The Times.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1900.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

One of the most scholarly as well as one of the most entertaining and instructive papers on the American negro that we have seen is that which was read by Dr. Paul B. Barringer, chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia. before the Tri-State Medical Association, which met in Charleston during the month of February last, a copy of which has recently fallen into our hands through the kindness of a friend.

Dr. Barringer begins by quoting a biological axiom, which reads, "the onto geny is the repetition of the philogeny." This he translates to mean "the life history is the repetition of the race history." "Freely interpreted," he adds, "it means that the life history of any individual, of any type, unless modified by forces of exceptional character, will tend to conform to the lines of ancestral traits. In other words, it is a terse expression of the existence of the force which we call heredity in life."

Applying this "biological axiom" to the human race and taking as an example of that race the Southern negro, he declares that the tendency of the negro to return to barbarism is as natural as the return of the sow that is washed to her wallowing in the mire; that the ages o degradation under which he was formed and the fifty centuries of historically recorded savagery with which he came to us cannot be permanently influenced by one or two centuries of enforced correction, if the correcting force be withdrawn; that when the correcting force of discipline was removed he, like the releases plummet, began to fall, and, although the mills of the gods grind slowly, what we have already seen is but the first evidence of a motion as certain in its results as the law of gravitation.

Tracing the origin of the American negro, Dr. Barringer points out that he came from the west coast of Africa and from the valleys of the Niger and the Senagal, and that as everything in that part of Africa is originally of one race and one blood, the America negro is of true negro origin and came from the very lowest of the blacks of Africa. He draws a distinction between these savage carnibals, lazy, lustful and without any moral instincts, and those of the Indo African race, who are a better type

After dwelling at some length on the characteristics of the negro savage and the manner in which these savages were imported into the United States and sold as slaves, Dr. Barringer comes to speak of the condition of the negro in the South at the close of the war. "Whatever the evils of slavery may have been," says he, "and I have no desire to minimize them, the general result was, at the close of the war, some 4,000,000 negroes, who were in their average morality and character so far ahead of any other 4,000,000, or any other 1,000,000 of that race to be found elsewhere on the face of the earth that they were not in the same class." And he incidentally remarks that Mrs. Stowe's intelligence should have seen the paradoxical side of a work written in criticism of a civilization which produced an 'Uncle Tom' and a "Topsy" from savage cannibals in less than five genera-

Every person who was old enough to know anything at the close of the war knows that the negroes, especially what was known as the "house negro," that is those who had been in close confact with the whites, were far superior, in the matter of manners and morals at least, to the negroes as a class of to-day. They were genteel and they had some individuality and character. Take an old time Virginia carriage driver or butler of to-day and you will find a man of sense, a man of character and in many respects

a polished gentleman. But to proceed with Dr. Burringer's uzper. He points out that as a slave the negro was taught two wholesome lessonsto work and to obey-and that under such | States should give immediate heed to k

tutelage there was excellent attainment. He notes also that those negro soldiers in the recent Spanish-American war, who and been trained by white officers and who were led by white officers, gave an excellent account of themselves in battle. Every day of slavery," says he, "seems to have counted for their benefit, as will he seen if we compare the records of this generation with that of those whose boast it is that they were born free. It is not the oldest negro, but the negro under thirty who crowds our jails and penitentiaries throughout the land."

Yea, verily. It is not the ex-slave who commits criminal assault upon white women. The slaves were taught to respect who are lynched for this crime are those of the new generation. But how could one expect other things? We have frequently said in discussing this subject, and Dr. Barringer dwells on the same point, that the young negro of to-day. with his savage nature, with his brutal instincts, with a healthy physical development and strong animal passions, is brought up not in bondage of any sort, but in an atmosphere of liberty and license. He has no one to train him or restrain him; no masterful hand keeps his appetites and passions in subjection. He does not exercise control over himself and so he grows up with his animal nature supreme, and he is controlled neither by the heart nor the intellect, but by the brutal force of his nature. His one idea is to gratify his appetites and his passions and he does so at every opportunity.

Of course there are many honorable exceptions to this rule, but we speak of the new negro as a type. We speak of those who roam around and whose bodies are often found dangling from the limb

But Dr. Barringer makes a statement just here which is worthy of the most erious thought and which commands the attention of the whites. He says that it is a perfectly plain truth that the prolonged contact of the white man with the black man has resulted in the degradation of the white race. "There is no use in longer mincing matters," he adds, "this problem is to save the white man of the South from further barbarism by reclaiming the savage with whom he is inseparably.tied."

This is a startling proposition, yet it must be in a measure true, for "vice will sooner transform virtue into a bawd than that virtue will liken vice to its own inage." The white man must lift the negro up or the negro will pull the white man down.

This article is already extended beyond its allotment of space, and so we must postpone until another day the discussion of the remedies which Dr. Barringer sug-

NEW YORK'S MISTAKE.

At a recent session of the State Board of Tax Comissioners of the State of New York, it was asserted by those who protested against the assessments for spe cial franchises that placing the organization tax so high and imposing such liability and responsibility on directors were responsible for the fact that many corporations in New York had gone to New Jersey for their charters, These companies, it was pointed out, after organizing in New Jersey and paying into the treasury of that State a sum that amounted to millions of dollars a year. then went to New York and obtained permission to do business without paying the State a cent.

Several years ago the people of Virginia got it into their heads that great corporations were criminal and the Legislature was so illiberal that the American Tobacco Company was compelled to go to New Jersey for its charter. The people of New Jersey saw their opportunity, and offered liberal terms to corporations, with the result that the State has largely paid its operating expenses through its charter fees, and taxation has been reduced to the minimum.

Virginia lost a great opportunity, and all through prejudice. If this State had at that time showed the same liberal spirit which has been poured into the treasury of New Jersey would have found its way into the treasury of Virginia.

MARKSMANSHIP THE ESSENTIAL

in South Africa has taught the military man is the value of markmanship with the improved magazine rifle. This weapon has wholly changed the nature and character of war from what It has heretofore been. The good marksmen armed with the best magazine rifles will certanly win in war now, all other things being equal, Some of the results that the world has already learned of Boer shooting are shrifly amazing, and when we get an authentic history of the contest that describes its incidents in detail, our surprise will, no doubt, be very much increased. There never before was a war in which every soldier was such a shot as the individual Boer is, and consequently there never before was a war in which the losses to the opposing sides were so disproportionate. The English have so far lost 16,000 men killed and wounded, while it is doubtful if the Boers have lost

The recent incident in which a party of English officers out scouting was fired on is a remarkable testimonial to the accuracy of Boer shooting. Eight Boers fired a volley at five Englishmen on horseback at a distance or three hundred yards. One Englishman was kiled and three were wounded. It is, of course, possible to pick out eight men from the United States Army or from any other army who could do this, but these were not picked Boers. They were no more than the average Boer soldiers, all of whom are perfect shots.

But take any eight average soldiers out any other army, and we venture nothing in saving that if they had fired that volley the chances are not a man would have been struck.

This war, therefore, has demonstrated that the essential thing in military training now is perfection in shooting with the rifle. The nation that practices its private soldiers in shooting with the rifle until they acquire great skill with it, will utterly overthrow the nation whose mer have not been practiced with it. This is the all important lesson to be learned now, and the Congress of the United

Not only should provision be made for the most careful training of the men in the regular army, but a liberal fund should be provided for training the militia

of the States in marksmanship. The current number of the Nineteenth Century Magazine has an article on the way the English army is armed, and soldier shoots that makes it questionable whether in a war with our Continental Powers (all of which, by the way, have been long giving attention to markmanship), the English would have much show, notwithstanding the gallantry of their officers and men. The writer shows that the vific the English soldier is armed with is much inferior to the weapons used by other first-class powers, and that the private soldiers are wholly untrained in the use of it at any considerable distance. He tells, for instance, that at the fight at Majuba Hill, nearly twenty years ago, most of the rifles dropped by the English soldiers who were killed, had their sights set for four hundred yards, though they were firing a an enemy directly in presence. They had as well have been shooting with bows and arrows, as every shot went far over-

We shall not waste sympathy on Mr. W. D. Bynum, whose nomination as General Appraiser of the port of New York has failed of confirmation by the Senate. Those Democrats who in 1896 fought for sound money and Jeffersonian principles were in no sense office-seekers. They helped to defeat Bryan and, incidentally, helped to elect McKinley, but they have asked no reward of office at the hands of the present administration. Mr. Bynum is one of the very few exceptions, and we shall not shed tears if he fails to get a place.

CURRENT TOPICS.

February is the shortest month in the year, but last February was the greatest bruary's month for foreign trade Wonderful which this country ever Exhibit. knew.

The total of imports for the month was \$68,774,150, an increase of \$8,500,000 over the same month last year. The total exports amounted to \$119,379,902, an increase of \$25,500,000 over February, 1899. The exports were 25 per cent. greater than the returns for the same period of any previous year in the history of the country. The excess of exports over imports was \$50,000,000, which was 25 per cent, greater than last year's February excess, and 50 per cent. greater than in the same month of any previous year. But there will be greater records than this. Wait until the country begins to

make a showing on coal exports. A special from Hagerstown, Md., says: "Mr. Thomas Guantrell, formerly private secretary to the The Man late Governor Hammer From Cuba. spent a few days in

"He is just home from Cuba, where he was in the Quartermaster's Department at Manzanillo and Jiguani. In guarding government property he shot

several Cubans dead. "Guantrell says he despises the Cubans, as they hate the Americans. He says the Cubans love war and hate work. The Cubans will fight the Americans, he says, before long, and will all have to be killed off before the island can be Americanized."

The Cubans are incapable of self-gov-The Cubans are incapable of self-government. Cuba is destined to be a province of the United States, and the sooner the natives hold an election and vote their sentiments the better it will be for them. The great need of Cuba to-day is a settled government.

AFTERMATH.

Dr. Richard S. Dewey, well known in Chicago, and who was formerly head of the Kankakee Insane Asylum, is now himself an inniate of a sanitarium in himself an innate of it samantees. Wisconsin, being insane and under restraint. He was regarded as an insenity expert, and originated the cottage system, under which insane patients were divided into different classes.

Mr. A. R. Peacock made a flying trip from Los Angeles to Pittsburg, arriving the latter place yesterday morning. He at the latter place yesterday morning. He is a director in the Carnegie Company, and wanted to attend a meeting of the board called for Saturday. He chartered a special engine and a Pullman ear from the Santa Fe Road, which agreed to deliver him in Chicago in thirty-six hours. His fare from Los Angeles to Chicago was \$3,500.

The war in the Transvaal has caused those in authority in London to pass through a terrible ordeal. It is said that when George Wyndham entered the British Wer Office, a little more than a year ago, he did not have a gray hair, and now his hair is silvery white. A similar change was noticed in the appearance of Sir George Trevelyan. In 1882, when he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, imbecame Chief Secretary for Ireland, im-mediately after the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, he was described by Mr. Parnell as having hair of raven blackness. Three months afterward his hair had become as white as snow.

A Persian priest has recently decided that Chicago must have a temple dedicated to the worship of the sun.

A curious Scotch rhyme concerning the calculation of Easter runs as follows:

First comes Candlemass, And then the new mune, The next Tuesday after that Is aye Fasting e'en. That moon out, And the next at its height

And the first at its flegist.

Then next Sunday after that
Is aye Pasche right.
It is said that this rhyme has never
seen known to be inaccurate before, but
It is worked out for this year it will
be found that it places Easter day on

Disquieting.

It is somewhat disquicing to observe that while it is notoriously impossible to live in Washington on \$5,000 a year, com-paratively few Congressman die in office. Detriot Journal.

The Deacon's Dream.

"May you take this lesson nome with you to-night, dear friends," concluded the preacher at the end of a very iong and wearisome sermon. "And may its spiritual truths sink deep into your hearts and lives to the end that your souls may experience salvition. We will now how experience salvation. We will now bow our heads in prayer. Deacon White, will

our heads in prayet. Death white, was you lead?"
There was no response.
"Deacon White," this time in a louder voice, "Deacon White, will you lead?"
Still no response. It was evident that the Deacon was slumbering. The projecter made a third appeal, and raised his voice to a pitch that succeeded in wak-"Deacon White, will you please lead?"

The Deacon rubbed his eyes and crened them wonderingly.
"Is it my lead? No, I just deait."—Detroit Free Press,

Three Angels.

They say this life is barren, drear, and coid; Ever the same sad song was sung of old, Ever the same long, weary tale is told, And to our lips is held the cup of strife— And yet a little love can sweeten life,

They say our hands may grasp but joys Youth has but dreams, and age an aching

void, Whose Dead Sea fruit long, long ago has

Whose night with wild, tempestuous And yet a little hope can brighten life.

They say we fling ourselves in wild despair Amidst the broken treasures scattered

there, Where all is wrecked where all once promised fair, And stab ourselves with sorrow's two-

edged knife-And yet a little patience strengthens life. Is it, then, true this tale of bitter grief,

Of mortal anguish finding no relief? Lo, midst the winter shines the laurel's leaf-Three angels share the lot of human

Three angels glorify the path of life.

Love, hope, and patience cheer us on our

way,
Love, hope, and patience form our spirit's stay,
Love, hope, and patience watch us day
by day,
And bid the desert bloom with beauty Until the earthly fades in the eternal.
-F. S. in Temple Bar.

The Sole Survivor. "Phwas ivery place covered in Nooh's ood, Dinny?" "All but th' city of Cork, Larry."- Chi-

Mrs. Pilkins-"Why don't that horrid man, Swiller, across the areat, sober up? He's been on a spree a week." Mr. Pilkins-"Swiller is a philosopher-if he sobers up he knows he'll have a headache."-Ohio State Journal.

Somebody to Blame.

The lawless killing of the negro Cotton and the white man O'Grady at Emporia and the white man O'Grady at Emporia was one of the most inexcusable affairs of the kind that ever occurred in this Commonwealth. The prisoners were in the hands of the Sinte officials. There was no fear that they would break jail or be rescued by outside friends. Cotton had confessed his guilt, and there was not the least doubt that he would result the least doubt that he would result to the series the data results of his crime by the not the least doubt that he would re-ceive the due penalty of his crime by the regular process of law. Indeed, he was already under sentence of death for murder at Portsmouth. The guilt of O'Grady was not fully established, and there is grave doubt whether he was in there is grave doubt whether he was in any way responsible for the murder of Saunders and Welton. But the mob did not stop to discriminate or to reflect. And just here is one of the worst features of the lynching practice. A mob resembles a tiger—when once it tastes blood it demands more, and does not stop to consider carefully the guilt of the victim. In this case the usual provocation of lynching was absent. No woman was concerned. It was simple murder. All the facts were known, and the law provides ample machinery for the law provides ample machinery for the punishment of the murderer. It is not easy to imagine a case it sort to lawless punishment would be less sort to lawless punisament would be less defensible. There may be times and circumstances under which men are excusable for reverting to natural rights and protecting themselves by the law. If a criminal whose guilt is thoroughly established escapes punishment through the defect of the law, the negligence of officials, or on account of some mere technical failure in the prosecution, then it is but natural that an outraged community should endeavor to find a remedy outside of the law. When "the usual crime" is the provocation there is this additional place that the outraged was additional plea, that the outraged wo-man may be saved from the mortification of testifying to her shame in oper court. None of these extenuating cir-cumstances can be pleaded in defence of the Emporia mob. Justice has been out-

Golf Tournament and Ball.

Hampton Roads Club Versus Lakeside. Special Rate to Old Point,

Via C. &O.

On account of the Hampton Roads Golf Tournament on Saturday 31st, when Mr. Varden, the champion of the world, will give an exhibition of golf, and the Golf Ball at the Chamberlin, the C. & O. Railway will sell round-trip tickets at \$3.00, from Richmond to Old Point, at \$3.00, from Richmond to Out round, for the 3:45 P. M. train of Friday 30th, and 9 A. M. train of Saturday 31st, good for return to following Monday.

SPRING HAS COME

and with it the usual lassitude, languor, and inertia. The manner in which you drag your weary limbs around and the difference which you show to passing events, indicates the sluggishness of your blood. Disease is largely in evidence, and if you do not take a Blood Purifier at once the consequences may be more serious than you think.

As a tonic Alterative Dr. David's Iodo Ferrated Sarsaparilla has no superior.
For Eczema, Itch, Bolls, Pimples,
Serofula, Old Sores, Catarrh and all
Skin and Blood Diseases Dr. David's Iodo-Ferrated Sarsaparilla is the cure

It cures where others fail. It will give you health and strength by making pure blood, thus eliminating all taint and disease from the system. Don't be take some much advertised nostrum, bu insist upon having the genuine Dr. Davia's lode-Ferrated Sarsaparilla.

Read what Dr. J. W. Smith says of it:

Reidsville, N.C., Oct. 17, 1893.

Owens & Minor Drug Company, Rich-

mond, Va.:

Dear Sirs,—Please send me three dozen Dr. David's Iodo-Ferrated Sarsaparilla. I have entirely sold out the last lot I regard your Dr. David's Iodo-Ferrated Sarsaparilla as the best alterative preparation that I have ever come in contet with during a period of many years in the drug business and in the practice of medicine. It sells better than any other article that I handle, and I frequently prescribe it in cases where indicated, and always with the best results. Yours truly, J. W. SMITH, M. D., Physician and Druggist. If you cannot procure it of your druggist or merchant write to us. Price \$1 a bottle; six bottles for \$5.

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO., Dear Sirs.-Please send me three dozen

tle; six bottles for \$5.

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.,

Richmond, Va.

Don't fail to see the Great Majestic Range bake biscults in three minutes all this week at MORGAN R. MILLS & CO., No. 28 North Ninth Street

Vigorous rubbing with Dixle Nerve and Bone Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Joints, Shoulders and Pains in the Back, Joints, Shouters and Sides. Unsurpassed for Neuralgia. Remember, Dixle Nerve and Bone Liniment cures Corus and Bunious, and don't take anything but the "Dixle" when you want a nerve and bone liniment. Price, 25 cents everywhere.

All this week at our store Majestic Cooking Exhibition. You are invited.

MORGAN R. MILLS & CO'S.

No. 23 North Ninth Street.

raged, the good name of the State has been tarnished by a crime that is worse in its consequences than that committed by the victim of the mob. We have no sympathy whatever for Cotton. He deserved to die. He had forfeited his life by his dastardly crime, and no doubt would have explated his offence on the gallows, but all these considerations do not have the course of the mob which gallows, but all these considerations do not justify the action of the mob which set at defiance the laws and lawfully constituted authorities of the State. If the troops had not been withdrawn the mob would have been baffled. It is evident that a mistake was made, but it is not our purpose to decide on whose shoulders the blame rests. Governor Tyler says that he did all that he could under the law, and throws the blame on the Sheriff. What the defence of the Sheriff is we are not informed. It may be that he was deceived by appearances and apprehended no danger. However this may be, Virginia must bear the reproach that has been brought upon her proach that has been brought upon her by the thoughtless and culpable conduct of a lawless mob.—Lynchburg News,

THE EMPORIA LYNCHING.

The Mob Without Relief for Their Frenzy Would Attack Military.

Editor of The Times:

Elit-Now that so much is being said concerning the Emporia lynching allow, if you please, a few lines from one who was upon the scene. The writer admires your bold denunciation of the affair, as

well as your attitude toward the mob and mob violence.

The Times, neither in presentation of facts related to this affair nor in expres-sion of sound views pertaining thereto, has proved derelict, but rather fully equal to the exigencies.

A bad state of affairs existed in the heretofore quiet and law-abiding town of Emporla. The public mind was deep stirred by the numerous recent atrocties. Red-handed, confessed culprits were in he law's custody. The blood of citizens

the law's custody. The blood of citizens demanded retribution. Local authorities anticipating such violence as resulted, sought relief from the State's Chief Executive.

For a time the situation seemed well in hand. Law and order promised to prevail even in the face of assembled muttering—nobs. Those bent on violence stood temporarily awed in the presence of the State authorities, and though imprecations deep and long drawn escaped the throngs, though dark looks and he throngs, though dark looks and nenacing gestures with darker wayed the multitudes, the hand of vio swayed the mututines, the hand of vio-lence was yet stayed. How majestic is the law which screens its meanest cul-prit anon to adjust the neces to his con-demned neck! It is not ours to prefer the charge of dereliction against any of the authorities concerned, but it was plainly authorities concerned, but it was plainly an emergency in which men with courageous convictions were needed at the helm. Your correspondent believes that such was the frenzy of the public mind that relief would have eventually been sought, even though it may have involved a clash with the militia.

In that event who can say what would

The mob influence is always to be de precated, and how unfortunate is the recent blot marring the proud escutcheon of the Mother of States! God spare every section of our noble State long from a recurrence of last Saturday's infringement on the law's su

While none may have regrets to waste on the fate of the notorious desperadoes, who met their merits at the rope's end, yet every one must feel a blush of shame that the law's sanctity has been for the time ignored.

ROBT. W. GRIZZARD. Newsoms, Va., March 29, 1900.

Defends the Governor.

It is not simply a high regard and great esteem for Governor Tyler that impels us to take a stand in his behalf against the critics of his course with regard to the unfortunate Emporia affair. It is merely an act of justice. We be-lieve that Governor Tyler did all that he could under the circumstances, and that the blame is solely upon the sheriff and the people of Emporia themselves. The sheriff was the agent of the people of Emporia, appointed by them to pro-tect them and uphold the law in just such instances as the one in question It was at his instance that the Governor's aid was invoked and it was to him that the Governor looked for a proper use of the military sent him in response the danger of mob violence was over. He was the supreme representative of the law and was in command of the situation. As the agent of the of the situation. As the agent of the people affected his request was honored. If, as has been intimated, he was drunk, or if as has been stated, he was in sympathy with the mob and was so unmindful of his sacred duty as to become intoxicated or to lend himself to a plan to circumvent the trust Imposed upon him, he is to blame for the lynching and the people who appointed him their agent are to blame for allowing such a weak or dishonorable man to occupy so responsible a position among them. As the Governor says, he might have declared martial law upon the representation of the military, but the evils of such an act are so apparent, and have always been so, that no Executive except in the most extreme cases and upon the unpualished assertion of every one that the law can be upheld in no other way, ever resorts to it. To err is certainly human, and Governor Tyler is no less human than others, and he weak or dishonorable man to occupy se no doubt, made mistakes as other is no less human than others, and h men do, yet in this instance we cannot see that he has done wrong or that he has left undone anything which, as the Chief Executive of the State of Virginia,

AN ELECTRIC HORSE SHOE.

he should have done .- Roanoke Times.

Every Time the Horse Puts Down His Foot the Bell Rings.

Franz Enge who used to shoe horse Franz Enge who used to shoe horses for Emperor William and who now is demonstrator of forging in the Veterin-ary School of the University of Penn-sylvania, tried an electric horse shoe last week. It was during an "animal clinic," held for the benefit of the students. The horse ran along the track and every time he put down his foot a bell attached to the saddle rang sharp-ly. His hoof acted like a push button. When he lifted it, the bell stopped ringing; when he stepped, the bell rang again. It gave one the impression that there was an excited bicyclist somewhere near. As the horse trotted along you could tell how fast he was moving, or you could count his steps by the ringing of the bell. The contrivance could you could could his steps of the first ing of the bell. The contrivance could also be used to count the number of jumps a race horse would take to the mile, for, of course, a recording apparatus could easily be substituted for the But that was far from the inten-

tion of Jierr Enge.

The idea of the contrivance was to illustrate how the apparently rigid hoof of the horse expands when the animal treads upon it. The idea is ingenious. First the hoof itself was coated with tinfoli. Next a special shoe was fitted to the foot. From this shoe straight strips of metal extended upward parallel to the hoof, but not quite touching the foli. Little thumb-screws were inserted in holes in the metal strips and screwed in holes in the metal strips and screwed the strips are striped to the strips and screwed the strips are striped to the in until they very nearly reached the foil. The strips and the foil were connected to an electric cell and the bell. When the horse trod upon his hoof the hulged out on all sides as it always does. This brought the foll and the thumb screws in contact with one another. Th circuit was instantly completed and the

minimum min LAST WEEK OF SALE MILLER CHINA CO.

No. 109 East Broad Street.

The REDUCTION SALE of the ENTIRE STOCK of the Miller China Co. at 15 to 20 PER CENT. BELOW COST will be CONTINUED THE REST OF THE WEEK—then the store will be closed.

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO GET China, Crockery, Glassware, Earthenware, Sterling and Other Silverware, Cut-Glass and Household Goods

At These Very Low Prices.

A. B. Dickinson and E. W. Stearns, Receivers.

FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

The Sports Have a Severe Disappointment.

A RICH BROKER'S FAD.

A Rabbi Works in a Cigar Factory for Lack of Better Employment. Miss Benedict's Marriage. Clog Dancer Dead.

NEW YORK, March 29-Special.-The sporting fraternity were very much surprised and chagrined at the action of the Senate in passing the Lewis bill repeal ing the Horton law. They felt sure that the friends of "manly sport" in the Senate would defeat the repeal bill, and they are very much disappointed that it passed.

A RICH JACK TAR.
Emil H. Rosenblatt, a rich young
stockbroker of this city, recently conceived the idea that he would like to o to Manila. He applied for a on the transport Sumner, but positions were scarce and the only vacancy that he could find was that of assistant storekeeper with a salary of \$20 a month. He readily accepted the position and re-ported for duty. The sailors looked sus-pleiously at him when he appeared in fashionable attire with diamonds spark-ling about his person, but he insisted that he was going to take the job. The captain received him cordially, and he made himself so agreeable to his new mates that by the time he had received shore leave for the rest of the day he was a general favorite.

was a general favorite.

A SCRAP OF PAPER.

Joseph Lavelie was crossing from
Jersey City to New York on a Pennsylvania ferry boat when a strong wind
blew a torn half sheet of newspaper
across his face. Lavelie is crippled
with rheumatism and was unable to lift when it dropped into his lap he idly began to pursue its contents. Imagine his horror when his eye rested on the announcement of his wife's death. He did not even know that she was ill. Three weeks ago, after a family quarrel, he quit his wife, who had elected that they should separate. Mrs. Lavelle then they should separate. Mrs. Lavelle then left her home, being at the time in good health. She was taken ill two weeks ago and was admitted to the General Hospital, where she grew from bad to worse and finally died. Efforts had been made, but in vain, to locate the husband before she died.

RABBI MAKES CIGARS. RABBI MAKES CIGARS.

Rabbi Isaac Greenwald arrived in this city a few months ago from Poland. He is a bright man and has enjoyed a reputation at home for learning and piety, but the pulpits here were all filled and his money seen that the reserved. but the pulpits here were all filled and his money soon ran out. He then secured a place in a cigar factory, and was getting along first rate when he received word from Passaic, N. J., that he had been appointed teacher in a Talmud school there, and so he resigned his position in the factory. It is said that the firm presented him with all the cigars that he had made.

NOTES.

The Second Congregational Church, of Greenwich, Conn., has been secured for

The Second Congregational Church, of Greenwich, Conn., has been secured for the wedding of Miss Helen Benedict, daughter of E. C. Benedict, and Mr. Thomas Hastings, on April 20th. Miss Benedict is a member of the Greenwich Proshyterian Church, but that edifice is too small for the occasion. too small for the occasion.

George Richard Sands, known as the champlon clog dancer, died here on Tuesday last of pneumonia, aged sixty years. He was very popular in his day but died in poverty.

but died in poverty.

Separation papers were granted recently at Rome, N. Y., to Charity Hungerford, aged seventy, and Orrin Hungerford, aged ninety-two. The action was
brought by the wife against the ausbayd
on the ground of cruel and inhuman
treatment. treatment. Governor Pingree, of Michigan,

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, who is in the city, is quoted as saying that New York ought to own the underground rull-road from the start instead of waiting fifty years for it. He believes in municl-pal ownership, and thinks that 3 cent fares would be enough. Two cents, he says, would pay on the surface lines.

Russia, France and China's "Open Door."

If America is to preserve the open door for her trade in all parts of the Chinese empire as now constituted, she will have to be quick about it. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." And "mad" describes the present so-called government of China more accurately than any other word. If America could unite with the other Powers interested in preserving the open door and shelp gradually to reform and thus to strengthen the defence of the empire until China could stand alons and tabe her rightful place among the family of nations there would still be hope for that policy. But for China to fight Rudsla and France at this time invites disaster. For the nations who favor the open-door policy to stand aloof probably means great loss to the commercial nations and endless diplomatic disputes, if not more serious international troubles in the not distant future.



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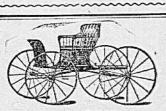
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door will be shut in our face. "The Warlike Policy of the F Dowager of China." by William N. ster, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for April. Sorghum Seed.

The second supply of sorghum seed has been exhausted, and Commissioner Koiner will not be able to fill any other orders that he may receive. There is still means great loss to the commercial nations and endless diplomatic disputes, it not more serious international troubles in the not distant future.

No matter what promises are made by Russia and France now, once give them legal control ever large alices or Chinese.