The Times-Dispatch

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THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

We print in another column a thoughtful and striking communication on the much discussed negro question, which is worthy of careful study and consideration. Our correspondent is a Southern man of education, a minister of the gospel, who has labored diligently among negroes in the prosecution of his ministerial work, and his experience in this direction gives his communication the greater force. So far from being a negro hater, he has the kindest feelings for the race, and the object of his communication is to suggest some plan by which it may be elevated and its moral tone improved.

He declares that the negro problem is a moral problem, and that to use education, whether academic or manual, as a solution is but an attempt to light the fire from the top. He admits that the negro is capable of learning; that he can master the tasks of the school-room, or the laboratory, or the training school, but he holds that it is yet to be proved that such learning raises him one whit in the scale of humanity, and that, under the present system, what we have to look forward to is a negro civilization, skilled in the manual arts, and trained to speak and write, and yet, withal, devoid of public conscience, and with no standard of honor or chastity.

This is only another way of stating the proposition which has so often been stated in these columns and elsewhere, that education which does not include moral training is one-sided and dangerous, and simply facilitates the work of the criminal, sharpening his wits and putting improved implements of crime into his hands.

The proposition is well stated by our correspondent when he says that the negro problem resolves itself into the task of cultivating public conscience within the race, the individual expression of which is self-respect and the sense of obligation to the whole body social. Generally speaking, there is no moral standard among negroes. This is a broad statement, and it sounds like a harsh statement, but it is true. The negro race has made no social laws for itself, such as the white race has made for itself. Except in rare instances in some of the larger cities, there are no grades of society among the blacks. There is no qualification of morals among men or women that determines the social status of the negro. It is, from the negro's social point of view, no disadvantage to be unclean, or even to have been convicted of crime.

Our correspondent says that the State must approach this problem through the medium of family life, since the family life is the unit of society. "The first fact that confronts us in the study of this phase of the problem," says he, "is that chastity, the highest of domestic virtues, is to the great mass of the negro race a quality neither possessed nor prized. Its possession is not considered a requisite for acceptable service in the person of a teacher of religion, and its loss is a venial offense, if it be an offense at all, in the unmarried woman."

The source of this corruption, he contends, and rightfully contends, is the one-room cabin, where father, mother and children live and eat and sleep without any walls of partition between the sexes. The graduate of such a home, he declares, goes into life either with life and body and soul tainted with an unnatural crime, or with a mind fevered to frenzy. Therefore, he urges that the real beginning of the solution must be in the home. There must be separation of the sexes in the home. Since neither the instincts of the negro nor the public conscience of his race have taken any steps, it is his conclusion that the State must make and enforce this demand.

The remedy which he proposes is an act of General Assembly, providing, in short, that if any persons of opposite sexes, who are above the ages of twelve years, and not married to each other, shall occupy the same apartment for sleeping purposes, or for changing their apparel, they, and each of them, as well as the persons in possession and control of such apartment, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall each be fined not less than $5 nor more than $100 for each offense. Some necessary exceptions are made, and it is further provided that "if the offender under this statute shall prove to the satisfaction of the magistrate that he is not able to provide the required room space for the minor, then said minor shall be sent to the almshouse, and the support of such minor shall be taken from the school fund of the district in which the minor resides."

Our correspondent concludes, from his experience, that the greatest ambition of the negro is an education for himself and his children, and his greatest dread the poor house. Therefore, he believes that such a law as he proposes would act as a double stimulus and would do more than anything else to bring him to reflection, to make him ask why, and to abolish the one-room cabin.

The interesting part of this communication is that, while it points out the evil, it also suggests a remedy. But while the suggestion is worthy of consideration, there are two serious difficulties in the way of the legislation proposed. First of all, it is a dangerous encroachment when the State undertakes to make regulations for the home. In the second place, such a law would apply to the whites as well as to the blacks, and it is doubtful if any legislature would have the temerity to enact it. There are those who contend that in time there must be special legislation for the government of the black race. But the time has not come, and that makes it so much the harder to find a remedy in law for the negro evil.

NAME OF POWHATAN.

It pleases us to hear that Ford's Hotel will be newly furnished and properly fitted up, and, that its old name, the "Powhatan," will be restored.

The name of that old Indian King who ruled over most of Eastern Virginia in the earliest colonial days is not called as much now as it was formerly. It survives in good old Powhatan county, and in the Powhatan pipe, and in six different post-offices in different States of the Union. In Kansas they have Powhattan, which we suppose is a misspelling, following a mispronunciation of Powhatan. But many people of this generation have forgotten, if they ever knew, that King Powhatan's summer "capital" was about half a mile below Richmond, while his winter quarters were in Gloucester, and that he was alternately a good friend and great enemy of Captain John Smith, and that he was the father of Pocahontas, from whom descended many Virginians of distinction.

But, so it was, and all that sort of thing, makes us close connections of his. However, he was of a roving disposition, and moved his town of tents—teepees—from place to place, and it is "hack driver's history" only that he died at his sometime home near this city, known as Powhatan.

We do not fail to remember that Powhatan was the name of the James River before the colonists intruded their ships and skiffs upon it—but that is another story.

Once, it was quite common for Virginia boy babies to be christened, "Powhatan," and girls, "Pocahontas," but not so now. We can well understand how the latter name ceased to be agreeable to ladies since the usual diminutive of it was "Pokie," but, why the royal name of Powhatan should have fallen into disuse, is not so obvious. However, a period came when provision had to be made for the perpetuation of the fame of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, John Marshall, Patrick Henry and other "patriot fathers." Then, Andrew Jackson and Winfield Scott had to have their day, and yet later Lee, Beauregard, Ashby and other Confederate names attained popularity. But, fashions change in names as they do in clothes, and, just now, there is a tendency to turn back to old family registers, and reproduce the names of the long ago, and it may be that we shall have soon a new crop of "Powhatans." We are not so hopeful about the re-establishment of "Pocahontas" in public favor; the reason why we have already given. But, Pocahontas' other Indian name was "Mateo," or "Matoaca," and that is pretty, and is not liable to any objection, so far as we can see.

When she and John Rolfe had "made a match," she embraced Christianity, and was baptized under the name of Rebecca. But, all that aside—we conclude by expressing our ardent hope that the rejuvenated Powhatan Hotel and the new Powhatan babies may have their names correctly pronounced. We can tolerate no imitation of the sound of "Manhattan." Let it be good, old-fashioned, Virginia Powhatan, with the "H" silent, and the second accent on "Tan."

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

The primary is popular; the viva voce mode of voting is unpopular. This has long been apparent to those who have felt the public pulse. The lesson is plain. Let us hold on to the primary, but adopt the modern plan of voting by ballot. The viva voce mode has outlived its day, and must be laid aside.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

And when you have done that you have simply kept the promise of ballot reform to the ear and broken it to the hope in the nomination of party candidates. Without the viva voce feature of the primary, there is nothing to restrain the power for fraud of the dominant faction in the party, or to stay the deft hand of the ballot box manipulator. In the secret ballot the way is always open to fraud, and it is only necessary to have the will, and the way will be found.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Quite true as to the last sentence, but that statement applies as surely to the viva voce system of voting as to the secret ballot. Where there is a will, there is a way, and if those who conduct the elections are dishonest, they will find a way to cheat, no matter what mode of voting is in use. If reports which come to us from certain precincts are true, there were as gross frauds in the recent viva voce primary as were ever perpetrated under the ballot system.

It is not necessary to say that this paper is in favor of honest elections. We challenge any contemporary to show that it has fought harder or made greater sacrifices for the cause. If convinced that viva voce voting would insure a full and free expression of the votes and an honest return, we should give it our cordial support. But it does neither. It is not a fair means of testing public sentiment, but a very unfair means, and it does not insure an honest return. It has been put to the test, and reports from all parts of the State go to show that it is highly objectionable to the masses. The voters do not like it, and they will not have it. Indications are that rather than have it continued they will repudiate the primary plan and return to the convention method of selecting candidates.

It is for this reason that we urge the party authorities to return to the ballot system. We believe that the very existence of the primary plan depends upon it.

AGAIN NEGRO DIALECT.

It is manifest from the contributions which we have received that "negro dialect" is an interesting topic. Yesterday we published a communication from Rev. S. H. Thompson, who is an authority, and he agrees with The Times-Dispatch that the negro lingo in all parts of the South is much the same. He has traveled extensively through the Southern States, taking note of the form of speech, and he says that all the difference that he could detect in various sections consisted in what may be termed "localisms" and in the modulations and tones of the voice. Mr. Thompson proceeds:

I have seen in the Richmond dailies "ma" put into the mouth of a negro by some writers for my. Did Polk Miller ever hear a negro say it? If he did, I will give it up. I certainly never did, and I have been for twenty years and more talking with them and trying to catch their slightest difference of pronunciations. Such terms as "ma" for my, "massa" for marster or mars, of the negro, "missus" for his mistis, should be classed with "husking bee," which a Richmond writer used a short time ago to describe an old-fashioned Henrico county corn "shuckin'." Were I a betting man, I would bet "a bushel o' taters an' de fattes' pawsum" in Chesterfield that no man ever heard that term used naturally by a native of Henrico. I have talked to thousands of negroes in all the Southern States, and I never heard a negro say massa or missus. I have heard both blacks and whites use the term "massy," but they used it to mean mercy. The sentence, "Lord, have mercy," would be turned into "Lo'd 'a' massy."

On the other hand, we have a letter from Mr. Norman D. Sampson, of Brooklyn, whose home was formerly in Richmond, in which he says that "massa" was in slavery days in use among negroes in Georgia, and that he had heard it employed in Macon, Augusta and other places.

His impression is that it was originally the form used by West India negroes, and adds that Marryatt, in particular, in his sea stories, used it as the sound struck on his ears, "not being familiar with our Virginia terms and accent."

The Times-Dispatch is very glad to have introduced the topic, for much interesting information has come out in the discussion. At the outset we confessed to ignorance as to the origin of the word "massa," and expressed a doubt as to whether such a word was ever used by a negro slave. It is now very clear, however, that in some sections the word, or something very like it, was in use.

And now a word concerning another aspect of the subject. It needed not to be said, as some of our correspondents have explained, that the negro slave imitated the language of the whites with whom he was thrown, and that his lingo varied here and there accordingly. Imitation is a strong characteristic of the negro. But it is quite as true that the whites also imitated to a greater or less extent the lingo of the negroes. White children who grew up with negroes and who were intimately associated with "mammy," always beloved and respected, naturally fell into "mammy's" way of talking. This was to be noticed, and is noticed to some extent to-day, for most white children in the South are nursed by negro women, not so much in the misuse of words, as in the slurring habit. Some time ago we chanced to hear a conversation between a Philadelphia girl and a Richmond girl. The former rolled her r's, made broad her a's, and clearly pronounced each and every word, almost "staccato" fashion, to use a musical term. But the Richmond girl talked like a running brook. It was hard to tell where one word left off and another began. If her sentences had been "photographed" no spaces would have been found between the words, and the r's and h's would have been almost undistinguishable.

The negroes undoubtedly corrupted the speech of the Southern whites. Yet, strangely enough, the Southern negro who lives for a few years at the North learns to talk "Yankee" fashion.

SEASONABLE MESSENGER.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"There stood by me this night an angel of God."—Acts, 27:23.

How Paul was now engaged we know not. Perhaps he was praying. This is the resource of the Christian in every storm; and to this the promise is made, "Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee." Nor can we determine where he was. Considering that he was a prisoner, and so many on board, it is not likely that he had a cabin to himself. Yet he seems to have been alone; at least, the privilege was personal and individual. There were near three hundred in the ship, but none of them was aware of what was passing with Paul. The Lord, in the same assembly and in the same pew, can hold communion with one and not with the other. "Lord, how is it," said one of the disciples, "that thou wilt manifest thyself unto us, and not unto the world?" The question implies wonder; but our Saviour had promised the distinction. Luke was in the ship, but Paul only has the vision. All the partakers of divine grace are not allowed the same indulgences. All the apostles were not to witness the raising of the ruler's daughter, and our Lord's transfiguration and passion, but only Peter, James and John; and though he loved them all, John is called the disciple whom Jesus loved. It was not Luke, but Paul, that was to appear before Nero. Paul was the sufferer. Divine comforts correspond with our trials. "As the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so the consolation aboundeth by Christ."

Two things are observable. First, the messenger; the angel of the Lord. We know little of angels. The name is expressive of their office, rather than of their nature. They seem to have been the first beings created; they are proverbial for wisdom, and excel in strength, yet they do His commandments, and hearken unto the voice of His word. He saith to one, Go, and he goeth; to another, Come, and he cometh; and to each of them, Do this, and whatsoever it be, he doeth it; for it is His will alone they regard, and they are always delighted and satisfied with it. They are elevated above us in rank and estate, yet they are all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister unto them that shall be the heirs of salvation. Such honor and happiness have all the household of faith; the highest of God's creatures are their servants; they rejoice over them in their repentance; encamp round about them in trouble and danger; convey their souls at death into Abraham's bosom, and in the morning of the resurrection will gather together their bodies from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other. They will be our associates forever. We are come to an innumerable company of angels.

Secondly, the season; this night. It was dark, pitch dark; not one star appeared. How was the angel to find Paul far off upon the sea in such a dense obscurity? We are not to judge of their senses by ours. They see not as man seeth. The darkness hideth not from them, but the night shineth as the day; the darkness and the light are both alike to them: It was a period of extremity. The Lord could have given Paul the assurance before he had been so long tossed with the tempest; but it was withholden till all hope that they should be saved was taken away. This is what His people have often experienced. His reasons for delay are founded in wisdom and in kindness. He would destroy creature-confidence, and yet teach us never to despair with regard to himself. His conduct shows us that nothing is too hard for the Lord: at eventide it shall be light. It also displays His glory more to cure when the disease is pronounced desperate, and all other physicians have withdrawn. Hence He abode two days in the same place, after he heard the case of Lazarus, and was glad for the sake of His disciples that He was not present to recover him from his sickness, as it would confirm their faith more to see him raised after he had been dead four days.

Indignation, exasperation and pique, combined with pending litigation, are the causes resulting in the closing of the Montana Copper Mines. It looks as though the company desires to put the pressure of public opinion upon the Supreme Court.

The District Court at Butte, in a recent decision, gave one of the company's mines, worth $10,000,000, to one Heinze, who sold it, it is alleged, when it was thought to be worthless, and claimed it again when rich ore was struck. Now the company is suspected—it may be wrongly—of the purpose of developing local influence to secure a reversal of the Heinze decision.

A daring adventure is described in General John B. Gordon's Reminiscences of the Civil War. It is stated that towards the end of the strife a lieutenant of a Delaware regiment was invited by a Confederate picket just across the river to come over and accompany him to a dance that night. The Confederate secured a suit of citizens' clothes for the Federal to wear, and introduced him to the fair Virginians as a raw recruit. After a night of enjoyment the Confederate saw the Federal safely across the river in time for him to reach his lines before daybreak.

The eight messengers in President Roosevelt's office have been decked out in dark blue uniforms, on which are shining nickel buttons. It is said that the White House ushers next will appear in gorgeous livery. The President's secretary, Mr. Loeb, is responsible for the change, but Mr. Roosevelt is going to catch the blame from those Americans who do not like to see the White House people aping the doings of foreign courts.

Our faith in Mr. Loeb's judgment has been weakened very much since the Lipton-Seawanaka Club invitation incident.

The elections contests now fiercely waging in West Virginia do not seem to be on party lines altogether. The great question is whether the report of the Tax Commission shall be adopted or not. If it is, State taxes will be taken off lands and laid upon corporations instead.

It is expected that the Union Trust Company, of Baltimore, will reopen its doors and resume business on Wednesday. It is pretty well agreed now that no application for the appointment of a receiver should have been made.

They have an "electric mule" on the Erie Canal. It is a machine which runs on rails, draws its power from trolley wires, and tows canal boats. It has eighty horse power, doesn't kick, and only needs to be fed with electricity.

We undertake to say that Harry Lehr does not like "the monkey peesiness" in Henry Watterson's lectures. Lehr is bound to see himself in it as in a looking glass.

This rich man's panic may get all that's coming to it before it gets down to the hog and hominy brigade.

That Baltimore "financial storm" was a very light blow after all, and stranded no ships.

Were the watches that were held on those record breaking horses altogether reliable? We are a little suspicious.

Mr. Schwab did not fail to cash in before the crash came.

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Events of the Week Under Brief Review.

Our North Carolina friends still hold to the idea that the old fashioned county, district and State fairs are advantageous and profitable to the people. For the past several weeks there have been many fairs in the Old North State, and last week the interest culminated in the State fair held at Raleigh. It is customary every year, or nearly every year, to declare that "this year's fair was the best, the greatest and the most largely attended that was ever held." This is not always true, for conditions affect State affairs as they do other things, but this year it is unquestionably true. The State fair just closed at Raleigh was by long odds the largest and most successful the old State has ever pulled off. All the conditions, including the weather, were favorable, the exhibits in this glorious crop year were far in advance of anything ever before seen on the grounds, the attendance was larger and all things worked together to make the fair a grand success.

Speaking about fairs reminds me of the great World's Fair to come off next year at St. Louis in celebration of the Louisiana purchase, which Mr. Jefferson pushed through a hundred years ago. It promises to be a bigger thing than the mighty Chicago show of 1893. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of a few days ago summed up the present situation thus: "All the forty-five States, except three, have arranged to take a distinctive part in the World's Fair, and all the Territories will be represented. The only States that have deferred action are Vermont, New Hampshire and Delaware, and all these, two of which were original colonies, have so much to show at a great exhibition, historically and industrially, and all comprise so many enterprising people, that their participation may be counted on. Already the amount of money appropriated for the fair by States and Territories is $20,000,000 larger than the aggregate sum they provided for exhibits at the Chicago Exposition.

The dirtiest piece of business we have ever read of was developed in New York a few days ago, which shows to what depths of meanness some men can descend in order to make a raise. A man was arrested in that city for listening secretly to what was said by women at the confessional and then blackmailing them through the knowledge thus acquired.

The indications are that the extra session of Congress which will begin on the 9th of November, will be a tame affair. The trouble and the able discussion that were at one time promised will probably not materialize. In truth, it is said that the President, having gotten things shaped up to his own notion, would have abandoned the idea of calling the extra session if he had not been so emphatic at the start in his declarations of his intentions to bring the statesmen together this fall. As it is, he gave the assembling as late a date as he possibly could. There is a promise now of little or no opposition to the passage of the Cuban reciprocity treaty on which the President had set his heart. Republican members from the beet-sugar States are having the fight taken out of them by considerations of party unity and peace on the eve of a Presidential election, and the present prospect is that the extra session will be chiefly occupied in organizing the new Congress. The victory of the President on behalf of "plain duty" to Cuba is already assured.

Secretary Moody has approved the plans for the two 13,000-ton battleships authorized by the last Congress. These vessels will carry four 12-inch guns, eight eight-inch guns in four turrets, ten of the new seven-inch guns and two torpedo tubes. They will have the highest possible speed and the heaviest of armor.

The Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore, which failed on Monday, is one of the largest three institutions of the kind in the city, and the Union Trust Company, which followed it into a receivership, is the sixth in size, there being eleven trust companies in Baltimore. Together the failures involve liabilities, including capital stock, of above $14,000,000. These are the first banking failures of considerable importance which have attended the great shrinkage in security valuations, and the effect upon an already debilitated stock market was naturally somewhat demoralizing. It does not appear that the broken institutions are closely tied up with others which may be dragged down in consequence. Indeed, what troubled the larger trust company was over-commitment in a Mexican railroad project. Neither these failures nor those of three or four other banking institutions in various parts of the country have affected the Stock Market.

Here is a straw that shows how financial winds are blowing: Two months ago the United States Government offered to take in $10,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, paying par for them, together with interest in advance of their maturity next February. Up to the time of filing a report last week only $9,000,000 of these bonds have been presented for redemption, although the opportunity is apparently presented to holders to make double use of their money. This would seem strange if it was not taken as evidence that people with big money are yet a little skeptical about investing in anything that is not considered absolutely dead sure.

The Washington correspondents have been telling us from time to time that several changes are soon to be made in the Cabinet, that the postal scandal and the Indian Territory land grafting scandals would call for the retirement of not less than two members of the Cabinet and the appointment of their successors. These predictions have come to naught if the President is to be believed in preference to the correspondents. One day last week Mr. Roosevelt authorized the statement that he has no differences with Secretary Shaw or any other member of the Cabinet on account of the report of Messrs. Bonaparte and Holmes Conrad on the irregularities in the Post-office Department, or on account of the reports on or about any other department either present or prospective. There will probably be no changes in the Cabinet until after another presidential inauguration day.

Politicians and congressmen do some very unexpected things sometimes and almost make us think the days of wonders have just begun. One day last week Representative James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, the minority leader, in the last House of Representatives and member-elect to the next Congress, formally announced in his report to the biennial session of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, thirty-third degree Masons, his retirement from politics and intention to resign from the next House, in order to devote his entire time to the office of grand commander, to which he was elected last spring. Truly, it seems wonders are never to cease.

John Alexander Dowie, who modestly calls himself "Elijah, the Restorer," and Elijah II., does not seem to be meeting with very marked success in his effort to "restore" or reform New York city. In the first place his reception there on his arrival from Chicago was not near so warm and cordial as he expected. He has been firing away on Gothamites for a little more than a week, and so far he has found New York indifferent, skeptical, irreverent. The little pleasantries in which he indulges, of calling them thieves, liars and scoundrels, have not been appreciated in the metropolis, and his audiences have sent back notes in reply to his coarse invectives. Dowie is particularly enraged at the press, which instead of accepting the assurance of his mission as divine, treats him as a religious mountebank and impostor. His most stinging expletives—and he has a large assortment of them for a man of saintly character—are reserved for the heathen of the newspapers.

The Hon. Charles A. Towne, who was once the idol of the Populists and a trust buster from 'way back, changes about with such rapidity his friends can scarcely keep up with him. Some time ago it became known that he had gone out of the trust-busting business, and was very busy getting rich by the most approved and consequently most reprehensible trust methods. The next we hear of him he had gone too deeply into the work he found in his new field, had stocked up heavily, and had been very badly damaged in the slumps of recent days. Now he bobs up serenely in the city of New York, and is right in the forefront of the Tammany Tigers, doing valiant service for McClellan. Not only this, but it is said that he is laying his plans with every prospect of success to get back in Congress. Not, however, as a trust-busting Populist from the wild and woolly West, but as a Tammany Democrat from the city of New York. Many are the accomplishments of Mr. Charles A. Towne.

Plans are under way for the erection at Geneva of an expiatory monument as an expression of deep regret on the part of the followers of John Calvin for the one great error of his life—the causing of the death of Michael Servetus by burning at the stake, 350 years ago. The inscription on the monument will say that coercion in matters of faith is repudiated.

COLUMBUS DAY.

Four Hundred and Eleventh Anniversary of Oct. 21s (Old Cal. 12th), A. D. 1492.

(Written for The Times-Dispatch.)

Bright, early autumn and October lay.
A fair and literal golden dream fulfilled,
Along these waiting, western shores and seas,
When those brave, Old World, later Argonauts
And their far-famed, heroic admiral found
At last this great, ideal, golden ram,
That bore, and ever bears anew, a fleece
E'en more abundant than their wildest dreams;
We were ungrateful and irreverent, past
Belief, to fail in honor of the day,
And him, our Christopher—Christ bearer—who,
Thus found, through conquered storm and mutiny,
And threatened death, the revelator's full,
"New Heaven and Earth," and named them the New World,
Thank God forevermore—Amen! Amen!

X.

*Anent Representative Martin's bill in Congress "To make Columbus Day a national holiday," a new and true and memorable Thanksgiving Day.

From the Church Papers.

CREPE ON THE PEWS. The church moves as the individuals which control it move. It will be no higher in spirituality or in beneficence than its members. A church is not pushed up, it is pulled up, and can't help being pulling on the ropes. God works through men, and according to their character, so is the church. If men are spiritually minded, the church of which they are members will be spiritually minded. If they are lukewarm, it will be lukewarm. If they are dead, crepe should be hung on the pulpit and pews, and not on the church door.—United Presbyterian.

GREAT THINGS EASIER. It is easier to do great things for Christ and souls than to do small things. Instead of growing lean by giving Christ your time and labor and money, the liberal soul shall be made fat. It was said of old John Welsh, of Scotland, that he used to sleep with a plaid upon his bed, that he might wrap it around him when he arose in the night to pray. He used to spend whole nights in wrestling with God for Zion, and he said he "wonded ed how Christians could lie all night in bed without rising to pray for the spread of the gospel and perishing souls."—Religious Herald.

THE MODEL SPARROW. Both the sparrow and the swallow builded their nests by the altar of the Lord, the Psalmist says. But he notes a difference between them. The sparrow, "with the found her an house," has come to abide, and be constant to her dwelling place; while the swallow is a migratory bird, and only uses her nest for a season, "where she may lay her young." There are some Christians who pay the courts of the Lord an occasional visit, and there are some who are constant attendants, whose delight and hope it is to "dwell in the house of the Lord forever."—Central Presbyterian.

SPIRIT EVER PRESENT. He is thus an object of faith, not only as spirit ever present and effective, not only as light, knowing all and perfectly comprehending it, but, as in His love, fully revealing His character and purpose for the redemption and cleansing of His dependent creatures. "God is Spirit," "God is Light," "God is Love"; and "he that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God, as love, "in him." How much is there in this for thought, for gratitude, for conformity, for life-obedience and for devotion.—Southern Churchman.

TRUE LAW. Since all true law, whether administered in family, school, church and State, is nothing but an expression of the will of God, an illustration of the nature of God, and a defining of man's relation to God, it is plain that whatever looseness there may be in the administration and observance of law in its different forms comes from a loose idea of God's nature and our relation to Him. We must displace from the popular mind and heart that false idea of individual privilege which is working so disastrously in church and State and plant in its place the true idea that the individual has no right which has not its source and pattern in God.—Raleigh Christian Advocate.

What Rye Did.

A special to the Philadelphia Record from Reading, Pa., says:

Jacob Freeman, Berks county's oldest citizen, died at his home in Leesport, aged one hundred years and six months. His vitality was wonderful for his age. He always used "old rye" moderately and ate anything that was placed on the table. He had used tobacco in all forms from his boyhood up, and smoked from ten to fifteen pipes daily. His advice in all things was, "Don't overdo it."—Philadelphia Record.

Have You Tumbled to the Fact THAT THIS IS THE MONEY-SAVING STORE?

We will have a Busy Day in Every Department Monday if Low Prices and Quality will do it. Here is Profitable Reading in this that follows:

Flannel, Flannelette, Outing, Percale, Gingham.

30-inch Flannelette, all this season's goods, solid color, stripe or figure, nothing made better for 10c

Double-Faced Flannelette, all shades, figures and stripes, nothing better for tea gowns and wrappers 12½c

Yard-Wide Percale, short lengths of the very best 12½c. goods, dark colors, all this season's styles, only 16c

Strictly All-Wool White Flannel, not a thread of cotton, can't be matched, at 25c

Half Wool White Flannel, a tip top goods for the price, you pay 25c. for the same elsewhere, only 12½c

Fireman's Red Twilled Flannel, very heavy and will wear like leather, not 39c., but 30c

Solid White Bleached Domet, good fleece on both sides, and we don't hesitate to say it is a big bargain at 5c

Sol'd Color Daisy Cloth, any shade you can call for, don't go elsewhere and pay 10c., it is here at 8⅓c

30-inch Dress Ginghams, all new and nobby styles, not an old piece in the lot, good fine quality, only 10c

Good Heavy Gray Flannel for skirts or men's shirts, all cotton but a No. 1 value, at 8⅓c

Very Heavy Gray Flannel, long fleece, you never saw such a value in all your life 10c

Very Heavy All-Wool Blue Flannel, fine and close, good for boys' suits 39c

Table Covers, Red Table Damask and White Table Damask

Red Table Covers, fringed, ready for use, 10-4 size, fast color 75c

54-inch Red Table Damask, positively fast color and can't be matched under 25c., here at 20c

60-inch Red and White Check Table Damask, a regular 39c. article, only 4 pieces left, at 25c

6-4 Chenille Table Covers, net and miss patterns, they are only 50c

Full Bleached Table Damask, 1¾ yards wide, don't fail to see this, at 25c

All Pure Linen Full Bleached Table Damask, 2 yards wide, a special good value, the price is only 50c

Pants Goods, Boys' Pants, Shirting Goods, Boys' Caps.

Good Heavy Half Wool Pants Goods for men or boy's wear 25c

Boys' Cashmere Pants, well made, size four to fifteen, for only 25c

Heavy Corduroy Pants for boys, dark brown or drab, something that will wear, for only 50c

Shirting Goods, solid blue or stripe, something that will wear, at 8⅓c

75 dozen Boys' Caps, all wool, golf style, should be sold at 25c., job price 10c

Boys' All-Wool, Silk Lined, long brim or golf style caps, great values, at 25c

W. A. CHEATWOOD,

1509-1511-1513 East Main Street.

TO BE SEEN AT CORDES, MOSBY & CO'S.

Messrs. Cordes, Mosby & Co. have displayed in their east window, one of the most elaborate displays of muslin underwear ever shown in Richmond. They are all advance styles, confined to them for Richmond. They are made in the most fashionably manner, either handsomely plain or elaborately trimmed with laces or embroideries. They are exact French copies, but are about one-half less in price.

ARE YOU GOING SOUTH?

Low Winter Tourist Rates via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Seaboard Air Line Railway announces special WINTER TOURIST rates to all the principal points in Florida and the Southwest. Tickets on sale October 15th, to April 30th, returning until May 31, 1904.

The Seaboard offers a most attractive schedule; fast trains with Pullman's latest and most improved Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars; Dining Car Service south of Hamlet.

Information as to rates, tickets, etc., cheerfully furnished on application to the undersigned.

W. J. MAY, City Ticket Agent.
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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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LOW RATES TO DANVILLE, VA.,

And Return via Southern Railroad.

Account meeting of Daughters of the Revolution, the Southern Railway announces special rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip from all points in the State of Virginia. Rate from Richmond, $5.60. Tickets on sale October 26th, 27th and 28th, with return limit October 30th, 1903.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought