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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1904.

A Brighter Outlook.

Soon after Judge Parker was nominated for the presidency, he remarked to one of his political friends that he feared things were coming his way too fast. By this he probably meant to say that he did not care for so early a boom as it was apt to be followed by a reaction. Judge Parker was right in his forecast. There was a reaction and a few weeks ago Parker's chances of election appeared to be very slim, but within the past week or ten days there has been a decided turning of the tide again toward him. Chairman Taggart said on Saturday night that at the close of the fifth week before election day conditions were perfectly satisfactory to him; that at no time since the St. Louis Convention had Parker's prospects been so bright.

There are just two things that now stand in the way of Parker's election, and they are the apathy of the Democratic voters and the influence of the Republican corruption fund. The Republicans have an inexhaustible supply of money and they are using it and will continue to use it to their advantage. If the President were elected by popular vote, it would be a difficult matter for the Republicans to buy enough votes to elect their man; but as we elect the President through the electoral vote of the several States, the Republicans have the opportunity of using their money to great advantage in those States where the vote is close and where the purchase of a comparatively few voters will decide the issue. They understand this advantage, and they will make the most of it. The Democrats cannot meet them on their own ground and fight them with their own weapons. It is difficult for the party managers to procure sufficient funds to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign. But no matter how much money they had, they would be violating the principles of the party to spend it in debauching the suffrage. It is the aim of Democracy to elevate humanity, to improve the tone of public morals, to promote honesty in elections, to make voters better and not worse, and the party would be untrue to itself and unworthy of the support of the masses if it should make a bargain with the moneyed interests, by which legislation was to be exchanged for campaign funds and the funds thus corruptly raised be employed in corrupting the voters.

There is but one hope for Democracy, and that is in the integrity and the loyalty of the Democratic masses. There are many more Democrats in the United States than there are Republicans, and if they will all vote for the nominees of their party this year, they will elect Parker and Davis in spite of the appeal of the Republican party to selfishness and greed and in spite of the Republican corruption fund.

The fight is now on between the power of money and the power of the people, and if the voters will but recognize this fact and arouse themselves to the true issue, they will win such a victory as they won in 1892.

Tom Watson's Game.

Candidate Thomas E. Watson's letter of acceptance is a prolonged wail, a two column and a half calamity howl, a picture of things gloomy and terrible, a prophecy of things more gloomy and terrible to come. Mr. Watson declares that the government is in the clutch of the rich corporations, and that there is danger that by and by the whole country will be owned and controlled by them, and the people will be their slaves. He complains bitterly of the enormous wealth of the few money kings and complains again that their accumulations are constantly increasing to the impoverishment of the people at large. "The big fortune," says he, "by the law of its nature tends to grow bigger. Each colossal accumulation represents what one victor gained and 10,000 victims lost, for if a fortune of $100,000,000 there can be no such thing as fair reward for productive labor."

There is much more of the same sort and he finally asks what will be the end of it?

"No student," he replies, "believes that it can go on as it is forever. All see danger signals ahead. That a rising tide of angry discontent is pouring over the country cannot be disputed. The evidences of it are visible everywhere. If H. H. Rogers, J. P. Morgan, August Belmont, and men of that type think there is no act of spoliation to which the people will not submit, they are making for themselves a fool's paradise. If the Standard Oil crowd and the sugar trust crowd think that the American people are going to stand idly acquiescent while they gobble up all the wealth of the republic, they are playing with fire. It will not be permitted. Already more than half of the annual increase of wealth is absorbed by less than a dozen trusts. Already we have men so rich that they could buy up the entire property contained in one of our States. If the deadly principle of compound interest continues to work for the Standard Oil, that group of plunderers will soon own the whole of the United States. They and their confederate kings will have such a grip upon our entire system, commercial, financial and political, that the government will amount to little more than a piece of necessary mechanism to the Standard's system. The Federal administration will take orders from some future Rogers just as boards of directors of dozens of huge corporations now do. The very life of the republic demands the curbing of these gigantic combinations, and every aggressive step they take from henceforth will hasten the day when imperative public opinion will compel the constituted authorities to protect the public from ruthless spoliation of this kind."

That is the picture which Mr. Watson draws and the prophecy he makes. Yet knowing that the Republican party is in partnership and league with the trusts, he is doing all that he can to draw voters away from the Democratic nominee, and so increase the chances of Roosevelt's election and the return of the Republican party to power. Moreover, he makes friendly excuses for President Roosevelt, and he makes a savage assault upon Judge Parker, charging that he is a sham Democrat.

This is a curious inconsistency and would be a strange inconsistency if Mr. Watson did not make his motive so plain. He says that if Judge Parker would speak out plainly and tell the people that he is in principle the same thing practically that Roosevelt is, the Democrats would fall away from him by the million, and that he, Watson, would then be enabled to organize such a party of revolt against Republican rule as would sweep the country. Mr. Watson knows that his suggestion is absurd, and that nobody will take it seriously, but he is in hope that he will rally around himself all the discontented Democrats, all the extreme followers of Mr Bryan, and that if by that means Roosevelt should be elected and the revolution, which he predicts should come to pass, he would be the leader of the revolutionary party and ride into power. It is a shrewd game of politics that he is playing, and it is no wonder that the Republicans are giving him encouragement.

John Morley.

America is soon to have a visit from one of the most distinguished citizens of England, Mr. John Morley, whom a London correspondent of Harper's Weekly characterizes as one of the most admirable of Englishmen. Mr. Morley has been a member of two Cabinets, has governed Ireland and has introduced and passed some crucial pieces of legislation. The correspondent says that the character of John Morley's power is the power of John Morley's character, and that he has reached and holds his present high position because of his habit of always telling the truth exactly as he sees it. "There are politicians in England as in America," he adds, "who hope to rise by cajolery and flattering King Demos and hiding the unpleasant truths that may offend his august ears. But this is not John Morley's way."

It is gratifying to know that there is at least one politician in the world who has risen to distinction by being always honest and truthful. It is a great temptation to the public man to deal in claptrap, to appeal to passion and prejudice rather than to the sober judgment of his hearers. The trouble is that the politician usually finds his working material at the bottom, among men who do not read and think, and who are governed by the passing emotion of the hour. It is easier to capture such men by appealing to their emotions rather than by appealing to their judgment. But we believe that it is quite possible for a true man to succeed in politics without resorting to such trickery. He may have his defeats now and then, but if he is thoroughly honest and if he will always stand by his principles and stick to the truth and be frank and candid with the people, sooner or later he will gain their confidence and their respect, and, these gained, success is sure and abiding.

A City Chap's Complaint.

A correspondent of one of the New York newspapers says that he decided once upon a time to procure work for himself on a farm and finally inserted an advertisement in the paper asking for such a position. He then relates his experience as follows:

"Well, I was hired by a man in Connecticut, not a hundred miles away from Mrs. Hahn's place. By sheer luck I broke into the work without it being noticed that I was a 'tenderfoot.' I got there early in the spring; had to get up at half-past 5 o'clock in the morning, milk three cows, clean the stables, feed and clean two horses, clean their stalls, hook up and run a milk route; come back, put up the horses and then, at almost 8 o'clock, wash myself in an old tin basin back of the house, and then sat down to breakfast. All day I had to plow, hoe, dig, cut wood, clean wagons and harness, and in the evening milk the cows again, do little odd jobs until almost 7 o'clock; have supper, close up the stables, water the cattle, and at 8 o'clock tumble into a filthy, ragged cot in the barn, completely exhausted, sore and bruised in body, and spirit, for the munificent sum of $10 per month. I held out for four months, only to spite my friends, who predicted my surrender in one week's time."

We know nothing about farm work and life on the farm in New England, but the experience which this man relates is surely not the experience of those who work on the farms in Virginia. It is true that in the busy season farm work is arduous, but those who engage in it may be sure of getting plenty of wholesome food, plenty of pure, fresh water and a clean and comfortable bed in which to sleep. As for the wage, it is to be taken into consideration that a man so employed gets his board and lodging without cost, and the incidental expenses are trifling. If he can lay by $10 a month in hard cash after all his expenses are paid, he is not doing so badly. There are many men who work in the cities for more money, but who do not have as much in net results at the end of the month. At any rate it is better than begging, better than loafing around and depending upon charity for their support. There is no excuse for charitable support of such men in the cities when they can get their board and lodging and $10 a month by working on a farm. Charitable organizations in the cities should keep these facts well in view and there should be co-operation between such organizations and the farmers in adjacent territory. So long as there is a demand for farm hands, able-bodied men should not be supported at the public expense in the cities.

Richmond's Honor.

We printed good news for Richmond in The Times-Dispatch of Sunday. It was stated in our special from Boston that a joint committee of the two houses of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church unanimously voted to recommend Richmond as the place for the next meeting of the convention in October, 1907. That will be the year in which our Jamestown Tercentenary celebration will take place, and it is most appropriate that the convention should meet at the capital of Virginia in that year. The members of the convention are most desirous of coming here, and the only question raised was as to our ability to accommodate the delegates. But there ought to be no doubt on that score. With its fine hotel and boarding house facilities, Richmond can give the convention comfortable entertainment, and as for hospitality, it is not immodest to say that we can and will meet any demand that may be made upon it. Richmond will have plenty of time to prepare for the entertainment of this distinguished body and abundant preparation will be made. We are gratified to learn that both houses of the convention yesterday voted to hold the convention here.

Bartholdi, the famous sculptor who made the splendid Statue of Liberty in the New York harbor and other notable works of art, died poor. He was too much in love with his art to turn his attention to money-making. But he did a greater work than heaping up riches. He raised for himself monuments more durable than brass or gold, and he will be remembered and the monuments which he erected in love will stand long after those of his contemporaries who made the pursuit of riches the main object of their life will have been forgotten.

The Monday Morning Call, with Mr. Herman H. West as editor, made its appearance in Richmond yesterday, as a candidate for popular favor. Mr. West has had long experience in this city as newsgatherer and writer, and knows the field and the tastes of Richmond and Manchester readers. He has already received much substantial encouragement, and he has many friends, who hope that his enterprise will be a financial success.

Nebraska boasts that it has a lower percentage of illiteracy than any State in the Union. Yet it is said that during the year ending September 1, 1904, more banks in Nebraska have suffered from burglaries than any other State. Some people will probably argue from this that education in Nebraska is a failure and that the public school system should be abolished.

Judge Parker telegraphed yesterday to Charles H. Blohm, of Jersey City, secretary of the committee which is arranging for a pilgrimage of two thousand Hudson county Democrats to Esopus, that he would be pleased to receive them on October 21st.—New York Herald.

Good for that. The greater the number of voters to Esopus, the greater will be Judge Parker's vote.

The Chattanooga Times expresses the opinion that "the negro problem is becoming national and is going to be more difficult of solution in the Northern and Western States than it is, ever has been or ever will be in the South." It begins to look very much that way.

Ex-Boss Platt, of New York, is not wearing himself out in enthusiastic support of the State ticket at the present time, and he is neglecting to rend his garments in efforts to save the Roosevelt ticket.

Georgia, according to the papers of that State, has considerable hog and hominy mixed in with her big cotton crop. Georgia always was very much like old Virginia in very many respects.

What a delightful prospect the Montgomery Advertiser has. With joy it exclaims: "Persimmons, possums and potatoes will soon be ready for the harvest. There are good times ahead."

Crushed tomato, say the fashion moulders, is a popular color just now. Because the frost has crushed all the tomatoes, perhaps.

It would be interesting to know to what extent Virginia postmasters are included in Chairman Cortelyou's cough-up proclamation.

Liberty is a great thing, and would not suffer to any great extent if automobile racing were to be prohibited in this country.

The political 'rousements in Virginia will be in November in celebration of Parker's election, perhaps.

That Baltic fleet takes up more time starting than a Richmond garbage cart mule.

Kuropatkin seems to be getting a reverse movement on himself and his big army.

No Stomach Trouble

After you take Drake's Palmetto Wine one week. Cures to stay cured. A trial bottle free if you write to Drake Formula Co., Chicago. Owens and Minor Drug Co., distributing agents.

OCTOBER 11TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

1347.

Louis V., Emperor of Germany, killed by a fall from his horse. This event prevented a new civil war which threateded Germany.

1492.

Columbus discovered the Bahama Island, his first discovery of land.

1612.

Charter granted to the "United New Netherland Company," giving it the exclusive right to visit and trade with the countries in America, lying between the fortieth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude. This country was now for the first time called New Netherland.

1776.

The Americans, under General Arnold, attacked on Lake Champlain by the British, under Captain Pringle. Arnold lost two gondolas taken and one blown up, and was forced to retreat, owing to the inferiority of his force.

1797.

Battle off Camperdown, between the British fleet, seventeen vessels, Admiral Duncan, and Dutch fleet, twenty-three, Admiral Winter. The Dutch were defeated, with the loss of nine ships.

1808.

John Page, Governor of Virginia, died.

1817.

Andrew Pickens, a distinguished Revolutionary officer, died, aged seventy-eight. He commenced his military career in the French war, which terminated in 1763.

1846.

Great hurricane in Havana, which began on the previous evening, wrecking or severely injured nearly 100 vessels, destroyed 1,275 houses and injured as many more.

1848.

The Hungarian army advanced to within six miles of Vienna; their videttes being visibles from the city towers.

1855.

The propeller Arctic and the barque Release, under command of Lieutenant Hartstene, forming the arctic expedition in search of Dr. Kane and his companions, arrived in New York, bringing with them the objects of their search.

1864.

Maryland votes for a new Constitution, containing a section abolishing slavery.

1871.

Terrible forest fires; 325 persons perish at Peshtigo and seventy-five at Little Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

1901.

George W. Carleton died.

HOGAN ON ACCEPTANCE LETTER

Tells in Few Words What the President and the Judge Really Said—Their Attitudes on the Various Issues—The Difficulties Which Beset the Production of Their Eminent Literary Efforts.

By Henry M. Hyde.

(Author of "The Buccaneers," "Peter Potter," "Business Privateer," etc.)

"DID I read 'em?" snorted Old Man Hogan. "Kin you look at me thin, blut figger an' me pale, sunken cheeks an' ask that? I rid 'em both from th' preface to th' last page ov th' second vollum, though I'm not sayin' that a correspondince coorse in presidintial politics is much to me likin'.

"For a while there I thought th' Pressurprised it didn't take longer. 'Twas a fine thing for th' paper mills. 'Twas a very weighty sthate paper, as Sinitor Beveridge says—it must have weighed at laste tin pounds. It broke all records for long distance letther writin', though as for that nobody kin call th' eminunt juhrist a sprinter in that direction.

"Howivir, 'tis aisy to put what both av thim really said in a few words apiece.

"'Dear Al,' is what th' Presidunt meant to write; 'I done it an' I'll do it again if I git th' chance. Candor compilis me to add that I admire ivrythin' I done very much indade.

"'There ain't a bit av use in you lookin' for my job, for if you thry to do annythin' differunt from th' way I done it you'll do it wrong, an' if you do it th' same way you can't do it as will as I kin. I'm really a very remarkable young felly.

"'Ivrythin's goin' bully. Hopin' it is th' same with you (over th' lift), I remain, Yours Thruly, Tid.'

"'Dear Tiddy,' comes back th' Judge, idunt must have forgot to put a stamp on his envellick, it tuck so long in comin', but wance I got a look at it I was only 'me an' Dave got your letther an' rid it all th' way through—on th' square, we did.

"'The' wan great throuble with you is that you ar-r-e such an awful cut-up we're afraid you'll break the Constitution or somethin' ilse equally tinder. We also think you ought to thry har-r-der to live inside your allowance. Th' way you been spendin' money recintly is very encourragin' to us. An' if yuo don't stop makin' faces at other byes you're likely to git into a scrap.

"'It must be great satisfaction to you to find somebody who's so well satisfied with your administration without goin' anny further than you have to.

"'Raygards to your friend, Kaiser Wilhelm. Good-bye, Al.'

"An' there you ar-r-e! If you'd come to see me first I'd have saved you readin' through sivinteen newspaper pages av fine type to find out liss than I've told you.

"DID I READ 'EM?" SNORTED OLD MAN HOGAN.

"What's that? I've sid nothin' about th' Filipino question? Well, he gob, naythe did they. Th' differunce bechune thim on that great an' vital question av th' campaign is th' differunce bechune 'If' an' 'Whin.'

"'If,' says th' Presidunt, 'thim ignorunt an' daygraded niggers ivir git to th' pint wher they kin form labor unions an' criminal thrusts an' ar-r-e otherwise fitted to enjye th' blessin's av liberty, we'll give it to 'em.'

"Whin they git to th' pint,' says th' minunt juhrist, on th' other hand, 'we'll lit 'em have it.'

"If ayther you or th' Filipinos kin git anny satisfaction out av that, you ar-r-e wilcome to kape th' chauge.

"'Tis th' same way with th' tar'f-f.

"'Th' tar'f-f,' says th' Presidunt, 'is wan av our family pits. We've always been good to him, an' if his finger nails nade cuttin'—not that I see anny nade av it now—we'll be careful an' do it without painin' him.'

"'Don't you be afraid av us, tar'f-f,' says th' Judge. 'What did we ivir do to you? We'll threat you gintly. 'Twill be slow poison at th' worst. An', annyhow, your lovin' old grandmother, th' Sinit, won't lit you git hur-r-tid.'

"'Tis just as I sid bayfore th' campaign started. Th' tar'f-f is no ishy at all. 'Tis a fact.

"Take th' thrusts now.

"'I would not for the wor-r-ld,' says th' Presidunt, 'do annythin' to injure wan av th' good thrusts—an' most av thim ar-r-e good—who goes along about his own business, only takin' things that ain't nailed down. But anny time I see a thrust pickin' a pocket or burglarizin' a house I shall not hesitate for a minute to pinch him. Th' trhusts,' he says, 'must be taught that there is a slight difference bechune business an' highway robbery—ar-r-d though it may be for some av us to see it.'

"'So long,' says th' Judge, 'as thrusts confine thimselves to their legitimate wor-r-k av sellin' wathered stock an' other gold bricks to th' public, I would be th' last to interfere with thim. Av coorse, if they git to usin' pieces av lid pipe an' other similar weapons, it will be necessary to take prompt action, though livin thin I should be in favor av lavin' th' polliss handle thim.'

"WAN AV TH' GOOD THRUSTS."

"But afther all I wouldn't be har-rd on ayther of thim byes. They ar-r-e wor-r-kin' undher an awful handicap in writin' thim letthers. I know how it is mysilf.

"You sit down to th' dinin' room table afther supper, with th' ink botthle an' a couple av sheets av paper, to write your letther ov acceptance. You wor-r-k hard over it an' git it all wrote out. Thin, jist as you're signin' your name, in comes Dave Hill or Uncle Joe Cannon.

"'Lave me see what you've wrote,' he says. Thin he puts his thumb on th' second line.

"'Merciful Hivins!' he says, 'if you lave that in 'twill lose you th' Russian vote. Lit me write you a substichute.'

"While he's busy with that in walks Sinitor Gorman or Hinnery Cabot Lodge.

"'Great Caesar!' he yills, as his eye falls on th' third line. 'If you don't explain what you mane be that 'twill ruin th' parthy in Arizona. Here! Gimme a pin till I fix it up for ye.'

"You sind across th' sthreet to Clancy's to borry another pinholder an' some more writin' paper, an' be th' time th' byo gits back th' house is full av wise min, all av thim takin' a crack at what's lift av your unfortunate litherary effort.

"Bayfore they all git through you're wadin' waist dape in glms av thought an' you're afraid to say annythin' on ayther side av anny question for, fear av offendin' somebody or other. So you git togither as lar-r-ge a line as possible av assorted langwidge an' sign your name to th' bottom av it.

"'Wall, there, now,' you say, whin th' wor-r-k is done, 'I hope that's safe, annyhow.'

"Judgin' be th' small number av people who ivir read wan av thim through, it usually is, perfectly so."

(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Personal and General.

W. Wiggenjost, of Lincoln, Neb., one of the founders of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has just completed an accurate and brief history of the organization.

For the purpose of arranging an understanding between the naval stores dealers of the United States and Spain, Senor C. Rodriguez, of Bilbao, is in Savannah, Ga. He will visit Philadelphia later.

Rev. Charles W. Savidge, of the People's Church, Omaha, Neb., in a quarter of a century has married 1,300 couples and in a few weeks he proposes to invite them to join in a reunion in his church.

John Welsh, the man who fired the first shot under Dewey in the battle of Manila, is at present in Milwaukee on recruiting service. He was with Gridley in Japan when he died a few months ago, and took his last message to his wife in Erie, Pa.

No Corkscrews Needed.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

with crown caps, can be opened without effort and without spilling the contents. Openers are placed in each case.

SIX SUFFOCATED TO DEATH BY GAS

Coal Train Broke in Two While Passing Through Tunnel Under River.

(By Associated Press.)

PORT HURON, MICH., Oct. 10.—Six employes of the Grand Trunk Railway were suffocated to death by coal gas early yesterday in the St. Clair tunnel, which runs under the St. Clair River from Port Huron to Sarnia, Ont.

A coal train broke in two while passing through the tunnel, and three of the train crew were suffocated while part of the train lay stalled in the tunnel.

The negineer lost his life when he returned and endeavored to push the stalled cars back to safety, and two other rescuers perished in vain attempts to penetrate the gaseous atmosphere of the great tube. The dead:

BEGG, A. S., Port Huron, superintendent of terminals.

COLEMAN, JOHN, engineer, Port Huron.

GILLIS, D. A., brakeman, Sarina, Ont.

M'GRATH, THOMAS, brakeman, Sarina, Ont.

SIMPSON, J. B., conductor, Sarina, Ont.

TINSLEY, D. T., conductor, Sarina, Ont.

The train, which entered from the American end of the tunnel, was made up of seventeen coal cars. When it broke Engineer Coleman realized that the accident had happened, and with the three cars that were still attached to the engine steamed out of the tunnel into the Sarina yards. He hastily detached the engine and went back into the tube for the stalled cars.

When his engine reached them he attempted to push them back through the tunnel and out of the American portal. The grade proved too steep, however, and the attempt was a failure. The engine and cars rolled back into the gas-laden tunnel, and the engineer was suffocated at his post in the engine cab. His fireman, Fred Forester, jumped into the partly filled water tank of the engine, where there was enough air to preserve life, although he is in a serious condition to-night.

DIED.

Following are the deaths reported to the Board of Health yesterday:

WHITE—

E. B. Bew, male, aged forty-six years.

James Forbes Hill, male, aged five months.

Nannie Davenport, female, aged eighty-three years.

Mrs. J. T. Kaempf, female, aged thirty-nine years.

Linwood C. Melton, male, aged six months.

Ernest B. Messlage, male, aged forty-six years.

David Uhles, male, aged eighty-five years.

Julia Mills, female, aged four months.

W. T. Carmichael, male, aged fifty-seven years.

William F. O'Keefe, male, aged twenty-seven years.

COLORED—

William A. Allen, male, aged thirty-nine years.

Henry Bolling, male, aged sixty-nine years.

Christopher Collins, male, aged one month.

W. M. Raab, male, aged one year nine months.

Two unknown infants.

HOPE FOR THE DYSPEPTIC.

Everyone who has realized the discomfort and distress which accompany a disarrangement of the digestive organs will rejoice with Mrs. S. Macy, of Port Arthur, Ontario, in the relief she has obtained after having suffered for so long a time. She says: "I have suffered for the last four or five years from stomach trouble and dyspepsia, experiencing great pain. I took Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and can truthfully say they have done me a great deal of good. I feel like a different woman as a result of using them, and the after-effect is never unpleasant.

$16.00—ROUND - TRIP—$16.00

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR—ST. LOUIS.

VIA NORFOLK AND WESTERN RY.

Tickets at above rate will be sold every Tuesday and Thursday during the months of September and October, limited to ten days from date of sale. Tickets limited to fifteen days, $21.50; sixty days, $26; season ticket, $31.20. These tickets will allow stopover at Summer Resorts between Bedford and Bluefield within final limit of ticket. Two fast vestibuled trains, with through Pullman sleepers, parlor and dining cars. For descriptive matter of the World's Fair and further information, apply at company's office, 838 East Main Street.

JNO. E. WAGNER, City Pass. Agent. C. H. BOSLEY, Dist. Pass. Agent.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Set out now, and you will have a nice picking of fruit next spring, and a full picking the year afterwards.

We can supply all the best varieties,

EXCELSIOR, HEFLIN'S, AROMA, BRANDYWINE, GANDY, BUBACH, Etc.

OUR FALL CATALOG gives full descriptions and information. It's free for the asking, and mailed on request.

WOOD'S SEED STORES

12 S. Fourteenth Street, Cor. Sixth and Marshall Sts., 1707 E. Franklin Street.

ANDERSON'S CARPET HOUSE

215 E. Broad St.

RUGS, RUGS.

We have just received another shipment of

WILTON and AXMINSTER'S RUGS, 3x4 Yards.

THEY ARE BEAUTIES.

PRICES RIGHT.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON & SONS.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR EYES.

DEFECTIVE EYES stunt the mind. Can you expect success in business or fair progress of your children, who will soon be in school, if you or they need glasses?

For comfort and preservation of the eye-sight, have us adjust your glasses. We guarantee satisfaction and lowest charges. Oculist Prescription Work a Specialty.

THE S. GALESKI OPTICAL COMPANY,

Eighth and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.

We are also headquarters for Amateur Photographers' Supplies.

Two Piano Houses Merged Into One.

Surplus stock will be sacrificed in order to make room for the elegant Chase and the Hackley and Carlisle Pianos. The store of Chase Bros. has been closed; and in future the Pianos can be found at our store.

3 Hackleys, $400, shop worn.....$225

1 Chase, $450, shop worn.....$275

1 Dane, $350, shop worn.....$200

1 Capen, $400, shop worn.....$2.50

A few Pianos at $100, $125, $175.

MANLY B. RAMOS CO.

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We make a specialty of remodelling defective plumbing. Repairing Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces. Quick Service.

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