DEEDS OF BRAVE MEN

Another Incident in the Career of Color Sergeant Hickock.

PRIVATE PILLOW'S RECORD

A Comrade's Recollections of Some Daring Acts of His—Incidents of Confederate War.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In your Confederate column of Sunday, November 29, appeared a sketch of Color-Bearer Hickock, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment. I well remember him, and was within six feet of him when he was shot at the battle of Seven Pines. The regiment, with the rest of Kemper's Brigade, had double-quicked about a mile in order to support and reinforce the troops who had charged and captured the Yankee's breast-works just in front of General Kasey's camp.

The brigade, its flank, left in front, passed the breast-work, filed to the right, and went pell-mell into the deserted camp, and into a very hot fire from the enemy, who had rallied, or had been reinforced a short distance east of the breast-works and camp, from which they had fled. Our men fell prone on the ground, and commenced firing in the direction whence the shots came, while Hickock remained standing, holding aloft the flag until he was shot down—when the colors were seized by Color-Guard Haynes, of Company F. Just then Captain Foulks was shot dead. Haynes, with the colors in his hand, rushed to Captain Foulks and cried out: "Oh, my poor captain is killed; my poor captain is killed."

Under orders the brigade fell back to the Yankee breast-works, a short distance in the rear, and fought from the ditch side in water knee deep, and more, until the enemy retired from the fight and field.

ANOTHER INCIDENT.

I beg to relate an instance of Color-Sergeant Hickock's bravery and determination that I witnessed, and which was not mentioned by your correspondent "J. N. S."

At the battle of Drewry's Bluff, in May, 1864, the Twenty-fourth Virginia and a part of the Eleventh Virginia charged the Federal breast-work. Some companies of the Eleventh and Seventh Virginia overleaped the Yankee lines and came up on their flank and rear, and the whole brigade of Yankees, general and all, were bagged, together with five stand of colors.

These colors the brigade—each regiment with one at its head—proudly bore a few days later through the streets of Richmond, and delivered to the Confederate government in the Capitol Square.

When the final rush at Drewry's Bluff was made the color-bearer, Hickock, was among the very foremost. He essayed to enter the works through an opening or gap. The Yankees presented their guns and ordered our men not to come in. Hickock, with his flag-staff at rest—the spear pointed at the enemy—rushed forward, and with others entered the works where the enemy stood, with their guns in their hands, as if amazed and bewildered.

DAN PILLOW.

I desire here to record the cool and determined bravery of Private Daniel Pillow, of Company C., Eleventh Virginia, which I witnessed at Seven Pines.

When the command "fall back" to the Federal breast-works was given, nearly all our officers and men were in the ditch in the water knee-deep. Pillow took his position on the parapet, while several comrades behind him loaded guns, which he fired at the enemy with deliberate and steady aim.

Colonel Corse, of the Seventeenth Virginia, at one time thought some of our soldiers were in front of us, and so gave the command to "cease firing."

Pillow paid no attention to this command. Then Colonel Corse came up to him and said: "My man, stop firing; our friends are over there." Pillow turned and looked at the colonel, and said, with determination, and sternness: "Don't I see the stars and stripes, and I am a-going to shoot," and he continued at his work.

Colonel Corse looked carefully in the direction in which Pillow was shooting, and seeing the Union flag, said: "Well, fire away then."

AT IT AGAIN.

Another cool act of Pillow's I witnessed at the battle of Williamsburg, in May, 1862. We were fighting the Yankees in a piece of fallow timber, where they were hid behind logs and stumps. We were at the edge of the timber, the men kneeling and firing, when I noticed with what deadly intent he seemed to be fighting. He would raise up on his knees, survey the ground in front of him, then aim long and deliberately, fire and then stretch up a little higher and peer out in front for several seconds before reloading.

I directed him to get down quickly and load again when he had fired, telling him he might get shot while peeping over the logs.

Pillow turned and said: "I reckon I want to see what I am doing."

Pillow was an humble private, an "overseer" at the beginning of the war, without education or learning, but he was a soldier, every inch of him. He was always at his post, ever ready for any duty, and was one of the bravest of the brave. He sleeps in a soldier's grave, all honor to his memory.

W. H. MORGAN.

Floyd, Va., December, 1903.

CONFEDERATE ROLLS.

Those Made From Memory Not Suited for Government Use.

The following is an extract from the report of the Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, to the Secretary of War, and refers to the proposed compilation by the Federal Government of the Confederate rolls it now has supplemented by such "original rolls" as may be furnished them by the people of the several States:

The War Department plan has met the general approval of the State officials, some of whom, however, have suggested that to make the Confederate part of the register approximately complete the data to be obtained from the existing official records be supplemented by unofficial lists, and by information furnished from memory by surviving officers and men. In considering the suggestion the Secretary of War has concluded that, under the law authorizing the compilation, the department can use as a basis for the compilation only original records made during the war period, it being the manifest intention of Congress that the roster, like the official records of the Union and Confederate armies, shall be a compilation of official data, and that its accuracy shall not be subjected to question by reason of its including data from unofficial sources, or from the fallible and uncertain memories of a long-past period. While this adherence to contemporaneous official records of the war period as a basis for the roster may result in its being somewhat incomplete, it is believed that the loss thus occasioned will be far more than compensated for by the removal of all doubt as to the absolute accuracy of all that the roster does show. The fact that the Confederate part of a roster, compiled as the law requires this one to be, may not contain the name of some particular person will not be conclusive evidence that that person did not serve in the Confederate army, while the fact that the name of any person is borne on the roster, will be indisputable evidence that that person was in the military service.

THE ROSTER.

The publication known as the Official Record of the Union and Confederate Armies might have been made more nearly complete, and perhaps more interesting, if it had included unofficial documents or reports made from memory, after the close of the war, by participants in the great struggle. It is universally conceded, however, that the chief value of that publication is due to the fact that it is an unbiased presentation of the showing of contemporaneous records made during the war period, and that it contains nothing against which can be urged the well known fallibility of the human memory, the natural desire to extenuate or explain past actions in the light of subsequent events, and the general disposition to make the records show what one thinks they ought to show in justice to himself, his friends or his acquaintances. The application of the same rule to the recently authorized roster is believed to be necessary in order that effect shall be given to the manifest intention of Congress that the compilation shall be one upon which future generations can rely as a source of historical information of undoubted accuracy.

USE STATE OFFICIALS.

A question has arisen as to the payment of the representatives designated by the governors to co-operate with the department in the collection of the missing Confederate records, but it has been pointed out that there is no authority of law for the employment in the compilation or in the necessary preliminary work of any persons other than the regular employees of the Record and Pension Office; that there is no fund from which other persons can be paid for their services, even if they were appointed or employed on the work; and it was for these reasons that it was suggested by the Secretary of War to the Governors addressed on the subject that they should designate to confer and co-operate with the Chief of the Record and Pension Office persons who are in the service of their States and already in the receipt of salaries. It was assumed that by thus utilizing the services of the State officials the necessity for paying salaries for work done in connection with the roster would be obviated, and that it would not be necessary for the States to incur any material expense in gathering up such original Confederate records as can be found within their borders, because the War Department can, and does, pay all the expenses of transporting the records to Washington, and returning them to the persons from whom they were received.

THE WORK DONE.

So far as the War Department is advised, the proposition to publish a roster of the Union and Confederate armies has been well received in all sections of the country. The department has not been advised of any expression on the subject by any organized body of Union veterans, but at a meeting of the Confederate veterans at New Orleans in May last, a resolution was unanimously adopted commending the work, and urging upon all Confederate soldiers and their descendants who have in their possession any original records containing the names of Confederate soldiers, to send them to the Governors of their respective States for transmission to the Secretary of War.

It is early yet to look for any extended results from the initiatory steps taken for the collection of missing records, but the work done is already bearing fruit, a considerable number of original records having been received from State officials, historical associations and private individuals. These records have been copied and returned to the persons from whom they were received.

The actual work of compiling names for the roster cannot be undertaken until the preliminary work of copying and indexing the records now in progress, shall have been completed, or until it shall have been so far advanced as to justify the diversion of a portion of the clerical force for that purpose. Relatively little work in preparation for the compilation of the names of the officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces of the Union army will be necessary, that work having been accomplished in the completion of the much greater work of reproducing their individual military records by the index-record card system. * * *

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.,
Chief, Record and Pension Office.

TALK WITH PRESIDENT.

Mr. Davis Sent for Some of Worst Men in Co. and Explained.

I was in Company F, First Tennessee, Peter Turney's Regiment, with T. G. Miller. We left Winchester, Tenn., May 1, 1861; ate our first breakfast at Bristol, on the line between Tennessee and Virginia; dinner at Wytheville, and stopped a while at Lynchburg, and were offered the old flintlock musket while there, but none of the regiment would take it; we then went to Richmond, and they offered us an old flintlock musket that had been changed to a percussion lock.

The regiment all took that gun but our company, and one evening President Davis came out to see the regiment on parade. (I was not out that evening.) He made a speech, and some of the boys said he gave it to us pretty hard. The next morning he sent Wigfall, of Texas, out to our camp in an omnibus, who told our captain that the President wanted five or six of his worst men to come down town to his quarters, that he wanted to talk to them. It was my day on guard, and they were just mounting the guard when Wigfall drove up. He told me that he wanted me to go, and I replied that it was my time to go on guard. He then instructed me to get into the ambulance, that he would excuse me from guard. I told him that was more authority than he had in these camps, but if my captain would excuse me I would like to go. The captain ordered T. I. Roseboro to take my place on guard, so I went, and T. G. Miller, Bill Nuckles, George Lisk and Simeon Horton were the five who went to see the President. When he came in he spoke to us, but did not seem to be in good humor, and I thought he talked a little harsh to us. Thomas Miller leaned over in his chair and spoke to the President, shaking his forefinger at him: "You don't know what kind of men you are talking to." (So I think Mr. Davis thought he had better find out what was the matter.) He and Thomas Miller talked possibly half an hour, and I got tired waiting, so I said: "President Davis, I can tell you what the trouble is. Our company think that if they get into a fight they will do good fighting if they have anything to fight with. Our colonel says this old gun is the best he can do for us, and you say that it is the best that you can give us. Now, the captain of the home guards from our county, (Robinson J. Turner, Franklin county, Tenn.) is in camp, and he has two sons in our company, John and Jones Turner. He has sixty-four of those long-shooting guns, and he will turn them over to us if we will stand between him and the State on his bond which he gave for the guns, and we are willing to do it. Now, all we ask of you is to detail our captain or some one, to go home to get those guns for us."

Mr. Davis said: "I wish to God I could put that sort of gun into the hands of every Southern soldier!" I turned to Wigfall and told him to write Colonel Turney a note to detail our captain, Clem Arledge, to go home and get those guns, which he did.

I then said to President Davis: "I reckon you are a pretty good lawyer; they can't hurt our neighbor for giving up the guns if we pay off the bond?" He said: "No, that will be the end of it." I told him then that I was not authorized to say the company would now take the old gun, and go to drilling. But that I thought it would, and that if anything happened that we did not get the guns from home, we would keep the old ones until we could get better ones from the Yankees. (They did take the old guns, and went to drilling that evening.—Confederate Veteran.

COL. DAHLGREN'S LEG.

Not Placed in the Wall by Order of His Father.

Editor of The New York Tribune:

Sir,—In reading your interesting article of Sunday, November 29th, on "The Nation's Naval Gun Factory," one or two misstatements have been brought to my attention, which I would like to have you correct. From the tone of the article, one would imagine that my father was in command of the Washington navy-yard for practically all the time during the Civil War. The facts are that on April 22, 1861, he was made commandant of the Washington navy-yard, to succeed Captain Franklin Buchanan. On July 16, 1862, he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. February 7, 1863, he was commissioned rear-admiral, and received at the same time the thanks of Congress and an extraordinary compliment by the extension of ten years to his term of active service. In July, 1863, he was ordered to relieve Admiral Du Pont, in command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and remained in comand until the termination of the rebellion. On the termination of the rebellion, he was ordered to take command of the South Pacific Squadron, and on the termination of his command there, returned to his duties as chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with headquarters at the Washington navy-yard, where he died July 13, 1870.

The statement, however, which I take the most exception to, is the following: "His son, Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, who was in the army at Gettysburg, lost a leg in a skirmish at Hagerstown, Md., after the greater battle. The elder Dahlgren caused the amputated limb to be placed in the rear wall of storehouse, No. 10.

Admiral Dahlgren did not cause the amputated limb of Colonel Ulric Dahlgren to be placed in the rear wall of storehouse No. 10. This event happened in July, 1863, at which time the admiral was in comand of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with headquarters at Charleston, and at that time was many miles away. Just who was in command of the Washington navy-yard at the time, and who was actually responsible for the placing of Colonel Ulric Dahlgren's limb as the foundation stone of storehouse No. 10, I am just at this moment unable to state; but that my father, either directly or indirectly, was responsible for it, I deny absolutely. This misstatement has given great annoyance to my family, and has been made a number of times in print; hence my desire to have the correction made in a prominent journal like yours.

ERIC B. DAHLGREN.

New York, November 30, 1903.

(This is the letter to which reference was made in the editorial columns of this paper—Editor.)

A Letter From the Youngest Confederate Soldier.

Ivanhoe, Va., Nov. 25, 1903.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In your daily of the 22d inst., Inspector General Morton says, among other things, that I belonged to the Ninth Virginia Infantry. He was correct in every particular, except the number of the regiment. I enlisted as a "private" when I was thirteen years of age in Co. I, Fifty-ninth Virginia Infantry, commanded by Colonel Wm. B. Tabb. Company I, "my company," was commanded by Captain Fortune Mosby, whose brother, Robert, was major of the regiment. This company was composed mostly of men from Henrico and Powhatan counties.

It will afford me great pleasure to hear from any of the survivors of the company or regiment.

We have a nice camp of Confederate Veterans here, which was organized last March. Myself and two other members of the camp attended the reunion at Newport News. All had a jolly good time, and are enthusiastic over the organization. Our camp will be well represented at Lynchburg next year, and we hope to have the pleasure of seeing all of the faces we saw at Newport News. I feel assured that the organization will prosper under the leadership of the able soldier-jurist, Commander Christian, and his lieutenants, as it did under that model soldier and citizen, General James Macgill.

With the best wishes for yourself, and the prosperity of all the C. V.'s, I am,

Very truly yours,
M. W. JEWETT, Commander,
Ivanhoe Camp, U. C. V., 103, and Assistant Surgeon Second Brigade, U. C. V., Va. Division.

Some Great Men.

The story that Bismarck was dropped because he threatened to throw an inkpot at his august master is so good that it ought to be true. One likes a great man all the more when one finds that he is human, like those of us who are not great. Many persons never knew anything about the true George Washington until they found out that he once kicked a house painter out of his front door for making too free with a housemaid. Carlyle said that he would rather read a good description of George standing before the fire with his hands under his coat tails than the best account of any battle that was ever printed.—New York Sun.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Militia and Poll Tax.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Will you kindly inform me, through your query columns if members of the State militia are now, or were, prior to the passage and enactment of the present Constitution exempt from capitation tax?

E. E. G.

No.

Public School Question.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Do so kind as to inform me, through the query column of The Times-Dispatch what the law in Virginia is with regard to teachers in the public schools being paid their salaries if contagious diseases amongst pupils prevents full average attendance at school.

"CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER."

Wingina, Va.

There is no law on the subject. The district trustees have full authority to determine such matters.

Blackbirds and the Game Law.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Please answer through the query column of your paper what the farmers and peanut raisers do to rid their fields of the thousands of blackbirds that swarm over their fields. From the time the corn begins to get hard until the peanuts are dug, then, they literally pick the vines of all the nuts they can get at. The law protects all but crow blackbirds, but the redwing, his mate, a brown bird, do the damage.

A. L.

Edlow, Prince George.

The statute forbids the killing of wild birds generally, except game birds within season, and certain enumerated species, among the exceptions being the "crow blackbird," which you may kill. Why the crow blackbird and not blackbirds generally, we are unable to say. We suppose the Legislature must have intended to permit the killing of such birds as are mentioned by our correspondent. Surely it did, for it is a bird that is as destructive to corn as crows.

Up jumped the blackbird, down came the crow,
Into the cornfield we must go;
For it's been our business pulling up corn
Ever since Adam and Eve were born.

This is nursery literature, and it speaks a truth. If, ornithologically speaking, there exists the distinction our correspondent makes between crow blackbirds and redwing blackbirds (males), with their brownish colored female mates, we are sure the Legislature did not have such a distinction in view when it drew the act in question. Such a distinction is certainly not popularly understood. And the proper remedy for our friend and the farmers generally is to get their representatives to amend the act or abolish such a distinction.

How Dew is Formed.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Please state whether dew comes up or down, or how it is formed.

FARMER.

The formation of dew is explained by the loss of heat by bodies on the earth's surface through radiation at night, by which means they and the air immediately about them are cooled below the dew point. Dew is thus deposited chiefly on bodies which are good radiators and poor conductors of heat, like grass; hence also it appears chiefly on calm and clear nights—that is, when the conditions are most favorable for radiation. It never appears on nights both cloudy and windy. In winter dew becomes hoar frost.—Century Dictionary.

"The Blackberry Girl."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—A correspondent asked for "The Blackberry Girl," a copy of which I enclose.

L. A. B.

"Why, Phebe, are you come so soon?
Where are your berries, child?
You cannot, sure, have sold them all,
You had a basket piled."

"No, mother, as I climbed the fence,
The nearest way to town,
My apron caught upon the stake,
And so I tumbled down.

"I scratched my arm and tore my hair,
But still did not complain,
And had my blackberries been safe,
Should not have cared a grain.

"But when I saw them on the ground,
All scattered by my side,
I picked my empty basket up
And down I sat and cried.

"Just then a pretty little miss
Chanced to be walking by;
She stopped, and looking pitiful,
She begged me not to cry.

"'Poor little girl, you fell,' said she,
'And must be sadly hurt;'
'O, no,' I cried, 'but see my fruit
All mixed with sand and dirt.'

"'Well, do not grieve for that,' she said,
'Go home and get some more;'
'Ah, no! for I have stripped the vines;
These were the last they bore.'

"'My father, miss, is very poor,
And works in yonder stall;
He has so many little ones
He cannot clothe us all.

"'I always longed to go to church,
But never could I go;
For when I asked him for a gown
He always answered, no.

"'There's not a father in the world
That loves his children more;
I'd get you one with all my heart,
But, Phebe, I am poor.

"'But when the blackberries were ripe,
He said to me one day
Phebe, if you will take the time
That's given you for play,

"'And gather blackberries enough,
And carry them to town,
To buy your bonnet and your shoes,
I'll try to get a gown.'

"'O, miss, I fairly jumped for joy,
My spirits were so light;
And so, when I had leave to play,
I picked with all my might.

"'I sold enough to get my shoes
About a week ago,
And these, if they had not been spilt,
Would buy a bonnet, too.

"'But now they're gone, they all are gone,
And I can get no more;
And Sundays I must stay at home,
Just as I did before.'

"And, mother, then I cried again,
As hard as I could cry;
And looking up I saw a tear
Was standing in her eye.

"She caught her bonnet from her head,
'Here, here!' she cried, 'take this!'
'O, no, indeed—I fear your ma
Would be offended, miss.'

"'My ma! no, never; she delights
All sorrow to beguile,
And 'tis the sweetest joy she feels
To make the wretched smile.

"'She taught me when I had enough
To share it with the poor,
And never let a needy child
Go empty from the door.

"'So take it, for you need not fear
Offending her, you see;
I have another, too, at home,
And one's enough for me.'

"So then I took it—here it is—
For, pray, what could I do?
And, mother, I shall love that miss
As long as I love you."

Wagon Body Problem.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Please solve for me the problem which follows:

A wagon body is 4 feet wide and 18 inches deep. How long must it be, approximately, to hold 40 bushels of potatoes?

"A SUBSCRIBER."

18 × 48 × Length = 40 × 2150.42
864 × Length = 86016
Length = $\frac{86016}{864}$ = 99.567 +

Ans.—99.567 + inches, or 8.297 feet in length.

Of course, an allowance must be made as to heaping the bushel.

This Hand of Mine.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Please publish in your Query and Answer column, the beautiful ballad entitled, "I'd Offer Thee This Hand of Mine." This song was sung by the soldier boys from South Carolina during the civil war, and I send you herewith a copy of it, as I recall it.

Very truly yours,
SALLIE J. TILLER.

I'D OFFER THEE THIS HAND OF MINE.

I'd offer thee this hand of mine,
If I could love thee less,
But hearts as warm and pure as thine,
Should never know distress,
My fortunes is too hard for thee,
It would chill thy dearest joy,
I would rather weep to see thee free,
Than win thee to destroy.

And now my dreams are sadly o'er,
Fate bids them all depart,
And I must leave my native shore,
In brokenness of heart.
But, oh, dear one, when far from thee,
I'd never know joy again,
I would not that one thought of thee,
Should give thy bosom pain,
But, oh, when sorrow's cup I drink,
All bitter, though it be,
How sweet it would be for me to think,
It holds no drop for thee.

U. S. Marine Corps.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Will you kindly advise me by whom the appointments to commissions in the United States marine corps are made, and what are the necessary qualifications? If you are not in possession of this information, please tell me from what government official it could be obtained.

MARINE.

Application must be made to the Secretary of the Navy, who, together with the President, appoints. The applicant then appears before an examining board, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. He must be not over twenty-seven years of age, nor under twenty-one. As to the character of examination, ask your representative in Congress.

Rise of Tides.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—If the tide starts to rise all over the United States at the same time, or does it start to rise everywhere when the moon starts to rise?

READER.

If the earth were a globe of water, the tide wave (neglecting the attraction of the sun) would theoretically begin to rise when the moon rose (or set), and be at its height when the moon is south, and this would occur at the same local time on all the area covered by the United States. The United States covers over 100 degrees of longitude, and local time varies nearly seven hours from Maine to one of the Aleskan islands. But the ocean is shallow compared with the radius of the earth and continents and islands break up its continuity (except, perhaps, for a width of 1,500 miles in the southern ocean), and cause large variations in the tide wave, and, of course, in the beginning of its rise.

Concerning the eastern coast of the United States, a high authority says: "High water occurs nearly at the same time; at the great headlands of the great middle and eastern bays of the Atlantic coast of the United States; at Hatteras, Nantucket and Cape Sable, making an allowance for the difference in local time. If by a line on the map we connect these points, at which high water occurs simultaneously, we may regard that line as representing the crest of a tide wave advancing on the coast. We shall find high water to occur later and later, as we go up the bays and rivers."

There is an uniform interval between the beginning of rise and full tide, in the open ocean, of about six hours, and the above quotation applies to beginning of rise, as well as to high water. But at no one of the points mentioned does the tide begin to rise with the moon.

Evacuation of Richmond.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Will you kindly have some contributor to your Confederate column furnish a description of the evacuation of Richmond from early morning till nightfall of the same day? I was too young to remember the situation, and such information as can be obtained from an eye-witness, probably, would be more graphic than that afforded by the historians.

A PATRON.

No. 602 North Twenty-seventh St.

Who will furnish us with such an article—original or selected from what has been published?

A Possum or a Cuna.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Do you know of a piece of poetry beginning:

"The nox was lit by lux of luna,
And 'twas a nox most opportuna,
To Catch a 'possum or a cuna."

I do not know the name of the piece, but think it was published in "The Christian Observer," of Louisville, several years ago. Please publish. By doing so you will greatly oblige,

A SUBSCRIBER.

We haven't a copy. Let some person send us one, and we'll see what it is.

Poisoned Cabbage Worm.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Can you tell me is there anything true about the poisoned cabbage worm? I have heard a deal about it in the last past month in other States.

H. P. H.

Whitter Depot, Va.

There is nothing in the story about poisonous cabbage worms.

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PHILADELPHIA.
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Invest it in a Wilson Wood Heater, and the amount of fuel saved will make the difference in a very short time. . . . . .
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Gifts of Diamonds!
What could you buy "him" or "her" that would be more suitable or more appreciable? Some people refer to us as Diamond Headquarters. We get the pick of the best European markets, and are expert judges of gems!
Come in, take a look, and get our prices. You are sure to find just what you want here—and the right price! Crests and coats of arms cut in the house.

RAILROADS.

Norfolk and Western

LEAVE RICHMOND DAILY.
8:00 A. M.—NORFOLK LIMITED. Arrives Norfolk 11:20 A. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly and Suffolk.
9:05 A. M.—CHICAGO EXPRESS. Buffet Parlor Car, Petersburg to Lynchburg and Roanoke. Pullman Sleepers Roanoke to Columbus, Bluefield to Cincinnati; also Roanoke to Knoxville, and Knoxville to Chattanooga and Memphis.
12:10 P. M.—ROANOKE EXPRESS for Farmville, Lynchburg and Roanoke.
3:00 P. M.—OCEAN SHORE LIMITED. Arrives Norfolk 5:20 P. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly and Suffolk. Connects with steamers to Boston, Providence, New York, Baltimore and Washington.
7:25 P. M.—For Norfolk and all stations east of Petersburg.
9:40 P. M.—NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE. Pullman Sleepers, Richmond to Lynchburg and Roanoke; Petersburg to East Radford; Lynchburg to Chattanooga, Memphis and New Orleans. Cafe Dining Car.
Trains arrive from the West 7:35 A. M., 2:05 P. M. and 9:10 P. M.; from Norfolk 11:00 A. M. and 7:20 P. M.
Office No. 838 East Main Street.
W. B. BEVILL, C. H. BOSLEY, for West Point.
3:15 P. M.—Local for West Point.
4:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. For West Point, connecting with steamers for Baltimore and river landings.
TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND.
6:55 A. M. and 6:43 P. M.—From all the

R. F. & P. Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, R. R.
Trains Leave Richmond—Northward.
3:51 A. M., daily, Byrd St. Through.
6:45 A. M., daily. Main St. Through.
7:15 A. M., week days, Elba, Ashland accommodation.
8:00 A. M., Sunday only. Byrd St. Through. Local stops.
8:40 A. M. week days. Byrd St. Through. Local stops.
12:00 noon, week days. Byrd St. Through.
4:00 P. M., week days. Byrd St. Fredericksburg accommodation.
5:05 P. M., daily. Main St. Through.
5:25 P. M., week days. Elba, Ashland accommodation.
8:05 P. M., daily. Byrd St. Through.
Trains Arrive Richmond—Southward.
8:40 A. M., week days. Elba, Ashland accommodation.
3:15 A. M., week days. Byrd St. Fredericksburg accommodation.
8:35 A. M., daily. Byrd St. Through.
11:45 A. M., week days. Byrd St. Through. Local stops.
2:05 P. M., daily. Main St. Through.
6:00 P. M., week days. Elba, Ashland accommodation.
7:15 P. M., daily. Byrd St. Through.
8:50 P. M., daily. Byrd St. Through. Local stops.
10:29 P. M., daily. Main St. Through.
Note—Pullman Sleeping or Parlor Cars on all trains except local accommodations.
W. D. DUKE, C. W. CULP, W. P. TAYLOR, Gen'l Man'r. Ass't. Gen'l Man'r. Traf. Man.

C&O Route — Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.
2 hours and 25 minutes to Norfolk.
LEAVE RICHMOND—EASTBOUND.
7:50 A. M.—Daily—Local to Newport News and way stations.
9:00 A. M.—Daily—Limited—Arrives Williamsburg 9:56 A. M., Newport News 10:30 A. M., Old Point 11:00 A. M., Norfolk 11:25 A. M., Portsmouth 11:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.—Week days—Special—Arrives Williamsburg 4:56 P. M., Newport News 5:30 P. M., Old Point 6:00 P. M., Norfolk 6:25 P. M., Portsmouth 6:45 P. M.
5:00 P. M.—Daily—Local to Old Point.
MAIN LINE—WESTBOUND.
10:10 A. M.—Local—Except Sunday, to Clifton Forge.
2:00 P. M.—Daily—Special to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago.
5:15 P. M.—Week days—Local to Fredericks' Hall.
10:30 P. M.—Daily—Limited to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago.
JAMES RIVER LINE.
10:20 A. M.—Daily—Express to Lynchburg, Clifton Forge and principal stations.
5:15 P. M.—Week days—Local to Bremo.
TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND FROM
Norfolk and Old Point 10:05 A. M. daily, 11:45 A. M. Ex. Sun., and 7:00 P. M. daily. Newport News Local 8:00 P. M., daily.
From Cincinnati and West 7:35 A. M. daily and 3:30 P. M. daily. Main Line Local from Clifton Forge 8:10 P. M. Ex. Sun. from Clifton Forge, Fredericks' Hall Accom. 6:30 A. M. Ex. Sun.
James River Line Local from Clifton Forge 6:55 P. M. daily. Bremo Accom. 8:40 A. M. Ex. Sun.
C. E. DOYLE, Gen'l Manager. W. O. WARTHEN, Dist. Pass. Agt.
Nov. 1, 1903.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND DAILY—BYRD-STREET STATION.
EFFECTIVE MONDAY, SEPT. 21ST.
9:05 A. M. A. C. L. Express to all points South.
9:00 A. M. Petersburg and Norfolk.
12:10 P. M. Petersburg and N. & W. West.
3:00 P. M. Petersburg and Norfolk.
4:10 P. M. Goldsboro Local.
5:50 P. M. Petersburg Local.
7:25 P. M. "Florida and West Indian Limited," to all points South.
9:40 P. M. Petersburg and N. & W. West.
11:30 P. M. Petersburg Local.
TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND.
8:43 A. M., 7:35 A. M., 8:25 A. M.; Sunday only 11:25 A. M.; 11:00 A. M., 1:05 P. M.; except Sunday; 2:05 P. M., 7:20 P. M., 7:45 P. M., 9:10 P. M.
†Except Sunday.
C. S. CAMPBELL, Div. Pass. Agt.
W. J. CRAIG, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG ELECTRIC RAILWAY
BEGINNING APRIL 1ST, 1902.
Cars leave corner Perry and Seventh Streets, Manchester, every hour (on the hour) from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., last car 11:50 P. M.
Cars leave Petersburg, foot of Sycamore Street, every hour from 6:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Last car connecting with Norfolk and Western Railway, 10:40 P. M.

We Have
Anticipated your wants for the coming holidays and without one exception our stock is complete with
CUTLERY, BRIC-A-BRAC, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, FANCY CHINA, TOILET AND DINNER SETS, TEPLITZ ART POTTERY, LAMPS, PLACQUES, AFTER-DINNER CUPS AND SAUCERS, DOLLS, TOYS, WAGONS, VELOCIPEDES, and everything for the children.
NESCO OIL HEATERS, WOOD HEATERS, STOVES, RANGES, and LATROBES.
DON'T FORGET WE DO TINNING, PLUMBING AND FURNACE WORK.
JOHN H. ROSE & CO.
WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS,
NO. 1427 EAST MAIN STREET,
'PHONES 511-574. RICHMOND, VA.

RAILROADS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1903.
7:00 A. M.—Daily. Local for Charlotte.
12:30 P. M.—Daily. Limited. Buffet Pullman to Atlanta and Birmingham, New Orleans, Memphis, Chattanooga and all the South.
6:00 P. M.—Ex. Sunday. Chase City local.
10:20 P. M.—Daily. Limited. Pullman ready 9:30 P. M., for all the South.
YORK RIVER LINE.
The favorite route to Baltimore and Eastern points. Leave Richmond 4:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
6:00 A. M. Except Sunday. Local mixed
Gen. Pass. Agent. Dis. Pass. Agent.
South.
3:35 P. M.—From Charlotte and Durham.
8:40 A. M.—From Chase City.
9:15 A. M.—Baltimore and West Point.
5:10 P. M.—From West Point.
C. H. ACKERT, G. M. S. H. HARDWICK, G. P. A.
C. W. WESTBURY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

SEABOARD
AIR LINE RAILWAY
TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND DAILY.
2:30 P. M.—Seaboard Mail—10:35 P. M.—Seaboard Express—To Savannah, Jacksonville, Atlanta and Southwest.
9:10 A. M.—Local—For Norlina and Hamlet.
TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND DAILY.
6:35 A. M.—No. 31—4:55 P. M.—No. 66—From Florida, Atlanta and Southwest.
5:30 P. M.—From Norlina and local points.
City Ticket Office, 830 E. Main Street.
'Phone 405.

STEAMBOATS.

BAY LINE TO BALTIMORE
Via C. & O. Rwy. and Old Point. U. S. MAIL ROUTE.
Leave Richmond via C. & O. daily except Sunday, at 4 P. M., connecting at Old Point with steamers of Old Bay Line, leaving 7:00 P. M., arriving Baltimore 6:30 A. M., connecting North, East and West. For tickets and information apply to C. & O. Rwy., Richmond Transfer Company, or 830 East Main St.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
Night Line for Norfolk
Leave Richmond every evening (foot of Ash Street) 7 P. M. Steamers stop at Newport News in both directions. Fare $2.50, includes stateroom berth; meals, 50c. each.
FOR NEW YORK.
By Chesapeake and Ohio Ry., 3 A. M., 4 P. M.; by Norfolk and Western Ry., 9 A. M., 3 P. M. All lines connect at Norfolk with direct steamers for New York, sailing daily (except Sunday) 7 P. M.
K. F. CHALKLEY, City Ticket Agent, 805 E. Main Street.
JOHN F. MAYER, Agent, Wharf Foot of Ash Street, Richmond, Va.
H. B. WALKER, V. P. & T. M., New York.

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
JAMES RIVER DAY LINE.
STEAMER POCAHONTAS leaves MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 A. M. for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point, Newport News, Claremont and James River landings, and connecting at Old Point for Washington, Baltimore and the North. State-rooms reserved for the night at moderate prices. Electric cars direct to wharf. Fare only $1.50 and $1 to Norfolk. Music by Grand Orchestrion.
Freight received for above-named places and all points in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. IRVIN WEISGER, General Manager.

The Confederate Museum
TWELFTH AND CLAY STREETS.
Opens daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Free on Saturdays.