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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1904.

Insubordinate Cadets.

The condition of affairs at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, as far as can be told from the meagre reports, which have been received, is distressing, not to say alarming, to the friends of that institution.

There are two sides to every question and in no bosoms is the sense of justice more acute than in the bosoms of young men. That the V. P. I. cadets are ready to resent an injustice is not only natural, but most honorable. It seems, however, that the cadets have lost their bearing as to the proper mode of procedure.

If an injustice had been done to the members of their class, their proper remedy would have been a protest to the faculty, and, if that availed nothing, a protest to the board of visitors and a demand for a full investigation. It is hardly credible that both of these procedures would have failed of their object, and that the injustice would have been continued without redress. But these regular and orderly methods did not suit the temper of the young gentlemen and they adopted the preliminary proceedings of strikers and demanded the restoration of their comrades by a certain hour and falling in this, they would all quit.

This certainly was not the spirit for young gentlemen of any sense or respect for their faculty or for discipline, and their demand was properly and firmly refused. If it had been acceded to the management of the institution would at once have been an object of contempt both to the students and to the people of Virginia, and this ought to have been plain to the young men, who so unannouncedly made the demand.

We don't know what the facts of the case are. There is direct conflict of statement in the reports. Enough has been brought out, however, to show that there is something "rotten in Denmark," and that the V. P. I. is in an unwholesome condition. We hope that the board of visitors, that is now in session, will go to the bottom of it, and will make such changes as may be necessary to give the cadets a proper respect for their commanding officers, and the commanding officers a lesson in the right way to handle cadets.

Unquestionably, it is better not only for the juniors and every other class to quit and clean out the whole place, but of students and professors than that such a spirit of insubordination and defiance should be tolerated there.

Since the above was put in type we have received the report of action taken Tuesday by the faculty and the Executive Committee of the Board of Visitors of the V. P. I. about the junior class, and we most heartily concur in their decision. Nothing less in common self-respect could have been demanded by the authorities of the junior class, than that they should withdraw their threatening letter.

This "having" with amazing facility been refused by the juniors, the authorities had no alternative, but to terminate all relationship with them.

It is to be hoped that the inflammatory disease which seems to have assailed the minds of the juniors, does not extend to the other classes of cadets; if so, further depletion is the correct, if not the drastic, remedy.

Mrs. Chadwick's Youth.

In the sketch which we printed yesterday of the life of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick there is a lesson which should not be overlooked. According to the story, when a very young girl she obtained credit from merchants in her neighborhood, and one day negotiated a note alleged to have been signed by a wealthy farmer. When the note fell due she took it up with another note purporting to have been signed by some other person. When this note fell due there was no money to pay it, and in November, 1879, she was arrested for forgery. The case attracted much attention, and, of course, there was general sympathy with the girl, because she was good looking. She was defended by a well known lawyer, and the defense was insanity. Many witnesses came forward to testify that she was "odd and eccentric," and a verdict of acquittal was rendered.

Having been successful in this crime, having been tried and acquitted in court, the girl started out on a broader career, and from that time on her wise seem to have been at work in swindling operations.

If, in the beginning, she had been con-

victed, as she should have been convicted, and as she would have been convicted but for maudlin sentimentality, the chances are that she would have been reclaimed and would have led a decent life. But the acquittal and, to her mind, the vindication which she received, encouraged her to proceed in a criminal career.

Several years ago a girl was arrested in Richmond for larceny, was tried, convicted and sentenced to a term in jail. Public sentiment was aroused, and Governor Tyler was urged to pardon her. The Governor's sympathies were also aroused, and he was much disposed to exercise executive clemency, when, to his amazement, he received a letter from the girl, asking him not to interfere, but to let her serve out her sentence. She said that during incarceration she had been led to a full realization of the enormity of her act and crime. She felt that her punishment was no more than she deserved, and that all that she could do to expiate it was to receive in submission the sentence of the court and bear the punishment which the law inflicted. She said, moreover, that this was the only consolation she had: that she had violated the law and that she wanted to pay the penalty, feeling that when she had done so she would have done all that she could do in atonement. She could then ask the forgiveness of God, and would then endeavor further to atone by leading a pure and honest life.

We do not know what became of the girl, but there is every reason to believe that she was reclaimed. At least, we have never heard that she was again guilty of a dishonest act.

The chances are that if Mrs. Chadwick had been similarly punished when she committed her first offense, she, too, might have been led to repentance. We do not mean by this to say that every young criminal should be sent to jail or to the penitentiary, but every young criminal, when convicted in a court of justice, should at least be sent to a house of correction and suitably punished and disciplined. It is mistaken kindness of the worst sort to turn such a criminal loose with an acquittal and a vindication. Every such miscarriage of justice is encouragement to that criminal to continue in crime and encouragement to other young persons to follow the example.

Dr. Ruffner's View.

At the recent educational meetings in Norfolk, the following letter from Dr. William H. Ruffner, the founder of the public school system in Virginia, will be of interest:

To the President of the Co-operative Education Commission of Virginia: My Dear Sir—Your very kind letter of the 2d instant did not reach me in time to go to Norfolk, more than man, by attending meetings where my presence was likely to be noticed. And it is only on very extraordinary occasions that I write a letter that might be used publicly. I am past the age and yellow leaf, and have become too frail for any sort of strenuous activity. Therefore, I thank you for the results which you have secured with the assurance of my undiminished interest in the cause of popular education, and my joy and pride in the illustrious campaign which has been and still is waging in behalf of this noble cause which can engage the mind and come as a rushing wind, but they will be as surely come as harvest follows seed time.

I observed that your association has a good meeting in Norfolk. I hope you will make the ladies prominent in practical work. Please accept my thanks for your invitation, and your very complimentary words. With high regard, Sincerely yours, W. H. RUFFNER.

In reading the above letter from this noble veteran, one clearly perceives that the Co-operative Education Commission of Virginia marks not a divergence, but continuity in the educational policies of Virginia. The commission, which seeks merely to unify and reinforce all educational agencies, has from the first recognized profoundly the vast work amid many difficulties of the pioneers and present laborers in Virginia's schools. It was, indeed, the faithfulness and the success of these workers that made possible the formation of such a union of force as the Co-operative Education Commission stands for. While all of our universities, colleges, academies and public schools were doing excellent work, it was plain that they were suffering from isolation. Hence men were driven to feel the need of co-operation to secure the best results. When all these interests met together in the commission it was found that their identities were infinitely stronger than their differences. That grateful discovery has been the secret of the success which has attended all the plans of the Co-operative Education Commission, as has just been evinced anew in the enthusiastic and harmonious spirit of its session in Norfolk last week. Conditions in Virginia were ripe for the heartfelt union of all in behalf of the common schools in the country districts, the primary aim of the commission.

An able writer on American education, Charles F. Twining, makes this statement: "At the present time in the United States about one boy or girl of each thousand of the population is a student in an American college." It has sometimes happened that our colleges and universities have been eager in their competition to get this thousandth boy. Is it not a better plan for all to give their energies to melting the nine hundred and ninety-nine at present neglected ones to desire the highest culture? Thus, whether you regard the material interests of the State at large, or the uplift of the whole people, or the advancement of our higher institutions of learning, you find the core of the problem to be the improvement of the country free school. Virginia now sees this clearly, and hence the splendid efforts which our statesmen, pastors, teachers, financiers and farmers are making in the cause of the common schools in the country districts.

The High School. At last there is promise of a new High School building for Richmond. A plan has been formulated under which a lot may be purchased and the building constructed without in any way embarrassing the finances of the city, and it is to

be hoped that the plan will be adopted by the Council, and that the work will proceed at the earliest possible moment. Richmond is a center of education, and it has every reason to be proud of its public school system, so far as instruction goes. Our High School is an institution in itself is an honor to Richmond, and has been instrumental in educating many worthy girls and boys. The graduates of that school have almost invariably given a good account of themselves in after life, and in their walk and conversation have honored the institution which fitted them for the duties of life. But the building itself is a discredit to the institution and almost a disgrace to Richmond. As proud citizens of our city we should all be ashamed to have any representative citizen from other communities to come and see the wretched building in which the High School is conducted. We should be mortified beyond expression to exhibit that building as in any way representative of the public school system, and of our interest in the cause of education. As a matter of civic pride, as a matter of justice to the honorable teachers who conduct the school, as a matter of justice to the honorable pupils who attend and who conduct themselves as young ladies and young gentlemen, as a matter of public decency, we must abandon that ramshackle affair and erect a building which will be in keeping with the dignity and high character of the High School of Richmond.

Revival of the Duello. We had supposed that the days of the duello in this country was done. The South abandoned it long ago, but it would appear that there is at least one man at the North who thinks that it is the proper way to settle disputes between gentlemen. This latter day disciple is Colonel Greene, president of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company. He had been injured in business, if not in honor, by one Thomas W. Lawson, who has recently jumped into notoriety as professional exposé of the crooked transactions of himself and his associates in stock jobbing. Colonel Greene stood Lawson as long as his sense of wounded finance would allow, and then he decided upon heroic action. He decided to denounce his enemy, and then challenge him to a duel. To decide was to act. Seated in his office in New York, while Mr. Lawson was seated in his office in Boston, Colonel Greene wrote out a bitter denunciation. He reviewed Lawson's career and then called him names. "I address you," said the Colonel, when his indignation had boiled over, "as a man who knows you thoroughly, a man who has had dealings with you for years, a man who knows you for what you are, as a liar, a fakir and a charlatan."

"These are strong words," the Colonel added, "but Mr. Lawson should not recognize them as such. They are strong words; much stronger than the Colonel's copper stocks, whose integrity had been so insolently assailed by Mr. Lawson. But that was not all. 'To-morrow,' said the Colonel, in conclusion, 'at your office I shall denounce you for what you are—a liar, a fakir and a charlatan. The Master long ago said: 'By your works ye shall be judged.' Personally, I shall call upon you for your answer to-morrow.'

Having written his denunciation with a pen mightier than a sword, and having written his challenge with a dagger, the Colonel lost no time in giving the hot stuff to the press and the ticker, so that the public might have it at the earliest possible moment, and especially that it might get into the "market gossip" before the market should open on Tuesday morning, and shed abroad its influence. The market opened excitedly, and copper quotations were written in red chalk, with rings around them, which gave the appearance of punctured targets. Otherwise the whole board might have looked green. The question of the hour was: "Has the Colonel started to Boston, and will he be able to find Lawson and kill him before the market goes to ruin?" It was an anxious interval. Finally the ticker announced:

"Greene probably took 10 o'clock train for Boston."

"God save us!" said the market.

Again the ticker: "Lawson is buying freemans to meet Greene."

"God save Greene!" roared the market.

But at the close of the business day Greene was in New York counting up his losses and Lawson was in Boston counting up his gains.

Shades of Sancho, Panza and Bob Acres; The North used to laugh at the duello in the South, but he who laughs last laughs best.

Cold Street Cars in Chicago.

Last week the public of Chicago suffered great inconvenience by reason of the poor schedules and insufficient number of street cars operated. This was due to an ordinance which required the cars to be reasonably warm, and as a result the cars were not run except in small numbers, because the power plants were not sufficiently large to supply both power for heat and traction. The most interesting part of this state of affairs was the attitude of the companies themselves. They issued and posted instructions to the motormen and conductors, which imposed fines and suspensions on

the men who wore sweaters or mufflers, or who coughed or complained of cold. The companies obviously thought that forcing the men to wear white collars and look cheerful would so shame the complaining passengers that there would be no further demands for comfortable cars. As a matter of fact, the papers universally took up the cudgels for the street car employes, but it does not yet appear that they have been allowed to dress with even reasonable safety. In view of the weather to which they are necessarily exposed. This method of doing business and evading just obligations reminds us of the days of Richmond's servitude to Mr. Fisher.

The Peace Meeting.

Arrangements have been made for a mass meeting at the Academy of Music Friday night in the interest of international arbitration. Addresses will be made by Dr. Hannis Taylor, diplomat; Monsignor O'Connell and Dr. S. C. Mitchell. It will be a notable occasion, and it is to be hoped that the meeting will be largely attended. Richmond should go on record as being in favor of settling disputes between nations by peaceable arbitration rather than by resort to arms.

There is no new thing under the sun. Even so original a character as Mrs. Chadwick, with all her powers of hypnotism, must needs work over stale dough. If we remember aright, and we think we have cause to think correctly in this case, considerable "frenzied finance" had its little gay in the boom times of Southwest Virginia, some years ago, over a little document supposed to have been signed by Andrew Carnegie. As an evidence of the power of that name, then, as now, a very respectable station on the Norfolk and Western Railway changed its name from Big Spring to "Carnegie City." When the Carnegie letter fraud of that day and time was exposed, the indignation of the victims of the boom necessitated another change of name and the "city" or station is now known as Elliston City or something like that. Truly history has a way of repeating itself.

Somehow or in some other way there comes a delightful breeze from Washington that in some way the Rooseveltian winds will blow boldly on the influence of one Speaker Cannon during the cool season that is before us, and in some way, that is not easily to be explained, there appears to be something pleasantly balmy of balmy pleasant in that little gust of wind.

Everything comes out in the wash, and who knows but what it may develop that there are two Andrew Carnegies, the one who gives away libraries and the other one who endorses paper.

Lawson may prove a blessing in disguise. Anyhow, his sharp pen seems to be putting a number of frenzied financial bubbles out of commission.

Mr. Grover Cleveland's remarks on the weather that is unfavorable for duck hunting somehow have not been recorded by the usually alert Associated Press.

In the wisdom of God prosperity comes to the prosperous in the good times that they may be the better enabled to help the helpless in a time like this.

The poor who are always with you can somehow keep in the background in good weather. Not so just now. You will not have to go far to find them.

It is pleasant to think that Mrs. Chadwick's frenzied financial schemes will not delay the Carnegie library to be established in Richmond.

We have sufficient information as to how Mrs. Chadwick raised so much money. What we want to know now is how she disposed of it.

The "beautiful" was not so awfully voluminous, but what there is of it seems to have brought its knitting and come to stay quite a while.

Mr. Roosevelt's kindly intentions toward the Jamestown enterprise cover several acres of shortcomings. In the eyes of loyal Virginians.

Banker Beckwith has simply proven the truth of the old saw that there is no bigger fool than an old fool, or words to that effect.

Mrs. Chadwick was probably only trying to prove the truth of Secretary Shaw's statement that money was cheap.

People who are made happy by giving never had a much better chance for real happiness than is now offered them.

Every Item a Daily Necessity At a Big Saving at Our Stores

- Best American Granulated Sugar, 5 1/4c per pound. Fresh Country Eggs, dozen, 28c. Switzer Cheese, pound, 18c. Sour Pickles, gallon, 20c. Small California Hams, lb., 9c. Large Irish Potatoes, bushel, 12c. Smithfield Ham, pound, 15c. French Canned, pound, 10c. New Virginia Buckwheat, 7 lb., 25c. New Bonesele Codfish, lb., 6c. Imported Macaroni and Spaghetti, lb., 6c. Whole Sweet Pickle, quart, 12c. Mountain Butter, 2 lb. for, 25c. New Hominy and Grits, 2 lb. for, 25c. Va. Comb Honey, 2 lb., 25c. Best Carolina Rice, pound, 10c. Large Juicy Lemons, dozen, 12c. Shredded Coconut, pound, 12 1/2c. New Rolled Oats, Hawkeye, package, 8c. Canned Tomatoes, 10c. New Navy Beans, quart, 10c. Best City Meal, per pk., 17c. or bushel, 12c. Best Cream Soda, 2 quarts for, 25c. Canned Tomatoes, 4 large cans for, 25c. Quart Jars Home Made Sweet Pickles, 10c. Try our Silver King Minnesota Patent Flour 35c., or barrel, \$6.00. Black Irish Potatoes, per quart, 12c. Ginger Snap or Soda Crackers, lb., 4 1/2c. Salt Pork, per pound, 10c. Country Jolee, pound, 10c. Black Enamel Stove Polish, box, 5c. Fresh Bologna Sausage, pound, 10c. Canned Corn, 4c. Canned Corn, 4c. Duff's Malt Whiskey, per bottle, 80c.

S. ULLMAN'S SON, Main-Street Stores, 1820-1822 East Main Street; Marshall-Street Store, 608 E. Marshall Street. Phones at our Two Stores.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Will you kindly inform the writer as to what is fully understood by "squaring a circle?" Your answer and explanation will be appreciated. Yours very respectfully, P. A. ROSE.

Squaring a circle is finding a square whose contents are equal to the contents of a circle. P x square of the diameter = contents of a circle. P = 3.1416, &c. Its value has been carried to several hundred decimal places, but never found exactly. Hence, it is said, the squaring or quadrature of the circle is impossible.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Please tell me in your query column if the Civil War pensions include Confederate soldiers. A SUBSCRIBER.

The United States government pays no pensions to Confederate veterans, but the State of Virginia pays pensions to disabled Confederates who fought under her flag.

Richmond Coal Dealers. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—A party of four (4) have just made a bet and have left same to be settled by your worthy paper, which coal company in Richmond that does the biggest business. And oblige, SUBSCRIBER.

We cannot undertake to meddle with the private affairs of business concerns—not even to "settle a bet."

Elijah Graves. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I want to locate the place or county one Elijah Graves lived in before the war. He owned a large plantation and negroes. He was killed by one of his negroes. His wife died suddenly. They had two children, who were taken by their uncles, John and William Smith. Any information you may be able to give through your query column will be gladly received. A SUBSCRIBER.

Crop Sharers. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—A and B made a crop, which brought \$30. B's share was 1-3 more than A's share. What was the share of each one? Please answer this in your query column. A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

If A is 1, B is 1-3. A and B = 1-3 = 30. If 30 is 1-3, then 1 is 10. A = 10, B = 10-1-3 = 6 2/3. Answer—A, \$12-1/3; B, \$17-2/3.

Election Returns. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Please print the Questions and Answers the vote for presidential candidates in the last election. The following table gives the detailed vote (in all except a few States official) in thirty-six States for Roosevelt and Parker, compared with the vote for McKinley and Bryan in the same States four years ago:

Table with columns for State, Roosevelt, McKinley, Bryan, Parker, Kinley, Bryan. Lists election results for 36 states including Alabama, Arkansas, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.

Total, 6,178,823 for Roosevelt and McKinley, 4,726,301 for McKinley and Bryan. The following table gives the estimated vote in the nine States not included above, similarly compared with the McKinley-Bryan vote four years ago:

Table with columns for State, Roosevelt, McKinley, Bryan, Parker, Kinley, Bryan. Lists election results for 9 states including Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio.

Total, 1,481,200 for Roosevelt and McKinley, 1,001,623 for McKinley and Bryan. Controlling the two tables, we have the following total vote and pluralities:

Total vote, 7,659,923. Roosevelt and McKinley, 7,659,923. McKinley and Bryan, 5,727,924. Plurality, 1,931,999.

The total vote of Roosevelt and Parker is approximately 9,157,536 for McKinley and Bryan four years ago. Allowing 600,000 for the Socialist vote, 200,000 for the Prohibition vote, 150,000 for the Populist vote, and 25,000 for the Socialist-Labor vote, this appears that the great popular vote, which was 13,633,880, against a gross vote of 13,633,887 in 1900, and of 13,623,378 in 1896. Estimates made before the election were that the gross vote would reach 14,000,000, the excess falling to justify the estimate by 800,000.

Richmonders in New York. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, December 13—Valdour, wife of LaBonia and wife; Cumberland, wife of Crump and wife; Herald Square, H. Fowler.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—It is customary for a proprietor to call on females of his clerical force to take part in a general cleaning of his place of business, scrubbing shelves and counters, and moving furniture, boxes and barrels? Would the force be justified in leaving when told that they can "come prepared to do the work, or quit?" KENO.

It is not customary in Richmond for women employed as clerks to be called upon to do house cleaning. But we cannot undertake to advise persons so situated what to do. It is a matter which every person must decide for himself. This is a free country, and if any employe does not like the work assigned, it is his or her privilege to quit.

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ROYAL Baking Powder Is Most Economical Because it makes better and more healthful food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DECEMBER 14TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

- Anastasius I., Pope, died. 402. Samuel Kneeland, a Boston printer, died. He published the first edition of the Bible in America. 1709. The citizens of New Hampshire attacked and carried the king's castle and removed the powder. 1775. General Howe ordered the Old North Meeting and 100 other wooden houses to be taken down in Boston and used for firewood. 1775. British Lord Dunmore defeated by the Americans at Norfolk, Va. 1776. British overrun New Jersey. 1781. General Greene informed the Board of War that he had been unable to advance on the British for ten days for want of ammunition; that he had no paper with which to make returns, no camp kettles, etc.; that he lay within a few miles of the enemy and had not six rounds per man; that he had been seven months in the field without taking off his clothes one night. 1782. British, under General Leslie, evacuated Charleston, S. C. 1792. Arthur Lee, an American statesman, died. 1796. Anthony Wayne, commander-in-chief of the United States troops, died at Presque Isles, aged fifty-one. 1814. British flotilla of forty-five boats, with 1,200 men and forty-three cannon, captured several American gunboats on Lake Borgne, near New Orleans, manned by twenty-three guns and 182 men, after an action of about three hours. 1815. The prince regent of Portugal at Rio Janeiro proclaimed the Brazil to be a separate kingdom. 1806. Alexandre Salvioli died. 1802. Unsuccessful attempt made to assassinate the King of Belgium.

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

Nashville Banner: The Platt bill refers to the Southern election laws as violative of the fifteenth amendment, and offers the right of citizens to vote "has, in fact, been denied or in some way abridged for causes not permitted by the Constitution." From this point of view the Platt bill seems to be an effort to compound a felony.

Montgomery Advertiser: Those who are crying that recent breakfast of Republican statesmen, where several kinds of pie were served should bear in mind that Republicans are entitled to all and any kind of pie they want.

Manchester (Tenn.) Times: All the threats of the Republican party to cut down Southern representation in Congress will do nothing to change the attitude of the Southern States toward the negro politically. Rather than submit to negro supremacy in local affairs, the South would choose no representatives at all in Congress.

Florida Times-Union: It was claimed that many Democrats voted for Roosevelt. It now appears that more Republicans accepted the Democratic platform and hoped to see Roosevelt act upon it.

Savannah News: Representative Hay, of Virginia, objects to the use of the terms "minority party" and "majority party" in Congress. He says in the nomination, "said Mr. Hay in the course of a debate with a Republican member of the other party, and that seems to be about the size of it."

Personal and General. Rear-Admiral Coghlan, commandant of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, celebrated his sixtieth birthday last Friday.

King Frederick Augustus, of Saxony, has acceded to the request of his subjects for all minor offenses except that of cruelty to animals.

Newton L. Penn, said to be the last living descendant of William Penn, has just died in Hartford, Conn. His body will be interred in the Penn burial grounds in this city. He was a deep student of the French language, and a great quantity of French plays and poems, besides doing considerable work.

Ernest Thompson Seton is now on a lecture tour in England to enable British boys and girls to make the acquaintance of his American friends.

Prof. Bradley, of Oxford, has just finished a book on Shakespearean tragedy, which he submits to close analysis. "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear" and "Macbeth" in an endeavor to show that they have common form of structure up to a certain point.

A Few Foreign Facts. According to the latest official statistics the numbers of the sexes in Holland are almost equal, women having a preponderance of only one per cent.

A Prussian firm has received an order from the Russian government for 4,000,000 cigars for soldiers in Manchuria. They are to cost \$125 a hundred.

The largest British submarine was