

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

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FRIDAY NOV. 22, 1901.

HALLS OF LEGISLATION.

It is all in vain at this time to try to penetrate the future and endeavor to determine precisely what the General Assembly should do when it meets here on the first Wednesday in December next. In the first place the convention's work is not far enough advanced to justify a safe prediction as to "when" it will be finished for the Legislature to act upon. In the next place the new Constitution may be submitted to the people for ratification, and in that event the time for electing a new Legislature will be near at hand before the new organic law becomes operative.

There is plenty of room in Richmond for the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention both. The convention and the House of Delegates may meet in the same hall at different hours, or they may meet at the same hour in different halls. During "the civil war" the General Assembly of Virginia and the Congress of the Confederate States both met in the Capitol here—the Virginia House in its own hall, the Confederate House in the Senate Chamber. The two Senates met in upstairs rooms, we believe; but we must add, that in those days nearly all the sessions of both bodies have mentioned were held in secret for reasons of state. Hence, no space had to be provided for spectators.

On occasions like unto that foreordained for December, the Constitutional Conventions have sought quarters outside of the Capitol. The convention of 1829-30 went to the old African church; that of 1850 to the Universalist church, and the Session Convention to the Mechanics' Institute Hall, which was then in a building on Ninth street, near where the office of the Richmond News now is.

We "guess" the present Constitutional Convention will follow the example of its predecessors. It may not do so at first, but it is likely to do so in the end. It will find the doubling-up arrangement in the hall of the House very inconvenient, when within a stone's throw of the Capitol almost it can find a comfortable home in the Chamber of Commerce or in the new Mechanics' Institute, or maybe, in one of the large rooms of the City Hall.

No doubt our City Council could and would provide for the convention rather than see it homeless and a wanderer. As we have said, the precedents are that the House of Delegates must have its own hall when the Legislature meets, while the Constitutional Convention goes outside the Capitol to secure a comfortable place for its sittings.

The popular impression is that the next Legislature will have no business of consequence upon its hands until the convention adjourns, but we think events will prove that that is an error. The Legislature will have department officers to elect, public institutions to inspect, appropriation bills to pass, a deluge of local and private bills—put through—and it will have the pension question to tackle. This last will require several weeks' consideration. Either a new pension law will have to be framed or extraordinary measures—a special tax, perhaps—resorted to to meet the demands of the present law, which has held out to indigent veterans' expectations that never have been fulfilled.

So we insist that there is much "for the Legislature to do." Still we do not wish to discourage the process idea. It can do no harm; it may do much good.

London is objecting to a proposed American "skyscraper" within its limits, whereas, in view of the dense fogs which descend upon it periodically, it would seem that it ought to welcome sky-scraping.

New York's city debt is within \$30,000,000 of the constitutional limit, it appears. The big burg seems thus to be hampered somewhat, in the matter of making improvements, as Richmond is.

CRIMINAL ASININITY.

The sentencing by a court-martial of Lieutenant Hildebrand of the German army, to two years' imprisonment for killing Lieutenant Blackwitz in a duel recalls a story of criminal asininity and

unpardonable sacrifice of life on the altar of the fetish of military "honor." The cause of the meeting was a blow Blackwitz struck Hildebrand when the former was intoxicated. Blackwitz did not remember anything about the matter, and when his offense was called to his attention he expressed a desire to apologize. He was going home after a dinner at which he drank heavily and fell helplessly in the road. Hildebrand and another officer passing undertook to help the prostrate and practically unconscious man along, but Blackwitz in his inebriety struck blindly right and left at what he doubtless fancied were assailants. One blow landed on Hildebrand, who, being uncertain what to do, laid the matter before the court of honor and was told to fight. Thereupon he sent a challenge. Blackwitz, whose courage could not be questioned, again offered to apologize, but Hildebrand sought the counsel of the ranking officers of his brigade and division, and they "ordered" that a duel must take place. Blackwitz was instantly killed. When he was forced out upon the field of honor he was on his way to visit a young lady whom he expected to marry the following day. It will strike the average reader that in accordance with the fitness of things the ranking officers of Hildebrand's brigade and division should be sent to keep Hildebrand company, and should be kept in prison many years after the expiration of his term. They simply ordered a cold-blooded murder.

Major William Wayne, a great-grandson of General Anthony ("Mad Anthony") Wayne, of Revolutionary fame, died Wednesday at the historic family home, "Waynesboro," near Paoli, Pa., in his 73d year. His distinguished ancestry rendered him eligible to membership in many of what are called the patriotic organizations of the country, and he was at the time of his death the president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati.

THE COLON INCIDENT.

Unless the spirit of the "arduous life" and "world power" ambition shall assert themselves, and we should think that these are finding for the present sufficient field for exercise in the Philippines, there need be no fear that the landing of United States marines at Colon will result in serious complications.

There is no reason why we should get mixed up in the rebellion itself, and our interference under the conditions that have been precipitated is not open to question from any of the other great Powers.

In making the demonstration we have simply undertaken to carry out a treaty obligation, which is to maintain free transit for all the world across the isthmus.

In 1853 during a graver situation than now obtains we were called on to fulfil the terms of the treaty in respect of this matter and responded, without in any way involving ourselves with either side to the conflict then in progress, and without antagonizing foreign nations.

That should be, and doubtless will be, the history of the current incident.

There are no negroes upon the Bonine jury. Some four or five colored men were summoned yesterday as foremen, but even after they had qualified they were peremptorily challenged by the defence, because, as the Post, stated yesterday, there was no intention of allowing a negro to determine whether a white woman should live or die.—Washington Post.

So it appears, the President to the contrary notwithstanding, that there is still some race "prejudice" in the National Capital. But we glory in the spunk of the Washingtonians, court and all, who are causing the negroes to be excluded from that jury; especially as the newspapers have stated as an undoubted fact that all the colored men called seemed anxious to sit in the case.

Mr. John Armstrong Chanler has been reported to be in attendance upon the New York Horse-Show "incognito." He is not only there unknown to the public, but unknown to himself, for our Charlottesville correspondent says Mr. Chanler has not left Albemarle county.

ARMY POST MOVEMENT. We have strong hopes that the movement to secure the establishment here of a United States army post, which was formally launched at the called meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday evening will materialize.

We think it can be demonstrated that from the standpoint of the considerations which control the government in selecting post sites Richmond would prove an ideal location. We can offer the advantage of a healthy and not too rigorous climate, even in the "dead of winter," and there are around the city, but in close proximity to the corporate limits, a number of elevations peculiarly adapted to the necessities of permanent barrack construction. All of these points are now, or soon will be, accessible by trolley lines; car market is one in which "stores" and supplies needed from day to day can be purchased as cheaply as in any other market in the United States, and as a railway centre we can meet any demand for the transportation of troops to any part of the country. So the movement to have a post planted here appeals to the government through the force of its own logic.

From the viewpoint of Richmond's interests we cannot afford not to press the movement to materialization, if such a thing is possible. Apart from its making our community a military centre, and thus bringing the city into greater prominence than heretofore, the location of a post here would vastly stimulate both our wholesale and our retail trade. In the nature of things, the government would spend directly with us a great deal of money, and the government's expenditures would be largely supplemented by the private expenditures of officers and men.

Therefore, as a cold business proposition, it behooves all classes of our citizens to back the Chamber of Commerce in this matter. An army post at Richmond would play our people and pay them handsomely.

The Chamber has started out on right lines in pushing Richmond's claim. Congressman Lamb, whose sympathy with the movement had already taken practical shape, has been made our leading advocate, and our senators in Congress, and Representative Hay, who is a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, have been asked to co-operate with him. Behind these will be an active working committee of the Chamber and Captain Landstreet. Moreover, Congress-

man Lamb will seek to interest all of his colleagues in the House in the case, and we do not question that he will be successful. So we cannot but regard the outlook as most encouraging.

None the less, we would urge that every individual citizen, merchant, manufacturer, or what not, exert all the legitimate influence he can in every direction as auxiliary to the Chamber's organized effort. Talk up the inducements of Richmond as a post location with any one and every one who has any connection with the army. And in conclusion, we would suggest that it might be competent for the City Council to co-operate with the Chamber in formally presenting Richmond's bid to the proper government authorities.

OUT WITH THE TRAMPS!

Tramps have appeared here early this winter and in great numbers, and with the deliberate purpose of laying our citizens under contribution for their support. They are making a nuisance of themselves, and should be run out of town at once. Our police force is fully adequate for this purpose, and Chief Howard would do well to put it into motion at once. There is plenty of employment in this land for laboring people, hence there is no excuse for able-bodied men's tramping from door to door ringing "door-bells, begging for food, terrorizing women and children, and on occasions pilfering such portable goods as are in sight.

What is needed here is the inauguration of a policy stern enough and vigorously enough enforced to cause the tramps to leave Richmond out of their itinerary hereafter.

Let the orders be issued at once that the police must clear Richmond of all vagrants and all other suspicious characters. This we say without reference to the Scott murder. That may or may not have been done by a tramp—that is a question—but what we "know" is that too many tramps are to be found upon our streets, and that they are brazen and dangerous. Those who will leave forthwith should be given that opportunity, but all others should be introduced to Justice Crutcher, and by him sent to the rock-pile.

Current Comment.

The public school superintendent of St. Louis contends that "frank" punishment should never be allowed in schools and does not hold with the theory that "whipping cows a boy." He says that a school of the future, which would be obtained in the times of our fathers, is the thing when severe punishment is needed, and while he believes in moral suasion to a certain extent he argues that at times it fails, and that "the rod is mightier than the tongue."

We believe it was an English bishop who recently boasted that as head master of a school he had thrashed every British general in the service, and certainly the average British general is not cowed.

It will surprise no one to learn that a river and harbor bill is in preparation for the coming session of Congress. There was a \$38,000,000 appropriation in the bill of the late session, which was brought to naught unexpectedly on the last day that that Congress lived. It would be difficult to estimate the extent of the disappointments then occasioned. It is not expected to be made up now.—Boston Herald.

It seems accepted that Congress will make an effort to get rid of the surplus, and it could not do better than devote a large part of it to meritorious river and harbor improvement schemes. The plan to deepen James river is in this class.

The Electrical Review notes as one of the satisfactory signs of the times the rapid development of the long idle water power of the Southern States, and the utilization of electricity.—Baltimore Sun.

Preachers and Politics.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: The Quarles-Barbour measure pending before a committee of the Constitutional Convention has elicited not a little scornful and superlatively senseless talk about preachers and churches "going into politics." Those who have indulged their leisure and lightheadedness after this fashion have evidently not honestly and seriously reflected:

- 1. How much they themselves, along with the whole body of our people, owe to Christianity.
2. That there is a wide, manifest, and ineradicable distinction between meddling in party politics on the one hand, and on the other standing forth in behalf of morality, justice, and inalienable rights.
3. That not all preachers are by nature or by culture intellectually incapable of wise and wholesome participation in public affairs.

- 4. That not all preachers are guilty of such crimes as debauchery, from the exercise of the rights of citizenship.
5. That at least some of us help to bear the burden of State and county and city expenses.
6. That at least some of us have children whose future is or may be imperiled.

7. That it is an utterly vicious process of reasoning which would separate us from interest and participation in public affairs, except for crime or incapacity—a process which must assume false premises, or go astray in its logic, and certainly lead to unjust and hurtful conclusions.

In the present instance, we have had nothing to do with the framing and details of "party politics," but have confined ourselves to the work of appealing for the proper recognition and safeguarding of a natural, inalienable, God-given right. It is utterly impossible for any one to show how, upon the plane of other classes or members of the body politic, and to seek to disparage a measure upon the ground that preachers and churches are among its friends, may be a "general misapprehension." It certainly does not become the strength of the statesman. E. W. WINFREY. Culpeper, Va., November 20, 1901.

Iglesias Released on Bail.

SAN JUAN, P. R., November 21.—Santhiago Iglesias, the representative of the American Federation of Labor, who was arrested here about a fortnight ago on the charge of conspiracy, has been released on \$500 bail. The bail was furnished by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Iglesias will be tried December 10th.

Boer Colonel Elected to Parliament.

DUBLIN, November 21.—The election to-day in the Parliamentary contest in Galway between Colonel Arthur Lynch (who fought as a colonel in the Boer army) and Horace Piers, the Unionist, resulted in a victory for the former by the following figures: Lynch, 1,247; Plunkett, 473.

Creusca Scores Another Failure.

PUEBLO, CO., November 21.—Creusca failed to lower his record to-day, on Pueblo's half-mile track. Paced by his running mate, he made the mile in 2:04.

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.

THE IMPLEMENT CO., 1302-1304 E. Main St., Richmond, Va. nov-7 Sat, Sun, Tu, W, weddp

THE NEW JAIL.

Grounds and Buildings Committee Discuss Misunderstanding.

The Grounds and Buildings Committee of the Council last night gave another meeting for the most part to the misunderstanding between the city and the contractors for the new city jail, as to which is to pay for certain alterations and enlargements.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Harman inquired whether the City Engineer had received any communication from the Stewart Iron-Works in reply to the last letter of the committee. In reply it was stated that no reply had been received. Mr. Bowman, the representative of the company, stated that he was present in person to make a reply.

The construction of the new jail then came up. Mr. Bowman presented a resolution providing that in view of the misunderstanding between the city and the Stewart Iron-Works, the city and the company are hereby instructed to carry out all orders of the City Engineer and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, who have been, or may be, given in connection with the settlement of all questions of dispute as to extra work and materials to be settled by agreement between the Stewart Iron-Works and this committee, and in any event of said questions of dispute shall be settled as provided in the general conditions of specifications for said jail building.

The points of dispute or misunderstanding were to be threefold—the size of the boiler-room, the reconstruction of the retaining wall on Jail alley, and the thickness of the boiler-room walls.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote. The City Engineer stated the spreading of this resolution on the records of the committee would not weaken the position of the city. It simply leaves the determination of all points at issue to the committee on Grounds and Buildings, and the committee on the construction of the building.

Among the candidates whose names are before the public in connection with the next spring election for the Common Council is that of Mr. James Duffy, of Jackson Ward.

THE MINISTER LEFT TOWN.

He Couldn't Stand a Fake Telegram. They were not discussing theories of the mystery as other groups of people in the clubs and hotel lobbies, on the streets, and in offices and private residences, but were talking of the evil things that men do and say.

It reminds me of a very interesting incident I read of, said the fat man, who belongs to two clubs and has never been married. "It was made by Conan Doyle, the author, and is on the same subject and Doyle held the theory that there was no man who did not have something in his life of which he was not afraid."

Several members of the party disputed the number and one called for a test case if such would be possible. They decided to try it on an English minister living in a city about fifty miles away.

"Doyle said the minister the following telegram from the city immediately. It has all come out." "Several days after the disappearance of the preacher was reported, and no one has been able to find him yet."

IN GENERAL MILES'S HANDS.

His Board Will Decide as to Army Post in Richmond. Congressman Lamb received yesterday the following letter from Colonel Sanger, regarding the army post, which every one wants established here:

War Department, Office of the Assistant Secretary, Washington, D. C., November 19, 1901. My Dear Congressman: Your letter of the 18th instant, with newspaper clipping, is just received. The whole question of the location of army posts has been referred to the board by the Government with the advice and would suggest that you communicate with him with reference to any recommendations which you may desire to bring to the attention of the board. The Secretary of War does not expect to take final action on the matter until the board submits its report.

With kindest regards, I am, Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM CARY SANGER. Hon. John Lamb, M. C., Richmond, Va.

To Oppose Northern Securities Co.

ST. PAUL, MINN., November 21.—Letters were sent out this afternoon from the Governor of South Dakota, and addressed to the Governor of North Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, urging co-operation in opposition to the Northern Securities Company, and asking suggestions.

LIQUOR RESOLUTION.

BARBOUR - QUARLES ORDINANCE NOT TO APPLY TO CITIES.

COMMITTEE WILL REPORT MEASURE.

Mr. Eggleston Had Cities Exempted—

The Amendment Will Reduce Opposition to Resolution—Committee on Taxation and Finance Dispatches Much Business—Committee on Public Institutions is Ready to Report.

The Constitutional Convention yesterday received the report of the Committee on Judiciary, and ordered the same printed. Then, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Education Committee's report was resumed, and after considerable debates, and when amendments to section 4, save that of Mr. Ayers, providing that members of the State Library Board shall serve without pay, had been voted down, section 5 was adopted.

Section 5 was passed by this relates to school districts and school trustees, over which there will be a fight. Section 6 was adopted without amendment. Section 7 was taken up and a slight amendment, proposed by Mr. Ayers, providing for the supplying of free books to indigent children in primary schools, was adopted.

Many amendments to section 4 were proposed, but rejected. The convention will continue consideration of the Education Committee's report to-day.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, submitted by its chairman, Mr. Hunt, was presented to the convention, and appears in the official reports.

The Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights held a meeting yesterday, and after adopting an amendment excluding cities from the operation of the Quarles-Barbour ordinance regulating the granting of licenses, voted to report that measure to the convention. This is the resolution in behalf of which so many petitions and memorials have been presented, and which was recently so vigorously opposed before the committee by representatives of the liquor traffic.

The amendment proposing to exempt cities and towns from the operation of the law, was offered by Mr. Eggleston, of Charlotte, and will have the effect of very materially reducing the opposition to the ordinance.

The Quarles-Barbour resolution makes a radical change in the plan of granting licenses for the sale of liquor. Under the present plan it is necessary for the license to be secured by the applicant by a majority of the voters in the precinct or district wherein he desires to sell before he can secure a license. It is thought by some that the effect of the operation of the ordinance if incorporated in the constitution will be to practically prohibit the sale of liquor in the country—that is to say, in the rural sections of the State. It will be no easy matter for a prospective liquor seller to secure the signatures of a majority of the voters in his application.

The resolution is going to provoke a stubborn fight when it comes up in the Committee of the Whole.

The vote on the Eggleston amendment was 2-1. That on the resolution, as amended, was 6 to 5—precisely the same as when it was originally decided to report it.

The Committee on Taxation and Finance met yesterday afternoon, Chairman Fairfax presiding, and dispatched considerable business. The report of the sub-committee, of which Mr. H. C. Stuart is chairman, made its report to the full committee on the question of the oyster tax.

The recommendation of the sub-committee is in substance as follows: The natural oyster rocks, shoals, and beds, as they are now used, hereafter to be defined by law, shall never be sold, leased, or rented, but shall be preserved for the benefit of all the people of the State, under such rules and regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe.

The General Assembly shall be set for hearing of argument by persons interested in the provision prohibiting exemption from taxation for a brief period or permanently of new manufacturing plants or industrial enterprises.

Wednesday, November 27th was set for hearing arguments by or for the liquor interests against the plan proposed by Mr. Harrison, providing for higher license fees. Other business interests that may be affected by other provisions of the Harrison plan will be heard that afternoon or some later date, if it is necessary to have further hearings.

The Committee on Public Institutions and Prisons held a meeting yesterday and completed the work before it, and it now only remains for the amended report to be redrafted for presentation to-day. The committee in its report provides for local boards of three members at each of the four hospitals for the insane, the entire membership of these boards from all four hospitals forming a general board of control, consisting of twelve members who shall have general supervision of such institutions. The members of the boards are to be selected by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate as at present. The effect of the new arrangement is to greatly decrease the number of members of the various hospital boards, the number being reduced from six to twelve.

The committee noted on the theory that all of the actual business of the hospital boards is at present transacted by the Executive Committees of the four boards.

The Committee on Cities and Towns had a meeting scheduled for yesterday afternoon, but failed of a quorum. The Committee on Corporations did not meet yesterday and will not meet to-day because of the absence of Mr. Sanger, who is preparing his argument for his suffrage clause and will be so engaged to-day.

PEMBERTON'S

THIS IS THE SEASON FOR BLACK GOODS.

Our buyers have searched the markets of both importers and manufacturers with the following result, that we have secured the most complete line of BLACK GOODS ever offered in this city. The following list will show:

BLACK GOODS.

- French Diagonal, Cheviot, Camels' Hair Cheviot, Waterproof, Waterprooff, Crepe De Chine, Melrose, Cravanette for Walking Skirts, Albatross, Silk Warp Crepe, Silk Crepe, Lansdowne, Silk Mohair, Marcella, Storm Serge, Wool Serge, Tamise, Ladies' Cloth, Coating Serge, Silk and Wool Berage, Wool Poplin, Silk and Wool Poplin.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

R. T. PEMBERTON & CO., 309 East Broad Street.

train which was sent out of Washington several weeks ago. While the convention has been in session, the National Good Roads Association experts have been building a short road from Avondale to Elmhurst, and great crowds have watched the demonstration. Over two hundred delegates are attending the meeting, and addresses have been made by several of the most prominent men in the State, on the subject of good roads.

Personal and Briefs.

Mrs. Eliza Does, of No. 511 North Sixth, left for Baltimore yesterday to spend the winter there with friends.

Reminders in New York.

NEW YORK, November 21.—(Special)—Mrs. M. B. Leonard, Everett; R. R. Young, W. B. Davis, Mrs. W. B. Davis, Hoffman; Mrs. and T. Johnson; Mrs. R. S. Johnson; Continental; Mrs. W. J. Johnson, Miss B. Hunter, Mrs. R. T. Hunter, Gilsey.

HOW OLIVES ARE CURED.

A Difficult Process, Requiring Many Weeks.

(The Aco Special.) "It should be remembered," said the olive man, "that the constitution of an olive is as delicate as that of a tender child. From the time the crop is gathered until it is finally packed in the bottles, there is not a moment which is not fraught with the possibility of disaster. No other product requires such constant application of the old maxim of 'eternal vigilance' as olives.

"The ball begins with the gathering of the fruit, which is done in the late summer or early autumn, while the fruit is still green and hard, and altogether unsavory on account of its intense bitterness. The olives are picked by hand to prevent scratching and bruising, and then conveyed in carts or on pack mules to the curing establishment. Olive curing is a very delicate and intricate process, for which no fixed rules can be laid down. As a course of treatment in one instance would prove successful might be absolutely ruinous in another. The business of curing, therefore, calls for expert talent, and is always entrusted to a professional who brings to the task his own skill and knowledge, supplemented by the experience of generations of kind-folk who were curers in that particular variety before him.

"The first step in the process of curing is known as 'cooking.' When the fruit comes to the curing establishment it is placed in large vats filled with a mixture of lime and water, in which it undergoes a kind of fermentation. 'Cooking' is merely a technical name for this fermentation process.

"When the fermentation has reached a certain stage—a matter requiring anywhere from a few hours to a few days—the curer gives the signal to withdraw the plugs, and the liquid is run off. The olives are then thoroughly washed with fresh water until they are bright and clean and every trace of lime is removed. If you were to taste them now you would find that they had lost most of their unpleasant bitterness.

"After washing, the fruit is put in casks filled with brine, and the casks exposed, bungs open, to the sun. This induces a second fermentation, which takes place more or less rapidly, according to the weather. However, as Spain enjoys a fairly equable climate, it is possible from three to four weeks generally suffices. Throughout this second fermentation the olives keep throwing off the brine, so that the casks must be inspected and kept filled with new brine of the required strength.

"Don't think 'seasickness,' as you call it. 'Finally there comes a time when they no longer throw off any brine. They are then ready for 'sorting'—that is, for separation according to size and quality. That is a perfectly proper color and free from scratches, spots, and other blemishes are called 'selected,' the rest 'culis.' The various sizes are known according to their weight, 50-90 meaning olives that count eighty to ninety to the kilo.

Artistic Silverware.

OUR ASSORTMENT Larger and More Beautiful THAN EVER.

SAMUEL KIRK & SON CO., BALTIMORE, MD. Established 1817.

We Have Also Increased Our Diamond, Watch, and Jewelry Department, Until It Will Compare Favorably With Any in the Country. no Wed, Fri, & Sun-In

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES—National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City, Va., Treasurer's Office, November 21, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. THURSDAY, December 6, 1901, for furnishing and Delivering Supplies at Southern Branch, National Home for D. V. S. quantities to be increased 10 per cent if required, during the execution of the contract. Standard samples can be examined, and printed instructions and specifications and blank proposals should be supplied upon application to this office. Samples presented by bidders will not be considered, unless the same are called for in the specifications. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, or to waive any informalities therein. Approved: H. B. K. Treasurer. Approved: WILLIAM THOMPSON, Governor. no 22-27

"ALL WRIGHT FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY" PEERY'S SHOT VERMIFUGE WILL ERADICATE WORMS FROM THE HUMAN BODY. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL CO., New York. (no 12-Tu&Fry)

"After 'sorting' the olives are then put back into the casks, the bungs driven in, and the whole is ready for shipment to the American importer."

"Do you begin to pack as soon as they arrive in New York?" was the next leading question. "No, indeed! The long ocean voyage affects olives as much as it does human beings. They generally succumb to seasickness en route—that is, we find them in some stage of fermentation on arrival, which requires our constant care until they recover."

"Not at all. It only makes the olive man feel the burden of his responsibility. In every stage of fermentation there is a critical moment when he must exercise judgment in quality. If they don't they are hopelessly ruined. There is no intermediate condition."

Philosophy (For the Dispatch.) These days, most folks are telling me, "Do what you can, and what you will do. But I ain't after gold, sweetheart. I only keep for you."

And then they talk of "fame and power, Position," but avout! I don't keer for things like that. You are all I