

# Every Section in the Store Now Showing New Fall Goods.

Styles for this season show decided changes. The new garments are different. Materials are entirely new in weave and pattern. You are cordially invited to see the new things, even if you are not ready for immediate purchase. Prices, now lower than ever, speak for themselves.

## An Early Fall is Indicated.

THIS IS A FAIR WARNING TO START EARLY ON FALL DRESSES.

**THALHIMER'S**  
RICHMOND'S FASHION STORE.

## Exquisite Silks Fall 1904 Opening Sale of the Newest Silk Creations

Our Monday display of Silks will include a fair representation of the worthy weaves produced for the new season by the world's best makers. The collection includes many exclusive novelties in the very inexpensive Silks, as well as the highest grade novelties.

**SILK FANCIES**—In beautiful designs and shadings, including the exquisite effects at 75c and..... **\$1.00**  
**COLORED TAFFETAS**—A complete line of colors in the most perfectly finished Taffeta manufactured, at..... **75c**

**CREPE DE CHINES**—A full range of colors in our \$1.25 quality, at..... **\$1.00**  
**LOUISINES** are in great demand, and we invite attention to a most excellent cloth which we will place on sale Monday at 75c, and..... **\$1.00**

## Ready-to-Wear

New and Correct Styles in Women's Outer Garments Now on Display. Every Day Adds Something to Our Collection in the Way of Suits, Waists and Skirts.

## Special Portiere Sale.

Odd lot of Portieres only one of a kind, that sold at \$5.00, pair to be closed out..... **\$2.50**  
\$7.50 Portieres, only one pair of kind, to close out, a pair..... **\$5.00**  
\$16.00 Portieres for a pair, **\$10.00.**

## Grand Lace Curtain Sale.

Our showing of Lace Curtains surpasses any of our former displays, pretty Tambours, Renaissance, Lovely Bobinets, Arabian, Irish Points, and Nottinghams, from \$1.00 to, pair..... **\$25.00**

## News From Wash Goods Section.

The new line of Flannelettes, Outings, Percalés, Madras and Ginghams have been opened. This stock embraces the newest designs, styles and colorings, and our prices are always the lowest.

## Extraordinary Blanket Sale.

A pair of large Blankets, 10-4 size, White with Pink, Light Blue and red borders, with just enough cotton in them to insure easy, safe washing—about four fifths wool; wide silk binding; they are actually worth \$4.50 per pair, the price is..... **\$3.48**  
We have all kinds of Blankets, from 50c a pair up to..... **\$12.50**  
California All-Wool White Blankets, with pink and blue borders; good \$7.50 values for, a pair..... **\$6.00**  
12-4 extra size California All-Wool Blankets, good \$10.00 values for..... **\$7.50**

## Closing Out Jute Druggets.

3x4 yards Jute Druggets, that sold for \$15.00, now..... **\$7.50**  
Full stock of Ingrain Druggets, in all sizes, from \$7.50 to, each..... **\$15.00**

## Dress Goods New Effects for Fall Wear.

Plain effects and Mixed Suitings are strong rivals for first place in popularity this season, consequently we are showing unusually large stocks of these in both plain and mixed effects, knowing that each will have its special admirers.

## Black Dress Goods.

**BROADCLOTHS** will be in favor, and our recent importation of the choicest foreign cloths, together with the highest grade American fabrics, places us in a position to satisfy the most exacting tastes. **\$6.00**  
Prices, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and.....

**CREPES** for dressy gowns are most sought for weaves. These we are showing in silk and wool mixtures in a variety of weaves, at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and..... **\$3.50**

**FIFTY SKIRT AND DRESS LENGTHS** for Tuesday's selling, embracing a great variety of weaves suitable for fall gowns. These come in light and medium weight cloths, and the selling price will be greatly reduced from the price usually asked for this class of cloths. Choice at **ABOUT ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICE.**

## Colored Dress Goods Sale of Beautiful Cloths.

50 pieces of new Crepe effects, every desirable shade, in the regular \$1.50 qualities, will be on sale at..... **\$1.25**  
50 pieces of the newest Tailor Mixtures, being the leaders in fashionable weaves in qualities usually sold at \$1.50 and \$2.00. For our opening sale we make the prices respectively **\$1.25** and..... **\$1.50**  
50 pieces of the latest designs in plain and mixed colorings, suitable for school wear or street gowns, in qualities usually found in the market at 60c to 75c. Our price will be..... **50c**

## Fall Opening in Carpet Department

After many months of careful study, aided by many years of successful experience, we have made a collection of about 100 choice styles of Tapestry, Velvet and Axminster Carpets. We are showing more styles, more new ideas, than any other concern in Richmond. Critical buyers are especially invited to note these facts, and can only appreciate these special offerings by a personal inspection.

Special assortment of Tapestry Carpets, in a variety of excellent patterns, that were 90c a yard, to be closed out—special—at, yard..... **75c**

The very best grade Tapestry Carpets includes a number of dainty colorings, suitable for parlors or reception rooms—usually sells for \$1—our price, made and laid, per yard..... **90c**

**EXCELLENT QUALITY VELVETS**, none better, including some very fetching patterns in medium and dark colorings, usually sold for \$1.25; opening price at "The Busy Corner," made and laid, per yard..... **\$1.10**

Do you want to beautify your home? Then take a look at our line of Axminster Carpets—largest variety, handsome patterns, light and medium effects, sold elsewhere at \$1.50 yard; our price, made, laid and lined, at, yard, **\$1.10** and..... **\$1.25**

## THE CRADLE OF OUR NAVY

Where Our Commodores and Admirals Are Made.

ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS

How the Cadets Are Taught and Trained Mentally and Physically.

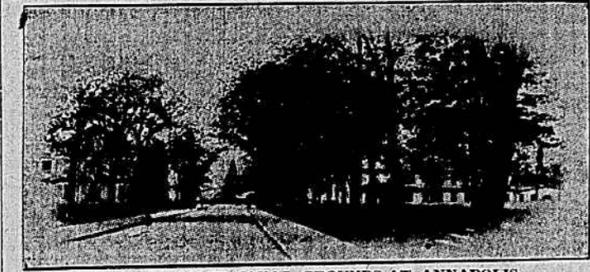
I have had the good fortune this summer to visit first West Point and then Annapolis, and thus I have had a good opportunity to compare these two institutions. Leaving West Point one morning by steamer ("The Mary Powell") we had a charming trip down the Hudson, the scenery being beautiful almost beyond description. From New York we went to Annapolis by the B. & O., a swift and pretty trip of a little over five hours. The Susquehanna river, which we crossed on our way, was the most striking and picturesque object we encountered. Annapolis is a pretty old town, with a fine old State house in which Washington resigned his commission as commander of the American armies. In the room where this scene took place there is a large oil painting of it, and also a framed copy of his speech on the occasion and of the reply of Congress.

But the Naval Academy is the chief feature of Annapolis nowadays. The grounds for almost a square, fronting on Chesapeake Bay, with the Severn river at the left, and the other two sides enclosed by brick walls with iron gates. Only about ten acres are enclosed at present, but an enlargement of the grounds is contemplated. The Academy owns over one hundred acres outside of the enclosure, acquired from time to time by purchase from the city or from individuals. They are enlarging the front by the addition of soil procured by dredging the bay. The grounds are finely shaded and covered with beautiful green lawns. Here and there, you see a monument to some naval hero or group of heroes. The new buildings are on a magnificent scale, especially the barracks, which are of granite and will be, when completed, the largest and handsomest in the world. I was told they contained 1,600 rooms.

On either side of these barracks is a

large handsome granite building, identically alike on the outside and costing \$400,000 each. The one on the right hand is the new armory which is used for drills and also as a ball-room, being sufficiently spacious to accommodate 1,000 couples without crowding. The corresponding edifice on the left hand is called for instruction in that art. In this building there are models of innumerable battleships, both ancient and modern, for instance, there is a model of a French war ship dating back as far as 1665.

There are also figure heads of famous old vessels and various other interesting objects connected with nautical life. The lower floor is to be used as a boat house after they dig a little canal from the river to this building. A fine officer's club house has just been completed, and a chapel and other buildings are in process of construction. The government has appropriated, I believe, \$2,000,000 to these improvements in Annapolis, and the building has been going on five or six years. I was told that about 500 workmen are employed. Promptly at 5 o'clock P. M. they quit work. The barracks are to be connected by corridors with the armory and seaman's building. Annapolis presents a vivid contrast to



MAIN WALK IN NAVAL GROUNDS AT ANNAPOLIS.

West Point in this respect, that while summer is such a gay season at the latter place, it is very quiet at Annapolis, the only gaiety consisting in the hands playing an hour in the morning and a half band at that, one half being off on a holiday. Only the Plebe class spends the summer there. The upper classes go cruising early in June, by way of gaining practical knowledge of seamanship, and these cruises along the coasts of the United States last till late in August, when the midshipmen come back and are granted a month's furlough to go home, the academic year does not open till October 1st.

Meanwhile, however, the Plebes are being initiated into their new life. Once a week they have battalion drill, but with that exception, their exercises are

very different from those at West Point. At the latter place it seems to me the object is to make the cadets as rigid and stiff as a ram rod, whilst at Annapolis the object is to make them supple and pliable. Every night they have either a drill or gymnastic exercises from 7 to 8, in the gymnasium, great prominence is given to climbing ropes, which the midshipmen learn to do with the agility of young monkeys. They also practice running, using dumb bells, going through the motions of rowing, boxing, and various other gymnastic exercises. They go out either rowing or on a steam launch every afternoon in the week, except Wednesday and Saturday, and the seaward ones have to go every day. All they have acquired the average amount of proficiency. The midshipmen wear a sailor's suit of unbleached duck for their water exercises, with their name marked on large stencil characters across the chest. They wear this same suit also for their gymnastic exercises. Nothing distinguishes it from the dress of common sailors, except that there is a band of blue around the brim of the hat, which is pure white for common sailors.

**SUMMER DRESS.**  
The ordinary summer dress of the midshipmen is of white duck, the jacket fas-

tened up with brass buttons, and it is a far more suitable and comfortable dress for summer than that worn by West Point. Also they have a number of suits of dark navy blue cloth. There is an old vessel, the "Santie," kept at Annapolis as a prison ship for "midships" who commit misdemeanors. Also they have a sailing vessel, the "Santie," which is a very nice vessel, the summer. They have numerous row boats, steam launches, and other water craft. The eight bells system (of which we read so much in nautical parlance) is practiced in the Academy. They divide the time into periods of four hours each, ringing a bell every half hour, which brings the eighth bell to the conclusion of the period, and then they start afresh. These periods terminate at 12 M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M., 12 midnight, 4 A. M., 8 A. M., etc. It sounded quite romantic and made me feel almost as if I were on board the "Santie" with the crew of Cooper's other vessel.

The Academy has a beautiful cemetery, on a slope overlooking the Severn river. I never saw a greener, more shady and peaceful looking spot, and it is so appropriate to the remains of the naval officers and seamen should rest in sight of the waters which had formed their element in life. Many of the monuments are handsome and of an elegant simplicity. One, for instance, is a large shaft of gray granite, with an archer chased on the front of it, whilst another consisted of a massive block of granite surmounted by a large cross, marked the grave of a midshipman who had died at eighteen. I visited the graves of the two young midshipmen who perished in the Missouri explosion last spring, and found them decked with fresh flowers. I was told they were kept constantly so by their comrades or relatives. As I stood above them, I involuntarily repeated the lines of the "Santie": "Alas! how many hopes lie buried here!"

**INDULGENT.**  
In some respects the Naval Academy is rather more indulgent and its pupils are less rigid than those at West Point. A dollar a month is given to the "midships" for pocket money (which is, no doubt, supplemented by their parents), and they are allowed to buy any little delicacies they have the inclination or means for. They seem to be good patrons of the ice-cream saloons along the shore. One must be allowed to take meals in the town with friends or relatives. French is the only study carried on in summer, and besides having a French teacher, they have the assistance of a phonograph, which is pressed with the proper accent. Last winter the class graduated in February, instead of waiting until June,

on account of the government being in the process of organizing a new officer. The same thing will be done this coming February, but I do not know if it is to be kept up longer. The regular course at Annapolis is four years, and then the graduates go on a two years' cruise in foreign waters before they are considered to have entirely completed their course.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis is of far more recent origin than West Point, having been founded there in 1845, taking the place of several small naval schools which were scattered at various points—New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk. The Academy owes its foundation to George Bancroft, secretary of war, a man not only of great scholarship, but also of fine judgment and common sense. He saw that separate schools without organization and intelligent control, sending men-of-war could produce no satisfactory results.

He also saw that the remedy for this evil was to be found in a suitably located learning seaman's school, and he found there an academy where the midshipmen could have thorough and efficient training for their professional duties. The Academy was founded in 1845, and its location was chosen for its proximity to the Chesapeake Bay, which was an old army post, bought by the government in 1808, two sides of it enclosed by a brick wall, and the other two sides on the Severn river and the arm of the Chesapeake Bay that forms Annapolis harbor. It contained officers' barracks and quarters sufficient for the new institution. The Academy was founded by the late Secretary of War, Franklin Buchanan, who was the head of the new Naval Academy. He was born in Baltimore in 1800, entered the service at fifteen, gained a high reputation for skill and bravery, and was promoted to the rank of major general. He was also a successful statesman, and was elected Governor of Maryland in 1846. He was killed at the battle of Seven Days in 1862.

THIS IS YOUR DAY.  
September 23d is Virginia Day at the St. Louis Exposition. It is the day of days for Virginians. Rev. Herbert M. Pullman, who personally conducted our excursion on September 20th. He will be glad to make arrangements for those who will use Pullmans as well as for those who will use coaches. The excursion will be via the scenic Chesapeake and Ohio, the quickest, cleanest and best route. His coach will be attached to train No. 5 at Richmond. Parties from Norfolk will take the car there and other points on the line will take the coach at the station from which they embark. You will save money and time by going with him. For particulars, write Rev. Herbert M. Pullman, Room 35, Merchants National Bank building, Richmond, Va.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayres*  
GO TO ST. LOUIS  
Via C. & O. Route.  
Now is the time to go to St. Louis to see the World's Fair. The Exposition is at its height and daily attendance is increasing. C. & O. trains leave Richmond at 9:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Ten-day coach excursions. Tickets on sale every Tuesday. Shortest, quickest and best route.

## "THE BELGIAN WORKMAN."

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BRUSSELS, September 11.—To the traveler passing through Belgium, the country appears to be one continuous industrial town. From the car window one sees nothing but cities, towns and villages, and one is rarely out of sight of smoke stacks. With the exception of certain small provinces, the whole of Belgium resembles nothing but a cluster of cities, towns and villages, and factories around which the population of the country is scattered.

To the American, accustomed to magnificent distances and large spaces, it seems quite inconceivable that the Belgium population managed to exist upon its small territory. The whole country is not much more than 100 miles each way, not much greater than a quarter of the area of the United States, and yet three hours one can traverse it in any direction. Upon this small area there are almost 7,000,000 inhabitants and the population increases by leaps and bounds. The birth rate is excessive, and in spite of the fact that the country is more densely populated than any part of Europe, except Saxony, there seems to be more immigrants than emigrants. Half of the people are Belgians, and the other half are foreigners.

With such a crowded population it is natural that Belgium should be a land of cities. For the most part the people gather into cities and towns, and even the farming population is so dense that there is no isolation in the life. As one passes through this country one can see fields in extent, but the land is cultivated. The agricultural sections of the country are divided and sub-divided into little miniature farms, almost two-thirds of the farms being less than two and one-half acres in extent. Such a small area of soil is almost unknown, not one in 300 having the area of an ordinary homestead. The movement from the country to the city is very easy because of the small area and the small number of people. The farmer can afford to feed a little cart drawn by one of these strong native dogs. One sees a dog harnessed to the wagon either in front or behind the truck, and sometimes these dogs are used as half a ton or even a ton of coal. The dogs work willingly, dragging their heavy loads from early in the morning until late at night, and on the whole they are well treated. But the sight is not a pleasant one, for they are often taxed beyond their strength and their tongues hang out and their bodies drop from exhaustion.

Next to the dogs, women are the hardest worked creatures in Belgium. Often they are harnessed with a dog. Women, in fact, are employed almost everywhere. Until within a few years many of them worked underground in the mines; and even now there are many thousands who do the hard work of picking up the coal from the surface. In Liege we saw a troop of women with little twig brushes cleaning the street in an energetic but highly ineffective manner. There were fully a score of them, and although they were paid only 30 cents a day it is probable that the work was not only worse done, but was dearer than it would have been in an American city where higher wages would have been paid and more modern methods used.

From this report it appears that the great majority of the laboring population work from ten to eleven and a half hours, and that only about one in ten work less than ten hours. The wages are extremely low. Of all the working people of the country (including women and children) engaged in private industries, about a quarter earn less than 40 cents a day, another quarter earn from 40 to 60 cents, and another quarter from 60 to 80 cents. Less than one in six earn over 80 cents a day, and less than one in a hundred of the whole working population earn over \$1.00 a day. Even in the case of the adult male workers, the wages are very low. Only about one man in ten earns over 90 cents a day, and only one in twenty earns over \$1.20. The wages of women are naturally much less. Almost a quarter of the adult population engaged in industrial enterprises are women, and of these women about two-fifths earn less than 50 cents a day and nine-tenths less than 90 cents a day. To find a woman engaged in any private industry earning over \$1.00 a day, one must look for her in a haystack. The census showing that only one in 10,000 earn this magnificent salary. The boys and girls under sixteen are paid in proportion, one quarter of them earning 10 cents a day, another quarter only one cent, and the rest earning as much as 30 cents a day.

Of course, one cannot straightway compare Belgian or, in fact, any Continental wages with those paid in America. The conditions are different, the standard of living is different, and the cost of living is different. The working man consumes is also different. It is not true, however, that the condition of the workmen in Belgium, or, in fact, in any Continental country, is at all comparable with that of the American workman. The Belgians say that they earn less but that it costs them less to live because they live on less. In the mining districts the workmen live in well-built little brick houses, but they have only a few rooms to a family. The clothing is much cheaper, though also much poorer in quality, and articles of which labor forms a large part of the cost are also generally cheaper. The ordinary article, however, which the working man must use are almost as dear, and in some cases considerably dearer than in the United States. At Liege, for instance, wheat bread costs only from 1-1/2 to 3 cents a pound, but on the other hand, the cost of a loaf of bread is 3 cents, and fresh butter 25 to 30 cents a pound; beef 25 to 30 cents a pound; pork chops from 16 to 17 cents a pound, and lard from 9 to 10 cents, according to the quality. In the American States other prices are equally comparable with those in America. Sugar costs from 5 to 6 cents a pound, rice from 3 to 8 cents a pound, and petroleum from 13 to 14 cents a gallon. In other words, unless the food is upon the whole as expensive, and in the case of meat, butter and eggs, more expensive than in the United States, in many parts of Belgium the working men rarely obtain meat, and then only the inferior cuts, and much of the lassitude and lack of energy of the worker is perhaps accountable to the fact that he is undernourished.

There are many articles which Belgium is able to produce much more cheaply than in the American States. Other industries the cost of production is greater than with us. To some extent this may be due to the low wages of the workman and the consequent inferiority of his work. Low wages usually mean high cost of production because the work done by cheap laborers is usually of a low grade. To some extent, however, the low wages are due to the smaller natural resources of the country. Near Liege we visited a number of coal mines and were surprised to find that the veins of coal which were exploited were so thin, so superimposed upon each other, and at such a pitch, that they could not have been worked at all in the United States. In our soft coal mines, the average output per man is from three to four tons per day, but in Belgium the average output per man per day is only about two tons. The Belgian miners earn only \$250 a year, which is less than one-half of what the American miner receives, but despite this fact the cost of producing coal in the Belgian mines is over \$2.50 a ton, while in the United States it is not far from \$1.00 per ton.

Upon the whole, the conditions of the miners appear to be slightly better than

those of most workmen in Belgium. The wages are quite low, averaging only about 85 cents per day; but the work is more regular than in American mines, in the mines which we saw, considerable provisions had been made for the comfort of the men. They went to their work in their ordinary clothes and washrooms were provided for changing garments and for cleaning whatever was necessary. Provision was also made for the health of the miner while underground, so that the mines could be kept in a sanitary condition and the men rendered immune as far as possible from disease. This is especially necessary in the Continental mines, as many of the workers suffer from the worm disease which is prevalent in these regions. The miners which we saw had small hospitals and men who were injured were paid from a fund to which both mine owners and miners contributed.

To a considerable extent the workmen of Belgium are united into trade unions. For a long time they have been organized politically, forming a part of the powerful Socialist party in that country, and the co-operative societies have also formed a nucleus about which the Belgian working men have grouped themselves. The co-operative movement is very successful in Belgium, and a considerable part of the profits from co-operation have been devoted to the education of the working classes and to improving their conditions generally. The trade union movement itself is rapidly gaining ground. In 1902 there were over 100,000 unionists, who were represented in a congress of working men, and this number did not include forty organizations which failed entirely to put in an appearance. Many of these unions are Socialist in politics, but others belong to the Catholic party, and still others are neutral politically. The gain in membership during the year 1902 was over 10,000, or more than 10 per cent. of the membership of the year preceding. Despite the large number of women workers, the organization among them appears to be retarded. In 1902 there were only 3,600 women organized and represented at the congress, the percentage of women unionists being smaller for Belgium than for most other countries. Organization, however, has begun to take root throughout the whole working class, and a steady growth in the numbers and in the power of the unions is expected by the leaders in this movement.

JOHN MITCHELL,  
In collaboration with Walter B. Weyl.

**CONFEDERATE VETERAN'S RAILROAD**  
LYNCHBURG, VA., SEPT. 14-16TH.  
\$4.00 ROUND TRIP, \$4.00.

**NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY.**  
Tickets will be sold September 13th and 14th, good for return passage until September 18th, 1904.

The Norfolk and Western Railway via Petersburg, is the only line operating three daily trains between Richmond and Lynchburg. Leave Richmond 9:05 A. M., 12:10 P. M., and 9:30 P. M. Pullman parlor and sleeping cars.  
For Pullman reservations and further information apply to Richmond Transfer Company, ticket agent Byrd Street Station, or at Company's office, No. 838 East Main Street.  
JNO. E. WAGNER,  
C. H. BOSLEY, City Pass. Agent,  
Dist. Pass. Agent.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayres*  
I desire to notify my friends and the public that I am now with Messrs. Ellison & McCaw, and will be pleased to have their orders for **COAL AND WOOD.**  
**W.S. AYRES,**  
Formerly with W. S. DANIEL & CO. and WARNER MOORE.

## NOTICE.

Mr. Jac Wilson, former manager of the Richmond Men's Shoe Store, is now located at his old stand, 311 East Broad Street—Economy Shoe Store—and would be pleased to see his friends.  
Respectfully yours,  
JAC WILSON.

## Cut This Ad. Out

and mail to us with one Quaker Gelatine coupon and we will count it as ten votes in the Teachers' Contest for the \$185 Diamond Ring.  
KELLEY & DUDLEY,  
1009 East Cary Street, - RICHMOND, VA.