

The Richmond Times

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1901.

THE IRON TRADE.

If iron is indeed the "barometer of trade," then trade conditions in this country are most satisfactory, and the end of our prosperity is not in sight.

The iron trade has rarely been so active, and never so extensive, as it has been to-day. The New York Commercial says that manufacturers are not aggressive in their efforts to secure new business, for the simple reason that they will have all that they can do to satisfy contracts for many months to come.

It is reported that the leading steel interests are "not offering" billets, as their output for some time will be required by the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

There is practically no steel for sale by the mills in the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Youngstown districts. The steel bar mills are practically sold up to the end of the year, and they have advanced their prices for steel bars \$2 per ton.

The purchases of Bessemer and basic pig-iron by the United States Steel Corporation and the advance in the price of steel bars made by the mills are the principal events of the week.

The iron market is firm on all lines, and the outlook for business of the year of this year could not be better. The United States Steel Corporation has bought from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of standard for October shipment.

The Philadelphia Press says that the Pennsylvania Railroad officials are now engaged in making up an estimate of the account of steel rails required for next year, and it is thought that at least 100,000 tons will be ordered.

The Eastern Steel Corporation, with a capital of \$2,500,000, has recently been organized by Pennsylvania capitalists. The new plant will have a capacity of 100,000 tons of finished shapes a year, and will give employment to 3,000 men or more.

A cablegram from London says that Joseph Lawrence, member of Parliament for the Monmouth District, who recently returned from the United States, addressed the Newport Chamber of Commerce on the 26th instant on the causes of American superiority in the steel trade.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, told him that he could deliver steel billets in England for \$16.50 per ton, whereas the lowest price for which British manufacturers could make them was \$19.

Mr. Schwab also said that his company had completed certain ocean transportation arrangements which would enable it to sell iron abroad at still lower prices.

Indeed, the demand for iron is so great that some are predicting an iron famine. There could be no better evidence than this of the industrial prosperity of this country.

BRYAN'S ADVICE TO ROOSEVELT.

Mr. William J. Bryan in the last issue of his Commoner gives President Roosevelt some friendly advice. He says that Mr. Roosevelt will find that there are many things which can best be accomplished by an executive officer, who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own election, and if he will announce his determination not to be a candidate for re-nomination, he will be relieved of a great deal of embarrassment and anxiety, and he will find sufficient strenuous life in an effort to make his administration conspicuous for its honesty and efficiency.

We quite agree with Mr. Bryan that President Roosevelt should conduct himself as though this were his last term of office, but we do not see that he is called upon now to say that under no circumstances will he be a candidate in the next Presidential election.

There may be very good reasons why he should stand for a second term; there are certainly no reasons at the present time, so far as we understand politics, why he should not do so. But we believe that President Roosevelt will best promote his candidacy by giving the country a wise and prudent and conservative administration, independent of any selfish partisan influences that may be brought to bear upon him.

If Mr. Roosevelt shows by his course that he is worthy to be President; if he shall gain the confidence of the American people he will compel his party to nominate him next time.

For our part we think that it would be scarcely less than cowardice, were we sure that it would be construed by many as cowardice, should he come out at this time and say that he will not accept the nomination of his party three years hence.

Mr. Roosevelt is on trial and will be on trial during the rest of his administration. The country is watching him to do as he wishes, and he is watching the country to do as he wishes.

The statement cannot be too often repeated that the Democratic party is strongest in its integrity. There have been honest differences among Democrats, but all true Democrats are now in accord, and if these will assert themselves, and come together on a genuine Democratic platform, the party will regain the confidence of the people, and regain its lost strength.

A STRANGE COMPLAINT.

A cotton-mill owner of North Carolina has complained that the Manufacturers' Record has harmed the cotton-mill interests of the South by advocating the building of so many mills in this section. That is surely a very narrow view for any Southern manufacturer to take.

If the cotton-mill business in the country at large were overdone, if the South had all the factories needed to supply the world with cotton goods, there might be some ground for this complaint. But the market for cotton goods is steadily growing, and the more cotton mills the South gets, the more of this trade will it secure, for the South is in a position to manufacture cotton cheaper and better than any other section.

The Manufacturers' Record could attempt to make out a case against Admiral

term as to whether or not he is competent and qualified to fill the office for another term.

THE COLUMBIA WINS.

The first race between the Columbia and Shamrock II. has not been a decisive victory for the American yacht. Thirty-six seconds is a very small margin for the winner in a contest which costs each competitor a million of dollars, and carries the interest of two great nations.

The result would seem to show that the two yachts are very evenly matched, and that the skill of the American and English builders was very nearly the same. The international yacht races of twenty years ago were a test of the merits of the centerboard as compared with the cutter, and in these tests America was uniformly successful.

The last five or six races have seen a nearer and nearer approach by British builders to American designs, with such good results that in the opinion of the New York Yacht Club's Committee Shamrock II. had a better chance against Constitution, the latest product of Herreshoff's brain, than against the old Columbia.

If the yacht club was right in rating Columbia higher than Constitution, then Shamrock II. would have won yesterday had the new defender sailed. In any event, the development of Shamrock II. is a triumph for the American designers, as Sir Thomas Lipton's boat more nearly resembles the advanced ideas of American builders than any boat that has yet been sent over to uphold the reputation of England's prestige on the seas, and, by thirty-six seconds, Shamrock was beaten!

Perhaps the results would have been very different had the wind held over as it began. The closeness of the finish will serve to awaken, in a large measure, the interest in this international rivalry, which is carried on upon a higher and more expensive plane than any other of the out-door sports.

A POOR LEADER.

We do not like to be put in the position of striking a man when he is down, but we must say that President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, is making a very poor exhibition of himself.

There had been any doubt of his unfitness for leadership it was all removed the other day, when he complained that the failure of his strike was due to other labor leaders rather than to his own shortcomings.

The true leader of men does not whine in defeat, does not lay the cause of defeat at the door of others. He shoulders his own responsibilities and accepts defeat as gracefully as he rejoices in triumph.

Mr. Shaffer seems to have blundered all the way through. One of the greatest blunders that he made was not to surrender when he saw that his cause was hopeless. We have often remarked in these columns that General Robert E. Lee, according to our estimate of the man, was greatest at Appomattox. General Lee was one of the most courageous men who ever lived, and he carried on the war, against overwhelming odds and in the face of most distressful conditions, so long as he felt that there was a reasonable hope of success.

But as soon as he was convinced that the Confederate cause was lost he opened up negotiations with General Grant for surrender. He was unwilling that another drop of blood should be shed, as soon as he made up his mind that further sacrifice was useless. He accepted the inevitable and gave up the struggle like a man. It required more moral courage to surrender than to fight, but Lee's courage was equal to the emergency and on the day of the surrender the nobility of his character was never so much in evidence, his virtues never so resplendent.

THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, has recently given to the public his views on the course to be pursued by the National Democratic party. He says that the first task of the party is to harmonize and consolidate itself, and to that end to bring forward such issues in harmony with the fundamental and unchanged principles of Democracy as will attract to it the independent and thoughtful citizen.

That is good doctrine, but in order to accomplish this, in order to have complete harmony within the ranks, it is necessary for the party first to purge itself of Populist doctrines that have crept in. The Democratic party can well afford to invite independents who believe in its doctrines to co-operate with it and to aid it in winning an election, but when it compromises its principles for the sake of securing the support of Populists and Republicans and others who do not believe in pure Democracy, it is sure to weaken itself, to injure its character and to lose more than it gains.

It is possible so to squander the gifts of fortune as to make ruin inevitable and irreversible. For one man who recovers himself from the sins and the penalties of his youth, there are many thousands (he must fear) who do but develop the faults of boyhood into the vice of manhood, to live and die sinners in the sight of God.

To all such the story of Samson comes with a terrible warning, and every thoughtful reader will be his own interpreter.

We have seen it in the moral being. It is thus also in the higher spiritual life. Once there was carelessness; once there was unbelief or scoffing; but, by the grace of God, there is at eventide light, peace in believing.

This is one side of human experience. But there is another. The recuperative power is wonderful, but it has its limit. It is possible so to squander the gifts of fortune as to make ruin inevitable and irreversible. For one man who recovers himself from the sins and the penalties of his youth, there are many thousands (he must fear) who do but develop the faults of boyhood into the vice of manhood, to live and die sinners in the sight of God.

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We have just received from George S. Cook a letter pad, each sheet of which has four beautiful views of Richmond. This pad is designed for sending not only the news, but photographs, done in fine half-tone work of the most striking beauties of our city. The whole work is gotten up with excellent taste and care.

The Emporia Messenger has been leased to Messrs. D. E. Goodwyn and F. Ashby Lewis. The Messenger is an excellent paper, and we hope that it will prosper, as it deserves.

CURRENT TOPICS.

It is to be remembered that all of the witnesses who have as yet appeared at the naval inquiry have been men on whom the Department relies in its attempt to make out a case against Admiral

to the fact that with all the progress the South has made in this direction, Southern mills are consuming only about 1,600,000 bales of cotton annually, being less than one-sixth of the annual crop of the raw material produced in the South's cotton fields.

This is an anomalous condition. If the manufacturers of New England and old England can send down here and get our cotton and take it to their mills and manufacture it at a profit, there is no reason why the South can't do so at home. It has been abundantly demonstrated that the cotton manufacturing industry can be profitably carried on in the South, and if the mills now in existence can make money other Southern mills can make money. We believe that the great hope of the South is in the increase of her cotton mills and her iron industries.

There is some money to be made in growing cotton at present prices; there is much more money to be made in converting the raw material into the finished product. A pound of cotton manufactured can be increased threefold and fivefold and tenfold, according to the quality of the goods made, and the money for which these goods are sold comes back to the South and circulates and makes us rich and prosperous. If the Manufacturers' Record does not hurt the South except by aiding in building up new cotton mills, it will never do this section any harm.

THE MAN WHO HAS TRIFLED ONCE TOO OFTEN.

Selected for The Times.) "And he awoke out of his sleep and said: 'I will go out as at other times, and shake myself.' And he wist not that the Lord was departed from him."—Judges xvi, 20.

Samson has told his secret. The mystery of his supernatural strength has been divulged to a false friend, and the discovery has been used to his ruin. The seven locks have been shorn and he has become like any other man.

He knows that this is so, and yet he hopes against hope that there may still be recovery. Many times before he has professed to unbosom himself to seven green withes that never were dried; the new ropes that never were used; the weaving of the web with the pin of the beam. All these methods of binding and enfeebling have been tried at his suggestion, but still, though tampered with, his vigor returned. He went out after each of these experiments to be as he was aforetime.

It is otherwise now. He has been beguiled at last of his secret, and his strength is gone from him. Still he says: "I will go out as before," ignorant or refusing to believe that the Lord long trifled with, is at last departed.

The text speak of one who has trifled once too often. He has allowed some influence; it scarcely matters what. He has parted with it by his own folly—in a certain sense, with his eyes open, and yet he treats it as still to be recovered by the slightest effort. In vain. The strength is gone and the Lord with it. It shall come back once more. There shall be one spasm yet of the old-time vigor—one flash of the old glory; but it shall cost him life itself in the having. He shall be overwhelmed in the same catastrophe with the enemies whom he dies to slay.

It would be easy to apply this general experience to the various departments of life.

Thus speaks the man who has allowed some influence for evil to fasten itself upon his conduct, yet refuses to regard the fetter as anything more than a separate daily willing, which any day he could reverse. Tell him that tomorrow, if he does not take heed, he will be a slave; tell him that by to-morrow the Lord may have departed, and with Him the liberty to choose or to refuse; tell him that this one night's sin may be like that fatal sleep upon the knees of the traitors, which cost Samson his eyesight—his life.

There are thousands—yes, tens of thousands—at this moment dallying with skepticism. They think that they can at any moment they choose go forth and shake themselves free.

Again, God has created us with a marvelous elasticity of mind, body and estate. The restorative power is perhaps the greatest of His gifts. We have seen it over and over again.

We have seen it wonderfully exemplified in the fortunes of men and nations. When calamity has seemed absolutely to have crushed and ground them to powder, a new career has marvelously opened itself and a strange prosperity has been evolved.

We have seen it in the moral being. It is thus also in the higher spiritual life. Once there was carelessness; once there was unbelief or scoffing; but, by the grace of God, there is at eventide light, peace in believing.

This is one side of human experience. But there is another. The recuperative power is wonderful, but it has its limit. It is possible so to squander the gifts of fortune as to make ruin inevitable and irreversible. For one man who recovers himself from the sins and the penalties of his youth, there are many thousands (he must fear) who do but develop the faults of boyhood into the vice of manhood, to live and die sinners in the sight of God.

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MUNYON'S REELMISM CURE. In a glass, in three days, it drives out of the body in 10 to 15 hours. It cures absolutely in a few days. BROADWAY AND 23d St., New York.

Schley. No witness for the defense has been heard. With this fact in view, it is a noteworthy circumstance that most of the evidence thus far introduced is more than favorable to Admiral Schley and more than favorable to the interests of work that he has sought to bring him into discredit.

It has been shown, for example, by the absentees and others, who may be called the Sampson witnesses, that Schley was never far from the scene of the battle, and that the signals from the Cubans, arranged for at Cienfuegos; that certain dispatches and records, important as showing the reason for some of his movements, have been shown to be in fact, that an order sent to him at sea by one of the scout ships never was delivered to him by the officer charged with that duty; that the charts on file in the Navy Department show that the fleet was in the opinion of some of the witnesses against him false, and that nearly all of the witnesses have not only contradicted each other, but on cross-examination, have contradicted themselves.

The more the Department conspiracy against Schley is looked into the clearer it becomes that the feeling against him was so great, even in time of war, that he was placed at a disadvantage by the failure of certain officers to communicate to him orders and information, which it was of the utmost importance to the success of American arms that he should have received.—Chicago Chronicle.

The change from annual legislative sessions to biennial sessions met with strenuous opposition at first, but it gradually commended itself to the people, and now in eight-ninths of the States the Legislature meets only once in two years.

When the annual sessions were held as well as once only after a trial. Sessions four years apart do appear to be rather infrequent, but it must be remembered that the Governor will still have the power to call a session at any time, and he considers it advisable. Alabama has a quadrennial session clause in its new Constitution, and if it is adopted, or if Virginia incorporates such an idea and it is carried into effect, the result will be a practical test will be had.—Philadelphia Press.

In his speech here last court-day, Col. J. Hampton Hoge charged that Mr. Morgan rode over the State last fall on free railroad passes, and that, at this time, "his breeches pockets are full of passes given him by the Southern, the Norfolk and Western, and other railroads of the State"—the inference being that the railroads were thus contributing to Mr. Montague's campaign, and that, as Governor, he would be under such obligations to them that he would be inclined to favor them officially, to the detriment of the public interest.

The Register is authorized to say that these charges, as made by Col. Hoge's statements in regard to his opponents, are wholly untrue. Mr. Montague paid the expenses of his campaign last fall, including railroad fare—out of his own pocket. It is necessary to pass on the railroads heretofore, has none now, and will accept none during his term as Governor. This leaves him free and untrammelled in the discharge of his duties as Governor.

Mr. Montague is a man of high character and high ability, and he has no fear that he will ever compromise his independence in the manner charged by Col. Hoge.

The Republican candidates steer as clear of corporate influence as Mr. Montague has done, a much needed reformation in their party policy will have been accomplished.—Rockingham Register.

PERSONAL AND CRITICAL.

Probably we have never had a President who knew his country so well from personal contact with all classes and conditions of his countrymen as President Roosevelt knows it.—Boston Transcript.

When a man flatters himself that he knows a woman, he flatters himself. The most effective argument a charming woman can use to a man is an appealing "Don't you think so?"

When a girl says emphatically that she won't do it, it is morally certain that she will; and when she says she will—she will. The greatest lack of logic is displayed by the man who reasons logically with a woman.

The girl who judges a man from the card she has monastically does not deserve much sympathy when she is disillusioned. The gaudy tinsel of admiration is a surer bait for woman than the gold of devotion.

Man loves to be praised for his intellect, and woman for his beauty. As a rule, neither possesses either. It is always a matter of surprise that others should take their virtues so much to heart;—Smart Set.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, well-known for her wealth and philanthropy, was born in the Waterloo year, and is, therefore, past 50 years old. Her husband, William Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, is about 50.

"Enthusiasm is contagious." "Oh, no, always. I've courted girls who didn't seem to share my enthusiasm in the least."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Harper's Weekly tells a good story at the expense of William Gillette, the actor, who hired a yacht one summer and set sail from New York for the South. The vessel was not exactly a cup contestant. A week or so after leaving port Gillette and his party drifted leisurely toward a point of land, at the end of which sat a solemn Yankee, fishing. In ten few hours the boat passed the fisherman, and the fisherman aroused himself from his contemplation to ask: "Where are ye from?" "New York," replied Gillette, with a yachtsman's pride. "How long?" "Since August 1." The Yankee returned to his contemplation, but along in the afternoon there came a voice over the water, and it asked: "What year?"

Eleonor—What was the baby crying about just now? Did he want the moon again? Carolyn—No; Jack was trying to make him smile with the glove stretcher.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

AFTERMATH. Brookline, the richest town in the world, is more than \$5,000,000 richer this year than last, according to the computation of the town's wealth, which was given out yesterday by the assessors. The rate of taxation is lower. There is a gain in the valuation of personal estate of more than \$2,000,000, and more than \$2,000,000 in realty. There are more inhabitants and a gain in the number of assessed polls.

The total valuation this year is \$33,187,700, against \$27,968,900 last year. The number of polls is 6,774, against 6,500 assessed last year. The town's income from sources outside of direct taxation is \$325,000. The State tax this year is estimated to be about \$1,617,500; county tax, \$68,125.97; metropolitan sewer tax, \$20,782.75; park, maximum amount, \$36,000.

The road knows no power. It is too swift and too easy. It's a regular railroad. "Exactly so," remarks one of Professor Birch, "and it's a railroad with insufficient switches."—Philadelphia Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—New light on Andrew Carnegie's life in Scotland was thrown to-day by Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, a guest of the philanthropist at Radio Castle.

"So far from getting rest," he said, "Carnegie is one of the busiest men in Scotland. He will return to this country in November. He has a new movement. He is distributing 300 organs to Scotch houses of worship, and he may adopt a like plan when he comes back to America."

"In regard to the recent steel strike, Mr. Carnegie told me that if he had been in the country at a certain period there would have been no strike."

"I suppose," said the wire to the electric button, "that you felt highly honored by the attention the President paid you?" "Yes," replied the button. "I was much touched by it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One of the directors of the Norwegian Fisheries has been endeavoring to discover the height a salmon will leap when clearing a waterfall which obstructs its passage up-stream. Masts were placed below the fall to measure the exact measurements. It is stated that a fish can leap to the height of twenty feet. When a fish failed to clear the fall at one bound it remained in the falling water, leaping with a rapid twist of the body, gave a spring and was successful.

OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARIES. "Look up!" I cried to the little children. The sun had gone down, and we had been gazing at the splendors of the glowing that the deep ARE ABOVE. ber evening, was spreading far away to the north and the south. And the little ones looked from the glowing to the sky above. They were looking down, and at once the children cried: "There's another!" One after the other we counted the stars as they came out of the far-away blue, and seemed to draw nearer. One of the children said: "The stars are the little girls; and why was one larger than the other? and how many were there in all? The children asked a hundred questions which we could not answer. In a few moments all the heavens were ablaze with beauty and beyond description, and it was a revelation of glory to "look up."

It is a good motto for all—"Look up!" It is always so much better than looking down. Looking down means the head dwelling on ourselves and on the world; on our toll and care, our littleness and weakness, our failures and disappointments. But looking up means forgetfulness of self, aspiration and elevation, the setting before us of high aims, seeking after better things. The world around has the gloom of the twilight, but there are stars for those who look up. How much you miss any day or night you fall to sleep. There are pure ideals, and noble examples, and uplifting hands extended, and kindly voices bidding. Looking up, we grow out of our old selves, and are drawn and lifted up as it were by the gleam of the darkening earth, but to the brightening sky.—Central Presbyterian.

increases their heat. Truly this is a remarkable condition of affairs we are asked to accept. If the writer believes in his own theory, which is doubtful, he will be holding next that heat is not used up in the evaporation of water, but that on the contrary the process of evaporation has a heating effect on the atmosphere. In fact, his conclusion amounts to that.

One of the cardinal requirements for abundant and well-distributed rainfall in any region is a nearby source from which can be drawn a supply of water vapor for the air when any of it has been lost through precipitation. The greater the amount of water available for evaporation the greater the rainfall ordinarily occurring, and the more moderate and equable the temperatures, as witness the climate of islands and the coasts of continents.

So far, then, from the artificial use of water, irrigation, being the cause of heat and drought, the exact opposite is true. It is the want of it that produces the evil. Thorough irrigation is an ameliorator of climate constantly tending to equalize the conditions of temperature and moisture, and is no more provocative of drought or heat than thorough cultivation is of poor crops or pure air of health. Irrigation has done and is doing a magnificent work for the world. It has created the cultivable land of this country by thousands of broad acres, made fertile the waste places, and added by so much as it is practiced to his comfort and prosperity. Let us, then, have more of it. Its beneficial results will be found not alone in smiling fields and prosperous homes, but in a climate modified and improved in all respects by the benign influence of water.

EDWARD A. EVANS. Ask Me No More. (Published by request.) Ask me no more where Jove bestows When June is past, the fading rose; For in your beauties, orient deep, These flowers, as in their causes, sleep.

Ask me no more whether doth stray The golden atoms of the day; For in pure love, heaven did prepare Those powders to enrich your hair.

Ask me no more whether doth haste The nightingale when May is past; For in your sweet dividing throat She winters, as the cuckoo, her note.

Ask me no more where those stars light, That downwards fall in dead of night, For in your eyes they sit, and there Fixed become, as in their sphere.

Ask me no more if East or West The phoenix builds her spicy nest; For unto you at last she flies, And in your fragrant bosom dies! —THOMAS CAREW.

The One He Would Love. (Published by request.) A face that should content me wondrous well Should not be fair, but lovely to behold; Or, with right good grace, so would I that it should. Speak without words, such words as none can tell; Her eyes should also be of crisped gold. With wit, and these, perchance, I might be tried, And 'till again with knot that should not slide. —SIR THOMAS WYATT.

Delight in Disorder. (Published by request.) A sweet disorder in the dress Kindles in clothes a wantonness; A lawn about the shoulders thrown Into a fine distraction; An erring lace, which here and there Enthralls the crimson stomacher; A cuff neglected, and thereby Ribbons to flow confusedly; A winning wave, deserving note, In the tempestuous petticoat; A careless shoe-string, in whose tie I see a wild civility; Do more bewitch me than when Art Is too precise in every part. —ROBERT HERRICK.

Y. M. C. A. EVENING COLLEGE. Enrollments Begin To-Morrow Night—Classes Will Be Largely Attended. A most attractive sixteen-page booklet has been issued by the Young Men's Christian Association, setting forth the opportunities and advantages available to the young men of Richmond and vicinity. Among the advantages mentioned, none are of greater benefit for this world than the opportunity afforded for self-improvement by the night education classes. The preparations for this season are most thorough, and all of the classes will be in charge of competent instructors. Enrollment week begins to-morrow and will be continued until Monday, October 14th.

Owing to the Carnival, there will be no recitations during the week October 7th to 12th; the first lessons will be given Monday, October 14th. Some important changes have been made. The stenography class will meet three nights each week, thus affording seventy-eight lessons during the season, and making it practicable for any young man to become an efficient stenographer if he will apply himself. The following new classes will be started: Mandolin and guitar, pattern making and wood carving. The other studies are: Elementary arithmetic, intermediate arithmetic, English grammar, bookkeeping, electricity, mechanical drawing, penmanship and telegraphy. There will be separate classes for boys between the ages of twelve and seventeen years, conducted in the following studies: Arithmetic, business, penmanship, spelling, stenography, also mandolin and guitar.

Application blanks can be secured at the office, also a copy of the handbook "A Great Strike—How to Win."

GO TO I. D. BRIGGS', 412 East Broad Street, FOR YOUR Bread, Cakes and Pies. We study Bread-Making as a business and provide Bread that is excellent in taste and in wholesomeness. It's a Bread that will be a pleasure to you every time you use it, and every time you offer it to those about your table. Phone, 1024. Old Phone, 655.

fourth of the world's crop of that year. Its crop increased 33 per cent. over 1899, the 1899 crop being 3,636,506 commercial bales, and the 1899 crop 2,683,555.

Following is the total crop of 1900 in commercial bales by States: Alabama, 1,161,678; Arkansas, 828,320; Florida, 55,596; Georgia, 1,270,597; Indian Territory, 288,114; Kansas, 151; Kentucky, 155; Louisiana, 714,073; Mississippi, 1,565,988; Missouri, 27,890; North Carolina, 509,241; Oklahoma, 116,337; South Carolina, 791,782; Tennessee, 227,861; Texas, 3,536,506; Virginia, 11,822.

Under Study of the Sunday-School Lesson. Upon the auspices of a committee appointed by the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. E. L. Pell, D. D., will resume his helpful and instructive International Sunday-School Lessons next Saturday afternoon, October 5th, at 3 o'clock in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Main and Sixth Streets. This study has been conducted for years, and for the past seven or eight years has been in charge of Dr. Pell, and those who have attended have found it a most profitable and interesting study. The invitation is extended to all Sunday-school workers, students, ladies and gentlemen, to attend this study.

Powhatan Reduces Taxes. (Special Dispatch to The Times.) POWHATAN, VA., Sept. 28.—The Board of Supervisors yesterday reduced the levy for county purposes, including State, county and schools, to \$1.20 on the \$100. This includes the railroad bond tax. It has heretofore been \$1.35. Farmers are busy housing and curing their tobacco and feed.

Dr. J. E. Chisman, who has been stationed here since last August, has moved to Three Squares in Goodland county. Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Goodwin, of Newburg, are visiting in this city.

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