

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Main and Twelfth streets, Richmond, Va.

Up-Town Office, 315 east Broad street, Manchester, 1303 Hull street.

New York Office, J. E. Van Doren Agency, Tribune building.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE DAILY DISPATCH delivered to subscribers in Richmond and Manchester at 50 cents per month, payable in the carrier weekly or monthly; the SUNDAY DISPATCH, \$1.50 per annum; 75 cents for six months.

Those wishing the paper can order it by telephone or postal card. Complaints of delivery may be made the same way.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Payable in advance invariably: Daily, one year, \$5.00; Daily, six months, \$3.00; Daily, three months, \$1.50; Sunday only, one year, \$1.50.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued in two parts each week—on Mondays and Thursdays at ONE DOLLAR per year, payable in advance; six months, FIFTY CENTS.

HOW TO REMIT.

Remittances can be made by post-office money order (the safest way), check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing change of address must give the old as well as the new Post-office.

Sample copies free.

Advertising rates on application. Address all communications "The Dispatch Company, Richmond, Va." Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

Letters recommending candidates for office and resolutions of respect inserted only as paid matter. Counting-Room telephones—Old phone 128, New phone 1288.

SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1902.

NORFOLK'S MISFORTUNE.

We are sure that we speak for every citizen of Richmond, when we express the deepest sympathy for Norfolk in her latest disaster, in which fire swept out an important area of her business property. We say latest, for Norfolk has suffered more than the average community from visitations entailing distress and pecuniary loss. During the Revolutionary war the gallant and patriotic little place was burned by the British, the fire raging for some three days. In the fifties, a yellow fever epidemic carried to their long homes hundreds of her best and noblest citizens, and threatened to have a most injurious effect upon her business prospects. For the greater part of the war between the States her old men, women, and children who were unable to refuge into the Confederate lines had to stand the galling presence of the Federal troops, while their hearts were elsewhere and their prayers were ascending for sons, husbands, fathers, and brothers, who were starving and battling in the cause of southern independence. But in the past, Norfolk has by her energy, enterprise, and faith in herself overcome every condition resultant from any disaster or vicissitude that has been her portion. Her sufferings and misfortunes have only had the effect of making her turn her face more determinedly to the morning. This virtue she will illustrate again in the present instance. She will "rise again triumphant" and push steadily and undauntedly along the path of progress she has been pursuing so hopefully and so systematically, during the last few years, especially. God speed her in his doing.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, eldest child of the President's, is to go to the coronation of King Edward, it appears, as the guest of Whitehall Reid, special ambassador from the United States. Nobody at the White House will make the announcement, but Miss Roosevelt has told some of her friends that her father has consented. Now, girls, isn't that nice?

STARVING CUBA.

What means the side tracking of the question of relief for Cuba by the House Ways and Means Committee? We can see nothing in it but another act of perfidy towards the island—another move to force consummation of the hopes of the annexationists. When we interfered in behalf of the "Cuban patriots" we gave to Cuba and the rest of the world a solemn pledge that the Cubans should have a free and independent government of their own. We posed before the world as the disinterested champions of humanity and freedom. But when the Spaniards had been driven from the island how did we proceed to keep that pledge, and vindicate our claim to disinterestedness? We informed the Cubans that before they would be permitted to establish the afore-said "free and independent government of their own" they would have to accept the Platt amendment, which would make them virtually wards of the United States, without liberty to treat with foreign nations. It was asserted at the time and with good reason that the Platt imposition was not intended to be accepted. It was expected and hoped, it was said, that it would be rejected, with the result of causing a renewal of turmoil, and justifying such a continuance of American military occupation as would compel annexation in the interests of "peace and order." But the Cubans did accept. They meekly put their necks beneath the yoke, and saying, "Your servants, masters," took such steps for erecting "a government" of their own as was possible under the restrictions we had placed upon them. Thus the first great scheme to secure annexation through "the necessities of the situation" came to grief. In a sense the Cubans saved us from ourselves, so far as an unblushing breaking of faith was concerned.

THE "HOLD-OVER" SENATORS.

Hints have been thrown out that along with the question of reconsidering the vote with reference to "hold-over" senators the fight for quadrennial sessions may be renewed in the Constitutional Convention. We had thought that that subject was exhausted as a reservoir of oratory. Quadrennial sessions have been roughly discussed in the convention, the debate having lasted probably two weeks. It took place in September, and from that time until the vote was taken on the question in January, the press argued the proposition pro and con, and the members of the convention had every opportunity to learn the wishes of the people. When the final vote was reached quadrennial sessions, as well as quadrennial elections, were overwhelmingly beaten. But on the other hand, the question of two-year senators, so far as we can remember, was never raised until the day the biennial election proposition was carried, and it was then thought to be merely a parliamentary move

Means Committee represent them in the matter cannot be doubted. The charge that the annexation element are working through the committee to the end of making Cuban union with us essential to the life of the island is boldly made by the New York Herald, the Philadelphia Times, the Philadelphia Record, the New York World, and other papers, which are jealous of the country's honor. And the New York Mail and Express, which is a rank advocate of imperialism and high protection, virtually tells the Cubans that their choice lies between starvation and absorption. For, says the Mail and Express, "their (the Cubans) wisest course is to accept the fact that no plan of relief which involves the derangement of the American protective system can pass this Protectionist Congress."

And not the least repugnant feature of the whole miserable business is that the conspirators—conspirators as well against American honor as against Cuban independence—would seek to save the public conscience and would bribe the people into endorsing their policy, by abolishing war taxes. The war taxes can be abolished, or reduced, without any detriment to the interests of the country, and they should be. They are piling up money in the treasury which should be in circulation, and is needed for the advancement of industrial and other enterprises. But the object of relieving the country in the matter of war taxes is not to help development. That policy is designed to furnish occasion to point to "depletion" of the treasury and an excuse for maintaining the Dingley tariff against the world in general, and as the cause of the annexationists now stands, Cuba in particular.

CLAY AND SPOONER.

Henry Clay declared that he would rather be right than be President. In the United States Senate last Tuesday Senator Spooner, in answer to a question from Senator Tillman as to whether Mr. Spooner's side would, under certain circumstances, have had the courage to pursue a certain policy, made this answer:

"We have courage enough on this side to do anything on earth."

The Philadelphia Record, in discussing that boast of "rather equivocal merit," notes that when Senator Rives, of Virginia, in defending President Tyler's veto of the bank bill, sought to placate Henry Clay by extolling his "stern and unbending integrity," the great commoner made another notable declaration, as follows:

"I hope that in all that relates to personal firmness, all that concerns a just appreciation of the insignificance of power conferred, and very much in evidence, and, it must be confessed, there are those who credit Senator Spooner and his Republican colleagues with 'courage enough' to do it."

A palpable hit. Clay was not "brave enough to do wrong." Spooner admitted that he and his colleagues were. "An equivocal merit," truly. Times have changed, and the average statesman has changed with them.

WHITE ILLITERATES.

The Atlanta Constitution remarks that there is no more humiliating fact than an intelligent southern man has to face than this: That among the white people of the South we have as many illiterate men over 21 years of age as we had fifty-two years ago, when the census of 1850 was taken. And it adds:

"Make every allowance that we may please on account of the civil war and its consequent impoverishment of our people, and yet this depressing fact is not explicable on any grounds creditable to the white people of the South."

The Constitution would have done better had it given us the percentage of white illiterates in 1850 and now. The fact should be recognized that our population has largely increased. We cannot believe it is possible that illiterates has grown in the South; we are sure it has not in Virginia.

The question should be put: Are there not now fewer illiterates per hundred of white population in the South than there was before the free school system was inaugurated, which was somewhere about 1870?

We had expected to find this question answered in some census report of recent date, but we have explored that labyrinth of facts and figures in vain, so far. Yet it is there, no doubt, and we trust some public school statistician will haul it out and enable us to demolish the statement of the Constitution.

Our firm belief is that the percentage of illiterates has largely "increased" in Virginia, at least. We shall have to take the census tables of 1870 for a basis of comparison if we can get them and can get no other—but that is a much discredited census so far as the South is concerned.

THE "HOLD-OVER" SENATORS.

Hints have been thrown out that along with the question of reconsidering the vote with reference to "hold-over" senators the fight for quadrennial sessions may be renewed in the Constitutional Convention. We had thought that that subject was exhausted as a reservoir of oratory. Quadrennial sessions have been roughly discussed in the convention, the debate having lasted probably two weeks. It took place in September, and from that time until the vote was taken on the question in January, the press argued the proposition pro and con, and the members of the convention had every opportunity to learn the wishes of the people. When the final vote was reached quadrennial sessions, as well as quadrennial elections, were overwhelmingly beaten. But on the other hand, the question of two-year senators, so far as we can remember, was never raised until the day the biennial election proposition was carried, and it was then thought to be merely a parliamentary move

THE "HOLD-OVER" SENATORS.

Hints have been thrown out that along with the question of reconsidering the vote with reference to "hold-over" senators the fight for quadrennial sessions may be renewed in the Constitutional Convention. We had thought that that subject was exhausted as a reservoir of oratory. Quadrennial sessions have been roughly discussed in the convention, the debate having lasted probably two weeks. It took place in September, and from that time until the vote was taken on the question in January, the press argued the proposition pro and con, and the members of the convention had every opportunity to learn the wishes of the people. When the final vote was reached quadrennial sessions, as well as quadrennial elections, were overwhelmingly beaten. But on the other hand, the question of two-year senators, so far as we can remember, was never raised until the day the biennial election proposition was carried, and it was then thought to be merely a parliamentary move

In the interest of quadrennial sessions and elections. The fight on this proposition came up the next day and was sandwiched between the fight on biennial sessions and biennial elections. It was not debated, all told, much more than an hour. Only sixty-seven of the members of the convention were present, and some of them, we are informed, say that they did not understand the effect of the proposition.

So there is great and good reason why the action of the convention with regard to hold-over senators should be reconsidered and why the convention should have an opportunity to discuss fully and finally consider this question. Per contra, the matter of biennial sessions has been discussed so much and so thoroughly there can be little excuse for reopening it if the convention ever wishes to have any question settled.

The present legislative system—delegates elected for two years; senators for four, and half of their number to hold over—has given popular satisfaction. The Virginia people never have asked that it be changed, and we cannot believe the absence of the hold-over feature in the new Constitution would make it more acceptable to the people, but the contrary.

New York is also moving for a new post-office, and is likely to get one, it appears. It can hardly need one more than does Richmond.

Current Comment.

The New York World asks: "Would it not be more courageous and honorable to annex Cuba to the United States forcibly, and at once, rather than to starve her people into despair or revolt in order to secure a pretext for taking the island?" Yes.

In answer to the question of a contemporary, How does it happen that both of the chaplains of Congress are blind? The Floyd Press says: "It doesn't happen. They were selected because of their inability to see what a hot lot they have to live for."

Are we to infer that if they could see they would give up their work as hopeless?

The Alexandria Times thinks that the Congressional Record is likely to become a widely circulated paper, if the resolution of Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, is adopted, allowing it to be sent during the long session for \$2 and the short session for \$1 to any subscriber.

Well, yes, if the government will guarantee that such warm "stuff" as appeared in last Tuesday's issue will henceforth be a feature of the publication.

The Vienna Tagblatt "discloses" the real object of Prince Henry's visit to this country. It says:

"The truth of the matter is that the United States is negotiating with Germany for the sale to the latter Power of the Philippine Islands, and Prince Henry is coming over to clinch the bargain, by smoothing the way for its consummation."

We fear that is too good to be true. The "comments" of the Navy Department on the Schley appeal only confirm the public belief in a navy ring conspiracy to down the Marylander and give the honors justly due him to another.

No Wonder.

(Chicago Tribune.) "Can't you look a little pleasanter?" asked the photographer. "I wish I could," replied the man in the chair, with a ghastly smile, "but I just happened to remember that I came away from here last night with my pocket watch and left four gas jets burning in the basement."

Shattered Hope.

(Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.) "Maude's new automobile coat is an awful disappointment to her." "What's the matter with it?" "Why it doesn't make people stare at her a bit."

Sincerity.

(Puck.) Clerk: I would like to get off early, sir, as my wife wants me to do some odd jobs around the house while it is light enough. Manager: Can't possibly do it. Clerk: Thank you, sir. You are very kind.

Entitled to Praise.

(Chicago Evening Post.) "Firting," said the mother, severely, to her daughter. "In that case," replied the daughter, "I should think you would be proud of my courage."

His Usefulness.

(Chicago Daily News.) "Cholly Chalk isn't a bit of use," sneered the hostess. "Indeed, he is, then," said the hostess, "he has been sitting there hiding the red in the sofa all the evening."

The Dwelling of Peace.

(Henry Van Dyke in Harper's for February.) Two dwellings, Peace, are thine. One is the mountain-height, Uplifted in the loneliness of light Beyond the realm of shadows—fine, And far, and clear—where advent of the night Means only glorious nearness of the stars.

For all thy cares and fears have dropped away.

The night's fatigue, the fever-fret of day, Are far below thee; and earth's weary wars, In vain expense of passion, pass Before thy sight like visions in a glass, Or like the wrinkles of the storm that creep Across the sea and leave no trace Of trouble on that immemorial face—So brief appear the conflicts, and so slight The wounds men give, the things for which they fight.

The Oyster Interest.

(Cape Charles Light.) There is one question affecting the oystermen's interests to which we would like to call the Legislature's attention. The matter referred to is the date of opening the dredging season in the Potomac.

Under the present law the dredging season in Virginia opens October 15th, while that in Maryland does not begin until November 1st.

Under the compact existing between Maryland and Virginia, Maryland boats are allowed to dredge in the Potomac, and their season does not begin at home until November 1st, large fleets of Maryland vessels flock to the Potomac, and these, together with Virginia boats, nearly clean up all the young growth by the time the dredging season opens in Maryland, leaving nothing for Virginia boats to work on after this date.

We think, in justice to Virginia, that the dredging season in the Potomac should be made to conform to that of Maryland, and if such was the case Maryland boats would have no inducement for leaving their home waters, and Virginians would have a much better field to work on. The present law makes it manifest injustice to Virginians, and we think our

Postmaster Palmer

of So. Glen Falls, N. Y., describes a condition which thousands of men and women find identical with theirs. Read what he says, and note the similarity of your own case. Write to him, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, and get a personal corroboration of what is here given. He says regarding Dr. Miles' Heart Cure:

"I suffered agonizing pain in the left breast and when my shoulders from heart trouble, my heart would palpitate, flutter, then skip beats, until I could no longer lie in bed. Night after night I would be wakened by the pain, which would have meant sudden death. My condition seemed almost hopeless when I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, but helped me from the first. Later I took Dr. Miles' Nervine with the Heart Cure and the effect was astonishing. I earnestly implore similar sufferers to give these remedies a trial."

Sold by all Druggists on guarantee. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

law-makers should give this matter careful consideration.

IN SLEEPY PETERSBURG.

With the Police—The Clear Factory. Losses by Norfolk Fire. PETERSBURG, VA., January 31.—(Special.)—Everything heretofore is covered to-day with almost a solid sheet of ice. A fine rain fell last night, freezing as it fell.

The bad weather of the past several days has materially interfered with business, and very few people from the county have ventured into the city.

William Sanford, who was arrested in Richmond last week charged with the larceny of \$5 worth of hides in this city, was to-day sent on to the Hustings Court for trial.

The young man, who is well connected here, and for whose family much sympathy is expressed, declined to say anything in court.

To others, however, he had admitted taking the property, and said the hides had been concealed out in Chesterfield county.

When searched for they could not be found. Judge Mullen has ordered a special grand jury to hear the case on Tuesday next.

TWO BAD NEGROES.

Police Officer Brooks, of Dinwiddie, today took out to that county George Davis, a negro to be tried for house-breaking and robbery.

John Williams, another negro, who is charged with the same offense, is under sentence, in the jail here, for carrying concealed weapons.

The officer undertook to arrest these two men several days ago for having stolen property in their possession, but they drew weapons on him and made their escape to this city, where they were caught.

Subsequent to the officer learned that his son's residence, near Sutherland's, had been broken into and robbed, and some of the property stolen was found in the possession of these men.

CHIEF FACTORY.

The change of the Continental Tobacco Company's plant here into a cigar factory will increase in large measure the class of labor employed.

It is expected that employment will be given to a large number of white people.

Rev. Mr. Foster, of Franklin, Tenn., will preach Sunday morning and night at the Tabernacle Presbyterian church. This service has not yet secured a pastor, but is carefully looking out for one to whom to extend a call.

It is said that the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company will lose several thousand dollars by the disastrous fire in Norfolk.

Amidst the losses by this fire Mr. John Kavan Peebles, the architect, formerly of this city, whose offices were in the "Columbian" building.

It is said that he lost many of his valuable plans and drawings—among the plans for the proposed new Zimmermann Hotel in Richmond, which had just been completed, and which also for large buildings at other points.

The little boy Jake Newsom, who ran away from his home in this city last Monday, has been returned to his mother by John Williams, the country, who found him at large.

CHEAP ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Suffolk the Beneficiary of a Cut.

SUFFOLK, VA., January 31.—(Special.)—Electric lights are perhaps cheaper in Suffolk than anywhere else in the United States.

The Suffolk Light and Water Company yesterday cut a cut-rate with the new electric-light company here owned by Governor and Co. To-day a still further cut was made by the new company. Yesterday 15-candle power lights were worth 25 cents per month, for 10 candles and 35 cents for 15 candles, with new Governor's price, until further notice, is 20 and 30 cents, respectively.

COTTON DUCK CORPORATION.

Election of Officers—Recommendation That Capital Be Reduced.

NEW YORK, January 31.—A meeting of the recently-elected Board of Directors of the United States Cotton-Duck Corporation was held here today, when the following officers were elected: Tremor L. Park, president; J. Spencer Turner, of New York; William H. Wellington, of Boston; David H. Carroll, of Baltimore, and J. Southgate Lemmon, of Baltimore, vice-presidents.

Charles K. Oliver, of Baltimore, treasurer.

David H. Carroll, of Baltimore, secretary.

John R. Dorsey, of Baltimore, assistant secretary.

James P. Dorsey, of Baltimore, assistant secretary.

James C. Gropper, general manager.

S. Davies Warfield, of Baltimore, chairman of the board.

The board adopted resolutions, recommending to the stockholders that the capitalization of the company be reduced from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000, with preferred and common stock to \$300,000 (equally divided between said stocks), the reduction to be accomplished by retiring treasury stock to the extent of \$1,000,000 of each class, authorized by the certificate of incorporation, but still unissued.

A meeting of the stockholders will be held on ten days' notice to act upon the above proposition.

Mr. Bottom a Candidate.

Mr. Bottom, at the solicitation of a large number of his friends, has announced himself a candidate for the City Council from Clay Ward. Mr. Bottom is foreman of the composing-room of the J. L. Hill Printing Company.

Mr. E. W. Miller announces his candidacy for reelection to the Common Council from Clay Ward.

Notes of Society.

Misses Annie and Lella Gray gave a tea to Miss Susie Tunstall, of Washington, yesterday afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock at which the appointments were perfect in every detail. Misses Annie and Lella Gray were assisted in receiving by Miss Tunstall, Mesdames Ben. Palmer, James Caske, Helen Mason, and Misses Nellie Boykin, Lella Tatum, the Harris, Lella McKenney, Katherine McIntire, Bessie and Lella Hill served in the dining-room, which was artistically arranged in pink.

The Thursday Afternoon Euchre Club met at the residence of Mrs. Henry Williams yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock with full attendance of members. Mrs. Thomas Christian Gordon being the only guest. After an exciting game, at which Misses Adele Adams, Williams, and a pretty terra cotta figure was awarded as first prize, and an Indian China bowl as second.

The Kate Whitlock Whist Club may now be said to be successfully launched, and a great deal of pleasure is derived from its weekly meetings one of which took place Thursday at the residence of Mrs. Edmund Waddill. At the conclusion of the game, both tables were found to be tied between Mrs. Grayson Neal and Mrs. Charles Todd; Mrs. E. A. Shepherd and Miss Julia Waddill, north and south, east and west. Mrs. Edmund Waddill and Mrs. Charles Wingo, Mrs. Charles Mason Farrell and Miss Annie Robinson. The next meeting will take place at Mrs. I. N. Jones, February 6th.

The Rebecca Peterkin Circle of King's Daughters, originated by Miss Peterkin and composed of the charter members of the Sheltering Arms, gave a silver tea yesterday from 5 to 10 o'clock at No. 509 east Leigh street, for the benefit of the Sheltering Arms Free Hospital. The large parlors were decorated with white flowers and pink lamps. Mrs. William H. Tatum was assisted in receiving by Mesdames W. H. Nelson, H. Lee Lorraine, Thomas Christian, Edward Hartman, Thomas B. Floyd, J. O. Taylor, George T. King, and Miss Annie Ball. Entertainment of the feature of the evening were the solos by Miss Lillian Taylor, Mrs. Walter C. Mercer, and Mr. George Biddood. A quartette composed of Mr. and Mrs. H. Matthews, Mrs. Walter C. Mercer, and Mr. Oscar Lohmann was also the source of much pleasure. The music, light refreshments were served by Misses Kate Christian, Ethel Finley, Louise Barber, Lucy Tatum, Rena King. Chocolate was poured by Mrs. Harvey L. Taylor, and Mr. H. Lee Lorraine served the coffee. The table decorations excited much admiration; festooned with pink crepe paper caught with bunches of pink roses and bearing cut-glass bowls of mignonette, pink carnations, red and white roses, and tiny white daisies, the glow of pink tapers in crystal chandeliers. A very large number of friends of the institution called during the evening.

The cast of the "Old Folks Concert," recently given in the Common Hall, was entertained Thursday evening by Mr. Frank Holland and Miss Ida Thomas in the home of Mr. W. M. Bickers, 40 north Twenty-seventh street. Among those present were Mesdames Bickers, Ford, and Cox; the Misses Thomas, Mrs. Bickers, the Misses Christian, and Misses Holland, Sharpe, Mullen, Otey, Ford, Muir, Allen, Barham, Warring, Cockrell, and Messrs. Holland, Holdcraft, Ford, Creekmore, Hawkes, Ingram, Taylor, Feamster, and other Southern States. Mr. George H. Wiley were special guests.

A most attractive entertainment is promised the members of the Woman's Club on Monday at 4:30, when Mrs. Louisa Porter Gugel, of Atlanta, will read portions of Ibsen's play, "The Doll's House," after giving a brief sketch of the author and synopsis of the play. As Miss Louisa Porter Gugel is well known throughout Georgia and other Southern States, where she is highly appreciated as a reader.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson will lecture this evening at 8:30 in the Woman's Club. He will talk for his subject, "The United States as a World Power."

A wedding of interest here is that of Mr. G. Percy Hawes, Jr., formerly of this city, to Miss Marion F. Bunker, of Lowell, Mass., which will take place to-day. A handsome reception will follow the ceremony, which will be performed in the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. Sawyer. Mr. Hawes is the son of Mr. G. Percy Hawes, and a nephew of Mr. S. H. Hawes, of this city.

To-night a brilliant audience will greet Ethel Barrymore in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" at the Academy. Among the box-parties will be that of Miss Eleanor Boshier to her guest, Miss May Waring, of Plainfield, N. J. The guests will be Misses Claude Palmer, Eda Atkinson, Kate Harris, Edna Forbes, Ann's, and Misses of Mrs. W. H. Brauer, Jordon Leake, Frank Davenport, John T. Anderson, Williamson Talley, William Palmer, Percy Boshier, and W. A. Smith.

There will be a meeting of the General Board of the Sheltering Arms Free Hospital Monday at 12 o'clock.

Founders-Day will be celebrated in an appropriate and interesting manner at the Sheltering Arms Free Hospital on February 13th. The public is invited to attend.

Miss Gullie Harrison, of Lower Brandon, who spent the winter at the Academy, Miss Alice de Lancy Archer, of Fulton Hill, leaves for Savannah to-day.

Miss Emmie Marshall is the guest of Miss Sue Seddon Wellford.

Miss Edith Jones will remain in Augusta, Ga., for St. Valentine Ball, and return to Richmond about February 9th.

Mrs. A. Y. Stokes will be pleased to see her friends informally this afternoon.

Wood's Seeds BEST FOR THE SOUTH. SEED POTATOES ONE OF OUR LEADING SPECIALTIES.

We have thousands of barrels in stock, the best, late-grown and Virginia Second-Crop Seed. Wood's 1902 Catalogue gives comparative crop results, both as to earliness and yield, with Maine-grown and Second-crop seed. It also contains much other useful and valuable information about Potatoes. Write for Catalogue and Special Potato Price List.

Wood's Descriptive Catalogue for 1902 gives reliable practical, up-to-date information about all Seeds, giving not only descriptions, but the best crops to grow in most localities, and giving information of special interest to every farmer, grower, and farmer. Mailed free upon request.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Truckers and Farmers requiring large quantities of seeds are requested to write for special prices.

(Ja 15-W & Sat 8-Ja 10-W 4t)

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND Built up His HEALTH



"More Paine's Celery Compound has been sold in the city of Omaha for the last month than all other medicines put together."

So writes the leading wholesale drug house of the West to the proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound.

In October last a card from Hon. Frank E. Moore, the Mayor of that city, was published in the Omaha Bee, in which he told of the great benefit Paine's Celery Compound had been to him. "I regard it," he said, "the most wonderful remedy I have ever tried for building up the system when once run down."

On account of Mayor Moore's great popularity and well-known standing, the publication of his card in the Bee incited the Omaha News, the Bee's principal competitor, to make a canvass of druggists and physicians in that city to find out their experience with this and other remedies. A few days later the News published almost a page of the opinions it had gathered. The physicians and druggists interviewed were absolute-

ly unanimous in saying that, of all prepared remedies, the one that had gained, doubtless, in their experience, second place was Paine's Celery Compound, and about fifty cases in all were mentioned, where prominent citizens or members of their families had been cured within a short time by this remedy of serious ailments resulting from impaired nerves. Among these was the chief of police of that city, whose office was in the same building with the Mayor.

The publication of many of these examples of what Paine's Celery Compound had done for others naturally led those who were sick—and in every community there are thousands of people who, having the symptoms of nervous breakdown, put off the cure in the vain hope that the nerves will resuscitate themselves—hundreds of those who were sick were thus informed of the one true remedy for their relief.

Unthought and unexpected letters began to pour into Burlington from people in Omaha, telling of their experiences. Some of these letters were published by permission of the writers.

In other cases in different ways the same story of new strength and vitality, sound sleep, better appetite, and the returning health.

No other remedy in the world ever so clearly proved all that was claimed for it as this wonderful discovery of America's greatest physician. The number of authenticated cases of complete restoration to health of people of all ages, who were suffering from insomnia, indigestion, rheumatism, and other ailments, and weaknesses which are the symptoms of a nervous