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MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1906.

How to Call The Times-Dispatch.
Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

All human power is made up of time and patience. Men of influence watch and wait.
—Emerson.

The Rate Bill.
Rate-making legislation is now in slight. Arrangement was reached Saturday evening in conference, and there is every promise that the bill, as now written, will be passed in short order by both branches of Congress.

It provides that "no injunction, interdictory order or decree suspending or restraining the enforcement of an order of the commission shall be granted, except on hearing after not less than five days' notice to the commission. An appeal may be taken from any interlocutory order or decree granting or continuing an injunction in any suit, but shall lie only to the Supreme Court of the United States. Provided, further, that the appeal must be taken within thirty days from the entry of such order or decree, and it shall take precedence in the appellate court over all other causes, except causes of like character and criminal causes."

Senator Tillman secured this concession from the House conferees by yielding the "Jim Crow" section of the Senate bill. Rehearsals are prohibited under penalty. Common carriers are also prohibited after May 1, 1908, from transporting "from any State, Territory or District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity manufactured, mined or produced in, or under its authority, or which it may own, in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier."

The original provisions of the House bill enlarging the commission to seven members, with terms of seven years, and each to receive \$30,000 compensation annually, is restored to the bill, and a provision added providing for the appointment of a secretary at \$5,000 annually, and an assistant secretary at \$4,000 annually.

The advocates of rate-making legislation have secured practically everything that they contended for, save that the decisions of the commission are subject to court review. So far as The Times-Dispatch is concerned, however, it has always held that such a provision is wise and just, and that it would be a dangerous precedent to take away from the railroads this time-honored right.

The enlargement of the commission to seven members gives the South a chance to have representation, and she should insist upon it that at least two or three of the members shall come from this section.

People vs. Political Machines.
Coming almost immediately after the splendid victory of former Governor Robert L. Taylor for United States Senator in Tennessee, the nomination a few days ago, of Congressman Malcolm Rife Patterson, of Memphis, for Governor, by the Democrats of that State, over Hon. John I. Cox (Incumbent) renders overwhelming and complete, one of the most wonderful and refreshing triumphs of the "rank and file" of a party over a well organized political machine, which has been achieved in any American State in years. Owing to an inexcusable lack of interest in public affairs, so common these days among the average voter, the government of the "old volunteer State," had for some time been gradually drifting into the hands of a few trained politicians and district and county leaders; but not until the death of United States Senator Wm. B. Bate, and the election of his successor last year, did they set their grasp firmly and completely upon the State organization and assume absolute control.

The constitution of Tennessee is peculiar in some respects. Under its provisions there is no Lieutenant-Governor, and in case of a vacancy in the governorship, the Speaker of the Senate succeeds to the office of Chief Executive.

When Senator Bate died the present Junior Senator, Hon. Jas. H. Frazier, was Governor, and the present Governor, John I. Cox, was Speaker of the Senate. Frazier desired to be Senator, and naturally Cox was for him. The Legislature was in session, and both Frazier and Cox wielded a powerful influence among its members.

Part from this, there was an almost endless chain of promotions in sight, should Governor Frazier be elevated to the Senate. Mr. Cox would go up to the governorship, and influential men

desired to succeed him as Speaker. With three or four prominent committee chairmen and floor leaders looking to the speakership, there were numerous aspirants to fill their places, so ambitious Senators fell into line without much persuasion for Governor Frazier.

Again, with all the patronage of a new administration at his disposal, the Governor was naturally strong with the Legislature. An early caucus was held and the plans of the leaders were easily executed.

Governor Frazier was made Senator, and Speaker Cox succeeded to the gubernatorial chair. The minor promotions followed and the leaders seemed to have things their own way, for a long time at least.

But the very victories they were winning then, were destined to "turn to ashes on their lips."

Former Governors McMillan and Taylor had desired to enter the race for Senator, but they hardly had time to reach the capitol before the caucus was held.

It was freely stated in the press and by strong party men that there had been a "deal," and that its perpetrators would be rebuked and discredited by the people in time. Governor Taylor declared that he would stump the State from Cumberland Gap to the banks of the Mississippi in his efforts to restore a people's government.

Somewhat, Senator Carmack was classed as a machine man, and Governor Taylor "went after" him in a primary and defeated him in a merciless manner. Meanwhile young Patterson was making a brilliant fight against Governor Cox, but under great disadvantage.

When, later, however, the Patterson star seemed to be in the ascendency, a "dark horse" appeared in the person of Judge John R. Bond.

When the convention met in Nashville, so bitter was the struggle that the body could not so much as organize.

The State chairman, a Cox sympathizer, was at the helm for several days, and his rulings so exasperated the Patterson followers that riot and bloodshed seemed imminent at any moment.

Finally, the credentials committee at the end of four days, reported in favor of most of the Patterson delegates against whom flimsy contests had been filed, and the bitterest struggle ever fought in Tennessee was at an end. The people had won a great victory. Patterson was nominated amid wild enthusiasm and no other name was presented to the convention.

The action of the Tennessee Democracy is worthy of the highest consideration, for in the interest of honest government, and sound business principles, it is essential that the people and not the bosses shall rule.

A Blunder and a Regret.
Referring to the proposal to purchase the entire block for Richmond's High School building site, the Petersburg Index-appeal says:

"Petersburg lost the best opportunity of her history, and she should be ashamed to have failed to purchase the beautiful and centrally located High School property at the corner of Long Market and Friend Streets. The failure, which was the result of a narrow and restrictive public policy, was simply an irreparable blunder."

After pointing out the advantages which the city would have gained by a liberal purchase, the Index-appeal says:

"Our dear old city must get out of her penny-wise and pound-foolish rut if she would keep pace with the progressive and up-to-date methods of her neighbors. Let us make a city that will induce people to settle here instead of compelling our young men, as they grow up, to go elsewhere for an education, which they should be able to find here."

What a lesson for Richmond, Petersburg made a great blunder, which is now generally recognized, for the Index-appeal is the city's mouth-piece. Shall Richmond make the same blunder? Or shall we profit by Petersburg's experience? Depend upon it, if we do make such a blunder, we shall surely live to regret it.

Hope for Sprinkled Streets.
The resolution passed by the Health Committee Friday evening is a gratifying example of how Richmond is moving forward. To water the streets is not a simple problem, and it will naturally cost something, but these two facts taken together, by no means preclude the possibility of having the streets very much better watered than at present. The Times-Dispatch was satisfied that an estimate of \$50,000 for adequate sprinkling was preposterous, and that opinion was fully sustained by an estimate furnished by a correspondent. When the Retail Merchants Association lined up with the simple household it was clear that the agitation for cleaner streets would be continued and pressed. The demands on the city are great and increasing, but first and foremost should come health, police and fire protection, and clean streets will prove a powerful aid to health as well as comfort.

A Final Word With the Council.
By its action on Saturday, the Chamber of Commerce expressed the popular demand for effective changes in our present methods of dealing with the health of Richmond. To-night the Council will either give effect to that demand or it will deliberately perpetuate conditions which are obviously and by unanswerable proofs working great and unnecessary damage to the city and its citizens.

The facts brought out in the report of the special subcommittee are undeniable, and their existence, no matter how it affects the past, makes a radical change for the future imperative.

This is the Council's opportunity to meet the demands of common sense and the public in a broad way. The best way to meet those demands is for the Council to give its hearty support and cordial assistance to the cause of better health, and to let the people know that it is not in any way opposed to the demands of common sense and the public in a broad way. The best way to meet those demands is for the Council to give its hearty support and cordial assistance to the cause of better health, and to let the people know that it is not in any way opposed to the demands of common sense and the public in a broad way.

Self-way measures will not do; palliatives that fall short of a cure are valueless, and compromises that give no real advance and make no radical improvement in present conditions will not be accepted. Unless some sound and convincing rea-

son, which has not yet been stated, be put forward by the Council, the report of the special subcommittee must be adopted or the responsibility for the continuance of the present conditions will rest squarely upon the opposing members in the Council.

The fight will be only prolonged, however, for the ultimate success of the principles laid down in the report of the special subcommittee is assured. The sole question is whether the Council will hasten or delay that victory for better health for all our citizens.

At a recent meeting, the Town Council appointed a committee to consider the advisability of taking steps toward advertising the town at the Jamestown Exposition. This committee, we are informed, will ask for an appropriation at the next meeting, June 4th. This is a step in the right direction, and if the citizens are wide-awake to their best interests they will urge the Council to make an adequate appropriation.—West Point News.

West Point is a wonder. When the Southern Railway removed its terminal the prediction was made that West Point would soon become a more geographical expression. But the town went right on prospering, and is larger and stronger and more prosperous than before. It has railroad connection with Richmond; it has a splendid harbor, and a daily steamboat line to Baltimore; it has manufacturing industries and a good trade with the surrounding country. West Point has much to advertise, and will be wise to take advantage of the opportunity which the Jamestown Exposition will afford.

In its advocacy of compulsory education, the Richmond Times-Dispatch cites the case of a Wisconsin farmer who kept his children at home and made them plow a field. Of course, there is no one but will say that it was just and proper that the law should compel such a parent as this to send his children to school or anywhere else to get rid of their father. But this is an exceptional case, and could hardly be used as a reason for the general principle of compulsory education, or, at least, it does not appear so to us.—Blackstone Courier.

And it is the "exceptional cases" that the law is designed to reach. Parents who send their children to school in any event do not need a compulsory law.

A bountiful supply of Scotch whisky is always provided for the British House of Commons. For the 570 members a vat of 50 gallons is distilled for them in always at hand.—New York Tribune.

How about the asylum boards?

The Senate has receded from its position to buy canal supplies abroad. The tariff principle must not be violated.

It is doubtful if the young Queen of Spain was in frame of mind to enjoy a bull fight.

Wonder if the meat packers were in the plot to slay the President.

The Mexican war has a real familiar sound.

Rhymes for To-Day

Modern Medicine.
I went to a modern doctor to learn what he had to say about my ailment. He lately been off my rodder, and life was no more a song. He felt my pulse, as they all do; he asked me what I had for dinner. He took off my coat and weskut and harked at each wheezing lung. He felt a small glass penstank with figures upon the side. And this was his final verdict when all of my marks he had spied: "Do you eat fried eggs? Then quit it. You don't? Then hurry and eat 'em, Alonzo, for some day that was cut in May." "There are no other foods to heat 'em. Do you walk? Then stop instant—!" For exercise will not do. "For people with whom it doesn't agree— And this is the rule for you; Just quit whatever you do. And begin whatever you don't; For what you don't do may agree with you. As whatever you do don't." "Yes, thus said the modern doctor. Tradition be to be damned! What the oldsters knew was nothing compared to the things we've learned. There's nothing to that thing that's certain in every case. Any more than a single bunnet's becoming to every face. It's the seasons, it's the doctor, it's the patient's fix. The modern who knows his business is up to a host of tricks off of the ground! Do you eat roast pork? Then stop it. You don't? Then get after it quickly. For the long eared ass gives the laugh to grace. And delights in the weed that's prickly. Do you sleep with the windows open? Then shut 'em, and use a blanket. And swallow the same old field air. Through all of the smoozooing night. Just quit whatever you do, and begin whatever you don't. For what you don't do may agree with you. As whatever you do don't." —Judge.

Merely Joking.
Quickly Atoned.—Nippon—He married a divorced woman, didn't he? "Tuck—Yes; but she had only been divorced a few days."—Judge.
The Cause of His Tan.—Mamma—"Why, Jimmie, you are getting awfully tanned going to school. You should keep out of the sun." "But that's the sun—it's the teacher."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
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When the fool has made up his mind the market has gone by.—Spanish Proverb.

Voice of the People
A Sea-Level Canal.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—As to whether the great Isthmian Canal shall be a lock or a sea level canal, I can see how there can be any doubt. The only question is whether the lock or the sea level canal is the better one. The lock canal is the better one, because it is the only one that can be built in the present state of the world. The sea level canal is the worse one, because it is the only one that can be built in the future state of the world. The lock canal is the better one, because it is the only one that can be built in the present state of the world. The sea level canal is the worse one, because it is the only one that can be built in the future state of the world.

When I think of the progress in the size of the ships I have seen in the last few years, and the increase in size has given to the large ship over the small one, it seems as if it would be a waste of money to build a canal across the isthmus that would be less than 100 feet wide in its entire length. It would be a waste of money to build a canal that would be less than 100 feet wide in its entire length. It would be a waste of money to build a canal that would be less than 100 feet wide in its entire length.

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Chartered 1832.
The Virginia Fire & Marine Insurance Company.
RICHMOND, VA.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1906, \$1,134,647.11
WM. H. PALMER, President. W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
E. B. ADDISON, Vice-President. OSCAR D. PITTS, Treasurer.

No Loss In San Francisco

MISS BARRYMORE'S ENGAGEMENT OFF

Rumors of Her Estrangement From Captain Graham Confirmed by Actress.
BOTH HAVE LEFT BOSTON
Friends Say She Broke the Engagement Last Winter.

BOSTON, MASS., June 3.—Miss Ethel Barrymore, before leaving here yesterday for Windsor, Vt., flatly denied that she is engaged any longer to Captain Harry Graham, of the British Army. Miss Barrymore said: "All these reports about my marrying Captain Graham are absolutely untrue. I am now going to the country for the summer and my departure has nothing to do with Captain Graham."

The actress refused to explain her former fiancée's presence in Boston, saying: "I won't discuss the matter. It is my private business and I see no reason why I should say anything." Miss Barrymore was plainly exasperated.

Captain Graham also left the city today, saying he was going to the country for the weekend.

Miss Barrymore's close friends have known since last winter that she had changed her mind regarding Captain Graham. As far back as last January, it is said, she wrote to him announcing that she had decided to continue to devote herself wholly to her art, and that she did not love him as a fiancée should love her fiancée.

Since Miss Barrymore has been in Boston she has been entertained constantly in the best society, and her escorts have been numerous, but nobody in particular has been associated with her name matrimonially.

One of her close Beacon Street friends who was made to take proper precautions to protect and purify his orchards, not so much for his own benefit, but for the benefit of those who are trying to exterminate the pest. Pined county has such an inspector, Mr. Poff, and finds it profitable, and we hope the Board of Supervisors at its next meeting will give the matter due consideration.—Franklin Chronicle.

DIVORCE GRANTED.
Mrs. Keffie Emmert Gets Settlement and Care of Children.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BRISTOL, TENN., June 3.—Chancellor H. H. Jones yesterday rendered his decision in the divorce suit of Keffie Emmert against W. B. Emmert, vice-president of the Black Mountain Coal Lands Company. The court granted the divorce prayed for upon the ground of the defendant having given the complainant just cause for leaving him. The complainant found the defendant guilty of improper relations with a young woman mentioned in the complaint's bill.

The matter of alimony was settled by agreement outside of court. Mrs. Emmert is to receive the family home in Bristol and her jewelry, and the custody of their little boy and girl, but Mrs. Emmert agrees to pay for their education.

Mrs. Emmert is a sister of M. Robinson, of New York, president of the Mobile, Jacksonville and Kansas City Railway, a new Southern road, and interested in other railway projects.

TO GIVE GREEK PLAY IN HARVARD STADIUM
Will Be Accurate Reproduction of Scenes in Athens 2,400 Years Ago.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 3.—The famous Harvard Stadium, which has been known to the public chiefly on account of the foot-ball games which have taken place in it, is soon to be the scene of a more serious form of college activity. For on June 16th and 19th, the classical department of Harvard University will produce in the Stadium the Agamemnon of Aeschylus, one of the greatest, if not the greatest of the ancient Greek tragedies. The play will be given out of doors, as it was in Athens in the year 458 B. C., when it was originally produced as one of a series of three connected tragedies, which together won the first prize in the dramatic contest. The stage, scenery, costumes and all the other accessories will be accurate reproductions of what the Greek spectators saw almost 2,400 years ago, and everything that the research and learning of Harvard University could suggest has been done to make the performances correct in every detail. It is not surprising to say that this reproduction of the Agamemnon will be a really great event not only for those who are interested in the classics and archaeology, but also for the general public.

If you have the blues, try the Circle Swing, Idlewood.
Free outdoor attractions at Idlewood.

Roses, Cut Flowers, and Designs. Largest Stock.
Hammond, Florist, 109 East Broad Street.

Kranklin's Pest.
Coming down the road the other day we noticed a fine orchard, which had the appearance of being thrifty, level, and carefully and attentively watched. But we saw the owner going over it very carefully looking for waterpumpers, and we saw that he was not alone. They came on again the next day, but in answer to our question he told us it would answer itself as we did not see any waterpumpers, and he said that he had a stone's throw from this orchard a large tree which were killed by waterpumpers. The first man was endeavoring to eradicate and exterminate the great pest to the apple crop, by his means, he was destroying the good effects of the former's work. Dr. John G. Hayward and other prominent fruit men of this section have a pointed finger at Franklin a fruit-tree inspector, who shall travel about and see that in such situa-

Views of the Virginia Editors
The Right to Get Married.
In Richmond some days ago all the ministers called upon refused to marry a couple because the man in the case was divorced from his first wife, who was yet alive and yet to be married. The ministers of the Richmond churches were not only prompt and very properly conferred upon a layman the legal authority to perform the ceremony, but they were done so as effectively as if a minister had officiated. The ministers, we think, clearly have the right to act as they did in the Richmond case, and we should not attempt to argue the question as to whether divorced persons should be allowed by law to be remarried. The fact that this is permitted, that the clerk is compelled to issue license to them upon application, seems to us to carry the license into effect, and if the ministers of the State have entered into anything like a solemn agreement to refuse, then some one should certainly be appointed in each county and city with authority to act in such cases. The issue of the issuance of a license would prove worthless in a great many cases, perhaps, without some such provision.—Salem Times-Register.

Pretty Homes.
We are pleased to see so many of our citizens taking pride in their homes. The word "home" next to that of mother, is surely the most precious word in our tongue. What a refuge the home is to the darkness of the world! How glad one is to get a glimpse of home when they are away for a brief period! There seems to be a good natured rivalry here in an effort to outdo each other in the matter of their homes. The more inviting to the occupants than all others. Such rivalry is certainly pardonable.—Franklin Democrat.

Photographs Don't Lie.
The next gentleman who has a chat with the President should insist upon having a stenographer or a photographer in the room. The photographs of the President are so accurate that they would tell the truth if he should say that they also lie. If he is so careless in his own statements, why should he consider the reputation of a little thing like a photograph.—Central (Va.) Outlook.

Sweeping the Streets.
Why cannot the principle of action be applied to removing dust from the streets just as it is applied to cleaning houses? A big machine constructed to draw in the dust and sweep it into a receptacle, ought to be possible of construction. Possibly there are such machines already in use. There certainly ought to be, and if not now in use will be. People are not going to be contented if they are going to demand a system that will really take up and remove all the dust, and not simply sweep it into a receptacle. The idea of it might seem to be not wanted, into the nose and mouth and eyes of the people, and into the houses and streets. But if it can be done in contact with the people.—Salem Times-Register.

And It Was Deleted.
There are said to be 700 Joseph Benson Parkers in the South, and all black. The reason so many negro Parkers were named for the Ohio senator is that he added to the rate bill the provision that all persons paying the same compensation should have the name of Parkers attached to their names. This was to point to relief from the "Jim Crow" law; or do our able wits understand the Ohio senator's intention to have four-nines and a multiple Virginia citizen.

Assert Innocence and Declare Negroes Swore Falsely—All Sentenced Again.
(VA. ASSOCIATE PRESS.)
VALDOSTA, GA., June 3.—For the third time since the murder of the Carter children J. G. Rawlings and his sons, Milton and Jesse, and Alf. Moore, colored, have been sentenced to hang. The date fixed is Saturday.

Judge Mitchell in imposing the penalty asked each of them if they had anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced, and both of the boys responded in short talks, in which they asserted their innocence, and stated that their lives had been sworn away by Alf. Moore and Carter. J. G. Rawlings declared that his boys had nothing to do with the killings. He said that they had not had a fair trial, and that they had been treated right, and that they were innocent of the crime. He also stated that he had been treated right by the court, and that he was innocent of the crime.

What are we doing in this respect? We have pursued a building policy which has placed crime and mortar upon every city, and has done so for the purpose of this city, which is adding the burden of crime to the burden of crime.

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