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: W. A. Perkins, 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, and Petersburg 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
Sun. edition only...	2.00	1.00	.50	25c
Weekly (Wed.).....	1.00	.50	.25	—

All Unsigned Communications will be discarded.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, sea-shore 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.

Fortify Cape Henry.

The "joint army and navy exercises" have so far demonstrated two things—first, that searchlights are of incalculable value as means of defense, and second, that the present system of mines used by our army is far ahead of any system that has heretofore been operated in actual warfare. The American harbors are now, or soon will be, protected by mines that are exploded either by "contact" or "judgment," and controlled as they are from the shore, they are not a menace to friend as well as foe. In the war now in progress in the East, both the Japanese and Russian navies suffered heavily from loss of warships blown up by their own mines. Under the United States army system of mine planting, this could not happen, for every mine is controlled from a fortified position.

The "exercises" have also proved that Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, the navy yard and the shipbuilding plant are absolutely safe from the attack of a hostile fleet of almost any strength, and that Hampton Roads is a refuge for merchant marine in times of war. Forts Monroe and Wool (Rip Raps) control the entrance to Hampton Roads, but that is all. As a protection for Washington, Annapolis, Baltimore, West Point and the many thriving towns upon Chesapeake Bay, they are as powerless as if they never existed.

A hostile fleet, under our present defenses, is able to steam through the Capes and on towards any city on the bay or on the rivers that empty into it, without coming within fifteen miles of Fort Monroe, whose great twelve-inch guns are not effective beyond seven miles, whose mine field does not extend beyond one-sixth of the distance and whose great sixty-inch searchlights could not "pick up" a ship passing so far away.

It may be said that the cities of the Bay and its tributaries should be fortified. In a way this has been done, but coast defense experts say frankly that neither Washington or Baltimore are adequately protected, while the other cities are without defense of any sort.

They further say that if this country were at war to-morrow there is no reason why "the enemy" should not land forces at any point touching on Chesapeake Bay. Baltimore and Washington could be bombarded, and, indeed, the Bay would be a source of endless danger to the country.

There is a simple remedy for this menace and the government has already practically determined to apply it. Fortify Cape Henry and by means of a single strong defensive position, control absolutely the entire section approached through the Capes.

The cry has gone up that the cost of such a defense will run up into the millions, but the answer is that nothing is cheaper than safety; nothing is more conducive to prosperous peace than preparedness.

The maintenance of such a fort would be nil when it is considered that, on account of its protection, a half dozen small forts will either be entirely abandoned or reduced to nominal posts.

It is but eleven miles from Cape to Cape with a channel only four miles wide running close to the Cape Henry shore. Across on the Cape Charles side there is also an uncertain channel, through which in favorable weather, and at high tide, a battleship might pass. This channel being permanently obstructed, sixteen-inch guns mounted at Cape Henry, and a mine field planted in the entrance to Chesapeake Bay would prove so formidable that no navy in the world would dare attempt the passage.

The constructing of this fortification would, it goes without saying, be of great advantage in every way to the State of Virginia. This is true, but no less true is it that Cape Henry, fortified, will be an immense protection to the whole country, opening the whole area touched by Chesapeake Bay as a supply base in time of war.

The army board has recommended that the work be done, and the matter is now being carefully considered by the Secretary of War.

It was to decide the question that the "joint army and navy exercises" were held, and the outcome has only strengthened the army engineers in the stand they have taken, recommending the construction of a great fortification at Cape Henry, whose chief armament will be batteries of the sixteen-inch guns and mortars.

"'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Legalized Primary.

Now that the Democratic State Committee has named the date upon which the primary election shall be held, the candidates know just how many working days they have before them, and it is quite certain that they and their working friends will endeavor to improve each shining hour.

The campaign from now on will doubtless be warmer and work more vigorously pushed than heretofore, if possible. It has developed that there is plenty of material to work upon, for one of the features of the campaign is the changeable condition of the minds of the voters. It is a family fight, and party doctrines and fundamental principles are not an issue. In the main, the candidates are agreed along these lines, and other questions purely within party lines and of a personal nature form the issues. Many of these are questions that involve no special political principles and upon which a voter may properly enough change his views several times before election day.

For these reasons the trained politicians who are in the habit of forecasting results far ahead of an election are perfectly at sea. They may think they have accurately summed up the situation in a given district one week only to find second review of the field a week or ten days later revealing a new and unexpected condition.

Information reaching us from all parts of the State confirms the view that more than the usual interest has been aroused and the indications now are that a larger percentage of the qualified voters will be present at the polls on election day than is usual in Virginia elections. It is true that this interest had not been aroused to such a pitch previous to the 6th of May, the last day on which registered voters could fully qualify themselves by paying their poll taxes, and many indifferent or impecunious Democrats, otherwise qualified, failed to perform this absolutely necessary duty, but they are not now without interest and are not only regretting their failure to pay up at any sacrifice, but are trying to make amends by working all the more diligently for the candidates of their choice.

The unusual interest manifested may be taken as strong evidence showing the popularity of the primary system. The campaign has thus far undoubtedly demonstrated that the people are pleased with the idea of selecting their candidates by this method; but the fear has been generally expressed that the cost to the candidates of a State primary will be so great as to finally overcome the present popularity of the plan. Those who entertain and have expressed this fear will be startled when they learn of the real cost as figured out by the State committee at their meeting Thursday night. But few of them had dreamed that it would be such a heavy burden on the candidates as to practically exclude men of limited means from future races for the higher offices.

This then is an evil that must be overcome in some way, for the people will not now take a step backwards. It has been demonstrated in local communities that the primary election, with the use of the secret ballot, is the one fair and just way to select the people's candidates, and if we read the signs of the times aright, the people of Virginia do not intend to surrender it.

It would seem that for the privilege of selecting in this direct and only absolutely fair manner the candidates of their choice, enough patriotic men might be found in every community to do the work of election officers without charge, but those who have had local experience in primaries say this is impracticable. What then is the remedy? We must have the legal primary, and now is the time for the people to instruct their representatives in the Legislature to make the primary a legal election, held under a good and carefully prepared act of Assembly.

The expense should be provided for by the towns and counties, and thus in the end the burden would be borne by the people in whose interest the primaries are to be held. The proper county or town officers could fix the pay of election judges and clerks for their respective communities, and the amount would hardly be missed from the county, city and town treasuries.

This to us seems to be the remedy, and it is time enough yet for the people to instruct candidates for the next Legislature accordingly. Let them do so during the remaining days of the campaign, and let us have before another congressional or State election the privilege of selecting candidates by a legalized primary, the expense of which shall be paid out of the county, town and city treasuries, and not by the candidates.

United Valley and Tidewater.

In another column we print a letter from a correspondent commenting again upon the imperative need for better railroad connections with the Valley. Aside from the obvious financial benefits to the farmers and merchants who would have the opportunity of trading in competing markets, and apart from the benefit to Richmond that will naturally follow the opening of new fields for establishing commercial relations, the greatest and most obvious benefit will be to the State itself, by increasing the solidarity of its citizens.

Under very recent schedule Richmond was as much cut off from the Valley as from many parts of Maryland and Western North Carolina, and under the time-tried proverb, "Where your treasure is there will your heart be also," the resulting damage to the political welfare of the State was great and apparent. The voters lacked that communion of interest that they would otherwise have had and in a large proportion of the Commonwealth the important functions of government were left in the hands of those who are often more interested in the perquisites of governing than in the advantage of the governed.

If all the sections of Virginia could be brought into harmonious relationship with each other, an impetus would be given the prosperity of the State, both financially, intellectually and politically.

The Times-Dispatch has never believed that commerce was a sure panacea for many other shortcomings, but it is certainly of powerful assistance in creating the unanimity that comes from mutual responsibility and similar aims. To bring the Valley and the Southwest into closer relationship with the other sections of the State is an object which may well enlist the active support of every patriotic Virginian.

Hampden-Sidney College.

Hampden-Sidney College, one among the oldest educational institutions in Virginia, has just closed its 1904-'05 term. It is gratifying to note that the visitors who attended the commencement exercises of the old college are unanimous in the verdict that this commencement season has been the most enjoyable in all respects of any for years. More of the alumni attended the exercises and renewed old acquaintances than have been on the grounds in a quarter of a century, and the list of visitors and well wishers of the institution outside of the alumni was larger than for a long time.

The general interest manifested in the welfare of the college was greater and more encouraging to the faculty and friends than usual, if that were possible; the loyalty of the alumni was especially gratifying, but the most pleasing feature of the season was the evidence, and there was an abundance of it, that the old college is taking on new life. The attendance the past term was greater than the year before, and already the number of students registered for the next term is nearly double that of the attendance for the term just closed. This remarkable fact is explained by one of the trustees with the statement that heretofore the college has depended almost entirely upon its reputation and the power of its past history to attract patronage. It has been determined to adopt modern methods, and for the past few months active efforts have been put forward by agents in the field. At the next meeting of the trustees, which will be held some time in July, a president will be elected to fill the vacancy that has been existing for some months, and it is the belief of the friends of the old institution that it will start upon a new career of prosperity with the beginning of the new term in the fall.

Municipal Ownership Not Municipal Management.

The caption of the leading editorial in yesterday's Times-Dispatch should have been "Municipal Ownership Not Municipal Management." In the present state of public conscience we thoroughly agree with Mr. Dalrymple, that it would be most unwise for the average American municipality to expose itself to the certainty of an increased field for graft, ring building and political corruption in the hope of achieving a slight reduction to the public in the cost of natural municipal monopolies.

Norway seems to be hunting about for a king or a president or a ruler of some kind. We charge nothing for the suggestion that there may be an opening here for some of the defeated ones of the forthcoming primary in this State.

It is believed that Mayor Weaver once took lessons under Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Assistant Postmaster General and ex-Vice-President, in the art of wielding the axe over the chopping block with an officeholder's neck between.

Rockefeller is gaining some ground in the theological discussion as to taint germs in the collection plate. It is suspected that the baccalaureate season has been helpful to him.

Fashion struck a death blow to the waiting hoopskirt industry when it decreed that only women who are over thirty should wear the things.

Now old Pelee is impolitely elbowing in between the dove of peace and Tom Lawson for a front seat in the glare of the limelight.

The peace commissioners to settle the Hampton Roads war will probably sit in the sample room of the Chamberlin to-night.

Oyster Bay is harassed with the thought that Virginia's gain is her loss of a President as a summer attraction.

Chicago's new sensation is probably one of old standing just being worked over.

The Valley.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Two weeks ago it was my privilege to take a trip up the Valley from Harper's Ferry to Harrisonburg and beyond. As I looked out over that marvelously rich and beautiful country, I could but feel impressed with the sad fact that all that region is cut off commercially from Richmond. I remarked to several gentlemen that that section of our State belonged commercially to Baltimore, and they all agreed that it was true. It is also true that the newspapers read are mostly from Baltimore and Washington. All this seems very unfortunate to me, and it is, therefore, with pleasure that I note the effort of The Times-Dispatch to secure a closer connection and more ready communication with this far-famed Valley. I am amazed, too, at the blindness of the business men of Richmond that they have not long ago accomplished this object. Not only is this region marvelously rich and prosperous, but it is progressing with great rapidity and abounds in undeveloped resources beyond computation. Let Richmond better herself and secure at least a fair share of this abounding wealth.

Yours very truly,
ANDREW BROADDUS.

Rose-Lawn on the James.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I see from The Times-Dispatch that Chicago is having trouble over "the seal of the city." Suggest to them to use the "Laughing turtle doves" of Egypt as the emblem of the city.

These doves, after going through all the sentiment of regular old-fashioned love making, "billing and cooing" to their heart's content, walk off a few yards, turn their backs to each other and go into "convulsions of laughter," as if their vows of eternal love were the joke of the century.

J. CABELL BROCKENBROUGH.

GREAT COMPANY IN ATTENDANCE

Bankers Have Never Had Such An Enthusastic Meeting.

SOME NOTABLE ADDRESSES

Messrs. Douglas and Maddox Charm Their Hearers—Many Newcomers.

The second day's sessions of the State Bankers' Association were marked by a larger attendance than on the preceding day and by a programme even more interesting than that of Thursday. The features of the day's session were two magnificent addresses by eminent speakers. The first of these was by Mr. Robert F. Maddox, of Atlanta, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the most brilliant of the younger members of that city's banking circle. Mr. Maddox is no stranger in the South and was well known to many Virginians. Yesterday he won the pseudonym of the second Grady by his magnificent address, pitched on the broadest lines of patriotism, and aroused great enthusiasm. His theme was "The South in the Saddle." The second speech was by Hon. Charles A. Douglas, dean of the law department of the Georgetown University, Washington. Mr. Douglas is not only an eminent lawyer, but an orator of splendid powers and a brilliant rhetorician. His address yesterday afternoon on "The Law Merchant" was a carefully prepared historical review of the genesis

MR. ROBERT F. MADDOX,
Atlanta Man, Who Made Notable Address Yesterday.

of commercialism law and of the evolution of our modern banking laws. A feature of the address was a bit of unwritten history of the conditions and causes that led to the writing of a standard work on negotiable instruments, and a magnificent eulogy, both of the work and of its author, United States Senator John W. Daniel. Mr. Douglas declared that he was worthy to sit on the bench of any tribunal, and even to succeed that greatest of the world's jurists, John Marshall. This eloquent tribute to the well-known Virginia lawyer, text-writer and statesman received the warm applause it so well merited.

The association held two well attended sessions during the day, the last closing about 5 P. M. The total attendance of members had reached more than 260 up to the adjournment yesterday, the largest in the history of the organization. It embraces many of the most prominent and widely-known men in banking and finance in Virginia, and, taken as a whole, the personnel of the body will compare with any trade or professional body that has ever assembled in this city. Socially the convention is a delightfully congenial body, and the social feature is by no means the least important of the sessions. It must not be concluded, however, that the convention is a junket. Far from it. It is one of the most practical business bodies that hold annual conventions, and one of the most instructive and helpful. At no previous convention have the addresses delivered been of a higher standard and more worthy of preservation in published form, as they will be preserved.

Morning Session.

The delegates were a bit late assembling yesterday morning, it being 11 o'clock before the body was called to order. The usual opening prayer was offered, and then the body proceeded to business with banker-like promptness.

About the first business to come up was the question of naming a special committee to confer with the committees of the West Virginia and Maryland associations as to the question of holding a tri-State association at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. This committee will confer with its associate committees, make a recommendation to the executive committee, and the ultimate decision whether the Virginia association will unite with those of its neighboring States in a joint body. There is strong opposition to this plan from influential members of the Virginia association, who contend that the Virginia association would lose its identity by merging with the adjoining States, and thereby undo the work of building up this association, which has taken years of patient and intelligent work. The question will not be decided at this meeting.

The Virginia association has not decided where it will hold its next convention, and no suggestion has been heard on that subject.

The committee on nominations held a meeting yesterday after the adjournment of the morning session to agree upon recommendations for officers. Members of the committee would not divulge the result of their conference, and it is largely a matter of conjecture who will be chosen president. It is believed that either Mr. S. H. Hansbrough, of Winchester, or Mr. Joseph Stebbins of South Boston, will be the next president. Judge John D. Horsley, of Lynchburg, is also mentioned, but he is not present, and the other two gentlemen are. Any of the three would make an excellent president, in the opinion of many of the bankers.

Of one thing there is no doubt. Mr. N. P. Gatling will be recommended for re-election as secretary. His brilliant work in building up the associations and his mastery of the many details that have largely devolved upon him have demonstrated his fitness so thoroughly that it would be a loss to the organization to dispense with him in that position. Everybody goes to Gatling for everything and everybody, and he always knows where he, she or it is. He has been a valuable assistant to the president in directing the work of the convention.

The nominating committee consists of Messrs. Henry L. Schmelz, of Hampton, chairman; P. M. Pollard, of Petersburg; C. C. Vaughan, Jr., of Franklin; Tench F. Tilghman, of Norfolk, and F. E. Nolting, of this city.

Mr. Maddox Speaks.

With this preliminary business disposed of, President Habliston very felicitously presented Mr. Robert F. Maddox, of Atlanta, who addressed the association in a speech of about half an hour, that enlisted enthusiasm. Replying to Mr. Habliston's references to Atlanta, Mr. Maddox stated that he had thought when the Virginia bankers were in Atlanta that Richmond and Atlanta were about to get together, President Habliston having shown a decided penchant for an Atlanta young lady. He had heard nothing more about the union, however, there having been no new development, but the young lady was still single and in Atlanta.

Mr. Maddox then proceeded with his address, "The South in the Saddle," a contrast of the conditions immediately following the war and of the present-day conditions of a reunited country, advancing by leaps and bounds towards a great industrial, commercial and manufacturing future. Indeed, his address reminded one of Grady, the herald of the "New South," and the eloquence of the speaker heightened the analogy. In the course of his address, Mr. Maddox said in part:

I wish to acknowledge at once my sincere appreciation of the honor of addressing this distinguished convention and the pleasure afforded me of renewing the delightful acquaintance of many of your members, made when a few years ago the bankers of Virginia and Georgia met in joint session in Savannah, and the spirit of our cause and the cordiality between the bankers of the South was given new life and greater power by the presence in Georgia of so many of your members. In my native city of Atlanta we are proud of the Virginians, who have made their home within our gates, and the Virginia Society is composed of some of our best and most distinguished citizens, who have added much to the commercial and social life of our State, and have been an inspiration to us all, for they teach us how a man may prove himself a good citizen in one section of our common country without losing one whit the love and loyalty which he cherished towards his native heath. We remember how only a few years ago your distinguished Montague came to our city, the guest of the Virginia Society, and with his matchless eloquence charmed a tremendous audience and taught us anew the beautiful lessons to be found in the life of Lee, captivated our city and won the hearts of all our ladies.

Your history is the pride of the American people and studs the diadem of Dixie with its brightest jewels. We of the South can never forget the debt the republic dead and the debt the republic living owes to the Old Dominion State, and we shall ever cherish the memories of your past and glory in the achievements of your future.

In fact the South has grown so rapidly we are to-day for the first time facing a scarcity of labor, and all industrial bodies are seriously considering the best way to turn the tide of the higher class of immigrants southward, to furnish us labor to carry on the great work of development at hand. With us cotton is truly king. "Not the fleece that Jason sought can rival the richness of this plant as it unfurls its banners in our fields. It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. The shower that whispers to it is heard around the world. The trespass of a tiny worm upon its green leaf means more to England than the advance of the Russian on her Asiatic outposts." Its fiber and seed now renders back to the South nearly $700,000,000, and the 2,000,000 bales we spin adds $100,000,000 more. While the world is producing more than $1,000,000 of gold daily, it is only about half the value of our cotton crop and its by-products. The home of the cotton blossom! Never was rare pearl placed in a more glorious setting, bounded on the north by the fertile fields of blue grass, which makes the face of nature smile as in eternal spring and gives to the South the finest horses and the fairest women; on the west it reaches out to the abundant harvest of golden grain; on the South it breathes the aroma of blossoming orange and the matchless magnolia; on the east our cotton fields run to the shores of the broad Atlantic, where we catch the never ending sea song, bidding us bear our product upon the ocean's billows to all the world and to prepare to clothe nations yet unborn. God gave the South, indeed a glorious blessing when He gave us the cotton plant, a matchless soil and a yeomanry which is the admiration of the world.

While the banking fraternity is proud of the patriotic services our profession has ever rendered our matchless country, both in its defense in time of war, and in its development in time of peace, we can also claim the historic fact that after Isabella had pawned all her jewels, it was the banking house of the Pinzons who furnished Columbus the money with which to equip his fleet and thus paved the way for that intrepid explorer, Ponce de Leon, to find our shores which he first touched on that prophetic Easter morn and rolled back the stone from the tomb of our past and opened the way for a sleeping continent to rise in glory and teach a lesson of liberty to all mankind. And so the banker is due at least a part of the praise for that beacon fire of liberty, which was first lighted in this new world, and which has illumined the way for countless millions to find independence and happiness in this "land of the free and home of the brave."

Praises President.

We have much hope in President Theodore Roosevelt, that matchless man, whose integrity cannot be questioned; whose courage has never faltered; whose fairness to our section is promised, and I believe that before his term of office has expired he will have proven himself a friend to the South, and the whole country will unite in singing his praises, and history will record that his administration gave to every American citizen "a square deal." (Warm applause).

"The South, has, indeed, played no small part in the making of the glorious history of our republic. It transformed a wilderness into fertile fields, builded cities and fought its way in triumph through the perilous impediment of Indian, French and Spanish wars. It drove England from our southern shore, and in the halls of Congress it furnished a large part of the brains and bravery which fashioned the Constitution of the United States, and has ever been found in the front ranks of its defenders. While for four sad years it suffered in an honest difference of opinion with our brothers of the North when that issue was decided by an omniscient Father, we accepted as final the arbitrament of the sword, and no southerner to-day would fail to shed his life's blood to save one foot of this reunited republic from the conquest of any nation on the earth. As an evidence of this, when the first call for volunteers came to fight our country's common foe, Georgia sent, in proportion to her population, more troops to carry the American flag into Cuba than any other State in the Union.

While the South is in the saddle, and in the development of her mines and manufactures, and the diversified products of her soil, is thrilling with new life, the greatest joy which comes to us in this glad hour is not that we have triumphed over the adversities of the past; that we are prosperous and our harvests are great; but that the South in her growth and achievements is adding wealth and glory to this splendid republic in which we live, and it makes more enduring the spirit of unity which surges in all our hearts. I am glad the time has come when

"Those opened eyes,
Which like the meteors of a troubled heaven,
All of one nature, of one substance bred,
Did lately meet in th' intestine shock,
Shall now, in mutual well beseeming ranks,
March all one way."

Mr. Henry L. Schmelz, of Hampton, delegate to the last American Bankers' Association meeting, made his report, in an informal address, in which he described with warmth the pleasures of the gathering at New York and the delightful social entertainment and the amusement offered the delegates. The speaker was earnest in his praise of the hospitality accorded him and humorous in telling of the pleasures of gay Coney Island and other resorts adjacent to the metropolis.

The convention listened to interesting addresses by Mr. Joseph G. Brown, of Raleigh, a well known banker, and Mr. W. T. Old, of Elizabeth City, N. C.

After the usual announcement, the convention adjourned until 3 P. M., when business was resumed.

A Brilliant Address.

The feature of the afternoon session, as stated, was the address of Mr. Douglas, which was also a feature of the convention. The eloquent and thoughtful Washingtonian enlisted the interest of his hearers at once, and held it to the close by his splendid address.

In opening his brilliant address, the speaker thus described the genesis of commercial law and of the law merchant, thereafter tracing the development of our laws and the movement for uniformity now nearing consummation:

"An English ruler of great renown gave expression to this tribute to law:

Of law, no less can be acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God, and her voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage—the very least as feeling her care, the greatest as not exempt from her power, both angels and men and creatures of what condition so ever, though in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admire her as the mother of their peace and joy."

What a magnificent apostrophe to the universality of law!

Law is everywhere and pervades and permeates everything. It is in heaven and on earth. The sun, moon and stars keep on in their pathway through space in obedience to law. Everything on earth, animate and inanimate, exists by law, and is dependent upon law. Even the insensible rock upon which we tread is the resultant of law. It is the law of evolution that brings it into existence. It is the law of dissolution that disintegrates its parts and divorces atom from atom. It is in response to the mystery and power of law that the little seed bursts its bonds of inertia and awakes to live and grow, and in time, to develop into the full blown rose, and the snow white lily. Animal life from the protoplasm to the perfection of development, is but the expression of law. Man, even man, "the wonder of the world, the paragon of animals" is the humble creature of law. Society, which is but the aggregation of man, depends upon the cement of law to hold it in union, and to perform its functions. The State, the body politic, without law is chaos, disorder and anarchy—but "a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

"To the student looking backward, no subject is more interesting and instructive than the study of the Genesis, the origin, the source of law. Whatever may be the form of government, there can be no real, enduring law that has not for its fountain head the people themselves. An edict from a king, or a proclamation from an Emperor, may be called law, and for the time being, it may rule, and reign, and destroy the people, including life and liberty and property, but such a rule of action is transient and perishable—it goes forth conquering and to conquer, but it goes upon the wings of death. All genuine law is but the crystallization of the experiences of mankind, and but the expression, in formal sentences, of the customs of the people builded upon experience, whatever may be the apparent source of the authority back of the enactment itself. This is true both of written and unwritten law, of constitutional and statutory law. This is true whether applied to the criminal law, or the civil law and without regard to the many subjects and sub-subjects into which this great department of science is divided and sub-divided.

This is especially true of the law of the merchants and of the banks, called "The Law Merchant." From the alpha to the omega of the law merchant, the words "custom" and "experience" are written upon every page, and every provision of it has been tried and tested in the double crucible of reference and custom.

New Arrivals.

New arrivals among the bankers yesterday were:

R. G. Allen, First National, of Louisburg, N. C., and Mrs. Allen; C. H. Lenauer, editor of the American Banker, New York; Allen Cucullen, First National, of Danville; Robert F. Maddox, Rucker Banking Company, Atlanta; J. C. Thornton and Mrs. Thornton, Charlotte Banking and Insurance Company, Charlotte Courthouse; A. Woodford, Bank of Suffolk, Va.; T. G. Cook, of Fisk and Robinson, New York; H. H. Kimberly, First National, of Hampton; H. B. Wilcox, First National, of Baltimore; Arthur Lee, First National, of Newport News; S. M. von Schilling, Merchants' National, Hampton; W. T. Harding, the Greenesville Bank, of Emporia, and W. T. Tiller, same, and Mrs. Tiller; Charles A. Douglas, Washington, D. C.; R. H. Lynn, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Drewry, Merchants and Mechanics Bank, of Clifton Forge; T. E. Roberts, Bank of Chase City; J. L. Barham, Meherrin Valley Bank, Southampton; W. W. Taylor, Merchants and Mechanics Bank, Clifton Forge; J. C. Greer, First National, of Martinsville; J. P. Lewis, Peoples Bank, Martinsville, and C. P. Kearfott, of same bank; William Middleton, Carlisle, Pa.; Joseph G. Brown, Citizens National, of Raleigh, N. C.; Thomas Masher, Wachovia Loan and Trust Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Charles W. Caldwell, Blair Banking Company, Galaxa, Va.; John T. Cowan and T. J. Harris, Radford Trust Company; C. C. Williams, Jr., Meherrin Valley Bank, Boykin, Va.; C. Borce and W. E. Minger, First National, of Abingdon; George J. Stoneman, State Bank, of Columbia, Va.; H. F. Harrison, Peoples Bank, Hackensack, and Mrs. Harrison; T. G. Burch, Peoples Bank, Martinsville; Stonewall J. Doswell, Hanover Bank, Ashland; John G. Jefferson, Farmers and Merchants, of Amelia; Henry L. Schmelz, Bank of Hampton; W. A. Holland, First National, of Danville; J. C. Dill, of Buchanan; S. Russell Smith, Culpeper National; H. Smith, Alexandria National Bank; H. M. Victor, First National, of Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Carrington, Charlotte Banking and Insurance Company; James Clark, Drovers and Mechanics National; Thomas W. Blackstone, Blackstone Bank, Accomac; E. P. Buford, Bank of Brunswick, Lawrenceville; Merritt E. Morris, First National, of Sparta, Ga.; W. C. Wilkinson, Merchants National, of Charlotte, N. C.; R. C. Banks, of Bland, Va.; J. B. McCabe, Peoples National, of Leesburg, Va.; L. F. Barnes, Newport News, National Bank; E. S. Blanton and wife, Schmelz Bros., Bank, Newport News; W. W. Boykin, St. Louis, Mo.; F. W. James, Miss Minor, Miss Snelling, Purcellville, Va.; H. Fleetwood, Bank of Waverly, Va.; W. A. Hunt, Citizens Bank, of Henderson, N. C.; J. M. Curtis and F. P. Curtis, Citizens and Marine Bank, Newport News; W. E. Cottrell, Virginia Guaranty and Trust Company, Newport News; Alvah H. Martin, Merchants and Planters Berkley; W. T. Old, First National, Elizabeth City, N. C.; S. M. Glenn, Planters and Merchants Bank, South Boston; William H. Jones, Jr., Farmers' Bank, of Nansemond, Suffolk; Nathaniel Beaman, National Bank, of Commerce, Norfolk; H. M. Kerr, National Bank, of Commerce, Norfolk; Gordon L. Vincent and E. E. Goodwin, Merchants and Farmers Bank, of Emporia; W. E. Deal and Mrs. Deal, Greenville Bank; Garard Comly, Eliot National Bank, of Boston, Mass.

Errors Crept in.

In the "statement of the Combined Banks of Richmond," compiled by the City Bank, of Richmond, and published Thursday morning, two typographical errors in figures occur. In the statements of "other liabilities" for Feb., 1900, the amount given was $22,757,394.83. It should have been $757,394.83. In the statement of "Loans and Discounts," under the head of "Resources," the figures given for January 22, 1904, were $30,377,688.08. They should have been $20,377,688.08.

Richmonders in New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, June 16.—Breslin—J. Kaufman, M. Hirshberg. Imperial—H. B. Gilmore and wife. Wolcott—J. G. Walker. Marlborough—E. C. Fisher and wife. Seville—J. Bryan. Vendome—W. H. Warren and wife. Hotel Astor—Mrs. C. Cohen, C. Cohen.

Premier Died Poor.

ATHENS, June 16.—The late Premier Delyannis, who was assassinated June 13th by a professional gambler named Gherakaris, died in absolute poverty. The Chamber will vote a pension to the immediate members of his family.

Wood's Seeds.

Cow Peas

Are Worth Millions of Dollars

to this country, increasing the productiveness and value of the land wherever they are sown. Farmers should sow all their available lands in Cow, or Field Peas.

Sow For a Forage Crop;
Sow After Grain Crops;
Sow at the Last Working of Corn;
Sow on Your Vacant and Uncultivated Lands.

Cow Peas make a large-yielding, nutritious forage crop, and leave the land rich in humus or vegetable matter, and in excellent workable condition for the crops to follow.

We are headquarters for Cow Peas; had over forty different varieties in our exhibit at St. Louis, on which we were Awarded the Grand Prize.

Write for prices and special circulars, giving information about Cow Peas, Soja and Velvet Beans, Sorghums, Millet and all Seasonable Seeds.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen,
RICHMOND - VIRGINIA.

NEGRO THOUGHT HE WAS FREE MAN

Rope Slipped But He Was Put Back on Scaffold—Troops Guard Murderer.

(By Associated Press.)

DECATUR, ALA., June 16.—Harvey Smith, John Collier and Will Jackson, colored, were hanged in the jail yard here this afternoon. Troops were present as a precautionary measure, but there was no disorder. Two thousand people surrounded the jail during the execution. Smith and Collier murdered Miss Belle Bloodworth, a young woman of Decatur. Jackson killed a policeman who was trying to arrest him.

The three men were hanged together, but when the drop fell the knot slipped off Smith's neck, and he dropped to the ground, crying out: "Thank God, I am free; yes, I am free." He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and hanged a second time, the rope drawing so tight this it cut deep into his flesh. Smith was practically unconscious when the drop fell the second time, and had to be held up on the scaffold as the rope was adjusted.

Both Smith and Collier protested their innocence to the last, while Jackson claimed he killed Officer Steel in self-defense.

ARMY OFFICER GETS PENITENTIARY TERM

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President has approved the findings in two trials of Captain George W. Kirkman, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, sentencing him to dismissal from the army and confinement in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for three years. Kirkman was connected with the sensational case resulting in the suicide of the wife of another army officer at Omaha, Neb.

NEW CANDIDATE.

Montague Will Have Large Crowd to Hear Him Monday.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHATHAM, June 16.—S. T. Clement has announced his candidacy for the House from Pittsylvania county, subject to the Democratic primary. Colonel J. B. Pannill and John E. Taylor announced their candidacy some time since.

Governor Montague will on Monday formally open his campaign in Pittsylvania by a speech at this place.

His coming has been given wide publicity, and falling on the first day of the June term of Circuit Court, a large crowd will hear him.

J. D. Eggleston, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, will also speak.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

June 17th.

1081—Robert Guiscard opened the famous siege of Durazzo, now in European Turkey, on the gulf of Venice.

1693—Battle of Lagos, a squadron of 23 Dutch and English ships under Sir George Rooke, was attacked by a French fleet of 71 sail, whilst convoying 400 merchantmen to the Mediterranean. The French destroyed 90 marchant ships, and one English and to Dutch warships.

1799—Battle of San Giovanni (wars of the French revolution), between the French under Macdonald and the Russians under Suwaroff. After three days' hard fighting, the French were forced to retreat, having suffered a loss of 6,000 killed and wounded and 9,000 prisoners. The Russian losses were about 6,000.

1812—The Decameron of Boccacio, a single volume, small folio, printed in 1471, sold at the sale of the Duke of Roxburgh's library to the Marquis of Blandford, for 2,260 pounds.

1815—The allied army under Wellington fell back to Waterloo, and Blucher to Wavre. The Earl of Uxbridge made a brilliant charge of cavalry at Gemappe.

1850—The steamer Griffith on Lake Erie was burned and 300 lives lost.

1852—The city of Sonora, in California, nearly destroyed by fire.

1856—John C. Fremont nominated the "Republican" candidate for the presidency.

1858—Battle of Gwalior (Indian Mutiny) between a British column under Sir Hugh Rose, and a large body of rebels, led by the Ranee of Jhansi in person. On the 17th the mutineers were driven out of the cantonments with heavy loss, while on the following days the important positions in the town were captured in succession, until by the evening of the 19th, the British were in undisturbed possession of Gyallor. The Ranee was known to be amongst the slain, though his body was never found.

1861—General Lyons raised a Federal army in Missouri and defeated the State troops.

1882—Destructive tornado in Iowa, 69 people killed, 500 wounded, 300 houses destroyed and 1,500 people rendered homeless and destitute.

1892—Volcanic eruptions on Sangir Islands in Malay Archipelago, killing over 1,000 inhabitants.

Snow White Shoe Polish

Will Make Your Last Summer Shoes Look New. Try It. For Sale at All 8 Stores

BLANKS,

The Prescription Druggist, Inc.

EIGHT STORES.

Seventeen Prescription Pharmacists Employed.

Broad Street Branch, 214 East Broad Street.
Clay Street Branch, corner Hancock and Clay Streets.
Randolph Street Branch, corner Randolph and Beverly Streets.
Pine Street Branch, corner Pine and Albemarle Streets.
Twenty-eighth and Broad Streets, Shine's Drug Store.
Twenty-eighth and N Street Branch.
Twenty-eighth and N St. Pharmacy.
Twenty-sixth and Venable Street Branch, East Pharmacy.