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THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1905.

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GOOD CHEER FOR TO-DAY.

How many things now look little which once looked large. Who cares to remember his toilsome days, his tossing nights, the pains that wrenched his nerves, or the pains that smote his heart? —Charles G. Ames.

A Word With Voters.

We have received from a Richmond correspondent the following inquiry: "Can a voter in the primary of August 22d scratch all candidates for Governor and have his ticket counted for the other candidates for whom he may vote? Can such a voter then vote for the Republican nominee for Governor?"

Every voter will be allowed to scratch his ticket to suit himself. He may vote for one candidate for Senator and scratch the rest of the ticket. He may vote for one candidate for Governor and scratch the rest of the ticket. He may vote for one candidate for Senator and one candidate for Governor and scratch the rest of the ticket, and so on to suit his fancy. In all such cases the ticket will count for the names of the candidates whose names are not scratched.

But after he has voted in the primary he commits himself in honor to support the whole Democratic ticket in the general election to follow. Of course he will not vote in the general election for the successful candidate of the primary for United States Senator, for the sufficient reason that Senators in Congress are not elected by the people, but by the Legislature; but if he votes in the primary for Senator or any other candidate, and scratches the rest of the ticket, he thereby pledges himself to vote for the Democratic nominee for all State offices in the regular election in November.

This point cannot be too strongly emphasized, for it is of vast importance. It has been intimated to us that some Republicans will undertake to vote in the Democratic primary, and if they succeed, will vote for one of the senatorial candidates, scratching the rest of the ticket, then claim that they are not pledged to vote for the other Democratic nominees in the regular election, on the plea that they did not commit themselves to any candidate, except the nominee for Senator, and that Senators are not voted for in the regular election. If any Republican or any Democrat or anybody else has such an idea in his head he should get it out. A ballot cast in the primary for any candidate before the primary undoubtedly commits the voter to vote for all the Democratic nominees in the regular election in November. This is so plain that it does not admit of argument.

This brings us to the discussion of another related subject. Who shall be allowed to vote in the forthcoming primary? The Democratic primary plan distinctly states that "all white Democrats who are, or who will be legal voters at the general election next following the primary, at which they offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote at such primary." That means, of course, that only white Democrats will be allowed to vote. It is not enough for a white man to say he will support the Democratic ticket in the next general election. He must also satisfy the judges that he is a Democrat; or as the Richmond pledge has it, he must "affirm his Democracy." That is a matter which the judges must decide in each contested case. The judges of all precincts are supposed to know the politics of all men who offer to vote, and if a man who, to their knowledge, is not a Democrat offers to vote he should be excluded. In doubtful cases the voter has the right to appeal at once to the local committee, and if the committee decides that he has the right to vote, his vote will have to be recorded.

We do not imagine that there will be any considerable number of such cases to decide, but we again emphasize that every man who does vote in the Democratic primary, whether it be the whole ticket or for a single candidate, he unquestionably binds himself morally to vote the straight Democratic ticket in the November election.

Japan's Terms of Peace.

The New York Journal of Commerce thinks that Japan's terms of peace are not at all unreasonable and recalls the exactions of Germany from France in the war of 1870-'71. It is conceded, says the Journal of Commerce, that this war cost Germany at the utmost no more than $300,000,000, yet Germany exacted from France in the form of an indemnity a billion dollars, and in addition obtained $60,000,000 interest on the war indemnity, $40,000,000 contribution of the city of Paris, while about $140,000,000 was exacted from the occupied departments by way of forced contributions, taxes, fines, etc. Besides this, France ceded to Germany Alsace and Lorraine. In other words, Germany exacted more than four times the cost of the war, and the Journal of Commerce, says that if Japan should follow Germany's precedent, she would be entirely justified in claiming at least a billion dollars' indemnity. A well informed writer in the "Nineteenth Century" has estimated Japan's expenditure as follows: Moneys raised for the war by loans and otherwise, $582,000,000; compensation for the number of cripples and widows and orphans who have been made by the war, $150,000,000; compensation for the civil population for damages suffered through the raids of the Russian cruisers and other incidents of the war, $75,000,000; wear and tear of war material, liquidation of the war involved in bringing the army back to Japan, etc., $100,000,000. In other words, says the Journal of Commerce, Japan may fairly claim from Russia solely on the ground of actual war expenditure the sum of at least $907,000,000; so that making allowance for the expenses incurred since this estimate was made, some six weeks ago, a total claim of $1,000,000,000 could be by no means excessive, even without reference to the German precedent of a generation ago.

It must be remembered, however, that when negotiations were opened between Grmany and France, France was completely subdued and Germany was mistress of the situation. The situation between Russia and Japan is quite different. Russia has a large army already in the field and is capable of carrying on the war indefinitely. Japan did not start out with any idea of conquering Russia. Her avowed purpose was to prevent Russian encroachment. She has accomplished that purpose. Russia agrees to abandon all the rights she has acquired in Manchuria, to give Japan control in Korea and to preserve the open door in China. Japan is not poor and she could well afford to retire with these accomplishments without receiving a dollar of reimbursement beyond that which will come to her incidently from Russia's abandonment of her rights in Manchuria.

We believe, however, that Japan should have the Island of Sakhalin. It was hers originally and she was defrauded out of it. It is an old score, and we do not blame Japan for settling it to her own advantage.

The Value of Appearance.

We printed in Sunday's paper an interesting description of the new courthouse at Louisa. We made a feature of this because the Times-Dispatch believes that an imposing courthouse is a public benefit. All public buildings necessarily have their influence upon the architecture of the community. The farmer who goes to the county seat and sees a handsome courthouse, well kept and cared for, will, in spite of himself, be inspired with a desire to make his own premises more attractive, and everything which the farmer does to add to the appearance of his place tends to enhance its value in his own eyes and in the eyes of others. If he has a white house with green blinds, surrounded by a well kept lawn with shade trees, if his barns and fences are white-washed and all the premises present an appearance of care and thrift, the farm will be worth a great deal more than the farm of his neighbor, with equally good land, whose house is unpainted, whose yard is bare, whose fences and out-buildings are rough and ugly, and whose appearance is generally shabby and slipshod.

It is strange to us that farmers generally do not pay more attention to appearances. Paint and whitewash are not only ornamental, but preservative. No man can afford not to paint his house, for the paint protects it against weather conditions and makes it far more durable. All this, to say nothing of the comfort and satisfaction to himself and the members of his family of having an attractive home.

But an attractive courthouse exerts a greater influence even than this. The law is an intangible sort of a thing, and many people judge it by its symbols. If the law in any county is represented by a dilapidated, ill-kept building, the people who attend court cannot and will not have the same respect for it as they have for a law if the seat of justice be an imposing building, presided over by a dignified judge. It woud be better, in our opinion, if the judge wear a gown, as the official sign of office. We waive that point, but we insist upon the imposing courthouse; and any man who spits on the floor shoud be fined for contempt. We congratuate the people of Louisa on their fine temple of justice, and commend their example to all Virginia.

Another "Booker Washington Incident."

In commenting last spring on a speech which Booker Washington made at Hampton, we raised the point that Washington was setting a dangerous example to his race; that he had been received at the North on terms of social equality; that he visited his white friends at the North and wined and dined with them, and that in spite of himself he was saying to other members of his race that social equality was a thing to them attainable, at least in the North, and if in the North, why not in the South?

This article is recalled by a recent incident related in these columns and by comments thereon by prominent southerners. Washington recently made himself conspicuous by escorting to dinner a daughter of John Wannamaker, of Philadelphia. Mr. Wannamaker is a partner in business of Robert C. Ogden, and it is well known that Mr. Ogden has upon several occasions entertained Washington in his own home. The incident has naturally attracted attention at the South, and a Birmingham correspondent sends the following special to the Washington Post:

"There is much feeling expressed in Alabama over the incident of Booker T. Washington leading a daughter of John Wanamaker to a table in a dining-room at Saratoga Springs, in one of the principal hotels of the place. Among others who have given interviews on the subject is Lieutenant-Governor Cunningham, the candidate for Governor next year. He says that Booker Washington was indiscreet, inasmuch as he sets a bad example before his race, knowing exactly the feeling in the South.

"John T. London, one of the most prominent attorneys in Birmingham, announces that Washington has destroyed his usefulness in the South. Dr. John W. Stagg, Presbyterian minister, who a few weeks ago delivered an address near Tuskegee, describing Washington with his hat out constantly, as one of the biggest beggars in the world, says the incident is likely to have a bad effect."

Booker Washington is a man of sense and character, easily the most distinguished man of his race in America. Other members of his race naturally look up to him as the exemplar and naturally conclude that what Washington has accomplished other negroes may accomplish to a degree. If he wants to hobnob with his northern friends of the white race, and if they want to hobnob with them, it is his affair and theirs. We, of the South, have no earthly objection. Taste is not a matter for dispute. But it goes without saying that southerners are not going to give aid and encouragement to the head of a negro school who teaches social equality, either by precept or example.

Dispatches of last week announced that anxiety over the threatened Chinese boycott of American goods had resulted in a cable from President Roosevelt to Minister Rockill, instructing the American representative to warn the Chinese government that the United States will insist on the strict observance of article 15 of the Tien-Tsin treaty of 1858. This article provides that "at each of the ports open to commerce citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from abroad and sell, purchase and export all merchandise of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by the laws of the empire." The mere fact of an anti-American boycott among Chinese consumers is not in itself, of course, a violation of this provision; but it is alleged that those having the boycott movement in charge have planned to "interfere with the landing of American goods and to prevent stevedores from removing American goods from vessels in Chinese ports." Reports as to the present effectiveness of the boycott are conflicting and inadequate.

It is said that Chinese ladies are tiring of their old ideal of tiny feet, and will shortly start a movement in favor of larger tribbles. If China really wants to become Americanized, it doesn't seem quite fair to the rest of us that she should take Chicago for a model.

A St. Louis lady has filed suit for $20,000 damages on account of one day's unjust imprisonment. How joyfully would most people spend a few years in jail at the above rate!

Richmond's population is increasing rapidly, but she is finding difficulty in supplying vice-presidents for the public meetings of the several candidates.

To the Charlotte Observer, greeting: "Will a lonely dog follow you on the street?" Now, speak up like a man and answer frankly and fully.

It is a grumpy man who complains of the rainy weather nowadays, since he must know how the crops are enjoying it.

There is a widespread conviction that if peace negotiations should be called off as a failure, somebody would be hit in the Far East right away.

Oyama is all ready, if Japan should happen to need him at any time. He is prepared, but patient.

Johann Hoch, the Chicago Bluebeard, will be amused to learn that the Sultan of Morocco has only 2,000 wives.

Venezuela is reported to be buying guns in large quantities, but nobody seems to care.

The new foel of the graft epidemic are still multiplying.

If the people want a mass-meeting, let them come forward and say so.

Defends Rockefeller.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I see in The Times-Dispatch of July 26th, headed "Richest Man Hungers For Kind Words"; so don't think we should uphold any man in wrong-doing, but cannot see why we should abuse one man more, when there are thousands that are worse than he. The banks, for instance, take the people's money at 4 per cent. And loan it for 8 to 20 per cent. Therefore, all bankers are rich, unless they gamble at cards, stock or some way to lose it; and when they give to any charitable purpose, there is nothing said about tainted money.

Insurance companies the same. And A. Carnegie has done as much harm in getting his wealth as any man I ever heard of in the world, as he only got his money by working poor people on small wages and had them shot down like brutes at his works, and now is giving it away to churches, etc., and you never see or hear a single word of tainted money.

Now, Mr. Editor, if there is any tainted money, it is that of the tobacco trust, for that is not only tainted, but rotten, for they have done more harm than any people under the sun as they have absolute control of the farmers' tobacco and give them what they choose. They have caused more children to eat dirt and wear rags than any people on earth. They take the farmers' tobacco, and once in a while you hear of their giving away money, but very little at that, especially compared with Mr. Rockefeller and Carnegie, but still you hear nothing of that little being tainted. But they take up old man Rockefeller, who has worked hard and bought up oil wells and has made money out of his own property and accumulated much, and when he wants to give some for a good purpose, a great howl goes up that it is so tainted it cannot do good. Now, I don't think Mr. Rockefeller is the meanest man on earth, or his money the most rotten. He may have extortioned the people, but at the same time his oil is the cheapest light for the poor. The only mistake that I see he makes is presenting his money to rich concerns that don't need it, and, of course, they think it tainted when not needed. Now, if he would look around and give his money to churches and the poor that need it, there would be no talk of tainted money, but only thanks.

Let him send all the money he can spare to State, home and foreign missions of Virginia, and I think he would hear no more of tainted money. I think we should allow this old man to give his money as he sees best and do all the good he can on earth; for if he lives a Christian on earth, God will certainly reward him for it, and if he is committing great or small sins, he will certainly be damned; and if we cannot say good words for anyone, let us say nothing.

Very respectfully,
P. A. COX.

R. F. D. No. 1, Buffalo Junction, Va.

Hope of the Republicans.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Your correspondent has endeavored to find out on what grounds the Republicans hope to win. In coming in touch with their leaders, I find that they are counting on such fraud in the Democratic primary in several counties as to arouse the temper of many Democrats and obtain the support of a number of these, the support of many who will not go to the primary, and the independents. They expect fraud and investigations to follow.

As to Judge Mann, while the Eastern Virginia Republicans believe that it will aid their ticket for Judge Mann to be nominated, the great body of Southwest Virginia Republicans believe he will be as hard or harder to defeat as either one of those in the race. They know that the league will ask Judge Lewis to give his position on the Mann law and other questions concerning additional legislation, and that he must face the same questions and either favor or ignore them. If he ignores them, they realize that in the event that Judge Mann is nominated that hundreds of their people will support Judge Mann. Then again, they realize that Judge Mann has great ability on the stump and that this fact has been brought out in his power to reach the people and convert them wherever he has gone. They naturally fear the man who started out with four followers and by his appeal to the people has gained strong support. That power, they say, will count against them up to November.

Their chief grounds, however, for hope is fraud in the primary, dissatisfaction with proclaiming the constitution, etc.

J. W. W.

Pledge On Primary Ballots.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—It is reported that the ballots sent out by the State Committee have no pledge attached. The obvious result would be to allow liquor men, who would not agree to support the ticket, to take part in the primary, and in view of the supersensitiveness of the county and city committees when suggestions are made requesting judges of election who have the universal confidence of the people, the move suggests a deep-laid plan, and as a result, the will of the Democracy might be upset by Republican and non-Democratic voters. Please investigate and see if true, for if it is, the entire press of the State should take a hand. Do the gods intend the destruction of our party?

DEMOCRAT.

(The State Committee does not furnish the ballots to the local committees, but simply certifies to them the names of the general candidates whose names are to appear thereon. It is left entirely to the local committees to supply or not as they may see fit the pledge provided for by the primary plan.—Editor Times-Dispatch.)

The Pittsylvania Situation.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In your to-day's issue I am reported as stating "At the Governor's own precinct, so far as can be ascertained, no Montague man resides."

Your reporter misunderstood me. There are some excellent men who vote at Stakesland, Pittsylvania county, the Governor's home and voting precinct, supporting him, and equally as good men opposing him. The latter, however, are, in my opinion, greatly in the majority, as it is well understood here, the Governor will not only lose his county, but his home township and precinct, by decided majorities.

In talking to your reporter I meant to be understood as saying "there is one voting district in the Governor's home township in which, so far as has been ascertained, no Montague supporter resides." I will thank you for this correction. Very respectfully,

R. A. JAMES.

Danville, Va., August 16th, 1905.

The Promises of Candidates.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—If there is any one thing as to which the worthy aspirants for the Governorship of our State are most strenuous in vieing with each other, it seems to be in their promises of extravagant appropriations and expenditures of public moneys, the principal and pet specifications being in the direction of public schools and roads.

Under these conditions it seems in order to let the people know which of them has a patent in the alchemical process (safe and surely operative) by which money can be evolved for these and other purposes, in any way than by being wrung by taxation (either direct or indirect—both bad and distressing) from the pockets of the people.

JAMES F. EPES.

Blackstone, Va.

Saints and Sinners.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I want to thank you for giving us the promise, which is equivalent to fulfillment, of Monday's issue of The Times-Dispatch. Things are happening so fast, if we don't keep up daily, we get left. What you said about Mr. Royall was manly. Mr. Royall deserved it.

Mr. Roosevelt, too, you give the praise. "Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord." You say the President was no saint, was not sanctified. Is it not the will of God he should be? (Heb. x:10.) "And without holiness (sanctification) no man shall see the Lord." Are there but two classes—saints and sinners? Heaven for saints; hell for sinners. As a tree falleth, so it lies.

A.

Took Nothing With Him.

Hicks—"Well, I see old Goldrox has lost every dollar he had in the world."

Wicks—"Incredible! What was it, failure?"

Hicks—"Yes, heart failure. He died this morning."

At Sea.

If "money makes the mare to go,"
How much, I'd like to learn,
Will make this mal-de-mer to go
And nevermore return?

Suffering Women

Need not be sick any longer, for in the Bitters they can find a sure cure. It is compounded especially for such ailments as women and girls are subject to.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

is a perfectly safe medicine and has restored thousands of women to robust health who suffered from Monthly Irregularities, Backache, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Indigestion or Dyspepsia. Try it to-day.

RHYMES FOR TODAY

Their Botanical Courtship; or,

By the author of "How to Mistake the Wild Flowers."

(Editor's Note.—It is commonly agreed that the flower referred to in this curious old ballad is the well known Gloxinia. The worthy pair appear to have been as ignorant of orthography as of botany, which fact helps to account for Joe's otherwise unexplainable difficulties.)

"If yo uwould really win me," quoth
Virginia,
"Seek me and pluck, to bind our troth,
A zinnia, Glock-zinnia;
I know not where this flower may grow;
I learned it but a week ago—
I conned it in my book.
Now, fetch me for thy pledge, dear Joe,
Glock-zinnia."

And briefly then the young man said:
"I'll win yer;
I'll seek if need be till I'm dead, the
zinnia, Glock-zinnia;
I see the task means mickle work,
But Joe was never one to shirk;
I start to-night my quest,
To track the spot where haps to lurk,
Glock-zinnia."

He tramped until his weary feet
(Not linear),
Rebelled, but never did he meet
The zinnia, Glock-zinnia.
The days stretched into weeks and years;
His hopes gave way to doubts, then fears;
The strange name grew to sound
Like mocking jeers upon his ears:
Glock-zinnia!

He crossed to Asia, out of Ab-
Yssinia,
E'er seeking, now by foot, now cab,
The zinnia, Glock-zinnia.
A day brought hope; an aged crone
Advised: "Ah, lad, had you but known!
Pluck anything at all,
And say 'tis rare and foreign-grown
Glock-zinnia."

Thus quoth the dame ('twas over near
Bithynia),
Joe heard, and shed a farewell tear
For zinnia, Glock-zinnia;
Then spake: "Ther's no gain till we risk
us!
I'll pluck this spray of white hibiscus,
And swear unto my love
It is a foreign-grown and viscous
Glock-zinnia."

Sad changes time had meanwhile brought
Virginia;
She'd aged, alas! while Joe had sought
The zinnia, Glock-zinnia;
Her face was lined, her hair was white,
But though he came to her by night,
She recognized his step,
And cried: "Quick, have you brought the
bright
Glock-zinnia?"

His heart a-tremble, down he knelt:
"I win yer;
For see, within my hat of felt,
Is zinnia, Glock-zinnia!"
She gave the sprig one lingering look,
Then Joey in her arms she took—
"You win me, Joe!" she cried;
"'Tis like the picture in my book—
'Tis zinnia!"

They wed. Canst say the point's in
doubt,
Come, kin yer?
'Twas but my whim to write about
The zinnia, Glock-zinnia?
Why, pshaw! The moral's here—please
note:
Her botany was got by rote;
He might have plucked a rose—
"My love, the bloom you bade me tote,
The zinnia, Glock-zinnia!"

—H. S. H.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

August 17th.

1408—John Gower, an early English poet, died.

1544—St. Dizier surrendered to the Emperor, Charles V., after a noble defense made by the French Governor.

1657—Robert Blake died; one of the most intrepid and successful admirals in the British navy.

1765—Timothy Cutler, an Episcopal clergyman, died at Boston, aged eighty-two; formerly president of Yale College.

1796—The Dutch fleet, under Admiral Lucas, surrendered to the British at the Cape of Good Hope.

1818—James Constantine Perier, a French machinist, died. He was the greatest manufacturer of machinery in France, having at one time no less than ninety-three establishments.

1829—The State of Delaware fully abolished its militia system.

1832—Jean St. Martin, an eminent French Orientalist, died at Paris of cholera. He was principal editor of the Journal Asiatic, and particularly distinguished for his knowledge of the languages of Western Asia.

1848—Disastrous fire at Albany; several hundred buildings burned and one million of property destroyed.

1850—Ashtabula county courthouse, Ohio, with all records and archives, destroyed by fire.

1854—Russian gunboats fired on English men-of-war near Abo, without fatalities.

1857—A block of pure chrystalline ice, weighing twenty-five pounds, was discovered in a meadow near Cricklewood. On the day previous a destructive hail storm passed over the spot. Mezray, in his history of France, mentions a block of ice that fell of the weight of 100 pounds, during a thunder and hail storm, in the year 1510.

1868—200 Polish emigrants and about twice as many sympathizers from various countries met at Rapperswyl, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, to inaugurate a monument commemorative of their nation's struggle for independence.

1874—Italy was reported to be hopelessly bankrupt, with the people attached to their King and the ministry to the idea of parliamentary government.

1904—Refusal of General Stoessel, commander of the Port Arthur garrison, to the Mikado's offer to surrender. Terrific fighting resumed.

JUST ONE WORD that word is **Tutt's,** It refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and **MEANS HEALTH.**

Are you constipated?
Troubled with indigestion?
Sick headache?
Virtigo?
Bilious?
Insomnia?

ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate inaction of the LIVER.

You Need **Tutt's Pills**

Take No Substitute.

STILL PROBING COTTON SCANDAL

Grand Jury Examines Number of Witnesses and Adjourns Until Friday.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The usual air of secrecy pervaded the courthouse here to-day, when the grand jury met to continue the inquiry into the cotton leakage cases. A number of witnesses were examined. With the exception of President Harvie Jordan, of the Southern Cotton Association, they were made up entirely of employes of the Agricultural Department, most of them having to do with the work of the statistical division.

Nothing could be ascertained as to the probable date of of arrival of former Chief Statistician Hyde, who has indicated his desire to state what he knows concerning the work of the statistical division.

It was said that notwithstanding the mass of evidence now in the possession of the grand jury it is the desire of the district attorney to put before them every shred of information obtainable, and that for that reason the investigation had been prolonged, so as to permit of the examination of every employe who might be able to throw additional light on the subject. It was the belief at the courthouse to-day that indictments will be returned before the retirement of District Attorney Beach on August 31.

At the conclusion of the session an adjournment until Friday was taken, when it is understood a number of out-of-town witnesses will give testimony.

SURVEY BOAT HANCOCK SUNK

Struck By Freighter Binghampton and Badly Damaged—Officers and Crew Escaped.

(By Associated Press.)

DETROIT, MICH., August 16.—The United States survey boat Hancock was sunk in Lake St. Clair to-day about two miles north of the Grosse Pointe lightship. No lives were lost. E. S. Wheeler, assistant chief United States district engineer, was on board the Hancock, making soundings for the proposed twenty-five-feet channel.

The Hancock was crossing the channel when the package freighter Binghampton, of Buffalo, bound up, struck her bow and damaged the Hancock so seriously that she sank in two minutes. The officers and crew escaped in life boats.

The Hancock is 100 feet long and is twelve years old. She will probably be raised. Captain Charles L. Wilson, of Detroit, who was in command of the Hancock, said that he had exchanged port signals with the Binghampton.

WALKING TO CANADA FROM WEST VIRGINIA

Old Woman, Reaching New York City, Asks for Assistance to Ottawa.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, August 16.—On her way from Creston, W. Va., to Ottawa, Canada, and having walked from West Virginia to this city, Mrs. Martha Rafe, sixty years old, a stout, cheery, motherly-looking woman, applied at the Department of Outdoor Poor to-day for transportation the rest of the way to Canada. She was evidently ready to walk the remainder of the distance, if need be, for when Superintendent Meeks told her to wait awhile till he could attend to her case, she misunderstood him and started out of the office, saying:

"Well, if you alls can't do anything for me, I guess I can walk to Ottawa, same as I walked here from West Virginia."

Superintendent Meeks stopped her, and when he heard her story, he said he would interest the United Charities in her case and see if transportation to Ottawa could not be given her.

ROGERS TO HAVE ROUTE OF HIS OWN

Line of Steamers and Barges Will Take Coal From Norfolk to Boston.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BOSTON, MASS., August 16.—Outlines of what purports to be a new scheme being furthered by H. H. Rogers for bringing Pocahontas, New River coal coal over an entirely new rail and water route to Boston were circulated in financial circles to-day. It was said that Mr. Rogers's financial affiliations could secure contracts for supplying such large consumers as the New Haven, Boston and Maine and the Boston Elevated Railway.

One feature dwelt on was that Mr. Rogers's new railroad, incorporated in West Virginia as the Deepwater Railroad and in Virginia as the Tidewater Railroad, is being built without outside financial assistance, and will constitute an independent parallel line to both the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio, between which lines the bulk of New England water route coal traffic is now divided.

It is asserted that this line will tap about one hundred thousand acres of high grade coal land, of which Mr. Rogers has now secured possession, in the New River district, and that it will drop his coal at Norfolk, where, it is stated, he has acquired extensive terminals, preparatory to bringing the coal by water to Boston with his own line of steamers and barges.

Personals and Briefs.

Mrs. W. R. Butler and daughter, Alma, of Church Hill, are spending the month of August at Ocean View.

Mr. S. O. Campbell, Chesapeake and Ohio agent at Lexington, Va., spent yesterday in Richmond en route for Norfolk.

Mr. Julian Tyler has been spending a few days in New York city.

Richmonders in New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, August 16.—St. Denis, J. E. Tyler; Imperial, A. W. Davis, J. T. Sloan, J. F. Wilder and wife, J. R. Pratt and wife; Manhattan, Dr. G. B. Johnston; St. Andrew, H. G. Brown; Hotel Astor, M. L. Rose, J. T. Wilson; Broadway Central, E. Jacobs; Grand Union, W. J. Redwood, C. C. Phillips.

YANKEE TWANG DOESN'T SET WELL

Justice John Doesn't Like Darkies With Northern Accent.

He sailed from Pittsburg and his accent was foreign to the attaches of the court wherein knowledge is generated. To the generator, the twang was like the turning on of the reverse current. It went against the smoothness, and it caused the generator to ruffle up, to hump itself in the middle and to make a noise like an enraged panther. He was a witness, and his name was Jones. He had come to the court in behalf of one John Robertson, another negro, who was charged with cursing and threatening one Robert Anderson, a young white man. There was a cross warrant that charged Mr. Anderson with threatening to shoot the negro. And hence the presence of the witness with the Quaker State twang.

It was shown to the satisfaction of the court that the negro had cursed Mr. Anderson and that when he (Anderson) drew his revolver it was to defend himself against Robertson, who had his hand full of rocks. And therefore Robertson was assessed $5 and Mr. Anderson dismissed. The witness with the accent was given a talking to that made his face somewhat paler. There were intimations of an appeal, but nothing came out about it.

Hair Beyond Fixing.

Thomas Cane is a negro who inherited all of the kinkiness of the hair of his forefathers. His black wool stuck close to his head, and only a pair of scissors in the hands of a being with a strong wrist could make a part. And Thomas ambled up and told the court that after he had been smitten once in the face and on the head, he walked into a barber shop to straighten his ruffled hair.

"Huh!" ejaculated the court.

"Des fixed up mah ha'r, whar dat nigger had done rumpled it up," spoke Thomas in explanation.

"Fix that hair! What'd you do to it? Now nigger you are lying. Come here and talk to me about straightening your hair. Other nigger beat you, eh? Well get out of here and I'll see the other fellow," said the court in a wounded tone.

Young Man in Much Trouble.

Richard Meade, a young white man walked forth from the pen and heard read to him about 'steen warrants, charging different things. One was for trespassing on the property of the Passenger and Power Company; another said that he had been disorderly; still another wanted him for being a fugitive from justice from Henrico county, and last, but not in any ways least, came a charge of housebreaking. On the latter charge he was held while the others went over for the time being.

L. B. Schutte, the young white man, whose father in Richmond persisted in his rejoining the navy, was taken to Norfolk yesterday morning and there will rejoin his ship, from which he skipped some time ago.

Four young men said they lanked up and went to sleep in a car of the Passenger and Power Company. The court warned them to keep away from such places.

Martha Mayo, a negro woman, didn't know the time of night; she was walking about, and she paid $2.50 for not having a watch.

TAKES STEPS TO PROTECT SUBMARINES

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The Navy Department has approved recommendations made by the Naval Board of Construction, which were made with a view to safeguarding the crews of the submarine torpedo boats, and to preclude so far as possible the probability of a disaster, such as befell the French submarine torpedo boat Farfadet. The board recommended that submarine boats manned by inexperienced crews maneuver in waters not more than eight fathoms deep, and that they be provided with lifting shackles, and be accompanied by a vessel provided with lifting apparatus, so that the submarine may be promptly brought to the surface should any accident occur to her machinery.

STILL AT LARGE.

Reward Offered for Missing Orange Murderer.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

VULCAN, VA., August 16.—Henry Lipscomb, the negro who shot and killed General Scott on July 29th, is still at large. One hundred dollars reward is offered for his arrest. He is small, about five feet seven inches, tall, 33 or 35 years old, weighs 145 pounds and is bow-legged. He has a quick step in walking, has bad countenance, shows blue gums and round teeth. When last seen he wore dark clothes and carried a single-barrel breech-loading gun.

Virginia Patents.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16.—Messrs. Davis and Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant this week to citizens of Virginia of the following patents:

Charles H. Chittum, of Lexington, for a sewing machine shuttle; Thomas J. King, of Richmond, for a combined ledger and letter file; John O. Morris, of Richmond, for a combined door knob and bell; Saul W. Shoop, of Front Royal, for a lime kiln.

"Only a Cough"

If neglected may become chronic and lead to bronchial ailments or consumption. Dr David's Cough Syrup is a cold and cough nipper, it is no experiment, it has been tried and tested by thousands of sufferers and never found wanting, when taken for old coughs, new coughs, night coughs and all forms of bronchial affections. It is a cough syrup that is used by hundreds of families exclusively. Sold everywhere,

Large Bottle 25c

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO., Richmond, - Virginia.