The Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, JULY 23, 1906.

How to Call The Times-Dispatch.

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When calling between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. call to central office direct for 4041 composing room, 4042 business office, 4043 for mailing and press rooms.

From out of the dark pits men see the stars more gloriously.
—E. B. Browning.

The Dissolution of the Douma.

By dissolving the Douma the Czar has practically forced on Russia the alternative of civil war or a powerful military dictatorship. Though the inner workings of the court cabal at St. Petersburg are not fully known, it is preeminently proved by the Czar's last move that the reactionaries are again in control of the vacillating and gelatinous ruler of "all the Russias."

Even to the American democracy some glimmerings come of what Russia would be if it were to fall once more under the hand of Mr. Pobiedonostoff, lately the Procurator General and acting head of the Russian Church.

On the other hand, the Douma has been so bitterly hostile to the existing government, so restive under all restraint and so opposed to any sort of compromise that it would have been a most difficult problem for even the strongest to know how to guide its deliberations to any sort of safe conclusion. The Associated Press dispatches, which were marvelously prompt and accurate, give as the ministerial side that the Douma was deliberately stirring up anarchy and class hatred, and thereby making a peaceable settlement of this agitation impossible. The "breach of the fundamental law" for which the Douma was dissolved was its error in addressing its memorial on the agrarian question to the people directly. The risk of addressing this memorial to the people was pointed out by the shrewder conservative members during the debate on Thursday night, who had argued against giving the reactionists a pretext for dissolving the assembly, such as would be afforded by a violation of the "fundamental law" proclaimed just before the meeting of Parliament. That law forbade the Douma to hold any direct communication with the sovereign, and inferentially with the nation, except through the ministers possessing the confidence of Nicholas II. Now the resignation of the Goremykin Ministry, though repeatedly offered, has not yet been accepted, and it was therefore the duty of the Douma as a matter of form to transmit its views concerning the agrarian problem through a member of that body to the Czar. Even if the address embodying the convictions and wishes of the assembly should have been pigeonholed, their substance would have been made known unofficially through the newspapers and the appeal would soon have reached the people, to whom it really was addressed.

Notwithstanding this argument the hot-headed councils prevailed, and as a result the Czar was persuaded to seize this technical breach of the law as a ground for dissolving the whole Douma.

The outcome is clouded in the mists of uncertainty. If past history is any real guide to future events, Russia must follow the example of France and England and find itself passing through the throes of civil war.

The sharp decline of Russian bonds and the shock to European financial centers show how seriously Russia's neighbors regard the situation. Some leading Russians, however, take a more hopeful view. Among them is M. Yermoloff, former Minister of Agriculture and leader of the Conservative Centrists in the lower house, who several weeks ago vainly tried to form a coalition ministry. M. Yermoloff declared that the situation was extremely critical, but he refused to believe that the Emperor had taken an irrevocable decision to dissolve Parliament, though he considered that such a step might become necessary. He was without hope, however, that a conflict could be avoided.

"The situation is so complicated," he said, "that it is impossible for any man to predict the course of future events, but I feel safe in predicting two things—first, that Russia will come to a constitutional basis; second, that there will be no great revolutionary cataclysm in the sense that foreigners anticipate. People abroad talk of the coming revolution in Russia, while failing to understand that a passive revolution has been in progress for forty years. The active revolution began with the assembling of the first zemstvo congress a year and a half ago. The present travail is only a natural accompaniment of the birth of the new order of things.

"The main obstacle to the work of the peaceful reconstruction of the state is the implacable attitude of the different elements which are fighting the government. Of course, it is useless to expect anything from the extreme revolutionists, whose object is not reconstruction, but the destruction of the whole fabric of the government. The more intelligent of the Constitutional Democrats, however, from whom much might and has been expected, instead of accepting the elementary principle of practical politics, that progress is made by a compromise, committed the mistake of thinking that they could ride on a revolutionary whirlwind to power."

As The Times-Dispatch has already said, the inherent difficulty of the Russian situation is the wide and at present irreconcilable difference between the members of the party in opposition to the government. The Constitutional Democrats, the Group of Toil, the Agrarians and the peasant members have so many points of divergence and so little willingness or capacity for compromise that nothing short of a miracle could have brought about an understanding between that body and the government.

Perhaps, an open rupture may yet clarify the situation without producing a fearful revolution.

On to Richmond.

Richmond's growth in manufacturing has been no less astounding than her growth in the jobbing and retail trade. To-day this city furnishes one of the best markets in America, and this is true whether the purchaser is seeking to satisfy his own personal needs or to supply himself wholesale. By a strange perversion of natural advantages the very mountain ranges which have made the soil of this State so fruitful and the climate of the State so equable have served to temporarily prevent the construction of railroads that would naturally come to this city. There is now in process of building the Richmond and Chesapeake Bay Railroad, which will open up for communication and trade with Richmond one of the most populous and prosperous sections of this State.

In Saturday morning's paper the Washington correspondent of The Times-Dispatch called attention to the fact that the people of Madison, Orange and Rappahannock counties are looking with great favor upon the project of building a new road through their section. No county in this State raises better fruit or cattle than Rappahannock, and if the proposed road makes proper junction with the Chesapeake and Ohio or Southern an almost direct route will be open for Richmond. As one of the prominent citizens of Madison said, Richmond is a far better apple market than either Washington or Baltimore. Apart from Richmond's purchasing capacity it is able to supply the citizens of that prosperous section with everything that they desire at prices which will compete successfully with those of any other city in America. The Times-Dispatch would welcome new railroad connections between Richmond and the prosperous counties lying along the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The Decadence of England's Athletics.

Having lost the Grand Challenge Cup to a foreign crew for the first time in the history of the Henley Regatta, England has paused a moment to take note of her standing in the world of sport. The circumspect is not a pleasing one. Her erstwhile many supremacies have steadily dwindled in number till now they are but one. Only in tennis does she still remain supreme, thanks to the deft right arms and alert eyes of the Doherty brothers—more power to them!

Rowing had always been regarded as peculiarly a British stronghold. The Englishman takes kindly to the water, in both its uses for the display of physical prowess and skill. As to swimming, which the London Mail, lamenting the present situation, speaks of as "a purely British sport," the American Daniels would have an excellent prospect of showing a glistening back to any English competitor. The Club Nautique de Grand of Belgium has just performed this identical service to the crack English oarsmen. Britain finds it hard to understand. The Belgians did not look like very formidable rivals. There was nothing striking about their physique, and they had not bothered much about training. Some of them threw away half-smoked cigarettes when the time came to step into the boat. Also their shell was heavier by fifty pounds than anything the Englishmen had. But they seemed to understand pretty well how to propel it through the water.

Reverses have come a-plenty in other fields of manly sport. The Olympic games showed plainly that England could not run and jump with North America. Britain has no fighting man who could stand up very long against Jim Jeffries, the famous solar-plexus artist of these United States, or any wrestler who could take a fall out of Mr. Hackenschmidt, of Russia. At cricket the Australians have run her very close, and at Rugby her flag has been trailed in the dust by the doughty sons of New Zealand.

Ichabod—the glory is departed; whether England is growing less athletic or the rest of us rather more so, the knowing ones must decide. So far as championships go, she is no longer the world's leader in the realm of sport. But championships are not everything, and in the national attitude towards outdoor pastimes, and the national aptitude for them, the old country still leads us all.

Muscles at Oyster Bay.

Perceiving a storm brewing which seemed to threaten the integrity of his haystacks, President Roosevelt armed himself with a pitchfork the other day and went out to help the hired man get the hay under shelter. The incident has attracted a good deal of attention from the press. It would be worthy of comment in another man, but it is the veriest commonplace of Roosevelt.

This hay-pitching, bag-punching, bear-fighting side of the President is the part that people like most and, perhaps, with most reason. The political and administrative side of him is rather taken for granted. If he did not have certain mental qualities, presumably he would not be President. Physical prowess, however, always an attribute that the crowd takes kindly to, is quite another matter. Muscles have small relation to a presidential nomination. They are not looked for in a President any more than a taste for Swinburne is expected of a Sandow or a Terrible Turk. To discover the existence of biceps in the White House is something like going to the ball park on those happy days when there are two games for one admission.

If Mr. Roosevelt has an energetic and serviceable body, it is because he has worked for it. He was a frail boy, whom frailness did not satisfy. He set out to become strong, and he became so. Now he finds rest and relaxation from the arduous duties of his office in the physical exercises which men of another sphere of life perform for their day's bread. The President is never so popular as when he has an axe in his hand, or a tennis racket, or a gun, or a pitchfork, and it is not difficult to understand why.

On Fatness and Kicking.

"And Ephraim waxed fat and kicked," thereby establishing an example of the dangers of over-nutrition that has not lessened in effectiveness though repeated an infinite number of times. Each age, each nation, each class, each family and even each community has its Ephraim, and experiences the folly of kicking when there has been a temporary increase in adipose tissue. Nero waxed fat and kicked down Rome—but being too corpulent for fleet footwork, he died in a swamp. A certain expanding rotundity of figure was remarked in Napoleon when, having won his first campaigns, he began the hopeless fight against January and February, the only Russian generals that have never been defeated. Good Sir John, honest Jack Falstaff, who so loved to have fat men about him, was betrayed by a well-rounded physique into deeds of valor that caused him great and unwonted bodily exercise, and, for once at least openly discomfited him in the gentle sport of repartee. To be fat is pleasant, for did not Emerson say "All would be fat and well-featured if they could?" But like many another lure plumpness of person or purse is to be narrowly regarded. Master Stokes, the Socialist, is such an example.

Wrongs there be a-plenty, and fat trust magnates profiting thereby—but will the amateur Socialist, dwelling in his self-enforced exile on the East Side, remedy these wrongs by choosing Debs for his model?

Some achieve fatness—and some have fatness thrust upon them. In either case the kicks are made. Only—isn't it odd that the young Patterson and young Stokes, whose sole experience of life have been gained by spending wealth accumulated by the energy and thrift of others, should lead the kick against the conditions that made their acrobatics possible? Or is it just the same inevitable accompaniment of plethoric body and bursting purse that so misled poor Ephraim?

Upton Sinclair announces, a long time in advance, that he is going to run for Congress. This gives Congress ample time to start running the other way.

The nature books tell us that there are three kinds of goats—the Nanny, the Billy and the Scape. Now come on and classify General Stoessel.

The spot where the latest Petersburg riot broke out is known as the Stosnossensky Prospekt. No wonder there was trouble.

Twelve and fifteen hours, however, will doubtless continue the regular working day for editors and people of that class.

Rhymes for To-Day

Non-Suited.

("The Gentlewoman" has discovered the reason why men don't dance. It is to be found in the fact that "the partners of the twentieth century have grown apace, while the male community has, with some exceptions, almost ceased to reach the middle size.")

You marvel, Anastasia mine,
When waltz, schottisch, quadrille or lancers
Allure to motions serpentine,
Why I'm not found among the dancers.

Whene'er I watch your airy tread,
And see the dance begun and finished,
I hang my poor, diminished head
(Note well the adjective "diminished").

For therein lies the reason why
To dance with you I've no pretensions;
A pygmy overshadowed by
Your Amazonian dimensions!

Were I the height of other men,
I'd gladly tread with you a measure;
But since your height is five feet ten,
I must deny myself the pleasure.

So, farewell to the ball-room, sweet—
This fact my resolution clinches;
Dancing, which once concerned the feet,
Is now a mere affair of inches.
—London Tribune.

Merely Joking.

Then He Went.—"Ah!" remarked Miss Weery, whom Mr. Staylate had been wearying with old conundrums, "that reminds me of the best thing going." "What's that?" he asked. "A man who has stayed too long."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Her Complaint.—Nell: "Oh, he makes me tired. He's always trying to kiss me." Belle: "But you told me you liked him so much you wouldn't mind if he did kiss you." Nell: "That's just it. He's 'always trying,' and doesn't get any further."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Misunderstood Her.—Tess: "Mr. Huggard told me he'd like to kiss me, and then he added that if I treated him coldly he'd go away and never come back; so I told him he could do as he liked." Jess: "Ah! so he didn't kiss you?" Tess: "No, and I felt so mortified. The stupid thing!"—Philadelphia Press.

It Seems That Way.—"Say, pa," asked little Willie, "what is a 'nonagenarian,' anyway?" "A nonagenarian, my son," replied Willie's pa, "is usually a man who has or has not used tobacco all his life."—Philadelphia Press.

Can't Suit Her.—Mr. Jawback: "I've got a new stenographer." Mrs. Jawback: "Brute! I suppose the other wasn't pretty enough for you!" Mr. Jawback: "It's a man." Mrs. Jawback: "Unfeeling monster! Trying to make the people think I'm too jealous to let you have a girl, eh?"—Cleveland Leader.

Let The Times-Dispatch be sent you wherever you go this summer. Don't forget to order it before leaving. Address changed as often as desired.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Williamsburg's Name.

For whom was Williamsburg named?
King William the III. of England.

Saved Child's Life.

What was the name of the little boy and his age that saved a child at the White Sulphur Springs some years since? The sad accident in the river of last week calls this to mind.
Yours truly, E. R. H.

Will some one kindly give this information?

Kindergarten School.

Will you please furnish me the address of the principal of the Kindergarden School of Richmond, and oblige
Miss NANNIE E. WILKINS.

Eastville, Northampton Co., Va.

Miss Alice N. Parker, 516 E. Franklin Street, Richmond, Va.

Iron Rust.

Please inform me through the Query Column what will take iron rust out of white goods.
Kindly oblige A. S. C.

Lemon juice and salt. Apply to the goods, and put it in the sun.

Charge for Medicines.

Will you please publish in your next Sunday's issue whether or not a physician has a right to furnish his patients medicine and charge for the same outside of his professional charges?
Yours truly, SUBSCRIBER.

If the patient orders his medicine through the doctor and the doctor supplies it, the doctor is as much entitled to charge for it as a druggist or any other person would be.

Aaron Burr.

Are the novels, "Little Burr," "Blennerhasset" and "The Climax," historically good? A. J. A.

The main purpose of the historical novel might well be defeated if it adhered closely to fact. We know no critic who seems to regard the books mentioned as less reliable than the general run.

Cymling.

Please in your Sunday's column tell me:
1. The correct way to spell the vegetable "cymbeline," commonly call "squash?"
2. Also what day of the week the 24th of September, 1840, came on; what day of the week the 31st of March, 1866, came on, and what day of the week the 21st of October, 1892, comes on. By complying with the above request you will greatly oblige one of your SUBSCRIBERS.

1. You have reference to the vegetable, correctly spelled, "cymling."
2. September 24, 1840, fell on Friday; March 31, 1866, on Saturday; October 21, 1892, Thursday.

Licenses for Painters.

Will you please inform me in regard to city license for doing business, such as painting, cement work, etc.? Is it necessary to have a license, and if so, why do some pay and others do not? I have tried for information at City Hall, but no one seems able to give me an answer.
PAINTER.

A license is required. The Commissioner of Revenue can supply any other information required.

Ben Hur.

1. Who played the title role in "Ben Hur" when it was played here several years ago?
2. How is the game at quoits played. How far apart are the pegs placed and how is the scoring done? A. N. W.

1. Orrin Johnson.
2. The distance between the hobs (pegs)

A Washington Button.

is optional. The players, who are di- Would an old button, with inscription "Long Live The President," and the monogram, "G. W.," be importance? F. H. R.

It would probably have no money value.

Mecklenburg Forever.

Please give me the date and place of the first permanent settlement in North Carolina; of the earliest land grant, and the first book published? A. H.

Probably, Durant's Neck, north side of Albemarle Sound, between Perquimans and Little Rivers, in present Perquimans county, in either 1660, or 1661. Conveyance for same neck of land from king of Yeopim Indians to George Durant, date, 1662. A collection of all the public acts of assembly, etc., etc. Newbern, James Davis, 1752.

Sherman and the Dixon Line.

Be good enough to answer the following questions:
1. Was General Sherman a Catholic?
2. When and why was the Mason and Dixon Line established?
3. Did the question of slavery figure in it? R. S. F.

1. We find no record that he was.
2. 1763-'67. To settle the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland.
3. Inasmuch as the land to the North was free and that to the South was slave.

Legal Questions.

"A Reader of This Paper" submits the following questions:
1. If a husband makes a bill and has nothing, can the creditor come in and take what belongs to the wife?
The wife, of course, is not liable on the contracts of the husband. The only question that could arise would be as to the true ownership of the property.
2. Can a constable come to your house and go through it without a permission from some of the family?
No. A man's house is his castle and cannot be so invaded unless the constable be acting under the authority of a proper search warrant.

Manufacturers' Licenses.

Will you kindly answer the following questions as soon as you can:
1. If I manufacture toilet articles, such as perfumes, etc., at home, what kind of license must I obtain to sell them from house to house anywhere in Virginia? I mean to sell by sample and deliver a week or two afterward. What will my license cost?
2. What kind of license must I obtain to sell such articles to merchants only? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

If business is conducted according to inquiry, no license is required, either for sale to merchants or individuals.

If delivered when sold regular peddler's license is required. If salesman is on foot $250, and if in wagon $500 in each county traveled.

Railroad Passes.

Regarding the new rate bill that was recently passed by Congress, can railroads give any passes to newspaper men in exchange for advertising after the bill becomes a law? Could you obtain a pass before and use same after the bill is in force? Also, when does the pass clause go in effect? Hoping to see the answers to the above questions in the Richmond Times-Dispatch,
A CONSTANT READER.

If railroad passes are given in exchange for advertising they are not passes at all, but are tickets bought and paid for with the commodity instead of the cash. They would not, therefore, seem to be within the meaning which prohibits the giving of free passes.

Some Problems.

Please be good enough to solve for me the following problems:
1. A sold a watch for $60, which was three-fourths of four times the cost of the chain. The watch cost three times as much as the chain. What was the cost of each?
2. A invests $5,000, B $6,400 and C $1,000 with expenses of $800 and salary to C of $1,000 and gain $7,000. What is share of each?
1. If $60 is three-fourths, one-third of 60 (or 20) is one-quarter, and if 20 be one-quarter, the whole is eighty, which four times the cost of the chain. Hence, the chain cost $20. The watch cost three times as much, or $60.
2. The clear gain, $5,200—got by subtracting the expenses and salary—must be divided in proportion to the investments. Add 5,000, 6,400, 1,800, and divide the result, 13,000, into 5,200. The quotient is .4 and each partner's investment multiplied by this will show his share of the gain. This gives A $2,000, B $2,560, C $640. The last gets his $1,000 besides.

A State Keeley Hospital.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In this day when strides are being made in civilization, the greatest stumbling block in the way of our people is the formation of bad habits, such as whiskey, morphine, opium, cocaine and cigarette habits. The churches and temperance societies are working against this evil, and a number of our counties have passed laws prohibiting the sale of such things; still the evil is in existence. Now, it is time that our old "Mother State" should take a hand in the fight.

There is a cause for every evil, and our All-Wise Creator is fast proving to us that there is also a cure. It may take ages to discover either the cause or the cure, but they both exist with the evil.

The cause of these habits may be due to an inherited taste, lack of self-control, physical weakness or trouble, but rarely, if ever, to intentional wickedness on the part of the victim. I have known of many cases in which a drunkard hates himself for being a drunkard—prays over it, strives against it, and is still unable to resist the craving for drink, but I have never known of a case where a man took his first drink with the intention of becoming a drunkard. Every man thinks he can control himself, and a few can, but the majority cannot. Before they know it they have become slaves to habits that destroy body, mind and soul. Notwithstanding the many warnings men have they go on continuing this evil and sowing seed for a future generation to reap. All this makes us exclaim with Shakespeare, "What fools these mortals be." At the same time this does not relieve us of the duty imposed on us to use every possible means God has given us to stop this evil. Physicians and chemists have discovered cures that will stop the craving for these narcotics. There are Keeley hospitals scattered about over the country, but there are thousands of victims either too poor or too proud (?) to take advantage of them; so they live on in this degradation, humiliating their families, exerting an evil influence over the youths of the country, corrupting society, committing crimes and creating and strengthening an hereditary taste that will be a curse to humanity for generations to come. Ought this to be allowed by our State when there is a known cure?

Virginia has provided a number of institutions—schools, homes, hospitals, etc.—for the benefit of her people. At present she anticipates having a home for epileptics. All of these institutions do good work, but one is lacking yet—a hospital for the cure of drunkards and all others who are slaves to any poisonous narcotic. We have four hospitals for the insane, yet drunkards do more harm than the insane, and we have not one for them.

If a State Keeley should be organized every man or woman who indulges in any narcotic to excess should be compelled by law to go to this institution, whether he or she wants to or not. A court, similar to the court of lunacy, should be held over such people, after which, if they are pronounced fiends, they should be put into the hands of the law, and, if necessary, taken by force to the hospital, where they should be confined until cured.

By no means should a man who allows his brain to be continually crazed by the use of some narcotic be allowed to hold a political office, either as a law-maker or an executor of the law. Such a man is no more fit for office than an insane person. If such people are allowed to make and execute the laws of our State, first of all, we would never succeed in getting such a hospital as I write of; then even if we should, the laws concerning it would never be enforced. We can't expect officers to enforce a law which they themselves are violating. Therefore, in order to establish a State Keeley it would first be necessary to pass a law making only sober men eligible to office.

A State Keeley would necessarily cause the State some expense, but the expense would hardly be as great as that which is annually expended on crimes committed by men in an inebriate state.

If this hospital were carried on properly under able physicians, and the laws concerning it rigidly enforced, it would prove a financial economy in the next generation, if not in this, and it would certainly be a blessing to the country in making better citizens. But why not let vice pay for itself? Why not use the money paid for license for bar-rooms, distilleries, dispensaries and a per cent. from the drug stores to defray the expenses of the institution?

This would make the men who insist on selling those things that destroy humanity pay for the very institution that kills their trade. MOTHER.

Pure Water for Cows.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—A special to a New York paper claims that in order for Richmond to check the death rate it has become necessary to fumigate all carriages, etc.

A few days ago the writer observed quite a number of cows standing in the deadly, slimy waters of Shockoe Creek drinking this foul-smelling and rotten sewerage, rank in corruption, heavily laden with the germs of fatal diseases, and putrid matter of every description, and yet the milk from these faithful and much-abused creatures are given to the little ones to drink, we presume, by intelligent parents, who wonder why it is that their loved ones sicken and die. It seems to the lay mind that the proper thing for a cow to drink is pure water, and not sewerage. D.

New York's Bad Manners.

It is commonly believed that New York is the worst-mannered city in the world, and the belief is not ill-founded. The visitor to New York had better leave at home all sense of his personal dignity and instinctive objection to being manhandled by aggressive strangers. If he doesn't he will be in constant hot water. The street manners of other cities in the country are bad enough—Rochester's are nothing to boast of—but in this particular New York bears away the bell.

New Yorkers explain that the rush of New Yorkers is so great that no one life in New York is so courteous. That is larger has time to be courteous. That is larger ly nonsense. It doesn't take any longer to be courteous than to be boorish. There is always time to be courteous. Moreover, the hurry of New Yorkers is largely affectation. A man whose time is worth nothing at all rushes from place to place as if it were worth a hundred dollars a second, merely because he wants people to think it is.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The success of the country is astonishing some observers, as well it may. We have more money in fewer hands than any other country in the world.—New York American.

Dr. Karl Muck, the new conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, uses a small rake for a baton.—Puck.

YOU NEED

"REST"

AMMONIA WASHING POWDER

Whitens and Cleans--
Does Not Injure.

SAVES TIME. SAVES WORK.

Universal Housefurnishing Coupon in every package.

Poems You Ought to Know

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

No. 877.

WHEN I AM DEAD

By "E. C. W.," in Westminster Gazette.

When I am dead, if men can say
"He helped the world upon its way,
With all his faults of word and deed
Mankind did have some little need
Of what he gave"—then in my grave
No greater honor shall I crave.

If they can say—if they but can—
"He did his best, he played the man,
His ways were straight; his soul was clean;
His failings not unkind nor mean,
He loved his fellow-men, and tried
To help them"—I'll be satisfied.

But when I'm gone, if even one
Can weep because my life is done
And feel the world is something bare
Because I am no longer there;
Call me a knave, my life misspent—
No matter. I shall be content.

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

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

I used to think a girl in pink
The dearest of her race,
So artless were her wiles and sweet,
So lily-like her grace.

Another queen was clad in green,
I loved her none the less;
We strayed beside the willow-wood
Our secrets to confess.

The maid in white, a vision bright,
Next claimed my fickle heart,
She made me captive, serf and slave
By some strange, subtle art.

And now the crown, a girl in brown,
The dearest joy in life!
I loved her more than all before,
This maid in brown, my wife.
—Charles Henry Chesley, in the Bohemian.

To Be Repeated.

The moonlight given under the auspices of St. Mark's Episcopal Church choir on June 7th, having proved such a success, it will be repeated on the evening of August 2d. The proceeds will go for painting the exterior of the church, and the chairman of arrangements for the evening, Mrs. R. T. Wilkinson, and her committee, hope with the assistance of friends to render the second excursion as brilliant as the first.

Will Be at Retreat.

Mrs. Rahm and Miss Bettie Ellyson will be at the Retreat for the Sick on Tuesday, July 24th, from 9 to 2 o'clock. Those who are going with them on the trip to Niagara Falls will report at that time, depositing money and securing further information as to schedules.

Their party will leave Richmond at 4:20 P. M., July 26th, over the York River road for Niagara, and Toronto, Canada.

The trip of eight days will be rendered most enjoyable by tallyho rides in Niagara and Toronto. A stop over in Philadelphia on the return trip will permit those desiring it to visit Atlantic City.

Personal Mention.

Miss Emma Hirschberg, of Philadelphia, is visiting her cousin, Miss Miriam Hirsch, of No. 10 East Clay Street.

• • •

Mrs. V. D. Haskins, of Washington, D. C., is visiting her son, Mr. Creed Haskins, of South First Street.

• • •

Miss Marie Herembourg, of No. 408 North Third Street, will leave in a few days for Bon Air to remain until the early fall.

• • •

Miss Minnie Regan and Mr. John Hanson, of Lynchburg, and Miss Nellie Regan, of New York, have returned to their homes, after a pleasant stay with Mrs. Kate Fischer in this city.

• • •

Miss Mary E. Roberts, of Richmond, who was maid of honor at the wedding of Miss Grace Odell Lightfoot to Mr. Wilbur McLauren Everett, taking place in the home of the bride at Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday last, wore white crepe de chine, and carried pink carnations.

• • •

Mrs. Robert Turner, who has been the guest of relatives in Richmond, returned to her home in Henry county last week, accompanied by her sister, Miss Daisy Lester.

• • •

Miss Louise C. McGee, of Charlottesville, Va., who is now visiting Miss Lucy Meade, will join a party to tour Canada later on.

• • •

Miss Noel Morris is the guest of her cousins, Miss Noel Bruce Williams and Miss Virginia Brown, of Wytheville, Va.

• • •

Miss Mabeth Russell is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Downes at Cape Charles, Va.

• • •

Mrs. S. E. Heath and Miss Randolph Heath, who has recently returned from a European tour, are spending the summer with Mrs. D. A. Clark, of Afton, Va.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. William Foster and little daughter, Nellie, are guests of Mr. J. C. Foster, in Newport News.

• • •

At a tea given Wednesday evening last by Miss Cora Smith, in her home on Palace Green, Williamsburg, those present were Miss Mary Sherwell, of Mexico, guest of honor; Misses Hobson and Mr. Hobson, of Richmond; Misses Sherwell, Miss Virginia Braithwaite and Miss Andrews, of Pittsburg.

• • •

Misses Grace and Mattie Goodall have returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Burch, of Samos, Va.

• • •

Miss Agnes McGovern is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Page, of Roanoke, Va.

• • •

Miss Alice Colden Smith returned to her home, "Bassett Hall," near Williamsburg, Va., last week, from St. Luke's Hospital, this city.

• • •

Mrs. Summerfield Talman and son are visiting Mrs. Woods Garth, in Charlottesville.

• • •

Mrs. T. H. Geddy, of Williamsburg, is the guest of Mrs. Manfred Call.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Long have returned to their home in Lynchburg, after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Long's mother, Mrs. Kate Fischer.

• • •

Masters Isaac and Percy Dunton, who have been at Eanes House, on North Twelfth Street, for several weeks, have returned to their home at Dunlop Mills, North Carolina.

• • •

Mrs. Agnes De Jarnette, of Richmond, who has been visiting Mrs. Howe, in Radford, has gone to Giles county to be the guest of Mrs. Matthews.

• • •

Miss May Marshall, of Newport News, is in the city, visiting relatives at No. 21 North Lombardy Street.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Marks, who have been spending a pleasant week of their bridal tour at Eanes House in this city, have returned to their home in Jonesboro, N. C.

• • •

Mrs. George A. Smeis, of Hampton, was recently the guest of friends in the city.

• • •

Mr. H. A. Bergh, of Norge, Va., was in the city on business the last of the week.

• • •

Mrs. H. R. Pollard has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. R. N. Pollard, in King and Queen county.

• • •

Miss Irene King has returned to her home here after a visit of several weeks to her cousin, the Misses King, in Newport News.

• • •

Messrs. William and James Davinson, of this city, are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. J. T. Andrews, in Smithfield, Va.

• • •

Mr. John Tabb and Miss Rebecca Tabb, of Gloucester Courthouse, were recent visitors to the city.

• • •

State Senator William Shands, of Courtland, Va., is undergoing treatment at the hospital here.

• • •

Miss Marion Forbes, of the Woman's College, in this city, who has been the guest of Mrs. H. C. Preston, in Radford, is now visiting Judge and Mrs. Cassell, in the same city.

• • •

Dr. S. E. Bray, of this city, is spending his vacation with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smither, near Church View, Va.

• • •

Miss Tena Douglas is visiting Mrs. Bolle Rock, at Emmerton, Va.

• • •

Miss Ruth Marston, of Richmond, and Mrs. Julia Palmer, of Saluda, are visiting Mrs. R. A. Davis, in Urbanna, Va.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Haynes have returned to Richmond after a visit to friends in Gloucester county.

• • •

Mr. W. H. Ryland, editor of the Southside Sentinel in Urbanna, is undergoing treatment at St. Luke's Hospital.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Copeland are expected home in a few days after a trip to Boston.

• • •

Mrs. Nelson Powell and daughters, Misses Julia and Mary Powell, are at Ross House, Urbanna, Va.

• • •

Mrs. R. S. Lumpkin is visiting her parents at Emmerton, Va.

• • •

Miss Gertie Green is visiting Mrs. Edward S. Bush in Hampton.

• • •

Mr. W. J. Payne recently visited Norfolk.

• • •

Mr. Elias Poyser has returned to Newport News after a trip to Richmond.

• • •

Miss Maude Walker has returned to her home at La Crosse, Va., after visiting friends here.

• • •

Mrs. J. H. Rhudy, of Independence, Va., who has been undergoing treatment at Memorial Hospital, has gone to Grayson Sulphur Springs, where she will remain several weeks before returning to her home.

• • •

Miss Fannie Morgan, of Rocky Mount, Va., is in the city for a short visit.

• • •

Mr. Edward S. Rovenstein visited Mr. A. Simon in Radford last week.

• • •

Mr. Hill Montague was in Lynchburg on business the latter part of the week.

• • •

Miss Leila Neville is the guest of Mrs. William Tracy in Hampton.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bryant and Miss Nannie Bryant came to Richmond last week for a few days, but have returned to their home at Independence.

• • •

Miss Annie Newman and Miss Cabell Jones left Friday morning for Norfolk, where they will be the guests of Miss Newman's sister, Mrs. Morris.

• • •

Friends of Mr. Westmoreland Davis, of Morven Park, were glad to see him during a short visit to Richmond last week. Mr. Davis and Mrs. Davis intend to go to England this autumn. Mrs. Annie H. Davis, Mr. Davis's mother, is now spending some time at Morven Park.

• • •

Miss Frances Jenkins, who has been the guest of Miss Louise Herbert for July, will spend August in Lawrenceville, Va., with Miss Mary Stewart Buford.

Let The Times-Dispatch be sent you wherever you go this summer. Don't forget to order it before leaving. Address changed as often as desired.

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