

The Times

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1902.

MR. BRYAN'S FEARS.

In a late issue of the Commoner, Mr. Bryan says that Democrats must be on their guard or the party will drift back to the position it occupied under Mr. Cleveland's second term. "Put none but the faithful in positions of trust," he goes on. "If a man was against the ticket in 1896 and has really reformed he will feel so ashamed of his past conduct that he will not ask to be rewarded over those who were faithful in the hour of trial; if he was against the platform in 1896 and has not reformed he cannot be trusted to defend the interests of the people."

By this Mr. Bryan means to say that the party must be kept under the leadership of those who organized the "New Democracy" in 1896. It is too late to go into a discussion of dead issues, but we ask in all reason, what have these leaders done to help the cause of Democracy? What have they done to promote the interests of the Democratic party? What have they done for the welfare and integrity of the national Democracy?

It was Senator Tillman who first said that a "New Democracy" was formed at Chicago. We should like for Mr. Bryan to tell us what Senator Tillman has done in the interest of the Democratic party; what he has done to insure for it the respect and confidence of the public. We should like for him to tell us also what Chairman Jones has done for the good of the party; what George F. C. Williams has done; what Richard Croker has done; what Senator Tillman has done; what Marion Butler, of North Carolina, has done and what the New York Journal has done; may we challenge him to show what any rampant Free Silver Democrat like Tillman or any Free Silver Republican or any Populist has done to make the Democratic party a better party or a stronger party than it was before.

Mr. Bryan "views with alarm" the indications that the party is "drifting back" into the position it occupied under Cleveland's second term. If this is drifting back, may the good angel of Democracy speed the retrograde. If it be "drifting back" for the old ship of Democracy to steer away from the rapids and whirlpool of Populism into the calm waters of Jeffersonian principles, the more rapidly she "drifts" the better for the party and for the country.

A NORTHERN VIEW OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

In an address the other day before the Society for Ethical Culture in the city of New York, Professor Felix Adler discussed his recent trip to the South with the Ogdan party and gave his "impressions" of the negro question.

"The first point that impressed me," said he, "was the difference between a historic race and a child race. The Aryan and Semitic races, after thousands of years of hard thinking and dealing with emergencies, are historic races. The negroes are a child race. Contact with the superior races has only permeated to their level in a few places. They have the recklessness, the carelessness, the impatience in industry, the lack of providence, the sudden gusts of emotion, of children. This child race was planted in the midst of the advanced race, and now in some parts of the 'dark belt' they number seven to one. The problem of rapidly taking them over the distance intervening between them and the advanced race is tremendous.

It is indeed a tremendous problem—a problem that can be solved only by those who thoroughly understand the subject and who address themselves to it with full knowledge of its importance and its difficulties. It certainly cannot be solved from afar off. It cannot be solved by a little coterie of fanatics who assemble every now and then in New England and talk chiefly about the "poor down-trodden negro" and the "enmity of the Southern whites." The negro problem is, for the present at least, a Southern problem, and so far as it relates to the South it must be solved in the South's own way by Southern men. Northern men deal here and there with the negro as an individual; Southern people must necessarily deal with the negro en masse and as a race.

In concluding his remarks, Professor Adler said:

The third impression which I received was a sense of the damage we had done by injudicious interference, by our partially culpable policy of reconstruction. As General Armstrong said, it was a bridge of wood over a river of fire. It set emancipated slaves over their former masters. It gave them rights they were not fitted to use or exercise. It was an abstract regard for rights, the working out of which diverted the negroes from the only path along which their redemption can be accomplished.

Here is a full and frank confession that the Northern people in dealing with the negro committed a blunder that was hardly less than a crime. It was, to say the least, a public outrage, yet these same people, or many of them at least, with full knowledge of this blunder, have ever since been meddling and trying to solve the problem for the South. It does seem to us that those who made such a dismal failure at the outset would feel some hesitation in trying to force their subsequent views and plans upon the Southern people. The negro with the New Englander is a theory; with the South he is a condition, and we must meet conditions as they are and deal with them in a practical way.

We may remark in conclusion that if from the beginning the South had been left free to deal with the negro question

the problem would have been nothing like so difficult. The solution would have been simpler, and we verily believe that ere this the problem would have been worked out as well as it was possible to work it out. The true solution was in gradual emancipation and gradual enfranchisement as the negro showed himself qualified to assume the duties of citizenship. But the Northern people thrust the problem upon us at one full swoop and fairly overwhelmed us with instantaneous and complete emancipation by one act of the President, to be followed a little later by clothing this "child race," this untutored race, with all the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

When we consider these things, the wonder is that the South has done as well as it has with this terrific problem.

OPENING OF THE JEFFERSON.

A little more than a year ago Richmond's magnificent hotel, the Jefferson, was destroyed by fire, and there was in this city genuine distress among the people. The hotel was something more than a place of entertainment, it was an institution of the city and a sort of social centre. It represented in a measure the refinement and sociability and hospitality of this community. It was a place where our representative men and women assembled from time to time in social intercourse; it was the place where visitors from all parts of the country resorted; it was the place where distinguished conventions were held. Visitors who came here judged us by the Jefferson, and we were willing to be judged thereby. The hotel was a monument to the generosity of one of our most distinguished citizens and was in a sense an expression of his kind regard for the Richmond people, among whom he had for so many years made his home. It was an institution to be proud of, and Richmond was proud of it. We held the beautiful structure in even affectionate regard, and when it was destroyed we mourned as those who mourn for a departed friend.

But the hotel has been partially restored and it will be formally opened for business to-morrow. Although nothing like so large as the former structure, the new Jefferson is a complete hotel in itself, and within its limitations is one of the best and finest hotels in the country. There is every assurance that in the early future the entire structure will have been restored and our sorrow will then be turned into rejoicing.

WHAT IS HISTORY?

President Roosevelt is reported as having said that never while he is President of the United States will MacLay's history be used at the Naval Academy as a text book.

The President means by this to say that MacLay's history, so-called, is not a history, but a one-sided narrative, full of prejudice and spite. Men like MacLay are not fit to write history. A historian should be a man of broad view and should be a truthful reporter. If he suppresses or extenuates or misstates or misleads he is not a historian, but a partisan writer. It is scarcely less than criminal to teach the children out of such a book, whether it be written by MacLay concerning the Spanish-American war or by a Northern writer or a Southern writer concerning the war between the States. We have no right to teach the children anything except the exact truths of history, when we set out to teach them history at all. We have no right to mislead the children by misstatement or suppression or extenuation or coloring or what not. The child has the right to know the exact facts and to judge for himself.

RICHMOND MIGHT GET IT.

The Chesapeake and Western Should Come This Way.

Editor of The Times:

Sir—Is Richmond to make no effort to secure the Chesapeake and Western Railroad? It is understood that the railroad is to pass either through Gordonsville or Charlottesville. In the first case, the South Anna River in the vicinity of Rockville, in Hanover county; thence down the valley of the creek which empties into the James at Vintia, and thence to Richmond.

In case the road passes through Charlottesville the line may follow the Rivanna to Columbia, cross the James and follow the south bank of that river to Richmond.

Either of these routes would open up bits of river bottom which are now desolate, of transportation facilities, the valley of the James at least being fertile and productive.

From Richmond to Gloucester Point the York River Road would be utilized as far as West Point, as the new road is not a competitor of the Southern. From West Point to Gloucester Point the construction would be very easy.

Either of the proposed routes would add not more than fifteen miles to the length of the road, entailing an additional expenditure of about \$200,000. Can Richmond pay this for a new through line to the West? Assuredly, yes.

J. P. J.
West Point, Va., May 13, 1902.

PERSONAL AND CRITICAL.

David Bennett Hill, of New York, has been asked to be the guest of honor at the annual picnic of the Cook County Democracy of Chicago on June 7th. Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, has accepted an invitation to be present.

The man who can't swim is a fool to rock the boat; but so is the man who can.—Baltimore News.

Thomas E. Watson will deliver an address in Atlanta on "The South" on the evening of June 10th. He comes to Atlanta as the guest of the Henry Grady Debating Club. This will be the first appearance of Mr. Watson before the public since his campaign as a Populist for the Vice-Presidency in the fall of 1896.

He—"You are worth your weight in gold, dear."
She—"Oh, that's old; give me something new."
He—"What shall be?"
She—"I'm worth my weight in beef."
—Yonkers Statesman.

Senator Culom, who is seventy-three years old, has a desire to be considered spry and active on his feet. The other afternoon he was seen climbing a stairway in the Capitol, and a friend asked him why he did not take the elevator. "Because I am in a hurry," he said, slipping upstairs with the agility of a

youngster.

Lady—"Here is a cent. Now, what are you going to do with it?"
Weary Waggle—"Ah, mum, I'll hev ter submit dat question to de board of directors uv de 'Copper Trust.' It would do ter dump all de money on de market at once widout considerin' de probable consequences."—Judge.

The bronze statue of Richard P. Bland, which is to be erected at Lebanon, Mo., his old home, has been completed and will be mounted as soon as the pedestal can be completed. The figure is posed as addressing the people, with the right hand upraised.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Unfair Treatment.

The Virginia Citizen in its last issue contained an editorial comment upon Governor Montague's statement in the money question, that was unfair to the Governor and uncalled for on the part of the Citizen. The paper changes that the Governor is a political acrobat and quotes his statement on the currency in proof thereof.

We submit that the illustration is unfortunate. If Governor Montague is a political acrobat because he believes that the Democratic party should abandon its erstwhile policy on the silver question, he is in company with several million acrobats, for if any one thing is certain, it is that the Democratic party during the next campaign is to take a different attitude on the money question than it took during the two previous campaigns.—Newport News Press.

Father and Son.

In what measure was Gordon L. Ford, father of Malcolm W. and Paul Leidesdorfer Ford, responsible for the lamentable tragedy in New York the other day? According to the stories that have appeared in the New York papers, Gordon Ford disinherited his son, Malcolm, for no other reason than that the young man had a passionate fondness for athletic sports. He had a magnificent physique and muscles of steel, and was proud of his prowess on field or track. But the father objected to athletics. He probably thought sports too undignified for a son of his, or perhaps that he lacked moral fibre and would degenerate into a "sport." He desired him to be a professional man; hence he tried to bend the son to his own will. The father proved himself a domineering and obdurate parent, and when Malcolm declined to accede to his wishes, he was disinherited, and the father's large fortune went to his brothers and sisters. This embittered him. He felt that he had been badly used. When misfortunes overtook him he brooded over his wrongs until his mind became unsettled. And then followed the tragedy. Was the fiery hearted father entirely blameless?—Savannah News.

An Editor's Sermon.

Readers of Dickens will recall that little Paul asked: "Papa, what's money?" and papa was "in a difficulty," but after painful hesitation, said: "Gold, and silver, and copper, guineas, shillings, and pence. You know what they are." "Oh, yes; I know what they are," said Paul. "I don't mean that, papa. I mean what's money, after all." "What is money after all?" said Mr. Dombey. "I mean papa, what can it do?" "You'll know better by and by, my man," replied Mr. Dombey. "Yes; anything, almost," said Mr. Dombey. "Anything means everything, don't it papa?" "It includes it, yes," said Mr. Dombey. "Why didn't money save my mamma?" "Replied the child, "it can't do it." "Cruel!" said Mr. Dombey. "No; a good thing can't be cruel." "If it's a good thing and can do anything," said the little fellow, thoughtfully, as he looked back at the fire, "I wonder why it didn't save my mamma?"

Is there anything in the English language more pathetic than that? It can do anything, and that means all things, and yet it won't bring back dead mamma to living child, nor did it make little Paul "strong and quite well, either." Flung away the trash of the present day reader, and read over and over again Dombey and son.—Farmville Herald.

KEEP YOUR STOMACH WELL

Everything depends on the stomach. Horsford's Acid Phosphate CURES habitual stomach weakness, improves appetite, digestion and nutrition, and removes the cause of headaches and wakefulness. It is a splendid TONIC for all weak conditions, quickly improving general health. Insist on having

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MATTERS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN AND ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD.

EDITED BY MARION HARLAND.



White tulle waist with a chemise of white mull. Coral velvet edging the sleeves and stock. Below this is tied the soft scarf of chiffon finished with lace.



The Paquin sleeve. The model is used for a pink Louisiana gown, the trimming being Irish point entre-deux.



Sleeve used in a summer gown. Tucked mull, point de Paris lace and a "broderie Anglaise" form the upper sleeve, which is over a full puff of chiffon.

Facts of Interest For the Housewife.

All communications addressed to this department must be written in ink and accompanied by name and address. Both will be held confidential.

Correspondents will please write the names of their places of residence in full. Letters go astray daily because the address is given merely as "City." There are forty-five of these United States and many cities in each State.

HEAD AND CUT TO COME.

Kindly inform a regular reader of your column where I could get a book of chords for the parlor organ in all the keys.

Referred to musicians. L. G. R.

I am a lonesome bachelor of thirty-one years. I shall remain such until I shall have overcome my dreadful—almost loathsome—habit of snoring.

Can you or some member of your efficient faculty furnish method of relief? Ten thousand or more of our city's two millions of people will welcome some practicable remedy.

—BACHELOR.

—A broad elastic band under your jaws and over your head to keep your mouth shut. People who snore must keep their mouths open. By and by you will break up the habit, forcing the nasal passages to do their rightful part of work.

1. Would you please tell me how I could get rid of such tiny spiders that can hardly be seen flying about the rooms?

2. Also what could remove flower germs. I have a fern that is full of them, and have tried to clean it, but could not.

3. Then, would you please tell me where I could get a book about a "Modern Coal Mine," as I am about to write an essay about it?

4. Sweep the walls and brush out the corners. Then set an open pan of ammonia in the room, close all the windows and doors, stopping up the cracks and leave the room shut up for some hours. This will destroy insect life.

5. If you mean the tiny brown specks upon the underside of fern leaves you will injure the plant by removing them. They are the seeds of the fern, and add to the beauty of the fern.

6. I know of no such book. Inquire at a bookstore or the public library.

I am a lover of fancy pigeons, and have a few pairs, but seem to have considerable trouble or poor success in breeding, as the young birds always die in the shell.

The pigeons sit their proper time all right, but as soon as they begin to "pick" they die.

If the shell is too hard, and the inner tissue of the egg will not permit the bird to work its way out.

By giving me a little advice on this subject, you will greatly oblige me.

The trouble is peculiar and interesting. Will not some constituent who has been successful in rearing pigeons come to our help?

I bracket the two queries next on file because both treat of the same thing. And this, although one comes from the East, the other from the West. Both are written by students. It is odd that a boy and girl should have been moved to write upon one subject, and that one so young.

The young man asks: Did Launcelot and Elaine have a son? What was the name? When and where was he born?

The girl has much more to say and with more feeling: Please don't think me impertinent, for I don't wish you to consider me so, but I am sure that Sir Galahad was the son of Launcelot and Elaine? I think not. In Tennyson's "Holy Grail" it is suggested that he might be the son of Sir Launcelot, but at the same time it is suggested there, as soon as it is mentioned, and it would be impossible even as young as Sir Galahad was at the time of his knighting, to have been the son of Elaine, whom Launcelot had met but a very few years before Galahad appears on the scene. I am just out of high school, where we studied the Round Table very carefully, and I have gone still more deeply into it since my graduation.

I am a great devotee of Arthur and his people, and I don't want any of them—particularly "The Lily Maid"—changed. So you'll excuse me, won't you? I am not able to get at my Malory this evening, or I would try to make things just a wee bit plainer.

M. B. S.

Perhaps before I write this you have "got at" your "History of Prince Arthur" by Sir T. Malory (1470), and read there (Part III, 1) that Elaine was the daughter of King Pelles, and, as E. Cobden Brewer, LL. D., in his "Reader's Hand-Book of English Literature," puts it: "the unwedded mother of Sir Galahad." Sir Launcelot du Lac being his father. Brewer adds, commenting upon the "Lily Maid of Astolat," of Tennyson's "Idylls": "Knowing that Sir Launcelot was pledged to celibacy, she pined and died."

Malory makes Queen Guinevere say

Society.

The Junior Hollywood Memorial Association met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at Lee Camp Hall, Miss Elizabeth Townes presiding. The business of greatest importance was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Miss Elizabeth Townes; First Vice-President, Miss Annie Gray; Second Vice-President, Miss Mamie Baughman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William Wade; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Lucy Atkinson; Treasurer, Miss Bessie Hill.

The honorary president is Mrs. N. V. Randolph, and honorary vice-president, Mrs. George A. Lyon.

It was decided to donate \$5 to the Davis Monument Association.

Mrs. Lyon was appointed chairman of a committee to solicit life-memberships.

The following committee was appointed to attend Hebrew-Day Memorial exercises to-morrow: Miss Annie Gray, Mrs. Elizabeth Townes, Mrs. William Wade, Mrs. George A. Lyon, Mrs. Wade was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for a meeting of the Association at the Soldiers' Home on the 23rd to mark the anniversary of the memorial observance the following day.

Miss Mamie Baughman was appointed chairman of the Flag Committee, and Miss Lucy Clark Arkison chairman of the Publication Committee.

The Harmony Circle was delightfully entertained Monday afternoon by Miss Helen Thalhimer at her home on West George Street. Ping-pong was played by the guests, who received as souvenirs dainty miniature rackets, tied with colored ribbons, while after an exciting contest the prizes were awarded to Mrs. Cohen were awarded two dainty water-color pictures, representing the up-to-date ping-pong girl.

After the game an elegant collation was served on a table, which was charmingly decorated with roses of all colors, forming a color-scheme of pink. The guests included Miss Clara Straus, of Charleston, W. Va.; Miss Florence Eigenbaum, of Petersburg; Mrs. William Nelson, Mrs. Simon Block, Miss Corinne Straus, Miss Juliet Straus, Miss Ray Cohen, Mrs. Leroy Cohen, Miss Estelle Whitlock and Miss Etta Syce.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumnae Association of the Woman's College was held yesterday afternoon. Plans were made for the sixth annual luncheon, which will be held at the Jefferson Hotel, June 2d. Enthusiasm was very much aroused when it was proposed to make this a rally of all of the alumnae who are interested in their alma mater, preparatory to a general reorganization of the association in the early fall. With this end in view an interesting programme has been arranged and a very large attendance of the resident and non-resident members is expected.

Japanese pin boxes were the choice cards of the Post-Letter-Exchange Club, which was charmingly entertained yesterday by Mrs. G. L. L. Davis. The progression was marked with pins, the idea of a Japanese festival being further carried out by the prizes. At the conclusion of the game an elegant collation was served on the card tables.

The Milton C. Work Whist Club met yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Woman's Club, when, in spite of the heat, a spirited game was played in honor of the alumnae who are returning to Mrs. Bland Smith and Mrs. Benjamin Nash and east and west to Mrs. Harry Webster and Miss Florence Tyler.

The annual excursion of the A. P. V. A. to Jamestown on the Monday in honor of the largest and most successful ever given.

William and Mary College will furnish the literary exercises, and the presence of a large party of northern friends will give a special color to the day, which is always one of great enjoyment.

The schools will send large delegations, society will be out in full force and there will also be music and dancing and a good lunch, of which Miss Betty Elyson is chairman. Tickets are already for sale at the Virginia Historical Society.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kenny entertained a number of friends on Monday in honor of their daughter's birthday. Her little daughter, Miss Annie Lee Kenny. Among those present were: Misses Marlo Robertson, Mary Rankin, Elma Sims, Ethel Hazlegrove, Katie Moss, Eliza Seay, Ruth Bradley, Louise Starke, Lizzie Starke, Annie Lee Kenny, Masters Alfred Robertson, Eugene Strattey, Merle Pannell, Parker Starke, Charlie Kester, V. Hall and Alfred C. Kenny.

The Misses Bodeker have issued invitations for a reception Thursday in honor of their guest, Mrs. Amelia Burton Leslie, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Allen Lyons has issued invitations for a euchre party for Friday afternoon.

The opening of the Jefferson Hotel Thursday will be the occasion of several small dinner parties among the society favorites.

Mrs. John Hunter will be chairman of the next meeting of the Woman's Club, when Rev. W. E. Evans will read a paper on "Poetry of the Year."

Miss Mamie Russell, of Winchester, returned to her home Saturday, to the

MARKION HARLAND'S RECIPES.

Wheat Cakes.

(By Request of Mrs. B. J.)

Set a batter overnight, using for this a quart of lukewarm milk, a teaspoonful of salt, a half cake of yeast dissolved in a little warm milk, and enough flour to make a good batter. In the morning beat in a tablespoonful of melted butter and three well-beaten eggs. Bake on a soapstone griddle.

Baked Green Peppers, Stuffed.

(By Request of T. R. G.)

Cut the tops from green peppers and smooth off with a sharp knife the stem ends that the peppers may stand upright. With a small knife extract all seeds and the tough white membrane. Make a forcemeat of cold boiled rice and an equal quantity of minced ham, veal or chicken; season with salt and pepper, and stuff the peppers with this mixture. Stand them on end in a baking pan, pour around them a little seasoned stock, that they may not burn, cover closely and bake for half an hour. Transfer to a hot dish and set in the oven while you thicken and season the gravy left in the pan. Four this about the peppers.

Welsh Rabbit.

(By Request of Miss B. P.)

Melt in a chaffing-dish blazer a tablespoonful of butter, and as soon as it melts, add three cupfuls of grated cheese and a pinch of baking soda. Stir steadily, adding as you do so half a glass of ale or beer that has been opened for some minutes. Add cayenne and a dash of salt, with dry mustard to taste. Stir until thick and smooth, but not until it "strings." Pour upon crustless slices of toast and eat at once.

Are you going away for the summer?

The Daily or Sunday Times Wants can find a tenant for you. One cent a word.

A little ad. in The Times Wants brings success and "nothing succeeds like success." One cent a word.

regret of her many friends.

Mrs. J. Allison Hodges will be assisted in receiving Thursday at the Art Exhibition by Miss Alice Lancaster, Miss Belle Perkins, Miss Elizabeth G. Patterson and Miss Annie Blankenship.

Mrs. McFadyen will arrive in the city Thursday, and will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Sibert, on Grace Street.

Miss Mamie Baughman has returned to the city, after spending a week in New Kent.

Miss Florence Eichenbrun, of Petersburg, is visiting her sister Mrs. Coleman, on Floyd Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. Halstead Paul Hodgson, of New York, will be the guests of honor at a theatre party the latter part of the week.

Mrs. L. Cardoza and Miss Mary Barton, who are spending a few days near Green Springs, are expected home today.

Prof. Green, of Urbana, Ill., is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Helen Gray Manson will spend July and August in Ashland, after which she will visit relatives in Roanoke.

Colonel John Harwood has been asked to deliver the annual address of the August Dale Academy, at which institution his son is now in attendance.

Miss Esther J. Campbell, of Harrisonburg, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. George R. Cannon, of this city, left yesterday morning to visit relatives in Roanoke.

Mrs. A. C. Saunders, of Newport News, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. S. Harvey, No. 27 Twenty-second Street.

Mrs. F. M. Whitaker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. J. H. Connally were among the visitors at the Woman's Club Monday.

The Rev. C. Braxton Bryan, of Hampton, is visiting his brother, Joseph Bryan, at "Laburnum."

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