had been any doubt on the subject Mr. Cleveland removed it in an interview given out two days ago, in which he said that his original judgment was that either Mr. Olney or Judge Gray might have proved the strongest candidate for the Democracy, but that circumstances and the state of public sentiment were such that months ago it became apparent that Judge Parker was the man upon whom the conservative element of the party could and should concentrate. "Some months ago," continues Mr. Cleveland, "conservative leaders of Democracy began to experience alarm over the strength this man Hearst was seemingly developing. I took no stock in the Hearst candidacy myself, but realizing the necessity for checking a movement which might grow formidable, I occupied ground in common with a number of others and gave out a statement favoring Judge Parker for the nomination."

It was seen that the only way to head off the Hearst boom was for his opponents to concentrate on some one man, and Parker seemed to be the most available. But for the Hearst movement we doubt if Parker would have been stronger than a number of other prominent Democrats whose names have been mentioned.

Mr. Cleveland says that Judge Parker was not his first choice, but he also makes it plain that he has entire confidence in the ability and qualifications generally of the New York judge for the presidency, and thinks that the party would make no mistake in nominating and electing him. The Times-Dispatch occupies much the same position. We know very little about Judge Parker, and we could name men more to our choice, but so far as we can ascertain there is nothing against Judge Parker, and so seems to be the most available man in the race.

Mr. Cleveland in his interview also took occasion to express the opinion that the platform to be adopted at St. Louis should be short, treating only of the strongest points at issue. "There is particular reason," said he, "why this platform should be short and strong and thoroughly bottomed upon fundamental Democratic doctrines, if Judge Parker is to be the party candidate.

"The two points of attack in a political campaign are the candidate and the platform. If the candidate be vulnerable, not so much attention will be paid to the platform. But when, as in the case of Judge Parker, the candidate cannot be assailed upon any supportable ground, the platform is sure to be studied minutely and critically by our opponents, and must be so constructed as to be wholly free from weak points."

This seems to us to be good political sense. There is no occasion this year for going into long specifications and making all sorts of promises in detail. The great issue now is between old-time Democracy and latter-day Republicanism, as interpreted and practiced by Roosevelt. We believe that the time has come when the masses desire a change of administration from Republicanism to Democracy, and that should be made the paramount issue. We should proclaim and pledge ourselves anew to Democratic principles; we should indict the Republican party for its numerous sins; and we may safely promise that if the Democratic party is restored to power it will reform all the abuses of Republicanism and restore an honest government of the people, economically administered.

The Luck of Politicians.

In reading the entertaining article by Rufus Wilson in Sunday's Times-Dispatch on "Notable Men Who Failed to Reach the White House," one cannot well help indulging in speculations as to what might have been the result; how the history of the country might have been changed if all or any of these notable candidates had been successful in their aspirations. What would have been the result if Aaron Burr, instead of Thomas Jefferson, had been elected President of the United States? How would history have been changed if William H. Crawford had succeeded in his efforts to buy his way into the White House? Suppose John C. Calhoun had been elected instead of Martin Van Buren? Suppose John C. Breckenridge or Stephen A. Douglas had been elected instead of Abraham Lincoln? Suppose Lincoln had not been assassinated? Suppose Garfield had not been assassinated? Suppose McKinley had not been assassinated? Suppose Tilden had been allowed to take his seat? Suppose James G. Blaine, with his insatiable ambition, had been elected instead of Grover Cleveland? Suppose William J. Bryan had ridden into the White House upon the popular wave of free silverism?

It is a fine field for speculation, and when one reads the history of these men and sees upon what slender accidents the fortunes of this one or that change, he must come to the conclusion that King Solomon was partly right when he said: "I returned, and saw under the sun, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; neither yet, bread to the wise; nor yet, riches to men of understanding; nor yet, favor to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all."

Southern Chivalry.

It is announced that the students of Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, recently assembled in mass-meeting and adopted the honor system in the conduct of examinations, subject to the approval of the faculty. This system is already in operation at Princeton, and other northern institutions have been for some time past considering the question of its adoption.

The honor system originated, we believe, at the University of Virginia. At any rate it has been the rule at that institution from the beginning and has also been the rule of other Vrginia institutions of learning and of the universities and colleges generally of the South.

Under this system the questions of examination are written on the board and the students take their places in the class room and write out the answers as best they can, without effort on the part of the faculty to watch them. They are at perfect liberty to come and go as they please, the only requirement being that each and every student shall write at the foot of his examination paper this pledge: "I pledge my honor that I have neither given nor received any assistance during this examination."

Each student is thus put absolutely upon his honorable responsibility, and it is as much a violation of his pledge to assist a fellow student as to receive assistance from any source. The students themselves are the custodians of the system, and are a court of justice unto themselves. Whenever any student at a southern college has been caught cheating, and the instances have been exceedingly rare, the students themselves have held a sort of drum-head court-martial, and upon conviction have escorted the convict to the train and sent him away.

We believe that this system has done more than any other instrumentality to promote honor and chivalry among southern men. The honor system is not confined to examination. Students of southern institutions are required under this rule to conduct themselves as honorable men, and whenever any one of them commits a breach of etiquette or propriety, or becomes so notoriously immoral as to make himself an offense to the student body, he is informed by a committee of his fellows that his presence is not desirable, and there is no appeal from that verdict. It is equivalent to expulsion, and every such convict takes his departure at the earliest opportunity, standing not upon the order of his going. Within the past session, one student has been thus expelled from the University of Virginia for insulting a lady, and two cadets from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute for a similar offense. It is an unwritten law, but it is none the less surely a law "which altereth not."

The members of the Legislature who are looking for a site for a new normal, must have gotten lost in the Valley. Haven't heard of their disposing of any big dinners in the last few days.

The honorable Mr. Hitt in gunning for the vice-presidency may not succeed in hitting the bull's eye, but he is bagging considerable notoriety as he goes along.

As we once before remarked: When Mr. Cleveland speaks on the subject he invariably has something to say that attracts attention.

The judges and the lawyers and the editors over in North Carolina are doing the monkey and parrot act to perfection.

Judge Peebles, of North Carolina, is a hard one to handle, but it looks as if those pesky lawyers are going to succeed in holding him down.

Colonel Bryan now has an opportunity to fire a few more shots at the forts around Princeton. Colonel Watterson seems to have ceased firing.

That piano burning fad might probably go beyond fashionable Atlantic City and take in a few hand-organs.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is going to spend four months in Switzerland. It is not stated what Switzerland has done.

If sickly women only knew the value of the Bitters as a tonic, regulator, and health maker, they would never use any other. Thousands have found this true. We hope you'll try it at once. It cures Sick Headache, Cramps, Bloating, Backache and Fainting Spells.

KICK AND SCREAM

Baby's Awful Suffering from Eczema.

Could Not Hold Her. She Tore Her Face and Arms.

Cuticura Saved Her Life, So Mother Says.

"When my little girl was six months old, she had eczema. We had used cold creams and all kinds of remedies, but nothing did her any good, in fact, she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and when I would dress her, I had to put her on the table for I could not hold her. She would kick and scream, and when she could, she would tear her face and arms almost to pieces. I used four boxes of Cuticura Ointment, two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and gave her the Cuticura Resolvent, and she was cured, and I see no traces of the humour left. I can truthfully say that they have saved her life, and any one suffering as she did, I should advise them to give Cuticura a fair trial." MRS. G. A. CONRAD, Lisbon, N. H., Feb. 7, 1898.

Five years later, viz., Feb. 23, 1903, Mrs. Conrad writes:

"It is with pleasure that I can inform you that the cure has been permanent as it is now six years since she was cured, and there has been no return of the disease since, and I have advised a lot of friends to use the Cuticura Remedies in all diseases of the skin."

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "Cuticura Skin Book."

HIGH WATER HOLDS KANSAS TRAINS

(By Associated Press.)

OTTAWA, KAN., May 30.—One Missouri Pacific and three Sante Fe passenger trains are stalled at Quenemo, surrounded by high water. It is estimated that 1,000 pasengers are refugees there. Frank Stephens, of San Bernardino, Cal., en route on a Sante Fe passenger train to some point in Pennsylvania, died to-day of tuberculosis. The water bound passengers of the three trains are being cared for by the citizens of Quenemo. Many small buildings have been washed down stream.

Kansas River Back in Its Banks.

(By Associated Press.)

TOPEKA, KAN., May 30.—High water in the Kansas River is receding slowly to-night, and all danger is past. Two bad washouts on the Sante Fe between Topeka and Emporia have not been repaired, but trains will be running as usual by to-morrow.

Streams Receding in Kansas.

(By Associated Press.)

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 30.—After rising slowly for twenty-four hours the Kaw River at this point was stationary to-day, and streams west of here are receding or are stationary.

PAN-GERMAN CONGRESS CRITICISES THE EMPEROR

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, May 30.—The annual pan-German Congress at Luebec to-day took the character of sharp criticism of Emperor William, and the system of personal government. Professor Hasse, a former member of the Reichstag, said the best elements of the people earnestly wished the Emperor would choose advisers who had the courage to ask him to spend at least half the year at the capital, so that they might daily confer personally with him without the intervention of courtiers, and who would have the courage to resign when their advice was disregarded. The professor's words evoked great applause.

FOUR PERSONS INJURED IN COLLAPSE OF N. Y. BUILDING

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 30.—Four persons were injured to-day, one of them probably fatally, in the partial collapse of the old-fashioned four-story brick building in east Eighth Street, which was occupied by a saloon and two small firms of hat manufacturers.

NO CHARGE PREFERRED.

Superintendent Riley, of Bedford, Asks Investigation.

No charges have been filed with the State Board of Education against Superintendent John S. Riley, of Bedford, the statement to that effect having been an unintentional error arising from a misunderstanding of terms. It is understood that Superintendent Riley has been the subject of an article in a rival peper, and that he has asked for an investigation by the board to enable him to make proper and full explanation. Mr. Humphreys, the Commonwealth's Attorney, was also asked for an investigation, but has not made any charges against Mr. Riley. The board will grant the Bedford superintendent's request.

HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Executive Committee Has Fixed on July 14th for Annual Meeting

The Executive Committee of the Virginia Hotel Association has selected Thursday, July 14th, for holding the annual summer meeting of the association, and Natural Bridge the place. Mr. C. H. Faxton, manager Natural Bridge Hotel, having invited the members to be his guests on this occasion.

The business meeting will take place on the evening of the 14th, so that the members can leave home that morning and return the next day if necessary.

To Run a Radford Hotel.

Mr. L. Shere, formerly proprietor of Ford's Hotel, and well known in this city, arrived in Richmond yesterday from Philadelphia, and will leave in a day or two for Radford, Va., where he will be associated with his nephew in the conduct of a hotel. He has just purchased the necessary equipment for the hotel.

Grand Duke Frederich Wilhelm

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, May 30.—The death is announced of Grand Duke Freiderich Wilhelm, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The Grand Duke was born October 17, 1819.

THOUSANDS HONOR FALLEN HEROES

(Continued From First Page.)

didly managed, and the march was a most successful one.

Within the cemetery itself, the scene was one of striking beauty. The trees were heavy with the green of spring; beneath them all was cool and fresh and fragrant. The crowd spread itself out and wandered along the avenues and over the hills until the solemn dirge of the Stonewall Band called the scattered groups together. The speakers' stand is on an eminence. From this point a grand view of the whole could be included within a glance. The soldiers marched from the main entrance, through a bower of trees, and burst suddenly into view, the sabres and brilliant uniforms flashing in the sunlight. The crowd was packed tightly on either side. The wail of the funeral march rose clear above everything else. The quick steps of the soldiers soon brought them within the circle, the crowd poured along behind, and in a few moments the exercises began.

The Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson presided. The choir of Union Station Church sang to familiar airs several hymns of praise, in which the audience joined. It was accompanied by Professor Felix Iardella. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. William Jones, D. D., the fighting chaplain of the Confederacy.

Judge Christian Speaks.

The orator of the day was Judge George L. Christian, one of the most distinguished of the surviving Confederates. Judge Christian is grand commander of Confederate veterans in Virginia. He made a noble and eloquent address that claimed and held the attention of his audience and that created a deep and lasting impression.

In the course of his address, which was a soldier's greeting to his old comrades and to the Hollywood Memorial Association, Judge Christian paid a generous and well-deserved tribute to the loyal and self-sacrificing ladies who look so tenderly and jealously to the care of the graves of the dead. He reviewed their notable work, and also their labors in purifying the school histories of the, giving the ladies abundant credit.

"Yes, my comrades," he declared, "we owe to these women a debt of gratitude we can never hope to repay, not only because they have been true to us and thus made us true to ourselves since the war, but by reason of their fortitude, their sufferings and their splendid bearing amid the darkness, the dangers and distresses when war was flagrant in our land. I have known men who shirked duty and who deserted, both during and since the war. I have never known of a Southern woman who did either. I never go to a Confederate reunion that old soldiers from all over the South do not come and our into my willing ears the stories of the kindness shown to them by the women of Virginia, and they almost always wind up with the benediction, 'God bless old Virginia and her noble and devoted women.' As the refrain of these sweet words lingers in my ears, I think of my own experiences when wounded and helpless and homeless in the care of one of these noble women, and as I do

"'The leaves of memory seem to make
A mournful rustling in the dark.'"

Lest We Forget.

Proceeding Judge Christian gave a brief review of some of the crucial points in the Confederacy. He had told his comrades, he said, of the splendid achievements of the women; it now remained that he should tell them something of the part his comrades had borne in the great struggle. In approaching the subject he said:

"Before coming to the second branch of my theme I wish to say one thing more, and it is this: I am glad of this opportunity to say it here over the graves of these sixteen thousand dead heroes, in the hope, if my words do not, that at least the mute appeal of these graves will make its impression. We old war-worn men and women of the Confederacy have but little cause to complain of the consideration and kindness we now receive from the people all over this land. Of course, as Confederates, we ask and expect nothing at the hands of the people of the North, except that respect and consideration which a brave and honorable people will always command and demand from a brave and generous adversary, and as a rule we receive these. But we have a right to expect, we do expect, and I am thankful to say we receive almost universally at the hands of our children and of the people of the South generally all the kindness, consideration and sympathy we could ask. Indeed, when we consider the character of the histories taught to our children for thirty years after the war it is simply marvelous how thoroughly the Southern children and people of this generation understand the principles of the cause for which we fought and sympathize with us in our struggle to maintain that cause. No stronger proof of the justice of that cause could be afforded than the way it has projected itself forward over the many obstacles encountered by our apparent failure on the one hand and the wealth and power of our adversary on the other. There are, however, a few, and thank God, they are very few, so-called sons of the South who have had the advantages of education, perhaps, in Northern schools, who, as the evangels of what they consider the 'advanced thought' of the so-called 'New South,' do not hesitate to say they are glad, and that we ought to rejoice, too, that the war ended as it did. We candidly admit that much can be said on both sides of that question but this is neither the time nor the place for that discussion. God only knows what was best; we bow submissively to His will, as far as that will has been revealed, and say with His servant of old: 'Though he slay me, yet will I trust Him.' But forty years, my friends, are 'but as yesterday' in the life of a nation, and the seer has not yet been born who can truthfully say it was best that Appomattox should have come. We may admit that that result has brought material wealth in its train. But there are some things, thank God, that are worth more than money, and as old Goldsmith says:

'Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.'

"But what I wish to say particularly is that in my opinion the man, woman or child who has the blood of a true Confederate man or woman coursing in his or her veins, who recalls all the tears, the sufferings, the sorrows and sacrifices of those four long, bloody and bitter years, whose heart is so hard and whose head is so soft, that he or she is willing now to rejoice at the apparent failure of those who gave him or her birth, ought to hang their heads in shame and pray that when they do give expression to such thoughts the lightnings of Heaven will rive them where they stand.

'Lord, God of hosts, defend us yet,
'Lest we forget, lest we forget.'"

Deserved Success.

After glancing rapidly at some of the greatest battles of the war Judge Christian closed his speech most eloquently amid a round of applause from the audience. Here he said in part:

"In his 'Last Phase of Napolean,' Lord Roseberry, in speaking of the supreme regrets of the great soldier-Emperor, says, of course, one of these was Waterloo, over which he sometimes seemed to gnash his teeth:

"'Ah, if it were to begin again,' he exclaims. 'He cannot understand how he lost it. Perhaps the rain of the 17th. Had he had Suchet at the head of Grouchy's army; had he had Andreossi in Soult's place; could Bessierres or Lannes have commanded the guard; had he given the command of the guard to Lebau; had Murat headed the cavalry; had Clausel or Lamarque been at the War Office, all might have been different.'

"But he, then sighing, sums it all up, saying:

"'It was a fatality, for, in spite of all, I should have won that battle.' * * * 'Poor France, to be beaten by those scoundrels!'

"My friends, we hear from neither our great leader nor his gallant army any such 'supreme regrets' or self-approaches. Both did all that mortals could do, and only laid down their arms when starving and 'worn out with victory.' If they did not achieve success, they did more; they deserved it; they only failed because success was impossible, and their only 'supreme regret' is that they could not accomplish the impossible.

"This, my comrades, is the heritage of virtue and of valor, of daring and devotion; of suffering and of sacrifice, bequeathed to posterity by you and the men whose graves we have strewn with flowers to-day, and this is the precious and glorious legacy committed to the care and keeping of the noble women of this association. We know it will be cherished and guarded as long as the threnody of yonder river rolls in ceaseless murmurings to the sea."

The Closing.

The exercises were now soon over. A hymn was sung and benediction was pronounced. Salutes were fired, and from the distance the boom of the Howitzers' cannons could be heard. Taps was sounded by the bugler. The great crowd, numbering perhaps 10,000 persons, dispersed for home. It was then almost twilight.

THE STOLEN HORSE.

An Old Proverb With a New Application.

The woods are full of "so-called" remedies for Baldness.

You may call anything in creation a remedy, but to use them is like locking the stable after the horse is stolen.

Baldness and Dandruff are caused by a germ—if you don's kill the germ the germ will kill the hair.

Scientists have labored with the problem of a preventative for Baldness for many years.

Newbro's Herpicide is the product of a modern idea, and will cure Dandruff and prevent Baldness because germs cannot exist when you apply Herpicide.

Herpicide is a valuable hair dressing and scalp disinfectant as well as a cure for Dandruff.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Owens & Minor Drug Co., Special Agent.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

MAY 31TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

1521.

The siege of Mexico having been begun by Cortez, Sandoval with a division of the Spaniards and more than 25,000 allies marched to the assault of the city of Iztapalapan, situated about eight miles from Mexico, on the eastern border of the lake. Great havoc was made upon the people and the city devastated by fire. The inhabitants attempting to escape by water, were met by Cortez, who rushed among their frail boats with his brigantines and destroyed immense numbers of them.

1672.

Union between the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Plymouth.

1740.

Frederick William, King of Prussia, died. He was a wise and politic monarch, who sought the prosperity of his subjects and the kingdom.

1775.

The Americans landed on Pettick's island, near Boston, and carried off five hundred sheep and thirty cattle.

1779.

Stony Point evacuated by the Americans, and taken possession of by General Clinton.

1790.

First act passed for securing copyrights for the benefit of authors.

1839.

Great Western steamship arrived in New York from Bristol in 13 days, 8 hours, the shortest voyage from Europe to America theretofore made.

1853.

The second American Arctic expedition left New York in search of Sir John Franklin.

1855.

The propeller Arctic and Barque Release left Brooklyn Navy Yard, under command of Lieutenant Hartstein, in search of Dr. Kane and his companions in the Arctic sea.

1862.

Battle of Fair Oaks, Va. After long and hard fighting, the Union troops retreated.

1871.

The court-martial of the Commune orders the use of the mitrailleuse in wholesale executions in Paris.

1889.

Johnstown, Pa., flood.

BIG JERSEY CITY FIRE.

Damage to Piers Exceeding a Million Dollars.

The waterfront of Jersey City and Hoboken, for half a dozen blocks, was swept Sunday evening by another fire, the third since the disastrous North German Lloyd fire of June, 1900. The freight terminal of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway was practically wiped out, six piers being entirely destroyed. Four men were seriously injured, and carried to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, in ambulances. From twenty to thirty barges were burned and sunk at ther moorngs between the burned piers. Scores of barge men and thir wives and children had narrow escapes from the doomed boats, and lost everything they possessed, except a few valuables which they were able to carry with them in their flight. The loss is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000. The insurance is large, mostly in a mutual insurance company sustained by the railroads with terminals on the New Jersey shore.

The sudden fall of a trestle on grain pier No. 7 was responsible for the injuries sustained by four spectators, while fully a hundred escaped narrowly. The injured are:

Joseph May, residence unknown, twenty-five years old; crushed on the chest and shoulders.

Otto May, No. 828 Park Avenue, Hoboken, fifteen years old; severe scalp wound.

Edward Miller, No. 212 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York; burns and bruises.

George Gogan, Tenth Street, Jersey City; broken shoulder and internal injuries.

All the injured will probably recover.

WIRELESS 'PHONE.

Mr. W. H. Thompson Believes He Has Solved Problem.

Superintendent of Fire Alarm W. H. Thompson, of this city, is an inventive genius of a high order, and he believes he has about thought out an instrument for the transmission of telephone messages without the employment of wires. Mr. Thompson has made several instruments, upon which he expects to improve later on, and has made several tests of them in the presence of a few friends. He is not giving away the details of his scheme at this time, for the reason that when his instruments are successful he expects to have them patented. He had quite a successful talk from the City Hall to the Bijou Theatre the other night, and no wires were used. He will work to perfect his scheme, and if it shall prove thoroughly satisfactory it may turn him out much in a material way.

Mr. Cary Hopeful.

Captain Hunsdon Cary, who is a candidate to succeed Commonwealth's Attorney D. C. Richardson, declared last night that he was meeting with much encouragement in his canvass and that his prospects for securing the nomination seemed bright at this time.

Alleged Disorder on a Car.

Officer Hadsett, of the First District, arrested Werley Whitlock yesterday afternoon on the charge of being drunk and disorderly on a Seven Pines car. Justice John will hear the case to-day.

Reinecke vs. Sowell and Bailey at Casino to-morrow night.

Sydnor & Hundley

"Automatic Refrigerators."

They Have

NO inside hot-air shaft you can't get at to clean.

NO top to lift, letting hot air pour in on the ice.

NO zinc ice box to lift out and clean; more trouble to put back than take out.

NO top to lift and fall back against plaster or wall paper.

NO long drain pipe, with cap underneath box, you can't see if it's on or off.

NO drinking water FULL OF AMMONIA; it has an isolated water cooler.

When once the merits of the "Automatic" are explained, "any old salesman" can sell it. It is a Refrigerator that refrigerates.

"Pure and Simple."

Drop in when passing, look through our new Carpet, Rug and Drapery department; Mattings, Shades, Lace Curtains, etc., in charge of Mr. J. H. Tracy, formerly with Sloane, of New York. Have you a Baby? We have 30 patterns of Cribs on our floor.

Lawn and Porch Goods in Great Variety.

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY.