TWO EXTREME SPEECHES MADE

Messrs. Pedigo and Summers Blast the Democrats.

RICHMOND'S FINE ADDRESS.

The Popular Southwest Delegate Creates Great Enthusiasm — Proceedings of the Day In Detail.

The Constitutional Convention heard three speeches in the committee of the whole yesterday on the subject of the Preamble and Bill of Rights.

One of them, characterized by ability and conservatism, was made by Judge J. B. Richmond, of Scott. The other two, fairly bristling with vituperation and abuse for the Democratic party, were made by Messrs. Pedigo, of Henry, and Summers, of Washington, respectively.

Little other business was transacted by the body. During the morning hour Mr. Hill Carter, on behalf of himself and Messrs. Robertson and Blair, presented a minority report from the Committee on the Legislative Department, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Goode presented a memorial from the Shiloh Baptist Church of Bedford on the subject of the liquor traffic, and Mr. Ingram offered a petition from the bar of the city of Manchester praying that the terms of clerks of Corporation Courts be extended to eight years.

The galleries were fairly well filled with visitors, and a great many ladies were on the floor, some of them occupying seats with the members. There were ninety-four members present, and Attorney-General Montague, ex-Speaker Ryan and Congressman Jones were among the prominent spectators.

RICHMOND'S FINE EFFORT.

Judge J. B. Richmond, of Scott, took the floor as soon as the body went into committee of the whole, and made an able and eloquent speech on the question of submission. His effort was largely a plea to lay aside the matter until the convention had completed its work and then the members, he thought, would know better how to vote intelligently upon it. He said if the convention did not disturb the white people of his section, he would vote to submit to an abridged electorate, but if it did, he should vote to submit to the present electorate for approval or rejection. Judge Richmond's remarks which were interspersed with humorous hits, were often punctuated with applause, and he made a fine impression upon his hearers. When he concluded he was warmly congratulated by his colleagues.

AN ORIGINAL REPUBLICAN.

Following Judge Richmond came Mr. Pedigo, the Republican member from Henry, who had been loading up for the fray for several days. With carefully prepared manuscript in hand, and with a wealth of yellowish gray whiskers on his chin, he wended his way to the main aisle and stood with his face toward the west and his right side to the Chair. He has a voice that squeaks and that was not in the best of trim, for it was cracked by a cold, but with this he threw vituperation and abuse at the Democratic party for thirty minutes. He frankly admitted he was an extremist—a radical—and gloried in the fact that he was. He was willing to assume all the odium for the enfranchisement of the negro, and contributed to it in every way in his power. He had voted for Lincoln and Hamlin in Ohio, and it was the proudest day of his life. Mr. Pedigo charged that the Democratic party was steeped in corruption, and that there had never been a fair election in Virginia since the one in which the Underwood Constitution was adopted. He was severe in his strictures upon the Democrats of the "Black Belt," and said it was there that all election frauds were committed.

FRIEND OF THE NEGRO.

The speaker said he would be proud to vote for the enfranchisement of the negro if he had not now the constitutional right to vote, and would fight forever any attempt to abridge the electorate. While, incidentally, Mr. Pedigo referred to the question at issue and contended briefly for a submission of the Constitution to all the people, yet that was with him a secondary consideration, for he took advantage of the scope allowed in debate to excoriate the Democratic party and to make a campaign speech, which he will probably scatter among his constituents for political purposes. There was no applause save that which came from the negro gallery and the little fringe of Republicans that skirted the floor in and out of the railing. While there was a great deal of adverse criticism of the bitterness and vituperation of the speech, yet the Democratic members made no interruption, and allowed all statements to go unchallenged. Indeed, so unique were some of the speaker's expressions that they were often signals for prolonged laughter.

COL. SUMMERS FOLLOWS.

Col. Summers followed Mr. Pedigo in much the same strain. He called the Democrats a party of tyrants, and said they were about to put the heel of oppression upon the helpless. His remarks were addressed chiefly to the galleries. Turning to the western gallery, where were long rows of black faces, he declared with uplifted hands: "You, my fellow citizens, are about to be robbed of your dearest liberties!" and a wave of applause broke over the occupants of the place to which he spoke. But when the speaker, in like strain, turned to the other gallery and was leading up to a climax about the fair women whose husbands were about to lose their right of suffrage, several ladies on the front seats turned their backs upon him, while Mr. Willis helped break the force of the eloquent flight by raising the point of order that the gentleman was speaking to the galleries and not to the committee. At the conclusion of Mr. Summers' speech, in which he often declared his abiding love for the negro, he announced that he would resume to-day, and would bring authorities to show that the convention was bound to submit its work to the present electorate for ratification or rejection. Chairman Green stated, when Mr. Summers had concluded, that, while he desired all who wished to speak to have the fullest opportunity to do so, yet he would have to bring the debate to an early conclusion unless the members would go on with their speeches.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

The body was called to order at noon by President Goode and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. P. B. Price.

Ninety-four members answered to their names and the journal of Wednesday's proceedings was read and approved.

Mr. Ayers, chairman of the Committee on Public Institutions, asked that his committee be given leave to visit the hospitals at Petersburg, Marion and Staunton. The leave was granted.

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Carter, of Hanover, presented the following minority report of the Committee on the Legislative Department, which was ordered printed:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia:

We have been unable to concur in so much of the report of the Committee on Legislation as proposes to change and broaden the scope of Section 14, of Article V of the existing Constitutin, at present prohibiting the Legislature from taking private property for public uses without just compensation; so as to provide that the Legislature shall not pass any law "whereby private property shall be taken or damaged for public uses with just compensation." The Legislature has now full and complete power to correct any injustice which may result from the present conditions of the law, and may, if it be thought proper, enact a statute providing for such a case.

When we consider how broad is this new field for damages in the proposed change in our organic law, recommended by the committee, which would be thus opened without a power practically of again closing, or perhaps even of restricting its boundaries if on trial, experience showed that this should be done; of how hard it is to foresee the working and effect of such a new provision in this State; we respectfully submit that the safer and better course will be to concur in the judgment and practice of the past, and leave this matter where it is now, to the Legislature, with power in them to make such changes and provisions as wisdom and experience may suggest, rather than to enact a constitutionol provision, which it will be beyond the power of the people, without great expense and delay to repeal or even modify, should the enforcement of the change demonstrate the propriety of so doing.

WM. GORDON ROBERTSON,
HILL CARTER,
ROBERT W. BLAIR.

JUDGE RICHMOND'S ADDRESS.

The convention, on motion of Mr. Green, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Turnbull in the chair) for the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights.

Mr. Cameron, rising to a question of personal privilege, stated that he had discovered by reference to the official report that in the heat of the debate on the oath question he had used the language attributed to him by Mr. Wysor on yesterday, and he hastened to so state to his colleagues. His remarks were loudly cheered. Mr. Richmond then took the floor and made an able speech on the Wysor resolution.

Mr. Richmond said in part:

"I do not believe we ought to act on the question of submission until the work of the convention is concluded, but the discussion has been protracted until now it would seem best to finish it. I shall vote to submit the Constitution to the present electorate unless when we agree on a suffrage claim I shall be convinced that the submission or non-submission is a matter of no consequence to my constituents. And that is the reason I think any decision of the question now is premature.

"I do not believe that this convention is possessed by any attribute of sovereignty. I was taught to believe with the immortal Jefferson that all sovereignty rests in the people and that it cannot be divided. Can the Legislature be sovereign, the Executive sovereign, this convention sovereign? I do not believe so. That great power rests with and is inherently reserved in the people. Can any one of these departments—legislative, executive or judicial—go outside the realms fixed for them by the people? I do not think so. How are we of this body here? Under the law by virtue of the law. Who sent us here? Our masters, the people.

"Here to perform the functions of government within the realm prescribed for us by the law and responsible to our masters, the people, for its performance in accordance with their command.

"All branches of government have recognized the sovereignty of the people and every convention since the first one, which was born of revolution, has been assembled here under peaceful regulations of the law.

"Had the people spoke against calling this convention none would have been held.

"The conventions of 1829, 1850 and of 1901 have all been held under the forms of law prescribed by the people.

WILL BE REPUDIATED.

"If we assume here to be masters, we will be guilty of usurpation and will be repudiated by the people. I do not deny our power to submit the new Constitution to a new electorate. I am going to support, however, the amendments of Mr. Wysor, because I believe the words of the preamble, using the language of the original Constitution of 1776, would commit us to the principle of the supreme power resting in Constitutional Conventions. I shall, therefore, vote to use the word "propose" instead of "ordain," no matter how I shall vote on the question of a new or a present electorate.

"The Suffrage Committee has not yet reported their plan for suffrage and I am not going to vote in the dark."

Mr. Wysor here asked the speaker if he should insist on submitting the Constitution to the present electorate if the suffrage clause suited him. Mr. Richmond replied: "No, God bless your soul, no. I shall vote to disfranchise the negro if I can do so without hurting my own white constituents." (Tremendous applause). "I must know what that Suffrage Committee reports before I agree to any iron-bound committal on this subject."

"I will do everything I can to help my white brethren of the East. I will not go as far as my friend from Pulaski and say I would sacrifice those brethren to eternal negro domination rather than disfranchise a single white man. Asked by Mr. Wysor if he would not agree on a dozen white men, the speaker responded: "Yes I'll make it thirteen, taking you in." (Great laughter.)

MACHINE DID NOT WANT HIM.

"I was opposed in my district by the Democratic bosses and I got 1,900 out of 2,200 votes, and on every stump I declared my intention to revise the whole Constitution and eliminate the negro from the electorate. You need not be afraid of the white Republicans of my section. They want the negro out of politics and they want every officer of this State, from the Governor down to constable, elected by the people. They want it just as we Democrats want it. They want a more economical administration of our State and county government."

Asked by Mr. Wysor if he should favor disfranchising a man by means of a poll-tax, the speaker said the poll-tax did not disfranchise a man.

"It only left it optional with the voter as to whether he wished to disfranchise himself or not.

"You will always know where to find me and where I stand," he said, addressing Mr. Wysor. "I saw you were laboring very heavily at the beginning of your argument, and I thought a few questions would spur you up," retorted Mr. Wysor.

The speaker here appealed to the members of the Suffrage Committee to be careful and secure to the people a fair and honest election and to see to it that no old Confederate soldier or any of his blood should ever be denied the right to vote, or any other good white citizen of all the State.

"Give us a good election law so that all future corporations may know that the people of this State are to be trusted to deal fairly by them and will exact fair dealing from all.

"Let justice be done, tho' the heavens fall.

"I shall vote to postpone the decision on this question."

PEDIGO TO THE FRONT.

Mr. Pedigo (Republican) said the people were fast losing confidence in this convention.

He said Jefferson declared that all people were created equal and he subscribed to that doctrine.

"I stand here, one out of a hundred, to say that if the negro had not been given the right to vote I should vote for it now. I stand here to say I would to-day vote for the Thirteenth and Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and heartily and cordially approve of the Underwood Convention and the Reconstruction measure.

I voted for Abraham Lincoln and signed an application to General Grant for military protection to the oppressed people of Virginia."

The speaker here went into a history of efforts to call a convention to revise the Underwood Constitution and cited figures to show that in every "honest" election the people of Virginia had overwhelmingly endorsed and ratified the Underwood Constitution by refusing to call a convention.

"I am ready to show that there has not been a fair or honest election in the black belt of Virginia in twenty years, but there is no use of showing it, as everybody admits it.

"The act of the Legislature contains a falsehood when it states that a majority of the people voted to call this convention, and I do not blame Governor Tyler while signing that act for exclaiming 'God Save the State,' but I do blame him for not sending back with his veto the palpable falsehood."

FOR THE LONG PREAMBLE.

Mr. Pedigo then spoke in favor of the historical preamble and said England was to-day pursuing towards the oppressed Boer Republic the same outrages it committed on America over a hundred years ago.

The speaker here returned to the question of submission of the new Constitution to the people and declared that all who objected to it did so because they knew it would be overwhelmingly defeated. He produced round after round of laughter by describing the work of the Suffrage Committee. He said the members were groping on the edge of the wilderness and their Moses had gone up into the mountains or the Suffrage Committee room and while engaged in writing and re-writing and re-re-writing the suffrage law, the children of Israel were here making a molten calf with the stamp "ordain" marked on it and when that Moses came down from the mountain, if he ever did come down, he would be so wrathful with these rebellious chidren he would cast down the tables on which the suffrage law was written, if he ever got it written and break it into a thousand pieces. He made allusions to other leaders of the convention that caused great merriment and sat down.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pedigo's speech, Judge Green asked if any other gentleman desired to speak. He gave notice that he would not wait much longer before calling for a vote on the report of the committee.

COL. SUMMERS SPEAKS.

Colonel Summers said he wished to speak, but had left his books at his room and would perfer to do so to-morrow. To this there was general protest and he proceeded. He began his speech by saying he did not approve of the levity with which the serious question before the body had been treated.

He then launched out into a most eloquent tribute to the faithful services of the negro race as slaves before the war, their taking care of helpless women and children during the struggle and their docility and industry under all kinds of injustice and discouragement ever sieco their emancipation. He described in glowing language the storming of San Juan Hill, where he declared the bravery of the negro troops exceeded that of the white.

His face was lifted to the negroes in the right-hand gallery during this impassioned exordium, and at its conclusion they broke out in hearty applause, one negro lustily shouting: "Dat's de truff, tell it! tell it." After stating that the best speeches made before the committees of the convention had been by negroes, Colonel Summers in a brusque, harsh manner, said: "You white men standing around the railing there, what business have you got here? Don't you know these members here claim sovereignty, and they can disfranchise you without wour knowledge or consent."

Then lifting his face to the ladies in the gallery and calling to them as the fairest women of Virginia, he asked if they did not know their husbands were going to be disfranchised unless they owned three hundred dollars' worth of property, etc., by these Democratic sovereigns.

BACKS TURNED ON HIM.

As Colonel Summers turned from facing and addressing the negro men immediately towards the white men and ladies in the left gallery, several ladies turned their backs upon him. Delegate Willis arose, his face white with anger, and called the speaker to order under the rule forbidding remarks being directed to any but members. The chair ruled the point well taken.

Colonel Summers, after remarking that everybody addressed the galleries, shifted his attention to the report of the Committee on the Bill of Rights.

He spoke in favor of a retention of the historical preamble.

After a few remarks in advocacy of the amendment offered by Mr. Wysor, he asked to be excused from further speaking until Friday.

Judge Green here insisted that all who wished to speak do so now.

Mr. Barbour moved that the committee rise. Objection was made. Mr. Jas. W. Gordon said he desired to speak, but would prefer another occasion. The committee then rose.

Progress was reported to the convention and it adjourned.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

GOVERNOR INDISPOSED.

He Spent Only a Short Time in His Office.

Governor Tyler was still indisposed yesterday and spent only a short time in his office. He and his family will soon leave for Radford—probably on Saturday.

Many curious letters are received by the Governor. Some of them are exceedingly unique. Here is one which came a part in Abingdon: "Will you furnish me a soot of close to carry the mail in. I carry the mail in Abingdon, Va., if you will send me a suit to carry the mail in and rite and tell me if you will send them and I will send you my measure."

One received yesterday from an unfortunate citizen of Appomattox asked the Governor if possession of land for ten years did not give a title to same. He had been the victim of a land-grabber.

The Governor has received from General Horatio C. King, of New York, a copy of the stenographic report of the proceedings of the thirty-second annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac, held at Utica, New York. In this report is reproduced at the "request of the members of the society," the address of Hon. St. George R. Fitzhugh, of Fredericksburg, delivered at the reunion held in that city last year, when the President and his Cabinet and Governor Tyler were present.

Do You Love Health?

L. J. Hayden
INDIAN HERB MEDICINE MAN.
404 WEST BROAD STREET.
Greatest Healer of the Sick on Earth.
Cures all Diseases or No Charge.

I cure all diseases that are known to man or beast or no charge, no matter what your disease, sickness or affliction may be, and restore you to perfect health. Millions of people, the best and leading ones in the United States, will testify that I am the most wonderful healer of all complaints in the world. I use nothing but herbs, roots, barks, gums, balsams, leaves, seeds, berries, flowers and plants made into teas, for all complaints. I have cured thousands that the most skillful physicians and the best hospital physicians in America have given up to die and said there was no cure for them. I cure the following diseases: Heart Disease, Consumption, Blood, Kidney, Bladder, Stricture, Piles in any form, Vertigo, Quincy, Sore Throat, Lung, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism in any form, Pains and Aches of any kind, Colds, Bronchial Troubles, Sores, Skin Diseases, all itching sensations, all Female Complaints, La Grippe or Pneumonia; Ulcers, Carbuncles, Boils, Cancer, the worst forms without the use of knife or instruments; Eczema, Pimples on face and body, Diabetes of Kidneys or Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I cure any disease, no matter of what nature. All venereal diseases a specialty. Medicine sent to any address by express.

For full particulars send two-cent stamp for answer. 404 West Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

THE TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

Chairman Carrington Appoints Some of the Committees Therefor.

Mr. T. M. Carrington, chairman of the committee appointed by the Richmond Tobacco Trade to arrange for the formation of a National Tobacco Association, has just announced the completion of the formation of all of the working committees save the Reception Committee. This will be appointed later. These committees have all gotten down to work and report progress. The outlook for the National Association is very bright indeed and every indication points to its successful formation.

The committees are as follows:

Finance Committee—Messrs. J. L. Wingo, J. N. Boyd, J. T. Parkinson and M. C. Patterson.

Railroad Committee—Messrs. John M. Taylor, M. C. Patterson and L. C. Tompkins.

Committee on Excursions—Messrs. W. W. Morton, W. C. Reed and S. R. Rose.

Committee on Hall—Messrs. H. N. Vaughan, A. R. Yarbrough and W. L. Hazell.

Committee on Privileges—Messrs. Julius Hobson, W. T. Reed and Fred Nolting.

SODA FOUNTAINS LIABLE.

Department Holds That if They Sell Claret They Must Pay Tax.

Dealers will have to put less claret in limeade or pay the retail liquor dealers' license of $25 per year. A few weeks ago the revenue agents reported to Collector Rogers several places in the city selling soft drinks, containing 2 per cent. or less of alcohol, whereupon Captain Rogers, who heretofore had held that 2 per cent. or less was not taxable, took the matter up with the dapartment at Washington and asked to be advised as to the most recent ruling. His instructions were where any soda water containing one and one-half or even one per cent. of alcohol, it is regarded as an alcoholic beverage and hat the seller be required to pay the special tax. The ruling will affect the local fountains, and cause the majority of them to pay the tax of $25 with 50 per cent. penalty added.

INTERESTS AMALGAMATED.

Carnival and Horee Show Will Not Conflict.

The Amusement Committee of the Carnival Association met at headquarters yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and conferred with Mr. Legh R. Page, representing the Horse Show organization. An agreement was reached between the two by which there will be no conflict of interest.

Taxes Paid by Railroads.

Norfolk and Western heads the list as to the amount.

The following statement shows the amount of taxes paid for the year ending June 30, 1900, by the various railroads in Virginia, a few small lines being omitted:

Atlantic Coast Line, $30,941.93; Big Stone Gap and Powell's Valley, $57.58; Chesapeake and Ohio, $145,555.54; Cumberland Valley and Martinsburg, $741.11; Chesapeake and Western, $2,023.27; Danville and Western, $4,642.65; Farmville and Powhatan, $1,037.59; Louisville and Nashville, $7,996.26; Norfolk and Western, $250,334.81; New York, Pennsylvania and Norfolk, $13,873.23; Norfolk and Southern, $9,412.17; Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont, $1,230.56; Southern Railway, $131,714.58; Surry, Sussex and Southampton, $1,778.63; Seaboard and Roanoke, $21,969.25; Seaboard Air Line, $952.11; Virginia and Southwestern, $7,877.17; Valley of Virginia, $2,087.13; Winchester and Potomac, $3,089.05 Winchester and Strasburg, $1,839.86; Washington and Southern, $4,768.82.

Police Headquarters Notes.

Major Howard commended Officer Wiltshire for the good work he did in the Wiltchire for the good work he did in the White robbery case yesterday.

Officer Logan Robins has returned to his post at police headquarters from a vacation spent in the country. He is looking well and is in good health.

Officer Walter Schleif, who has been filling Officer Robins' place at headquarters most acceptably, will return to his post, at the Second District.

A deaf and dumb man called on Major Howard yesterday with a note, which read as follows:

"A man told me to come to see you and ask if I was from Little Washington, N. C., and somebody told me that I wanted to go back. What I want to know is where is Manchester, Va. If I can find Manchester I can get to Little Washington. I am now lost."

Major Howard sent Officer Robins to show the man where the Free Bridge is.

Home Again.

Mrs. Celeste Morgan, daughter of Mrs. A. D. Atkinson, of the Lexington Hotel, and her daughters, Misses Daisy and Maggie, and Mary and Addie, have returned from a pleasant trip to Covington.

COMING FOCUS OF WORLD'S TRADE

South Most Fruitful Region on Bosom of the Earth.

ITS FLORA REMARKABLE.

Has More Varied Soil, Climatic Conditions and the Capacity for the Growth of More Crops Than Any Like Area in the World.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

BALTIMORE, August 29.—Hardly a week passes without the record of a substantial addition to the wealth of the country made or promised in the development of the natural resources of the South. Hardly a student approaches the subject without being strongly impressed with the wonderful possibilities of that section in manufacturing and agriculture, the inter-dependent bases of Southern progress. The fact, with particular reference to agriculture, is forcibly brought out in an article published this week by the Manufacturers' Record and written by Colonel J. B. Killebrew, of Nashville, Tenn., a recognized authority upon a vast range of topics related to the material interests of the South, who has done especially valuable work in advancing agriculture there. Colonel Killebrew says:

"The earth has nowhere upon its bosom another region so fruitful as the South in multiplied agricultural capabilities, or in those elements that increase human industry and human happiness.

"Every year discovers some new resource in the South. It grows every food plant needed by man. It produces more and better textile plants than any other portion of the globe. It is rich in almost every mineral used in the arts—iron, copper, zinc, lead, marble etc. It has phosphates to enrich its soils, coal and water powers to drive its machinery. It is the coming focus of the world's commerce and the center of its industry. Its possible cotton crop can employ more people than any other one product grown on the earth, and what is better, the South can feed them all from its fertile fields.

VARIED SOIL AND CLIMATE.

"The South is a vast region and has more varied soil, climatic conditions, and the capacity for the growth of more crops than any other like area in the world. Its flora is remarkable in variety, value and quantity. Estimating the fruits, vegetables, grasses, berries, cereal crops, textile plants and other vegetable productions of economic value, there are not fewer than 125 products of the soil that are grown and that may be grown with profitable results. Indeed, it may be said of the Southern States that if all the varieties of vegetable products grown on the earth were destroyed except those that may be brought to maturity in the Southern States mankind would scarcely miss them."

Concerning special crops, Colonel Killebrew says:

CEREAL CROPS.

"During the year 1900 the United States produced on 42,495,385 acres 522,229,505 bushels of wheat. This was on about 66,400 square miles, or less than one-twelfth of the area of the Southern States. The uplands in nearly every portion of the South can be made to produce this great cereal profitably. There are millions of acres of such land now awaiting the labors of the intelligent husbandman, and the time is not far distant when the Central States of the South, as well as Texas, will be considered among the best wheat growing sections of the Union. It is believed by the best practical agricultural thinkers and writers that within twenty years the South will be producing, if prices justify, more than 500,000,000 bushels of wheat on 25,000,000 acres, less than one-twentieth of the superficial area of the South."

"The cron crop for 1900 was grown on 83,320,872 acres and aggregated 2,105,102,518 bushels. This was an average yield of 25.3 bushels per acre. It is not extravagant to say that the States of Kentucky Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia could easily grow as much corn as is now produced in the United States without restricting the area given to cotton and tobacco.

COTTON.

"But allowing that the quantity of standard crops of grain in the whole country could not be duplicated in the South, there are crops peculiar to that section, which, added to the other crops, could easily be made to equal in money value all the grain crops now made in the United States as well as other crops. The cotton crop of 1900, including seed, was valued at $535,000,000. This could be increased many fold; so could the sugar and rice crop. Indeed, with anything like extensive farming, the present cotton crop could be easily grown in the State of Texas, which now produces one-fourth the crop.

"The tobacco crop of the United States will average nearly 500,000,000 pounds. This crop could be duplicated many times upon one-tenth of the unimproved lands of the South.

"The rice crop at present grown in the South is 136,990,720 pounds, estimated to be worth $10,000,000. This is one of the growing agricultural industries of the South.

"The estimated value of all farm products of the United States for 1900 was $3,000,000,000. Should the demand ever come the South could sell at present prices cotton enough to reach this sum. Take the value of the products of the South to be $1,220,500,000, as estimated, and it will approximate the value of nearly one-half of all the agricultural products of the United States. There is only 20 per cent. of the lands of the South improved. Concede that only 50 per cent. is susceptible of being improved, then the South could easily produce more than $3,000,000,000 of agricultural products on 50 per cent. of its territory, without employing any improved methods of cultivation or fertilization, and employing ignorant labor."

NEWS FROM THE HEIGHTS.

Gossip Here and There About Residents of the North Side.

Miss Lilly Kirk, of Norfolk, is the guest of friends on the Heights.

Miss Bettie Harvey, of Laurel Station, is visiting relatives on the Heights.

Miss P. S. Saunders, of Essex county, and daughter, Mrs. R. C. Jones, of Halifax county, are visiting relatives on the Hill.

Miss Willie Baker, of Petersburg, is the guest of friends on the Heights.

Mr. Charles Gibbs, of Roanoke, is the guest of friends on the Hill.

Miss Louise Jones, of Richmond, is spending the summer with friends on the Hill.

Mr. L. F. Flemming and family, formerly of York Street, Barton Heights, have moved to their new home, on Chestnut Hill.

Mr. John E. Sullivan, of Richmond, and brother, William, of Smithfield county, are the guests of relatives in Brookland Park.

Mr. Garnett Mercer has returned to his home, on Lamb Avenue, after a pleasant visit to the Pan-American Exposition.

Miss Jesse Abbot, of Petersburg, is the guest of friends on the Hill.

Messrs. William and James Doyle, of Henrico county, are spending the summer with relatives on the Heights.

Miss Nellie Kirtley, of Fredericksburg, who has been the guest of Misses Davison, left Sunday for a two-weeks' visit to her brother, George Kirtley, of Norfolk.

Miss Callie Robinson, of Louisa Courthouse, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. R. F. Conway, of Chestnut Hill.

Mr. John Tucker, of Henrico county, is the guest of friends in Highland Park.

Miss Lillie Cosby, of Washington, is visiting relatives in Highland Park.

Messrs. Carl and James Briggs are the guests of relatives in Lovington.

Mrs. James T. Vernon, of Glen Allen, is spending a few weeks with relatives in Brookland Park.

Mr. George Crowder, of Highland Park, and his brother, Mr. Lewis G. Crowder, of Newport News, left Saturday for the Pan-American Exposition.

Mr. Carl Brown, of Lexington, is the guest of friends on Chestnut Hill.

Mr. Robert Scott, of Dinwiddie county, is visiting relatives on the Heights.

Miss Margaret Horne, of Ellerson's, Hanover county, Va., is the guest of Miss Callie Mercer of Lamb Avenue.

Mr. Charles Bunce, of Newport News, spent Sunday with his parents, who live on Virginia Avenue.

James Eubank, of Atlanta, Ga., and cousin, Harry M. Beasley, of Texas, who have been the guests of friends on the Heights for the last two or three days, have gone to Washington, where they will spend a few days with friends before extending their trip to the Pan-American Exposition.

Mrs. W. H. Beveridge is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. James H. Knotts, of Ashland, Va.

Miss Annie Laurie Pitt has returned to her home, after a pleasant visit to friends in Caroline county.

Roy Lacy, of New York, who has been the guest of friends on Chestnut Hill, has returned home.

Fred Vincent, of York Street, left yesterday for Buffalo, N. Y., where he will meet his wife, who has been there for some time. They will return after two-weeks 'sight-seeing at the Pan-American Exposition.

Miss Nannie Drumeller was reported yesterday as improving, after a long spell of illness.

Kimball Moores has returned to his home, after a pleasant visit to friends in Hanover county.

Lucian Carter, of Essex county, is the guest of friends on the hill.

Miss Augustar Ealey is visiting friends on the Heights.

Master Willie Armont, of Philadelphia, is spending a few days with relatives on Chestnut Hill.

Harry Carleton, of Bluefield, W. Va., is the guest of his uncle, James Cole, of Brook Road.

Miss Loretta Cosby, of Richmond, is the guest of the Misses Davison.

Mrs. C. K. Robins, of Charleston, S. C., is spending the summer with her son, Charles B. Robins, of Highland Park.

Miss Pennell of Norfolk, Va., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. C. V. Davison.

Robert and Bright Anderson have returned home, after a pleasant visit to the Pan-American Exposition.

Misses Fannie R. Humphries and Ella George are visiting near Partlow, Va.

Miss Caldwell, of New York, is the guest of her brother, James Caldwell, of Highland Park.

Mr. William Wright, of Richmond, is spending a few days with friends on the Heights.

Do You Want a Watch?

We will sell you one for ONE DOLLAR CASH AND FIFTY CENTS A WEEK, or TWO DOLLARS A MONTH. Our watches have either the Elgin or Waltham movement. The cases are the world famous BOSS, guaranteed for twenty years.

We sell more than any other concern in the city and do business all over the country.

Call at our offices and see our line before purchasing and we will be sure to please you.

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OFFICES: 802 EAST MAIN STREET.

Mail orders given prompt attention.

FOREST HILL!

NATURE'S PARADISE.

Fine Lithia Water from Numberless Springs

....GOOD SHADE....

Dancing Every Night 8:15 to 11:15.

LARGEST BATHING POOL,

fed from Pure Spring Water. Boats on the Lake. Refreshments, lunches, etc., at city prices. All branches of still and swift water swimming and floating taught free of charge. Daily, except Sundays, from 4 to 5 P. M. Also private lessons given when desired.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO BUFFALO

Via R., F. & P. R. R.: $13.50 Round Trip.

For Pennsylvania Railroad trains leaving Washington 8:00 A. M. September 5th, 11th, 17th and 26th and October 2d, 8th, 17th, 23d and 29th the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad will sell special iron-clad-signature excursion tickets to Buffalo at the low rate of $13.50 round trip from Richmond. Tickets good only for continuous passage in each direction, and limited to return within seven (7) days, including date leaving Washington.

On sale for trains leaving Richmond 12:00 noon, 3:35 P. M. (S. A. L. Station) and 7:42 P. M. on days previous to excursions from Washington, and for 3:30 A. M. train on the above mentioned dates.

Apply to Richmond Transfer Company, 903 Main Street, and Murphy's Hotel, or ticket offices at Elba, Byrd-Street and S. A. L. Stations.

W. P. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager.

SUMMER EXCURSION RATES

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and connections to Atlantic City, Adirondacks, Bar Harbor, Buffalo, Newport, Niagara, Saratoga, Thousand Islands, White Mountains and other Northern and Eastern resorts.

Round-trip summer excursion tickets at low rates on sale June 1st to September 30th, inclusive, to all the principal Northern and Eastern resorts, including many points in Canada, also to many Virginia resorts reached via Washington and Southern Railway.

Pennsylvania Railroad Summer Excursion Route Book, containing hundreds of attractive mountain, lake and ocean resorts, can be seen and tickets procured at Ticket Offices Elba, Byrd-Street and S. A. L. Broad-Street Stations, or at offices of the Richmond Transfer Company, No. 903 East Main Street, and Murphy's Hotel.

W. P. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager.

THE CLUB SPECIAL TO BEACH PARK.

The Crab Club Special to Beach Park leaves Southern Railway (Fourteenth Street Station) every Sunday 4 P. M., returning from West Point 10 P. M., and Beach Park Special leaves Richmond at 9:30 A. M., returning from West Point at 8 P. M.

50c. round trip—50c.

S. Ullman's Son.

WHY PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN Save 25 Per Cent.

Best Granulated Sugar, 5 1-4c lb.
Light Brown Sugar, 4½c lb.
Arbuckle's and Lion Coffee, 10c lb.
Try the Best Flour sold, Silver King, 27c bag, or $4.20 bbl.
Armour's Washing Powders, 1-lb papers, 3 for 10c.
Large cans Bartlett Pears, 4 for 25c
Celluloid Starch, 4c
Cuticulla Soap, 25c doz.
Large 4-String Brooms, 16c.
Best Corn Starch, 1 lb papers, 4c.
Boston Baked Beans, 5c.
10 Cakes Liberty Soap, 25c.
5-pound pails Jelly, 15c.
Salt Pork, 7 1-2c lb.
Pure Lard, 7 1-2c lb.
Best City Meal, 19c peck.
Large Irish Potatoes, 25c peck.
Washing Powder, 3 packages for 5c
Good Cream Cheese, 14c lb.
Large Boxes Lye, 3c.
Extra Fine Tea, 40c
3 lbs Washing Soda for 5c.
Small Smithfield Hams, 14c lb.
Large Bars Jefferson Soap, 2c.
Fresh Soda Crackers and Ginger Snaps, 4c lb.
New Prunes, 4c lb.
Good Mixed Tea 30c
Snowflake Patent Family Flour, $4.00 bbl or 25c bag.
Quart Mason Jars, improved, 55c dozen.
Half-Gallon Mason Jars, improved, 75c dozen.
Fry Congress Hall Whiskey, It's Fine, 75c bottle.

S. ULLMAN'S SON,
1820 and 1822 East Main Street.
Up-town Store, 506 East Marshall.
Manchester Stores, 1212 and 1214 Hull St.
New Price-List Mailed on Application.

$1. C. & O. SUNDAY OUTINGS. $1.

The Popular Route to Norfolk and the Seashore.

There always has to be a leader in everything and the Chesapeake and Ohio's every Sunday excursion occupies that position. For $1 you have the choice of two routes in and out of Norfolk and you have also the choice of spending the day at Newport News, Old Point, Buckroe Beach, Ocean View, Pine Beach or Norfolk, or you can divide your time between these routes.

$1 round trip. Special fast trains leave Richmond every Sunday at 8:30 A. M. with parlor car. Going to Norfolk by the C. & O. you are landed in the heart of the city, your route is combined rail and water, you are taken to Newport News or Old Point over a stone ballast track making the C. & O. Sunday Outings the most attractive that can be offered.

Norfolk tickets via Ocean View good for transfer to street cars to any part of Norfolk. Two hours longer at Ocean View than via any other route giving ten hours at the sea-shore. Returning, leaves Norfolk via Sewell's Point at 6 P. M., via Ocean View at 6:30 P. M.

SEASON 1901.

$7 for the Round Trip From Richmond, Limited to Eighteen Days Returning.

The Southern Railway will sell special excursion tickets, as above, via York River Line and Baltimore, thence Pennsylvania Railroad; on sale at Richmond August 28th, and September 11th.

Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore, on sale at Richmond September 4th.

Leave Richmond 4:30 P. M., daily except Sunday, via Southern Railway, arrive Baltimore following morning, reaching the New Jersey Seashore on afternoon of same day. This is the choice of all summer routes to Eastern resorts. Season tickets on sale with return limit October 31st.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Via C. & O. Route and Connection Choice of Many Variable Routes.

On account of the General Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church, which meets at San Francisco October 2d, tickets will be sold by Chesapeake and Ohio Railway from Virginia points to San Francisco on September 18th to 25th, with final limit for return November 15, 1901, as follows:

Going by one direct route, returning by another, $65.25. This enables passengers to be routed via Cincinnati or Louisville, Chicago or St. Louis, and any of the lines beyond going to or returning from San Francisco, except via Portland, Oregon. Stop-over will be allowed at Denver, Colorado Springs, Cheyenne, Trinidad, Fort Worth, San Antonio and any place between these points and San Francisco, according to the route selected, provided you reach San Francisco by October 26. On your return you can visit other places of interest west of the points named for stop-over.

Going or returning by Portland, Oregon, $74.25.

Going by Portland, returning by Los Angeles and Ogden or vice versa, $78.75.

For conditions, sleeping-car rates and reservations; detail information of routes, schedules and stop-overs permitted, apply to John D. Potts, A. G. P. A., Chesapeake and