A SEASON OPENING.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET ON THRESHOLD OF LOOSE SALES.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE TOBACCONISTS.

Many Are Crossing and Recrossing the Atlantic Just Now—Export Trade Doing Well—New Factory in Danville—Alleged Reason for It.

The Richmond market is just now at the very threshold of the dark loose season.

Not a pile of the new dark has yet been sold. The Shelburne Warehouse has received several lots, and is waiting to get together a sufficient quantity to attract the buyers. Their shipment is from Powhatan county, above Richmond, and consists, altogether, of the English strips.

By the 15th of next month, and hardly before, every warehouse in the city will have its regular sales, and the dark loose season will have been fairly launched. But, on the other hand, the loose bright sales are increasing, and the prices steadily more satisfactory to the seller. Good cutters and wrappers have been sold up to 25 cents. Sales of dark sun-cured tobacco are continuing on 'Change, but not with much regularity. The tobacco offered within the past few weeks has been of very low grade, but all in all the prices have been as good as could be expected, with surprises occasionally.

It is now a matter beyond speculation that the American Tobacco Company will establish a huge factory in Danville, Va., for the manufacture of all-tobacco cigarettes. The matter takes on a local interest from the fact that one of the advisers of this step is Mr. E. Victor Williams, of the Allen & Ginter Branch, of this city, and the additional circumstances that expert female operatives will be taken from Richmond to Danville as trainers for the girls to be employed in that city. It is alleged that the reason such a branch factory is to be opened in Danville is that not enough operatives can be secured in Richmond to supply the demand for "all-tobacco cigarettes."

MANY CROSS THE OCEAN.

The number of Richmond tobacconists who now make annual and semi-annual trips across the Atlantic for the furtherance of their trade is ever on the increase.

Mr. Joe A. Dart, of the Hogan-Dart Tobacco Company, has recently returned from quite a lengthy visit to Europe. He reports not only having a pleasant, but eminently profitable, trip.

Messrs. L. L. Strause and P. L. Wormley have just reached the city from a stay of several months in England and on the Continent.

Mr. R. L. Dibrell, who has been ill in Norway, writes that he hopes to be home by November 15th.

As these are coming home, Mr. John M. Taylor goes out. Mr. Taylor will spend much of the time he is away in England, to which country he does a large export business. Mr. Taylor is accompanied on this trip by his wife. They will return about Christmas.

Colonel John S. Cuningham, one of the largest tobacco growers in the Old North State, and only a little while ago prominently spoken of for Governor of North Carolina, has recently been quite sick at a hospital here, but has now so far recovered as to be able to go home.

CROP NOTABLY SHORT.

The one thing notable about the Virginia crop of dark tobacco this year is its shortness in yield and poverty in grade. It is conservatively estimated that the yield in Virginia this year will be 20 per cent. less than last. Will tobacco go up? is a question the farmer is asking. No mortal man can yet say. Some even predict that it will not, because of the trusts. Competition is a thing of the past, and tobacco must be sold for what is offered by the few buyers.

Mr. W. G. Dunnington, of the Southside of the State, who was here a few days ago, says all the tobacco in his section has been housed. But the yield of these lands goes to Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Danville. Little comes to Richmond. The season in the three cities named above opened the 15th instant, but sales are yet light.

The warehouses in Richmond which sell dark loose tobacco are Crenshaw's, L. B. Vaughan & Co., proprietors; Shockoe, Richmond Warehouse Company, proprietors; Stonewall, George A. Haynes, proprietor, and Shelburne's, Silas Shelburne & Co., proprietors. Besides these are a number of warehouses which do a fine storage business. Among them are Davenport's, Seabrook's, Alleghany, Stonewall, Shockoe, and Old Dominion. The managers of these warehouses have been reporting fairly large shipments lately, and receipts satisfactory. Altogether, business has been brisk enough.

Mr. Alfred T. Harris has lately returned from an all-summer vacation at the Warm Springs.

Mr. S. W. Venable, of A. W. Carrington Company, Wilson, N. C., was a visitor to the city recently.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S.S.S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system all morbid, effete matter. **A CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM.** When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. B. Talbert, Lock Box 245, Winona, Miss., says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I made two trips to Hot Springs, but found no relief. I was induced to try S. S. S., and it made a complete cure. I have been a perfectly well man ever since."

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known—contains no poisonous minerals to ruin the digestion and add to, rather than relieve your sufferings. If your flesh does not heal readily when scratched, bruised or cut, your blood is in bad condition, and any ordinary sore is apt to become chronic.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service.

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Cards, Bill-Heads, Statements, Letter-Heads, Note-Heads, Circulars, Handbills, Dodgers, &c., printed by the Dispatch Company at low prices. Will give you good work at the same prices you pay for inferior work. Send us your orders and we will guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

CONFIDE IN A WOMAN

When it is evident that women need competent advice about their health, is it not well for them to know how to secure it? Tell your story without reservation to Mrs. Pinkham; she never breaks confidence, and her advice is the best in the world. Miss Mecum's two letters show how helpful it is.

[PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.]

LIMA, IND., Jan. 8, 1898.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I have read so much about your great kindness to suffering women that I thought I would write and tell you of my troubles. In the first place, I have a blood disease which the doctors call dry eczema. I have taken a great deal of medicine but received no permanent benefit, so thought I would try your medicine. Menses are irregular, and I am troubled with leucorrhœa. Bowels are constipated; sometimes have sharp pains; cannot sleep at night; have such shaking spells I cannot be still. Suffer with pain in lower part of back, in my side under left breast, and through my chest; also troubled with shortness of breath and dizziness. Please give me your advice.

MISS MARY MECUM.

LIMA, IND., July 5, 1899.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: When I wrote to you some time ago I was feeling very miserable. I followed the advice you gave me, and must say that I think your remedies are the greatest remedies on earth. I took both **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and Blood Purifier, and they have done me more good than anything I ever took. I cannot express my thankfulness to you, and I shall always recommend your medicine to others.

MISS MARY MECUM.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. She advises women free. Miss Della M. Hittle has given permission to print her two letters, showing how easy it is to get the right help.

MILTON, IND., March 8, 1899.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I have noticed your advertisement and feel that your medicine will do me some good. I have been suffering several months with womb trouble. The womb swells and it feels as if something was gathering on each side. Some days I can hardly be on my feet at all. It makes me very nervous, and I also have a discharge of leucorrhœa. I am getting tired of suffering so much and want to try your medicine. Please advise me and answer as soon as possible.

MISS DELLA M. HITTLE.

MILTON, IND., Nov. 8, 1899.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: Words cannot express my gratitude for the good I have derived from the use of your remedies. I suffered with congestion of the ovaries and inflammation of the womb. I was completely run down and my condition was very serious. After reading of the good your medicine had done for others I concluded to write to you for advice. Upon receiving your reply I took a course of your medicine and am now well. The **Lydia E. Pinkham Vegetable Compound** also cured me of the awful headaches I was subject to. I shall never be without your medicine. I cheerfully recommend it to all and firmly believe it capable of curing any female sickness.

MISS DELLA M. HITTLE.

When you go to your druggist for Mrs. Pinkham's remedies do not let him persuade you to try something "just as good." He is merely trying to make a larger profit. The medicine that surely cures women is LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

"THE GOLDEN DOG."

A BOOK WHICH DOES WASHINGTON A GREAT INJUSTICE.

THE JUMONVILLE INCIDENT.

The Great American Charged With Violating a Flag of Truce—What Are the Facts of the Case?—A Mistake Due to Ignorance of French.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

While in Quebec last summer I bought and read "The Golden Dog" (Le Chien D'or), by William Kirby, F. R. S. C. The only rival that this work has in the affections of the French Canadians is Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty." In the first chapter, in describing the men of the old regime, occurs this language:

"Talking gayly with De Beaujeu were two gallant-looking young men of a Canadian family, which, out of seven brothers, lost six slain in the service of their king; Jumonville de Villiers, who was afterwards, in defiance of a flag of truce, shot down by order of Colonel Washington, in the far-off forests of the Alleghanies, and his brother, Coulon de Villiers, who received the sword of Washington when he surrendered himself and garrison prisoners of war at Fort Necessity, in 1754. Coulon de Villiers imposed ignominious conditions of surrender upon Washington, but scorned to take other revenge for the death of his brother. He spared the life of Washington, who lived to become the leader and idol of his nation, which, but for the magnanimity of the noble Canadian, might have never struggled into independence."

This incident, and particularly this view of the incident, in the life of General Washington, had escaped my attention, though I had but lately read biographies of him by Professor Woodrow Wilson and Mr. Paul Leicester Ford. I find, on more careful examination, that Mr. Ford records that Washington, in conducting the terms of capitulation, signed a statement acknowledging himself as an "assassin," but puts the blame upon Van Braam, an officer in his command, "upon whom fell the, duty of translating the capitulation to the French, &c."

Mr. Ford, however, makes no mention of the flag of truce incident. Professor Wilson, on the other hand, omits any reference to the terms of capitulation, and has only this reference to the flag of truce incident: "These men, hidden in the thickets at Great Meadows, would have it when the fight was over that they had come as messengers only, to bear a peaceful summons; but did it need thirty-odd armed men to bear a message? Why had they lurked for five days so stealthily in the forest, and why had they sent runners back postnaste to Fort Du Quesne to obtain support for their diplomacy? Washington might regret that young Jumonville, their commander, had lost his life in the encounter, but he had no doubt he had done right to order his men to fire, when he saw the French spring for their arms at the first surprise."

Professor Wilson says that Washington "set a great war ablaze that day he led his forty men into the thicket and bade them fire upon Mr. Jumonville and his scouts lurking there." Bancroft says that Washington's command to fire "kindled the first great war of the Revolution." If this be so, this most important incident in the life of Washington and in the history of this country has been but lightly touched upon. Bancroft, usually so thorough, merely hints at the claim of the French that the firing upon them was unfair. "By the rules of wilderness warfare a party that skulks and hides is an enemy," says he, and with this dismisses that branch of the subject. As to the terms of capitulation, Bancroft has this only to say: "The terms of capitulation which were offered were interpreted to Washington, who did not understand French, and as interpreted, were accepted."

"The Golden Dog" is a book that is being widely read. Such an attack upon the character of Washington, if untrue, should not go unchallenged. It is for this purpose I call attention to the fact.

Respectfully, H. M. SMITH, Jr.

In order to understand the case, as presented by Mr. Smith, it is necessary for us to give a brief review of the circumstances leading up to the incident. In 1749 the British Government granted lands on the Ohio river to "The Ohio Company," which was an instrument in the hands of that government for checking the French advance in those parts. The company at once began to make settlements on this grant, which was in the territory claimed by France. In January, 1754, Governor Dinwiddie (a member of the company) learned that French forces were to be sent against these settlements in the following spring, and determined to send a force to protect them.

"On April 2, 1754, Washington and his small force set out from Alexandria, Va., on his march to help Captain Trent to build forts on the Ohio river (at present Pittsburg, Pa.), and to defend the possession of the King of Great Britain against the attempts and hostilities of the French." April 20th, while on his march, Washington learned that Captain Contrecoeur, of the French forces in Canada, had appeared before Trent's fort on April 16th, and that the fort had been obliged to surrender to his superior force on the 17th. After a consultation with Ensign Ward (of Captain Trent's company)—who had surrendered the fort—Washington held a council of war at Will's creek (now Cumberland, Md.) on April 23d, and afterwards sent Ward with a letter to Governor Dinwiddie, informing him as to what had been done and what he proposed to do. He, also, sent letters to the governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

May 17th Ensign Edward Ward returned from Williamsburg with a letter from Dinwiddie, approving of the proceedings of Washington.

May 24th Washington received a note of warning from "The Half-King" (Indian), telling him that the French intended to fall on the first English they met—and that "they had been on their march these two days." Washington was then in Fayette county, Pa., making the road afterwards known as Braddock's road, and knew that Captain de Contrecoeur was at Trent's fort (only forty or fifty miles distant), which he had taken and renamed Fort Du Quesne (present Pittsburg, Pa.), with a large force of French and Indians.

May 27th, early in the morning, Mr. Christopher Gist reported to Washington that Mr. La Force, with fifty men (French soldiers) had been at his plantation the day before making enquiries, and that "he afterwards saw these men march within five miles of our camp." Washington at once sent seventy-five men in pursuit of them, and sent a letter to Governor Dinwiddie by Mr. Gist, informing him of these things. The seventy-five men did not find the French, but about 9 o'clock the same night Washington received an express from "The Half-King," reporting that he had followed the tracks of two Frenchmen to a low, obscure place, and that he was of opinion the whole body of the French was hidden there. Washington at once (before 10) set out with forty men; it was raining very hard, and the night was so dark that they did not reach the Indians' camp until near sunrise on May 28th. Following up the tracks the French force was finally located in "a very obscure place, surrounded with rocks." As soon as the French saw the English they ran to their arms without calling, and Washington then ordered his company to fire. He says: "My fire was supported by that of Mr. Waggoner—and my company and his received the whole fire of the French, during the greater part of the action, which only lasted a quarter of an hour." Ten of the French (including M. de Jumonville) were killed, one wounded, and twenty-one taken prisoners, including Monsieur Drouillon and M. la Force—officers.

After these officers ("of great subtilty and cunning") surrendered, they pretended that they were coming on an embassy. This was the first hint that Washington had of this idea—and he never believed a word of it. There was no flag of truce, unless the French flag, then flying over Fort Du Quesne, which they had taken from the English on April 17th, can be so considered. And there is little more truth in the reference to the capitulation at Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754, save that the "ignominious" portion of the articles of surrender were certainly "imposed" on Washington through the medium of his ignorance of the French language—and owing to the fact that no one in his command was really familiar with that language. Captain Van Braam was a native of Holland, and his knowledge of French was meagre. For a full reply to the queries see "The Writings of Washington," edited by Jared Sparks; Volume II.; "Journal of Colonel George Washington, 1754," edited by J. M. Jones, M. D., and published by Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., 1893; and "The Dinwiddie Papers," edited for the Virginia Historical Society by R. A. Brock, Esq., and published in Richmond, Va., in 1883.

The evidences of the French and of the English contradict each the other. The facts, which were evidently perverted at the time by the French for political effect, may be stated as follows: Jumonville was to reconnoitre, to find out where the English force was, the size of it, what it was doing, etc.; then to dispatch a speedy messenger back to Contrecoeur with the information, and to lie concealed, with an eye on the English, until he received further instructions, or until the French commander could arrive with a sufficient body of men to oblige Washington (as he had done Captain Trent's company) to leave the territory claimed by France.

Jumonville, with his company, set out from Fort Du Quesne on May 23d; located Washington on May 26th, and sent a runner back to the fort with his report; went into a concealed position late on the 26th, or early on the 27th, from which he could readily watch, or attack, Washington's little army as it passed along the road; but was discovered and attacked by Washington on the 28th.

It is true that a summons on the English to retire, or meet the consequences, was found on Jumonville's person; but, it is evident that the summons was not to be used until after the report was made and acted upon, unless by way of a stratagem, if occasion so required. Washington did not know of this paper until after Jumonville's death; but, if he had known the circumstances fully it would have been his duty to have acted as he did, and this fact was afterwards recognized by the General Assembly of Virginia.

"77"

"Seventy-seven" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets, just fits the vest pocket; at all druggists', 25c.

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Goose Flesh.

Goose flesh, a chill, a shiver, indicate checked circulation, a sure sign of taking Cold; fever, restlessness, and great thirst follow, and Influenza is well under way. The prompt use of "77" restores the checked circulation, starts the blood coursing through the veins, and "breaks up" a Cold on the Grip.

Dr. Humphreys' Manual on the care and treatment of the sick in all ailments (especially about children), mailed free.

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Requirements of Civility.

(Washington Star.)

"The Chinese are a very polite race of people," remarked the visitor.

"Perhaps that's why they are so very untruthful," answered the hostess. "One does not have to tell so many fibs, you know, to avoid being rude."

PAYS TO BE BEST MAN

HOW WESTERN MINISTERS ARE SOMETIMES DEFRAUDED.

COUNTERFEIT BILL A CLUE ONCE.

Indignant Groom Traced a New Species of Robbery to His Supposed Best Friend—Cigar-Stump One Minister's Fee.

In a trip as far West as California, and extending over a period of several months, two Virginia ladies, one of whom is a resident of Richmond, gained a knowledge of western people and their ways which a lifetime of reading would not have imparted. The fair travellers returned a few days ago.

No more entertaining person was encountered in the journey than Dean Hart, of Denver. At a dinner in honor of the Virginians, the Dean recounted several personal experiences and stories concerning clergymen of his acquaintance. The stories have probably never been printed, and even if they had been put in type, few in this section would have seen them. To the writer it appeared that they are worthy of space in the Dispatch.

Among the Dean's stories were several showing the prevalence of a species of robbery unknown in the South. In the West it is carried on with a greater degree of success because of the larger wealth of individuals and the spirit of ostentatious liberality at quasi-public functions. The stories related to the practice of "best men" at weddings dividing the minister's fee intrusted into their hands for delivery.

Here is one story: A minister, having been invited to perform the marriage ceremony which would unite two wealthy families, went to a tailor and gave an order for a suit. Anticipating a considerable fee, he proposed to treat himself to his first tailor-made garment.

"I must ask you to wait a few days for the pay," he said to the tailor, and the latter, knowing of the approaching wedding, took in the situation at once. He readily consented.

In due time the minister married the couple, and then he called on the tailor. He was visibly embarrassed and evidently deeply distressed.

"I am very sorry, but I can't pay you entirely for the suit to-day," he said. "Here is $10, the fee I received for a marriage. To be perfectly frank, I counted upon a fee which would cover the cost of the clothes. I shall have to ask your indulgence for a little while."

He handed a $10 bill to the merchant, who received it, and assured the minister that he needn't worry about the balance.

The bill proved a clue to a bare-faced robbery. It was a counterfeit. The tailor knew the minister was innocent. He knew, too, that the groom was innocent. He went to the groom, and talked to him frankly.

"What!" cried the latter. "Do you mean to say the minister's fee was only ten dollars? Why, man, I gave him five hundred dollars. There is some awful mistake."

But when the tailor left the groom retained the counterfeit. He went straight to the best man.

"What have you done with the other $490 of the minister's fee?" he demanded. "If you do not restore it by to-morrow at noon," he continued, "I will advertise you in every city in the country as an unprincipled thief. And to think that I trusted you as my best friend!"

Next morning the money was forthcoming. The "best man" did not intentionally give the minister the counterfeit. But he did. And that proved his undoing.

A ludicrous blunder of another best man at a big wedding kept the officiating minister out of a large fee for a year. When the guests were departing the best man, at the door, pulled a roll from his vest-pocket and handed it to the clergyman. It was an evening wedding, and the transaction took place in the semi-gloom of dimly-burning hall-lights.

One year later, the groom celebrated the first anniversary of his marriage. The minister was among the guests. A topic of conversation, during the evening, was marriage fees.

The minister spoke: "The largest fee I ever received," he said, "was $50." The host started.

"The most peculiar fee I ever got," proceeded the clergyman, "was a cigar-stump." The host appeared troubled the rest of the evening. Late at night he talked to the preacher where none could hear.

"Do you know you greatly embarrassed me to-night," he said. "You declared that $50 was the largest marriage fee you ever received. And several of my friends have been quietly informed that your fee for marrying me was largely in excess of that amount."

The minister interrupted to say that the cigar-stump he had mentioned was his fee for the marriage of his host.

The latter was nonplused, and the next day he waited on the gentleman who had performed the function of best man.

The latter was amazed. He recollected having given, as he thought, a roll of bills to the minister. It occurred to him to look through the pockets of his dress-suit which he had not worn since the evening of his friend's marriage. The mystery was then explained, for a bunch of bills aggregating $1,000, was found in one of the pockets of the vest. The money was tightly rolled, and the package was about the size of a partially-burned cigar. "Your wines are stronger than I thought," said the best man in explanation.

When Dean Hart went to Colorado the country was sparcely settled, and the civilization was of the border variety. He told a story on one of his associates in the ministry in those days. It was in a small mining town. The minister was holding services over a bar-room. The object of the particular meeting in question was to raise funds for the building of a modest house of worship. When the clergyman had concluded a feeling appeal for funds a collection was taken.

A fierce-looking miner passed the hat. The first man he presented it to dropped in a quarter.

"That don't go," said the man with the hat. "This is a dollar collection." He meant business, and when the giver hesitated, he pulled a big pistol and cocked it.

"This is a dollar collection; do you hear," he exclaimed. A silver dollar dropped in the hat, and then dollar after dollar the money jingled until the hat was full.

The total of the "dollar collection" almost sufficed to build the church that shortly afterwards began to rise in the wild western town.

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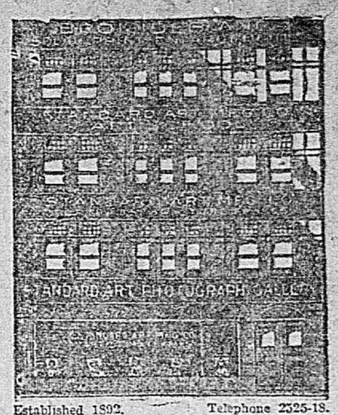

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Persons desiring steady employment at home, write us at once. We will send work any distance and give instructions free of charge. Our work is fascinating and can be done in your room at your leisure.

We will send you book of instructions that will explain our different branches of work, and the prices we pay for each, etc.

You can then take up the work which you think will suit you best. Write your full name and address plainly, state your age, also present occupation, if any. Enclose stamp for book of instructions. Address,

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oc 12-Th,Su,Tu

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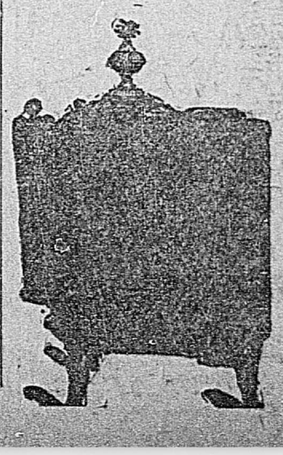

WILSON HEATERS.

You will remember the celebrated WILSON WOOD-BURNERS that we sold so many of last year, and the universal satisfaction that they gave. Well, we have put in a full line for this season, and, if anything, they are a little better than last year, and while we have them we want you to place your order. Everything necessary—Stovepipe, Elbows, Mats, Zinc, &c., &c. Try us.

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