

## The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

## PROTECTION AGAINST STRIKES.

The American Anti-Boycott Association is now taking a hand in a Chicago strike, and is giving its assistance to the company affected. The association represents business interests with a capital of \$1,000,000. It was organized last fall in New York, and includes in its membership, so it is said, fully fifty per cent. of the largest manufacturing, transportation and mercantile interests in the country. Its object is to protect its members against the boycott and to aid them in the enforcement of the laws for their protection by proper and legal means. It proposes to maintain the right of every man to run his own business in his own way so long as he does not trespass upon the rights of others, and the right of every man to work without being molested.

In this connection we note from the Spectator, a well known insurance Journal of New York, that a charter was recently granted by the Connecticut General Assembly to the Mutual Insurance Company, of Waterbury, authorizing it to insure manufacturing and industrial concerns against losses by floods and other casualties, but chiefly against losses occasioned by strikes. The Spectator does not speak very favorably of the scheme, but does say that there would seem to be a field here for insurance, and that the man who will devise a plan that shall be equitable to the insured and profitable to the company will deserve to make a fortune by its adoption.

We doubt if such a company could be operated successfully, but it might agree instead of paying full losses to the insured to pay a stipulated indemnity in case of strikes, the amount of the indemnity to be measured by the premium paid. However and may be, the organization of the American Anti-Boycott Association shows that railroads and manufacturing concerns are disposed to co-operate and to assist each other during strikes at least to the extent of protection from damage by violence and boycott.

## THE NORTH AND THE NEGRO.

Two highly significant articles on the negro question appear in two of the Philadelphia papers on Monday. The one is in the Record and mentions the fact that 50,000 negro voters in the State of Pennsylvania, with few exceptions, steadily voted the Republican machine ticket year in and year out, and that if any of them should assert their political independence they would be subject to persecution by their race. "These colored voters," adds the Record, "constitute in ordinary State elections little less than one-third of the Republican majority. As most of them are concentrated in Philadelphia and Allegheny county, they go to swell the machine vote in these strongholds of Republican power. The assessor's lists and other evidences have plainly revealed the fact that many of them repeat early and often for the machine under the protection of the police."

This clearly shows that the negro has become an important factor in the politics of Pennsylvania, and shows also that the negro voter is the same everywhere. "He always votes at his party's call, and never thinks of thinking for himself at all."

But more significant than this is an article in the Ledger, an independent Republican newspaper, which emphasizes the fact that the negro is of a different race, and cannot be treated as the white man is treated. "It is with an inexplicable fatuity," says the Ledger, "that we in this country have so completely ignored the fact that the negro is a man of another race; that his instincts, his capabilities, his physical, mental and moral nature are his own and not ours."

It calls attention to the fact that the majority of negroes now in the United States are the children of Africans who were living in the forests of the Congo or the Senegal a hundred years ago, and that three or four generations have not transformed the character fixed by centuries of savage existence. It draws a distinction between the Caucasian of the temperate zone and the negro of the tropics. "What folly then," adds the Ledger, "to treat the tropical man in his first century of existence in a new home as if we were already the product of conditions which have been at work upon the white man for millenniums!"

How often have we of the South called the No. 1 question to this fact. How

often have we spoken of racial distinctions and racial instincts, yet the North has turned up its nose at our protests, and declared that it was a mere "prejudice." How often have we said that there could be no fair comparison between the unlettered white man and the unlettered negro when it came to voting, the one having come from ancestors who from time immemorial had been trained in the art of government, while the other had come from a race of savages who knew nothing whatever about civilized government. How often have we protested against the infamous fifteenth amendment, which put the ballot into the hands of these ignorant men of the forest, but until recently, until the North had a taste of negro suffrage, our protests were laughed to scorn.

But the North has opened its eyes, no better evidence of which have we seen than these articles from the Philadelphia papers referred to. In concluding its extraordinary discourse on this subject, which we should like to print in full if we had the room, the Ledger says:

"The treatment of the negro in this country has been unphilosophic and unreasonable; it has been grounded in a mistake so utter as to constitute a national aberration. The fruits of it are seen to-day in the fact, forced upon the attention of the country by the unparalleled outbreak of negro crime, that the black population is breeding in terrifying numbers rowdies, vagabonds and brutes. 'Is there anything surprising in this? Is it reasonable to remove a savage race from its environment during uncounted centuries, and then assume that its first generations in a civilized land will conduct themselves like a people trained during the rise and fall of dynasties, empires, religions, philosophies and languages, in a zone in which alone, as all history shows, progress is possible?' could it not rather be the part of reason to recognize that the negro problem is a question not of sentiment, but of anthropology? Has not the time come for the nation seriously to take to heart the case of the negro, and to address itself with coolheaded mind to the mighty task which has been set us—undoubtedly to our perplexity and trial, but as undoubtedly in some large benevolence of the evolutionary intent?"

If that does not mean the repeal of the fifteenth amendment it means nothing.

## WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

The last report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics shows that since the year 1870, the number of women and girls over ten years of age employed in trades, manufactures and professions in that State, has increased more than 154 per cent. although the population of the State increased during the same period less than 100 per cent. Out of a total female population of 1,437,572, the number of women and girls employed during the past year was 223,035.

This gives some idea of the large increase in the number of working women throughout the United States. Women are thronging the factories, the stores, the business offices and even the professions, and are working side by side with men in most of the vocations of life. In some instances they work through choice, because they prefer to be independent, because they like to earn their own living and enjoy the wages which they make. In many instances, however, indeed, in the great majority of instances, women work through necessity.

For our part we think it an unfortunate condition, and it seems to us an unnatural condition in a prosperous country like the United States. Men ought to be able to earn enough to give a comfortable support to the women of their household, and there can be no doubt that our social conditions would be greatly improved if the men did the outside work and the women were left at home to take care of the household.

But the women are at work and the number of working women is increasing all the time, and the question now arises as to how long it will be before women will engage in business and set up business establishments for themselves. They have shown great capacity in the business world, and if they are able to fill the minor positions, they are able to carry higher positions, and are able to carry on business for themselves, as, indeed, quite a number of them have already sufficiently demonstrated in this and in other communities.

But it is all wrong. The man's place is in the activities of life and the woman's place is at home. It is the man's affair to make money, and it is the woman's affair to keep house. The great institution of this country is the home, and no home can be successful unless there is a woman to preside, whose only business it is to attend to household affairs. When we impair the integrity of the home, we strike society at its most vital point.

## WASHINGTON AND LEE.

Quite recently the Baltimore Sun published a letter from Field Marshal Lord Wolsley, the former commander-in-chief of the British army, to Mrs. Hugh H. Lee, of Baltimore, in which that General said: "I have always felt as sure as I could of anything that could ever be tested, that if General Washington had been alive in 1861-'63, he, like the great Lee, would have thrown himself heart and soul into the cause of Southern independence."

And now we hear that a movement is on foot in England to erect a statue of George Washington in London, and that a site for the statue in St. Paul's Cathedral has been offered.

A little more than a century ago Washington was denounced by the English people as the greatest of rebels. His personal character, was admired by some—not by all—but on all hands he was voted to be an unmitigated rebel. The feeling was so against him as having been the chief instrument in separating from the mother country the most promising of all her colonies.

This movement in England is suggestive at this time, when it is seriously proposed that the Grand Army of the Republic shall ask Congress to pass an amendment to the existing law to prevent the statue of Lee from being placed in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington.

We are not advised as to the probable course the Grand Army convention will pursue in this matter, but we do not be-

lieve Congress will alter the law. Public sentiment on the subject is changing very rapidly in the North and West, and by the time the statues of Washington and Lee are finished and ready to be sent to Washington, it is probable they will be welcomed there by the people of the United States. The sort of change that was slow to come about in England will come about here more rapidly.

The inevitable effect of the placing of the statue of Washington in St. Paul's Cathedral will be to make patriotic and intelligent Americans ashamed to deny Lee a place in Statuary Hall.

## A PLAIN PROPOSITION.

It is evident that the negro is no longer as welcome North as he was a few years ago. They are suspicious of him. They fear that he will try to indulge his lusts upon their women, and recent events have shown that where he does so, and where they arrest him, they are inclined to deal as summarily with him as any Southern community would do.

We find in the Hartford, Conn., Times an appeal to the good men of the negro race to come out against this great crime of the freedman and show the world that they abhor it and will not condone it, but so far from that will actively aid in the punishment of such offenses.

The Times-Dispatch frequently has begged that the best men of that race would adopt that course, but we have not heard such a response as we think due.

If worthy negro men and women would set their faces like flint against all of their men who commit such assaults—if they would aid in their detection and conviction—a reform might be brought about which seems not possible otherwise.

We quote our New England contemporary, as follows:

"Violent assaults upon women, especially upon defenseless girls, and a disposition to inflict as much pain as possible upon their victims, are the common features of these atrocious crimes by negroes, the reports of which occupy so much space in the newspapers from day to day."

"It is this savagery on the part of the negroes who attack white women and children which has so greatly inflamed the feeling throughout the Northern States against the black race. It must be plainly apparent, we think, to the better element among the blacks that there must be a cessation of this savagery if the two races are to live in the same communities in this country."

"Such crimes cannot be repeated from day to day without arousing such hostility toward the black race as to make every black man an object of suspicion, if not of hatred, wherever he may go. If the sentiment shall once become general throughout the Northern States that white women must be protected from the predations of white men to insure their safety from assaults by negroes, then it will be of little use to continue the effort to maintain the same civil rights for negroes in this country which are possessed by white persons."

## AN INTERESTING RULING.

"A very important decision," says the Washington Post, "holding that the dismissal of a government employee for not being in good standing with a labor union will not be tolerated, was announced Monday from the Department of Commerce. It settles a controversy long in dispute at the Government Printing Office, where the case in question arose."

It seems that on May 18th, 1903, William A. Miller was removed by the Public Printer from his position of assistant foreman at the Government Printing Office for the reason that he had been expelled from the local typographical union. As soon as the matter was brought to the attention of President Roosevelt he directed that Miller be reinstated.

In his letter to Secretary Cortelyou, the President says:

"On the face of the papers presented, Miller would appear to have been removed in violation of law. There is no objection to the employees of the Government Printing Office constituting themselves into a union if they so desire; but no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce."

The President says, in effect, that he has no objection to the employment of union printers, but that the government cannot discriminate against a good workman simply because he does not belong to a labor union. In that position the President cannot be successfully assailed.

## TELEPATHY.

Mr. William T. Stead, of London, has been convinced that there is such a thing as long distance telepathy. He was present recently at a trial where one telepathist communicated with another at 125 miles distance. One man was in London, the other in Nottingham, and it is said that "a committee of six distinguished men were present and every precaution was taken against fraud and collusion." "Thought vibrations" are what it is.

This information is very much like the news the "Intelligent Contraband" used to bring into the Yankee camps during the Confederate war—"important, if true." But as yet we cannot believe that this system will prove to be a substitute for the telephone system. All of us are not telepathists, no more than we are mind-readers or sleep-walkers. One has to have a peculiar and rare—yes, very rare—mental endowment either to transmit or receive "mental vibrations."

The general judgment will be that Mr. Stead, great critic though he be, has been taken in. As for the "Intelligent Contraband," why every juggler knows how useful they are to him.

## "HONORS ARE EASY."

It is said that a Virginia girl recently composed a beautiful "Nocturne," which she dedicated to Prince Henry, of Prussia. It is further said that, having mailed a copy of the composition to the Prince, she received a cordial note of thanks, "and is very proud of the recognition of the Prince."

If Prince Henry is a musician and a competent judge of music, and if he has assured this young lady that she has composed a fine piece of music, it is very proper for her to be proud of the Prince's testimonial. But why should a Virginia girl be proud of receiving a note from a prince? Prince Henry is nothing more than a man, and he is no better than thousands and hundreds of thousands of men in this country who do not chance to have a title. We cannot concede that it is any special honor to a Virginia girl of

culture and refinement to receive "recognition" of a prince. In this case it seems to us that it was the Prince who was honored.

Senator Tom Platt is quoted as saying that Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, would make a strong candidate for Vice-President on the Republican national ticket next year.

We doubt it. Mr. Roosevelt's running mate will come from the West, unless, indeed, he is able to inaugurate "a new departure" and coax his party into taking a Southern man! He has stated, however, that he does not mean to have anything to do with the selection of a Vice-Presidential nominee. All the same, we dare say the convention will manage to ascertain his wishes, and will probably try to gratify them.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, announces that he will not be a candidate for this nomination. U. S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego, Cal., and Governor Durbin, of Indiana, are mentioned as persons who would not decline.

"The old Brown" family recently had a very enjoyable reunion in Baltimore. Now it is in order for the old Smith family to come together. We suggest Jamestown as the place and some date during the exposition at Norfolk as the time for this reunion. It would be altogether appropriate and seemly for the Smiths to honor the memory of that great fighter and pioneer, and the historic ground of Jamestown is, above all other places, the one for their meeting place.

It seems strange that at this late day people have to be reminded that communications sent to a newspaper office for publication, unaccompanied by the name of the author, are thrown in the waste basket. We have so disposed of a large number of unsigned letters bearing on the strike question, and still they come.

Four convicts escaped from the penitentiary at Dannemora, N. Y., Saturday afternoon. They tunneled out from the cellar of a factory. What they did with the earth they removed is a mystery. They appear to have taken an ample supply of food with them. Their recapture, however, is expected.

The Baltimore American is of the opinion that Cardinal Gibbons stands no chance of succeeding in the papacy, but holds that "his claims are quite as good as those of any other member of the sacred congregation, while the merits of his cause are more logical, more cogent, than are those of others."

The white-winged dove of peace is with us. All the out-of-town soldiers have gone home from Richmond, six more regiments have been called from the Philippines and Secretary Root has gone off on a vacation.

The Franklin syndicate man, Mr. Miller, of 620 per cent. fame, having served 30 per cent. of his term in the New York penitentiary, is seeking a pardon at the hands of Governor Odell.

Fourteen months and a half is a good long time for one Congress to sit, but having a Congress all or her own is a novelty with Cuba, and she should be excited.

A toy-pistolless Christmas in the South and a similar Fourth of July in the North are the reforms that are now to be fought for.

Castro's men were slow getting there, but they tore up things generally when they finally reached Ciudad, Bolivar.

King Edward will have a good time in Ireland. The Irish do not love him, but they know how to be hospitable.

## DAILY FASHION HINTS.

## GIRL'S WRAPPER.

One of the most comfortable garments of a girl's wardrobe is the wrapper, that is not only dainty and cool for morning wear, but is so restful to slip on and finish some studies or a little sewing in the afternoon or between "dress-up" hours. The original model shown here is so successful that it is being copied in design, yet having an air of comfort in its very looks. The wrapper is fastened over a vest-like front by two straps. The back may be worn loose or strapped down. A prettily shaped collar gives a neat finish to the neck and shoulders. A pleasing reproduction would be a figured or polka-dot wrapper, giving white for front and white lace embroidery on collar and sleeves. The selection of material is only a matter of taste, as the design is good for all kinds of material.



No. 4,401—SIZES for 12, 14 and 16 years.

On receipt of 10 cents this pattern will be sent to any address. All orders must be directed to THE LITTLE FOLKS PATTERN CO., 78 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. When ordering please do not fail to mention number.

No. 4,401.

Size.....

Name.....

Address.....

## Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Mr. Roosevelt should not be deceived by the endorsement of his candidacy by the hundred hungry politicians meet in convention to nominate candidates for governor and other State officers, and to conclude to pass a strong resolution endorsing Roosevelt. The fact is they want the stuff and if they don't get it they will be working against the President in 1904.

Atlanta Constitution: If by any chance an agreement is reached between the cornering crowd and the mill people to keep prices of raw cotton higher than foreign markets can profitably buy, it will not be long before America will hold the guiding reins of this branch of manufacturing, and the world markets for cotton goods on terms with which no European country can compete.

New Orleans Picayune: This granting of high rank which has not been earned is a mistaken policy, and is calculated to lower the esteem in which the highest grades of the military service are held. There ought to be some other way of rewarding old and efficient officers other than by promoting them to grades which they are not entitled to on the active list. No officer should hold a rank on the retired list which he did not earn on the active list.

Nashville American: The point which immediately strikes the Southerner in reading any opinion on the negro from the Northern view-point, and more particularly from New England viewpoints, is that they do not seem to understand that the question applies to them, and that the preservation of legal procedure, which is at the bottom of it, might affect them and their descendants, not so disastrously, perhaps, but directly, as it does the Southern people, should the bars be let down and social recognition, which means intermarriage, be granted the negro in the South.

## With a Comment or Two.

The action of the Kentucky Republican Convention in endorsing Mr. Roosevelt is no surprise to those who know what a Southern Republican Convention is composed of.—Durham Herald.

How about the Virginia crowd that gave him a kind of double-barreled endorsement?

Newport News city officials need to read up on Marquis of Queensbury rules. Their bouts are lacking in grace and scientific precision.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

What is lacking in grace and science, however, is made up in execution usually. Call time!—Newport News Press.

Richmond's influential citizens who received those big "fees" for "moulding sentiment," and were able to do it without naming with any of the money put in their hands by the telephone company, could no doubt find a profitable job in connection with the Colombian Congress and the Panama Canal treaty.—Norfolk Public Ledger.

An excellent suggestion. No doubt the State could afford to have a few more along without them and we are quite sure the State could do so.—Newport News Press.

The experience of Harriburg during the last year indicates that no combination of contractors and politicians is strong enough to prevent free and open competition in the award of public work when once the people are aroused to their rights and to the danger and injustice of favoritism in the conduct of public affairs.—Harriburg, Pa., Patriot.

Same way in Richmond, let us hope.

## A Few Foreign Facts.

One of the great railroads of the world will be built in China from Canton to Hankow, 600 miles through a teeming population.

For the defense of a member of the Mafia, who is to be tried for murder in Palermo, it is stated that the defendant has been contributed anonymously in Palermo alone.

The Uganda Mission, in Central Africa, begun twenty years ago, has now 1,070 church buildings, seating 125,550 persons, erected chiefly at the cost of the people.

By the introduction of the principle of self-declaration, the annual taxable income of the city of Chicago, which was \$15,000,000 in 1901, has increased to \$24,000,000 in 1902.

In a Berlin insane asylum is a patient, it is said, whose hair changes color with her temperature. When she is cool and quiet her hair is a pale yellow, but when she is restless and excited it becomes auburn.

A slum inspector told the Glasgow Municipal Commission on the Housing of the Poor that on some occasions he had found families sleeping in the garrets of tenement houses, the parents on the floor, the mother and a layer of children on the top.

## North Carolina Sentiment.

Referring, evidently, to Chief Justice Clark and some others, the Winston-Salem Sentinel says:

"A contemporary suggests that none of them have yet given up their jobs on the strength of Mr. Bryan's endorsement. We admit that it would be a trifling risk, just at the present stage of the proceedings."

The Asheville Citizen says:

"The remarkable number of enlargements of cotton mills in North Carolina is a most convincing proof of the progress of the cotton industry in point of volume of business done and profits made. The fact that the business of the cotton mill is so profitable that it is absolutely necessary to make enlargement shows beyond question that there is money in the cotton business. One does not put new wine in old bottles or make expensive additions to unprofitable enterprises."

The Charlotte Observer makes this point:

"Politics of course had nothing to do with it, but for the benefit of those who may not know it, we are moved to remark that Madison county, from which fifty negro inmates were driven by armed mountaineers, is one of the few rock-ribbed Republican counties in North Carolina. Therefore it is hardly probable that the incident can truthfully be described as a 'Democratic outrage.'"

The Raleigh News says:

"It is folly to say our people in this State are not prosperous, or that every one who is willing to work and capable cannot have good living employment."

## Remarks About Richmond.

Alexandra Morning Call: Our Richmond latest is that the strikers are going to run automatic machines there but in opposition to the street car system as a means of continuing the strike. We trust, however, that an ambulance tender and machine will be attached to each automobile, and that a hospital will be established at every stop before the enterprise is fairly on.

Newport News Press: Richmond evinces an inclination to become incited in every arm of the municipal government with the investigation germ.

Lynchburg News: In this connection, the suggestion forces itself upon the minds of people outside of the capital city that if the local authorities there but waited until so late in the day to provide a contingent fund for extra police service and the police had displayed more energy in dealing with the situation, there would

## TATE SPRING EPSOM WATER

The only water of its kind in America. Alterative and restorative, it enriches the blood and builds up the entire system. Cures functional disorders of the nervous system and insomnia. Is beneficial in all cases of blood poison, diseases of the bowels, liver, kidneys and in female diseases. If your druggist cannot supply you, write to the owner.

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A. A. SCOTT, Druggist, Twenty-fifth and Broad Streets, Agent.

not have been the necessity for employing so large a number of troops for so long a time at that point.

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser: A term in the penitentiary for stoning street cars during the Richmond strike is calculated to teach a much-needed lesson.

## Abolishing Lynching.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir," "Can Lynching be Abolished?" is the caption of an editorial in the Washington Post of to-day. The writer argues forcibly that the delays and attendant uncertainty of legal procedure are the main causes of the action of the mob, and contends that if satisfactory assurance could be had of a speedy trial, there would be no lynchings. But he leaves entirely out of view another, and a very powerful incentive to summary action, the part of the people, maddened by outrage increasingly frequent in all parts of the country. It is the knowledge that the guilty wretch is tried in court his poor victim will be subjected to a most shameful and disgraceful trial.

And to save her from such degradation and humiliation, the settled law of the land, of her friends and neighbors, and any bar to the majesty of the law and the duty of the State to give her evidence in the presence of the judge, counsel and prisoner, while all others were excluded, from the court room, would not be a change, but a removal of one of the strongest inducements to execution in such cases by lynchers. And until it is made the duty of the State to give her evidence in the presence of the judge, counsel and prisoner, while all others were excluded, from the court room, would not be a change, but a removal of one of the strongest inducements to execution in such cases by lynchers. And until it is made the duty of the State to give her evidence in the presence of the judge, counsel and prisoner, while all others were excluded, from the court room, would not be a change, but a removal of one of the strongest inducements to execution in such cases by lynchers.

Richmond, Va., July 17, 1903. J. M. EDITOR THE TIMES-DISPATCH.

## The J. E. B. Stuart Coins.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir," I have been informed since that I named in my former letter of correction only half of the mistakes as were contained in that brief "story" in last Sunday's Times-Dispatch describing the gift to the Confederate Museum of the two quarter-dollars that were used by General J. E. B. Stuart's eyes when their light blue hue was quenched in death. Besides the fact that the fact that the coins were not "one" "N. R. Venable, Jr." nor "Venable, Jr." of the University of Virginia, who presented the coins, but Andrew R. Venable, Jr., a gentleman of Prince Edward, resident near Farmville, formerly a major in the Confederate army, and a member of the staff of General Stuart's staff, I should have said, had I known it, that the inscribed place in which the coins were used was not the "Confederate Museum," but the "Confederate Museum of the University of Virginia." I should have said, had I known it, that the inscribed place in which the coins were used was not the "Confederate Museum," but the "Confederate Museum of the University of Virginia." I should have said, had I known it, that the inscribed place in which the coins were used was not the "Confederate Museum," but the "Confederate Museum of the University of Virginia."

Richmond, Va., July 17, 1903. J. M.

## Has Seen the Comet.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,"—In your paper of this morning you state that none of the star-gazers have yet reported the arrival of the "comet we have been hearing about."

Well, this is evidence that there are some folks in this town who don't tell the papers what they know.

A week ago I read that the comet was near the constellation of the Swan, and after locating this group on my astronomical map, I went out and immediately located the wandering stranger. Since that evening, I have seen it almost every night, and pointed it out to many others.

When first seen it was far to the northeast about 6 P. M., and it shone through several constellations till it is now in the northwest. Last night it was near the Great Dipper, being just above and to the right of the "w" of that constellation. Each evening it will be still further to the west.

It has the appearance of a little moon, in a thin cloud, and is readily distinguished from a star or planet. Its tail, if it has one, is very much abbreviated, and is hardly worth looking for.

The visitor can be seen by good eyes unaided, but a pair of marine glasses or even the good old opera glasses will be of considerable assistance.

ARTHUR B. CLARKE.

Value of Houdon Statue.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,"—The New York Weekly Post I