THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

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FRIDAY, ... OCTOBER 24, 1902.

DEFEATED!

The Common Council yesterday evening refused to concur in the Minor resolution from the Board of Aldermen. So there will be no investigation upon the part of the City Council with respect to the charges, or insinuations, made in the grand jury's report.

In coming to that conclusion the Common Councilmen so voting have made a great mistake; one that will be hurtful to them and injurious to the fair name of the city, one hard to understand or explain.

The Board of Aldermen, by a unanimous vote, put themselves squarely on record as being willing and anxious to have the most intensely thorough investigation; but the Common Council said "no." Their plea was that the good name of the city had suffered enough already. To be sure it has; but was there absolutely no hope that an investigation not circumscribed by the limitations the law puts on the grand jury would clear Richmond of the imputations put upon it?

Better we say that the Minor resolution should have been adopted.

We reiterate that yesterday evening's action was a gross blunder and, we fear, will turn out to be a cruel blow to Richmond's reputation. We have not heard the last of this thing.

JUDGE FLOURNOY.

The death of Judge Henry W. Flournoy will be sincerely regretted throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. Few men were better known in this, his native State, and fewer still had, or deserved, a larger number of admirers. During his active political career Judge Flournoy was as much in the public eye as any man of his generation, and he was always there to his credit. An intense Virginian and a devoted Democrat, the call of his State and party to serve them was a sovereign command to which he never failed to respond. In the days of threatened negro domination he was ever in the forefront of the political fray, using with telling effect the talents of logic and oratory he had inherited from his distinguished father. In his personal friendships he was as loyal as he was to Virginia and Democracy and the Confederate cause, for which he gallantly fought; and appreciation of this, together with his geniality and warm-heartedness, bound to him hundreds of friends with hooks of steel. A more manly heart than Judge Flournoy's never beat in human breast; no life was in peace or war more thoroughly consecrated than his to all that contributes to the honor and fame, the upbuilding and the defence of Virginia.

The London Chronicle notes that "strikes now so prevalent are commonly thought to be a nineteenth century production, but it is only the name (said to be of American origin), that is modern. Their power as wage raisers was tried at least as far back as the sixteenth century, for in the 'Calendar of State Papers' is a letter from Sir William Fitz William to Mr. Secretary Cromwell, containing the statement that 'the workmen at Dover refused to work , except for a sixpence a day. Two of the ring leaders had been some time of the black guard in the King's kitchen.' No moral imputation, it is interesting to know, was conveyed in calling them black guards; all that was implied was that they formerly guarded the pots, pans and other utensils of the King. It was a much later generation that turned the term to purposes of abuse."

In this connection, we recall having seen the statement that the first strike in this country was a shoemakers' strike, which occurred in the early part of the nineteenth century, or in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and that the strikers won out.

THE PIPE OF PEACE.

Wednesday night ex-President Cleveland and ex-United States Senator David B. Hill "smoked the pipe of peace" with Tammany over the nomination of Bird S. Coler for the governorship of New York. The incident is more directly significant and important as bearing upon the Democratic canvass for State officers and Congressmen in New York; but indirectly it is also significant and important—and gratifying—viewed in its possible relations to the greater struggle of the future.

We do not propose to discuss the past disagreement between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill and Tammany. Mr. Hill declared for the policy of letting the dead past bury its dead, when, in closing his address, he said: "It is the duty of all men who claim to be Democrats to stand together, forgetting small differences, and march together like the Macedonian phalanx of old, shoulder to shoulder, and with shields interlocked, to the victory that surely awaits." And in all the circumstances, Mr. Cleveland's letter was throughout an endorsement of that policy. The salient vital point is that the Tammany meeting afforded another striking evidence of the fact that the spirit of harmony is steadily striving for supremacy in the Democratic party. Moreover, taken with the interview Mr. Cleveland recently gave out, Mr. Hill's statement that the leading national issue is revision of the present exorbitant and unnecessary tariff, furnishes additional testimony of the swing of the party away from dead issues, "expediency" and the recognition of men, on account of their availability rather than their championship of principles.

It must be admitted that Mr. Cleveland, notwithstanding what he contributed to party discord, and Mr. Hill, despite of his unaccountable blunder in forcing into the New York platform the demagogic plank favoring national ownership of mines, have, in making peace with Tammany, set an example which should command for them the respect of and be followed by all others prominent in the party, whatsoever side they may have been upon during the late unfortunate division. That example is embodied in this declaration of Mr. Hill's: "Regardless of past differences, which never related to essential principles, but only to mere matters of party policy, I extend the right hand of fellowship to every Democrat in this grand old organization or in any other organization loyally supporting Democratic candidates and principles, and together will battle shoulder to shoulder in behalf of those Jeffersonian principles which we all have inherited from the great founder of the Democratic party."

That way, and that way alone, lie Democratic duty and Democratic victory, the assurance of perpetuation of the fundamental principles underlying our institutions and relief from the bondage of an economic policy which is ruthlessly extorting from the many in the interest of the few.

Many estimates have been made of the expense to New York county of the first Molineux trial, $250,000 being deemed a reasonable figure. Ex-Governor Black, of counsel for defence, brought to light Wednesday various items that have been omitted from the calculations, his purpose being to show a mercenary interest on the part of the witnesses. The Herald says that by continuing on this line through the long list of experts in handwriting he will show the jury that a sum unprecedented in criminal annals was expended to fasten the crime upon his client.

Dr. Potter, who was the first physician called in to attend Mrs. Adams, testified on Wednesday that he had devoted forty-nine days to the case and had been paid $1,900. Lawyer Black thought that an enormous amount, but we wonder if the doctors are getting any more pay than the lawyers. They have to take from the latter a good deal of abuse, besides giving to such cases professional skill of the highest value. In this instance Dr. Potter's work of attending the poisoned woman was soon over, but he has had to appear before the coroner's inquest, before the grand jury, before the examining magistrate, and then before the judge and trial jury. Besides he has been interviewed by scores of reporters, dozens of times.

We think he has earned his $1,900.

DOUBTFUL STORY.

We shall have to have "proof" before we credit the story of Jordan Thompson, president of the Negro Industrial and Agricultural Association, to the effect that "some white people and Democrats" are giving money to the fund which is being raised to test the validity of the new Constitution.

There are very, very few Democrats who are dissatisfied with the new Constitution, and none, we believe, so disloyal and foolish as to be willing to have it upset by the Federal courts.

Jordan and his crowd have picked out a hard road for the colored people of Virginia to travel, and we hope they will have no following.

If another convention were to be held a division of the public school fund upon the basis of taxes paid by each race would be well-nigh certain.

ST. LOUIS AND NORFOLK.

Governor Montague's provisional acceptance of a site for a Virginia exhibit at St. Louis means, we take it, that he will do what he can to induce the Legislature to make arrangements for a suitable display there of the resources and products of this State.

Action upon the part of the Legislature should take place at the session which will begin on the 12th of November. We do not wish to hamper the plans of those who have given particular attention to this subject, but we hope those gentlemen will present to the Governor and Legislature a plan of operations based on the idea that the proposed collection of minerals, woods, fishes, farm products, manufactures, etc., after being used at St. Louis, shall, as far as practicable, become a permanent exhibit to be placed under charge of the State Commissioner of Agriculture. Then that exhibit may be steadily added to, and in 1907 it may be taken to Norfolk and made the central object in the Virginia building there.

By pursuing such a plan as this the Old Dominion may have a creditable exhibit at St. Louis; it may lay the foundation of a permanent State exhibit here, and in 1907 it may make a worthy showing at the Virginia Tercentenary Exposition at Norfolk. If there can be a union of forces on this plan there never will be any trouble hereafter about Virginia's making a satisfactory exhibit of her varied resources whenever or wherever desired by the Legislature.

Republicans and Democrats in the City Council of Baltimore have agreed to drop party lines and combine to have $356,000 of the Western Maryland railroad purchase money used for improvement of streets and new schoolhouses.

ALBEMARLE PIPPINS.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

You gave recently an account of the introduction of the Albemarle pippin into Queen Victoria's family by Mr. Stevenson. The Queen so highly appreciated its fine quality that she removed the duty, which was the beginning of our now large foreign trade with the English dealers, who visit this State each season to secure a supply.

I would like for you to give this pippin's origin and history; who first planted an orchard, recognized its high flavor and great commercial value. Is it the same apple that is known as the Newton pippin, of New York, and why do we allow the New York apple dealers to come here, buy our pippins and mark them "Newton pippins" and ship the to England? I would also like to know something about the "Pilot apple;" who introduced it? It is said to be a seedling, found under an Albemarle pippin tree on the Bridgewater farm near the Pilot Knob, in Nelson county, Va. WILLIAM S. RODES.

Afton, Va., October 13th, 1902.

The Dispatch does not claim that the Queen removed the duty upon Albemarle pippins. We doubt if apples are dutiable in England now, or have been for a long time. Nor are we aware that English dealers visit this country every year to obtain supplies of these apples. We are informed that most of the Virginia crop goes to New York shippers, or to Liverpool direct, via New York.

As to the "origin" of the pippin: From the best information we can obtain, it may be a seedling of the Newton pippin variety, but if so, it has been so much changed by Virginia climate and soil as to be entitled now to be called a distinct stock.

Who first brought the Albemarle pippin to public attention we do not know. For a long time these pippins were sold abroad as "Newtown pippins;" possibly some are so branded now, but of late years we have seen Liverpool prices-current in which they were referred to as "Virginia Pippins."

How the false branding of an apple, or any other produce, can be stopped after it has gone beyond the bounds of this State, we do not know. But of this we may be sure—the dealer never puts on a brand that will make his goods sell for less than they otherwise would! The reputation of the Albemarle pippin is now well established, and the fact we have mentioned will be our favorite's best protection in the market. The trouble it is going to suffer from most is that less valuable apples will be sold as Albemarle pippins. That that is being done now, in some cities of this country, we have no doubt.

Our information concerning the "Pilot apple" extends no farther than does our correspondent's. Possibly the Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Koiner, might enlighten our friend.

The corner-stone of the Winnie Davis Memorial, in Athens, Ga., is to be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the afternoon of Saturday, November 1st. The structure has been reared by the Daughters of the Confederacy in Georgia, and the memorial has been given the form of a dormitory for the shelter of descendants of Confederate veterans at the State Normal School in Athens—a happy idea.

Certainly the Old Dominion autumn this year is one of the finest ever.

The purchase of large bodies of land containing Bessemer ore in Minnesota and Michigan by independent ironmakers outside of the great United States Steel Corporation assures the public, says a contemporary, of formidable competition for the trade of the country and of the world.

We fear not. The country will never be assured of formidable competition with the United States Steel Corporation until the tariff, which protects that corporation, shall have been revised. So long as present tariff conditions exist it is to be apprehended that every large purchase of steel ore beds will contribute finally to increasing the power of the steel corporation, through a merger of interests. The people would better trust to the Democratic party than to such purchases as the one noted above for assurance of competition.

Ex-Senator Gorman predicts that the Democrats will carry the next national House of Representatives.

It seems to be incompatible for Roanoke to be putting on metropolitan airs whilst the people are engaged in a hot discussion as to whether cows should run at large in its streets or not.

In Accomac 3,718 white and 495 colored voters have been registered. We recall but one other county where the proportion of black to white voters is so large.

The next dull thud, it is hoped, will be that made by a drop in fuel prices.

Current Comment.

Charlottesville is to have a carnival. Our sympathy is with Charlottesville. So much do we feel for her that we will not even say "we told you so" after it is over.—Roanoke Evening News.

Poor old carnival. Soon there will be none so poor to do it reverence.

Perhaps the commission will make its own rules of procedure, but it will need to keep very close to the agreement to avoid giving either operators or miners any grounds for rejecting its decisions.—New York Times.

Of a truth the commissioners' task is a delicate and responsible one.

Says the Roanoke Times: We rejoice with those who rejoice, to know that the labor trust and coal trust have agreed to trust their respective trusts to the decision of those to whom the President has entrusted both trusts.

Which shows that our contemporary "is very trustful."

An ugly piece of business was the action of the Common Council in failing to concur in the Minor resolution.

Notwithstanding President Roosevelt's recent order relative to the levying of campaign assessments, it would be worse than idle to suppose that such assessments will not be paid in many instances under a sense of constraint.—Danville Register.

Of course. Such orders have become a howling farce.

Variously Troubled Tenants.

(New York Weekly.)

Tenant: See here, that house you rented me is infested with rats. Every night we are waked up by the racket.

Agent: That's very strange. The last tenant never said a word about rats.

Tenant: Well, then, of course you are not to blame.

Agent: No; the peole who lived there before never complained of anything except ghosts.

The Great Question.

(Chicago Post.)

"We are to be made one," she suggested.

"Yes," he replied.

"But which one?" she asked.

And in the attempt to settle that question another promising matrimonial future was spoiled, for woman is not so unassuming in these days as she was once upon a time.

I Walked With Her a Littel Way.

(Harper's for November.)

I walked with her a little way,
And sidewise saw the rise and fall
Of lace upon her parasol,
And that was all I saw that day.

I could not speak, and what she said
Was only music; not a word
Meant anything to me. I heard
In ecstasy without a head.

And in a moment she was gone!
The music ceased, and then I dreamed
Her hand in mine—and straight she seemed
A vision floating on the lawn.

Sometimes, when summer comes, a day
Seems different from the rest, and I
Remember to forget to sigh,
And walk with her a little way.

Accounted For.

(Yonkers Statesman.)

He: I have proposed to at least four Philadelphia girls in my life, and each has said she would be a sister to me.

She: That accounts for Philadelphia being called the "City of Brotherly Love."

He Would Like to Know How.

(Yonkers Statesman.)

"If it is not right to judge a man by his clothes," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "why should one judge a cigar by its wrapper?"

Her Answer.

(Tid-Bits.)

Elderly Maiden (out rowing with a possible suitor and her little sister, who is frightened by the waves): Theodora, if you are so nervous now what will you be at my age?

Little Sister (meekly): Thirty-seven, I suppose.

Prices for Coal Going to Tumble.

(Baltimore Sun.)

NEW YORK, October 22.—With the resumption of operations in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, the people of the United States who have been paying exorbitant rates for fuel for months will soon be able to buy coal at something near the rate which was charged before the strike was ordered; that was $5.35 a ton for this city.

This is the statement made by some of the large retail dealers here, who, however, say it may be some weeks before a figure approaching this price will be quoted. While it all depends, they say, on the amount mine-owners will send out, they are reasonably sure that even by next week there will be an appreciable reduction from $15, which is the prevailing rate now. The day is not far distant, all agree, when the public will be enabled to get coal at a price ranging between $6 and $7.

What a Creole Is.

(Washington Post.)

"I had some fun with a Virginia gentleman with whom I travelled on my way to Washington," said Dr. J. S. Stephens, a prominent physician of Natchitoches, La., and a member of the Louisiana State Health Board, at the Arlington.

"He was a pleasant companion, and asked me a good many questions with reference to my part of the country. Finally he said: 'I have always wanted to know just exactly what a Creole is, and as you are from Louisiana, where I understand they abound, you can give me an accurate explanation.

"'Certainly,' said I; 'no man could inform you better, for when you look at me, you behold a Creole.'"

"The gentleman was inclined to be embarrassed 'I thought,' said he, 'that—that—pardon me, but—I always had an idea that Creoles had a strain of negro blood, but you are much fairer than I am, and I could swear to your Caucasian stock.'

"Then I told him, what every well-informed person ought to know, that a Creole is one who goes back to French ancestry on his paternal or maternal side. My maternal grandfather came from France and married a native Louisiana lady. Hence, I am a Creole, and so are many thousands of the population of Louisiana. Most of us speak the French tongue, and in the quaint old town I live in, which is about as ancient as Philadelphia, a large per cent. of the inhabitants talk it as well as they do English. The mistake of confusing a Creole with a mulatto or quadroon is not made down our way, as it might lead to unpleasant results."

ANTHRACITE AT $10 A TON.

Retailers Can't Get the $15 Rate—Soft Coal Goes Up 50 Cents.

(New York Sun, 23rd.)

Anthracite for immediate delivery was sold yesterday at $12 and $10 a ton, though $15 was supposed to be the schedule price. The dealers could not get that figure.

J. Samuel Smoot, of the Advisory Committee, of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, said that no further meetings of the dealers will be held to regulate prices. Supply and demand will rule, he said.

Some coal was released by one or two of the companies, but little of it reached New York. The distribution of coal by the pail to the poor will be continued by some of the dealers indefinitely. When coal begins to come in it will be sold at 19 cents a pail.

Soft coal was about 50 cents a ton higher by wholesale, being from $5 to $5.50 a ton. The reason given for this was that the anthracite companies, which had lent cars to haul soft coal, had withdrawn them for their own anthracite.

The Story of a Faithless Husband.

(New Orleans States.)

Greater comedies occur in actual life than are ever seen on the dramatic stage, and a few days ago New Haven was the scene of one of them. It appears that a Mrs. Harriet Falkner learned that her husband was spending considerable time and money on a fascinating widow, and she played the role of a detective. She shadowed her husband and the widow while they sat on a bench in a park and planned an elopement. The widow agreed to be promptly at the meeting place, and would wear a thick black veil and carry a bunch of white chrysanthemums in her hand so that she could be easily identified. From her place of concealment in the shrubbery the wife heard all this, but did not rush out and claw the widow as most women would have done. And so it came to pass that as the widow waited at the specified railroad depot wearing a black veil and carrying a bunch of white chrysanthemums, she was approached by another woman wearing a black veil, who said: "The gentleman you are to meet is waiting for you at the lower station." Away went the widow, and the wife, purchasing a bunch of white chrysanthemums, took her place. In a few moments the husband came along and he beckoned to her and they took a train for Yalesville, but as the car was crowded they did not sit together. Arriving at Yalesville, they walked up the street to a hotel.

On the way the husband was very tender to the widow by his side. He squeezed her arm, called her his tootsey-wootsey and declared that she was the only baby in the world for him. When they reached the hotel he begged for just one glance at the face of his sweet little darling. He got it, and, according to the statement of his wife, she has not heard from him since. He did not even send home for his clothes. When he got the glance he so much desired he picked up his hat and made a bee line for the nearest railroad station, and it was there that the wife learned that he had purchased a ticket for New Orleans. It is fair to assume that Mr. Falkner is firmly convinced that Mrs. Falkner played it on him rather lowdown, and it is quite probable that his experience will cure him of his fondness for little widows and white chrysanthemums.

THE ALABAMA'S FIGHT.

A Reviewer Brought to Task for Saying Capt. Semmes Broke His Parole.

(London Spectator, September 27.)

To the Editor of the Spectator:

Sir,—Your invariable desire to do justice, leads me to make a note in your review of Captain Winslow's life (Spectator, August 2nd), although somewhat late, owing to the time it takes for your valuable paper to get here. Your reviewer says, in speaking of the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge: "The story of Captain Semmes's alleged breaking parole and escaping to Southampton is not to the credit of the Confederate officer." Nor would it be if the story were at all true. But the story is now given after thirty-seven years, and even your reviewer may have forgotten the facts of the case. However, there are three irreproachable and disinterested witnesses to the fact that Captain Semmes never gave his parole and never violated any law of honor. First, Mr. Lancaster, the owner of the yacht Deerhound, which rescued the drowning men from the water, when the Kearsarge failed to send out her boats. He writes indignantly to the Daily News, saying: "As a member of the Royal Yacht squadron, I fail to see how I or any of the English gentlemen could fail to see drowning men; nor I could I deliver them to their enemy, for a British ship is British territory, and therefore neutral ground." Then Captain Semmes, on his arrival in London, was presented with a sword by two clubs—the United Service Club, and the Junior United Service Club—Admiral Anson acting as their mouthpiece, saying it was a testimonial to "unflinching patriotism and naval daring." Is it conceivable that these officers would join in doing honor to a man who had broken his parole? Lastly, her Majesty's government, speaking through Lord John Russell, said: "The commander the private British yacht Deerhound, in saving from drowning some of the officers and men of the Alabama, performed a praiseworthy act of humanity, and Mr. Lancaster was not under obligation to deliver to the captain of the Kearsarge the officers and men whom he had delivered from the waves, and her Majesty's government are, therefore, without any legal means by which, even if they wished to do so, they could comply with your demand." The verdict of English gentlemen and the English government must stand now as well as it did thirty-seven years ago, for of all nations England has been the most careful of both personal and international honor.

I am sir, etc.,

LUCY RANDOLPH CANTLEY.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., U. S. A.

LYNCHBURG NEWS NOTES.

Petition in Bankruptcy—W. J. Collins Supervisor of Tobacco Sales.

LYNCHBURG, VA., October 23.—(Special.)—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court from A. L. Calvert, a laborer of Roanoke, with liabilities of $754.39 and exemptions of $75. The creditors reside in Roanoke and Tyler, Tex.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

After the settlement of the contempt of court case Tuesday at Abingdon against Webber & Haddow, Judge H. M. Ford, one of their counsel, succeeded in getting the attorneys for the receivers of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company to state that it would be agreeable to them, if it would be to the United States District Attorney, to have the eight months' sentence imposed on Ed. Guerrant, formerly of this city, for contempt of court suspended, provided he would promise, as Webber & Haddow had done, not to engage in organizing labor again in this State.

SUPERVISOR OF SALES.

Mr. W. J. Collins was this morning elected, by the vote of a majority of the members of the Lynchburg Tobacco Association, to the position of supervisor of sales at the warehouses, a place held for many years by the late Mr. P. E. Haines, and by his death made vacant.

The Tobacco Association met yesterday and this morning in the office of the Imperial Tobacco Company, in Friends' Warehouse, Mr. William King, Jr., presiding. There were at first three candidates, Messrs. W. J. Collins, John T. Edwards, and John B. Evans, but yesterday, after the first ballot, the name of Mr. Evans was dropped. Three ballots were then taken for the two remaining candidates, resulting in a tie each time. The association then adjourned until this morning, when the voting was resumed, and on the first ballot Mr. Collins received a vote of 15, to 13 for Mr. Edwards. He was then declared elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Haines until the 1st of October, 1903. The supervisor of sales has charge of the operation of sales at the different warehouses, for which he receives good compensation.

DEATH OF JOHN LEE PRICE.

Mr. Mallory Dunnington left yesterday for Taylor's Store, Franklin county, being called there by the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Lee Price, who died at his home there Tuesday, aged 38. Deceased came to this city in the early eighties, and from 1883 to 1886 was with the commission house of James Franklin, Jr., & Co. He left here about two years later, and engaged in farming and merchandising at Taylor's Store. Mr. Price married Miss Aileen Dunnington, daughter of the late Frank M. Dunnington, of this city, and she survives him, with four children.

WEDDING NEAR BLUEFIELD.

Miss Karnes and Mr. Kegley Unite Their Destinies.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., October 23.—(Special.)—A pretty home wedding occurred at Princeton yesterday, when Miss Neta Karnes became the bride of S. O. Kegley. Rev. Peter C. Clarke, of this city, officiated. Dr. B. F. Weeks, of Charleston, was best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Virgie Karnes, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Misses Georgia Karnes and Virgie Carr; the groomsmen Messrs. O. L. Porter, of Bramwell, and Harry Webb, of Charleston.

The groom is principal of the Capital City Commercial College, at Charleston, and the bride is the accomplished daughter of Robert Karnes, of Princeton.

FATALLY SHOT.

The Norfolk and Western agent at Deron was accidentally shot yesterday. While the telegraph operator at that place was examining a pistol the weapon was in some way discharged. The bullet took effect in the agent's stomach, inflicting a fatal wound.

Late yesterday afternoon, two boys, Howard Harris and Samuel Althizer, were out hunting birds just west of the city, young Althizer was accidentally shot by his companion, the bullet taking effect in the left side of the neck, near the clavicle, and ranging backward. Harris, who is the elder by several years, carried the wounded boy to his home, and a physician was summoned. He probed the wound, and found that the bullet had lodged between the scapula and the spinal column. An operation was performed this morning, and the bullet removed. It is not thought that the wound is a dangerous one, though it is feared that the boy's neck will always be stiff.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

What Will the Clearings Be?

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 31, 1902? The clearings for August were $15,931,139.63, and for September, $16,595,609.98. If you come nearest to the total for the year 1902, before November 1st, $35 will be added to the first prize. Read the big advertisement and act to-day.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

PRESIDENT BAER'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE REGULATION THEREOF.

FIFTY CENTS ADDITIONAL.

Dealers Who Are Willing to Sell at Reasonable Figures to Be Given Preference—Public to Be Supplied Directly if Dealers Are Unfair.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 23.—In view of the resumption of mining of anthracite coal, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company to-night issued the following, directed to C. M. Henderson, general manager:

PLANTS SUSTAINED INJURY.

"Dear Sir: The reports of the superintendents in charge of the mines show that as a result of the strike the mines and mining plants have sustained considerable injury and their respective working organizations have been impaired. For some time to come the collieries cannot be worked to produce their average quantity of coal. This will increase the cost of production. Estimates have been submitted showing the probable increase in cost per ton at the several groups of collieries. The general average exceeds 50 cents per ton.

FIFTY CENTS TO POPULAR PRICE.

"You will therefore add to the popular price 50 cents per ton—this additional price to continue until the 1st of January, 1903, by which time we hope to reach a normal condition of mining and production.

SUPPLY DEALERS WHO ARE REASONABLE.

"Notwithstanding the fact that during the strike no coal was sold by our company at an advance over the circular price, the price has been undeniably advanced to the public by some retail dealers. In the distribution of the coal, therefore, you will, so far as practicable, supply the dealers who are willing to sell coal to the public at reasonable prices. Where dealers seek to obtain an unfair profit from the public you will promptly take steps to supply the reasonable demands of the public directly.

"(Signed) Yours truly,

"GEORGE F. BAER, President."

In pursuance of these instructions, circulars have been issued fixing the price of coal at the mines and at tidewater. Dealers will be required to restrict the amount sold to any consumer to the limits of his reasonable immediate requirements.

The opinion is expressed by Mr. Henderson that the prices for white ash, egg, stove and chestnut coal, delivered to householders in the city of Philadelphia, should not in any case exceed $6.75. The prices, delivered on board vessels in New York, for egg, stove and chestnut coal, are: Free white ash, $5; hard white ash, $5; Shamokin, $5.25; Schuylkill red ash, $5.50; Lonberry, $5.50; Likens Valley, $6.

MANY RETURNING TO WORK.

Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company's Men Busy Yesterday.

SCRANTON, PA., October 23.—Work was resumed generally in the upper anthracite district to-day. Eighty per cent. of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's miners returned and were given work.

About forty carpenters could not be furnished work, but were told that other places would be found for them. Superintendent Toby said that whenever the company was unable to place the regular workmen in the places they had left, other places would found for them as soon as possible. Operations were resumed at all of the Delaware and Hudson collieries in the upper Lackawanna region, except two, which will not be ready for a few days.

About two thirds of the Ontario and Western collieries resumed operations. The others were not ready, but will be started up inside of a week. All except one of the Erie Company's collieries were started. Work was resumed in almost all of the collieries owned by individual operators. No disturbances were reported.

In those instances, where men returned to work, and were told their places were filled, the workmen departed quietly and contented themselves with reporting the matter to strike headquarters.

WANT A CIGAR FACTORY.

Alexandrians Form a Company to Secure It.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., October 23.—(Special.)—About forty-five business men of this city have organized a stock company for the purpose of inducing the American Cigar Company to locate a plant in this city. To-day a committee has been at work among business men generally in the interest of the scheme. It was brought before the Alexandria people by President M. B. Harlow, of the Business Men's League, who had a conference with the third vice-president of the cigar company. Mr. Harlow stated that he had been informed that the company had about thirty plants,—and would employ a thousand men if a place were established in Alexandria. In a letter to Mr. Harlow, from the main office in New York, a proposition was made to the effect that a factory would be started here if the people of the city would offer a bonus in the way of providing a building free of rent for two years, and with favorable option for purchase of the same within six years. More than $3,000 has already been subscribed for the stock, with which to meet the conditions of the cigar factory company, and more is expected, as the citizens seem to be taking a great interest in the matter, believing that it will prove a material benefit to the business interests of the city. It has been suggested that the old cotton factory on north Washington street be purchased as it will be sold under a deed of trust within the next month. The cigar company has been notified of the action of the business men.

AUTHORITATIVELY DENIED.

The Report of Miss Roosevelt's Engagement Without Foundation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—It is authoritively stated that there is absolutely no foundation for the report from Little Rock, Ark., regarding the engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to Mr. John Greenway of Hot Springs, Ark.

TO LIVE IN FARMVILLE.

Miss Rix and Mr. Walton Wed at Waterford.

LEESBURG, VA., October 23.—(Special.)—The home of Dr. B. L. Rix, in Waterford, was, on Wednesday, the scene of a charming wedding, when his daughter, Miss Caroline, became the bride of Mr. S. D. Walton, of Farmville, Va. The bride and her maid of honor, Miss Amans, of Hyattsville, Md., wore blue-cloth going-away gowns. The best man was Mr. A. B. Clapham, of Farmville, Va. The Rev. Carr Moore, of Bridgewater, Va., of the Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony. After an extended western trip the young couple will make their home in Farmville.

A MATRIMONIAL EPIDEMIC.

Mecklenburg Registration — Five Whites to One Colored Man on Books.

BOYDTON, VA., October 23.—(Special.)—The County Court of Mecklenburg has been in session all this week. The cases being tried are unimportant.

There seems to be an epidemic in the matrimonial line in this community. There are three marriages to take place at an early date, two in town and the other not far off.

The registration books for the county are all in, and the official records give 1,975 whites, and 207 colored voters in Mecklenburg. This will give the whites nearly five to one.

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