The Times-Dispatch.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1904.

Canada's Emigration Bureau.

Six years ago Canada was jogging along in a dead and alive way, when an event occurred which has changed its whole industrial outlook. This extraordinary event was the coming into power of a hitherto almost unknown man, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, who had once been an Attorney-General in the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Sifton was made minister of the interior under the Liberal government, and at once began scientific, lvgorous and attractive advertising for immigrants. As a result Canada, which had been receiving immigrants at the rate of 10,000 a year, began to get them in enormously increased numbers, and they are now pouring in at the rate of 100,000 a year. This influx of men has meant an enormous increase of productions along all lines. For example, the Canadian wheat crop now runs nearly 150,000,000 bushels and "Manitoban No. 1 hard" has established a new criterion for high grade wheat. So greatly has the wheat and ranching industry advanced in Canada that there has been a great boom in building railroads at present, in addition to the Canadian Pacific, which crosses the entire Dominion of Canada, the Canadian Northern is already half way across and the Grand Trunk Railroad is applying for a charter that it will undoubtedly receive, which will enable it to build from ocean to ocean.

Twenty years ago there were not sixty miles of railroad in Canada. To-day there are 18,881 miles with two transcontinental lines under construction. A few years ago land was sold on the Canadian Pacific at $1 an acre that is now bringing $5 and $6 an acre. From all along the northern border Americans are pouring into Canada, while the tax on capacity of British steamship lines for immigration is such that the agents have notified the continental immigration bureau for Canada that all emigrants from the continent must sail from continental ports. On one day at the end of March, 1903, 3,600 emigrants from Great Britain landed in Halifax and a few days later 2,000 landed from the continent.

Shortly afterwards the Canadian government took a special train, carrying 166 American capitalists into the Saskatchewan country for the purpose of demonstrating the value of Canadian land. Over 1,000,000 acres were bought, all of which will be developed for the benefit of Canada. The tourist will see train load, after train load of immigrants all bright, cheerful and happy, all ready and able to work, every one of whom contributes his full quota to the upbuilding of the country and to the development of enormous agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources which lie waiting for the hand of man.

The natural question is, how is this great change been made? and the answer is found in the organization of an immigration bureau. The Department of the Interior of Canada has a deputy minister for the interior, who works from the Canadian end, another who works from the United States and a third who works in Europe. In addition to these individual workers, the Canadian Pacific Railroad has built magnificent offices in Trafalgar Square, London, perhaps the greatest center in that great city, and the Canadian government has opened a regular emigration office at Charing Cross, which is in the same locality as the Canadian Pacific offices, and this emigration office receives from six to seven hundred letters a day from all over the world. One letter was for 5,000 men for farm work in Eastern Canada, where the supply of labor had been almost exhausted by the rush for the further Western wheat fields. Another thing that Canada has done was the great advertisement which followed the arch erected at the time of the coronation of King Edward. This arch cost $30,000, and typified the resources of Canada. As an advertisement the officials say it would have been cheap at $300,000.

When the emigrants reach Canada they are met and taken care of by regular agents, and the result has been of incalculable and undreamt of advantage, both to immigrant and the country which receives him.

Canada's resources are very great, but the opportunity for happiness and real prosperity is not greater in Canada than right here in Virginia. All that we need is an organized bureau, which will do for the Old Dominion what is being done at present by the railroads and the government for the Dominion of Canada. Our Southwest raises the best cattle on the continent. Our Valley wheat is unsurpassed, our light tobacco is the standard of the world, our apples have not been equalled, our garden and trucking industries are only partially developed, and the same is true of dairy products, our coal, iron and lumber industries hold fortunes. Our only need is men and the way to get them is by systematically going after them. The story of Canada is not only interesting, it is illuminating, and Virginia might well profit by that example.

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Mr. Bryan and the Populists.

Tom Watson has now turned against his friend, Bryan. He says that the leader of the free silver anti-plutocratic movement of 1896 has been captured by the plutocrats and will probably be their candidate in 1908.

This shows how hopeless it is for Democrats to expect to make satisfactory terms with Populists. In 1896 Mr. Bryan was acceptable to the Populists, and in part they were acceptable to him. He made friendly overtures toward them; he spoke in the kindest and most complimentary terms of them and invited their co-operation. As a result, he received the support of the Populist party and boasted that he was their nominee. Mr. Bryan had hoped that some sort of friendly and agreeable compromise would be effected with the Populists, and that they and the Democrats would get together on an acceptable platform. But he is no doubt convinced by this time that such a compromise in any event would have been impractical and impossible. The Populists gave him their support because they thought that to put him into the White House would be the first step, and an important step, in the direction of establishing and putting into operation their theories of government. They were not satisfied even with the platform of 1896, but accepted it as a means to an end. They had no intention of taking any step backward, and if Mr. Bryan had been elected they would not have been satisfied with him unless he had committed himself to all their pet Populistic schemes.

In the convention of 1904 Mr. Bryan exerted a considerable influence, and while he did not secure a platform that was entirely pleasing to him, he succeeded in keeping out of the platform some proposed planks that were objectionable, and when the document had been completed he cordially supported it in convention and subsequently, during the campaign which followed, made many speeches in advocacy of the platform and of the Democratic ticket. His course has now turned against him his former friend and admirer, Mr. Thomas Watson, and doubtless most of the Populists, like Mr. Watson, have lost their admiration for him. Because he refused to side with the Populists and to remain in the Democratic party, Mr. Watson has lost interest in him, and has lost faith in him, and says that he is now bowing the knee to the plutocratic Baal.

The lesson to Democrats is plain enough—the Democratic party is strongest in its integrity and when it undertakes to make compromises with the Populists or disgruntled Republicans or with any political organization, whose members do not believe in Democratic fundamentals, it injures its character and is sure to lose from its own ranks more voters than it will gain from the ranks of the aliens.

Mr. Bryan now says that he is opposed to organizing a new party, as, in spite of its defeat, the old Democratic party is good enough for him. We hope that he is forever done with the Populists.

The Election in the Ninth.

A correspondent of the Clinch Valley News, writing from Osborn's Gap, says that while the outside world is wondering how it happened that the Ninth District was lost to the Democrats, he can tell how it happened in his part of the district. He declares that it cost Mr. Slemp $400 to get forty-eight majority in the Clintwood precinct, and $1,600 in Dickenson county. He further affirms that this is boldly charged and not denied by Mr. Slemp's henchmen. "The way and manner," he concludes, "in which the Republicans conducted the election here is enough to bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of all Virginians. They did not seek to hide their infamous methods, but boldly marched the men almost to the ballot box and had their ballots marked by the Republican election judge and then paid them in their ill-gotten gains."

We know nothing about the facts alleged, but if they can be proven, there is abundance of law in Virginia to punish the guilty persons. The act approved March 21, 1893, provides that "No candidate for Congress or for any other office shall expend, pay, promise, loan or become pecuniarily liable in any way for for any money or any valuable thing to influence voters in his behalf, or permit the same to be used, with his knowledge and consent, by his friends or adherents in any election, primary or nominating convention; that NO PERSON shall expend, pay, promise, loan or become pecuniarily liable in any way for any money or valuable thing in behalf of any candidate for office at any election, primary or nominating convention, and that any person or candidate violating any of the provisions of this or the preceding section shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or confined in jail not less than one month nor more than twelve months."

It is further provided that "every person who shall be a candidate before any caucus or convention, or at any primary election, or at any election for any office, shall, within thirty days after the election, etc., make out and file with the officer or board empowered by law to issue certificates of election, and a duplicate thereof with the clerk of the county or corporation court for any county or city in which such candidate resides, a statement in writing, which statement and duplicate shall be subscribed and sworn to by such candidate before an officer authorized to administer oaths, setting forth in detail all sums of money contributed, disbursed, expended or promised by him, and to the best of his knowledge and belief, by any person or persons in his behalf, wholly or in part, endeavoring to secure his nomination or election to such office or place; and all sums of money contributed disbursed, expended or promised by him in support and in connection with the nomination or election of any other persons at such election, primary or nominating convention, and showing the dates when the persons to whom the purposes for which all such sums were paid, expended or promised."

It is further provided that "No person shall enter upon the duties of any elective office until he shall have filed such statement."

Mr. Slemp has balked in his statement, showing that he spent during the campaign $118.20—all for traveling expenses.

General Miles's Scheme.

A report comes from Washington that General Nelson A. Miles is attempting to induce European commissary officers to use a larger proportion of rice in their army rations. It is further reported that General Miles is interested in large rice farms in Texas and Louisiana, and that after several trips West to consult the Chicago and St. Louis capitalists who have invested considerable sums in the scheme, he is preparing to sail for Europe that he may visit several countries and advocate a larger use of rice as an army ration with a view to getting a wider market in the products of Texas and Louisiana fields, which he and his associates are cultivating.

But it is not believed that his effort will be successful. Rice is not popular as an article of diet with the soldiers of the United States or the soldiers of European armies and it is useless to attempt to make men eat that which they do not like when there are more acceptable rations at their command. It must be confessed, however, that Japan has been doing first-rate work with soldiers fed on a diet of rice.

Commenting on the mistrial in the case of Nan Patterson by reason of the illness of one of the jurors, the New York Times comes out for a law providing that in the event of the disablement of one juror, or even perhaps of two, during the course of a trial, the trial should proceed with the number left, and that the verdict of that number shall be received as the verdict of the jury.

"There is no mystical sanctity or value," says our contemporary, "about the number twelve, nor any reason why the unanimity of ten men should not be as much respected as the unanimity of a dozen."

The question is now up for discussion in New York and there is good reason to believe that some plan will be adopted to prevent such contingencies as that which arose in the Patterson trial and which are likely to arise in any similar trial.

New York has adopted the system of separately assessing lands and the improvements thereon and of publishing the tax lists in pamphlet form. It is claimed that this system simplifies the work of the assessors and brings about an impartial and fairly accurate assessment of lands, as the value of the city lot does not differ very much from the value of the lot which lies next to it and very great difference in the assessment of adjoining lots would attract immediate attention. The system has many points in its favor and is worthy of consideration.

Russia has signed up with us, and is now ready to submit to arbitration any indignity her drunken naval commanders may inflict on any of our ships they may meet in Pacific or any other waters.

The Jamestown Exposition folks should feel greatly encouraged that St. Louis got through with her big show without leaving a trail of debt behind.

The small boys, and likewise the small girls, are busy calculating the days, the hours and the minutes to the night of the 24th of this month.

Kentucky is suffering from a drought that threatens to close up the distilleries. No such affliction as this has ever before visited the Blue Grass State.

General Coxey has proven himself a genius after all. He managed to get in debt to the extent of $287,000, and then go into bankruptcy.

A San Francisco man has been doing something to put a stop to the divorce evil. He shot at the judge who granted his wife a decree.

The returns seem to indicate that it costs more to get elected to an office in the Fifth District than anywhere else in the State.

November was a beautiful and a dry month that brought many joys and few sorrows—even election day had its bright spots.

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Independent Business and Income

and provision for the future of the family is within the reach of many of our young and middle aged men who wish to improve their condition through the commission and renewable contract of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. We want men of character and energy throughout our general agency. Correspondence solicited and treated in confidence.

H. Swineford & Son
General Agents,
1110 E. Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

DECEMBER 2ND IN WORLD'S HISTORY

1552.

Francis Xavier died; a French missionary, denominated the apostle of the Indies.

1554.

Ferdinand Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, died, aged sixty-three.

1792.

The French, under Cumourier, took possession of Louvain.

1794.

The United States concluded a treaty with the Oneida, Tuscarora and Stockbridge Indians residing in the Oneida country. The former engaged to pay the Indians $5,000 for their losses in the late war; to build them a complete grist and saw mill, and hire faithful men to attend said mills for three years, and instruct some of their young men in those arts; to provide teams for carrying on the work of the mills, and to apply $1,000 to rebuild the church burned in the war.

1804.

Napoleon Bonaparte inaugurated Emperor of France at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, and was enthroned with Josephine.

1805.

Battle of Austerlitz. The French, under Bonaparte, defeated the Austro-Russian armies, under Alexander I. and Francis I., who had united to check the ambition of Napoleon. The defeat was attended with the loss of 35,000 killed or drowned, 20,000 prisoners and their whole park of artillery.

1812.

British again cannonaded Black Rock; the fire was returned with so much spirit that their batteries were entirely silenced.

1848.

Ferdinand I., Emperor of Austria, abdicated the throne, and Francis Joseph, his nephew, was proclaimed emperor.

1852.

Louis Napolen publicly proclaimed emperor at the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, under the name of Napoleon III. The emperor entered Paris from St. Cloud, and took up his residence in the Tuilleries. Eighty thousand troops were under arms, and the day was celebrated as a grand holiday in Paris, and in the evening there was a grand illumination.

1892.

Jay Gould died.

1902.

President Roosevelt delivered his second annual message to Congress.

SOME TIMELY HINTS FOR WOMEN

To Insure Satisfactory Christmas Giving Start a Memory Book—Other Hints on Giving. Flabbiness Prevented by Use of Cold Water—Short Skirt Not Cleaner Than Long One. What to Do With Damp Boots.

By Dora May Morrell.

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

DON'T you think every Christmas how differently you will do next year? If you really mean to, start "a memory book for giving" this year and you will be prepared for giving wisely and satisfactorily, which is not the usual rule. Take your gift book, put down the names of those to whom you send gifts; put down also what you give, and what you hear them wish for. The person with whom this idea originated had a small notebook and at the top of each page was the name of the friend she wished to remember, under the name the birthday date. Whenever she heard this friend voice her taste or desires, she noted them in the book at her first convenience. If she gave any of the things thus recorded she made a cross through it showing that it had been chosen. When birthdays come round she always remembers the day and sends as greeting a letter of good wishes if nothing more. Her presents are never misfits, like those we all get and probably give. Don't you remember Mrs. Freeman's amusing story last December of the haphazard presents? She who has a "Memory Gift Book," will never have any such experience, and she will know what most persons do not, even with the warmest desire to give rightly—the joy of giving.

* * *

"The joy of giving" lies mostly in the joy of receiving and that depends upon giving what the recipient wants. One may feel pleased and glad to be remembered, but there does not seem to be much of the giver in a present which is as unsuited as a cigarette case to an opponent of tobacco, and "the gift without the giver is bare."

Perfunctory gifts should not be given at any time. If one must pay a tax, do it as a tax, not as a free-will offering of affection and when one gives gifts let there be thought enough in it to show that the giver has considered the other's fancies. It does not matter in the least, or should not whether you who give would or would not want that particular thing. You are suiting another, not yourself, and in so doing you are finding the blessedness of Christmas time, which is setting some one else before yourself.

Women wear themselves out before Christmas making things that have no real value and are wanted by no one, and then, poor things, they feel that appreciation of gifts is among the lost graces but it isn't if one gets what he wants. No amount of affection is going to make one who never reads rejoice over a book, which might delight the person to whom you gave something else equally inappropriate. Think of the one to whom you will give, his tastes and habits, and then you will find your gifts welcomed with gladness, though they may be very inexpensive.

If you are sending to some one away from home do put your gift into the shape of a box. Only the person who has had to spend a Christmas in a lodging house knows how forlorn and un"homey" it is, and there is positive rapture in a box, no matter how small, from home. It need not cost much but it should have some home dainties in it—mother's cookies a jar of jam, what you will and can afford—each thing wrapped in tissue paper for there's a good deal of delight in the sensations of hurrying curiosity as the wrappings are taken off. If the box is big enough to have an offering from several, so much the better but that is by no means necessary, and don't think that your friend "is too old or too staid to enjoy such childish things." People are often younger really than the outside of them would indicate, and you can't imagine, unless you have been one of them, how those who never get home dainties wish for them and enjoy them when they are to be had. That's why all the real home cooked food bakeries prosper.

* * *

Women who are seeking the aid of cosmetics to improve their skin are advised to try the benefits of cold water. There is nothing like it to tone the flesh to firmness. It does not cleanse the face—that to be made clean must be washed with quite warm water and cold cream; but the cold water is a wonderful tonic that will keep all sagging and flabbiness away. Always rub the face upwards and apply the rule of rubbing upward to all the body.

The use of cold water on the bust ten minutes daily will keep it firm and help it to regain firmness if that has been lost. If one has a full abdomen, that most unbecoming possession it can be reduced by rubbing with cold water in addition to the regular exercises for reducing the abdominal fullness. Nothing but laziness makes most women get fat and lose their figures. There are a few instances where disease is the cause, but they are very few. Generally a woman can keep trim if she is not self-indulgent and she has no better aid to beauty than cold water applied reasonably, which is not by getting into a tub of it at freezing temperature that is too severe for most persons; but by this method of using cold water; let the basin be full, then dip the hands into the water and rub the bust with a circular motion until the hands are warm; repeat with the cold water.

Give the same course of treatment to the abdomen, or you may like better to double a face cloth or towel, wet it and strike the body with this, a hundred light blows. Do it with discretion, as it is not the weight of the stroke that benefits. This is helpful for the face and neck. Throwing water on the body where reduction is desired is helpful also. This should be done only till reaction sets in, and the body is aglow with warmth and quickness. Mix your beautifiers with brains, if they are to do you good. Cold water used without that ingredient will do you no good and may do harm.

* * *

Those who advocate the short skirt will note with pleasure that fashion this season says all street dresses must be distinctly short, touching not at all. It evens up the account by having house dresses and those for reception very long, even in front. It is a mistake, however, to claim that the short skirt is cleaner than the long one. The latter being held up, clears the ground, while the short skirt does not escape the pavement. The latter needs rebinding every two months, while a long skirt may be worn for a year without wearing the braid on the bottom, which proves which really is the cleaner; but for convenience in walking there is nothing to equal the comfort of a truly short skirt, not needing to be raised. Evening and reception dresses touch the floor in front and are impossible for walking, but their effect is graceful if one is standing.

* * *

Now that the time of damp boots is at hand it is well to remember that one of the best restorations for boots made unshapely by wet is filling them about two-thirds with oats. Then above this put oats tied up in a handkerchief, making a firm package. The oats swell as they absorb the moisture and shape the boot to trueness. It should be buttoned or laced when the oats are put in. They keep the leather from becoming stiff. When boots have dried without attention and are so hard that they hurt the feet they may be softened by rubbing them with kerosene or milk, but no boots once thoroughly wet and left to dry as they will, are ever quite shapely and comfortable again. Keep oats at hand and acquire the habit of using them at such times.

The Thanksgiving Day Games.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

A crowd of nine thousand people on Thanksgiving Day witnessed the football game between the Virginia and Carolina teams. This annual contest here has gotten to be second in importance only to such games as take place between Harvard and Yale. There is no festivity that compares with it in popularity. Horse shows do not touch it. This game has taken place here from year to year, and is likely to be repeated.

Are the patrons of this amusement to continue to suffer the inconvenience and discomforts caused by the failure to provide accommodations? It is simply shameful. It is worse than shameful, and it came near being criminal on Thursday last when the whole performance was well nigh precipitated into a mob. The mayor of the city luckily had the presence of mind to grasp the need of the hour and to telephone to the city to the chief of police to send out all the patrolmen he could find. But for the timely arrival of these officers of the law, who, by dint of coaxing and shoving and pushing and a rope, finally got the crowd off the play ground, the great game that we did have would never have been pulled off.

This, to a less degree has been repeated heretofore year after year. Why is it, and why do we endure it? Is there no responsibility for it? Somebody evidently makes money out of gate receipts. We see it announced that the athletic associations of the two universities made big money out of the event. We are told that the management sold seats to the grand stand by the hundreds more than they had there. Certain it is that numbers were in the grand stand with no seat and had to stand up, wedged in the crowd, during the whole performance.

The game in itself was a great spectacular show and no doubt everybody that witnessed it would like to see the next. And are we then to go through with the same rough experiences; the same mash and jam?

It would seem that the outlay of a small amount would cure all this and that seats could be rigged up at a reasonable expense for ten thousand people. If that were done and the assurance given that whoever attended would be comfortably seated it would be no effort of the imagination to behold a crowd of from ten to fifteen thousand present at the Virginia and Carolina contest of next year. Already, it is seen that Norfolk will make an effort to get this game next year. If she does it because this community fails to provide for it she ought to have it.

Y. N.

November 30, 1904.

Personal and General.

Miss Annie Keith Frazier, the sixteen-year-old daughter of the Governor of Tennessee, will christen the cruiser Tennessee, which will be launched in Philadelphia to-morrow.

A noteworthy fact in connection with a recent great charity concert organized in Stuttgart by the King and Queen of Wurtenburg was that one of the principal performances was the American organist, Gustave Wright.

President Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester, was elected president of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland at the annual meeting held in Princeton last week.

Dr. W. L. Coleman, who wrote a book on yellow fever and was an authority on the subject has just died in Houston, Tex. During the Spanish-American war he was sent by the United States Government as an expert to make an examination of the yellow fever conditions of Cuba.

Cured of Asthma

After 35 Years of Suffering.

It will be gratifying to Asthmatic readers to learn that an absolute cure has at last been discovered by Dr. Schiffmann. That the remedy is an effectual one cannot be doubted after perusal of such testimony as that of C. W. Van Antwerp, Fulton, N. Y., who says: "Your remedy (Schiffmann's Asthma Cure) is the best I ever used. I bought a package of our druggist and tried it and one box entirely cured me of Asthma, and I have not had it since. I can now go to bed and sleep all night with perfect comfort, which I have not done before for 35 years and I thank you for the health that I now enjoy. I hope that you will publish this letter, that others may learn of its wonderful virtues."

Sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00. Send 2c. stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 891, St. Paul, Minn., for a free sample package.

FROM BAD HABITS.

The running of a savings acount tends to wean a man from ways of extravagance and dissipation.

Let a man—especially a young man—remember two things, and he will be prosperous and happy all his life.

First—to be always usefully busy.

Second—to regularly save a part of his income.

No time will be left for dissipation—no money for extravagance.

The lot of the man we all remember—who was "healthy, wealthy and wise"—will be his.

No one is too young to begin—no one too old. None too poor. Small deposits are no barrier here.

A cordial invitation is extended to workingmen, clerks, women and all others to open a savings account with this bank. Distance is no barrier. You can bank by mail. We'll tell you how.

THREE PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Planters National Bank,

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
TWELFTH AND MAIN STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $825,000.00.

SAVED MILLIONS AND MANY LIVES

Government Crews Rescued Over 3,300 People From Watery Graves.

REPORT OF THE YEAR'S WORK

Telephone System Proved of Very Great Assistance—The Number of Wrecks.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—The annual report of the general superintendent of the life-saving service shows that during the year assistance was rendered by the life-saving crews to 1,061 vessels of all kinds, involving the lives of more than 3,300 persons, and property to the value of nearly seven million dollars. The crews also rescued 103 persons not on board vessels from various perilous situations, and through signal warnings of the beach patrons saved from possible disaster 161 vessels in danger of stranding. The vessels wrecked were generally of small tonnage.

The total number of disasters to vessels of all kinds was 770, with a valuation of $6,705,530, of which $5,330,080 was saved and $1,375,450 was lost. The total number of persons involved was 3,328, of whom 34 lost their lives.

The telephone system maintained by the service, has proved of great assistance, and much attention has been given to its improvement and extension. The life-saving service lines now extend practically unbroken from Maine to the Carolinas and have connection at all important points with the commercial telephone and telegraph lines of the country, and also, where desirable, with the lighthouses and weather bureau offices on the coast. The life-saving stations, the report says, constitute an important factor in the system of the coast guard patrol maintained by the Navy Department for protecting the coast in time of war, and it is expected that the wireless telegraph system now being tested by the navy, when sufficiently perfected, will be extended to the life-saving stations; in fact, plans already are being prepared for its installation.

CHAPMAN DERANGED.

Jury Finds He Killed Himself While Temporarily Insane.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, December 1.—"Suicide during temporary insanity," was the verdict of the coroner's inquest over the remains of Elverton R. Chapman, of New York city, who committed suicide on the evening of November 24th at the Carlton Hotel, by throwing himself from the third floor landing to the vestibule. The evidence of friends showed that Chapman while in Paris exhibited signs of derangement. He, therefore, was closely watched at the Carlton, but eluded the vigilance of his attendant and succeeded in throwing himself into the vestibule.

Chapmn never recovered consciousness. Prior to committing suicide his last act was to hand his banker letters addressed to his father and sister, expressing regret if they had any disagreements in the past and wishing them long and happy lives.

AN APPEAL.

To Citizens of Caroline in Behalf of Confederate Monument.

I have had conversations lately with two of the collectors appointed to raise funds for our Confederate soldier's monument, and I am saddened over their report. They seem discouraged at the indifference manifested, particularly amongst our younger people. Surely this should not be so. Caroline county has a right to be proud of her war record. Her people, almost as a unit, entered, heart and soul, in defense of their own and their sister States. They devoted their time, their means, and most of all, their bravest and best men, to the success of their cause. They suffered as few others did, yet bravely without murmuring, with faith and fortitude never faltering, she answered every call made on her. I cannot think those heroic people or their offspring will refuse to work, and sacrifice, if need be, to aid in building a monument to perpetuate her brave soldiers. Counties all over our State and the South, much smaller than ours, have long since thus honored their heroes; we would not do less. I appeal to every man, woman and child to aid in this undertaking if they can give only one penny, that they may take an interest and pride in it, and when the monument is raised, maw say there stands our monument to our Confederate soldiers, not, the monument. Mothers! teach your children and grandchildren to love and honor the memory of the Southern Confederacy; teach them the truth, that when the epithet of rebel or traitor is applied to our people it will give no sting, for they will know we fought for our rights, guaranteed by the Constitution, and reserved by our States when they entered into the Union. The Southern Confederacy is no more. The last of its devoted women and brave men will soon have passed away, but the justice of its cause will show clearer and brighter with the coming years; and time but add fresh laurels to its heroes' fame. I earnestly entreat you to arouse from your lethargy and indifference and work and sacrifice until our soldiers' monument, with their names recorded on it, shall stand, a lasting proof of your love and patriotism.

LENA J. BAKER.

Bowling Green, Caroline county, Va.
November, 1904.

In connection with the above, The Times-Dispatch is requested to print the following:

Notice! The Daughters of the Confederacy, aided by their friends, will hold a bazaar in Mr. Vincent's store, Main Street, Bowling Green, to raise money for our Confederate soldiers' monument, beginning on December 12th, and lasting one week. We earnestly appeal to all of the people of the county and its friends elsewhere, to aid us in this cause. We will be glad of contributions of plain and fancy articles, toys, catables, provisions of all kinds, and any and everything salable, no matter how small.

Encouraged by the success of our oyster lunch and the satisfaction given, we will serve oysters, slaw and coffee again on court day, December 12th.

COMMITTEE.

Bowling Green, November 30, 1904.

New Cigar Stamp Issued.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Treasury Department is sending out to collectors of customs a supply of the new customs cigar stamp which is to take the place of the larger and more conspicuous stamp which has been in use up to this time. The new stamp which will be placed on the bottom of the box containing imported cigars, is printed in black ink and measures 4 3-8 by 1 1-2 inches. It will be issued to cover the customs duties on boxes containing 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 cigars.

Young Appointed.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Postmaster-General has appointed former Congressman James Rankin Young, of Philadelphia, superintendent of the dead-letter office, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of D. P. Leibhardt last September.

Richmonders in New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Waldorf—J. T. Ellyson and wife. Fifth Avenue—S. Reed and wife. St. Dennis—H. G. Freeman, W. A. Prince. Imperial—I. J. Straus. Hoffman—R. I. Henry. Herald Square—S. Weinberg. Grand Union—W. W. Russell. Kensington—W. L. Prince.

Young Farmer Killed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LAUREL, DEL., December 1.—Joseph Prattis, a young Sharptown (Md.) farmer, was shot and killed by an unknown person near here to-day.

PRESIDENT HONORS JACKSON'S GRANDSON

Descendant of Confederate Chieftain Will Get Appointment to West Point.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—To Representative Levingston, of Georgia, and to Colonel J. C. Woodward, president of the Georgia Military Academy, President Roosevelt to-day indicated his intention to appoint Stonewall Jackson Christian, a grandson of General Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate chieftain, as a cadet to the West Point Military Academy. The young man is a student at the Georgia Military Academy. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, widow of the General, is now a resident of Charlotte, N. C. The President also said he expected to appoint as a West Point cadet a son of Harry Stillwell Edwards, postmaster at Macon, Ga. Mr. Edwards delivered one of the speeches seconding the nomination of the President at the Chicago convention, and is a warm personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt. The appointments will be made as soon as the necessary vacancies take place.

Wait and See.

Before the South cuts loose from Northern Democracy, wait and see what the Western Democrats are going to do. The present indications are that they will separate from the Eastern Democrats; and the Eastern Democrats will separate from the Western Democrats, and there will probably be nothing left to cut loose from.

The latest is that Tom Taggart has declared that Western Democracy must go it alone, under Mr. Bryan's leadership; and that the only way of salvation lies in absolute divorce from the gold money wing of the party. Mr. Taggart believes perhaps that the South will fall into line with the largest element of the party. He expresses no concern over that phase. He takes it for granted. We, however, are not sure that the South is going to play "Follow Your Leader" this next time. Much depends upon the brand of principles put forward.—Mobile Register.

Missouri's Hard Lot.

Missouri has got into bad society at Washington. With Delaware in, it couldn't be worse. Delaware might at least have stayed Democratic until Missouri got through being Republican, but as it is we are compelled to touch elbows even with Addicksism.—St. Louis Republic.

An Autumn Chant.

The leaves are turning yellow,
The porch's charm has died,
And Gladys and her fellow
Are courting now inside.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Short Walk

will take you to one of Blanks, the Prescription Druggist, Inc., stores, where you can get the best prices on all drug store goods.

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Read carefully the location of our stores and deal with us and save money.

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EIGHT STORES:

214 East Broad Street.
Hancock and Clay Streets.
Beverly and Randolph Streets.
Pine Street Pharmacy, 334 South Pine Street.
East Pharmacy, Twenty-sixth and Venable Streets.
Twenty-eighth and N Streets Pharmacy.
Shine's Drug Store, Tewnty-eighth and Broad Streets.