The Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1913.

PASS CLEAN-UP ORDINANCE.

The Common Council should pass the Umlauf ordinance for the regulation of the disposal of all trash, ashes and garbage. This measure will mean a cleaner city, better health conditions, easier and less expensive disposition of all waste, fewer unpleasant odors and unsightly streets, and will at the same time work no hardship on either street cleaning force or householder. It aims at keeping refuse of all sorts off the streets and vacant lots and in proper receptacles. It is in line with the most modern and successful efforts at city housekeeping.

Careless, thoughtless and indifferent people should be made to take thought for the appearance of the city. The law will remind them of a plain public duty. It will not affect the sensible citizen, who already complies with these regulations simply because it is the best and easiest way to get rid of refuse. Other progressive cities have for some years had strict rules for the handling of waste. It is time Richmond got into line. Our city is in many ways a show place. Every visitor and every convention passes judgment on the looks of the streets, alleys and vacant spaces. It is very poor advertising to have guests go home and say that Richmond is dirty and slipshod. Our health protection is a model for the country. Let us make our cleanliness a model for the world.

To show the need for some law requiring the providing of different receptacles for the various waste elements, we quote the following figures: Of 457 households visited by the housing investigation, 179 had no receptacles for garbage. Some of the reasons given were that the garbage was burned; that it was fed to chickens or other animals; that it was thrown in yards, on near-by dumps or in vacant lots. It is plain that some garbage will necessarily be scattered, to become odorous and unpleasant, if such things are permitted. The value of the closed can is demonstrated by the fact that 278 families used it without compulsion.

Of 418 households studied, 289 had containers for ashes, usually boxes or barrels. Some 129 families threw ashes on lots, in yards or on the streets. It is clear that the most efficient cleaning force cannot do its best work under such conditions. The logic of putting waste into proper receptacles that can be readily handled and dumped is plain. The cost is insignificant. The result in cleanliness will be striking. The Council should be unanimous for cleaner Richmond.

WHERE THE FIRST TEST WILL COME.

The prediction that a Progressive Republican will sit in the next General Assembly of Virginia, and the possibility that a State convention of the Progressives will be called to nominate candidates to oppose the old-line Republican and Democratic candidates for State office, were among the most interesting developments of Saturday, a day well filled in Virginia with such events. The meeting then of the State Progressive Executive Committee with other leaders of the same party means that a permanent organization is to be established, although just what the party will do about the forthcoming general election is yet undecided. In the last presidential election the Progressive Republicans polled 31,177 votes for Roosevelt, as against 18,285 for Taft and 80,322 for Wilson. Roosevelt received 15.90 per cent of the whole vote cast, and Taft 17 per cent. At present, it is a question of fact which cannot be determined as to which of the Republican parties is the stronger in the State. Just what effect in Virginia the incoming of the Democratic administration may have had upon the Republican and Progressive ranks no one can yet tell.

Not until the next congressional elections are we likely to have in Virginia or elsewhere any general test of the relative strength of the Progressives and the Republicans of the older alignment. The first State test of political sentiment will come in a by-election in Maine in September. It is said that this will be the first barometric measurement of the political feeling in the country since the beginning of the Wilson administration. All the parties represented in the last national election are present, the division of Republican strength, the presence of a Progressive candidate, and the confident unity of the Democrats. That the Republicans were disposed to bring about a reconciliation, a general tendency on the part of the Republicans, was instanced in the offer of the leading Republican candidate to contest with the Progressive in the Republican primaries, and to submit to the choice which would obliterate the division; but the proposition was turned down by the candidate of the new party, who declared that the Progressive party is independent, and does not desire to unite with its elder brethren of the reactionary way of thinking. There should be in this district a showing of the strength of the three parties, and the extent to which they have been affected by developments since the November election. The people will be vigorously urged to register a judgment on the national administration.

The district is of broad area, and includes many interests, manufacturing, agricultural and lumbering. Its course will hardly be guided by special considerations. It will present a field for a fair test. It was barely carried by the Republicans in the election of September, 1912. The candidates are men of unusual calibre. The invasions of orators and spellbinders will soon begin, and every effort will be made to secure a condemnation or a ratification of the Democratic tariff policy.

THE VALUE OF THE PRIMARY.

Few primaries have been held which failed to elicit the criticism from many good and patriotic people that the system is one which encourages a campaign of personalities not calculated to further the public interest. Much personal and factional bitterness is aroused, but it is an incidental and inevitable result of the system, which, however imperfect, is in most essentials the best for the conduct of genuine rule of the people. The electorate cannot do its duty properly unless it has all the facts it can secure about the men who seek election or re-election to public office. With the record before it, it is for it to say whom it desires to put into or return into the public service. The voters are the judges who must say whether the conduct of an incumbent has been in accord with what they desired it to be or not.

The great fault of the primary is that too often it emphasizes personalities to such an extent that principles are crowded out almost completely. This has been too much the case in the present State campaign. There has been too much harking back to the past, and too little thought has been taken for the future. There has been too much of "thee and me" and too little about the Commonwealth. In meeting personalities, much valuable time that could have been used in the discussion of principles for the information of the people has been wasted.

Yet, with all its defects, the primary is a better system than its predecessor. It ought to be accompanied by some method of registering the will of the whole party as to what platform of principles it shall represent, but even if there was a party platform, personalities would apparently all the more absorb the time which should be given over to the discussion of issues by candidates. There is a host of legislative candidates, but each is running upon his individual platform. The reforms for which they stand almost reach the century point. It would be better if all were committed to a few definite programs of reasonable length and reasonable expectation of consideration and passage.

NORTH CAROLINA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Old North State has employed an unusual method in formulating constitutional changes. The General Assembly established a constitutional commission this year, composed of a number of uncommonly able men, some selected from each House and some by Governor Craig. The commission has reported a number of proposed amendments to the Legislature, and the Legislature, if it agrees upon them, will submit them to the people.

There are fourteen changes suggested. Two of them would substitute the phrase "War Between the States" for the words "insurrection or rebellion against the United States." Others propose to remove the prohibition on the use of the Bible in the public schools, the initiative and the referendum, the increase of the pay of members of the General Assembly, the restriction of local, private and special legislation, fixing the day of the Governor's inauguration, limiting the rotation of Superior Court judges, prevention of delay in trials by providing emergency judges, enabling the establishment of intermediate appellate courts, removal of obsolete sections from the Constitution, revision and reform of the system of taxation, preventing the grant of special charters to corporations by the General Assembly and to require a six months' school term.

The instrument changes recommended do not as a whole constitute a radical alteration of the organic law of North Carolina. They are not as progressive as was to be expected, but revision of the tax system and the compulsory six months' school term are advanced measures, and if adopted will accelerate the greater welfare of the people.

THE LESSON OF CAMPING.

Take it first and last, we believe a man gets more fun and wisdom out of a camping trip in the mountains than from any other form of vacation. Of course, at the springs he gets rest and the curative waters and bridge, golf and good talk. At the seashore he enjoys new kinds of food, the sense of peace and quiet born of the wide and massive ocean and the electric enjoyment of what Stevenson so fitly called "sea-bathing." Yet in no spot does he escape so cleanly from the fret and toil of people and things and lose himself so completely in the great restful laws of nature as in the depths of the woods. He there becomes kin to a little child and a splendid savage. Could there be a greater change from the strain of men's affairs and the supercomplex conventions of society than either of these states?

The isolation of the mountains is most likely to produce sympathy with the big things of life. It brings a man face to face with the verities. For instance, a sojourner in the mountains, depending on the efforts of himself alone for food and shelter, learns lessons of humility and self-sufficiency never taught by hotels or beaches. Going about the getting and preparation of his own food, he once more realizes how dependent we all are on the natural bounty of earth. The division of labor has made us forget many things. We think of food as something that comes from the grocer, and not from the soil. Servants, too, separate us from the solid facts of life. Any man who cuts his own wood and washes his own dishes becomes simpler and more genuine.

Have you ever been alone on a mountain trail when night comes and you have no light? If so, perhaps for the first time you see what the lamp, the gas jet and the electric globe really mean. They extend our hours far beyond the set limit of sunlight. It is difficult to realize darkness until you have no chance for light. You can always get a light in town.

The fragile hold we have upon life is brought home by the chances of camping. Not a day passes in the open but some scratch or hurt reminds us of the thin wall between here and hereafter. We see how little it takes to snuff out a human being, yet we also perceive that the body is delicately and wonderfully made to stand scuffing and strains, and to recuperate and repair itself for new effort.

The mountains are good for the nerves and for a doubting mind. You get health and pleasure, and, if we mistake not, a lot of philosophy. The stored supply of courage and inspiration from nature is worth more than any light pleasures found in more populous resorts.

BETTER ELECTION LAWS ESSENTIAL.

No matter who shall rise or fall in the impending primaries, local and general, The Times-Dispatch agrees with the Staunton Leader that "the appeal of John Garland Pollard for election laws that will give protection against fraud in elections and primaries should meet a sympathetic response from every man who wishes to see purity in governmental affairs. Our laws as they stand are full of loopholes, through which those who commit frauds in elections escape." Furthermore, the Leader draws a striking parallel to demonstrate that the punishment in some cases is ridiculously inadequate. Within the same week a man was convicted in Staunton of a violation of the election laws and sentenced to pay a fine of only a few dollars and serve only a few hours in prison, while for the commission of a like crime in New Jersey a man was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years.

One of the ablest lawyers in Virginia was asked last week what he would make the first and most important article in a program of constructive legislation in Virginia, and he replied at once: "The reform of the election statutes so that all primaries and elections shall be fair, honest and accurate in their registry of the people's will." The Times-Dispatch believes that such a sentiment is widespread in this Commonwealth, and should be heeded by the next General Assembly. A model for the structure of a better election system can easily be found in the plans employed in some of the more advanced States. The Leader charges "that bribery and the use of money in paying poll taxes are so common as to excite little comment." The people have not forgotten the cases of the bribers in the Southwest whom Judge Skeen brought to time. An effective bribery statute was drafted by the late Judge Archer A. Phlegar, and presented to the General Assembly of 1912, but received small consideration. If some new member of the new Legislature will revive it, he will render a public service in so doing.

A thorough revision of the whole system on broader lines is needed. If the General Assembly of 1914 can find time to reform the fee system, the election system and the tax system, it will have done a splendid sixty days' work, sufficient to entitle it to rest in peace from its labors.

The Halifax Record-Advertiser chaffs thus: "Just now poor old big Richmond is raising old Nick about the location of a railroad station. Why not put it in Capitol Square? The legislators would, no doubt, appreciate its convenience." Halifax thinks a railroad station is just like the hitching-rail in front of the courthouse. Besides, who wants to get the Legislature too close to the railroads?

The Columbia State says that The Times-Dispatch's estimate of the political situation in South Carolina is apparently based "on an authoritative report from its correspondent in Reikiavik, Iceland," but we doubt whether even the latter could make as many poor political guesses as the esteemed State has.

We must agree with the Boston Globe that the people who paid for admission to that circus at Winnipeg, where eight elephants, crazed by a thunder shower, broke loose, wrecked half the tents, destroyed thousands of seats and overturned the menagerie wagons, got their money's worth.

Professor Todd, of Amherst, predicts that the finest total eclipse of the sun ever known will be visible July 11, 1991, in Mexico, but most of us would have preferred an earlier booking.

New York's taxicab rates have been changed, but the visitor from the provinces will still get stuck.

"Does anybody know who put the rich in Richmond? That's easy; the man who put the mon' there," babbles the Danville Register. If this keeps up, we know who is going to put the d— in Richmond all right.

It seems to us that there are too many serious things happening in this world for such hot weather. Let's go back to the silly season theory.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

The Diary of a Bonehead.

Well, it is all over, and the last ice cream socialist has gone home. It is a mystery to me, friend Diary, why the Ladies' Aid picked on our place for their lawn social, but they did, and as soon as they decided on our lawn, we were helpless.

The next time anyone suggests a lawn social on me, I am straightway going to plow the lawn and plant corn.

The social was given for the benefit of the heathen of Timbuctoo. I believe the proceeds are to buy suspenders for the heathen, who, by the way, have nothing to fastern suspenders to. These particular heathens go about clad in a G string and an optimistic smile. The rich heathen add a string of beads and a plug hat. But it was time for a lawn social, and any excuse was good enough.

A pleasant time was "had" by all of the guests, but we got stung, and the heathen got $2.85.

There were six dozen Chinese lanterns, which had been strung by husbands of the ladies, who borrowed my tools and carried half of them home absent-mindedly. One man took my step-ladder home. Probably he shoved it into his vest pocket like one does a borrowed lead pencil, and promptly forgot all about it. The lanterns caught fire one after another. These that hung near the house set fire to the house. Five times this happened. Three times I put the fire out with the garden hose, and twice I called the department. A village fire department never does anything by halves. When they had finished the first time, they had soaked all of the interior effects of our more or less ornate home with a two-inch stream and the second time they came they soaked the congregation out on the lawn.

The committee had furnished two gallons of ice cream to feed about 300 persons, and along about 9 o'clock in the evening the dishes of ice cream held about a teaspoonful each, and then there was none left for the hard-working mandolin and guitar quartet that had labored all the evening on the side porch with more diligence than respect for the finer sensibilities of the audience.

While the social was in progress burglars went through the second floor of the house and took my pearl shirt studs. I don't know how the burglars ever found them. I had been hunting for them for two years, but had never been able to locate more than one at a time.

There wasn't a whole piece of crockery left in the house at 10 o'clock. The police had to stop three fights between fond parents of irrepressible youngsters, and Mrs. Jones's little boy got his head stuck in the freezer can when he dove in for some ice cream, and the tinsmith had to come and cut it off from him.

We don't know how much the ice cream social cost us and we would rather not know.

Personally, I would be in favor of sending the ice cream direct to the heathen abroad, instead of retailing it to the heathen here at home. Sometimes I wonder how we have the right to call those poor innocent foreigners heathens, anyhow. They never held an orgy as heathenish as an ice cream social on the lawn of an innocent bystander.

A Meatless Menu.

This menu is supposed to relieve all persons from the necessity of paying high prices for meat. It has been said that no menu is a success without meat of some sort. We have taken the pains to prove that this idea is erroneous. Here is a menu without meat, which is sure to please the most fastidious:

BREAKFAST.
German Fried Potatoes
Escalloped Potatoes
Hash Browned Potatoes.
Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Potatoes au Gratin
French Fried Potatoes
Shoestring Potatoes
Iced Tea.
DINNER.
Baked Potatoes Boiled Potatoes
Saratoga Potatoes
Creamed Potatoes Mashed Potatoes
Coffee.

Signs of the Times.

They may all be original Wilson men, but some of them show very little originality.

A Missouri editor says a woman cannot climb a tree. No, but she can make a man do it any time.

The fashionable trousers this season are like a packed theatre—S. R. O.

Every trout fisherman promises his friends nine times as many trout as the laws allows him to catch.

FLIES!

Horse manure is the principal hatching place for flies.

It can be made sterile with coal oil, carbolic acid, copperas water or dry loam by mixing thoroughly.

Horsemen, stablemen, owners of horses and sanitary inspectors, pay attention! Cut this out.

Let 1913 be a flyless year.

Abe Martin

Some fellers take a vacation like they wuz slippin' one over on th' welfare o' th' community. What's become o' th' ole-fashioned woman that wore four petticoats, an' what's goin' t' become o' th' girl that looks like she don't wear any?

Voice of the People

A Letter From Mr. Thrift.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In your "News of South Richmond" in to-day's paper there appears an article to which I ask the privilege of replying.

Let me correct this statement which is attributed to me. "Mr. Bonifant will, if elected, endeavor to re-establish the three saloons of Swansboro which were recently voted out." I don't know where your reporter got his misinformation, but he certainly did not get it from me. Of course, those saloons cannot be restored except by vote of the people, and that not for two years. Then you say: "It is further charged that Mr. Bonifant is not only a liquor man himself, but that his campaign manager, Augustine Royall, of Forest Hill, was chairman of the 'wet' forces in the recent election."

After talking to me, your reporter evidently called Mr. Royall, for he quotes him as saying, "These charges are entirely false. It is true that I signed a petition not to abolish the Swansboro saloons, but I was never chairman of any committee. Mr. Bonifant is not a 'wet' man, but is in favor of local option."

In the recent local option campaign in this district there appeared a circular espousing the cause of the saloons. It was an attempt to answer the argument of the "drys." This circular was freely circulated, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, was the only campaign document in behalf of the "wets." It was regarded, and of necessity must be regarded, as an official utterance for the "wets." Certainly I have never heard of its being repudiated by them. That circular bears the name of five citizens, and "A. Royall, chairman," heads the list. I have never heard of Mr. Royall repudiating that circular. I inclose you a copy. On July 16 the "wets" held a public meeting at Payne Taylor's Hall. I was not there, but your paper of July 17 says that Mr. A. Royall was one of the two speakers. That certainly identifies him pretty closely with the "wet" campaign, and he is the only man that has appeared on that side signing himself as "chairman."

Let us look at Mr. Bonifant's position on temperance. If Mr. Bonifant is "dry," then he has been grossly misrepresented and terribly misunderstood. Has he ever said he was "dry"? Articles, signed and otherwise, have appeared in the papers saying that Mr. Bonifant was opposed to the enabling act. It is generally understood that the liquor forces are behind him. Certainly the temperance people are not looking to him as one of their men. Even Mr. Royall says that Mr. Bonifant stands for local option. Well, that is where all liquor men are standing in Virginia to-day, and cannot be taken as indicating that a man is "dry." Local option really means to make possible a return to the conditions that existed prior to the passage of the Mann law. So if that is the kind of local option Mr. Bonifant stands for, he must be not only "wet," but the "wettest of the 'wet.'"

Very respectfully,
C. T. THRIFT.

A Word of Appreciation.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Personally, I want to thank you for that most excellent editorial contained in yours of June 28 in reference to the Citizens party of Norfolk.

I have given a good deal of time and thought to the political situation of Norfolk, and I believe the abolition of the fee system is the only solution of the problem in our city or any other city, and I assure you I appreciate your remarks concerning the party and its platform very much indeed.

I was chairman of the executive committee of this party until recently, when I was nominated commissioner of revenue very much against my wishes.

A number of our people read this editorial, and were very much gratified with same. W. F. ROBERTSON.
Norfolk.

Place White Man at Bon Air.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—No doubt your article on the "Scandal at Bon Air Home" has been read with a good deal of interest by all The Times-Dispatch readers. It seems to me to have a negro in any way connected with girls of this character is the last resort. One of their own color at least, and with good moral standing, should hold such a position. It seems in order to try and raise a degraded person that some one to whom they could, in a way, look up to would be the one to advise them in their work or in any way. Do you think they would feel elevated by having a negro man in this place? I urge, by all means, some white man of good moral character hold this place. DISPATCH READER.
Boydton, Va.

VIEWS OF THE VIRGINIA EDITORS

Here's Looney Now.

The Republicans of Tazewell and Buchanan met in convention at Richlands Saturday, and John A. Looney, of the last named county, was nominated to make the race to represent the two counties in the Legislature.—Lebanon News.

Classy Ringsters.

Mr. John Garland Pollard declared last Wednesday night his inability to find words to express his contempt for the men who have risen to high places in local business and financial circles, men "thoroughly honest in business transactions, who yet 'ally themselves politically with men whom they know to be corrupt.'"

If the former quotation from the candidate for Attorney-General were as sound as is the latter, Mr. Pollard's surprise would be fully comprehensible; but are those men "thoroughly honest in business transactions"?

Is the giving of moral and financial encouragement to the gang that has ruled Norfolk consonant with any standard of business honesty? How can financial favor be accorded to them without having to withhold it from honest endeavor?

And are these favors and encouragements given for nothing? Who believes it? Is there any one in Norfolk who thinks for a moment that a financier who wanted no more from the city or from city officials than what he might justly expect as an ordinary citizen would dirty his hands, imperil his reputation and jeopardize the interests he is supposed to guard unless he is able to balance the risks and count upon getting more than he gives?

It is the fashion to separate business and political honesty as if they were separable propositions; but honesty is honesty, despite the qualifying term; and dishonesty is dishonesty, whether its exemplar is a ward heeler or a bank president.

It should not surprise Mr. Pollard that Norfolk has the kind of men he describes. Every city which is ringruled endures the same sort. It is one of the worst curses of the ring system, and it is likely to continue as long as rings are tolerated. Still, it is rather tiresome to talk of such men and business honesty at the same time.—Norfolk News.

The Valley of Eshcol.

The gardens are simply spreading themselves. The oldest inhabitant remembers no such tomatoes, many of them as large as grapefruit, perfect in shape, meaty and delicious. The potatoes are fine, too, and so the corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, et id. It's good to live in Southside Virginia just now, and fortunate those folks who are blessed with vigorous appetites and reliable digestion. The fellows who take pills are to be pitied.—Farmville Correspondent James River Clarion.

Think on These Things.

Whatsoever things are cool, whatsoever things are pleasant, whatsoever things are of good repute, think of these things, and you will not find the heat half so unpleasant.—Northumberland Echo.

PETERSBURG MAYOR IS DEAD IN GERMANY

Cablegram Brings News of Passing of George Cameron, Jr.

HE WAS LEADING CITIZEN

For Years He Had Been Prominent in Business and Social Life.

The Times-Dispatch Bureau,
5 Bollingbrook Street
(Telephone 1485),
Petersburg, Va., August 3, 1913.

A cablegram received this morning brought the announcement of the death at 1:30 A. M. at Bad Nauheim, Germany, where he was undergoing a course of treatment, of George Cameron, Jr., Mayor of Petersburg. The cablegram received Saturday morning of the Mayor's dangerous relapse and semi-comatose condition rather prepared his friends for the sad intelligence that was to come later.

Mayor Cameron was a sufferer with a complication of heart and kidney troubles. His condition finally became so delicate that in tender sympathy and consideration for his welfare, the Council unanimously voted him a vacation and entire relief from official duties for a period of three months to seek restoration of his health where and in any manner he deemed advisable. By advice of his physician he determined to go to Bad Nauheim, Germany, to seek the benefit of the famous baths there. In company with Mrs. Cameron and his physician, Dr. J. Gordon Rennie, he sailed for Germany in the early part of July. Cablegrams subsequently received brought information of slight improvement in his condition, with the expression of hopes by his physician of ultimate recovery.

Mayor Cameron was the son of George Cameron, Sr., was a native of Petersburg, and was forty-seven years old. He was a man of great prominence in the community in social and business circles, and as a business man and financier was eminently successful. He was for many years engaged with his father in the tobacco manufacturing business, and for a number of years was president of the National Bank of Petersburg, now one of the foremost financial institutions of the city. He was for several years a member and president of the lower branch of the Common Council, and chairman of the Finance Committee. As such his services were of great benefit to the city. On the death several years ago of Mayor William M. Jones he was chosen as his successor by the Council, and at the municipal election last year he was re-elected Mayor for a term of four years. As chief executive of the city he showed remarkable capacity, energy and discretion, and his administration of affairs was eminently satisfactory. He was genial, companionable, liberal-hearted and uniformly courteous, and his death causes universal sorrow. The body will be brought home for burial.

Mayor Cameron was twice married. His first wife was Miss Broadnax, of Lynchburg, of which union three children survive—Misses Helen and Gabriella and Broadnax Cameron. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth Bolling, of Maryland, who survives him with three small children. Mayor Cameron was a member of Governor Swanson's staff with the rank of colonel.

News of Petersburg

Times-Dispatch Bureau,
5 Bollingbrook Street
(Telephone 1485),
Petersburg, Va., August 3.

Special Officer William Dyer, of Chesterfield County, was arrested here this afternoon on the charge of fatally shooting a negro, Robert Jones, and will be held to await the action of the coroner's jury. It seems that Officer Dyer last evening arrested Jones and a negro woman on a misdemeanor charge, and started with them to this city to take them before a magistrate in Ettrick for trial. Jones asked the officer to release his hold on him, promising not to try to escape, and was told by the officer if he did run that he would shoot him. When arriving at a point near the Chesterfield end of the Bishop Bridge, Jones broke from the officer and ran, and the officer shot after him three times, more to frighten and cause him to halt than with the intention of hitting him, and the last the officer saw of Jones he was still running. In the meantime the woman was taken to Ettrick, tried by a justice and fined $25.

This morning about 3:30 o'clock the dead body of a negro was found in the freight yard of the Norfolk and Western Railway. The body was taken to Wilkerson's undertaking rooms, where an examination by the coroner disclosed that death had been caused by a pistol shot wound, the ball entering at the rear of the hip and passing through the abdomen. Later in the day the dead man was identified as Robert Jones. After he had been shot by the Chesterfield officer he came across the river to die. Officer Dyer took his woman to Chesterfield Jail this morning, in default of payment of her fine, and on his return to the city was arrested.

Appropriation to Be Asked For.

The August meeting of the Council, to be held Tuesday night, will be of interest because of matters to be considered outside of the usual routine. The Finance Committee has agreed to recommend an appropriation of $2,000 to the Southside Fair Association, as in part reimbursement for money expended for improvements on the grounds, the cost of which was borne by the directors. Another special appropriation to be asked for is that of $2,500 for the purpose of boring an artesian well on city property, with the view of seeking a source of water supply. Some of the city fathers are optimistic as to a water supply from this source.

Road Improvements.

State Highway Commissioner Wilson and Secretary Martin, of the Chamber of Commerce, will to-morrow afternoon make an examination of the Richmond and Petersburg Turnpike Road, with the view of reporting its condition to the Chesterfield Board of Supervisors at their next meeting. The road is considerably out of order in some places.

The work of permanent improvement of the Jerusalem plank road in Prince George County, for a distance of four miles out from the city is progressing well, several miles of the road having been completed. Part of the expense of this improvement is borne by contributions from citizens of Petersburg and of the county.

Decline to Serve at Election.

As has been stated, W. H. Kern recently appointed judge of election for the Third Ward, for the State primary, has declined to serve. John J. Goodman, registrar of the ward, appointed a judge, has also declined to serve; W. R. Uzzell, registrar for the Fourth Ward, has also resigned, and S. H. Kuykendall, registrar for the Fifth Ward, declined to serve at the primary. These vacancies will all be filled in time for the election.

Personal and Otherwise.

A second examination of the Seaboard Air Line bridge over the Appomattox is to be made. These examinations are made by direction of the State Corporation Commission, at the request of Secretary Martin, of the Chamber of Commerce. The Seaboard Air Line engineers claim the bridge is be entirely safe and capable of bearing many times the weight that has ever been sent over it.

James R. Harrison, auctioneer, sold yesterday a farm of fifty acres in Prince George County, on the Courthouse Road, for $1,025. Frank Lascener was the purchaser.

The annual convention of the Prince George Sunday School Association, embracing all Protestant denominations, will be held at Sycamore Church the first Wednesday in September. These conventions are always gatherings of great interest.

This afternoon at 6 o'clock at the residence of the bride, Miss May Ruth Mayton, daughter of S. A. Mayton, was married to William D. McManard, formerly of Richmond, now of Petersburg. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George C. Zeigler, of the Christian Church.

MAKE RICHMOND SPOTLESS TOWN

Umlauf Ordinance Before Council Provides for Careful Disposal of Refuse.

From the standpoint of the Society for the Betterment of Housing and Living Conditions in Richmond, the most important measure that will come up for consideration at the meeting of the Common Council to-night will be the Umlauf ordinance providing more stringent regulations for the sorting and disposal of garbage. The measure already has the unanimous approval of the Council Committee on Ordinances.

A recent survey conducted by the society disclosed the laxity with which the important matter of disposing of refuse is treated by Richmond householders. It was found, for example, that of 457 households visited, and for which returns were made concerning garbage receptacles, 179 had no receptacles for refuse. Of these, twenty-seven gave as the reason for not having them that they burn the garbage. Thirty-four declared that they fed it to their chickens and other animals. Thirty-one threw the refuse in their own yards, on neighboring dumps, and on nearby vacant lots.

The method of disposal as recorded by the survey indicates in a measure the reason for refuse-littered streets in many sections of the city. The practices noted in the foregoing, it is believed, are common among the 30,000 other householders of the city.

The Umlauf ordinance requires every householder to install a properly approved receptacle to take care of all refuse and garbage and provides penalties for throwing refuse and paper into the streets. It has the approval of the Street Cleaning Department.

MINISTERS SILENT

James and Skinner Not to Reply to Attack by Cumming.

S. Gordon Cumming's severe arraignment of the Rev. W. C. James, pastor of the Grove Avenue Baptist Church, and the Rev. T. Claget Skinner, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, in a speech last Saturday night in Richmond for their action in addressing circular letters to Virginia voters in Pollard's interest on the letter-heads of their churches, will not raise a reply from the two ministers concerned. Mr. Skinner, when interviewed by a reporter for The Times-Dispatch, said that he had nothing to say in reply to such an attack. Dr. James, who is out of the city on a speaking engagement, could not be reached. He will not return to the city until September.

MOORE FAVORS LOCAL ASSESSMENT

Says Board at Richmond Could Not Fix Values in Various Counties.

Auditor Lee Moore has sent to The Times-Dispatch the following statement, giving his views on a local tax board rather than a State Board of Equalization. He says:

"In my opinion a board of equalization at the seat of government could not fairly and justly fix the values of real estate and tangible personal property throughout the State. Such a board must be dependent in a great degree on the judgment of others for fixing these values. Values of live stock vary in the different sections of the State. The same is true of real estate. Adjoining farms vary materially in value.

"For many reasons the power to assess is too far removed from the property and from the people interested and vitally concerned, and it appears the plan is impracticable and impossible of satisfactory and just operation.

"Let every county and city be dependent for its revenue upon the assessment of property within its boundaries, and I venture to predict the result will be assessments nearer true and uniform value than ever before and values assessed in a county or city would not affect the values assessed in another county or city."

GOVERNOR TO REPLY

Following his invariable rule, Governor Mann yesterday refused to issue any statement in reply to the attack made upon him by Dr. Paul B. Barringer, former president of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, saying that he did not care to work on Sunday. The Governor gave the idea thta he intends to fully answer the criticism of his conduct, but wishes to cover the ground completely before issuing anything for publication. He intimated that he would substantiate his statement by all possible collateral evidence, and desired to have time to prepare the paper with study. It is expected that he may have his answer ready for publication to-night, but he may not complete work on the rejoinder until to-morrow or Wednesday.

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