75c. The Macmillan Company, New York. For sale here by Hunter & Co. For sale here by Hunter & Co.
IR LESLIE STEPHENS'S study
of George Eliot, recently published in the well-known "English Men of Letters" series,

asks attention because of the distinction of its writer, as well the unfailing interest of the subject discussed. And yet, with its peisal, there comes a feeling of some tle disappointment at its lack of finality in the cautious criticism which keeps its constantly non-committal. study is, however, thoughtful, well balenced and sane in its weighing and udging of the good and ill habits of the acvelist's mind and it undoubtedly has the faculty of drawing into its discussions the interest and judgment of the reader's own opinion on each subject of

In summing up his own estimate of George Eliot's work as a whole, the writer insists on the personal influence which is felt in the writings of every author, but which has a peculiar force here in spite of the fact that the influreflective intellect, a union of keen sen-sibility with a thoroughly tolerant spirit, a desire to appreciate all the good hidden under the commonplace and narrow, a vivid insight into the perplexities and delusions, which beset even the strongest minds, a lively sympathy with all the noble aspirations, brilliant powers of wit, at once play ul and pungent, and, if we must add, a rather melancholy which is not nursed for purposes of dis-play, but forced upon a fine understand-

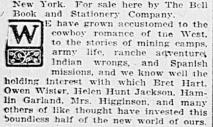
George Eliot's works, as I have read, rase. I take it to be due chiefly to the partial misdirection of her powers in the later period. But when I compare her work with that of other novelists, I cannot doubt that she had powers of mind and a richness of emotional nature rare-iy equaled, or that her writings-whatever their shortcomings—will have a cor-responding value in the estimation of thoughtful readers."

In the biographical portion of his study,

Stephens gives no new details, but follows closely, for the most part, Cross's very sympathetic Memoir. Of the great transgression of the novelist's life, little is said, and the only apology made is in her sincere belief in the uprightness and justice of what she did. The story of her life is not, however, given here, for the sake of historical information, but rather for the purpose of studying through it, the influences that produced and moulded the wonderful stories of which she was the author. These stories are taken up in detail and studied in all their varying aspects of failure or of perfection. One is made to see here anew, through the critic's eyes, the per feer picture that George Eliot has made of certain phases of the rural life of England of her day, and to realize with clearer understanding and wider knowledge the humaneness of her humbler characters, the point and aptness of her humor, and our loss by her too frequent abandonment of it, and to feel, with more perfect appreciation, the beauties and faults of her most ambitious efforts, the sweetness and nobleness of her great characters and the human frailty and bitterness of her weak ones. We are here again helped to see and feel and know, with strong assurance, the faithfulness of "Scenes of Clerical Life"; the overbalanced didactics of "Felix Holt," yet the tale's sympathetic knowledge of hidden incentive and character; the huge anatrasting characters, and with the unreal goodness of its heroine unintentionally overshadowed by the much-quoted and unforgettable Mrs. Peyser: the impossibility of the passion that brought on the catastrophe of "Mill on the Floss," yet the greatness and strength of the story's theme of a beautiful soul in commonplace surroundings; and the lofty sweetness of Dorothea Brooke, with the harrassing lack of satisfaction in her story's close. These, and many other points of comment and discussion, are brought out the writer's careful study of Eliot's peculiar and characteristic genius, and while it is true that the praise and discrimination of no critic can win for a book that complete understanding that comes from an ungrudging and uncalculating abandonment to the joy of reading it, yet Stephens is deserving of large gratitude for his success in winning for the writer, whom he discusses, each reader's earnest thought and deep conus to find with her "the depth below tue trivial life," and "the unspoken sorrows and sacred joys, * * * the poetry. and pathos, tradegdy and comedy living in the experience of even those human

OUT OF THE WEST: Elizabeth Higgins; Cloth, \$1.50; Harper & Brothers. New York. For sale here by The Bell

speak in voices of ordinary tones."



NOW READY. A Brilliant Novel By a Gifted Southern Writer.

The Last Word

ALICE MACGOWAN.

It's the story of New York as seen through the fresh, keen eyes of a young girl from the broad prairies of Southwestern Texas, who goes to the Eastern city, as she herself anounces, "To suc-

Intense, ardent, powerful, it will take hold of you and retain your interest to its most delightful and satisfying end. its beautiful "last word."

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

L.C. PAGE & COMPANY

GEORGE ELIOT. Leslie Stephens. Cloth, But a new habit of tale telling has come into vogue, a habit engendered by the hard and narrow conditions of a western life too old for the thrilling freedom of earlier days, yet too young for the soften-ing effect of an older civilization, as well as for the wisdom to demand the rights necessary for its prosperity. And it is to this new school the present novel

belongs. The writer of the story has presented with sincerity and vividness the customs of life and the types of men and women which grow out of the conditions which place a community outside the track of phenominal growth and boom time prosperity, yet which give it every reasonable chance for solid wellbeing, but for the greed of powerful and relentless outside organization. She is earnest in her presentation of the crudities of a narrow life, the pain of unjust suffering and the sordidness of poverty, she deals always with reality and not romance, yet only once blots her story with an

unnecessary ugliness. It seems a mistaken thought, however, that has chosen for the hero of such a tale a man who has come from the East and who brings to his struggle with west ern conditions, ideals alien to the ern conditions, ideals alien to the son ern which the romance of his life as well as the incentive to his best actions, have risen. It is this New York man, wrought upon by the tragle sufferings of the community in which he has found of the community in which he has found the son erns and the son erns which the son erns which the son erns which the son erns which the romance of his life as well as the incentive to his best actions. a new home, who enters political life for their benefit, and after many fights, gains from their enemies the just privieges which re-establishes their wellbeing Ie is the story of this young man's life which takes the central plot of the book. and the tale of his love for a strangel inspired western girl prophetess, his awakening to the humanity of a world outside his own and to the suffering of his fellow creatures, his many-sided views of the crudities of the new life into which ing by the view of a state of things which he has come, his gradual affiliation with the new party of the West, his career ac a State senator, and, later, as a mem of Congress, his temptation and fall have not, at the present day, quite so in Washington, and his final accomplishingh a position as was assigned them ment of the good he has set out to do. by contemporary enthusiasm. That is a makes up the bulk of the story. It would common phenomenon enough, and, in her have most assuredly seemed more consistent with the writer's purpose and more in harmony with the intent of her tale could this helper of a western community have been himself a product and an outgrowth of the soil of the people his intel lect and sympathy had succored, rather than a stranger whose importation from the East for the deliverance of a western community seems to argue the impossibility of his production among the people who needed him, and to suggest doubt of the inate vigor we have hithert

> However, notwithstanding this crepancy, the story is a vivid one for a first effort, and worthily told, and while it is true that compared with "The Octoby Norris, it is but a crude detail beside a splendid whole, yet as a detail. ts work is done with care and sincerity. and seems to forecast some unusually sympathetic creations from its author.

THE HEART OF WOMAN: Harry W. Desmond; Cloth, \$1.25. J. F. Taylor & Company, New York. For sale here by the Bell Book and Stationery Com-

THE writer of this tale has laid his scene in Revolution his tale, he has put but little fighting and bloodshed intoh his book, and much of heart experience, steadfast friendship, the travail of love, and the nobleness of true affection. The reader may perhaps be puzzled to know which of two women's hearts is the one suggested in the book's naming, but cannot fail to believe that to either of the lovely heroines, gentle-ness, sweetness, and a noble endurance of pain have won a full right to such

The book, nowever, is not wholly given to heart drama, but furnishes also a to view in the course of its telling some unique and interesting character of Revolutionary days, and presents many phases of a most remember. cronism of "Romola," yet its far-seeing picture of a great heart's story; the weak climax of "Adam Bede," with its conphases of a most romantic and picturesque time.

NOTES.

Telstoy's Doukhoborsti colonists in Manitoba, have gone theory mad, and, from refusing to eat the meat of animals, they have come to refuse to table the labor of these same animals and sleek fat oven horses and sheep may be seen grazing in overfed contentment on the hillsides about Yorktown, while fanatical peasants drag heavy burdens to and fro, pull the plows in the fields, and refuse even so small a tribute of duty from the pampered animals as milk from the cows or wool from the backs of the sheep. As a matter of course the usefulness of these Russians as prosperous colony builders is being impaired by such impractical theories, and it is that the Canadians are becoming somewhat less eager in their regard for their new citizens.

It was for these Doukhoborsti peasants that Tolstoy's "Resurrection" was writ-ten, and the proceeds from the sale of that very harrowing and gloom engendering book were used to transport the sect to America to enjoy their beliefs in a new world, as others of the earth's oppressed have done before them, but not, the Canadians aver, to make themselves paupers in their new home.

Mrs. Elizabeth Higgins, the author of Out of the West," is a resident of Washington city, where some of the scenes of her story are laid. Her husband is the correspondent from Washington of one of the Chicago daily papers.

There has just been issued from the Gorham press, of Boston, a little volume of poems called "Apollo and Keats." by brother and devoted comrade of Sidney Lanier, the well loved Southern poet. The new poet is a successful business man, of Montgomery, Ala. He is past the prime of life, and can be called new, only because his poems, which written through many years in the intervals of a busy career, are now collected and submitted to public criticism for first time. Some of the poems in the volume are joint productions of the two brothers, and it is said that in all of them there is to be found a large measure of that delicacy and unerring sense of musical sweetness which has given so great a charm to the songs of the more famous in the work of the two singers, the late appearance of the successful business man's book of poems, brings back with pathetic interest the recollection of the earlier poet's desperate struggle with poverty and overwork, and recalls that pitiful outery which was his only known omplaint against the bitterness of his toil, after his death and were, doubtless wrung from him by that dire necessity which made of his soul-lit life a struggle for bread so hopeless and unremitting that his heart and brain were almost ready to burst with the music of the songs his poverty gave him so little time to

O Lord, if Thou wert needy as I. If Thou shouldst come to my door, as 1

do to Thine, If Thou hungered so much as I For that which is fine and good, Oh, Friend, for that which is fine and

would give it to thee, if I had power. For that which I want is, first, bread— Thy decree, not my choice, that bread must be first;

Then music, then some time out of the struggle for bread to write my poems,

O, my God, how little would put them out of care! ANNE PENDLETON.

OTHER NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSE VELT, twenty-fifth President of the United States. By Murat Halstead, author of "The Life of William McKin-ley," "History of the War Between the States, etc." Illustrated. Akron, O. The Saalfried Publishing Company; 391

There is little that is new in this volme; nor could there well be; for Presibefore the public for some years that his life has been pretty fully exploited in newspapers and magazines. None the less, with the enthusiasm of an admiring biographer, Mr. Halstead has written most interesting book, and one valuable for reference. The illustrations are pro-

THE MODERN AMERICAN BIBLE: St. Paul and the Letter to the Hebrews. By Frank Schell Balentine. Thomas Whittaker & Sons, Scranton, Pa. For sale by Hunter & Co. and Miller & Rhoads. This is one of a series of five handy little volumes professing to present the origlated into the modern American form and phraseology. Its author is a cler-gyman of the Episcopal church in Pennylvania, and himself and his work is highly commended by many religious and

The faith of the church is not tied to an acceptance of our standard English Bible as an exact reproduction in our tongue of the Hebrew and Greek origi-nals. The acceptance of those originals is the inspired revelation of God to man loes, however underlie the faith of our Universal Church of Christ. For more han three centuries the translation made in the reign of King James I. by a convention of pious and scholarly divines has ocen in common use among all branches of the church, and consecrated in public and private worship of all the Englishspeaking race and in all their religious nd secular literature.

But not a few revisions of that version, eitger in whole or in part, have appeared from time to time. In the eighties of the ast century a revision of the whole Bible was made after months and years of laborious and reverent toil by picked scholars of every branch of the English and American church. It was not designed or expected to supplant the old version, and has never been substituted therefor the regular worship of the church. But its great value has been recognized and conceded by all Christian scholars. That revision, however, perpetuated the quaint old English form and phraseology of the sixteenth and seventeenth centu-

This little book reverently accepts the original Hebrew and Greek text as it has come down through the ages as the inspired word, and only professes to dis-card the modern subdivision in chapters and verses, and to give the original text in form and phraseology conforming to present thought and speech. A cursory examination presents no occasion for adverse criticism as at all impairing the standard version. The book will, we are sure, meet with approval and welcome from very many inteligent and God-fearing readers, and may hope to accomplish a somewhat successful mission.

ETERNALISM; A Theory of Infinite Justice. By Orlando J. Smith. Houghton, Mimen & Co., Boston and New York. This book is a labored effort to un-settle all faith. It is not delstical, or agnostic, or even infidelic in the common acceptation of that word. It is simply atheistic

The theory of the author reflects the have been such from all eternity past, and will be such for al eternity to come. It accepts the old heathen idea of the transmigration of souls, and repudiates any interest in them-like that of the most benighted savages of heathen lands, of responsibility to a divine Creator and

The theory of the book, simply stated, is the severest condemnation.

lishing Company, Akron, O.

THE INVISIBLES, by Edgar Earl Christepher; Illustrated; The Saalfield Pub-

This work might very properly be considered as a blending of the respective styles of Baron Munchausen and Jules Verne, for it is about as improbable a of fiction as could be possibly imagined. But who cares? It's a good story-a story calculated to increase the sale of midnight oil-and callous indeed, would be the mortal who could lay it aside after reading the first three chap-The Invivibles are a band of conconspirators, whose aim is to overthrow the Russian government and establish in Russia the principles of liberty and justice. An element of vindictiveness also actuates the motive of the Invisibles, for nearly every one of them has suffered in one way or the other from the Czar or his minions. In the membership of the organization are distinguished men of many nationalities, who are willing to sacrifice their wealth and their talents to accomplish the aims of the order. habitat of the "Invisibles" is a vast cave in Tennessee, which is equipped with many mechanical appliances and vast wealth. Here the conspirators plot, and it is here that the hero of the story meets with many startling adventures. A detective who is following on the trail of the Invisibles forms a prominent figure in the novel and performs some mar vellous feats. The scene frequently shifts We find our hero first in India and then afterwards in Tennessee and Louisiana It is in New Orleans that he meets his sweetheart-a rather insipid lass, who might as well have been ignored alto-

gether by the author. The ending of the story, though satisfactory, is novel in the extreme. Indeed, the whole book is nothing, if not novel. Mr. Chrictopher assuredly has a vivid imagination and draws upon it freely.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLU-TION, 1780-1783. McCrady. Price, \$3.50 net. The McMillan Company.

This is the second volume of a work that has attracted great attention, and which is a highly valuable addition to South Carolina's history. The period covered is that during which General Nathaniel Greene commanded the patriot army. The author gives a vast deal of attention to the quarrel between Light Horse Harry Lee, of the one part, and is only natural that he should stand up girls under 14 years of age.

for his State's great and gallant parti

zan rangers.
We commend the book to all lovers of history, and especially to those who imagine that there was no fighting of consequence done in the Revolutionary War, after the surrender of Cornwallis. English Tips on Dinner Giving.

(New York Commercial.)

Another London season is numbered with the past; and, in the summing up, it is amusing to note the novelties that have appeared in the noble art of dining. Society owes a debt of gratitude to King Edward in the matter of dinners: for it is his express wish that at the houses where he dines the dinner shall be quickly served—never last longer than an hour. As a result, short dinners are the fashion, and Lord and Lady Londonberry and Lord and Lady Cadogan always arrange that the dinner shall be over in an hour, even at their big and ceremonious banquets.

The King is also known to disapprove of excessive extravagance in the floral decoration of a dinner table; he prefers it to be of simple blooms, and flat, rather than high and upstanding. Early in the year Mr. Arthur Page—a well-known entertainer of royalty—gave a bridge dinner for King Edward, at which the flowers were white lilacs and pink

It is noticeable that at smart houses the menu is decidedly shorter than it was a year or two ago, the dishes gain in quality what they lose in quantity, and London cookery is now as good as any to be found in Paris or St. Petersburg. Ices and icing are carried to perfection, and many "plats" are iced that never were before. At a certain smart house not far from Portland Square, "fole gras" appeared as "mouses de fole gras" appeared as "mouses de fole gras du Pole Nord"—a sort of iced pudding, instead of in the ordinary cold "pate" of former days.

Novelty is the one thing needful; and, in order to arrive at it, a clever chef will have recourse to some old-fashioned homely fare, which he will prepare with nomely lare, which he will prepare with consummate skill, rechristen it in "cuisine French," and send it up as the crowning triumph of a smart banquet. Lord Wandswort is one one of the best dinner-givers in London, and at his house our old popular English friend, beans and bacon, appeared as "feves de Marais a l'Ecarlate," and it was voted the daintlest dish of a very excellent dinner.

late," and it was voted the daintlest dish of a very excellent dinner.

Mrs. Ogilvy Haig's chef is second to none, and iced plum pudding is one of the most appreciated dishes at her hospitable house on Brook street. It is the familiar Christmas pudding—cold, delicately iced, and covered with a delicious French sauce.

Peppermint was always associated with Sunday school children and considered impossible in good society. Now, it appears as a desert liquer at the smartest houses, and is known as Bolssier's "creme"

houses, and is known as Bolssier's "creme de menthe glaciale." Hot ham, served as dinner joint, is another instance of so-alled "humble fare" returned to fashionable favor.

tonable favor.

Not long ago small dinners were considered smart, but the coronation season has brought big banquets into fashion. A very large dinner was given at Buckingham Palace the night before the coronation, and also on that evening of tragic anxiety—Monday, the '3d of June. Lady Lansdowne had one dinner of a hundred guests and several of thirty or forty. In nearly every case round tables were used—several small round tables—so that the formal "table d'hote" effect of a long, large dinner table should be avoided. Lady Howe had five small tables for her party, the royal guests and their host and hostess occupying the center one. Mrs. Bentinck had four round tables, with ten people at each. Mrs. Adair may be Mrs. Bentinck had four round tables, with ten people at each. Mrs. Adair may be called the pioneer of the round table, as several years ago she started a big table of this description in her beautiful domed dining-room on Curzon street.

"New" foods are always at a premium, but the only novelty seen (and eaten) this year in London was the sweet, somewhat luscious West Indian mango. S. B. H. London, October 2, 1902.

MUCH SOUTHERN STOCK HELD ABROAD.

Shareholders in Amsterdam Own \$12,500,000 Worth - Application to List on Stock Exchange.

(New York Commercial.)

In the application of the Southern to list upon the Stock Exchange the voting trust certificates, which have been stamped as assenting to the extension of the voting trust, interesting information is given concerning the company.

It is stated that owners of \$12,500,000 par value of the company's capital stock have presented their holdings in Amsterdam to be stamped as assenting to the extension. This would seem to indicate that the foreign holdings of Southern stock are considerably larger than had been generally thought.

77 PER CENT. ASSENT.

More than 77 per cent. of the total outstanding capital stock assented to the extension of the voting trust. It is not stated what amount of this stock is owned abroad.

In the application, which is dated October 5th the following footcome. (New York Commercial.)

At this date there have been stamped as "assenting" to the agreement ceras "assenting" to the agreement cer-tificates representing 395,887 preferred shares and certificates representing 311,935 common shares. In addition thereto we have assurance that that upon quotation being granted certificates representing something over 125,000 shares, preferred and common, will be presented

stamping in Amsterdam
MANY OTHERS WILLLING.

stamping in Amsterdam

MANY OTHERS WILLLING.

In addition to the above "assents." certificate holders of record, representing 47.267 shares of preferred and 510.201 shares of common stock have become parties to the proposed extension by signing the agreement.

It is proper that we should call the attention of your committee to the fact that while, so far as we are aware, there is no dissent on the part of any trust certificate holder from the proposed extension, many holders are deterred from having their certificates stamped or otherwise assenting to the extension for fear that by so doing their certificates will be deharred from quotation on the New York Stock Exchange.

We would, therefore, respectfully urge upon your committee the desirability of prompt action upon this application.

SURVEY OF THE APACHE.

Damages Not So Serious as at First Thought.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 11 .- A survey was made of the Apache to-day, by the Clyde people, and damages ascertained to be not of so great consquence as was at first thought. She will probably be brought up to Charleston for repairs at once, it having been decided that the services of a wrecking ship! were not It is said that the Iroquois will be in shape to proceed by to-morrow.

Employment of Children Stopped. CHATLANOOGA, TENN., October 11 .-The State factory inspector, as the result of recent investigations, has peremptorily ordered a number of factories in this city to discontinue the employment of children. The order has been obeyed Most of those affected by the order are

All the NEW BOOKS reviewed above and as published, on sale at MILLER & RHOADS' BOOK SECTION. Three of the new ones: The King in Yellow, Olympian Nights. Hearts Courageous,

FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Good Milk vs. Poor Milk.



The argument that milk is milk wherever you get it, meaning hat one milk is as good as another, does not appeal to intelligent people. None know better than they the dangers that arise from mpure or contaminated milk. The ideal milk and the perfection of food for infant-feeding is the world-renowned

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.

It is absolutely pure and uncontaminated. More babies are successfully raised on the EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK than on all other so-called "infant foods" combined Send for book on "Babies."

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.. NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

MR. BOWLES AND THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Correspondent Sets Forth Rensons Why the Staunton Educator Should Be on the Board.

To the Editor of the Dispatch

In Sunday's issue of your valuable and highly esteemed paper one of your local writers makes a forecast as to the comtion, to be formed under the provisions of the new Constitution by the Senate during the ensuing sessions. Among other things,

"Among the other available men for the positions, who are thought to be can-didates, are President Lyon G. Tyler, of William and Mary College, at Williams-burg, and Professor William A. Bowles, of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute, at Staunton. "The principal objection that has been

raised against the two latter gentlemen is that the institutions they represent are not immediately identified with the blic school system of the State." Those who read attentively the proceed-

ings of the Constitutional Convention, as published in the Dispatch, will agree with me in saying that the superintendent of the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, at Staunton, was placed upon the pligible list for the express reason of his long and successful experience in the public schools of the State. For twentyfive years or more Profer Bowles was successfully at the head several large graded schools in the State. He was principal of the Staunton High School, and later superintendent of the city schools of Staunton. He also served as principal of the Richmond High School. Who else on the eligible list has had such an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the conditions and needs of the public free schools of the State? Professor Bowles is an alumnus of the University of Virginia. He is a born educator and a man of great executive ability. If you should hunt the State over you could not find a man better conversant with the public free school system of the State than Professor Bowles. The Board of Visitors of the school

Staunton, upon their own accord, last June, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Visitors of the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind earnestly recommend to the Senate of Virginia the appointment of Mr. William A. Bowles, superintendent of this school, to membership upon the State Board of Education.
"Being an alumnus of the University of

Virgina, and having had long and suc-cessful experience in all grades of public school work Mr. Bowles is peculiarly well qualified to render good service to the educational interests of Virginia, and is eminently well fitted in every particular for a position on the School Board. Furthermore, in view of the awakening interest in industrial education in Virginia, and of the fact that industrial training is an important feature in this school, the selection of Mr. Bowles would be a proper recognition of the public demand for greater advancement in this department

of education. "We cordially recommend Mr. Bowles as worthy in every respect of the honor we trust will be conferred upon him." Dr. Joseph W. Southall, the eminent Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a member of this Board of Visitors, and was present at the meeting which adopted the above resolutions. If anybody is ca-pable of judging of Professor Bowles abilities as a public school educator, it is

Dr. Southall. Again, the writer of the article referred to. says:

"One of the chief duties of the State Board of Education is the selection of text-books for use in the public schools, and the nature of such books at the Staunton institute is not such as to give the instructors there a close acquaintance with those books used in the public In this statement the writer of the

above shows a very great lack of ac-quaintance with the academic department of that school. We are sure he does not wilfully misrepresent the school, however, probably having upon a brief visit to it, paid no particular attention to the books used. There can be found in all the grades, including the primary, the grammar, and the high-school courses, books that are either identical to or coordinate with the books used in the ordinary public schools of the State. I may be pardoned for stating my own

ease in particular, for there is nothing like personal testimony. Before I becam deaf I attended for several terms the public schools of Clarke county, Va. When I lost my hearing I was sent to the Staunmary grade to become conversant with he manual alphabet of the deaf and dumb as practiced on the fingers. I earned that in two days. My teacher reported to the superintendent how I stood in my studies, with the result that f my protest). Well do I remember the Here are some of them as I recall their school: Mitchell's geography, Maury's physical geography, Harvey's English grammar, Kerl's grammar, White's arithnetic, history of the United States, (Swinton) history of Virginia, Steele's foureen weeks in philosophy-to say nothing of the extensive reading and other cours, es. Well do I recall the problem of find-ing out how fast a candle must travel in order to pierce a two-inch board as presented in Steel's philosophy! And some other unheard-of proceedings.

Is there another on the "eligible list" who has been required by his daily work to become acquainted with such a range of text-books running from the primary grades through the grammar and highschool grades? If the Virginia School for the Deaf and

the Blind is not a part of the public school system, what is it?

Is it an asylum for old people? it a house of correction? Is it a charitable institution

If it is the latter, then the University of Virginia, the State Female Normal School, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and all the other schools that receive State appropriations for their support, are charitable institutions.

People blessed with all the five senses tell us that it is a "fearful thing" to be deaf and dumb, or blind. (What we mortals, who are the best judges, think about it, is another question.) Then why add to our burdens by informing us that we were educated at a "charitable" institu-tion-an institution supported by State money-and in the same breath laud to the skies the man who goes to the University of Virginia-an institution also supported by State money? "Oh. consistency, thou art a jewel." etc.

The educated deaf and blind people of

Virginia want mightily to correct this erroneous idea of the status of the school wherein we were educated. Everybody has not got it, we are sure. We want to "pull the wool" off the eyes, as it were, of those people who seem unable to get out of their heads the Idea that Staunton has two charitable institutions. We have the man, with all the attainments that can be found in any of the others on the "eligible list"—and more, because he can talk in a language unknown to any of the others! We want to get him on the State Board of Education, and thereby draw the now-separate (?) public school system closer to us. He knows all about the public school system-from the cabin in the wilds of Wise county to the gilded dome of the great Undersity-from actual experience. But what does the public school system, figuratively speaking. know about the education of the deaf and dumb and of the blind? We want the public school system to learn. The contact will benefit us both.

In my humble judgment, the Board of Education, as suggested by the Constitutional Convention, will be rather cumbersome, but we believe that the convention acted most wisely when it put Su perintendent Bowles upon the eligible list, and we sincerely hope that it will be the pleasure of the Senate to elect him and thus give the 300 educated deaf and blind citizens-tax-payers and voters of Virginia-and the 200 more now striving against great odds to secure an education-at least ONE representative out of the eight, who, we believe, are to com-pose the board, especially when we present a candidate who has had such wide and successful experience in all grades and kinds of public school work, as has had Professor William A. Bowles. Respectfully.

WILLIAM C. RITTER. Hampton, Va., October 10, 1902.

CURES **DRUNKARDS**

Free Package of the Only Successful Cure Known for Drunkenness Sent to All Who Send Name and Address.

It Can be Put Secretly Into Food or Coffee and Quickly Cures the Drink Habit. Few men become drunkards from choice

rew men become drunkards from choice or inclination—all welcome release from the awful habit. Golden Specific will cure the worst habitual drunkard. This wonderful remedy can be administered by wife or daughter, in food, tea, coffee, or milk, without causing the slightest sus-



MR. and MRS. HARRY BURNSIDE.

picion. Its cure is sure, without harmful results to the system. Many a home ful results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Specific. "My husband got into the habit of taking a drink with the boys on his way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnside way home, "says Mrs. Harry Burnside way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnside way to the hold of the follows have treatment coast Line Railroad announced a rate of \$3.45 Richmond to New Berna. N. C., and return; tickets to be sold Oct. 12, 13, 14, and 15, with final limit Coast Line is the dutable way to have a fine to head to to whe Berna. The says Mrs. Larry Burnside way and the held to sober up, to the follows have treatment coast Line Railroad announced at a rate of \$3.45 Richmond to New Harland 15, with final limit Coast Line is the full centure. The follow MR. and MRS. HARRY BURNSIDE.

OLD POLICEMAN IS DISCHARGED FROM FORCE

Officer P. H. Dunnington Laid Off and New Man is Selected to Take His Place.

Police Officer P. H. Dunnington was dis harged from the police force vesterday afternoon by the Police Board after it neard the charges preferred by Captain Shinberger The charge against Office Dunnington was intoxication. The officer proved that he went into a bar room on east Franklin street because he was ill. He admitted that he was given two drinks which he took for medicine. There was a conflict of testimony as to whether the officer was drunk or not, and the weight of the testimony was in favor of the ac cused, but it is thought that the fact that he was in a bar room caused the board to

take the action indicated. Following the discharge of Mr. Dunnington, the board went into the election of a T. Goldsby, of No. 412 north Twenty-Ninth treet, was unanimously elected. The new policeman is 36 years of age, measures feet, and at the time of his application on September 15, 1898, weighed 195 pounds. He has been employed for the past fifteen years by the Richmond Railway and Electric Company, and the Passenger and Power Company. During the past summer he did duty at the Aquarams

A member of the Police Board said last night that the circumstances that resulted so disastrously to Officer Dunnington was board twice prior to this time, once for alleged cursing Sergeant Kerse, of which he was acquitted, and another time for intoxication.

Gossip from Crewe.

CREWE. VA. October 10.—(Special.)—
Dr. William Edwin Hall. of New York, addressed the public school children at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall this evening at 3 o'clock. His subject was, "What Is a Man?" The hall was almost filled.

At night a social was given to the At night a social was given to the members, and Dr. Hall gave a fine lecture on the "Fool Killer." The young members, and Dr. Hall gave a fine lecture on the "Fool Killer." The young people of town also entertained that crowd with a musical concert.

A series of meetings will be held at the Methodist church, beginning to-night,

Somilage, will be conducted by the Rev. Services will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Joliff, of Norfolk, son-in-law of Rev.

Mr. Joliff, of Norfolk, son-in-law of Rev.
T. J. Taylor, pastor of the church.
The infant daughter of Mr. A. C. Short continues quite ill.
Mr. Charlie linge, who has been quite sick, is said to be improving.
Rev. James E. Cook, who attended presbytery at this place, will remain over to preach for Rev. L. E. Scott next Sunday morning and evening. Mr. Cook will be the guest of the cook will be t

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheary will leave Tuesday for a visit to friends and rela-tives in Baltimore and Washington. Rev. J. K. Jolliff and family, of Nor-folk, are the guests of Rev. T. J. Tay-

Conl-83 Ton.

Coal, \$3.00 Ton—If it should drop to this price it would be wise to use wood, and buy a Hagey King Heater. No smoke, no ashes, no trouble, a solid comfort is what you get when you use the Hagey Wood Stove—2,500 in use.

VAUGHAN. 602 east Broad, is sole agent for Richmond and Manchester, Prices from \$1.50 to \$8.00.

Bank Clearings of Richmond. The bank clearings of Richmond from

January 1, 1902, to October 1, 1902, show a total of \$158,876,209.49.
What will be the total December 3t, 1902? The clearings for August were \$15,931,139.63, and for September, \$15,505. 769.98. If you come nearest to the total for the year 1902 before October 15th, 154 will be added to the first prize. Read the big advertisement and act to-day

Unexcelled Cafe Car Service Bea tween Hamlet and Jacksonsvilla Seabhoard Air Line Railway.

Scabboard Air Line Railway.

Commencing Oct. 2, the Seaboard will inaugurate its magnificent cafe car service on trains No. 31 and No. 34, know as Florida and Metropolitan Limited, between Hamlet and Jacksonville.

The cafe car service of the Seaboard has grown steadily in favor with the traveling public, and its present high standing will be maintained. No canned goods but everything fresh and in season, Price but the property of the season. everything fresh and in season

Annual State Meeting Daughters of the Confederacy, New Berne, N. C. Oct. 15 to 17, 1902.

On account of the apove occasion the