The Times.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It were easy to discover from President Roosevelt's message that he is a practiced writer. It is one of the clearest and boldest and most vigorous State papers that has been written by any President. He addresses himself to all the questions which he discusses in a straightforward, courageous way, and there is no evasion of any issue. There is a certain directness about the paper from beginning to end which shows that the President is a man of postiitve opinions and that he has the courage to express them.

His tribute to President McKinley is in perefte taste, and while he warms up to the subject, as the saying goes, there is no gush, but every evidence of perfect sincerity in his praise of a man whom the whole country honored.

His arraignment of anarchism and anarchists and all who sympathize with that form of lawlessness is very strong and timely, and he concludes by recommending that anarchists be excluded from this country. They have no place in this land of freedom, in this land of law, and the President well says that a grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist's position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward the anarchist who shot Mr. McKinley; the people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law which he defied was at once invoked in the behalf. Mr. Roosevelt recommends that Federal courts be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President, or any man who by the Constitution or by the law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions. We think that the whole people will agree with him that an attempt to assassinate the President should be punished as though the President had actually been murdered.

Coming to speak of the prosperity of the country, Mr. Roosevelt very properly exalts the individual citizen, emphasizing the fact that prosperity cannot be created by law alone; that the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing, he insists, can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect. That is a most comprehensive summary of the functions of government.

Referring to the spirit of concentration and organization of this age, Mr. Roosevelt says that the creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

We believe that the tariff has unfairly been used for the benefit of certain classes, but the general proposition which the President lays down is true. Organization is indeed a natural consequence in an age of steam and electricity—a fact which this paper has asserted time without number. Without these corporations, Mr. Roosevelt goes on, the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place, and he well says that we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. He says, moreover, that an additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commerce conditions of to-day. The Times has also called attention to this patent fact. It would simply be impossible for us to compete in the foreign markets if our industries were carried on in a small way by ndividuals, rather than by strong corporatons which have the means of advertising and exploiting their goods abroad.

Mr. Roosevelt very properly rebukes the Populistic element "who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as trusts," and he adds that much of the legislation directed at trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. "In dealing with business interests," says he, in this conection, "for the Government to undertake by crude and inconsiderate legislation to do what might turn out to be bad would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all."

But for all this he thinks that there should be Government supervision over corporations which are engaged in interstate commerce, and that they should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. He thinks that the Government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business and says that publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. "What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation," he proceeds, "can only be determined after publicity is obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Noting the fact that there is utter lack of uniformity in the State laws on this subject, he thinks that in the interest of the whole people the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. He believes that a law can be framed which will enable the National Government to exercise control along the lines indicated, but adds that if in the judgment of Congress that body lacks the Constitutional power to enact such a law, then a Constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

In this connection he recommends that there be created a Cabinet officer to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industry, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of Congress.

The President pays a high tribute to the workingman, recommends that he be protected by the tariff and regards it as necessary to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective He has a kind word to say for labor organizations and thinks that they ought to be encouraged

He makes short work of the tariff question, saying that nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. He believes in reciprocity, but says that this must be treated "as the handmaiden of protection"

The President thinks that the condition of the American merchant marine is such as "to call for immediate remedial action by Congress." He speaks of the necessity of carrying on American trade in American ships and concludes by saying that the American merchant marine should be restored to the nation. He does not mention the word subsidy, but it is implied

Of course, he is in favor of maintaining the gold standard, but he thinks that some changes in the currency system are necessary. "In many respects," says he, "the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influences of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce." The President does not recommend any specific legislation on this point

Coming to speak of the railroads of the country, he calls attention to the complaint that established rates are not maintained; that rebates and similar devices are habitually resorted to; that these preferences are usually in favor of the large shipper; that they drive out of business the smaller competitor; that while many rates are too low, many others are excessive; and that gross preferences are made affecting both localities and commodities. Upon the other hand, he adds, the railways assert that the law by its very terms tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of that right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain non-discriminating rates.

He thinks that the interstate commerce law should be amended, that the Government should see to it that all shippers are treated alike, at the same time not forgetting that "our railways are the arteries through which the commercial life blood of the nation flows, and that nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies."

The President thinks that the Government should do everything in its power to promote agriculture, and says that certain of the forest reserves should be made preserves for the wild forest creatures The President is a true huntsman. He thinks also that the Government should lend its aid to irrigation in certain dry regions of the West with a view to the development of agriculture in those sections

Speaking of Cuba, he says such progress has been made there toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. "Cuba will then start as her own mistress; and to the beautiful queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes." He believes in reciprocity with Cuba, and earnestly asks the attention of Congress to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

As for the Philippines, he says that "we hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to the nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves." He thinks that in our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Filipinos it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government, but adds that there need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit. He insists, however, that our authority must be recognized, and that anything like insubordination or insurrection must be promptly and vigorously put down.

With reference to the South American Canal, he says that no single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the Isthmus connecting North and South America. The President does not indicate the route. Speaking of the new treaty with Great Britain, he says that it specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assuming the responsibility of safeguarding the canal, and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter.

The President is particularly happy in defining the Monroe Doctrine. He says that this is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. But that it is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere. The President says, further, that we do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealing with any other American State, nor do we guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of acquisition of territory of any non-American power. In other words, the President serves notice on the South Americans that we will not protect them in any violations of their contracts with foreigners.

He thinks that we should have a strong navy, and that the present army should be sustained, but does not think it necessary to increase our present army beyond its present size at this time.

He pays a glowing tribute to the war veterans, saying that "we are now indeed one nation united in our devotion to the flag,' 'and that "the very completeness of our union enables us all in every part of the country to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in times that tried men's souls."

It is hardly necessary to say that the President believes in civil service reform and the rigid enforcement of civil service law.

Referring to the Indian, he tersely remarks that in his judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe.

He reviews briefly the war in China, and says that conditions there are satisfactory, but advocates the "open door" with all that it implies; not merely the procurement of enlarged commerce operations on the coast, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been to extraordinarily favored.

The President congratulates the country upon peace with all nations, which promises to continue.

And so we have thus given an outline of the message for the benefit of busy men, but we can assure our readers that the message is well worth reading in full.

PUNISHED FOR A NOBLE WORK.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Gainesville, Fla., says that Mrs. J. B. Johnson has been removed from her position as principal of the Dade City High School because she taught colored teachers in the summer vacation. According to this story, Mrs. Johnson had been teaching in and around Dade City for a long while, and last term served as principal of the High School. At the end of the term she was re-elected for the following term, and in the summer vacation was appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to teach here in the Peabody Summer Normal School for Colored Teachers. A little later the County Board of Pasco county met and cancelled her appointment as principal of the High School because she was teaching the colored teachers.

We do not know of any nobler work that a woman could engage in than the instruction of negro teachers, who, on their part, must instruct negro children, and having all the instincts of a Southerner, we cannot understand why there should be a prejudice against any noble woman who does such a noble work. If there is one need in our system of popular education it is the proper instruction of colored teachers.

A HINT TO VIRGINIA.

A correspondent from Jackson, Miss., says that a striking indication of Mississippi's industrial growth is given by the charter statistics just issued by Secretary of State Powers. The aggregate capital stock of charters issued during the last two years is $26,500,000, which is fully 15 per cent. more than the aggregate for any three-year period prior to 1898. The greater part of this capital stock has been that of manufacturing enterprises, largely cotton-mills and lumber plants.

The South is developing all the time, and its development is largely through corporations. It would, therefore, be the height of folly for the Southern States to legislate against such corporations.

It would be the height of folly for the State of Virginia to put in her Constitution a clause that would hamper business organizations in this Commonwealth.

WANTED—A LEADER.

If Richmond gets the Jamestown Exposition she must work for it, and in order that the work may be properly conducted there must be a leader.

Some live, active, progressive man, who understands how to promote a public enterprise, who is devoted to Richmond and who has the confidence of the people, should be selected at once.

Nominations are in order.

Recently the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad sent a committee to canvass the system and ascertain the names of persons to whom money should be given to help them "weather the winter," relieve them of temporary embarrassment or otherwise aid in mitigating unfortunate conditions. The committee went up and down the line investigating the needs of employes, as well as the widows and orphans of former employes, and reported that there were a number of unfortunates who needed help. Thereupon the management appropriated one thousand dollars to help these people out of their difficulties. "It is not intended as a charity undertaking," said President Carpenter, "but more as a method of assisting honest people who may be in temporary financial straits."

Here is at least one corporation that is not soulless.

Richard Croker, leader of the Tammany organization, says to the New York World that the defeat of the Tammany ticket was due entirely to the united opposition of the newspapers of New York city.

This is a great tribute to the press. The newspapers of New York, when they unite their efforts in a good cause, can always carry things their way. What a great responsibility this is upon the press of that city!

We shall withhold our advice to the Legislature until the members come back after recess.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Several of the Northern newspapers send greetings to Charleston on the opening of her exposition. The New York World says:

With cordial greeting from President Roosevelt and with brilliant civil, military and naval ceremonies, the Charleston (S. C.) Exposition was yesterday opened for the winter. Senator Depew decorated the day with one of his happiest orations, in which the rising of the new industrial South and the final passing of the old sectionalism were eloquently described.

The exposition is distinctively an exhibit of the progress and ambitions of the Southern States. It is crowded with striking illustrations of their great industries—their cotton and cotton mills, mines, forests and farms. It will be very well worth seeing, and will make a new point of interest for our Southern tourists this winter.

* * *

The earnings of most of the important railroads in the United States are now larger than ever before, but they would be considerably increased if the companies were equipped with a sufficient number of cars and engines for the prompt transportation of the prodigious quantities of freight which shippers are anxious to hurry to market. The freight car "famine" is much to be regretted, as is also the passenger car "famine" in the streets and avenues of New York. In both departments of traffic the demand is immensely in excess of the supply. Hence many delays and embarrassments.—New York Tribune.

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One of the most significant features of the business situation of the country is the remarkable increase in transportation facilities made by the railroads of the country to meet an increasing demand. The New York, New Haven and Hartford road has within the last month placed an order for thirty new locomotives and 1,100 freight cars, the Pennsylvania Railroad for 13,000 pressed steel cars and the Denver and Rio Grande for forty locomotives, twenty passenger coaches and 2,000 freight cars. This argues generally satisfactory business conditions over the whole country, but the railroads have, in many cases, been getting along for some years with less cars than they actually needed, and it has been the custom of some of the poorer roads to use the cars of other lines for work at a time in order to help out their own limited equipment. The Pennsylvania's great order is necessitated by the frequent blockades in the coal mining regions, and while only these particular instances are cited, nearly all the principal railroads of the country have found it necessary to make a considerable increase in their equipment within the last six months.—Boston Transcript.

PERSONAL AND CRITICAL.

George Gould has converted an ugly spot on the grounds of his Lakewood, N. J., home into a beautiful sunken garden. It is Oriental in idea, and said to be the only sunken garden in America.

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Rev. Dr. Barrows, who says that young people now read what their forefathers would have blushed at, must have overlooked Smollet, Fielding, Sterns and a few others.—Boston Transcript.

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Governor Miguel A. Otera, of New Mexico, is about to move in the direction of stopping the vandals who have been dismantling the homes of the cliff dwellers, monuments of a civilization older than the pyramids.

* * *

Richard Croker's bulldog has taken a prize in Philadelphia. This delicate mark of sympathy comes in time to adorn a brief but pointed tale of the two cities.—Baltimore American.

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The Crown Prince of Siam, who is being educated in Europe, has just corrected the last proofs of a little book he has written on the wars of the Polish succession.

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"May I have the pleasure of escorting you home?"

"No, thanks? But perhaps you'll show that attention to my husband—he's down here under the table!"—Der Dorfbarbier.

AFTERMATH.

Bessinger, Fla., seems to be an ideal place for the raising of large families. It is only a frontier settlement as yet, lying in the heart of the great inland prairie, but there is no danger of the population diminishing. Among the families living there are six whose children aggregate seventy-one in number—thirty-two boys and thirty-nine girls. Bessinger challenges any place of equal size in the State to match these domestic figures.

* * *

"Did you hear the thunder last night, Emilie?"

"No—did it thunder?"

"Yes, frightfully!"

"Then why didn't you wake me? You know I can't sleep in a thunder storm!"—Fliegende Bletter.

* * *

For many years saloonkeepers have furnished their patrons with luncheon at certain hours, the only cost being the price of a drink, and many men have taken advantage of this to get a midday meal for nothing. Now their wives may do the same thing, thanks to the enterprise of certain proprietors of soda water fountains. For some time past it has been the custom to set out a plate of sweet biscuits with each glass of soda water, but now luncheons are being served on a more elaborate scale. One confectionery establishment has inaugurated the innovation of serving a dainty sandwich with each drink. Another announces that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, matinee days, each woman buying a glass of soda water will be given her choice of either chicken croquette or a lobster croquette. Competition promises to be keen among these purveyors to the feminine palate.—Philadelphia Record.

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"It is curious," says "the London Chronicle," "how St. Paul's, although the first cathedral church in England that was built actually for the observance of the Anglican ritual, manages nevertheless to retain something of a foreign and a Catholic nature in the way it offers shelter to the tired passer by. Apart from the restless groups of sightseers, there are always plenty of people there who have gone in solely for the sake of its wonderful peace and quiet. They would have found neither, by the way, in old St. Paul's of the fifteenth century, for while mass was being said in one chapel, a funeral service in another, and so on, all sorts of commerce was carried on in the middle aisle, from the hiring of servants to the transaction of legal business. We have altered all that nowadays, and St. Paul's is the quietest spot in the noisiest city in the world."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The reception yesterday afternoon of Mrs. Charles M. Shields marked the first debutant entertainment of the season. This was given to her daughter, Margaret, who made her first bow to society yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Shields, who wore a handsome black mousseline over silk and trimmed with hand embroidery, was assisted in receiving by Mesdames Buford, Upshur and Miss New, of Portsmouth. Miss Margaret Shields looked a charming debuatnt in white lace over chiffon, with pearl trimmings, and carried a shower of lilies of the valley.

The house was beautifully decorated in palms, smilax and chrysanthemums. The dining-room showed a color scheme of green and white, the centerpiece being a wicker key-basket full of white Japanese chrysanthemums and maidenhair ferns.

In the other rooms the color scheme was pink, carnations being banked on the mantels and potted chrysanthemums and palms tastefully grouped by Mann & Brown.

Miss Boykin presided at the punch bowl, Miss Sallie Dean over the tea, and Mrs. John Upshur the chocolate.

Among those who were present were: Mesdames Allison, Anderson, Adkins, Atkinson, Bemiss, Blankenship, Blair, Bolling, Bidgood, Blair, Charles Bolling, Bosher, Caskie, Carter, Cabell, Coke, Christian, Cameron, Claiborne, Camm, Catlin, Crump, Davenport, Doyle, Dowson, Ellyson, Eubank, Forbes, Gray, Harris, Hawes, Hotchkiss, Hodges, Johnson, Jenkins, Knox, Lewis, Minor, Moore, Meredith, McGuire, Mayo, Montague, Martin, Nash, Newton, Purcell, Patton, Petterson, Parrish, Page, Ross, Rennolds, Scott, Sterns, Shields, Smith, Sands, Spilman, Spaulding, Taylor, Tabbott, Tanner, Thomas, Tyler, Tompkins, Valentine, Misses Josephine Tyler, Thomas, Smith, Norwood, Moore, Morton, Lewis, Knox, Jennings, Harris, Gordon, Fergusson, Ellett, Donnan, Cameron, Catlin, Crenshaw, Boykin, Blair, Buford, Adkins, Anderson and Ayres.

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From 8 to 10 Miss Margaret Shields tendered a delightful card party to her girl friends. On entering the room the tables had an effect of a rainbow, each having different colored ribbon bands as their cover. The young ladies drew dainty colored muffs to correspond with the tables, the markers being flowers, which were fastened in the order of progressing and change of tables.

Among those present were Misses S. R. Anderson, Louise Adkins, Bosher, Buford, Boykin, Boyd, Addie Bowe, Ellen Bagby, Beme, Brander, Cameron, Helen Christian, Annie Carr, Cocke, Davenport, De Saussure, Drewry, English, Forbes, Gordon, Grant, Grey, Hunter, Hayes, Hill, Hotchkiss, Jennings, Lindsays, Leary, Michaux, Mosely, Morgan, Merdeith, Minor, Nolting, Helen O'Ferrall, Purcell, Putney, Pegram, Powers, Page Ross, Spillman, Sutton, Stokes, Stevens, Tanner, Tennant, Tyler, Talbott, Weddill, Williams, Whitlock, Walker, Urquhardt, Younge. At ten o'clock the following young men came in and ended the pleasant evening with those present: Messrs. Allison, Addison, Anderson, Antrim, Cooke, Curry, Christian, Claiborne, Carter, Coke, Curry, Cabell, Carrington, Cowardin, Jonathan Bryan, Stewart Bryan, Brock, Blair, Bosher, Baskerville, Bridges, Blankenship, Davenport, De Treville, Davis, Fitzgerald, Fergusson, Fuller, George Gibson, Gordon, Gregory, Gray, Harrison, Hill, Holladay, Habliston, Hotchkiss, Johnson, Lea, Leake, Lathrop, Lancaster, Leary, Mayo, Mosely, Dr. Caw, Maury, McAdams, Mitchell, Merrik, Nolting, Newton, Page, Perrin, Rose, Rutherford, Reid, Stern, Stringfellow, Scott, Smith, Tyler, Tanner Tucker, Talbott, Taliaferro, Valentine, Upshur, Williams, Walker, Wellford, Waddill, Wilson, Watkins, Waltham, and many others.

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Miss Mary Belle Taylor, the charming and accomplished daughter of Mr. Seldon Taylor, was married yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock to Mr. Charles Llewellyn Pettit, of Norfolk, at her home, on West Grace Street.

The house was beautifully decorated; the lower floor was in white crash, where artistic groups of palms and white chrysanthemums abounded. The dining-room had a delightful glow of red holly and red shades, making a joyful welcome. The table was adorned with Battenberg over red, and the centerpiece being a mass of American Beauties.

Under an improvised arched altar made by Harvey, of smilax, chrysanthemums and palms, Rev C. W. Pettit, of Norfolk, assisted by Rev. J. T. Bosman, tied the nuptial knot.

The bridal procession entered to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, played by Thilow's Orchestra. Leading the way and forming an aisle as they went were little Misses Floyd Taylor, sister of the bride, and Louise Crump, in dainty white organdies, with pink laces; then the groom and his best man, Mr. Percy Pettit, of Norfolk. Immediately preceding the bride were Misses Mabel and Aileen Pettit, twin sisters of the groom, in charming gowns of white point d'esprit, over nile green, with white satin ribbon and forget-me-nots; long nile green gloves were worn and they carried bouquets of pink chrysanthemums.

After the ceremony Mrs. Seldon Taylor assisted Mr. and Mrs Pettit in receiving at an elegant reception, after which the popular young couple left on the 8 o'clock train for the North. Before returning to this city for the holidays they will spend a week in Norfolk with the groom's relatives.

The bride-elect is the attractive and accomplished daughter of Mr. Seldon Taylor, of this city, while the groom is the son of ex-Mayor Pettit, of Norfolk, and both have a host of friends, as the numerous and handsome wedding presents testify.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. W. R. Dobson, Mrs. W. C. Call, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watts Marten, Mr. Percy Pettit, Norfolk; Dr. and Mrs. Hall Carter and Mr. Wm. Brown, of Ashland; Miss Mattie Pettit, of Baltimore.

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Miss Hattie Freeman Rust and Mr. Anthony Digg Wren will be married this morning at 8 o'clock, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. E. F. Rust, No. 2018 West Main Street, Rev. J. J. Gravatt officiating

Owing to recent bereavement in the family, only immediate relatives will be present, and they will leave immediately for a short Eastern trip, and on their return, which will be about December 15, they will reside at No. 2018 West Main Street. The groom is an attache of the motive power department of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

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Miss Annie Dunn Scott was married yesterday afternoon at the Venable-Street Baptist Church to Rev. Henry Jeter Goodwin, of King William county. The ushers who led the bridal procession were Messrs. W. D. Scott, W. D. Gray, A. Watkins, Archie Duke, William Apperson, New Kent, and Rev. D. Louthan.

The bride, in a handsome blue tailor-made suit, with hat and gloves to match, and carrying bride's roses, entered the church, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Joseph L. Scott, of North Carolina, and was met at the altar by the groom and best man, Mr. Philip Goodwin, and were united by Rev. Dr. W. T. Derieux, assisted by Rev. Henry Louthan.

The bride is the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Scott, while the groom is a graduate of Richmond College, and now pastor of two churches in King William.

* * *

Miss Annie Virginia Coghill and Mr. Noble D. Wilkerson were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Fulton Baptist Church. Rev. W. S. Leake, the pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The ushers were Messrs. James Coghill, cousin of the bride, best man; John Duffy, Dabney Ellis and Franklin Bowie.

The bride was attired in a traveling suit of blue, with hat and gloves to match and carried chrysanthemums. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Wilkerson left on the York River Line for a northern tour, embracing Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. They will be at home to their friends in about ten days at No. 508 Denny Street.

Mrs. Wilkerson is the charming and accomplished daughter of Captain and Mrs. Richard Coghill, of Fulton; and Mr. Wilkerson is a member of the firm of Wilkerson Bros., well known Fulton merchants.

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The entertainment given by Miss Katherine Phillips last evening in honor of Miss Bessie F. Morgan, of Shawboro, N. C., was a most delightful affair. Miss Morgan, formerly of the Woman's College, is the attractive daughter of Mr. Patrick Henry Morgan, former Senator of North Carolina. Her numerous friends are happy to welcome her again in their midst. Miss Morgan assisted Miss Phillips in receiving.

The color scheme was green and white, the colors of the Woman's College. After indulging in dancing, an elegant luncheon was served in the dining room. Among the guests were Miss Bessie Morgan, Shawboro, N. C.; Miss Lesley Jeffries, Culpeper, Va.; Miss Eva Hopkins, Eastern Shore; Miss Lucy Thomas, Eastern Shore; Miss Hattie Vaughan, Miss Inez Terrell, Miss Lola Terrell, Miss Olga Rehling, Miss Marie Hartung, Miss Mary Taylor, Eastern Shore; Mr. Gardner A. Marable, Williamsburg, Va.; Logan D. Walford, Owen F. Taylor, Harper Shelton, Charlie Bowe, Lewis Meador, Ben. Walker, William Bruden, James Bowers, Henry Bromm.

* * *

Miss Mutie Moyler, of Petersburg, was the guest of honor at a coaching party last week, in this city, by Mr. Carpenter, of Baltimore. Mrs. John Moyler was the charming chaperone. Those who were on the coach were Misses Helen Venable, Mary Moyler, and Messrs. Spillman, of this city.

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Mr. Robert Ball, of England, will give a talk at the Woman's Club Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, after which a reception wisll be tendered him by the members.

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At the Stay-at-Home Whist Club, at their last meeting, which was held at the residence of Miss Claire Guillaume, Miss Mattie Harris and Captain Webster obtained the highest score. The next meeting will be held Monday night at the residence of Miss Harris.

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The Milton C. Work Whist Club met yesterday afternoon, and in spite of the dreary weather a spirited game of whist was played by those present, the highest score being obtained by Miss Maggie Furguson and Mrs. Ben Palmer, north and south, and Mrs. James Keith and Miss Florence Tyler, east and west.

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Colonel and Mrs. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. John Moseley Walker and Miss Anna Tennant, of this city, were among the guests Monday at the first ball of the Bachelors' Cotillon Club, of Baltimore.

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Miss Sue Webb, of this city, was the guest of honor at a chafing dish party recently given by Miss Inez Felder, of Americus, Ga.

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Owing to the inclement weather, there was not a quorum at the meeting of the A. P. V. A., which met yesterday morning at the Virginia Historical Society and the meeting had to adjourn, without transacting any business

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The Hon. J. L. M. Curry and Mrs. Curry are the guests of Mrs. Coleman and Miss Mary W. Wortham. They will attend the lectures of Dr. Ball at the Richmond College.

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Misses Sallie and Minnie Lowry have returned from a visit to Mrs. J. B. Cox, in Fredericksburg.

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Mrs. Alexander Willey Habersham (nee Dorsey), of Baltimore, is the guest of Mrs. Frank Powers.

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Miss Fay Parker, of Suffolk, who has been visiting Miss Maude McKenney, will return to her home Wednesday.

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Miss Elizabeth Crutchfield, of Fredericksburg, is visiting Miss Annie Maury.

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Mrs. Lucien Kinsolving, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Seldon Bruce, on Floyd Avenue.

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Miss Nina Randolph and Miss Carrie Coleman have returned from a most successful hunting trip at "Beechwood," Miss Coleman's home, in Louisa county.

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Mrs. C. W. P. Brock was called to Norfolk last evening by telegram on account of the illness of her grandson, Master Chas. Brock Hughes.

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Mrs. James A. Anderson has returned to her home, after a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. Mason Miller, of Staunton.

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Mrs. John Steinbrecher has left for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

* * *

Miss Bessie Fleet, of New York, is visiting the Misses Long.

Katharine Ridgeway Coming.

The third entertainment of the association (star) course will be given by the Katharine Ridgeway Concert Company, composed of Miss Katharine Ridgeway, who is admitted by lyceum authorities to be well in front of the leaders in impersonation and reading; Miss Maud Parsadis, piano soloist and accompanist; Mr. William R. Lane, baritone soloist, and Mr. Davol Sanders, violinist. Miss Ridgeway has appeared twice upon the star course, and there is a strong demand for her reappearance. Indeed, the Redpath bureau reports a greater demand for her service than they can fill. She is not only a magnificent entertainer, but is also very popular with her audience. In speaking of Miss Ridgeway, the Commercial-Appeal, (Memphis, Tenn.) says: "Miss Ridgeway's reading is almost above criticism. She charms her audience from the first by her grace and naturalness of manner and perfect enunciation, and she always finds a graceful position for her arms without the excess of gymnastic exercises which spoils the work of so many readers."

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

A Vigorous Body

For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases an absolute cure.

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT THE FINEST DISPLAY OF

Carriages, Buggies and Harness

EVER SEEN IN THE SOUTH.

The magnificent Carriage Exposition, held in October at the Grand Central Palace in New York, was personally attended by the head of our house, who made critical selection of the Newest Designs and many of the best vehicles exhibited, most of which have already arrived. These with our usual stock of all that's best in Carriages and Harness, make our repository equal to any in the North. It will afford us pleasure to show you these, that you may know where to obtain fine Carriages and Harness when you need them, even though you may not contemplate purchasing now.

It may be a timely suggestion, that nothing would be more appreciated as a Christmas present than a Smart Trap, Runabout or set of Harness.

In addition to the quality of our goods, which is equal to that of any manufactured in this country, we would state that our prices are much less than are usually charged. It may also interest you to know that most of the hundreds of sets of Harness in our stock are made by Richmond's best mechanics.

If you cannot make it convenient to see our stock, we shall be glad to send you a catalogue or to mail it to any of your friends who may be interested. We also publish catalogues of all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Fencing, etc., which we shall be pleased to mail.

THE IMPLEMENT COMPANY

1302 and 1304 E. Main St., Richmond V

WANTED

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE, retail merchants, teamsters and boarding-house keepers upon their own names, without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, Room 10, No. 1110 Main Street.

SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES ON REupholstering and Recovering Parlor Suites, Odd Chairs, Couches, etc. All the latest styles of covering shown, and IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to have our foreman call on you and give estimates. CHAS. G. JURGENS' SON. Apply at store, 417-421 East Broad Street, or at factory, 109-111-113 N. Eighth Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM WANTS business manager at Richmond; salary $1,800 yearly; $700 cash and satisfactory references required; commercial reference furnished; position permanent. Address Postoffice Box 281, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—STRONG HEALTHY YOUNG MAN or YOUTH to learn the florist business; one from the country preferred and must board on the premises. Address or apply at M. A. WHITTY, No. 1409 Brook Road.

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MEN TO wear costume and deliver samples; none but white need apply to No. 22 South Fourteenth Street, city.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED, LADIES FOR CORRESpondence work. Salary $20 per month. For particulars address with stamped envelope Mrs. OWINGS, 2314 Va. Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

WANTED, LADIES AND BOYS TO DO copying at home. Salary $20 per month. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope for particulars. Address Mrs. E. D. TILLMAN, Van Wyck, S. C.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY.

TO-DAY,
Matinee and Night,

LOST RIVER.

TO-MORROW NIGHT.

A RUNAWAY GIRL.

Richmond's Popular Place of AMUSEMENT.

BIJOU ALL THIS WEEK. Regular Matinees.

SEASON'S COMEDY HIT
BIJOU MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
—PRESENTING—
"A DAY AND A NIGHT."
Popular Prices.

Monday, Dec. 9th, 8:15 P. M.
Y. M. C. A. HALL.
Katharine Ridgeway Company.
Third of the
ASSOCIATION (STAR) COURSE.
Reserved Seats after Friday, 1 P. M.

"THE DISTRICT SCHOOL,"
at
CORCORAN HALL
on
FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1901, AT 8:30 P. M.,
under the auspices of the
HANNON Y'S.
Two hours of solid fun. Admission—Adults, 15c.; Children, 10c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 6, 1901.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm-name of GEO. W. ANDERSON & SONS, was dissolved on November 1, 1901, by the death of its senior member, Mr. George W. Anderson. The business will be conducted by the surviving partners and will be known by the same name.

Persons having claims against the estate or the firm, or who are indebted to either, are requested to settle without delay.

REMOVAL.

J. LEROY SUTHERLAND, FUNERAL DIRECTOR, has removed his office permanently to 101 EAST MAIN STREET. Both 'phones 615.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 28, 1901.

MR. A. B. GUIGON RESPECTFULLY announces the removal of his law office from the Times Building to Suite No. 16, Merchants Bank Building. New 'Phone No. 990.