The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail—50 cents a month; $5.00 a year; $2.50 for six months; $1.50 for three months.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail $2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by carrier, 5 cents per week.

The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, $1.00 a year.

All Unsigned Communications will be rejected.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

Up-Town Office at T. A. Miller's, No. 519 East Broad Street.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1904.

General Prosperity.

Mr. J. P. Morgan, who rarely speaks to the public, has recently broken his silence, and expressed a hopeful view of the business situation. He denies that the wealth of the United States is now in the hands of a few men. "The fact is," says he, "that the wealth of the country is less bunched than at any time in its history. I mean that wealth is more equally distributed over sections of the country and among the people than ever before. The West now has money and few mortgages compared with former years; the South has never been in such a healthy financial condition."

Mr. Morgan is right. During our period of prosperity, the rich have grown richer, but those in moderate circumstances have grown richer also, and in the recent disturbances in Wall Street, it was the rich who suffered. We have an enormous wealth and it is more generally distributed than ever before in our history. The basis of our wealth is agriculture, and farmers throughout the length and breadth of the land are in better condition than they have been since the war. There are more small capitalists to-day than ever, and the people generally are in good financial condition. This is demonstrated so far as Virginia is concerned in the reports which we printed in yesterday's paper from all sections of the State. There was but one expression in the letters of our correspondents—an expression of general prosperity in county, town and city.

The same thing is true of the South at large, as was abundantly shown in the splendid and wonderful exhibit made in the circular of Messrs. John L. Williams & Son, which was also reproduced in our issue of yesterday. In this exhibit it was shown that the production of pig iron in the South increased from 1,700,000 tons in 1890 to 3,500,000 tons in 1903, this being within 200,000 tons of the production of the entire country in 1880, and nine times as great as the South's production in that year.

In 1880 the production of bituminous coal in the United States was 42,000,000 tons and the production in the South 6,000,000 tons; in 1903 the South produced 60,000,000 tons, or nearly 50 per cent. more than the total production in the United States in 1880. But more wonderful than this is the cotton exhibit. In 1880 the South had invested in cotton mills $21,000,000 (667,000 spindles); in 1890, $60,000,000 (1,700,000 spindles); in 1900, $112,000,000, and at the present time, $175,000,000 to $200,000,000 (about 8,000,000 spindles).

The relative growth of this industry in the South, as compared with New England, is shown in the fact that in 1892 the consumption of cotton in Northern mills was 2,190,000 bales, and in Southern mills, 686,000 bales, while for the crop year of 1903 the consumption in Northern mills was 1,907,000 bales, and in Southern mills, 2,050,000 bales. Thus, while the consumption of cotton was practically stationary in the country outside of the South, it has more than trebled in the last ten years in the South.

The circular also shows an enormous increase in the cotton seed oil industry, the lumber industry and in the banking interests, and more wonderful than all, it is stated that the agricultural products of the South in 1903 aggregated a billion and a half dollars against less than half that sum in 1880, and the products of our factories and mills aggregated one and three-quarter billion dollars, against less than half a billion in 1880.

These figures are more eloquent than words, and are a sure promise of the South's continuous growth and prosperity.

A Roll of Honor.

The Times-Dispatch never lost faith in the Jamestown Exposition Company. At one time it looked as though the company would not be able to secure subscriptions for a million dollars' worth of the stock before January 1st, such a subscription being necessary to make good the State appropriation of $200,000. Many predicted failure, but even after the transportation companies had failed to subscribe as liberally as the management had expected, we still had an abiding faith, and expressed it, that there was enough of enterprise and patriotism in Tidewater Virginia to make up the deficit. Our confidence was not misplaced; our hope was realized. Yesterday the Governor of the State and the Auditor of Public Accounts were notified that the sum of $1,100,000 had been subscribed, and the Jamestown Exposition is now assured.

Nothing succeeds like success, and now that the first million has been raised, now that the people of Virginia have done their part, there is no doubt that the Federal government will respond liberally to the draft that will be made upon it.

Outsiders do not realize what a difficult task the Executive Committee of the Jamestown Exposition Company have had in raising this money. If they had set to work a year earlier their task would have been much easier, for in 1902 the stock market was on a boom, and money was plentiful. But in 1903 there was a disastrous slump in prices which swept away profits, and even rich men had all they could do to take care of their holdings. They had little money to invest, and were in no frame of mind to subscribe to the capital stock of any company, much less an enterprise of this character. But by hard work and perseverance, by a heroic determination to succeed, the members of the Executive Committee secured the necessary subscription, and as it turned out, it was not necessary to ask an extension of time from the Legislature.

The men who have done this work deserve the gratitude of Virginia, and their names and their work should be kept in the public mind. We conclude this tribute to them and their enterprise by publishing the list. It is a roll of honor. The Executive Committee is thus composed: Norfolk representatives—Nathaniel Beaman, T. S. Southgate, C. Brooks Johnson, D. Lowenberg, Barton Meyers, G. T. Shepperd. Newport News representatives—J. L. Patton, George F. Adams. Portsmouth representatives—T. J. Wool, C. S. Sherwood. Hampton representatives—S. Gordon Cumming. Berkley representative—A. H. Martin.

Money for the People.

Messrs. Scott and Stringfellow, of Richmond, have issued a circular showing an enormous increase of money in circulation—that is, money outside the national treasury—during the past year. The increase in round numbers was $97,000,000, of which sum $54,000,000 was gold; $1,000,000 silver, and $42,000,000 national bank notes.

Between September 1st and December 1st the money in the national banks decreased $35,000,000 and the money in the Treasury decreased $25,000,000, while the total stock of money in the country increased $34,000,000; so that it would appear that the money in use among the people between these dates increased $94,000,000.

For the corresponding period last year the increase was $62,000,000.

Since 1896 the increase of money so employed has been $596,000,000, and the total increase in circulation $943,000,000.

There is a lesson in these figures to those who, in 1896, contended that under the gold standard the supply of money would be diminished. It is also fair to say that the advocates of free silver were right in saying that a greater supply of money was needed and was necessary to insure a return of prosperity. But the supply came without resort to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Messrs. Scott and Stringfellow further show that the bank clearings of the country increased from fifty millions in 1896 to one hundred and seventeen millions in 1903! Thus we have for that period an increase of 57 per cent. in circulation and 130 per cent. in bank clearings. During the year 1903 there was a steady increase in clearings for the country outside of New York from July to November, inclusive. For eleven months the increase for the country outside of New York was about 4 per cent., which would indicate an increase rather than a decrease in general business in 1903 over 1902.

"We submit these facts," says the circular, in conclusion, "as bearing upon the possible return flow of money and its accumulation in the banks after January 1st."

An Injudicious Friend.

The New York Evening Post says:

"Two months ago we called attention to a defense of lynching by the Rev. Wm. M. Brown, Episcopal Bishop of Arkansas, and a northerner by birth. This clergyman actually found that there were "extenuating circumstances" which sometimes made it necessary to resort to illegal hangings, or to burnings in order to prevent certain crimes. Monstrous as this doctrine would be, coming from the lips of any professed teacher of ethics, it was all the more scandalous when uttered by a bishop who had no less than 400,000 negroes in his diocese. We are glad to find that it is being widely resented by the colored people who are supposedly under his spiritual charge. For instance, the congregation of St. Philip's Episcopal Church of Little Rock has passed strong resolutions of protest."

That is the way with the Evening Post. When it discusses the negro question it can see but one side, and that is always the dark side. Why belabor the white man who says that there are extenuating circumstances which sometimes make lynching for a nameless crime necessary, yet says nothing in condemnation of the negro brutes who create this necessity? The point is this: It is not at all unusual for negroes to meet and adopt resolutions protesting against lynching, but it is rarely that they meet and denounce those members of their race who commit the crime which provokes mob violence. And the Evening Post encourages the negroes of the South in this course—not in committing crime, but in failing to denounce it, and in failing to exert organized effort to prevent it. This paper and its disciples have done the negro race more harm than all its enemies.

A Sensible Woman.

During the Christmas holidays a young man in New York, who had been married less than a year to a good woman, deserted her and married another woman, and was afterward arrested for bigamy. Wife No. 2 was utterly ignorant of the fact that he was already married, although wife No. 1 lived in her neighborhood. When the fact was made known to the first wife, instead of going into hysterics and calling down the malediction of heaven upon the head of the other woman, she put the blame where it belonged, and said:

"I a mtoo much of a woman to break down under this. I have been badly treated, but not so badly treated as that other poor little girl. I am truly sorry for her. I trusted Herbert and thought he was a good man, but I have at last found him out, and I am not going to do any weeping about it. I shall seek a divorce, but first this man must be punished, and you can rest assured that I will do all I can to punish him. I will not prosecute him for what he has done to me, but for what he has done to that other poor girl."

Sensible woman she is, and too good by far to be mated to such a scamp as her husband has shown himself to be. Had she been a foolish woman, she would have put the blame upon the innocent girl, and wasted her sympathy upon her rascally husband. But, being a sensible woman, she turned her back upon the man who was responsible for the scandal, and gave her sympathy to the innocent victim. If all women were as sensible as she, there would be fewer treacherous and faithless husbands.

A Contrast.

The Boston Transcript, indulging in some reflections on the snow, remarks that the old-fashioned New England morality owes the best of its seasoning to decades and decades of old-fashioned snow-storms.

And, per contra, we may say that the old-fashioned good cheer and genial hospitality and deep-hearted sentiment of the South owe the best of their seasoning to decades upon decades of old-fashioned sunshine.

The new Cathedral now in course of construction on Laurel Street, facing Monroe Park, will be the finest church building here. The new Jewish Synagogue, on Franklin Street, near Richmond College, also will be a handsome and imposing building. Lower down on Franklin Street, one square below the Jefferson, the Second Baptist Church owns a corner lot, on which it will rear a fine house of worship. All these promise to be gratifying additions to the church architecture of Richmond, besides giving additional seating accommodations, made necessary by the growth of the city and of these congregations.

The people of this section of the country have very little reason to complain of the weather, take it year in and year out, but if the weather of yesterday may be regarded as an augury of what is to come this year, we shall have more cause than ever for thankfulness. It was an ideal Southern winter day—bright and bracing; not too cool, not too warm, and was good for pleasure or for work.

Of freezing weather there has been only enough to enable farmers to fill their ice houses and to afford city boys some opportunity to learn how to skate.

It would seem that the striking hack and hearse drivers of Chicago are not altogether heartless, despite their record for attacks upon funeral processions, for they have waived their hostility for the present. They are now helping to bury the dead, and will so continue to do for ten days. It is to be hoped that in the presence of the woe that now enshrouds their city, they will resolve to declare their strike "off," at least so far as it includes interference with funeral processions.

The cause of the "jamming" of the asbestos curtain, considered the chief cause of the Chicago disaster, has been explained by an inspector for the underwriters, who made a tour of the house and found that the wire on which "the queen of the aerial ballet" flew out over the audience in the second act held the asbestos curtain in place and prevented it from being lowered. It was said by the inspector that the wire on which the most spectacular feature of the show was made practically caused the holocaust.

Many rumors are floating around concerning tenders on the part of the President of the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. * * * Nevertheless, the chairmanship in question is not an office mentioned in the official blue book, and is not within the gift of the Chief Executive.—Baltimore Herald.

Very true, but, practically speaking, a presidential nominee decides who is to be chairman of the committee that is to manage his campaign. Mr. Roosevelt presumes that he will be the nominee.

Of course, we can't expect all the days of the year to be as nice as the first one was, but we can at least hope that the prediction of the Chesterfield weather prophet that the worst of old winter is over, may prove true.

The director-general of the Jamestown Expo. and a whole lot of his brigadiers and colonels and captains, and things deserve much praise for the graceful manner in which they came under the string at the last moment.

Russia and Japan are both buying supplies in this country at an enormous rate, which leads some people to think that war is not at all times and in all places just what General Sherman said it was.

Now, honestly, look at the figures and say if you do not think Richmond was considerably in the ring in the good year 1903?

Now let's all get right down to business and make the Jamestown event overlay anything of its kind that ever preceded it.

Anyhow, all the ice houses got full before the weather reformation came.

All the official receptions that were on the bills came off as billed.

The Jimtown Expo. team came down the homestretch just like a house a fire.

Roanoke, heathen Roanoke, is just as wet as ever, and maybe a little wetter.

Of course, you swore off. The question is, did you swear on again.

"Such a beautiful New Year's Day." That is what everybody said.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment

Cures: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Toothache, Backache, Catarrh.

A good, honest, common-sense remedy for pains and aches. A bottle or two should be kept in every home ready for use. It will be found helpful at all times. Every day brings testimonials of the wonderful curative power of this famous old household remedy.

Price 25c. a Bottle.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE CARROLLTON CREMICAL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

Greensboro (Ala.) Beacon:

Maybe it is cherishing a dead hope, but the Beacon would like to see old Grover get in this fight. Sat beside him, Parker, Olney and—save the mark—Hearst look like a skiff to a steamboat or terrier to a mastiff.

Memphis Scimitar:

Mr. Bryan is at The Hague to-day. To allay any possible suspicion that he is there to invoke the jurisdiction of the international tribunal in the matter of the crime of '73 it may be pointed out that The Hague court does not handle criminal business in any shape or form.

Montgomery Advertiser:

For more than one-third of a century the white people of the South have borne the negro's burdens as well as thier own. They have given him his home, provided him with work, fed, clothed and educated him, and have borne with his weaknesses, his failures and his incompetency in a way that no other people would have done or would now do. The work of the negroes is of almost incalculable benefit to the South, but they get their share of the benefits, and would have little cause of complaint if all matters pertaining to the two races were left to the white and colored people of the South to settle.

Atlanta Constitution:

Judge Parker is a clean, able, regular and conservative Democrat. He is entitled to just treatment of the claims his friends urge for him to consideration as a Presidential available. Whether he secures the nomination next year, or fails to do so, he will stand always in good fame as a typical Democrat, believing in all its great principles and loyal to all its popular traditions. He is entitled to fair play in the practice field quite as fully as are Olney, Gorman, Hearst, Gray or any other of "the mentioned."

New Orleans Picayune:

There have long been outcries against foreign immigration into this country. Since the year 1830, some 15,000,000 foreigners have come into the country and so far as is known the States and institutions are none the worse for it all.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Durham Herald says:

Of course the farmers will decrease the acreage of tobacco, but the price of cotton will have more to do with it than the price of tobacco.

The Greensboro Telegram says:

We should think that if women in North Carolina should come into the right of suffrage during the time of Miss Darby, the Wilmington postmaster, whose job is about to be gobbled up for his wife by the man Miss Darby sent to Washington in her behalf, she couldn't get to the polls quick enough to vote the Democratic ticket.

The Elizabeth City Economist says:

Secession is now a familiar term. Panama has seceded from Colombia. The President of the United States has approved that secession of Panama, which was so odious when resorted to by the Southern States, and the Republican party, which was then so hostile to it, is following the lead of the President.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel says:

The North Carolina senators are not in accord as to the ratification of the Panama treaty. Senator Simmons will vote for it and Senator Overman is in doubt how he will vote. Neither favors the means adopted by the Republicans to get the canal, however. It is a question whether our government has not gone too far to retreat now from its position.

Personal and General.

Colonel C. M. Whelden, a member of the staff of General Benjamin F. Butler during the Civil War, on last Saturday observed his eighty-third birthday at his home in Newton, Mass.

One of the most famous characters of Washington, Dr. H. L. Thomas, the translator of the State Department, died on Sunday. He was the master of twenty languages and acquired an international reputation as one of the ablest philologists of his time.

Sabattis Classian, Governor of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, died last Saturday at the reservation on Indian Island, Maine. Governor Classian was one of the big sachems of the tribe, well versed in the traditions and lore of the Tarratines, and held in high respect by his people.

General James Barnett, president of the First National Bank of Cleveland, O., since 1877, and widely known among banking interests of the country, will retire from active business life January 1. General Barnett is eighty-three years old and has been prominent in the political and business affairs of Cleveland for fifty years.

Bondi, the Italian sculptor, has commenced to work on the great marble statue of the late Pontiff, which will crown a hill that overlooks Carpineto (Italy), Pope Leo's birthplace.

A Few Foreign Facts.

An English alienist says it is doubtful if mental labor alone is ever an actual cause of insanity, for the habitual application of the mind, when not excessive, strengthens it and renders it less liable to disease.

Another famous Roman palace, the Farnese, built by Michael Angelo, is offered for sale. It has been the home of the French embassy for thirty years. The palace came from the Farnese family to the Bourbons of Naples, who now wish to sell it and ask 9,000,000 lire, or $1,800,000, for it.

A British expedition has been sent to explore Hudson Bay for the purpose of determining whether a new grain route is practicable. The plan is to ship grain from the western portion of Canada, to be stored in elevators on Hudson Bay and shipped by water during the brief summer season in which navigation is open.

The French navy is to carry on further experiments of shooting with full service charges against the turrets of ships in commission. The experiment with the battleship Suffren a few weeks ago was a complete success. No similar experiments are to be made with the Gloire and Conde, new armored cruisers. This time, however, men instead of sheep are to be in the turrets to observe the effects of concussion. The sheep survived.

RICHMOND WOOD YARD VIRGINIA — WOODWARD & SON LUMBER ROUGH and DRESSED

General Offices—Ninth and Arch Street Richmond, Virginia.

Social and Personal

Society in 1904.

If men won't woo and marriage is
Still somewhat out of date,
'Tis thus the unasked maid may do
Who craves the wedded state:

"Dear boy," she'll say, "are you aware
This year's forefix is Leap,
When 'tis my privilege to knock
Conventions in a heap?

"So, know the friendship we have had
Was just to pass the time,
And now I find my thinking roves
To ties far more sublime.

"Indeed, your many qualities
Suggest a double home,
From all whose sweet Copartnerships
My heart would never roam.

"Too sudden! Why, you must have seen
I meant to say this thing;
And . . . after you have kissed me, dear,
We'll go and hunt the ring."

Since men won't woo and marriage is
A trifle out of date,
The happy Leap Year comes again
To boom the wedded state.

The Spinster.

Progressive Games.

Miss Bernice M. Stall, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Stall, who is at home from Hollins Institute for the Christmas vacation, entertained a few of her schoolmates and a number of friends on New Year's eve at the family residence, No. 11 East Grace Street, in a progressive games party.

The parlors of the residence were appropriately decorated with mistletoe and holly and with cut flowers. The dining room was very effectively and artistically adorned in the colors of the Institute, green and yellow, while the menu cards were bound with tiny bows of red and blue, the colors of the basket ball team to which Miss Stall and her classmates belong.

The hours of entertaining were from 9 P. M. until 12:15 A. M. Much merriment was caused by the competition in the variety of games at which the various guests tried their skill, and while no prizes were given the pleasure of triumph was sufficient to add zest. After the New Year had been ushered in and welcomed by the young people, refreshments were served.

Those of the party were Miss Stall's classmates at Hollins, Misses Zula Henry and Mamie Walker; Misses Madeline Noble and Fay Henry, and Messrs. Oscar Noble, Gamble Bowers, John Sinton, Albert Pizzini, Stevens and Gregory. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Massie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin Kinney and Mr. A. H. Taylor.

Clubs Keep New Year.

The different clubs in Richmond kept open house yesterday and dispensed a lavish and charming hospitality, club rooms and parlors being decorated with palms, mistletoe and holly.

All the society world took advantage of the balmy sunshine and the soft air to go to church.

At the Deep Run Hunt Club traps and drags were filled with gay parties of young girls, who enjoyed a drive and afterwards filled the club parlors with their merry laughter and their pretty gowns.

At the Hermitage Golf Club a reception was held from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. American Beauties vied with their debutante rivals in brightness and bloom, an orchestra played a gay New Year's programme, and delicious refreshments were served.

A Donkey Party.

Tommy, Freddy, Adam and Katie Schultz entertained a number of their little friends with a donkey party and magic lantern show, given in their home Wednesday evening last.

The boys' prize were Marie Stephens, first, and Myrtle Thomas, second, among the girls. Carl Weinbrunn and Josie Gasser were the successful boys.

Those present included Amelia and Marie Stephens, Elenora and Eva Koch, Agnes and Genevieve O'Neil, Minnie Krouse, Fannie and Esther Gasser, Elsie Martin, Myrtle and May Thomas, Nina Bruce Eck, Turner, Will and Robert Stephens, Eugene Dietrich, Oswald and Willie Gasser, Tommy Ryan, Alfred Watson, John Doherty, Edward Palmer, Carl Weinbrunn, Andrew Krouse, Leonard Harold, Edward Meade Eck, Emil, Josie and George Gasser and Patrick O'Neil.

Silver Wedding Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Marx Gunst celebrated New Year's day by keeping their twenty-fifth anniversary from 9 to 11 o'clock last night in their home, No. 200 East Clay Street.

The house was handsomely adorned with palms and wedding bells in red immortelles. Mr. and Mrs. Gunst stood beneath a bell in the front parlor to welcome the throng of friends who came in to offer congratulations to the bride and groom, along with their good wishes for the day.

The bridal couple were assisted as host and hostess by their family, among whom were Mrs. Aaron Spear and Mr. Lew White, of Baltimore.

Beautiful gifts in silver showed the high esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Gunst are held in the community. They have spent their entire married life in Richmond, and are both extremely popular, Mr. Gunst being a member of the Board of Aldermen for the city.

Zander—Rosendorf.

The wedding of Miss Etta Rosendorf and Mr. Gaston Zander will take place January 12th, in the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. M. Arnheim, of Tarboro, N. C.

The ceremony will be witnessed only by the families and intimate friends of bride and groom. The Rev. Dr. E. N. Calisch will officiate.

After the marriage and a bridal trip to Florida Mr. and Mrs. Zander will make their home in Columbus, Ga., where Mr. Zander is prosperously located in business.

Miss Rosendorf is the daughter of Mr. David Rosendorf and is a young lady of delightful personality and unusual attainments.

Tenth Anniversary.

Former Senator and Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner, of Martinsburg, W. Va., held a reception at their beautiful home, Boydville, last evening, it being the tenth anniversary of their wedding.

A number of anniversary invitations were received in Richmond, where Mrs. Faulkner has often visited, and is well known. She is considered one of the most beautiful women in the State. As Miss Whiting, of Hampton, Va., she was a great belle before her marriage.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. William C. Dimmock, of Newport News, for the marriage of her daughter, Mary Byrd, to Mr. Thomas Spotswoode Wellford.

The ceremony will be performed Wednesday evening, January 4th, at 6 o'clock, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. -- reception for the bridal party and intimate friends will be held after the marriage at the Hotel Warwick.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. Henry Venable, of Norfolk, who, with her little daughter, has been making a delightful visit to the Messrs. Wight, this city, left to-day for home.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Taylor, who have been spending the winter in Richmond, left Friday for Orange county, to visit Mrs. Taylor's father, Mr. J. H. Griffith, on route to their home in Pikeville, Ky.

Miss Constance Evans spent the holidays as the guest of Miss Katherine Newbill, in Ghent, Norfolk.

Mr. W. Scott Macdonald is visiting his brother, Mr. Frank Macdonald, of Newport News.

Miss Mary Davis is spending the holidays with friends in Scottsville, Va.

Miss Lidie Lane, of Auburn, Ala., is the guest of the Misses Meade, on South Third Street.

Miss Vass, of Danville, Va., is the guest of Miss Mary Drewry.

Miss Mary Bruce is visiting Miss Laura Rutherfoord.

Miss De Armond, of Philadelphia, is spending some time with friends in Richmond.

Collector Appointed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BRISTOL, TENN., Jan. 1.—Edward E. Butler, son of the late ex-Congressman P. R. Butler, was to-day sworn in as internal revenue collector for the second Tennessee distrtict, to succeed A. J. Tyler, resigned.

For the present no changes are to be made in the office and field forces, Mr. Tyler's appointees being retained.

Why These Tears?

Women weep—when they are afraid and when they are not afraid. Men weep because of cowardice and equally because, as brave men, they cannot get at cowards to fight them for just cause. The woman who is afraid weeps and is proud because she is afraid—the woman who weeps and is not afraid is sometimes ashamed that she is not afraid; the coward and the brave man—we all weep! Why do we weep? Can anybody tell? May it not be that more men weep for bravery than for cowardice and more women for sweetness and gentleness than for fear or disquieting influences? May it not be that women often weep when they could easier put their husbands to shame and tower over them with majesty! Perhaps they prefer to weep than to humiliate. Who knows?—Charlotte Observer.

The Seaboard's President.

Mr. Barr, his successor, has already made his impress upon the public as one of the very best railroad managers in the country. The rapid improvement of the physical condition of the system of late years is due more largely to his practical ability and good judgment than to any other. He will bring to bear in his larger field of activity an equipment of capacity and energy fully equal to all the requirements of the great system, and will make it of still greater usefulness to the South.—Raleigh Post.

When Willie Comes Marching Home.

The wires flash the tiding that Mr. Bryan is coming home. It should be remembered that he promised on his return to enter the 1904 national campaign in earnest. Just what that means will be learned later.—Winston-Salem Sentinel.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

No. 70.

John Anderson, My Jo.

By BURNS.

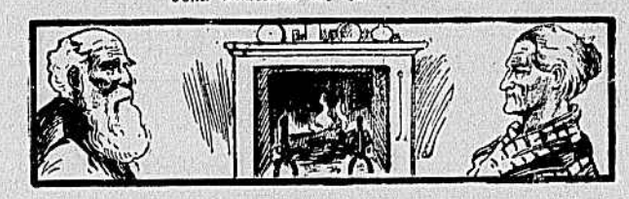
This song by "Bobby" Burns, which is regarded as a perfect gem of its kind, is really a rewritten and refined version of a much earlier song of the same name, the text of which would hardly be popular to-day in polite society. The antiquity of the air to which it is sung is evidenced by the fact that it was a church tune when England was Roman Catholic. John Anderson, the hero of the first song, was, according to tradition, an old bagpiper of the town of Kelso, in Scotland.

Here are the definitions of obsolete words in the text: "My Jo, John," is my sweetheart John; "acquent," acquainted; "brent," smooth; "bald," is bald; "pow," head; "thegither," together; "monie a canty day," many a joyful day; "ane anither," one another; "maun," must.

Burns' portrait and biographical sketch, with "Mary in Heaven," have already appeared in this series.

John Anderson my jo, John,
When we were first acquent
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was bent;
But now your brow is bald, John,
Your locks are like the snow;
But blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson my jo.

John Anderson my jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither,
And mony a canty day, John,
We've had wi' ane anither:
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson my jo.



This series began in the Times-Dispatch Sunday Oct. 11, 1903. One is published each day.

DAILY FASHION HINTS.

GIRL'S FROCK.

No. 4414.—This frock is appropriate for parties and afternoon wear. It will look well made of liberty silk, organdy, Swiss or mull. The waist has a full blouse, with vest effect, and a berthe, over which a lace collar may be used. The sleeve is a fancy design, with elbow length.

The skirt is circular, upon which is a pointed flounce over an accordeon pleated ruffle. For a dainty, pretty dress, this is a good model to follow. Made up of figured foulard, it can easily be made from an old dress that is out of style, and by combining accordeon pleated ruffles of net or mull with it, a charming little frock is produced.

Sizes for ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen years.

On receipt of 10 cents either of these patterns will be sent to any address. All orders must be directed to THE LITTLE FOLKS PATTERN CO., No. 78 Fifth Avenue, New York. When ordering, please do not fail to mention number.

No 4414.

Size.....

Name.....

Address.....

The Triplets a Myth.

A shameful hoax was perpetrated on The Times-Dispatch yesterday by a report sent in as a signed communication from Clover, Va., stating that triplets had been born to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sims, of that place, and that two of them were boys and would be named after the two living Presidents.

No such arrivals have occurred at the home of Mr. Sims, and the report, which was accepted in good faith by this paper, had no foundation, in fact.

The Times-Dispatch regrets exceedingly that its readers were part sufferers in an untrue report, and especially the annoyance to Mr. Sims and his family.

Handsome Scrap Books,

To Preserve

THE POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

Prices, 15 and 25 cents. By Mail, 35 and 45 cents.

TIMES-DISPATCH Business Office.