The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT THE TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth Street, Northwest Corner Pennsylvania Avenue.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: H. W. Fowler, 44 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One Year.	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily, with Sun....	$5.00	$2.50	$1.25	50c
Daily without Sun..	3.00	1.50	.75	25c
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Weekly (Wed.).....	1.00	.50	.25	—

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TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1905.

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

City subscribers should notify the Circulation Department ('Phone 38) before leaving the city.

If you write, please give city address as well as out-of-town address.

Get Together and Act.

The Free Press, of Harrisonburg, in discussing the question of better railroad communication between Richmond and the Valley, says:

"The Richmond Times-Dispatch is bringing to public notice the lack of proper railroad connections between the Valley and the eastern part of the State. At the same time it is showing the great need of Virginia and Virginians for better facilities, especially in freight traffic.

The Times-Dispatch probably fully understands that this is no new question, and that efforts have been made at different times to establish trade relations between the Shenandoah Valley and the cities of Eastern Virginia. The only thing that hinders this condition is the lack of shipping accommodations.

"The people of the Valley would just as soon, and all things being equal, would much prefer to deal with Richmond and Lynchburg than with Washington and Baltimore. Pride of State would give the former cities the preference.

"The Times-Dispatch hopes by giving the matter the utmost publicity and showing the unanimous demand for proper railroad connections and freight arrangements, to create such a widespread sentiment that the railroads will be forced to take action."

This much at least has been settled—the people of the Valley desire better railroad communication with Richmond, and Richmond desires better communication with the people of the Valley. We do not ask anything unreasonable of the railroads, but we have a right to ask that as convenient facilities be afforded Richmond as are afforded to cities of the North, and the time for action has come. If the people of the Valley and the people of Richmond and other cities and sections interested would only get together and act together, the railroads would come to terms. It is time to hold such a meeting, and the sooner the better.

Fair Reporting.

The Charlotte Observer reproduces an article recently appearing in these columns, in which we outlined the policy of The Times-Dispatch towards the candidates before the Democratic primary, and adds this comment:

"That is the correct position for a real newspaper to assume, and we have no doubt that The Times-Dispatch has faithfully carried out its obligations in the premises. It is curious that such explanations as the above are necessary in this day of education and general enlightenment. Save as regards the organs, political or individual, the news columns of all the papers worthy the name are as colorless as it is possible to make them. The time when a publisher printed only that which pleased him is long passed. As to the editor's opinions, they may be found in the editorial columns, and if the reader agrees with them, all right, and if not, that fact should have nothing to do with his ideas regarding the things which appear in the columns devoted to news; no more than the opinions of a photographer regarding the subject of a picture should operate to alter the latter."

Every newspaper is under a tacit agreement with its readers to print the news fairly, and when it distorts or colors its news reports in order to deceive, it violates a solemn obligation and defrauds its readers, as much so as does a merchant when he sells spurious articles of merchandise. It is impossible for a newspaper always to be accurate in its news reports, for the truth is mighty hard to get, but it is the desire of every honest newspaper to print the news correctly, whether or not the reports are agreeable to the editor. We have often said that fairness is a newspaper's religion. Every honest publisher strives to be fair, just as every honest man strives to be honest, not merely as a matter of justice to others, but that he may be true to himself.

The President's Cabinet Tinkering

There are many politicians and perhaps a few statesmen who believe that Mr. Roosevelt is rapidly becoming a good enough Democrat to suit the taste of the most fastidious party man. Of course, that is not to be taken literally, but no one can deny that the President is carrying out the non-partisan policy he promulgated on the night of November 8th, when sufficient returns from the election of that day had been received to show that he had been elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the high office.

It is becoming more and more manifest every day that party traces are not turning the presidential sides to any hurtful degree. This is shown in many ways, notably in his manner of unmaking and rebuilding his Cabinet. A Washington correspondent has recently been reviewing Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet tinkering from the time he was inaugurated at Buffalo, after the death of Mr. McKinley, down to the present time, from which it may be seen that he has been guilty of all kinds of party inconsistencies, so to speak.

The President's first Cabinet selection was a trust lawyer, who turned about and "busted" trusts; his second a professional politician, who proved a disappointment when it came to playing politics of the Roosevelt brand, and now he has substituted for a personal selection, made not over a year ago, an anti-imperialistic Bonaparte, a former supporter of Bryan, who objected to McKinley's receiving an honorary degree from Harvard, and who yet figured in the last election as the only Republican elector to win out in Maryland. Mr. Bonaparte is, moreover, a civil service reformer, and a man who has no party loyalty and is proud of it. Between his first and last selection, the President has put a farmer at the head of the treasury, a lawyer in charge of the Navy and a judge over the War Department, a millionaire planter in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and Mr. Cortelyou over the Postoffice Department.

He makes his selections to suit himself, and it doesn't seem to bother him whether the party leaders like them or not. We are very glad to claim this versatile man as an occasional citizen of Virginia.

Give Us Honest Judges.

The Roanoke Times reprints some remarks of ours urging that the forthcoming State primaries be conducted with scrupulous honesty and fairness, and commends our suggestion as "wise counselling."

"The Democratic party of Virginia," says our Roanoke contemporary, "as the dominant political organization in the State, accepts a grave responsibility in this matter. It undertakes itself to conduct an election, the effect of which it is generally thought will be as binding upon the State government, as if it were the regular November contest—and it owes it to its members and to the public to see to it that no stain of fraud or wrongdoing shall rest upon the result. There is no present reason of which we are aware to fear that the election will be held upon other plane than a high and honorable one—scrupulously fair in its details and entirely consistent with the rights of all candidates. While this is true, however, it is just as well that all safeguards provided by the State primary plan, to insure an honest count, should be strictly observed. Among these is the very effective one to which we have before called attention, whereby each candidate is given the right to have a friend in the polling booth, during the casting of the vote and at the time the vote is counted. This precaution ought to be taken, if for no other reason than to prevent false clamor in the future."

We have not meant to intimate that the primaries would not be honestly conducted, although we have had hints from some quarters that are enough to arouse suspicion. We are not disposed to think evil. We prefer to believe that the election will be honest, but there are some bad men in every party, and we simply mean to put the great body of Democrats on their guard. Let them see to it that in every locality political tricksters are kept out of the voting places and that the election officers are men who are above suspicion. The whole question is this: If we have honest judges we shall have a fair election and an honest return; if the judges are dishonest, there will be trickery and fraud. Men do not gather figs of thistles.

Socialism in the United States.

In the course of an article on Socialism, in the June number of Munsey's Magazine, Mr. Herbert N. Casson says that "the United States, as well as Europe, is confronted by the Socialist peril, if it be a peril." He points out that the Socialist vote in the last presidential election, which was in round numbers 400,000, was equal to the vote of nine States, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wyoming. According to number, this would have given the Socialists sixteen votes in the Electoral College, and if they were represented in Congress as are the voters of the States named, they would have forty-five Senators and Representatives.

But the vote was by no means well distributed. It was comparatively large in some sections, but in others so small as not to be a factor. It was largest in the State of Illinois, where the Debs ticket polled 69,225 votes. In California, 29,535 persons voted for Debs; in Ohio, 36,260; in New York, 36,883, but in Massachusetts, where the Socialists had been at one time very strong, Debs only receive 13,604 votes. The entire Socialist vote was 9 per cent. of the total in the extreme West, 7 per cent. in the Rocky Mountain States, 5 per cent. in the Middle States, and 3 per cent. in the Eastern States, but it is gratifying to know that in the South it was scarcely anything. The vote in the Southern States was as follows: Alabama, 853; Arkansas, 1,816; Florida, 2,837; Georgia, 197; Kentucky, 3,602; Louisiana, 995; Mississippi, 893; North Carolina, 124; South Carolina, 23; Tennessee, 2,791; Virginia, 218.

It is true that in most of the Southern States, Watson, Populist, polled more votes than Debs, Socialist, but only in the State of Georgia, where Watson is personally very popular, did the Populist ticket poll any considerable number of votes, and in Georgia it was only 23,490. In Virginia the combined Socialist and Populist vote was less than 600. This is a good exhibit for the South, showing that our people are still true to traditions and to the principles of Democracy.

Monument for Fitzhugh Lee.

The Philadelphia Record of Wednesday last published the following:

"Fitzhugh Lee was a soldier of the Confederacy, but he gave some of the best years of his life to the restoration of good feeling between the North and South, and died a soldier of the Union, mourned in all parts of the country in an undivided sorrow.

"An effort has been set on foot in Richmond to raise money to build a suitable monument for Fitzhugh Lee, as set forth in the following circular letter."

Then followed the letter, and in conclusion the Record says that it will receive contributions to the fund. The war seems to be over.

Can battleships be built faster and cheaper to the government in ship yards owned and operated by the government or in private yards, with which the government makes turnkey job contracts, is a question that has been under discussion for many years. The battleship Connecticut is being built at the government's New York navy yard, and the Louisiana, which is a ship of exactly the same pattern and dimensions, is being built on contract at Newport News in the yard of the Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and it has been tacitly understood that there is a race to completion between them that is expected to have direct bearing on the question above noted. The Louisiana had two months' start of her sister ship, and the advocates of government yard work are claiming that the Connecticut is now more than a month nearer completion than the Louisiana, which makes her three months in advance and gives her big chance to win the race. The matter of cost, of course, is yet to be figured upon and cannot be decided until both ships are completed and all bills paid.

A distinguished Danish scientist in a recent exhaustive discussion of a pure milk supply, declares that the milk supply of a modern city is almost, if not altogether, as important a factor as the water supply. He argues and shows by statistics that the ratio of deaths among infants in cities is in direct proportion to the ease or difficulty with which a supply of fresh milk is obtainable. It is worthy of remark that the figures produced by this scientist show a remarkably low death rate for infants in the cities of the United States as compared with cities of other countries, but at the same time shows that the rate can be made lower in this country if more care be taken concerning the milk supply. Among other things, he says flies are the real carriers of contagion, and great effort should be made, especially at this season of the year, to protect milk from the contact of flies. What a great work science is doing for health!

Few people are aware of the origin of the famous song "The Old Folks at Home." A writer in London Tid-Bits may know. He thinks he does, at any rate, and informs us that it was brought about by the grumbling of a negro groom. The author, Stephen Foster, according to this authority, chanced to be changing horses at a Kentucky hotel, when the negro who unharnessed his horses remarked in a kind of growling way, "I'm sick of this life. I wish I was back with the old folks at home." Foster at once asked him where that might be, and he replied, "Oh, way down the Suwanee River." While Foster was consuming a meal at the inn preparatory to restarting on his journey, he wrote both the words and music of the song, which at once leaped into fame. Who knows if this is true?

Rojestvensky didn't brag before it beforehand, but all the same he took dinner in Tokio ahead of some of the high Russian officials who did some boasting to that effect.

"Europe will never grow cotton by resolution."—Atlanta Constitution. And it may be added that Southern farmers will never succeed in reducing the cotton acreage by that method.

Now that the dove of peace has lit, Linevitch is surer than ever that he could lick Oyama, and, no doubt, Kuropatkin would like to see him try it.

Garden seed four thousand years old have been discovered in Egypt, but Egyptian Congressmen are not sending them out to their constituents.

"Philadelphia needs a Folk," says one of the papers of that town. It would take about three to do the work that needs to be done there.

It is well for Togo that he got in his work before Rojestvensky could get the benefit of the Hampton Roads object lesson.

Our President is a success as a peace maker, but it must be admitted that Oyama and Togo were a wonderful help.

Well, at last the South has a President in the White House—Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, of Albemarle county, Virginia.

The war game now on in the Virginia waters is all of the real thing except the hospital departments.

The Georgia papers assure us that the watermelon acreage has not been materially reduced. Good.

For every June bride there is a June bridegroom, but he is of but little importance.

That little fracas in Scandinavia ought to mean something doing for The Hague tribunal.

All the Russian ships that the Japs didn't carry home are submarines.

This sort of weather sends the mercury up and down like an elevator.

Nebogatoff may be able to do his country good service as a scapegoat.

Anyhow, there are no microbes in the milk of human kindness.

June has time enough yet to do a considerable summer stunt.

Will Chicago get peace first, or Russia?

Now, at last, the Czar wants to know.

Indiana's Cigarette Law Weakening.

Cigarette smokers of Indiana may, under the latest decision, smoke cigarettes imported from other States, but it is still held unlawful to sell them or give them away. This is the latest, not the last, decision in relation to the Indiana anti-cigarette law.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

RHYMES FOR TODAY

Our Candidates.

To the winds with all dejection!
Chuck despair in each direction—
'Tis the advent of election,
And the candidates are out.
Ho! for Johns and Dicks and Tommies!
Note the splendid things they promise—
And I can't see where the harm is,
Since they don't admit the doubt.

Each day read we in our paper
Still another's cut his caper,
Stating, modest as the tapir,
That his friends have made him run.
Thus do Smith and Brown and Jones row,
Stating in their fiercest tones how
There will be no unturned stones now—
If they chance to be the one.

Perfect schools and learned teachers,
Splendid roads and better preachers,
Nobler laws and such-like features!
Oh! how freely do they vow!
Oh, if all could be elected—
Doomed to die if once detected
Doing less than they've projected—
We could have our heaven now!

—H. S. H.

Society in Albemarle.

Red Hill, Va., June 13.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Mr. T. Roosevelt, of Washington, Sundayed in our midst and the neighborhood enjoyed his visit, for he is real sociable like. He got off from his work Friday and came up from Washington to spend a day or so at his wife's house in this vicinity. He rode up from the station on horseback, and the children who were sitting on the fence looking for him saw him as soon as he hove in sight and run as hard as they could to meet him, crying "Yonder comes pappy!" He tuck the children up behind him, and it was real funny to see the procession. Mrs. Roosevelt stood in the door and laughed heartily.

When he arrove on the ground Mr. Roosevelt got down and tuck the boys down and told his wife howdy. Then he carried his horse to the stable and watered and fed him, after which he come back to the house and called for water. Mrs. Roosevelt tuck the pail and went to the spring and brought water. She give her husband a goredful and then poured some in the noggin for him to wash his face and hands. He drunk his fill, washed out and then set down under a tree for his face and hands to dry. Mrs. Roosevelt then went in the house and got supper, and a fine supper it was. She had hoe cake and fried chicken and buttermilk, and Mr. Roosevelt eat as if he hadn't had a square meal for a week. He was that hongry.

After supper he smoked his pipe and talked to Mrs. Roosevelt about her gardening, but he soon dropped off to sleep and Mrs. Roosevelt told him he'd better go in and go to bed, stid of nodding right in her face. He went to bed and never woke next mornin' twel plum' sun-up, and his wife said she'd ruther he'd sleep than have him hanging round the kitchen pestering her and hurrying up breakfast.

Mrs. Roosevelt is a smart woman. She was up before light, and had the children up, too. She didn't have any matches in the house, so she had to send one of the boys over to my house to borrow a chunk of fire. But while the boy was gone she milked the cow and churned, and when the boy got back and made the fire she soon had breakfast on and by the time her husband was up and roaring for something to eat she had a fine meal for him, which he eat with a good relish.

During the day most of the neighbors called and chatted about the crops and the trusts, and we all liked Mr. Roosevelt and his wife fine. We are glad to welcome them in our midst and hope they will come often and stay longer.

RUSTICUS.

Eligibility to Vote.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Reading over your admirable editorial in issue of the 7th, concerning the State Committee meeting to be held the 15th, and the primary, I would like to add a few lines: This is surely a crucial period with the primary, and if not fairly conducted, doesn't mean only, the death blow of itself, but more probably, of the Democratic party. From various reports, I have read in your columns, I see that Judge Mann is warmly greeted, and supported by Prohibitionists and temperance people, of course, a man may be a temperance man, and a Democrat, but he can't be a Prohibitionist, and a Democrat, and I want to call the attention of the State Committee to the fact, that if Prohibitionist are allowed to vote in a Democratic primary, they might as well "pull down the bars" and admit all men, for no Democrat will feel bound to support the nominees of a "mongel party."

Many Democrats say proper to vote the Bryan and Sewall ticket in 1896 on account of the free silver plank in the platform, they voted for Palmer and Buckner, their votes were intended to defeat Mr. Bryan, they were equivalent to "opposition ballots." Now bring this matter nearer home, if the State Committee does not strictly prescribe the eligible voters in a Democratic primary, and see after the appointment of such election, officers who will conform to the law, then no man is in honor bound to support the nominees, and a lot of disgruntled Democrats not voting in November election, means one-half vote each for the Republican candidate.

"DEMOCRAT."

Drake's Branch, Va.

Richmond and the Valley.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The movement for better railroad facilities between Richmond and the Valley of Virginia is of great importance. The indifference of our citizens to the long existing conditions, unfavorable to Richmond, is a matter of much surprise to many familiar with the facts, and it is to be hoped the reforms inaugurated will be enlarged and extended until greatly needed improvement in the matter of railroad connections are affected at all junctions in the State.

To reach a point on the Southern Railway, ninety miles from our State capital in the most direct way, viz: from Richmond to Rapidan, via Gordonsville, takes from 7:30 A. M. to 6:05 P. M. over ten hours and a half; and from 11 A. M. to 7:45 P. M. to return. Two entire business days consumed in traveling 180 miles.

With greatly improved train service over the Chesapeake and Ohio and Southern systems, these conditions are worse to-day than they were twenty years ago. The citizens of other States can pass through Virginia without inconvenience, but the citizens of our own Commonwealth, have to submit to shameful treatment at the hands of the big railway companies.

W. H. D.

SEMINARY HALL.

Beautiful Dumb Bell and Rose Drills.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

GORDONSVILLE, VA., June 12.—The closing entertainment was held in Semniary Hall Friday evening, Professor R. R. Powell delivered a fine address. The special features were two beautiful drills—dumb-bells and rose drills.

A gold medal was awarded to Mr. Frank Harlow for the best recitation.

Miss Alma Read, of Osceola Mills, Pa., an accomplished linguist, artist and musician, and former teacher of the seminary, was a visitor at the finals. Her friends and former pupils are delighted to have her among them again and gave her a cordial old Virginia welcome.

The teachers and pupils from a distance left Saturday for their respective homes.

Steamships of the Mikado.

In 1893 Japan had only 167,000 tons of merchant steamships, but by the end of 1904 her mercantile steamship fleet numbered 1,224 vessels of 701,058 aggregate tonnage. This was after suffering a loss of 71,000 tons by the war.

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TIMES-DISPATCH ON EASTERN SHORE

Now Arrives on the Same Day That It is Printed.

BOY KILLED BY THE TRAIN

Three Fast Horses Sold at Good Prices to Northern Horsemen.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ONANCOCK, VA., June 12.—The daily edition of The Times-Dispatch has been arriving on the Eastern Shore on the same day as published during the past week. The morning Richmond papers have always been handicapped by their issues not arriving on the Virginia peninsula until the day after publication. They now come on the same mail as the Baltimore papers, and the change should and will greatly increase the number of subscribers here.

George Finney, a boy about fifteen years of age, and a son of Mr. George Finney, a farmer, who resides near Parksley, was killed yesterday while trying to board a fast freight train on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad to ride to the next station.

The Eastern Shore horsemen last week sold four of the fastest and best horses owned on the peninsula to parties in Baltimore and Washington at handsome prices. Mr. S. D. Rulon, of Exmore, had two—S. D. R. and L. J. K.—which he kept over after a successful campaign last year. They were trained this spring at the Tasley track and started at the meeting of the Brightwood Driving Park, Washington, D. C. S. D. R. reduced his record from 2:21 1-4 to 2:19 1-4 in winning the 2:20 trot purse, $300, and L. J. K. won the 2:24 pace, purse $300, 2:22 being the fastest time. His previous record was 2:24 1-4.

Mr. Rulon immediately sold the horses to prominent sportsmen of that city for $2,300 and $1,500 for the trotters, and $500 for the pacer.

The Bull Brothers, of Fair Oaks, had two green horses, Little Ned and Nathaniel Prince, which they carried to Baltimore and entered in the races at Electric Park. Nathaniel Prince won the 2:35 trot there Tuesday, after a great five heat contest. His time was 2:23 1-4, 2:21 1-2, 2:21 1-4 in the first, fourth and fifth heats. His principal competitor was Montana Guard, a horse from Norfolk, who won the second and third heats in 2:23 1-2 and 2:33 1-4. Nathaniel Prince was afterwards sold for $1,000. Little Ned did not start, as he had been sold for $750. The horsemen all came home Saturday, their pockets full of money and very happy.

All these horses were bred on the peninsula, and Eastern Shore feels proud of them. The two Bull horses and L. J. K. are by Sidney Prince, 2:20 3-4, and S. D. R. by Lee Cuyler. There are other good ones being trained here that are bound to get a slice of the money in the fall.

MAYOR ILL.

A Freight Wreck Caused By Rear End Collision.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., June 12.—Mayor Thomas P. Wallace was taken suddenly ill yesterday afternoon and was carried to the Mary Washington Hospital. He is now very much better and expects soon to be out.

A rear-end collision of two freight trains occurred on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad at Widewater, in Stafford county, yesterday, smashing up a number of freight cars, injuring one of the engines and tearing up considerable trackage. No one was hurt, the engineer and fireman having jumped. While clearing away the wreckage later a young man by the name of English fell between two cars and was crushed about the chest. He was brought to the Mary Washington Hospital here and is improving.

Children's Day was celebrated at the Methodist Church yesterday, when an elaborate programme was successfully carried out before a large congregation, which greatly enjoyed the interesting and instructive exercises.

Mr. Robert Newton, while at work Saturday at the granite works of Cartright and Davis here, was caught in the machinery and badly hurt. His clothes were torn from him and it is remarkable that he escaped alive.

Mr. Elias White, an aged citizen of Louisa county, fell from a cherry tree a few days ago, while gathering cherries, and broke his neck.

Mr. Hugh Cabiness, who several months ago married Miss Josephine Owens, of Essex county, was killed in a railroad wreck last week.

C. W. Smoot, a merchant at Leedstown, Westmoreland county, was a few days ago convicted of selling whiskey in a local option territory and was fined $25 and costs, amounting to $44.

A Village Improvement Association has been organized at Irvington, in Lancaster county, with Dr. G. H. Oliver president, Dr. L. M. Irving and J. W. Haydon vice-presidents; Herman Smith, secretary; Miss Annie Long, treasurer.

The young ladies of Louisa Courthouse have organized a ball team and practice every good day.

DEAF BOY HURT.

His Life Saved By An Electric Wire Breaking His Fall.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

STAUNTON, VA., June 12.—Norman Martin, a deaf boy, twelve years of age, from Appomattox county, Va., fell from the dormitory window on the fourth floor of the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind late Saturday night and broke his arm in two places, once near the shoulder and in the elbow. He was otherwise badly bruised, but it is thought he will recover.

The fall would have killed him instantly but for the fact that in his downward flight he struck an electric light wire, which broke the fall. Martin was found by the night watchman while on his rounds.

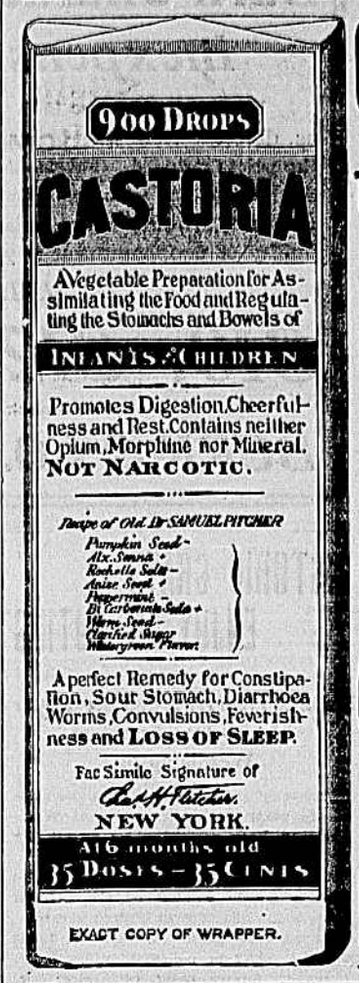
Hearn—Edwards.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., June 12.—At Zoar Baptist Church, in Caroline county, last week, Mr. William S. Hearn and Miss Mary C. Edwards, daughter of Mr. George Edwards, both of Caroline county, were united in marriage, Rev. James Long officiating. Miss Nellie Hearn was maid of honor and Mr. Talmage Edwards best man. The other attendants were Miss Marian Hearn, with Mr. Vernon Bullock; Miss Mary Calliss, with Mr. Cleveland Holloway; Miss Mary Edwards, with Mr. Charles Powers; ushers, Thomas Hearn and Ashton Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Hearn left for a two weeks' bridal trip, and upon their return will reside at Caroline Mills.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The Berlin students will give the Crown Prince an immense torchlight serenade on the evening of his wedding day. The Emperor will give him a brilliant military review on the succeeding days. All Berlin is in a stew of preparation for the festivities. The young Duchess Cecilia will start from home next week and proceed in a sort of triumphal procession to the German capital. The Mecklenburg-Schwerin folks are very proud of having raised the future German empress, certain in that country.



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THIS DAY IN HISTORY

June 13th.

1757—Decree of Pope Benedict XIV., prohibiting the use of any version of the Bible in the common language.

1770—Woodfall, the publisher of the "letters of Junius" was prosecuted and found by the jury guilty of printing and publishing only, which was tantamount to an acquittal.

1783—Battle of Cuddalore. A portion of the British force under General Stewart attacked the French entrenchments in front of Cuddalore and after hard fighting, drove the French into the town with a loss of 700 men and 13 guns. The British lost 1,018 killed and wounded.

1804—It was currently reported in Spain that war would be declared between that country and the United States because of the dispute about Louisiana.

1854—Greytown, on the Mosquito coast, Central America, was bombarded by a United States man-of-war in order to obtain redress for an insult to the American consul by the Spaniards.

1861—Fast Day in Confederate States.

1864—The National House of Representatives voted to repeal the fugitive slave law.

1866—The radical construction clause termed the "Constitutional Amendment," granting negro suffrage to be enforced by the different States; the whites and the blacks to be equal in the sight of the law, etc., passed by the Senate.

1878—Opening of the Berlin Congress to settle the eastern question; the Russo-Turkish war; representatives from Germany, Russia, Turkey, Great Britain, Austria, France and Italy participating.

1884—The application of Theodore Roosevelt for membership was hurriedly withdrawn at a meeting of the Union League Club, in New York, and a plan of Chester A. Arthur's partisans to blackball the future President was thwarted.

1886—Death of Ludwig II., King of Bavaria at Berg Castle. Succeeded by his brother, Otho II., whose uncle, Prince Luitpold, governs as regent.

1894—Troops are sent by Japan to protect her interests in Corea.

1894—The Populist State Convention in Kansas adopted a woman's suffrage plank.

1895—Proclamation by Secretary of State of strict neutrality in regard to Cuba.

1898—A portion of the first military expedition left Tampa, Fla., for Santiago de Cuba, via Key West, Major-General Shafter commanding. Total of 16,564 men and 778 officers.

1900—Great outbreak of the Boxers in Pekin upon the arrest of an anti-Christian brigade by the German Legation. American church burned to the ground; Europeans barricade the legations.

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