The Cimes.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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WASHINGTON BUREAU, ANGUS MC-SWEEN, MANAGER, WASH-INGTON, D. C.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1896.

ter. Sunday paper three cents.

TO DAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS.

Gray Engle Tribe, L. O. R. M., Central Hall. Manutoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Felse Ledge, Golden Shore, Gatewood's

Biall. mpany C, First Regiment, Armory Richmond Lodge, I. A. of M., Eagle

Riehmend Assembly, R. S. of G. F., Corceran Hall. Geod-Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall. Masonic Lecture Class, Gatewood's Hall.

DISORDERLY BOYS.

The trial of the "Hobes" in the Police

Court recently brought again to public amusement of boys in this city. They have no grounds convenient on which they street for exercise, recreation, and the companionship of their fellews. This is certainly a most undesirable condition, and one which should be corrected or at

with every provision and opportunity for innocent and healthful amusement with horse, gon, and boat, we have looked with sympathy upon the comparatively limited field and opportunities for such enjoyment which are oper to city boys. We would to provide for our boys in Richmond Fome other "pursuits of happiness" than the United States a morial affront by the streat fights and rock-battles on which they now expend their energies, and in

graced or any parent distressed and mortified by a criminal sentence in the Police or Hustings Court passed upon one of here yetausters, who 'neither fear Ged sary to protect the peace of the community and to enforce respect for the he wisely and justly said he would do, viz .: send the offending boys to the reformatory.

Justice Crutchfield will have the support of the entire community in his de-

The most powerful assistance that the law could receive would be from the pardaily restraint which can come from none so effectively as from a father or mother.

saic law whereby the parents of a rebellious son could invoke the aid of the civil authority to enforce obedience, and we cite it to show with what disfavor a

The great law-giver Moses said: "If a man have a stabborn and releighous son, which will not obey the voice of his father or the voice of his mother, and

that, when they have chastened him will ;

the elders of his city and unto the gate of | and it says: his place; "And they shall say unto the elders

of his city; This, our san, is stubborn and rebellious, he will not obey our voice; he is a glutten and a drunkard. "And all the men of his city shall stone him with stones, that he die: So shalt thou put evil away from among you; and all Israel shall hear and fear."—Deut. xxi.,

The "Hobos" should take warning.

The Dispatch has the following short editorial on international law:

Here it is again. The Washington cor-

"It is in Goubt, however, that the Senate will agree to the House resolutions, because, as already stated, they are so much more emphatic and go so much further in spirit toward a violation of defined principles of international law than those of the Senate that some of the wiser heads among the senators will probably insist upon a modification."

Just as we said yesterday—the defined principles of international law" are resuscitated in order to find a basis for the arguments of the people, who, it would seem, will never lose sight of the laws of nations as they have come down to be from a past generation or past

international law, and that furnishes us | conclusions." This gives no sort of suran occasion to say what a number of prise to those who are familiar with Sir sneers from other quarters have repeat-

edly suggested to us to say. The system of international law that prevails amongst nations is the very highest and most refined system of national jurisprudence that the world has ever known. There is nothing in it that is artificial. All of its rules and regulations are what the civilized nations of the world have been gradually agreeing to through century after century as the rules that are dictated by reason and that will secure perfect justice as nearly

Our common law, and the common law of every European country, are filled with harsh and arbitrary rules that were incorporated into the system when the feudal system prevailed, and which, while perfectly suited to that system of semiern democratic institutions. Not so with the code of international law, however, That started out, at its beginning, not to adapt itself to the peculiar institutions rules that would secure justice to all nations. There are hardly to be found anywhere books of such pure reason as Vattel, Grotius, and Puffendorf.

We commend to the people, therefore, to pay no attention to sneers at international law when they hear them. If the rinciples of international law as related n the books are carefully observed by all other. Those principles enion modera-

The action which Congress has taken has arisen in Cuba which justifies our of the German Government, It treats against giving violent expression to their | there is nothing whatever in the

of boys who make life a dreary waste to the residents on Third street. We contrary. It is generally believed that the residents once called attention to have more than once called attention to better under American predominance than the lack of provision for the legitimate under the Spanish maladministration, but

This is the first time we ever heard or England and France offering to mediate in behalf of the South. Who else ever heard of it?

The ignorance of these foreigners about affairs in this country is really amus-

This German thinks Spain would give comparing General Lee to the mulatto Macco, (We believe he is a mulatto,

up their hats and say to Spain, "Thank

It is gratifying to know that Great no superior in the literature of any na-

best light in which it could be shown controversy beyond question.

The Daily News claims to have seen the case as Sir Frederick has presented it,

ish archives are alkely to surprise both the United States and Venezueta, as showing that the date of the first Spanish settlement on the Orinoco was as late as 15%, and was made on the south bank It is proved that Guaterral was Sir Wal-

without doubt, will be the publication of the secret papers exposing the intrigue between Spain and Portugal in 1750 for either expending the Dutch from Guiana or herming them in on the sea shore. If the Dutch were not in possession, where was the necessity to expel them? "The British case sets up a claim by the conquest of both the Spainish and Dutch colonies before Venezuela came into

Frederick Pollock's book. The Gazette

says: "The statement shows the Dutch occu The statement shows the Dutch occu-pation of the costs of Gulana up to the mouth of the Orinoco, such possession implying the right of ownership to the Hinterland (back country), which right, it is shown, the Dutch exercised in the sixteenth century. The early Dutch maps give the northwest boundary as starting from Barima Point and going northwest-ward inland, roughly parallel to the Orifrom Barima Point and going northwest-ward inland, roughly parallel to the Ort-noco, to the confluence of the Caroni and Orinoco. According to the map which de Lisão prepared for Louis XV. in 1734, the delimitation of the district and the Dutch boundary from Barima Point is identical with the present British claims.

"Sir Frederick Pollock proves that the Spanlards were never established in Guiana proper until they overran a part of the British territory to the Cuyuni, in 1858. He establishes beyond question that

of the British territory to the Chymn, and process the establishes beyond question that Holland vigorously protested whenever the Spaniards entered the Cuyuni Valley; that Spain had no answer to these protests, and that, anyway, she never claimed its ovvership. But the States general twice, in 1152 and 1759, demanded reparation for Spanish violation of the Dutch territory of the Coyuni.

anish violation of the Dutch territory the Cuyuni. Dutch correspondence is cited assertgrownership of the entire watershed of Essequibo, laying great atress upon this to the Cuyuni, where the Dutch of gold diggings and forts, and with one Indian tribes they had intercourse one hundred and fifty years. The Spanish correspondence quoted owe that the government rejected the

lows that the government to push the itch out of Cuyuni. The government clared that the proposals were too nucleous, as they attempted to show that make was more extensive than was

tion in 1759 and 1769 of a right to the Cuyoni Valley in comunication to the nn, had an article on Wednesday last | Lord Sa isbury's letter to Mr. Olney, and though it ands it is not their custom to the valleys of the Essequibo and the matic form. It warns the Spaniards fact, Spain did concede the claim, then

Tuchmond, Vs., March 5, 1896, r of The Times: During the last twenty-four hour

A Friend of Honesty.

Etlinger Kills Himself. BELLEFONT, PA., March 6.-Wm. Etposse had been set on he by the sheriff's posse in an attempt to drive him out. His wife and children surrendered and escaped death by the flames. The body of the dead constable was then recovered. After the building was enveloped in flames Etlinger came to the door, and in the presence of the crowd, shot himself, falling back into the ruins.

The Monterey in a Gale,

the conquest of both the Spanish and Dutch colonies before Venezuela came into existence, and although Holfand, by the convention of 1816, ceded her possessions to us, there was, according to the British case, no realization because the colony was ours already.

"Upon this part of the case—a very strong one—the government mainly relies. It diminishes the importance of the long diplomatic correspondence since 1849, and shows that Lord Salisbury occupies a strong historical position."

strong historical position."

The St. James' Gazette, which also taws of nations as they have come down to us from a past generation or past tenerations.

It is not entirely clear what our neigh-

bor means, but it looks like a sneer at international law, and that furnishes us conclusions." This gives no sort of sur-

HOW THE BLUE AND GRAY PARADE WAS FIRST THOUGHT OF.

Mr. A. G. Dickinson, of New York, Writes an Explanatory Letter to Commander Northen of Pickett Camp.

Commander Robert N. Northen, of Pickett Camp, has received the following communication from Mr. A. G. Dickinson, of New York, explaining the manner in which the question of a joint parade of the Riue and the Gray in New York was first brought about:

ORIGIN OF THE IDEA. New York, March 2, 1896. Commander R. N. Northen, George E. Pickett Camp, C. V., 1007 west Cary street, Richmond, Va.;

I received your letter of Pebruary 25th, enclosing a clipping from one of your diy newspapers. In answer to your two postions—if it was a fact that Comman-ier-in-Chief Walker's opposition to the parade of the Flue and the Gray would der-in-chief Walker's opposition to the parade of the Blue and the Gray would put an end to the proposed demonstration, and who preposed this joint parade—I will answer in as few words as possible. Although my explanations have been made quite fully to the oress of this city, but I presume you do not see our northern papers. The joint parade vas proposed by Mr. Charles A. Dans, of the New York Sun, and after a conference with Colonel J. J. Garnett and myself, letters were addressed to our leading citizens requesting them to meet at our city Hall, and if they were favorable to the movement, there to make an expression of their opinions upon this subject. A large and enthusiastic menting was made by six men, who were considered representative citizens of New York—viz. Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor of the city: Hon. Chauneey M. Depew, Hen. Charles A. Lana, General M. F. Mc-Malion, Colonel J. J. Garnett, and Colonel A. G. Dickinson. From those present an

LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT As one of the members of that commit-ter, I moved that Mr. Charles A. Dana the chairman of the Executive Connect-ce, should be requested to address le-ers to the Commander-in-Clust of the grand Army of the Republic and the ld proceed with the organization, pr

Yours very truly.
A. G. DICKINSON. Commander Northen states that he has no comment to make upon this letter fore it is submitted to Pickett Camp.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Proceedings of Especial Literest There

To-Morrow, The proceedings at the Y. M. C. A. row will be of especial interest. nest, effective, and practical speaker, will address the men's meeting at 4 o'clock on the subject, "Chains That Bind." The ausic for the occasion will consist of a olo by Mr. C. W. Hunter, Jr., and a set by himself and Mr. Haddon Watkins.

At a recent meeting of the Board of ales Commissioners the energies were vestigated which had been preferred by Gatto, a saloon keeper, against Paman C. E. Murray.

Into was reported some time ago by a officer for selfing liquor on Sunday, claimed that the means used by the liceman in getting evidence against a was not levitimate. The commissioners decided that the officer had done by his duty and honorably acquitted in Castley M.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Re-ublicans was held last night in Marshall and in Travellers Hall, on Thirty-first etween N and O streets. Deacon Wash-uzton presided, and Foster Lucas was cretary. Speeches were made by Dr. P. Faucii, John Mitchell, Jr., and hers. others.

The meeting endorsed Colonel Lamb and named Mitchell as a delegate to the National Convention.

Abste at the Jenerson.

Last evening's concert at the Jefferson by Wiley P. Swift's orchestra was largely attended, and the programme included Auber's "Masaniello" overture; the ballet music from Gounod's "Faust," opera selection, "Aida," by Verdi, and Mozart's "Turkish March," besides many more meening selections.

Among the visitors at the State Library yesterday were Messra. John D. Grant, clerk of the Circuit Court of Accomac: T. Hudgins, clerk of the County Court of York, and Senator McCune, of Shenandeh.

The Pilot Says Grant Refused to Get Ilis

Anchor Ready. NEW YORK, March 5 .- The reason for the sudden resignation of Captain Charles H. Grant as commander of the American Line steamship New York came

to light to-day. Captain Samuel G. Fairchild and Wiliam H. Barrett, the local board of United States inspectors of steam vessels, called upon Pilot Richard Begley to explain the

States inspectors of steam vessels, called upon Pilot Richard Begley to explain the grounding of the hig ocean steamer.

Begley has been piloting registered vessels of all sizes in and out of this port for the past fifteen years, and has a license from the State of New Jersey.

He swore that during the long experience as a pilot it was the custom of incoming vessels to have their anchors catted when approaching Sandy Hook, so that they can be let go instantly if necessary. He boarded the New York last Saturday morning six or seven miles east of Sandy Hook.

Captain Grant turned the vessel over to him when the lightship was reached. There was a strong southeast wind, with heavy rain squalls. Stops of fifteen minutes or so were made at the whistling buoy, at Gedney's Channel, and also just under the Hook. At the latter place Bigley charges that he asked Captain Grant to have the anchor got ready, and the New York's commander sald it would take some time to get it ready.

Grant told him to make Gravescha Bay if possible, and although he considered it imprudent and dangerous to proceed without the anchor catted, the weather being thick and foggy, he endeavored to comply with Grant's request, following the latter's courses, which were given him as correct, at a slow pace.

Twice, he says, he requested Captain Grant to have the anchors made ready, but in each instance the New York's con-

but in each instance the New York's cota-mender, who remained on the bridge with him, trade no response.

If the anchors had been ready when the New York got inside Sandy Hook. Bigley mid, he certainly would have come to anchor.

He believed the courses given him by Grant were correct, and from the re-ports made by the quartermaster heaving the lead, making allowances for the flood-tide and strong wind, considered that the vessel was running through the Malin Ship Channel.

When the New York grounded, owing to the miscalculation, she was about reven hundred feet to the westward of this channel.

As soon as it was also overed that the vessel was fast, the for cleared a little, showing the lights ahead on Coney Island and the New Jersey shore. The pilot's testimony remarding Captain Grant's refusal to get the anchor ready when requested, has opened a new line of questions. The hearing has not yet been finished.

Arkansas Republicans in Trouble.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 5.—
Trouble is brewing in the Republican party in Arkansas. The threatened rupture is between the old line Republicans and the young men element, and is in the nature of a rebellion against what they term he bossism of General Powell Clayton. the bessism of General Powell Clayton. Some very prominent young white Republicans have returned home from the State convention declaring they were through with the party so long as General Clayton controlled the Arkansas organization. W. D. Matthews, of Stuttgart, protested in the convention against the alleged unparliamentary and preciptous manner 12 which that body, led by General Clayton, conducted business. He has gone home to lead a revolt against Clayton. The Hot Springs delegates also are ready to revolt. Colonel A. S. Fowler, of this city, chairman of the County of this city, chairman of the County Central Committee, resigned the chair-manship, and announced his withdrawal from the party while the present leaders retain control.

More Light on Harwood,

To the Editor of The Times: Sir.-No intelligent observer now

colonel Harwood cannot, therefore, be fairly charged with being unwilling to let the people vote on the questions involved in the proposed amendments.

Colonel Harwood did not cause the postponement which resulted in the defaat of the measure. The Committee on Counties, Cities, and Towns is not responsible for that reactions are the controlled for that reactions.

sible for that postponement.

The simple truth is, that the postponement was made at the request of the Chamber's committee in order that they

chamber's committee in order that an ight have time to report and get instructions.

The committee cannot justly charge their defeat to the man who has twice led the ticket for the House in Richmond, and has repeatedly received the thanks of the business men of the city for faithof the cusiness men of the cut ful and successful efforts to advance their interests.

If Colonel Harwood delayed, eve. de-layed, the progress of this movement for amendments, he did it in the effort to

amendments, he did it in the early to secure to the people the right of passing upon them, and in the light of the record the only effort on the part of anybody to deny to the people the right to vote on them is seen in the effort of the Cham-

FROM HIGH EXECUTIVE.

Strong Praise and Earnest Advice to Use Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Hon, Henry Robinson, Mayor of Concord, N. H., says, "Dr. Greene's Nervura is Unequalled for the Weak and Nervous."



EASTERN BASE-BALL LEAGUE,

Signing of Umpires, Changes in Rules and Other Matters. NEW YORK, March 5 - The

the schedule.

The Rochester club purchased the release of Dan Shannon, the manager of
the Wilkesbarre club, for 1800, and he will manager the Rochester team this season. CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS,

An Agreement for a Fight Which, It Is An Agreement for a Fight Which, it is said, Will Come Off.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The articles of agreement for the proposed fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons before the National Sporting Club of London have been received by Richard K. Fox. Mr. Fox is authorized to sign the men, receive deposits, and arrange all details.

The terms of the agreement are as follows:

"Articles of agreement entered into this

A Movement to be Made for Better

"Articles of agreement entered into this —, of 1806, between James J. Cornett and Robert Fitzsimmons, wherein they agree to box twenty (or more) rounds, at agree to box twenty (or more) rounds, at catch-weight, with four-ounce gloves, for the heavy-weight championship, Police Gazette champion belt, and a purse of itee Gazette champion belt, and a purse of two thousand pounds (£2,000, divided as follows: Winner, —; loser, — one hundred and pounds (£2,000, and one hundred sand pounds (£000, and one hundred sand pounds (£000) each in addition, to tional Sporting Club, who guarantee to tional Sporting Club, who guarantee to the competitors the purse of two thoughth of the competitors the competitors the purse of two thoughth of the competitors the competit